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- Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:

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In Sessional papers No. 9 page 40 is incorrectly numbered page 38.

In Sessional papers No. 10 page 149 is incorrectly numbered page 14.

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OF THE

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SESSION, 1869.



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CORRESPONDENCE

AND

NEGOTIATIONS

CONNECTED WITH THE AFFAIRS OF

N O V A S C O T I A .

*Laid before Parliament by command of His Excellency the
Governor General.*

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(PRIVATE.)

OTTAWA, October 6th, 1868.

MY DEAR MR. HOWE.—Now that the Legislature of Nova Scotia has been prorogued, and the exciting discussions on Constitutional questions for a time ended, I think the time has come when I can again ask your aid and influence in endeavouring to allay the feeling that unhappily exists in Nova Scotia, and to give the Union Act a fair trial.

For that purpose, I desire to repeat, shortly, the material portions of the Statement that the Committee of the Convention, of which you were Chairman, were kind enough to allow Sir George Cartier and myself to make.

In the first place I will say, on behalf of the late Province of Canada, that in the question of Union we acted in good faith. The Delegations from the several Provinces were appointed by their respective Governments, and we had reason to believe that the Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as fully represented their people as the Canadian Government did.

I regret extremely the present unfortunate state of affairs, and my colleagues and myself are prepared to do all that we can to put an end to it.

By the Despatch of the Duke of Buckingham to Lord Monck, of the 4th June last, in answer to the Address of your House of Assembly, the Governor General and his advisers are precluded from even entering upon the consideration of the question of the repeal of the Act of Union.

His Grace declares that the measure is not only conducive to the strength and welfare of the Provinces concerned, but *important to the interests of the whole Empire*, and states that the Queen's Government feel that they would not be warranted in advising the reversal of this great measure of State.

He, however, draws the attention of Lord Monck and his Government to the points raised in the Address relative to taxation, the regulation of Trade and the Fisheries: and he expresses a confidence (which I am sure is well founded) that it will be the care and wish of that Government and of the Parliament of the Dominion, to relax or modify any arrangements on those subjects which may prejudice the peculiar interests of Nova Scotia and the Maritime portion of the Dominion.

On this point I can only repeat what I stated before the Committee, that the Canadian Government is not only ready but anxious to enter upon a frank and full discussion of those points and are prepared, in case the pressure of taxation should be shown to be unequal, or unjust to Nova Scotia, to relieve that pressure by every means in their power. They are also

ready to discuss any Financial or Commercial questions that may be raised by the Nova Scotian Government or yourself, and the representatives of Nova Scotia in the Parliament of the Dominion.

You may remember that I suggested to the Committee that Mr. Annand, the Finance Minister of the Province, or any other gentlemen selected for the purpose, should visit Ottawa and sit down with the Finance Minister here, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any inequality or injustice exists, the extent of such inequality and the best remedy. And I now reiterate the assurance I then gave, that the Government here will consider the question not in a rigid, but in the most liberal spirit, with a desire to do even more than justice for the sake of securing the co-operation of the people of Nova Scotia in working the new Constitution. We will enter upon this enquiry whenever it suits your convenience, and the Canadian Government engage to press upon Parliament, with all the influence they possess, the legislation required to carry out any financial readjustment that may be agreed upon.

I am aware that even if the Union Act were accepted objections are taken by leading politicians in Nova Scotia to some of its constitutional (and non financial) provisions.

Now the Constitution is a new one, and to a considerable degree experimental, but it seems to me that it should have a fair trial, before we pronounce it so defective as to call for immediate alteration—still, that is altogether a matter of opinion.

The proper, indeed the only place for discussing any such changes is in the Parliament of the Dominion, and the able men who represent Nova Scotia will have full opportunity of pressing their views in their places there.

It is so obviously the interest of the Government and Parliament of the Dominion that the Union should work satisfactorily, that the Nova Scotian representatives may rest well assured of every suggestion of theirs being fully considered. Meanwhile, I would desire to impress upon you the great injury that is caused to the material interests of Nova Scotia by its not being fully represented in the Government of the Dominion, and by the position of isolation assumed by yourself and your co-representatives in the Parliament here. Questions of the greatest importance in the administration of affairs are continually arising, in which Nova Scotia should have a potential voice—and I may instance the rights of our Fishermen, the subject of Reciprocity and other matters of almost equal importance.

The Canadian Government, I see by the anti-Union papers, are charged with an unwise administration of public affairs, so far as Nova Scotia is concerned. All that I can say is, that we act according to the best information that we can obtain, and that if mistakes are made the fault is not ours.

I have already invited you to give us your aid and advice as a Minister, and regret extremely that you do not see your way to taking that position.

I trust that you may be able to do so—the sooner, the better. Meanwhile, why do you, and those who act with you, not pursue a course similar to that of O'Connell? He was sincerely desirous of effecting the repeal of the union between England and Ireland, and, as you know, spared no effort for that purpose. But he did not stand aloof in Parliament. On the contrary, while preserving his opinions as to repeal, he gave a general support to the administration of the day, and thereby secured for himself a potential voice in the administration of Irish affairs. At present matters stand thus:—The Canadian Government must either act without advice from Nova Scotia, (which is of course inadvisable) or consult with those who, it is stated, have not the confidence of the majority of the people, which continues the irritation now existing.

Let me urge upon you to put an end to this unfortunate state of things. In the hope that this might soon be the case, the Canadian Government has, as much as possible without injury to the public service, postponed filling up the more important offices connected with Nova Scotia, and will continue to do so, although these delays are made causes of attack upon us for neglect of our duties.

I write with the approbation and concurrence of my colleagues, and this letter, although marked "private," and not to be used as an official document, can be shown by you to any friends that you think proper.

Believe me, &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

The Hon. Joseph Howe,
Halifax, Nova Scotia.

(Copy.)

HALIFAX, 21st October, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR JOHN.—Your letter of the 6th inst., reached me a few days ago. I at once informed Mr. Annand of its arrival, but did not ask him to read it, or to compromise himself or his colleagues by taking part in the Correspondence. The Members of the Local Government and Legislature have already, as you are aware, re-asserted their determination to obtain the Repeal of the British North America Act and have sent forward their Resolutions and Minute of Council. They are hopeful that the new Parliament will do to Nova Scotia more substantial justice than the old, and when the Elections are over, may despatch another Petition and Delegation to England. Heartily desiring, as I do, the Repeal of the Act, I must confess that I am less sanguine. I used to believe that in a case involving vested interests, Constitutional rights, and great sums of money, British Statesmen and Legislators would do justice though the Heavens should fall. With deep sorrow and a sense of humiliation not easily described, I now am compelled to acknowledge that I have cherished a delusion.

Whether it be that the British Ministers yield to the representations of the Governor General and to the paramount influence of Canada, or sincerely believe that the interests of the Empire are in some mysterious way, which I cannot discover, bound up with this Confederation; or whether, as I shrewdly suspect, the men who represent the Railway and Financial interests to be affected by this measure, dominate and control both Houses, I apprehend that unless some marvellous change is wrought by the new Constituencies, we shall have as little chance of obtaining justice from the new Parliament as we had from the last.

My friends here are more hopeful, and I shall be delighted, should they make a fresh appeal, to find that I have been mistaken.

A new House of Commons may take a more enlightened view of the subject, but Mr Gladstone, who will be the leader, if the Liberals win, has twice spoken and voted against us. As matters stand, then, we have not a very cheerful outlook, nor are the remedies, which are now freely talked of all over this once loyal Province, pleasant to contemplate. I have for months set my face steadily against revolutionary movements, annexation intrigues, or open resistance to the law, but I will not disguise from you, that it may be very difficult to stem the tide of public opinion that a rejection of enquiry by a new Parliament may set in motion, unless in the meantime some large and substantial measure of reparation and justice is offered by the Government of the Dominion.

Holding these opinions and foreseeing the dangers to be encountered, I am content to take the risk of this correspondence, of which I am quite aware that persons more sanguine of success will entirely disapprove.

I have shown your letter to a few judicious friends here, and shall show it to others, including, of course, the Members of the House of Commons as they come up to town; and I intend to make no secret of the fact that such a Correspondence is going on. I am asked every day if I have taken office, or "accepted the situation," as the phrase goes. My answer is that I have accepted nothing, but recognizing the obligation imposed by the Imperial upon the Canadian Government, I mean to discuss the whole subject with them in a frank and earnest manner. Some of my friends here are apprehensive that the fact of such a correspondence going on, will weaken their chance of getting Repeal from the new House of Commons. If I thought so I would break it off to-morrow, but, as it must close long before the time arrives for making that appeal I am content to continue it, is the belief that no harm and some good will arise out of a free interchange of our opinions.

Whether we remain united, or ultimately separate, it is of the utmost consequence that the feelings of exasperation which recent events provoked among the people of British America, should be allayed. The arrogant, petulant and hasty manner in which this measure was, from the first, forced upon our people, aroused their passions. The visit of the Canadian Ministers here was the first movement in the right direction, and in your letter -of the 6th inst., I recognize a spirit of fairness which I am prompt to acknowledge.

From the first we were much alarmed by the Financial aspects of the scheme, your assurance that these shall be revised and substantial justice done is very satisfactory. Mr. Annand cannot go to Ottawa, somebody else may, but as the distance is great, we may be able to arrive at common conclusions by a simpler method. Mr. McLelan has already sent to Mr.

Rose the substance of a speech which he delivered in the House of Commons last session. Enclosed you will find copies of a speech made by Mr. Annand.

Glancing over those papers you will perceive that, if not confederated, Nova Scotia could have met all her obligations, and, under her old tariff, have had a small surplus in the Treasury. That by imposing one per cent upon imports, we could have raised money enough to keep up our roads and bridges, now left almost without any provision, though our tariff has been raised to fifteen per cent, and sundry direct taxes have been imposed. It appears to me that the claim for \$3,000,000 on account of our public works is a fair one, to say nothing of another based upon the disproportion of our annual consumption per head, and that of your people. I do not wish to trouble you with many figures, or to involve you in financial discussions which can be more easily conducted by others, but I may observe that we ought not to be charged interest on \$622,458 of Province Notes circulated and sustained for years on the public credit. Will you be good enough to ask Mr. Rose or Mr. Langton to examine Mr. Annand's speech and Mr. McLelan's figures, and inform me if the calculations are accurate or to what extent they agree with them. If there is a per contra side to the account let it be sent down.

As this letter is already so long, I may perhaps trouble you with another, on the constitutional aspects of the question. I quite recognize the narrow limits to which you are confined by the Duke of Buckingham's despatch, but we both know that the colonial office would sanction, and Parliament approve of any changes which experience might suggest, and I would rather discuss these with you in a friendly way now, because I fear that without the approval of the Government, I would have but a small chance to win favor for them in the House of Commons.

I note what you say in reference to my taking office, and to the example of O'Connell. My position is certainly not a very profitable, or a very enviable one, but I prefer to hold it just now. I have been driven into it by a sense of duty and by the force of circumstances which I could not control. The responsibilities resting on me are not light, and I can only relieve myself of them, by maintaining for the present a position of personal independence.

As regards the present Government of the Dominion I did not last winter factiously oppose them. Should I go to Ottawa again, (reserving the question of Repeal, if that is a chance in our favor) my action would be governed by yours. If you do justice I will give you credit for it.

The choice of the route for the Intercolonial Railroad meets my entire approval, and if you can place our commercial relations with the United States on a satisfactory footing, either by treaty or reciprocal legislation, and arrange the financial aspects of the question equitably I think I may safely say that the gentlemen who may go from Nova Scotia to Ottawa, would be justified in giving a fair support to your Government.

Believe me,

My dear Sir John,

Yours very truly,

(Signed,)

JOSEPH HOWE.

Sir John A. Macdonald.

&c., &c. &c.

LONDONDERRY, N. S., September 17, 1868.

HON. JOHN ROSE,
Minister of Finance Ottawa, }

DEAR SIR.—The speech to which you so kindly refer, was not reported, but I will state as briefly as possible some of the financial grounds on which I object to Confederation.

1st. Because Nova Scotia imports more dutiable goods per head of the population than any other Province named in the Act of Confederation.

The imports into Nova Scotia for home consumption, say in 1867,* were \$39.50 per head. The same year into Canada, after deducting coin and bullion, Military Stores, &c.,

* Error in figures; should have been 1866, the returns for 1867 not having been published in Nova Scotia.

not included in imports in Nova Scotia, they were only \$20.00. Hence applying one tariff over all, the amount collected per head in Nova Scotia will greatly exceed that in Canada.

Circumstances will occasionally vary this. An abundant grain crop in Canada, with high prices, will increase the funds at the disposal of your people for the purchase of imported goods, whilst a failure of the Fisheries, and of the Mining and Shipbuilding interests in Nova Scotia, will diminish ours. I made, some time ago, a comparison of the income available for the purchase of goods of the two Provinces from the Exports in five of the principal branches of industry for the year of the last Census, viz :

Branches of Industry.	Value in Canada.	Per Head.	Value in N. S.	Per Head.
	Pop. 2,507,647		Pop. 330,857.	
Agriculture.....	\$14,259,225	\$5.66	\$786,526	2.37
Mines.....	558,306	22	658,257	1.98
Sea.....	833,646	33	3,094,449	9.35
Forest.....	11,012,363	4.36	767,136	2.31
Shipbuilding, 1863.....	3,000,000	1.19	2,000,000	6.06
		11.76		22.07

Giving to each Nova Scotian twenty-two dollars and seven cents, and to each Canadian only eleven dollars and seventy-six cents; the difference, I apprehend, will be found equally great in subsequent years, until the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. You may safely assume, as a rule, that our people, mainly engaged in Fishing, Mining and Shipbuilding, will import more largely than yours, differing so much in geographical position, occupation and habits. As Confederation gives Free Trade with Canada in manufactured goods, part of our wants will be supplied there, but in many cases at as high a cost to the consumer as if imported elsewhere under a ten per cent tariff, the only benefit being to the Canadian Manufacturer.

2ndly. Because it increases our Tariff and Taxes.

Considerable discussion has taken place respecting the extent of this increase, and the necessity for it, supposing the Confederation Act had not passed.

You will see, however, that no matter to what extent the Tariff may be increased under the Act, and supplemented by Stamp Taxes, all we are released from is the difference in the interest we paid the year previous to Confederation, and the interest on eight millions, which, counting Provincial paper and Savings Bank, will be \$121,213 and cost of management, say \$5,000 more, now whilst only relieving us from this you increase the Tariff largely, impose new taxes, and also reduce our average sum for local services over \$200,000, as I shall presently show.

You will say that we have our section of Intercolonial, from Truro to the border, built, true, but the present rate of duty does not provide for that service, and either you must depend upon a further increase, or the natural increase of revenue by the time expenditures are made, which we could have calculated upon ourselves.

We had the road under contract for a subsidy of \$120,000 a year, for twenty years, equal to a permanent tax of, say \$80,000. So that all we have for the increase of Tariff, Stamp Tax, Newspaper Postage, and the growth of the country and its natural increase of revenue, is difference in interest on eight millions (part Provincial paper), and amount (paid) in 1866, which is.....\$121,213

Cost of Exchange and Management..... 5,000
 For Subsidy to Road from Truro to Amberst..... 80,000

\$206,213

Less amount Confederation reduces our local grant..... 202,000

- Leaving only..... \$4,213

A sum so insignificantly small that you cannot be surprised that we are unwilling to submit to it.

3rdly. On account of the arrangement of debt.

The Act bases the amount of debt given to each Province on the population, allowing Canada \$62,500,000 or \$24.92 per head; New Brunswick seven millions, or \$27.77 per head; and Nova Scotia 8 millions, or \$24.17 per head, placing Nova Scotia 75 cents per head under Canada, or, for her population, in all \$248,142, and a very much greater sum below New Brunswick—a departure from this basis of adjustment to the loss of Nova Scotia. You may have, at the Quebec adjustment, estimated the population by the rate of increase previous to the last Census, but I am quite certain that, with the discovery of gold, the great increase in Coal Mining and all other branches of industry in Nova Scotia from 1860 to 1866, her population increased as rapidly as in any other Province.

Population alone, however, is not sufficient as a basis, a consideration should be had to the income,—to the revenue.

Taking the income from Customs and Excise in 1863, the year just preceding the adjustment of the Quebec scheme, and allowing Nova Scotia eight millions debt, Canada should only have..... \$54,475,000

1865.....	53,163,000
1866.....	59,200,000

This is without making any allowance for an increase of Tariff to Nova Scotia.

Taking an average of Revenue, and allowing for the increase of tariff, the debt allowed Canada should not have exceeded \$50,000, or if 62½ were allowed her, ours should have been 10 millions at least. There is also a difference, and we claim an injustice done us, in the value and amount of the assets supposed to offset the debt of each Province. Your total liability is shown by your returns of 1867 to be \$88,444,890. This you propose to reduce to \$71,200,000, which will take \$17,244,890 of the best of your assets; then Ontario and Quebec having to assume \$8,700,000, they have, in Schedule 4th to the Act, assigned to them \$12,046,888, leaving to offset \$62,500,000 but \$58,153,122.

Then of this balance, over 30 millions yield no return whatever, and the remainder only about three-fourths per cent. In the assets yielding this return you have enumerated harbor-piers, light-houses and roads and bridges; total \$4,442,295.

Now, we have as many light-houses as you; we have every year expended large sums in improving harbors, building piers and breakwaters, and in the last ten years we have expended by Government \$1,603,000 on our roads and bridges, so that we have in assets of that class an amount equal to you, which, calculating by the difference in population, fully offsets all yours yielding any revenue: That is, we have public property outside of that, representing our debt equal by population to all of yours yielding a return, leaving our railways and some other public property in your hands without an equivalent.

When we commenced the construction of railways our debt was only \$678,835. Those works, with some public buildings, brought it up to nearly nine millions, exclusive of the "right of way" paid by the Counties through which the railways pass. In assuming eight millions of this debt you have, as we claim, taken our railways and many other public works, without giving a return. It may be said that our railways have not paid interest, but you should bear in mind that the connections to furnish traffic are only being completed. The fifty-two miles to Pictou runs into an inexhaustible coal region, taps the trade of the Gulf and will facilitate intercourse with Canada. The branch to Windsor, 35 miles, connects with the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, now building under subsidy from us, which, when finished, must add largely to your receipts; and then the main line from Halifax to Truro, 62 miles, will form so much of the Intercolonial, and be as good to you as the sum it cost to build, as the Act declare that you must connect Halifax and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Had we left this section of the Intercolonial to be built by the Dominion Government, the cost of construction placed at the credit of Nova Scotia, would greatly assist the Local Government in meeting calls upon it. Should you take the section of road building from Monckton to Nova Scotia, lines under subsidy from the New Brunswick Government, you will most probably return the subsidy, or a great portion of it, to New Brunswick, and thereby reduce her indebtedness.

Our claim to a return of the cost of the section of Intercolonial, 62 miles, rests on as strong grounds as theirs, but we hold we have a right to the returns of all our railways, you

not giving, in Dominion property, an equivalent. There is another consideration worth mentioning here; after it was known that the Confederation Act would pass the Imperial Parliament, we gave a subsidy of \$1,103,000 to extend the railway from Windsor to Annapolis, which will largely help to make the Government 45 miles from Windsor to Halifax paying property. This might have been left; its claim upon the Dominion for aid was stronger than any public undertaking except the Intercolonial, which we shall have in Nova Scotia for a very long period. Whilst you have railways to extend, canals to build and others to enlarge, requiring almost unlimited sums, and considering your power in the Dominion Parliament, it is not exceeding probability to say you will provide for them as soon as possible. Last Session you cancelled some three or four millions for votes of old Canada, and among them a million for defence, stating that as the money was undrawn, you would provide for the services when needful, out of Dominion funds. Had we not some claim to have a liability such as this, unexpended and undrawn, treated in a similar manner? It is however, left upon our shoulders, reducing by \$55,000 the sum allowed us for local services. Another financial objection, and the one which bears heaviest with many, is the want of a sufficient sum for local services. The people of this Province have always been accustomed to have most of their local public services provided for out of the general revenue. There is a perfect network of roads, with thousands of bridges, all over the Province unobstructed by toll gates and mainly kept up by public grants, as also many other local services.

As soon as it was demonstrated that the sum for local services would be very much less under Confederation than we had been accustomed to, and that those services would have to be sustained by direct taxation, the hostility to Confederation was largely increased. But your people were shown that Confederation would give them an increase of local funds, and no doubt it largely influenced their assent.

The amount of our annual local expenditure has been from five to nine hundred thousand dollars, say an average of \$658,000.

Mr. Galt gives them average of your local expenditure previous to Confederation, \$2,021,979, but note how largely it is increased. The assets in schedule 4th, exceeding by \$3,346,888 the debts assumed, gives a balance of income, after paying interest of.....\$ 89,761

Subsidy, 80 cents per head and \$150,000.....	2,156,121
Local revenue, as given by Mr. Galt	1,297,043

\$3,542,925

Making an increase for local purposes under Confederation of.....\$1,520,946

Mr. Galt however, placed the local revenue much lower than the estimates shown by the Finance Ministers of Ontario and Quebec, viz :

Ontario.....	\$2,077,267
Quebec.....	1,754,333

Total for local services.....\$3,831,600

Being nearly double the amount of the average grant previous to Confederation. With us it is just the reverse, instead of having an average expenditure for local purposes of.....\$658,000

We have Subsidy and Bonus	\$324,000
Local Revenue.....	132,000

456,000

Deficiency.....\$202,000

It is true that a larger sum than this has been appropriated this year, but it is from arrears belonging to the year previous, which are not ordinary revenue, and should have been appropriated to the reduction of the debt of the period to which it belonged. The tendency of all governments is to expend all moneys passing through their hands, rather than pay off debt. I am quite sure that you will say that it was well that it was done in this case, for had our Local Government confined their appropriations to the net sum Confederation gives, and provided by Bill, as they must do eventually, for raising by taxation on the Counties the balance required to sustain local services, you would in less than six months see Nova Scotia out of the Confederation, or only conciliated by British bayonets.

But to return to the Local Revenues, you will see that the case stands thus : Canada gains by Confederation \$1,520,946, or by latest estimates nearly \$2,000,000, whilst Nova Scotia loses over \$200,000. It is therefore not surprising that the people of Canada assented to Confederation, but it would have been surprising, other things being equal, had the people of Nova Scotia consented to it. It is with peoples as with individuals, they feel more keenly the loss of those benefits they have long enjoyed than the failure to secure new ones.

That Nova Scotia did not consent to the Act of Confederation, that she struggles to be released from it, is mainly because she believes it takes away her old, long enjoyed and valued possessions without returning an equivalent. The people feel that they are called upon to give up a large portion of the sum from which they have hitherto sustained their local services, and whilst unwilling to do this, they ask what concessions are the people of Canada making for Confederation, and when you fail to shew that it is an act of mutual concessions—when you cannot place your finger upon a single right or privilege, or dollar of money, that you concede, they naturally and determinedly rebel against a surrender of at least one-third their average allowance for local purposes.

It is BURKE, I believe, who says very truly, that “all good governments, indeed every human benefit and enjoyment—every virtue and every prudent act—is founded on compromise and barter,” and until you are able to demonstrate to our people that the surrender of so great a part of their local expenditure, is the exchange given for some equally valuable concession by Canada, you must not hope to conciliate Nova Scotia.

It is claimed by your friends here that your expenditures in Nova Scotia during the past year have exceeded your income. I have not the means at hand to investigate this ; but suppose it is so, you must not forget that this is with Nova Scotia an entirely exceptional year. Trade is almost suspended and importations greatly reduced, and it is not improbable that it may also be exceptional in the liberality of your expenditure.

You should also bear in mind that three-fourths of the importations from foreign countries were under the old tariff, whilst in the whole year, from Canada, they were free of duty.

If it be that the expenditure for the whole Dominion has exceeded the whole income, you will not of course use any deficit there may be in Nova Scotia to the prejudice of our case.

But supposing you continue to expend more than your receipts in Nova Scotia, even under the higher Tariff, our people will be slow to believe that the fault is in Nova Scotia, but rather attribute it to the more expensive system of management attendant upon Confederation. It was not the fault of Pharaoh's well-favored kine that they did not improve the condition of the seven that devoured them.

The question with our people is not so much whether Canada is better or worse for the connection, as it is what effect has it upon Nova Scotia ! And, when another year shows the answer plain and unmistakable, that our annual appropriation, which was felt in every section and by-road of the Province, as you will see by reference to the road scales in our journals, is suddenly withdrawn, and the only mode of replacing it is by direct taxation upon the districts, the hostility to Confederation will assume a more active and urgent form than it has hitherto. No matter what may be said to the contrary, I affirm that all through the contest, the feelings of the people have been in advance of the politicians, and the universal desire was for the Local Legislature to take a stronger and bolder line of action.

But having decided to repeat constitutional means, it was well that they supplemented the expenditure by so large an appropriation belonging to the period anterior to Confederation, as, should we in the meantime obtain our reasonable request, and be permitted quietly to return to our old political position, the sense of wrong and the bitterness it engenders will not, I trust, have sunk too deep into the hearts of the people to be removed.

In thus confining myself to that part of our case referred to in your letter, you must not suppose that it is solely on financial grounds that we object to the Union Act. It is unnecessary to refer to others at present, and I only hope that what I have said may assist you to the conclusion that we are justified in opposing Confederation.

I have the honor to be,

Yours truly,

(Signed)

A. W. McLELAN.

FINANCIAL REPORT ON NOVA SCOTIA.

(Strictly Confidential.)

MY LORD.—In compliance with Your Lordship's request, I have now the honor to submit the result of the investigations into the financial position of Nova Scotia, as affected by the Union.

The primary object of the enquiry was to ascertain whether the burdens on the people of Nova Scotia are greater now, than they would have been had no Union taken place, and subsidiarily to contrast the position of that Province with the other sections of the Dominion, in order to see whether the Financial arrangements, as settled by the Union Act, operate any relative injustice towards them.

I have felt that these investigations, to be of any value, ought to be conducted with judicial impartiality, and that all the facts must rest on the basis of official returns.

Having personally had no participation in settling the Financial provisions of the Union, I was able to enter on the enquiry without any preconceived impressions of the justice or otherwise of these provisions.

I have also endeavored to obtain an accurate comprehension of the main causes of complaint, and to weigh them fairly.

It would serve no good purpose to encumber this report with special allusion to all the different minute points of objection which have been taken against the arrangements, or to review the arguments by which it is sought to prove the adverse effect of each separate feature in the scheme on Nova Scotia.

These were presented in the course of the first Session by one of the ablest Members from the Province of Nova Scotia, and were repeated by the Provincial Treasurer in a debate in the Legislative Council in the month of September last.

I have been favored with an epitome of them by these gentlemen, and while it will be seen that the points they have raised have been fully considered, and are remarked on in detail in the Schedules attached to this communication, I have thought it better to confine my report to the general results, rather than complicate it by attempts to discuss the justice or otherwise of each individual item in the accounts.

Great difficulty has arisen from the imperfect, and in some cases, inaccurate character of the returns, to which reference had to be made; and while I believe the general results cannot be seriously affected, I ought not to withhold the expression of my doubts of the perfect reliability of the only data available.

I desire specially to guard myself against being precluded from modifying the conclusions I now convey, should I have evidence hereafter of the erroneous character of these data. I ought also to say that the ultimate practical effect of the fiscal changes on Nova Scotia, cannot for the present be other than conjectural, because in the first place the changes created in the character of the Trade are already very great; in the second, the statistics shew, and that but imperfectly, what those changes have been only up to July last; and in the third place it is obvious both as a matter of reason and in the light of the experience we already have, that the ultimate and permanent effect cannot be ascertained at the threshold of the Union.

While it was obviously desirable that the questions to be determined should be as few and simple as possible, it was equally so that the results should be tested in a variety of ways, and that all the data on which these results depend, should be submitted for reference.

The leading principles on which the financial arrangements in the Union Act seem to have been based, were to allow each Province to enter the Union with a certain amount of debt per head of the population, as assumed at the time of the Union, according to an estimated percentage of increase since the last Census in 1861; to pay each Province an annual subsidy of so much per head on the population as ascertained by the Census, and on any excess of debt which either might be found to owe, to charge interest at the rate of 5 per cent, deducting the amount from the annual subsidy.

Certain public works belonging to each Province were transferred to the Dominion, while certain others were reserved as Provincial property.

 I.—OBJECTIONS BY NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotia however disputes the justice of these rules, when practically applied to her circumstances, contending *firstly*, that population should not have been admitted as the sole basis, either of establishing the debt or payment of the subsidy, but that the extent of previous contribution by each Province to the revenue should also have been considered; that even if the basis of population were just, the estimate of the numbers is unfair to Nova Scotia, because the percentage of assumed increase to her numbers since the census of 1861 is less than allowed to Ontario and Quebec, and below what it should have been: *secondly*, that Ontario and Quebec, forming the old Province of Canada, possessed productive assets, which were retained by them as their own property; that these assets represented their debt per head, and being apportioned between them, brought in revenues that not only prevented their being affected by the stipulated deduction for any excess of debt, but were actually available as sources of additional income beyond the amount contributed by the Dominion Treasury; that Nova Scotia possessed no corresponding class of assets, or if she did, that they were by the Union Act taken possession of by the Dominion. She further contends that apart from these considerations of relative injustice, the practical effect on her has been that whereas her Tariff on Imports from which nearly the entire revenue was derived, and which was the only burden on the people, was on an average less than ten per cent ad valorem, it has now been raised upwards of 15 per cent; and that there have been superadded: 1st. Duties of Excise; 2nd. A Stamp Tax; 3rd. A tax on Bank circulation, and 4th. Additional Postage on Newspapers.

The hardship resulting from the nominal increase in Customs, is, as is urged by Nova Scotia, further aggravated by the fact, that whereas her products chiefly consisted of Ships, Lumber, Fish and Coal, she had to dispose of these abroad, and consequently had to import nearly all her articles of consumption from foreign Countries; thus causing her population to pay a higher sum per head in duties than the people of any of the other Provinces; that therefore the increased duty in Customs is one which peculiarly effects her exceptional position, and that the nominal percentage of increase does not represent the real addition to the burdens on her people.

It is further urged that notwithstanding this increase on her burdens, the total amount to be received by her from the Dominion Treasury, and from the Provincial sources of Revenue and the Assets reserved to her, fall far short of what she formerly had, and are less indeed than is necessary to carry on the Government, and provide for the local services which the new Constitution has assigned to her.

A variety of other objections have been urged from time to time in detail against the financial provisions of the Union, but I think they are comprehended in those I have stated, viz:—

1st. That the principle of allowing each province so much debt per head, and, paying each a subsidy per head, ignoring the tax paying element, operates practical injustice to Nova Scotia in the circumstances in which she stood, and that even that principle, supposing it to have been just, has been unfairly applied.

2nd. That in the appropriation by the Dominion of Public Works situate in Nova Scotia, as well as of her local assets, and the reservation to Ontario and Quebec of revenue yielding properties and works, there is relative injustice to Nova Scotia.

3rd. That Nova Scotia is not only subjected to increased taxation, but that the principles on which that taxation is imposed operate with special injustice to her; and

4th. It is asserted that if there had been no Union, and Nova Scotia had raised her Tariff to the extent since done by the Dominion Parliament, it would have produced sufficient to have met her increased liabilities, provided for her local services, and left a surplus beyond; whereas as is contended notwithstanding that increase the revenues left at her disposal are inadequate to meet the services she has customarily provided for.

2.—OBJECT AND EFFECT OF ACCOMPANYING STATEMENTS.

The statements which accompany this Report have been prepared with a view of ascertaining how far the calculations,—on which these various grounds of complaint rest,—are supported by facts.

It would be beyond the limit of my duty to offer any further comment on these statements, than is necessary to point out to Your Lordship what they may or may not establish, and in what respect I believe they ought to be taken with reserve.

It is however proper to state that the gentlemen engaged in the preparation of them were instructed, as the various features affecting the results came up, to deal with them all, not with the aim of endeavoring to prove the equity of the existing arrangements, but rather in a spirit of critical examination with the view of discovering in what way the several incidents might possibly be unfair to Nova Scotia. That duty I believe has been faithfully performed.

It will be convenient first to advert to those points which would seem to admit of little reasonable doubt; and (bearing more especially on the 3rd and 4th grounds of complaint) they are :—

a. That there was an increase in the taxation imposed on Nova Scotia after the Union.

b. That that increase was chiefly in Customs Duties.

c. That previous to the Union, Nova Scotia received considerably more per head of imported goods both dutiable and free than the rest of Canada and paid more per head of duty on imports.

The statement I (Appendix I), shows that the value per head of Total Imports for the last five years was :—

	Canada.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.
1864.....	\$17.07	\$34.25	\$35.49
1865.....	15.89	39.55	28.05
1866.....	19.38	39.37	39.68
1867.....	20.99	34.52	30.03
1868.....	21.59	23.28	22.90

That the value of dutiable goods per head during the same period in Nova Scotia and Canada, (the returns for New Brunswick being incomplete) was :—

	Canada.	Nova Scotia.
1864.....	\$11.41	\$21.42
1865.....	10.09	21.42
1866.....	13.27	28.05
1867.....	14.25	22.33
1868.....	13.88	18.83

That the duty paid per head was :

	Canada.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.
1864.....	\$2.44	\$2.92	\$3.67
1865.....	2.26	3.14	2.83
1866.....	2.92	3.76	4.11
1867.....	2.80	3.32	4.17
1868.....	2.84	3.21	3.27

It is however to be remarked *first*, that the Estimates of the years previous to the Union are based on a higher rate of duty than that which existed in Canada at the time of the Union, inasmuch as the Tariff on unenumerated articles was reduced in the session immediately preceding the Union from the ad-valorem rate of 20, to that of 15 per cent; while many articles formerly paying 10 per cent in Canada were made free; and *secondly*, that the rate since the Union is only an estimate, and probably an imperfect one, inasmuch as there have been two changes in the Tariff, one in December, 1867, and another in April, 1868, and that the latter change had special reference to articles consumed in Nova Scotia, such as breadstuffs, ship-building materials, etc. from nearly all of which the duties formerly existing

were entirely removed, while the tonnage dues on Shipping formerly imposed by her have also been repealed. The returns are not yet all complete, and this statement is to be regarded as approximate only.

That there was a sensible reduction however in the percentage of Customs, is proved by the fact that the returns of the first nine months subsequent to the Union shew an average reduction in Customs on the value of dutiable goods of three per cent, as compared with the rate in Canada previous to the Union, and on analysis of the Tables (Statement J.) of Imports into Nova Scotia will show that a large proportion of the articles which formerly paid duty are produced in Canada and will now be available free to the consumer in Nova Scotia. Keeping these considerations in view as affecting the comparison of the figures of former years, my further observations of their effect as bearing on objections Nos. 3 and 4 will be found in a subsequent portion of this report.

3.—DIVISION OF DEBTS AND ASSETS.

The objections taken to the appropriation, and the division of the assets and local Revenues among the various Provinces, and by which it is alleged the interests of Nova Scotia were injuriously affected, have a necessary bearing on the fairness or otherwise of the principle stated in the first ground of complaint, viz : that an equal *per capita* assumption of debt and payment of subsidy, works unfairly to that Province, which, as is averred, paid more in Customs, had no sources of local Revenue, and to which no allowance was made for the Public Works of which the Dominion denuded it.

It will therefore be convenient to consider these two objections together.

Your Lordship will see that it was not unnatural that misconception on this point should exist in Nova Scotia, even among the best informed of the Public Men, since they derived their information wholly from the published accounts of Canada, and could not be expected to be aware that many of the items in those accounts represented liabilities on the one side, and assets on the other which were purely nominal but which were brought forward from year to year for Book-keeping reasons only.

Ascertaining the strength of this misconception I caused the communications already alluded to in which these points in the case of Nova Scotia are strongly dwelt upon, and all others within my reach in which any facts that seemed to call for explanation were stated, to be referred to the Auditor General, and in Paragraphs II to V inclusive of his Report will be found clear and exhaustive explanations shewing the extent to which the adjustment of the debts and the apportionment of the Local Assets affect each Province.

This statement is specially valuable because in it the Auditor General summarises all the objections taken by Nova Scotia, and furnishes such answer to each as the real state of the facts warrants. It will be seen from that statement that the true debt of Canada is not, as is supposed, \$88,000,000, but only \$72,000,000, and that there has been no appropriation of any assets by Canada to effect the reduction from the former nominal to the latter true figure.

It is believed that this explanation of the true amount of debt will be satisfactory, and supposing, as Nova Scotia desires, that the element not of population alone but of contribution to the revenue as well, ought to have been considered in settling a basis for the amount of debt which should be allowed to Nova Scotia, it is obvious that the contribution of Canada, in the way of excise as well as customs, should be taken into account.

Adopting this view and taking the average of $3\frac{1}{2}$ years anterior to confederation, Nova Scotia would have been entitled to \$303,000 more of debt than is allowed her. But if the revenue derived by both Provinces from all sources be considered it would only have been \$130,000 more. The calculations made by the Auditor General in paragraph III., would seem to bear out these results.

As to the actual character and distribution of the assets, I would call your Lordships' attention to paragraphs IV & V. in the Auditor's report which will serve to elucidate the more general terms of my observations.

4.—LOCAL REVENUES RESERVED TO ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

It will be seen that the chief sources of local revenue and the productive assets apportioned to Ontario and Quebec consist of:—

- a. Crown Lands and the arrears of money due on them.
- b. Certain funds, such as the Upper Canada Building Fund, Common School, and other Educational Funds, &c.

The funds enumerated under (b) undoubtedly yield a considerable revenue, but this cardinal point is to be kept in view in weighing the advantage which the payments on account of them confer on Ontario and Quebec, viz: that they constitute in great part the excess of debt over the \$62½ millions allowed to Canada, and that though the interests on them is paid by the Dominion to certain persons and public bodies in Ontario and Quebec, yet an equivalent amount is deducted from the subsidy payable to these Provinces on the excess of debt.

In other words the excess of debt is mainly created by these trust accumulations; and it would be the same to Ontario and Quebec if they were not paid these revenues, since they would in that case receive the amount by way of subsidy, which is now deducted to meet the interest on this excess of debt payable to themselves.

They are not a distinct source of revenue over and above the subsidy, but what Ontario and Quebec receive on these trust moneys they lose on the subsidy.

• Thus the total debt of Ontario and Quebec is estimated at about \$72,500,000 the excess on which interest has to be paid being \$10,000,000 or \$500,000 per annum; while the interest payable on trust account to Ontario and Quebec is \$312,630 per annum.

The Crown Lands and arrears due on them cannot, however, be regarded in the same light. True, Nova Scotia retains her lands as well, but it is asserted that they are of less relative value.

In order to show what the total revenues of each Province, as well from Dominion as from local sources will be, a statement has been prepared which it is believed approximates nearly to the actual fact. That statement (Appendix No. III) is based on the receipts of the last three years and on the assumption that in Ontario and Quebec, of the undistributed Crown Lands revenues, $\frac{2}{3}$ belong to Ontario and $\frac{1}{3}$ to Quebec. It shews the following results:—no deduction being made for excess of debt of any of the Provinces.

Revenues from all sources, Dominion as well as Provincial, per head in Ontario.....	\$1.69 per head.
Do New Brunswick.....	1.65 “
Do Quebec.....	1.62 “
Do Nova Scotia.....	1.36 “

This statement, it will be perceived, includes the Revenue from the various local taxes as well, such as from Law Proceedings, Marriage licenses, &c., &c., and which as they are imposed and paid by the people themselves in the several Provinces, can hardly be regarded as Revenue producing assets distributed by the Union Act, though the power to continue to raise them is conferred on the several Provinces. If that power were not exercised the local Revenues would be so much less.

This, however, being matter of argument, and there being several kinds of Provincial Revenue derived from local sources which do not all stand on the same footing, and with respect to which an honest difference of opinion might exist, I have caused a further statement to be prepared shewing the results on all the hypotheses which can arise.

The one which would seem most fairly to embrace the real justice of the case, is that which, after deducting the interest on the estimated excess of Debt and the Revenue from purely local taxation, gives the following results:

Net Revenue per head Ontario.....	\$1.40
Quebec.....	1.28
Nova Scotia.....	1.19
New Brunswick.....	1.46

If the hypothesis contained in this statement be adopted the total Revenue of Nova Scotia, estimating her population at 330,857, would be \$69,480 less than if she had the same

per head as Ontario. Reference is made in connection with this statement to paragraph X of the Auditor's Report.

5.—RAILWAYS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

It is objected moreover that the Dominion has appropriated the railways belonging to Nova Scotia, and that as Canada has no railways, and made no corresponding contribution to the Dominion, the cost to Nova Scotia of these works should either not have been included as part of her debt, or else she should have been allowed to retain the roads as her own property.

The answer to this argument it is believed will be found in the following facts :—

1st. That Canada having adopted a different system from Nova Scotia, viz : that of making advances to Companies to build Railways instead of building them herself, Canada brings into the Union and gives it the benefit of more mileage of Railways in proportion to the population and debt incurred, than Nova Scotia does, viz : 1 mile to every 1274 souls, at a cost to the public of \$10.77 per head, whereas Nova Scotia brings in but one mile for every 2279 souls at a cost of \$19.04 per head.

If the Canals and other Public Works of Canada yielding Revenue are included, as it would seem but right they should, it will be found that the charge for Public Works per head is in Canada \$18.61 whereas in Nova Scotia it is \$19.04.

2nd. Canada makes a direct contribution of Railway property, not it is true in the works themselves, but in what is more valuable, in securities bearing a first charge on productive Roads, and which securities Nova Scotia and New Brunswick claim shall become the absolute property of the Dominion without any allowance to Ontario or Quebec in reduction of their debt for what may be realized from these claims, viz. :

A. Due by Great Western Company. A good asset.....	\$ 3,731,395
B. Due by Northern Company. A good asset.....	\$ 274,310
C. Due by Grand Trunk Company. A good asset.....	\$ 243,406
D. Other claims which are not now, but may hereafter become valuable, viz : the advances to the Grand Trunk Railway and Northern Railway, of the nominal sum exclusive of interest of	\$ 17,454,300

The whole question of the Railway property which has formed the subject of anxious and unprejudiced consideration, will be found fully discussed in paragraphs 6, 7 and 8, of the Auditor's report.

6.—FINANCIAL POSITION OF NOVA SCOTIA AS A SEPARATE PROVINCE.

Having adverted to those features in the Union Act apportioning the Property and Assets which may be supposed to be adverse to Nova Scotia, it is now proper to notice the position she would have occupied alone, and to consider whether there is more drawn from her than the Union has to pay for her; and whether she has been left sufficient Local revenues for her Provincial wants.

From the statements noted below, it may be assumed as certain :

- (a) That the debt of Nova Scotia was steadily augmenting;—(A.P. 1, Statements A B. C.)
- (b) That in each of the three years preceding the Union there was, besides the augmentation of her debt, an increasing deficit between revenue and expenditure, Statements D. and G.)
- (c) That if there had been no Union, or if Nova Scotia were now to go out of the Union, she must provide for that deficit to the extent of from \$300,000 to \$400,000 a year at least. (Statement L.)

Statement A shows that her debt augmented, and the increased charge for interest, were as follows :

1864, Debt,	\$4,846,146	Interest	1864,	\$183,776	Surplus	1864,	\$68,427
1865, "	5,176,185	"	1865,	278,875	Deficit	1865,	52,491
1866, "	6,032,016	"	1866,	309,145	"	1866,	176,820
1867, "	8,026,117	"	1867,	382,306	"	1867,	332,790
1868, "	9,288,121	"	1868,	506,787	"	1868,	359,087

This statement it is believed rests on official data, and attention is called to the abstracts referred to in it, by which its accuracy would seem to be satisfactorily proved. It is also to be noted that it rests on the assumption that notwithstanding the annual deficit and the increase in her debt, she could have obtained the new Loans she needed at the same rate of interest as before. This she could hardly have done, for I find that on the last operation she attempted in 1865, the Financial agents report their inability to effect a sale of Nova Scotia Bonds, while after the Union, and charged on the Revenues of the Dominion, these same Bonds were readily disposed of at par.

The important questions raised by the Provincial Treasurer of Nova Scotia as bearing on the position of the Province had she remained separate, have been stated logically and clearly. He states:

1st. That had Nova Scotia stood alone and adopted the Dominion Taxation there would have been a surplus of \$223,282.

2nd. That had she put 1 per cent on her old tariff and reduced certain items on her expenditure which he considers might have been effected, she would have had a surplus of \$187,568 applicable to her road and bridge service.

3rd. That by the exercise of further economy she might have left her old scale of taxation in force, and she would have had \$67,541 available for Roads and Bridges.

The data however on which his conclusions rest are, it is believed, inaccurate in some of the details, and altogether fallacious in principle. He adopts as his basis of computation, the revenue and expenditure of the years 1862-3-4-5 and 6. But this essential fallacy underlies his argument, viz: That the expenditure in Nova Scotia had not got to its normal state until after the year at which his comparison stops. The point of expenditure which Nova Scotia had actually reached is susceptible of positive demonstration and ought not to be dependent on a comparative estimate with former years.

I have caused an analysis of his figures to be made, and even assuming his estimate of revenue to be accurate, which it is believed is in excess of the fact, the result shews:

1st. That the real expenditure is understated by \$596,584.

2nd. That instead of there being a surplus, if the Dominion Tariff had been adopted by Nova Scotia alone, of \$223,282, there would still have been a deficit of \$373,302 which she must have made good in some other way.

A full reply to the propositions of Mr. Annand will be found in Appendix II.

7.—EFFECT OF UNION ON FINANCIAL POSITION.

Having thus adverted to the position which it is believed Nova Scotia would have occupied alone, I proceed to consider whether the Dominion has drawn more from, than it has paid on her account.

It appears by statement E that whereas there was received from her in the first year of the Union as ordinary Dominion revenue \$1,504,910, there was paid on her account as ordinary Dominion Expenditure, \$1,173,178, or including subsidy \$1,506,759.

But in this statement no charge is made against Nova Scotia for her proportion of the cost of the General Government, which divided according to population, would be about \$117,043, making an excess of Dominion outlay beyond Dominion receipts of \$118,892, or withholding the interest on the excess of debt a net excess of \$100,563.

The total receipts in Nova Scotia as well from the taxation of the Dominion as from the sources of Revenue reserved to herself were \$1,738,733, whereas the total payments made by her, and on her account, were on ordinary services \$2,097,821 exclusive of \$845,569, which was advanced for Public Works or on capital account,—shewing a gross excess of payments over receipts of \$1,204,657.

It is true that a large amount of this is on capital account, but the strain to provide fo

it would have been a serious one had she stood alone; for after deducting all that could be chargeable to capital there would have been a deficiency of \$359,087 and this notwithstanding that the Dominion Tariff was in operation for seven months of the year. To this sum must be added certain items (Statement L) on account of debt which would increase the ordinary deficit on the year to \$390,840. Had Nova Scotia remained under her old Tariff, the deficit would have been greater and would have required a further loan over and above what she might have contracted for her new works exceeding 34 per cent on the customs duties of the year.

8.—LOCAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURE UNDER UNION.

Next as to the question of Local Revenue and Expenditure—

The great items of local expenditure in Nova Scotia are for Education and Road Service, and the diminution of these as they affect every locality and individual, is calculated to create a dissatisfaction which the large outlay, now provided for by the Dominion on heavy works in particular localities, does not counterbalance.

It will be seen (Statement F. Appendix I) that the average expenditure for the 3½ years ending June 1867, on local services, has been \$766,569, while the average income from the sources reserved to Nova Scotia to meet those services is but \$161,331, which adding the gross subsidy would be \$494,912, leaving a deficit of \$271,657 to be supplied by direct taxation.

In the year ending June 1868, the local revenue (including the subsidy without deduction for excess of debt) was \$567,405, while her total expenditure was \$924,643, or excluding a payment in reduction of debt \$868,293, thus shewing a deficit on ordinary account of \$300,898; or including this payment, \$357,238.

For the calendar year ending December 1869, the estimate as furnished by the Local Government, and including arrears, is, Revenue \$456,000, Expenditure \$663,960, shewing an estimated deficiency of \$207,960. In this estimate the only items which would appear to be capable of any important reductions are—For Education \$165,000, Roads and Bridges \$240,000, and Local works \$50,000.

I have no accurate means of estimating whether the cost of Civil Government, &c., in Nova Scotia, be reasonable, but judging from the estimates in the other Provinces it may not be considered as excessive. Thus in New Brunswick the estimate per head is 28¼ cents, in Quebec 37½ cents, and in Ontario 17¾ cents, while in Nova Scotia it is 26¾ cents.

The large additional burdens which beyond doubt Nova Scotia must have imposed on her people had the Union not taken place, are now supposed by them to be due to the Union, and the political discontent is aggravated because, simultaneously with these new burdens, there is a diminution in the class of Local Expenditure, which previous to the Union was borne by the Public Exchequer in Nova Scotia, but which is provided for by local taxation in Ontario and Quebec, and which if incurred by Nova Scotia, must be met hereafter in the same way. The only alternative open to her in the future would seem to be either, *first*, wholly to dispense with or greatly reduce these services, or *secondly*, to meet them as is done in Canada by direct taxation.

In order to compare the extent to which public grants for local purposes are supplemented by Municipal Taxation in the several Provinces, I have caused a table to be prepared, (Appendix IV) distinguishing as far as possible, the various services which are sustained by this united contribution. This statement, must, however, be regarded only as an approximate one, since it is based not on actual results, but on the estimated expenditure of the several Provinces, and the statistics shewing the Municipal Taxation are besides incomplete in some of these Provinces. It serves, nevertheless, to shew that the local contribution by Nova Scotia for Education does not contrast unfavorably with that of other Provinces.

The municipal or local supplement to the Parliamentary grants for Education, would appear to be as follows in the several Provinces, per head of the population:—Ontario \$1.13, Quebec \$0.77½, New Brunswick \$0.41, Nova Scotia \$0.70, or if the estimates furnished on behalf of Nova Scotia for 1867 be correct \$1.07.

In respect of Public Works, however, a comparative immunity from Local Taxation

would appear to be enjoyed by Nova Scotia, the same table shewing that Ontario contributes for that service by Local Taxation \$2.17, Quebec \$0.74 $\frac{1}{4}$, New Brunswick \$0.44, and Nova Scotia but \$0 02 per head of the population.

It is unfortunate that the necessity for the introduction of a new system as regards their Public Works in Nova Scotia, should be contemporaneous with Confederation.

9.—CONCLUSION.

From the statements thus adverted to, it would seem to follow :

1st. That the principle on which the debts were arranged by the Union Act, operates with some unfairness to Nova Scotia;

2nd. That in the division of the property, local assets and revenues, or because the assets possessed by her were not of a character to be available, Nova Scotia is less favorably situated than the other Provinces in respect of local revenues ;

3rd. That the increase of Customs presses more directly on Nova Scotia than the other Provinces, but this apparent increase and the consequent pressure, it is believed, will be mitigated every year, as goods which she formerly imported from abroad, and which were chargeable with duty, are produced in other portions of the Dominion, and will now be available to her for consumption free of duty.

4th. That she must have raised about \$400,000 annually by way of additional taxation if she were out of the Union.

5. That the amount raised by the Dominion from Revenue from Customs and otherwise is about adequate, if the results of last year continue in future the same, to meet all the current expenditure the Dominion is called on to make on her account, but less by \$100,563 if Nova Scotia is to be charged a *per capita* contribution to the cost of the Civil Government and Legislation of the Dominion.

6th. That the local sources of Revenue at present possessed by Nova Scotia are inadequate to carry on the services devolving on the Province.

It would be beyond my province to make any suggestion to your Lordship upon the state of facts which I find in my humble judgment to exist, and which I have endeavored to state as succinctly and accurately as it is in my power to do.

I have the honor to remain

Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

JOHN ROSE.

His Excellency

VISCOUNT MONCK,

The Governor General, &c., &c., &c.

MEMORANDUM ON MR. McLELAN'S LETTER.

MEMORANDUM on the Letter of Mr. McLelan, of September 17th, stating the Financial Disadvantages under which Nova Scotia labours from Confederation.

I have carefully considered Mr. McLelan's letter, have verified his figures, and I submit an examination of each of the points which he has raised.

1. He argues that the consumption of dutiable goods is much higher in Nova Scotia per head of the population than in Canada, and he states the relative proportions of the total imports in 1867, to have been \$39.50 per head in Nova Scotia, and \$20.00 in Canada. I append a table of the proportions from the best data I can obtain for four years, adding a column for New Brunswick.

Total imports per head :—

	Canada.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.
1864.....	\$17.07	34.25	35.49
1865.....	15.89	39.55	28.05
1866.....	19.38	39.37	39.68
1867.....	20.99	34.52	30.03

Value of dutiable goods per head:—

1864.....	\$11.41	21.42	Not distinguishable in returns from New Brunswick.
1865.....	10.09	21.42	
1866.....	13.27	28.05	
1867.....	14.25	22.33	

Duty paid per head:—

1864.....	\$2.44	2.92	3.67
1865.....	2.26	3.14	2.83
1866.....	2.92	3.76	4.11
1867.....	2.80	3.32	4.17

Mr. McLelan's facts are therefore borne out by taking a more extended period, and the reason which he gives for the disproportion, viz., the different habits of an agricultural population, from those of one engaged in fishing, mining and shipbuilding, is no doubt to some extent correct. But the notoriously small consumption of dutiable articles in Lower Canada must materially reduce the general average of the whole of the late Province, and it is almost certain that the consumption of Ontario, if taken alone, although it is mainly agricultural, would equal that of the Maritime Provinces, if an accurate division could be made. Of the entire Customs Revenue of 1866-67, \$2,253,334.66 was collected in Upper Canada, and only \$559,279.57 in Lower Canada, exclusive of Montreal; the balance \$4,211,305.63 was received in Montreal itself, which supplies both Upper and Lower Canada. It may be some guide towards determining the taxable capacity of Ontario as compared with Quebec to state that the Municipal Taxes raised in the former in 1866 amounted to \$2,428,140, and in the latter to \$768,500, according to our somewhat imperfect returns, or say \$800,000. In this respect, therefore, Nova Scotia only shares with Ontario and New Brunswick the disproportion in which it may have to contribute to the general expenditure.

In another view of the case, however, this disproportion has a further injurious effect upon Nova Scotia, because the average rates of duty paid by it heretofore have been considerably less than those in Canada. The following table will shew the percentage of duties in the several years, and I have taken this percentage upon the total imports, as well as upon dutiable articles alone, in order to include New Brunswick, in which the returns do not enable me to distinguish the dutiable from the free goods.

Percentage of Duties on value of goods imported:—

	Canada.		Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.
	Total Imports.	Dutiable.	Total Imports.	Dutiable.	Total Imports.
1864.....	\$14.32	21.43	8.54	13.64	10.33
1865.....	14.21	22.38	7.95	14.68	10.09
1866.....	15.08	22.03	9.42	13.22	10.37
1867.....	13.34	19.64	9.63	14.88	13.75

Or, as the financial periods of the two Provinces did not correspond, we obtain a fair average by taking the total value of dutiable goods imported into Nova Scotia in the 45 months preceding Confederation, viz: \$28,996,018, and the total duties paid \$4,058,865, which gives an average percentage of 14.61, against the total \$108,649,061 imported into Canada in the 42 months preceding Confederation, yielding a duty of \$23,005,796 or 21.25 per cent. It must however be observed that the Canadian duties had been materially reduced upon many articles during the last year of the above period, and the proportions given for 1867 may perhaps more nearly represent those which existed when Confederation took effect.

It is evident, that if Nova Scotia is now called upon to pay the higher rate of duty prevalent in Canada upon its own higher rate of consumption, it will be a greater sufferer than is indicated by the different proportion in which it paid duty per head of the population as above given. But it would not be safe to base any calculation upon this assumption, for the rate at which it will be called upon to contribute under Confederation will be materially affected by three considerations. (1) Many articles formerly dutiable in Nova Scotia, as flour and meal, &c., are now free. (2) Goods, the manufacture of Canada, formerly dutiable, are now free. (3) Articles, which in Canada paid their contribution to the State under the excise laws, were represented in Nova Scotia by corresponding articles which paid customs duties. It is

difficult to estimate in figures the amount of effect which will be produced by these three considerations, but it cannot but make a material difference. The trade between Canada and the Maritime Provinces increased even before Confederation, from \$1,571,116 in 1865-6, to \$3,418,589 in 1866-7; and the reduction in the total imports into Nova Scotia, from \$8,565,647 in the nine months preceding Confederation, to \$5,781,699, in the nine months succeeding it, points in the same direction.

II. Mr. McLelan's second argument is that there is no corresponding advantage received to compensate for the increased taxation of Nova Scotia, and that there is no validity in the counter-argument, that, in consequence of the additional obligations incurred prior to Confederation, they would in any case have had to bear this increased charge. His position is that the only additional charge which would have fallen upon them, if Confederation had not taken effect, would have been the difference between the interest they paid the year before Confederation, and the interest on \$8,000,000, which he states to be \$121,213. He does not give the figures from which he arrives at this sum, and I am unable exactly to verify it, on account of the difference in the financial years; but it would appear to be at least approximately correct. If he counts 6 p. c. on the \$8,000,000, the balance as given by him would be equivalent to making the interest paid in the year \$358,787. Now the interest paid in the nine months ending June 30, 1867, was \$286,730, and adding $\frac{1}{4}$ of the interest paid in the preceding 12 months, or \$77,284, we get for the year \$364,014. Granting this, however, the \$5,000 which he allows for charges is manifestly insufficient. From the rate at which Nova Scotian Debentures have been sold in London, and from the difficulty experienced in disposing of the last issue, when we add commission and other charges, we cannot assume that they would have raised the money, including charges, for less than 7 p. cent. Correcting his figures therefore to this extent, the excess would be \$141,415. Moreover, he tacitly assumes that no account is to be taken of the \$1,300,000, by which the Nova Scotian debt is estimated to exceed \$8,000,000, because they have to pay the Dominion interest upon it. But they only pay the Dominion 5 p. cent. whereas they would have had to borrow at 7 p. cent, making a further difference of \$26,000. With these corrections however the argument may be admitted, and the financial gain to Nova Scotia from our assuming their obligations may be set down at \$167,415, together with the subsidy of \$333,581 per annum, to set against their increased taxation.

On the other hand it is argued that Nova Scotia will obtain the Intercolonial Railway by Confederation. Mr. McLelan however states, that they had already had an offer to make the road from Truro to the Province line for an annual subsidy of \$120,000 for 20 years, which he estimates as equal to \$80,000 of permanent addition to their annual charge. This has evidently been done approximately at 6 per cent, which would give 82,583, but it should not be estimated at less than 7 per cent which would give \$88,989. Now if we assume that the proceeds of the loan of £4,000,000, which costs the Dominion £170,000 in interest or \$850,000 Nova Scotian currency, will complete the road. Nova Scotia's share of this by population would be \$19,206, or rather more than they could themselves have built the road for as far as the Province line. But Mr. McLelan omits to consider that it is not the line to the Provincial border which is in question, but the connection with other lines; and they certainly would not have had the Intercolonial Railway, unless Confederation had gone into effect. It is an advantage which cannot be estimated in figures, but no Nova Scotian can be blind to the fact, that it must be an immense gain to the Province, and Halifax in particular to become the Atlantic terminus of a great system of Railways running far into the interior of the country.

III. Mr. McLelan objects to the principle upon which the debt with which each Province may come into the Union is to be regulated. The basis adopted, apparently the population by the last census, rectified to the date when the agreement was made, according to the relative average increase of each in the interval between that and the preceding census; and he argues that the development of the mining industry of Nova Scotia has probably largely increased its population beyond the average of previous years. He may be right in this respect, and it might have been fairer to take the last ascertained population without any hypothetical rectification, especially as the subsidies are based upon the actual and not upon the estimated population. The difference however is not very important. If the \$62,500,000 for Canada were taken as the basis, Nova Scotia would have had \$8,246,169 instead of \$8,000,000, and New Brunswick \$6,281,932 instead of \$7,000,000; or if Nova

Scotia had been fixed at \$8,000,000, Canada would have had \$60,634,240 and New Brunswick \$6,094,400.

I think however that Mr. McLelan is justified in saying that population alone is not a sufficient basis. As it is a question of debt to be assumed, the share which each contributes towards paying for that debt, if not made the whole basis, should at least have been taken into consideration. If we take the consumption of imported dutiable articles as the sole test, the difference would be very great; but it would be open to the same objections which I have already discussed when speaking of the increase of taxation.

The actual revenues derived from Customs and Excise together, which are taken by Mr. McLelan, would be a fairer test, and would give on the average of the last $3\frac{1}{2}$ years :

Canada	\$60,219,000 to Nova Scotia.....	\$ 8,000,000
Or Nova Scotia.....	8,303,000 to Canada.....	62,500,000

This is a very similar proportion to that resulting from the population, as it actually stood at the Census; but there may perhaps be some further allowance for the lower rates of duty in Nova Scotia.

If we do not confine ourselves to the revenues from Customs and Excise, but take the whole income into account, it is evident that we must omit the proceeds of Lands, Mines, &c., and other revenues, which now belong to the Local Governments, and also such revenues as Stamps, Bank Imposts, Light House dues, which before confederation were collected in one Province and not in the other. The main revenues which were common to both were Customs, Excise, Public Works, and Post Office, and the cost of collection of the two last bore such a large proportion to the receipts, that in their case at any rate the net revenue should be taken. Taking then the net revenue from all the four services, the result would be.

Canada.....	\$61,501,000 to Nova Scotia.....	\$8,000,000
Or Nova Scotia.....	8,130,000 to Canada.....	62,500,000

One or other of the above methods would appear fair, but in either case some allowance should be made, on the one hand for the higher rate of duty which Nova Scotia will now have to pay, and on the other for the goods which, either under the new tariff or as being the manufacture of Canada and New Brunswick, will now be free, but formerly paid duty.

It must also be observed that in speaking of the debt of Nova Scotia and its excess over the stipulated \$8,000,000, I have taken it, as Mr. McLelan also has done, as in Nova Scotian currency, but it is evident that to put Nova Scotia on a par with the rest of Canada it should be converted into Canada Currency. Upon this assumption the \$8,000,000 would be \$8,219,178 in Nova Scotia currency, and the estimated excess of debt not \$1,288,121, but \$1,069,943. Upon the same principle the debt of Nova Scotia, if based upon the revenues derived from Customs and Excise, which is perhaps the fairest test, would be \$8,531,500 as compared with \$62,500,000 for Ontario and Quebec.

IV. Mr. McLelan objects to our method of arriving at the total debt of the late Province of Canada. He says that the returns of 1867 shewed the total liabilities to be \$88,444,890 which we have reduced to \$71,200,000, thus taking off \$17,244,890 of our best assets. Mr. McLelan has fallen into an error in this respect. The total \$88,444,890 as given in the Statement of Affairs, includes \$7,222,730 under the head of Consolidated Fund, which is no liability, but merely the balance by which the nominal assets exceed the liabilities. Then in the Statement of Affairs, there are several accounts, which for convenience of book-keeping appear on both sides of the ledger, and in revising the statement, these are deducted from the corresponding account on the other side. Thus we do not really owe \$700,000 to the Sinking Funds of the Municipal Loan Funds; it is merely a portion of the \$9,728,000 which they owed us on the capital of the advances made to them, which they have paid off. Thus also the large item \$3,304,249, under the head Municipal Loan Fund U. C. Indemnity account, is not a debt which we have to pay. It is the indemnity given to Upper Canada under the Seigniorial Act of 1859, for payments made to Seigneurs in Lower Canada, but to which it was thought that U. C. had already had more than an equivalent in the large excess of the advances made to its Municipalities. No payment was to be made on account of this indemnity, except in the almost impossible contingency of the Municipalities paying off their debt; and as the Municipal Loan Funds are now transferred to Ontario and Quebec, this indemnity must go with them, as a matter of book-keeping for Ontario and

not for the Dominion. There are also some other liabilities which appear in the Statement of Affairs, to the extent of about \$800,000, which are only contingent liabilities, and which it is proposed to transfer to Ontario and Quebec, as of local interest, upon the understanding that, if ever the Dominion is called upon to pay anything on its guarantee, it will deduct the amount from the next payment of subsidy to the defaulting Province. As revised upon this principle the debt of the late Province may be thus analysed.

Debenture debt.....		\$62,885,197.63
Trust Funds, of which the capital or the interest, as the case may be, is payable to parties or institutions in Ontario and Quebec.....		7,997,244.84
Miscellaneous liabilities, mainly consisting of the Indian Fund.....		1,822,997.62
Financial Agents and other banking accounts.....		3,096,415.22
	Total.....	\$75,801,855.31
Less Sinking Funds.....	\$1,888,555.58	
Securities on which interest is regularly paid.....	395,681.25	
Cash and Banking accounts.....	1,461,251.96	
		<u>3,745,488.79</u>
	Net debt.....	\$72,056,366.52

In connection with the same subject, and in illustration of points which will arise hereafter, it may be well to discuss the several items which appear on the other side of the revised Statement of Affairs of the late Province of Canada.

The following analysis of the assets may be set down as an approximate history of our debt :

Public Works yielding revenue.....		\$17,992,751.51
Do yielding no revenue, but which were considered to be of such general advantage as to entitle us to charge them against capital.....		9,736,048.02
Capital advanced to Railways (of which \$2,810,500 may be considered recoverable).....		20,196,971.35
Interest on the above (of which \$1,129,861 may be considered recoverable).....		13,021,079.27
Miscellaneous Railway advances (of which \$395,000 may be considered good).....		525,018.54
Miscellaneous assets (good perhaps for half the amount).....		1,291,343.34
Advances made to sundry municipalities and funds, now transferred to Ontario and Quebec.....		11,170,734.22
		<u>\$73,940,956.25</u>
These appear in Statement of Affairs.....		\$73,940,956.25
Add Seigniorial Tenure legislation.....	\$6,730,813.31	
Less already included.....	196,719.66	
		<u>6,534,093.65</u>
Origin of Debt.....		\$80,475,049.90
Net Debt.....		<u>72,056,366.52</u>
Balance met out of current revenue.....		<u>\$8,418,683.38</u>

Or it may be otherwise stated, and if we do not include the railway interest as a legitimate source of debt, we may say, that the failure of railways to pay their interest since 1855 has caused us to involve ourselves in debt beyond what was met by current income to the extent of about \$4,000,000.

It may be laid down as a general principle, that when two independent parties enter into a partnership, in deciding the position of each in the new arrangement, these points must be taken into account.

(1.) The liabilities speak for themselves and cannot be altered.

(2.) Such assets as are not a security for money, but which are to remain the joint property of the whole, should be valued in some way. The amount they originally cost to the

first owner, and the return in money which they may be expected to yield, are neither of them a sufficient test, though they may be taken into account in the valuation. The benefit which the whole country will derive from them, is the true test, and may be different from what is indicated by either their original cost or their money returns.

(3.) Assets which are a security for a definite sum of money must be valued, either at the whole amount, if good, or at what they may be expected to realize, and they must either be deducted from the liability of each, or must be retained by the original proprietor, and not brought into the common stock at all. Or if they are retained as joint property, and an estimate cannot be made of what they will realize, the party originally owning them must get credit subsequently in the apportionment of his share, as the proceeds come in.

I do not think there can be any doubt as to the equitableness of the principles above laid down. If we apply them to the assets of the late Province of Canada, as above analysed, the public works yielding revenue come under the 2nd head. The public works yielding no revenue also come under it, but, as in the other Provinces no accounts have been kept open for such works, although they, no doubt, have an equivalent in roads, buildings, harbors, &c., they may be left out of account altogether. The railway indebtedness is, strictly speaking, a security for money, and should therefore be deducted from the debt under the third head, the probable amount which may be immediately realizable, being between \$4,000,000 and \$4,500,000; but as railways themselves come under the 2nd head, and the system upon which railways were obtained in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick differed altogether from that adopted in Canada, they may be left under the 2nd head. The miscellaneous assets amounting to \$1,291,343, and the present value of which is fully half that amount, are all securities for money, and should strictly speaking, have been treated as coming under the third head; but they have not been so treated, and to that extent, if the items remain as stated above, Ontario and Quebec will have suffered a loss. The last item is that of the assets transferred to Ontario and Quebec, upon which subject so much misconception has arisen, and I will treat of it under a separate head.

V. These are securities for money advanced, and if they had been retained by the Dominion, they ought, upon the principles laid down, to have been deducted from the debt at a valuation, or, if not deducted, they should have been left in the hands of the original owner, and not have entered into the common stock at all. The latter was the method adopted, and I think it perfectly just. If any sum had been paid in on the 30th June, 1867, on account of these advances, by increasing the cash it would have diminished the net debt, and the overplus for which Ontario and Quebec are responsible. Can any reason be assigned why, if the sum had been paid on July 31st, the Dominion should have the advantage, and Ontario and Quebec have gained nothing, except in so far as they form part of the Dominion? It was these very advances which brought the debt up to its present amount, and caused Ontario and Quebec to have to pay interest upon the \$10,000,000, by which we may say in round numbers that the debt exceeds the stipulated \$62,500,000; and if any part, or the whole of that excess debt were repaid, will any one say that Ontario and Quebec are to continue to pay the interest upon it for ever, simply because it was not liquidated before a certain day? The normal debt of \$62,500,000 assigned to Canada may be an unfair apportionment, and there may be assets in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia of a similar character to those retained by Ontario and Quebec, although not named in a schedule to the Act as was done in the latter case, and if such be the case the injustice should be remedied; but there is no injustice in the transference of these assets to the Provinces interested in them, and which are paying the Dominion interest upon the sum which they cost to the late Province.

With a view principally of seeing whether there is anything in the Maritime Provinces equivalent to these assets, I append an analysis of them. They consist of

The Municipal Loan Funds capital.....	\$9,728,140.00	
Less Sinking Funds.....	700,887.96	
		9,027,252.04
Arrears of interest on do.....	4,299,753.66	
Less covered by the Seigniorial Indemnity to U. C.....	3,304,249.55	
		995,504.11
Advances to certain funds on the credit of law fees, which for the last 3 years yielded an average revenue of \$80,350.26.....		393,052.68

Advances on the credit of the proceeds of certain lands, which have yielded an average revenue for the last 3 years of \$20,007.12.....	484,244.33
Miscellaneous advances, mainly the Quebec Fire Loan, much of which has been wiped out by subsequent legislation. The whole yielding an average receipt of 5,638.70.....	270,681.06
Total.....	\$11,170,734.22

The capital advanced to the several municipalities out of the Municipal Loan Funds was applied as follows:

Railway Stock.....	\$3,593,440	
Loans to Railways.....	3,229,400	6,822,840
Roads and other local works.....		2,905,300
		\$9,728,140

If we come to enquire into the nature of the expenditure under each of the other heads, the third item of \$393,052.68, is the balance remaining due of sums advanced on the credit of law fees for the erection of Gaols and Court Houses; and with the exception of \$196,719.66, on account of Seigniorial tenure, the amount advanced to the Municipalities Fund on the credit of its lands was also, for the same purpose. The income in both cases is under the control of Ontario and Quebec, and subject to their legislation. The whole amount of these assets may therefore be thus divided:

For Railways, to be considered hereafter.....	\$6,822,840.00
For local improvements such as Nova Scotia has made out of Provincial funds and not included amongst assets, as claimed by Mr. McLelan.....	3,762,597.01
Miscellaneous, including the accumulation of interest on arrears.....	585,297.21
	\$11,170,734.22

Or if we take the two last items together, Railways.....	\$6,822,840.00
Local improvements.....	4,347,894.22
	\$11,170,734.22

There has been a further misconception as to these assets transferred to Ontario and Quebec. They are supposed to be valuable and to yield a large income. Now, the income derived from all these sources, on the average of the three years before Confederation, was only \$359,244.30, of which about \$150,000 was in liquidation of capital, leaving an annual income of barely more than \$200,000. There is no doubt that, by pressing, a little more can be realized from the lands, and something more considerable perhaps from the Municipal Loan Funds, but the amount which can be legally claimed from the latter is limited by the legislation of 1859, which, without releasing the individual municipalities from their liability, precludes the Government from enforcing a payment greater than 5 cents in the dollar on their assessment. Now, at present, of the entire capital of the loan, the amount which comes under the 5 cent clause is:

In Upper Canada.....	\$5,847,400
In Lower Canada.....	768,500
	\$6,615,900
Not barred by it—Upper Canada.....	\$1,452,600
Lower, Canada.....	1,659,640
	\$3,112,240
	\$9,728,140

The amount of 5 cents in the dollar upon the assessment of the municipalities which come under the operation of that clause, would be at present about.....	\$163,734
And the full interest of 5 per cent on the rest.....	155,612
Making a total of.....	\$319,346

which is the utmost limit to which the Municipal Loan Funds can be rendered available, exclusive of any payments on account of capital.

Now, although it is quite just in principle that these assets, be they of what value they may, should be handed over to Ontario and Quebec, if they are not counted as a deduction from the gross debt, yet we are bound to enquire whether there may not be analogous assets in Nova Scotia, which should be similarly dealt with.

In Nova Scotia, as Mr. McLelan states, it has always been the custom to pay for all local improvements out of the general funds of the Province, whereas in Canada, with the exception of an annual grant for colonization roads, and the main road connecting us with the Maritime Provinces, it has for many years been the custom to leave all such matters in the hands of the Municipalities; or if the Government has originally advanced the money, it has been as a loan to the Municipalities, which they are liable to repay. When therefore we unite ourselves with a Province, which had dealt in such a different manner with those local works, it would have been very unfair to require the municipalities to refund the advances in one section, and to leave them free in another. Even if these advances had not come under the definition of securities for money, which are either to be deducted from the debt, or left with the original owner, it would only have been equitable to cancel the debt, or to hand it over to the Local Government to deal with as they may think fit. There is nothing analogous in Nova Scotia to this \$4,347,000 for local improvements. They had all their roads and piers, and court houses built out of the general funds, and they own them unburdened by any debt, and Ontario and Quebec are only placed in the same position.

Railways however are considered of such general importance that they are to be retained in the hands of the Dominion, and if individual Municipalities were formerly held liable for the sums which had been advanced for them by the general government towards some of these undertakings, it is only fair that they should be released from that liability. But in this case there is something analogous in Nova Scotia. The several Municipalities did contribute something towards the railways, under the head of land damages. That is they were expected to give the right of way, and if the government advanced the money to pay individuals, it held the counties liable to refund it. So also the city of Halifax entered into an engagement to pay £100,000 towards the cost of the Railway, though I believe it never fulfilled its promise. These transactions are exactly analogous to the liabilities which the Canadian Municipalities incurred for Railways, and if the financial statements in Nova Scotia had been made out in the same form as ours, these liabilities of the Municipalities would have appeared in the Statement of Affairs as assets of the Province, and would doubtless have been enumerated in a Schedule to the Act as was done with the Canadian items. But they appeared nowhere, and what has been the consequence? Not that the Dominion has fallen heir to them, but that the Province has tacitly, and quite rightly, assumed that they were to retain them. The city of Halifax engaged itself to the Province of Nova Scotia to pay £100,000 towards the Railway. The Province retains this claim, be it worth what it may, and may enforce it or abandon it as it thinks proper. The Dominion does not interfere in any way in the matter; neither ought it to do so in the case of the City of Ottawa, which engaged itself to pay the Province of Canada \$200,000, which it borrowed to aid the Prescott and Ottawa Railroad. These cases are strictly analogous, and if this Municipal indebtedness on account of railways is abandoned to Ontario and Quebec, so also has the similar claim upon their Municipalities been abandoned to Nova Scotia.

A doubt may arise, whether what the Nova Scotian counties have already paid towards the railways for land damages, should not be refunded to Nova Scotia. It is no large amount, and it must be remembered that the Canadian Municipalities have also repaid to Government about \$700,000 of the advances made to them, more than half of which was for Railways.

There is however still another point to be considered in connection with this subject, in which it appears to me that Nova Scotia is at a disadvantage. The railways to which the Canadian Municipalities contributed have almost without exception been unremunerative

and the Nova Scotian Railways cannot shew much in the shape of a profit. But supposing that hereafter matters should improve, and that some of the railways should yield a handsome return; in Nova Scotia the Dominion would reap the profit, whereas in Canada, in so far as the \$6,800,000 contributed by the Municipalities is concerned, the individual Municipalities, or Ontario and Quebec which holds them liable, would be the only gainers. It may be said that there is not much probability of the Municipalities ever realizing anything from their Railway speculations, which is true enough, but some of them have done so, and to that extent at least the argument is a valid one on the part of Nova Scotia. I cannot however see any other just cause of complaint under this head.

VI. Mr. McLelan argues that, if you exclude the assets which are to be deducted in ascertaining the net debt, and those transferred to Ontario and Quebec, and if you further leave out of account those representing general improvements, as buildings, light houses, &c., which yield no revenue, the remainder are of much less comparative value than the railroads of Nova Scotia. This is an important point which must be fairly discussed.

I see no objection to our leaving out of account those works which yield no revenue, but which have always in Canada been considered of sufficient general importance to justify us in treating them as capital expenditure, and have therefore been kept as open accounts in the Ledger. It is useless now to enquire whether we are justified in this assumption, and whether some expenditure has not crept into these accounts which should more legitimately have been borne out of annual income. For the purposes of the present enquiry they may be left out of account altogether, as the corresponding expenditure in Nova Scotia, (which I dare say, including their numerous harbours and light houses, has been comparatively as heavy as ours,) has not left its trace behind in their statement of affairs. I would go a step further and recommend that these accounts be no longer retained in the Dominion Ledger.

Upon a similar principle I think that the sums we have annually charged against the Railway Companies for unpaid interest may be similarly written off, except in so far as they represent interest which we can recover. There would then remain to set off against of net debt of \$72,056,366, the following assets:—

Public Works yielding revenue.....	\$17,992,751
Capital advanced to Railway Companies, including the advances from the Municipal Loan Fund.....	27,019,811
Other debts of Railways, mostly good.....	1,654,879
Miscellaneous assets worth at least 50 per cent.....	1,291,343
	\$47,958,784

It is by no means easy to place a value upon such assets, for their main value is not their money return into the Treasury, but the general advantage to trade, which results from them, and the difficulty is increased from the different policy which has been pursued by Nova Scotia, from that adopted in Canada. They built their railways with borrowed capital, and own them themselves; whilst we, as far as Government was concerned, only lent money to independent companies with a claim to be repaid, and in some instances, the Municipalities took stock. The comparison will stand thus:

Nova Scotia expended on Railways.....	\$6,292,029
Canada, Loans by Government.....	\$20,196,971
" Municipalities.....	3,229,400
Stock taken by ".....	3,593,400
	\$27,019,771

This was the capital contributed towards our railway system by the Province at large, for the Province lent the money to the Municipalities to enable them to aid the Railway Companies. Some Municipalities, however, as the City of Hamilton, raised the money, which they advanced, on their own credit, and those amounts are not included in the above sum. For this sum we have 1,968 miles in operation, or 1 mile to every 1,274 of our population, at a cost to the Province of \$13,729.00 per mile, and \$10.77 per head. In Nova Scotia, excluding the Windsor and Annapolis road, commenced after Confederation, but including the Pictou line, although not all paid for at that date, they have 145 miles, or 1 mile to every 2,279 of the population, and at a cost of \$43,393 per mile, and \$19.02 per head. As far then as the general convenience of the public is concerned, Canada compares,

in that respect, favorably with Nova Scotia. We have a larger railway system, in proportion to our population, and we have obtained it at a less cost.

Along with the railways, it would be fair to class our Canals and other public works yielding revenue, making the total of such works. :—

Ontario and Quebec Railways as above.....	\$28,674,650
Do. Do. Canals, &c.....	17,992,751

Total Ontario and Quebec.....	46,667,401
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Nova Scotia Railways.....	6,292,029
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or the Nova Scotian works entail a charge upon the Dominion equal to a capital of \$19.02 per head of its population and those of Canada of \$18.61.

I do not wish to be understood as laying too much stress upon the very much larger accommodation to the public in Canada per head of the population by our 1,968 miles of railway, and our system of canals, as compared with the 145 of railways in Nova Scotia. It is the natural result of our different geographical positions. We, with only one outlet to the sea, and with a country extending far into the interior, are absolutely dependent upon our railways and canals; whilst they, with an extensive seaboard and numerous harbours, have access to the Ocean within perhaps not more than 25 miles from every man's door, and have the means to communicate with each other and with foreign countries provided by nature. But if we give them credit for this great high-road which cost them nothing, neither can they take credit for their railway system in proportion to its cost. If they have been more fortunate in one respect in having most of their communications without any cost, so have we been more fortunate in obtaining our artificial communications at a very much smaller expense to ourselves than they have. The practical value of our communications, whether natural or artificial, is the really important test of whether we enter into partnership upon equal terms in that respect; the cost at which we have made, or improved, them is altogether a secondary question. If our people have contributed to the general convenience in their lake and river navigation, their canals and railroads, their harbours and light houses, as many facilities as the Nova Scotian railroads, with their ocean navigation and its harbours and light houses, we have done all that can be required of us, and it is useless to enquire how much more or less one particular class of these facilities may, from local circumstances, have cost in the one than in the other. Such a valuation as I speak of cannot be reduced to figures, but I believe the Nova Scotians will admit, that we have taken fully as great an advantage of our facilities as they have done, though in a very different way. The total debt, with which we may enter into Confederation, must be decided upon very different principles, and the fairest perhaps may be the rate at which we contribute towards bearing its charges.

There is one point, however, connected with public works which does effect the financial settlement, and that because it relates to our several contributions towards meeting the joint debt, viz: whether those works yield any revenue. Now the Public Works of Canada have, during three years before Confederation, yielded a net revenue of \$487,773, equivalent to \$139,335 per annum, which is 0.77, or a little more than $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on their total cost. And the interest on the capital of the loan to the Great Western, which will hereafter be regularly enforced, is \$164,560, which, with \$14,600 interest on their bonds, regularly paid by the Northern Road, and the average dividend of 3.45 per cent. on the Grand Trunk Postal Subsidy bonds, which we hold, makes the total annual revenue from railways, \$183,354. To this must be added the arrears of interest due by the Great Western, which government is now enforcing, and which will be equal to an annual interest of at least \$60,000. All these together make up a revenue of 1.17 per cent. on the total Railway debt to the Dominion. If we further include the capital advanced to railways by the Municipalities, as I have above stated it, but upon which the interest, if any, will not accrue to the Dominion, our income from Public Works of both classes, may be set down at \$382,689, which on a capital of \$46,667,401, is equal to 0.82 per cent.

In Nova Scotia it is not very easy to arrive at a certain result as to the revenue from their railways. The cash receipts, as stated in the Receiver General's accounts for the 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ years before Confederation, are \$711,704.52, from which, however, should be deducted

\$60,000 for railway stock transferred to the Pictou line, and charged in the capital account of that line, then under construction. The Railway Commissioners' return for the same period, gives the revenue as \$651,174.77, which corresponds so nearly with the former sum, after the deduction is made, that it may be taken as correct. The total expenditure by the Receiver General's accounts, is called \$646,894, whilst in the Commissioners' returns it is made to be \$555,207.90, a difference of more than \$91,000, for which I am unable to account. Assuming, however, the Commissioners' figures, which we may be certain have not dealt unfairly with the Revenue account, the net receipt would be \$95,966.87, or \$24,561 per annum. This, upon the total capital expended to June 30, 1867, and which does not include the whole cost of the Pictou line, although it had been running for nine months, would be 0.39 per cent., not half of the revenue derivable from the Canadian Public Works and Railways together. The percentage on the capital is however, as I before argued, not the important point, but the actual amount available for meeting the debt, and in this view the Nova Scotian works only yield $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per head of the population, whilst the Canadian ones will yield, when the collection of the Great Western interest is enforced, $15\frac{1}{2}$ cents per head. It will no doubt be argued that the trade by the Nova Scotian railways has not yet been fully developed, and that the net receipts from them will increase. This is no doubt true, but if they were doubled we should still only be on a par with them, and our public works may, and no doubt will, become more remunerative. We may also look to some further returns from our advances to railroads. If we may consider the arrears of interest, due to us from the Grand Trunk and Northern, practically abandoned, and so cease to enter it up annually against them in the ledger, yet upon any material improvement in railway prospects, our claims for current interest would revive.

Under this head then I think that we are fully upon a par with Nova Scotia. We have made improvements fully equal to theirs, and as yet, at any rate, they yield a greater revenue per head.

VII. Mr. McLelan argues that the Windsor and Annapolis Railway should have been undertaken by the Dominion, and not have been charged against Nova Scotia, because it forms an important feeder to the railroads which are in our hands. There is considerable force in this argument. The road being in the hands of a private Company, to which a subsidy is given, Nova Scotia pays 5 per cent upon the amount which the Dominion advances for that purpose, for which it only gets the convenience to the locality through which it runs, the Company receiving what profit there may be in running the road, and the Dominion deriving any incidental advantage from the traffic which may be brought to its own roads. A very large amount of money, however, has been expended by Canada in strictly analogous roads, which act as feeders to the Grand Trunk, and yield little or no profit themselves, though of immense importance to the localities interested in them. But, whatever may be thought of the policy of undertaking the road on these terms, it was the deliberate act of the Government of Nova Scotia for the time being. The contract was entered into before Confederation, for the express object of bringing up its debt to the eight millions apportioned to it by the Union Act. They had the choice of entering the Union with a smaller debt, and receiving 5 per cent on any thing, by which it felt short of eight millions, or with a larger one, paying similarly on the surplus, and they elected the latter alternative. It is not easy to see how the Dominion can be fairly called upon to go back upon this decision, and to pay for a work mainly of local interest, although the general railway system may incidentally derive some advantage from it—a work, upon the policy of undertaking which it was never consulted.

Mr. McLelan objects to the engagements entered into before Confederation for the construction of this road being considered as a liability of the late Province and so included in their debt, whilst in Canada a large amount of old appropriations were written off, and amongst them one of a million for defence. The two cases, however, are not at all analogous. In Nova Scotia not only did Parliament vote the necessary sum, but upon the strength of that vote a contract was entered into, and the work was commenced. In Canada, Parliament had made the appropriation in case the expenditure were required, but no work had been commenced, or ordered, under it. In writing off these balances of old appropriations Parliament was only carrying out the policy which it has laid out for itself in the future, and which is followed in England, of taking the vote of the year for the expenditure which it is intended to make during the year, and all balances of appropriation

remaining unexpended will lapse on the 30th of June, and a fresh authority must be taken. If it should happen hereafter that any expenditure is required for Defence, the Parliament of the Dominion will, doubtless, make the necessary provision for it with due regard to the necessities of all parts of the Dominion. This is a very different thing from a provision for a local work which was already under contract and in progress when Confederation took effect, and upon the policy of which the Dominion at large had no opportunity of expressing an opinion.

VIII. Mr. McLelan claims that an allowance should be made to Nova Scotia for the Truro line, as part of the Interecolonial Railway. But upon exactly the same principle, Ontario and Quebec should have an allowance for what they advanced toward the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. Each had a part of the road in its own territory already built from funds which enter into the debt with which they come into the Union. It is absolutely essential in view of Confederation, that the two extremes should be connected, and the Intercolonial Railway is to be built for that purpose, both parties contributing towards it. It is moreover to be observed, that apart from the general and military advantage to all British North America, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia derive the greatest local advantage from the connecting link; and Nova Scotia, fully as much as New Brunswick, as having Halifax for the terminus.

But Mr. McLelan goes even further, and says distinctly, that they claim to have "the returns from all their railways or an equivalent." It is evident that such an arrangement is directly opposed both to the spirit and to the letter of the Act of Union, and even if the whole scheme could now be remodeled upon the basis proposed by Mr. McLelan, it would be detrimental rather than otherwise to Nova Scotia, as the railways of New Brunswick and the public works and railway advances of Canada, must evidently be treated in the same way.

IX. The final point which is discussed in Mr. McLelan's letter is a most important one for Nova Scotia, and is indeed the basis of the whole question between us, viz:—has Nova Scotia the means of carrying on the necessary local expenditure, without having recourse to direct taxation, or some other means of raising the requisite revenue, over and above what it will have to contribute towards the general Government? Mr. McLelan states the case thus:

The average amount of local expenditure has been.....		\$658,000
Against which they have Subsidy.....	\$324,000	
Local Revenues.....	132,000	
		456,000
Deficiency.....		\$202,000

In one respect Mr. McLelan clearly understates his case, as he takes no notice of the interest payable by Nova Scotia on the balance of the debt, above eight millions, which would make the deficiency during the current year about \$250,000, and the \$658,000 set down for the average expenditure is below the real amount, if we take the $4\frac{1}{2}$ years ending June 30, 1868, as they stand in statement F prepared in my office, of the receipts and expenditure in Nova Scotia from sources which are now under the Local Government.

According to this Statement the average annual expenditure would be.....		\$790,334
Average receipts.....	\$177,443	
Subsidy paid in Canadian currency.....	333,581	
		511,024
Deficiency.....		\$279,310

Judging from the same statement even this would hardly be enough to estimate; for of late years the local expenditure has increased very much more rapidly than the local receipts, and if it is maintained at the same rate, the deficiency, judging from the nine months ending June 1867, and the succeeding twelve months, would in either case amount to almost the same sum, a little more than \$347,000. To this must be added the interest which Nova Scotia must pay to the Dominion on the excess of debt over eight millions, bringing up the whole deficit to close upon \$400,000.

This is a subject of such importance that it is desirable to examine it in the light of the Estimates submitted to the Provincial Parliament for the year ending September 30, 1869. The probable deficiency is therein estimated at about \$208,000, closely resembling Mr. McLelan's calculations; but the resemblance is to a great extent casual, as Mr. McLelan does not, and the Parliamentary Estimates do, include the amount payable on the overplus of the debt. If we compare this estimate item by item with the expenditure of the last two years, excluding minor difference such as will always occur, the main items upon which the former expenditure exceeded the present estimate are the cost of certain buildings, the new Province building, the Lunatic Asylum and the Hospital, which it is presumed are nearly completed, and an item called "Miscellaneous and advances," the advances being covered by corresponding repayments which are not included in the estimate of revenue. I think, therefore, that the deficit, as estimated by the Provincial Government, may be taken as substantially correct, and that if anything it is rather understated.

There is no doubt that this in a great measure arises from the expenditure in Nova Scotia having been in excess of its income. If we take the ordinary revenue and expenditure, exclusive of everything affecting the increase or diminution of the debt, and exclusive of Railways and other public works which may be considered an expenditure on capital account, the comparison will stand as follows:—(Vide Statement D.)

	9 months ending Sept. 1864.	Year ending Sept. 1865.	Year ending Sept. 1866.	9 months ending June 1867.	Year ending June 1868.
Expenditure....	\$923,747	1,484,738	1,898,548	1,549,620	2,097,821
Receipts	992,174	1,432,247	1,721,728	1,216,830	1,738,734
Surplus.	\$68,427	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deficit.....	.....	52,491	176,820	332,790	359,087

It is clear therefore that the financial position of Nova Scotia before Confederation was not in a sound condition, and that in any case, in order to maintain their expenditure at the same rate as formerly, they would have had to increase their taxation. But if we analyze this statement, as is done in statements E and F, taking in the one the receipts and expenditure with respect to services which are now under the Dominion, and in the other those which remain with the Province, it will be evident that they are not relieved from their financial difficulty by Confederation. In every year the Dominion statement shews a surplus, and in every year that of the Province shews a deficiency. If now we take the subsidy into account, as if that had been payable in all those years, deducting it from the surplus in the one case, and from the deficiency in the other, the result will shew the loss or gain which each would have made by the transaction, based merely upon the cash transactions of those years, and without any reference to additional interest, payable in consequence of further engagements entered into.

	9 months ending Sept. 1864.	Year ending Sept. 1865.	Year ending Sept. 1866.	9 months ending June 1867.	Year ending June 1868.
Dominion Receipts	\$880,671	1,291,697	1,557,162	1,068,788	1,504,910
Expenditure	470,609	790,264	1,022,137	890,650	1,173,178
Surplus	410,062	501,433	535,025	178,138	331,732
Subsidy	250,186	333,581	333,581	250,186	333,581
Gain or loss.....	+159,876	+167,852	×201,444	−72,048	−1,849
Province Expenditure	\$453,138	694,474	876,411	658,970	924,643
Receipts	111,503	140,550	164,566	148,042	233,824
Deficit	341,635	553,924	711,845	510,928	690,819
Subsidy	250,186	333,581	333,581	250,186	333,581
Loss.....	91,449	220,343	378,264	260,742	357,238
United loss or gain....	+68,427	−52,491	−176,820	−332,790	−359,087

which latter figures are the same as those before given as the surplus and deficiency in those years. The deficit for the year 1867-8 is deduced in statement L by a different process, and produces a still larger deficiency. So that in the three first years, whilst the Dominion would have realized an annual profit out of the partnership, the Province would have sustained a heavy loss. In the two last years both parties would have suffered a loss, or in other words, the revenues of Nova Scotia were not enough to pay all its expenses, but whilst those of the Dominion were nearly covered by its revenues, the main portion of the loss fell on the Province, to the serious extent of more than one-third of its local expenditure.

In this statement I have not taken into account any excess or otherwise of the debt over eight millions, which would have unnecessarily complicated the statement. In the earlier years it would have had the effect of somewhat reducing both the gain of the Dominion and the loss of the Province. On the 30th of June, 1867, the debt stood approximately at \$8,026,117, and on the 30th June, 1868, \$8,707,044. I say approximately, because the principles upon which the debts of the Provinces are to be ascertained, have not yet been fully determined upon. If we take \$8,366,580, the average of those two sums, it would leave \$366,580 as the balance of the debt, for which Nova Scotia would have been responsible, and five per cent. upon which should have been deducted from its subsidy. This would have brought up the deficiency of the Province to \$375,568, and would have more than compensated for the apparent loss to the Dominion. If we now take into account the large expenditure by the Province on buildings, in 1867-8, which, as I before stated, will not have to be repeated in other years, to the extent of from \$100,000 to \$150,000, we arrive at a very similar sum for the probable permanent deficiency of Nova Scotia, to that estimated by the Government for next year.

This statement appears to me to be conclusive, as to the impossibility of Nova Scotia carrying on its ordinary expenditure under the present terms of Confederation, without resorting to direct taxation, or throwing the burden of education or local works, partially at least, upon the Municipalities. It is true that this is already largely done by Canada proper and that without the Municipal taxes its local expenditure could not be kept up to its present amount; but a Nova Scotian may very well answer that their Provincial revenues were enough for their wants in this respect, without having recourse to Municipal taxation. It is true also that from the gradually increasing deficit of the last few years, and from the additional works and subsidies to railways, for which they had made themselves responsible, these revenues would have been no longer sufficient. They would have been compelled to raise their tariff to as high a rate as that in Canada, and even then perhaps some additional charges might have fallen on the Municipalities; but the fact still remains, that up to the date of Confederation, whatever their increasing expenditure might have been preparing for them in the future, the ordinary expenditure went on as usual, and that for education was largely increased, without any additional burden falling upon the people. The advent of Confederation immediately caused a deficiency, equal to at least a third of their usual local expenditure, and it will be impossible to persuade them, even if it be not true to the full extent, that the *post hoc* is not the *propter hoc*.

Let us examine to what extent it is true. The debt for which the works they had undertaken before Confederation and the growing liabilities to their financial agents and others would have made them responsible, is estimated at \$9,300,000. Their debt at the time of Confederation, exclusive of floating debt, and the debentures issued but not sold, was :—

Debentures.....	\$4,961,500
Savings Bank.....	657,610
Province Notes.....	622,458
	\$5,241,568

leaving a balance of \$4,058,432 uncovered. Supposing that, including discount on the sale of their Debentures and charges, they would have had to pay 7 per cent. to raise this sum, this would have involved an additional annual charge of \$284,000. The annual deficit must have been also met. This in the 9 months ending June 30, 1867, was \$332,790. If to arrive at the deficit for 12 months we add a third, it would bring the sum to \$443,720; or if we add a fourth of the previous 12 months, which would probably be fairer, it would be \$376,995. The deficit on the year ending June 30, 1868, has only been \$359,238. If

then we assume a round sum of \$360,000 as an average deficit, and deduct from it the \$150,000 for buildings which, as I before stated, need not be repeated, we may state it at \$210,000. There should also be a further deduction made for interest. The interest which the debt above stated bore was 6 per cent. on the Debentures and 4 per cent. on the Savings' Banks, in all \$323,994; but the interest paid as estimated by me for the twelve months by adding a quarter of that paid in the 12 months ending Sept. 30, 1866, was \$364,014, and as stated by Mr. McLelan \$358,787. Assuming his figures to be correct, \$35,793 must have been paid on account of floating debt which in this calculation I have provided for otherwise. If then we estimate the deficiency at \$174,000 exclusive of the interest, and add the additional \$284,000 interest payable as above, we arrive at a total annual deficiency of \$458,000 which Nova Scotia would at any rate have had to meet. The percentage of the duties collected in the 9 months ending June 30, 1867, on the \$5,540,112 of dutiable articles imported was 14.88 (see Statement H). In order to raise the \$458,000 above named, they would have been obliged, if they had depended upon Customs alone, to have put on an additional 6.21 per cent. upon the \$7,376,816 dutiable goods which we may take as the annual consumption on this basis of the 9 months ending June 30, 1867, bringing up the rate of duty to 21.09. The rate at which they have paid during the 9 months after Confederation, for which alone I have perfect returns, has been 17.07, so that they would in any case have had to increase their duties 4 per cent. more than Confederation has increased them; and that 4 per cent., which has not been collected from them, amounts on the same estimates of total dutiable articles consumed during a year, to \$295,000, which is more than the deficit they now complain of.

Or to take another view of the question, we will suppose that Nova Scotia could have raised the additional \$4,058,432 at 6 per cent., although that is hardly probable. This would give an additional interest of..... \$243,506

The interest payable on the Debentures and Savings' Bank

debt was at the date of Confederation.....\$323,994
They actually paid in 1866 (vide Stat. D.)..... 309,135

Or they did not pay their full interest by..... 14,859

The deficiency as shewn above was..... 176,820

Additional amount payable beyond revenues received in 1866.....\$435,185

This upon the value of dutiable goods imported that year would have required a further duty of 4.69 per cent. bringing up the total percentage to 17.90. whereas Canada in the year ending June 30, 1866, paid 22.03 per cent.

Again taking $\frac{3}{4}$ of the additional interest as above.....\$182,730
 $\frac{3}{4}$ of the interest in their then fixed debt was.....\$242,996
they did pay in the 9 months ending June, 1867..... 286,730

Or they paid on floating debt. 43,734

Balance to be met.....\$138,996

And they had a deficiency of.....\$332,786

Additional amount payable beyond revenues received in 1867..... 471,770

which would have required an additional per centage on their dutiable importations during the nine months of 8.52 making the whole 23.40, against 19.64, the average rate in Canada for the year ending June, 1867.

Again taking the additional interest at.....\$2435,06
Interest on fixed debt.....\$323,994
Interest paid in the year ending June, 1868..... 375,861

Or they paid on floating debt..... 51,867

\$191,639

And they had a deficiency of..... 359,097

Additional amount payable beyond revenues received in 1867-8.....\$550,736

As the returns do not enable me to give the dutiable goods imported into Nova Scotia during the whole of the past year, and as they would at any rate be affected by the goods which paid duty in Canada and New Brunswick, although they were consumed in Nova Scotia, I will take the 12 months average of the dutiable goods imported in the 21 months before Confederation. The above deficiency would have required a percentage in this amount of 6.50, which added to the average percentage paid by them in these 21 months would give 20.34 against 20.79 paid in Canada, during the same period.

It appears certain therefore that if Confederation had never taken effect, Nova Scotia, with the additional works for which they had made themselves responsible, and with the increasing deficit which had to be met, would have been obliged to have put on at least as high a rate of duties as that in Canada, in order to enable them to keep up their ordinary rate of expenditure; and if they had raised the money at a discount, such as with charges would have made their new loans cost them 7 per cent, and if they had been unable to maintain their Provincial notes as heretofore, as a practically irredeemable currency, they would still have had a deficiency of \$100,000 or upwards. But, a Nova Scotian may very well argue, on this supposition their deficiency for local expenditure would at any rate not have exceeded \$100,000, whereas now it will amount probably to \$250,000, and to this extent, I think my calculations would bear out their case, if they are really contributing now in customs and other taxes, at as high a rate as Canada paid before Confederation. The returns of the nine first months of Confederation indicate an average percentage of duties 3 per cent less than the old rate in Canada, and the total amount of duties paid in Nova Scotia is \$25,000 less than in the nine months before Confederation. No certain conclusion however, can be drawn from these figures. The rate per cent will appear less than what they will pay on the average, because in the earlier months they were paying under their own lower scale of duties; and the total amount collected may have been materially modified by importations of duty paid goods from Canada and New Brunswick, the duties upon which though collected elsewhere, were really paid by the Nova Scotians. There has not been time during the the short period since the effect of Confederation has been fully felt, to enable us to shew with any certainty the financial consequences to Nova Scotia, but I think that the above considerations sufficiently indicate. (1) That Nova Scotia is now unable to meet its local wants, without local taxation to the extent of from \$200,000 to \$250,000. (2) That if Confederation had never taken place it would have been obliged to increase its annual taxation to fully as great an extent as it is now under the Dominion. (3) But that in that case its local wants would have been provided for, at least for some years to come, whereas now there will still be a deficiency for local purposes.

It must not however be inferred, as it might be from previous statements, that the Dominion receives more from Nova Scotia than it has to pay for ordinary current expenses. I shewed above that during the year 1867-8, the ordinary Dominion revenues in Nova Scotia were..... \$1,504,910

Ordinary Dominion Expenditure.....	\$1,173,178	
Add Subsidy.....	333,581	
		\$1,506,759

Excess of Expenditure..... \$ 1,849

And that if the interest payable on the excess of debt had been deducted from the Subsidy, the deficiency would have been converted into a surplus of \$16,480. But this expenditure only includes the Cash payments by the paymaster at Halifax and by the Agents in London for interest, and it does not include any allowance for Nova Scotia's share of the general expenses of Government paid at Ottawa. Now the whole expenses of Civil Government, exclusive of the Lieutenant-Governors' salaries in all the Provinces, and of other expenses paid in Nova Scotia were..... \$545,956,43

The expenses of Legislation, exclusive of election expenses in all the Provinces, were..... 547,336.18

Total..... \$1,093,292.61

ciple upon which the debt with which each ought to have entered the Union should be decided—Nova Scotia ought to have been allowed a larger debt or Canada a smaller one. There can be no doubt that Nova Scotia will have to pay more in taxation under Confederation than it had previously been accustomed to, but not more than its increasing deficits and its new engagements would have entailed upon it. I think that it is also established that Nova Scotia does not contribute more than its share towards the general expenses, but that without some additional resource it will not have the means of paying for its accustomed local expenditure.

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

APPENDIX I.
NOVA SCOTIA.—STATEMENT A.

	1864. Sept. 30.	1865. Sept. 30.	1866. Sept. 30.	1867. June 30.	1868. June 30.	R E M A R K S .
LIABILITIES:						
Provincial Bonds	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 4,495,000	\$ 4,900,500	\$ 6,086,500	\$ 6,228,500	{ These Notes bear no Interest—but no provision is made for any reserve whatever in specie for their redemption.
Savings Bank	578,000	640,000	615,200	657,610	657,610	
Province Notes	487,458	492,458	537,458	622,458	622,458	
Miscellaneous	224,767	347,625	349,534	775,753	1,779,553	
	\$5,290,225	5,975,083	6,452,692	8,142,321	9,288,121	
Less—Cash in hand and Miscellaneous balances.	444,079	798,898	420,676	116,204	.....
Net Debt per Statement B.....	\$4,846,146	5,176,185	6,032,016	8,026,117	9,288,121	
INTEREST—	183,776	278,875	309,145	382,306	506,787	{ The Interest in "1868" column is calculated at 6 per cent. on Provincial Bonds and Miscellaneous Items, and at 4 per cent. on Savings Bank Balances.
per do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Receipts—	9 months.	Year.	Year.	9 months.	Year.	
Less Province Notes, Savings Bank, Copper Coin and Loans—Per Sta- tement D.....	992,174	1,432,247	1,721,728	1,216,880	1,738,734	
Expenditure—	923,747	1,484,738	1,898,548	1,549,620	2,097,821	
Excess of ordinary Expenditure.....	52,491	176,820	332,790	359,087	
do Receipts	68,427	

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NOVA SCOTIA.—STATEMENT B.

STATEMENT of the Liabilities of the Province of Nova Scotia and the Annual Interest thereon, on the 30th Sept., 1864, 1865 & 1866; and on the 30th June, 1867 and 1868.

SEPT. 30, 1864.

(App. No. 23, Journals of the House of Assembly, N. S., p. 6, 1865.)

LIABILITIES :—

Provincial Bonds.....		\$1,000,000 00
Savings Bank		578,000 00
Province Notes		487,458 00
Undrawn Mcneys.....		218,700 00
Miscellaneous.....		6,067 10
		<u>\$5,290,225 28</u>
Less—Balances due by Collectors, various Departments, and others.....	\$218,928 37	
Cash in Bank N. S.....	225,500 96	
		<u>444,079 33</u>
	Net Liabilities.....	<u>\$4,846,145 95</u>
INTEREST paid in 9 months, ending 30th September, 1864, to 30th June, 1864.....		137,832 55
Add for 3 months.....		45,944 00
	Total Interest for year.	<u>\$183,776 00</u>

SEPT. 30, 1865.

(App. No. 37, p. 6, 1866.)

LIABILITIES :—

Provincial Bonds.....	\$4,495,000 00
Savings Bank.....	640,000 00
Province Notes.....	492,458 00
Undrawn Moneys.....	340,373 98
Miscellaneous	7,251 11
	<u>\$5,975,083 09</u>

STATEMENT B.—Continued.

Cash—Railway Funds.....	\$280,758 88	
Do In Receiver General's Hands.....	222,932 97	
Balances due by Collectors, &c.....	295,206 48	
		<u>798,896 33</u>
	Net Liabilities.....	<u>\$5,176,184 76</u>
INTEREST paid to 30th June, 1865, in England.....		210,246 50
Do Bondholders, Nova Scotia.....		34,100 00
		<u>\$254,646 50</u>
Savings Bank Depositors.....		24,229 20
	Total Interest for year.....	<u><u>\$278,875 70</u></u>

SEPT. 30, 1866.

(App. No. 30, p. 6, 1867.)

LIABILITIES :—

Provincial Bonds.....		\$4,900,500 00
Savings Bank.....		615,200 00
Province Notes.....		587,458 00
Undrawn Moneys.....		349,534 00
		<u>\$6,452,692 00</u>
Cash—Railway Funds.....	\$ 3,786 64	
Receiver General.....	118,832 40	
Balances due by Collectors, &c.....	298,056 65	
		<u>420,675 69</u>
	Net Liabilities.....	<u>\$6,032,016 31</u>
INTEREST paid during year ended 30th September, 1866:		
Baring Bros., to 30th June, 1866.....	\$210,140 01	
Bondholders, Nova Scotia.....	76,545 00	
		<u>286,685 01</u>
Savings Bank.....		22,450 00
	Total Interest for year.....	<u><u>\$309,135 01</u></u>

STATEMENT B.—*Continued.*

JUNE 30, 1867.

LIABILITIES :—

Provincial Bonds	\$6,086,500 00
Savings Bank.....	657,610 04
Province Notes.....	622,458 00

Miscellaneous :—

Liabilities, (since paid by Dominion).....	\$462,464 45
Due S. Fleming, 30th June, 1867.....	313,288 84
	<u>775,753 29</u>

\$8,142,321 33

Less-- Balances due by Collectors, &c., (since received by Dominion).....	116,204 05
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Net Liabilities..... \$8,026,117 28

INTEREST paid during 9 months ending 30th June, 1868 :

Account Railways.....	\$253,740 66
Depositors Savings Bank.....	32,874 58
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	114 74

\$286,729 98

Add Estimate for 3 months.....	95,576 00
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Total Interest for year..... \$382,305 98

JUNE 30, 1868.

LIABILITIES :—

Provincial Bonds.....	\$6,228,500 00
Balance Due Savings Bank Depositors.....	657,610 04
Do S. Fleming, 30th June, 1867.....	313,288 84
Do Baring Brothers, 31st December, 1867.....	299,503 98
Province Notes.....	622,458 00

Miscellaneous Liabilities paid by Dominion.....	\$260,887 70
Less, Balances Collected.....	116,204 05

744,683 65

Subsidy to Windsor and Annapolis

Railway.....	\$1,103,000 00
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Of which paid in

Bonds.....	\$123,500 00
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Cash.....	398,423 25
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521,923 25

Balance of Subsidy..... 581,076 75

Carried forward..... \$9,447,121 26

STATEMENT B.—Continued.

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$9,447,121 26
Less paid Railway Commissioners, Account Fleming's Contract, from Draft on Baring's included in their balance.....		159,000 00
		<u>\$9,288,121 26</u>
INTEREST :—6 per cent. on Debenture Debt	\$373,710	
Do Miscellaneous	106,773	
4 per cent. Savings Bank.....	26,304	
Province Notes.....	Nil	
		<u>\$506,787 00</u>

NOVA SCOTIA.—STATEMENT C.

STATEMENT shewing the ordinary Receipts and Expenditure of the Province from 1st January, 1864, to 30th June, 1867, with the Deficit or Surplus during the same period.

		Deficit.	Surplus.
1864.			
Receipts in 9 months ending 30th September, 1864	\$1,074,174		
Less Savings Bank	\$42,000		
Treasury Notes	40,000		
	82,000		
	\$992,174		
Expenditure per Statement D	923,767		68,407
1865.			
Receipts in year ending 30th September, 1865	\$1,506,705		
Less Savings Bank	\$62,000		
Treasury Notes	5,000		
New Copper Coin	7,458		
	74,458		
	\$1,432,247		
Expenditure per Statement D	1,484,738	52,491	
1866.			
Receipts during year ending 30th September, 1866	\$1,857,248		
Less Savings Bank	\$38,000		
Treasury Notes	95,000		
New Coin	2,520		
	135,520		
	\$1,721,728		
Expenditure per Statement D	\$1,961,348		
Less Savings Bank	62,800		
	1,898,548	176,820	
1867.			
Receipts—9 months ending 30 June, 1867	\$1,409,330		
Less Savings Bank	\$42,500		
Treasury Notes	35,000		
Baring's	115,000		
	192,500		
	\$1,216,830		
Expenditure per Statement D	1,549,620	332,790	
Total Deficit	\$562,101		
Less Surplus	68,407		68,407
Deficit during 3½ years ending 30th June, 1867	\$493,694		

NOVA SCOTIA.—

STATEMENT of the Gross Receipts and Expenditure of the Province

RECEIPTS.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
	Nine months ending 30th Sept.	Year ending 30th Sept.	Year ending 30th Sept.	Nine months ending 30th June.	Year ending 30th June.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.
Customs.....	703,114	1,042,680	1,220,134	831,426	1,148,235 54
Light Duty	12,768	18,830	15,754	11,721	14,546 15
Advances.....		1,938		11,966	
Board of Works	3,603	2,350	10,357	6,717	932 25
Fines and Forfeitures.....		1,000	2,400	2,000	2,774 62
Provincial Secretary's Office Fees	1,400	2,107	100	2,213	3,182 48
Royalty on Coal.....	33,746	43,645	46,944	45,972	58,342 69
Crown Lands sold.....	26,895	44,229	43,407	34,764	25,530 08
Distressed Seamen	829	2,434	2,209	1,442	1,556 93
Brewers and Manufacturers	4,795	6,070	3,106	1,211	3,836 00
Mines.....	32,459	29,705	29,519	18,304	43,750 54
Interest.....		2,257	3,457		
Sable Island.....	4,266	2,643	9,512	9,798	490 59
Signal Station	562	901	865	783	807 50
Wreck Money.....	2,556	2,038			
Railway Damages.....	20	505	2,692	7,000	6,600 00
Hospital for Insane.....	9,835	10,960	17,062	9,456	18,530 22
Indian Reserves.....	265	290	950	976	
Railway Revenue	118,616	181,790	257,629	153,669	248,660 16
Road Services	3,600	3,349	1,200	13,193	6,520 00
Miscellaneous.....	1,715	1,823	11,323	1,670	7,547 14
Post Office.....	31,130	30,700	42,968	45,332	41,466 00
Fisheries				7,202	13,180 77
Bank Imposts.....					891 48
Inland Revenue.....					23,421 69
Education					45,881 00
Destitution					22,050 05
	992,174	1,432,247	1,721,728	1,216,830	1,738,733 88
Savings Bank	42,000	62,000	38,000	42,500	16,000 00
Province Notes.....	40,000	5,000	95,000	35,000	
Loan from Baring & Co				115,000	
New Copper Coin.....		7,458	2,520		243 00
From Sales of Bonds					4,216 49
					1,759,193 37
Dominion Subsidy.....					333,581 00
Do To pay arrears.....	\$219,599 28				
Special account.....	50,106 85				
					269,706 13
Gross Receipts.....	1,074,174	1,506,705	1,857,248	1,409,330	2,362,480 50

STATEMENT D.

of Nova Scotia, from 1st January, 1864 to 30th June, 1868.

EXPENDITURE.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
	Nine months ending 30th Sept.	Year ending 30th Sept.	Year ending 30th Sept.	Nine months ending 30th June.	Year ending 30th June.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.
Advances.....	15,158	35,090	31,929	31,127	24,233 40
Agriculture	2,614	5,610	28,000	.....	12,000 00
Board of Works.....	93,950	139,100	259,567	254,431	227,086 64
Coroners' Inquests	1,160	1,800	1,840	1,370	2,280 00
Criminal Prosecutions	1,108	2,356	2,715	1,851	3,178 20
Crown Lands Department.....	11,200	15,000	20,600	21,600	22,443 24
Distressed Seamen	905	2,689	2,802	1,753	1,396 48
Drawback Duties.....	12,804	18,425	15,952	12,907	19,026 17
Education	38,735	98,034	155,781	159,586	164,474 85
Indians	185	1,790	1,298	784	2,024 85
Interest	137,833	278,876	309,135	286,730	375,861 18
Judges' Expenses	803	1,605	1,575	1,134	2,144 67
Legislative Expenses	47,004	45,407	49,001	42,695	22,988 19
Militia	21,254	36,211	138,652	59,295	115,065 08
Navigation Securities.....	17,206	14,042	49,354	21,236	21,717 45
Poors' Asylum	6,100	8,100	12,987	10,901	24,731 72
Post Office.....	48,466	77,491	48,178	74,121	77,790 76
Public Printing	7,226	13,170	10,847	8,045	448 21
Railway Expenses	110,000	169,000	205,000	162,894	267,000 00
Revenue Expenses.....	48,107	59,609	74,874	80,133	99,619 66
Salaries	48,335	64,831	57,556	55,350	55,533 32
Signal Station	938	1,250	1,000	1,111	4,355 68
Steamboats, Packets and Ferries.....	8,485	10,666	11,997	17,100	10,165 00
Transient Poor	5,175	4,661	5,736	3,322	1,039 73
Railway Damages	1,861	4,743	2,811	5,095	11,943 03
Mines	14,600	13,000	17,000	12,000	14,500 00
Board of Statistics.....	10	2,418	2,488	5,883	5,014 30
St. Peter's Canal	3,993	8,048	.....	.....	56,914 81
Immigration.....	1,300	1,200	20,200	3,900	7,411 49
Hare's Lot.....	180	240	240	180	240 00
Public Building	6,116	15,026	32,666	34,680	58,288 64
Road Service	197,940	301,962	280,964	139,897	223,983 27
Miscellaneous	13,096	33,888	45,803	29,104	25,773 37
Provincial and City Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	9,400	12,000 00
Destitution .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,822 44
Charges for Management.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,984 54
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,340 66
	923,747	1,484,738	1,898,548	1,549,620	2,097,821 23
Railway Construction.....	26,000	20,000	.....	.....	193,000 00
Windsor and Annapolis Railway subsidy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	398,423 25
Baring & Co., exclusive of Interest and Commission .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	254,146 17
Savings Bank .....	.....	.....	62,800	.....	18,390 00
New Copper Coin.....	20	4,185	.....	.....	.....
Redemption of Province Notes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,000 00
Local Government to pay arrears .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	269,706 13
Subsidy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	333,581 00
Gross Expenditure	949,767	1,508,923	1,961,348	1,549,620	3,820,067 78

NOVA SCOTIA.—

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Province of Nova Scotia,
Dominion since

RECEIPTS.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
	Nine months ended 30th Sept.	Year ended 30th Sept.	Year ended 30th Sept.	Nine months ended 30th June.	Year ended 30th June.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Customs.....	703,114	1,042,680	1,220,134	831,436	1,148,236
Light Duty.....	12,768	18,830	15,754	11,721	14,546
Inland Revenue.....	4,795	6,070	3,106	1,211	27,258
Post Office.....	31,130	30,700	41,908	45,332	41,466
Railways.....	118,616	181,790	257,629	153,669	248,660
Casual Revenue.....	1,400	2,107	100	2,213	3,182
Bank Imposts.....					891
Fines and Forfeitures.....		1,000	2,400	2,000	2,775
Fisheries Licenses.....				7,202	13,181
Penitentiary.....	370	214	1,595	Est'd 1,000	873
Marine Hospital.....					124
Sable Island.....	4,266	2,643	9,512	9,798	490
Signal Station.....	562	901	865	788	807
Distressed Seamen.....	\$29	2,434	2,209	1,442	1,557
Militia.....					79
Sales of Public Works.....					368
Wreck Money.....	2,556	2,038			
Indian Reserves.....	265	290	950	976	
Miscellaneous.....					417
	880,671	1,291,697	1,557,162	1,068,788	1,504,910
Savings Bank.....	42,000	62,000	38,000	42,500	16,000
Treasury Notes.....	40,000	5,000	95,000	35,000	
New Copper Coin.....		7,458	2,520		243
Loan from Baring & Co.....				115,000	
Balance Railway Bonds.....					4,216
Total Dominion Receipts.....	962,671	1,366,155	1,692,682	1,261,288	1,525,369
Total Local do per Stat. F.....	111,503	140,550	164,556	148,042	837,111
Total Receipts per Stat. D.....	1,074,174	1,506,705	1,857,248	1,409,330	2,362,480

STATEMENT E.

from 1st January, 1864, to 30th June, 1868, on account of Services under the Confederation.

EXPENDITURE.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
	Nine months ended 30th Sept.	Year ended 30th Sept.	Year ended 30th Sept.	Nine months ended 30th June.	Year ended 30th June.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Interest on Public Debt.....	137,833	278,876	309,135	286,730	375,861
Civil Government	13,542	18,062	13,670	13,750	20,946
Administration of Justice.....	12,385	19,655	19,625	19,184	20,195
Penitentiary	7,123	13,387	15,618	11,355	13,539
Militia	21,254	36,211	138,652	59,295	115,065
Statistics	10	2,418	2,488	5,883	5,014
Immigration and Quarantine	1,300	1,200	20,200	6,297	7,411
Pensions	5,400	6,800	5,000	4,800	4,800
Public Works.....	3,993	8,048	31,841	59,957	56,915
Steamboat and Packet Service.....	4,550	4,500	6,600	4,600	950
Steamer Druid—Repairs.....				25,922	8,847
Do Maintenance			24,688	9,742	4,167
Schooner Daring	3,797	6,545	10,371	9,699	4,912
Sable and Seal Island.....	3,031	5,634	10,790		6,472
Miscellaneous.....				318	240
Distressed Seamen.....	905	2,689	2,802	1,758	1,396
Indians	185	1,790	1,298	784	2,025
Signal Station.....	938	1,250	1,000	1,111	4,356
Customs.....					
Excise	48,107	59,609	74,874	80,133	99,620
Post Office.....	48,466	77,491	48,178	74,121	77,791
Railways Maintenance.....	110,000	169,000	205,000	162,894	267,000
Drawback Duties.....	12,804	18,425	15,952	12,907	19,026
Light House and Coast Service	34,986	58,674	64,355	89,410	22,645
Charges of management.....					33,985
	470,609	790,264	1,022,137	890,650	1,173,178
Redemption of Province Notes.....					55,000
New Copper Coin	20	4,185			
Subsidy					333,581
Railway Construction.....	26,000	20,000			193,000
Savings Bank.....			62,800		18,390
Local Government, account Road Services, &c.....					269,706
Total Dominion Expenditure	496,629	814,449	1,084,937	890,650	2,042,855
Total Local do per Stat. F.....	453,138	694,474	876,411	658,970	1,577,212
Total per Statement D.....	249,767	1,608,923	1,961,348	1,549,620	3,620,067

NOVA SCOTIA,

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Province of Nova Scotia
Local Government

RECEIPTS.	Nine months ended 30th September 1864.	Year ended 30th September 1865.	Year ended 30th September 1866.	Nine months ended 30th June 1867.	Year ended 30th June 1868.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Board of Works.....	3,233	2,136	8,762	5,717	59
Royalty on Coal.....	33,746	43,645	46,944	45,972	58,343
Crown Lands sold.....	26,895	44,229	43,407	34,764	25,530
Mines.....	32,459	29,705	29,519	18,304	43,751
Railway Damages.....	20	508	2,692	7,000	6,600
Hospital for Insane.....	9,835	10,960	17,062	9,456	18,530
Road Service.....	3,600	3,349	1,200	13,193	6,520
Miscellaneous.....	1,715	1,823	11,523	1,670	6,560
Advances.....		1,938		11,966	
Interest.....		2,257	3,457		
Education.....					45,881
Destitution.....					22,050
	111,503	140,550	164,566	148,042	233,824
Subsidy from Dominion.....					333,581
Dominion—repayment of Road services, &c.....					269,706
					837,111
Total Dominion Receipts per Stat. E...	962,671	1,366,155	1,692,682	1,261,288	1,525,369
Total Receipts per Stat. D.....	1,074,174	1,506,705	1,857,248	1,409,330	2,362,480

STATEMENT F.

from 1st January 1864, to 30th June 1868, on Account of Services, under the since Confederation.

EXPENDITURE.	Nine months ended 30th September 1864.	Year ended 30th September 1865.	Year ended 30th September 1866.	Nine months ended 30th June 1867.	Year ended 30th June 1868.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Advances	15,158	35,090	31,929	31,127	24,233
Agriculture	2,614	5,010	28,000	.....	12,000
Board of Works	45,013	54,860	101,904	95,631	166,505
Coroners Inquests	1,160	1,800	1,840	1,370	2,280
Criminal Prosecutions	1,108	2,356	2,715	1,851	3,178
Crown Lands Department	11,200	15,000	20,600	21,600	22,443
Education	38,735	98,034	155,781	159,586	164,475
Legislation	47,004	45,407	49,001	42,695	22,988
Navigation Securities	17,206	14,042	49,354	21,236	21,717
Poors Asylum	6,100	8,100	12,987	10,901	24,732
Public Printing	7,226	13,170	10,847	8,045	448
Steamboats, Packets and Ferries	3,935	6,166	5,397	12,500	9,215
Transient Poor	5,175	4,661	5,736	3,322	1,040
Railway Damages	1,861	4,743	2,811	5,095	11,943
Mines	14,500	13,000	17,000	12,000	14,500
Hares Lot	180	240	240	180	240
Public Building	6,116	15,026	32,666	34,680	58,289
Road Services	197,940	301,962	280,964	139,897	223,983
Salaries	17,811	21,919	20,836	18,750	11,738
Miscellaneous	13,096	33,888	45,803	29,104	25,534
Provincial and City Hospital .....	.....	.....	.....	9,400	12,000
Destitution .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,822
Bank of Nova Scotia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,340
	453,138	694,474	876,411	658,970	924,643
Windsor and Annapolis Railway .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	398,423
Baring & Co .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	254,146
	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,577,212
Total Dominion Expenditure per Stat. E...	496,629	814,449	1,084,937	890,650	2,042,855
Total per Stat. D	949,667	1,508,923	1,961,348	1,549,620	3,620,067

NOVA SCOTIA—

STATEMENT of the Gross Receipts and Payments on Account of the Province of
in Statement D,

R E C E I P T S .	Local Receipts.		Dominion Receipts.		Total Receipts.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
Customs.....			78,097 52		1,070,138 02	1,148,235 54
Light Duty.....			1,789 94		12,756 21	14,546 15
Board of Works.....			58 75		873 50	932 25
Fines and Forfeitures.....			1,249 50		1,525 12	2,774 62
Provincial Secretary's Office Fees.....					3,182 48	3,182 48
Royalty on Coal.....	39,984 49		18,358 20			58,342 69
Crown Lands sold.....	23,530 08					25,530 08
Distressed Seamen.....			492 06		1,064 87	1,556 93
Brewers and Manufacturers.....			2,836 00			3,336 00
Mines.....	42,689 33		1,061 21			43,750 54
Sable Island.....					490 59	490 59
Signal Station.....			250 80		556 70	807 50
Railway Damages.....	6,600 00					6,600 00
Hospital for Insane.....	13,744 61		4,785 61			18,530 22
Railway Revenue.....					248,660 16	248,660 16
Road Service.....	6,520 00					6,520 00
Miscellaneous.....	5,485 62		1,196 05		865 47	7,547 14
Post Office.....					41,466 00	41,466 00
Fisheries.....			568 92		12,611 85	13,680 77
Bank Impost.....					891 48	891 48
Inland Revenue.....					23,421 69	23,421 69
Education.....	45,881 00					45,881 00
Destitution.....	22,050 05					22,050 05
Savings Bank.....	208,485 18		111,744 56		1,418,504 14	1,738,733 88
New Copper Coin.....			243 00		16,000 00	16,000 00
From Sales of Bonds.....			4,216 49			4,216 49
Dominion Subsidy.....	333,581 00					333,581 00
Dominion—to pay Arrears.....	219,599 28					219,599 28
Do —Special Account.....	50,106 85					50,106 85
Totals.....	811,772 31		116,204 05		1,434,504 14	2,362,480 50

STATEMENT G.

Nova Scotia, for the year ending 30 June, 1868, shewing how the figures for 1868, are arrived at.

EXPENSES.	Local Expenditure.	Dominion Expenditure.			Total Payments.
		Charged to Debt.	In Nova Scotia.	In England.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Advances.....	20,565 00	3,668 40			24,233 40
Agriculture.....		12,000 00			12,000 00
Boards of Works.....	81,431 12	40,541 10	105,114 42		227,086 64
Coroners Inquests.....	2,180 00	100 00			2,280 00
Criminal Prosecutions.....	3,090 20	88 00			3,178 20
Crown Lands Department.....	20,043 24	2,400 00			22,443 24
Distressed Seamen.....			1,396 48		1,396 48
Drawback Duties.....		8,528 11	10,498 06		19,026 17
Education.....	162,874 85	1,600 00			164,474 85
Indians.....	51 60	1,116 00	857 25		2,024 85
Interest.....		5,315 23	92,971 53	277,574 62	375,861 18
Judges Expenses.....		494 67	1,650 00		2,144 67
Legislative Expenses.....	19,047 19	3,845 00	96 00		22,988 19
Militia.....		10,000 00	105,065 08		115,065 08
Navigation Securities.....	20,740 10	977 35			21,717 45
Poor's Asylum.....	20,847 02	3,884 70			24,731 72
Post Office.....		4,751 63	73,039 13		77,790 76
Public Printing.....		309 26	138 95		448 21
Railway Expenses.....		16,969 05	250,030 95		267,000 00
Revenues Expenses.....		16,258 17	83,361 49		99,619 66
Salaries (including Judges and Pen- sions).....	11,737 43		43,795 84		55,533 32
Signal Station.....		3,020 00	1,235 88		4,355 88
Steamboats, Packets and Ferries.....	8,265 00		1,900 00		10,165 00
Transient Poor.....	830 31	209 42			1,039 73
Railway Damages.....	11,943 03				11,943 03
Mines.....	14,000 00	500 00			14,500 00
Board of Statistics.....			5,014 30		5,014 30
St. Peter's Canal.....		34,805 51	22,109 30		56,914 81
Immigration.....	1,200 00	1,100 00	5,111 49		7,411 49
Hare's Lot.....	180 00	60 00			240 00
Public Building (New).....	50,420 96	7,867 68			58,288 64
Road Service.....	223,983 27				223,983 27
Miscellaneous.....	18,768 95	6,115 23	889 19		25,773 37
Provincial and City Hospital.....	12,000 00				12,000 00
Destitution.....	34,822 44				34,822 44
Charges of Management.....				33,984 54	33,984 54
Bank of Nova Scotia.....		56,340 66			56,340 66
	739,021 76	242,865 17	804,375 14	311,559 16	2,097,821 23
Railway Construction.....			193,000 00		193,000 00
Windsor and Annapolis Railway.....	50,106 85	348,316 40			398,423 25
Baring & Co., exclusive of interest and commission.....					254,146 17
Savings Bank.....			18,390 00	254,146 17	18,390 00
Redemption of Province Notes.....			55,000 00		55,000 00
Local Government Account Arrears.....		269,706 13			269,706 13
Subsidy.....			333,581 00		333,581 00
Totals.....	789,128 61	860,887 70	1,404,346 14	565,705 33	3,620,067 78

NOVA SCOTIA.—STATEMENT H.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.	
	(6 Months.)	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	(9 Months.)	Year.	(9 Months.)	Year.
LATE PROVINCE OF CANADA.										
Imports—Value of Free.	7,096,826	14,538,841	14,538,841	15,335,201	16,880,926	14,519,904		16,880,926	14,519,904	
Do Duty paid	14,309,836	23,313,150	23,313,150	33,275,276	35,756,749	26,097,338		35,756,749	26,097,338	
DUTY	21,406,712	39,851,991	39,851,991	48,610,477	52,637,875	40,616,242		52,637,875	40,616,242	
	3,065,368	5,663,377	5,663,377	7,339,724	7,023,327	5,343,762		7,023,327	5,343,762	
Average percentage of Duties on Total Imports	14.32	14.21	14.21	15.08	13.34	13.16		13.34	13.16	
Do	21.43	22.38	22.38	22.03	19.64	20.47		19.64	20.47	
Do of Imports Free.	43.23	38.93	38.93	47.76	41.61	35.75		41.61	35.75	
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.										
Imports—Value of Free, per Statement J	4,242,072	5,993,855	5,993,855	3,747,194	3,025,535	1,108,825		3,025,535	1,108,825	
Do Duty paid	7,089,902	7,087,765	7,087,765	9,278,239	5,540,112	4,672,874		5,540,112	4,672,874	
Total Value	11,331,974	13,086,620	13,086,620	13,025,433	8,565,647	5,781,699		8,565,647	5,781,699	
DUTY	967,350	1,040,583	1,040,583	1,226,398	824,534	797,598		824,534	797,598	
Average percentage of Duties on Total Imports	8.53	7.95	7.95	9.41	9.62	13.80		9.62	13.80	
Do	13.64	14.68	14.68	13.21	14.88	17.07		14.88	17.07	
Do of Imports Free.	37.43	45.83	45.83	28.76	35.38	19.18		35.38	19.18	
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.										
Imports—Total Value	8,945,352	7,068,592	7,068,592	10,000,796	3,820,167	4,328,138		3,820,167	4,328,138	
DUTY	925,309	713,409	713,409	1,036,910	525,505	616,726		525,505	616,726	
Average Percentage of Duties on Total Imports	10.33	10.09	10.09	10.37	13.75	14.25		13.75	14.25	

NOTE.—Statement L shows that if Nova Scotia had not been in the Union, she would have had to provide for a deficit of at least \$390,841 during the year 1868. Under the Provincial Tariff, the duty in 1867 averaged \$9.62 per cent of the total imports. Had the Province made provision for a deficit of \$390,841 by a change in the tariff, the percentage on the same amount of dutiable goods would have increased from \$9.62 to \$14.18, or 38 cents more than was actually collected under the Dominion Tariff in Nova Scotia in 1868.

NOVA SCOTIA—STATEMENT I.

	CANADA.	NOVA SCOTIA.	NEW BRUNSWICK.
Population.....	2,507,647	330,857	252,047
Value of total imports, per head, 1864.....	\$ cts. 17 07	\$ cts. 34 25	\$ cts. 35 49
1865.....	15 89	39 55	28 05
1866.....	19 38	39 37	39 68
1867.....	20 99	34 52	30 03
1868.....	21 59	23 28	22 90
Value of dutiable goods, per head, 1864 ...	11 41	21 42	} Not ascertained.
1865.....	10 09	21 42	
1866.....	13 27	28 05	
1867.....	14 25	22 33	
1868.....	13 88	18 83	
Duty collected, per head, 1864.....	2 44	2 92	3 67
1865.....	2 26	3 14	2 83
1866.....	2 92	3 76	4 11
1867.....	2 80	3 32	4 17
1868.....	2 84	3 21	3 27

If the deficit shewn in Statement L, of \$390,841, had been met by a further increase in the Nova Scotian tariff, the amount per head of duty collected in that Province in 1868, would have been \$4.39, or \$1.07 per head more than in 1867. This increase, per head, would have been still larger, if the Dominion Tariff had not been in operation during the last seven months of the financial year.

NOVA SCOTIA.—STATEMENT J.

STATEMENT of Value of Goods entered for Consumption in the Province of NOVA SCOTIA during the years 1864, 1865 and 1866, and Nine Months ended 30th June, 1867; distinguishing the value of Goods admitted Free from those which paid duty.

ARTICLES.	1864.		1865.		1866.		9 Mos. to 30 June, 1867.	
	Paid Duty.	Free.	Paid Duty.	Free.	Paid Duty.	Free.	Paid Duty.	Free.
	\$		\$		\$		\$	
Alc and Porter.....	40,260		40,230		41,911		28,251	
Animals.....		2,075		5,518			2,829	
Arms and Ammunition.....	24,654		16,657		3,303		12,240	
Beef, Pork, &c, and Hams.....	500	263,000	2,160	210,893	28,162	102,540	52,318	63,221
Burning Fluid.....	10,200		2,410		70,032		20	
Bread, Ship or Navy.....		15,200		7,737				
do Fine.....			7,416		34,251		15,551	
Butter and Lard.....	8,500				7,000		3,418	
do do.....	276	25,000		33,923	11,707	20,749	14,826	53,058
Candles—Tallow.....	2,600		1,296		1,254		453	
do do.....	2,300		4,303		2,818		3,232	
Chocolate.....	116		37		149			
Cheese.....	1,000	5,800	1,875		4,480	8,012	3,542	4,530
Clocks.....	5,246		5,613		5,817		2,889	
Cinnamon and Cassia.....	555		326		66		1	
Coal.....		31,600		57,092		25,558		17,269
Coffee—Green.....	19,250		24,258		31,467		25,633	
do Roasted.....	4,700		3,816		3,173		1,722	
Cotton Yarn, &c.....	3,912		53,162		93,902		61,559	
Cordage and Canvas.....	507,613		428,685		505,325		287,166	
Cotton, Linen, Silk and Wool, manufactured.....	2,809,174		2,655,004		3,227,785		1,694,001	
Confectionery.....	4,863		8,734		13,798		10,222	
Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.....	177,785		115,215		112,931		96,519	
do Patent Medicines.....	13,531		13,920		13,380		10,069	
Earthenware, Glass and China.....	103,741		118,112		145,641		88,052	
Flour, Wheat.....	65	1,903,775	325	1,874,779	838,594	1,603,038	420,000	1,307,122
do other.....		137,884		106,576		273,091		292,060
Fruit, Apples, Pears, &c.....		29,545		17,392		16,926		7,260
do Raisins.....	17,446		33,267		3,672		57,180	
do all other and Nuts.....	19,994		13,938		25,461		24,481	
Fish—Mackerel and Shad.....		75,961		23,954		140,816		9,206
do Dry.....		168,843		86,250		77,978		86,789
do Salmon and Trout.....		25,710		48,588		31,281		8,146
do Alewives and Herrings.....		112,188		143,622		91,998		100,778
do Shell Fish, &c.....				32,959		17,246		13,592
do Noneshewn.....								

Grain—including Rice.....	206,850	136,693	234,667	203,981
Groceries.....	16,773	73,528	61,779	.....
Ginger, Pepper and Pimento.....	1,968	977	257	.....
Hardware—1st Class.....	526,315	667,756	401,241	.....
do 2nd ".....	452,997	617,168	254,737	.....
do 3rd ".....	68,018	271,645	321,486	228,532
Hats and Caps.....	68,976	70,943	45,718	.....
Hides and Skins, undressed.....	47,900	64,653	68,499	83,877
India Rubber, manufactured.....	16,278	19,157	9,109	.....
Jewellery, including Watches and Toys.....	35,725	54,659	67,990	.....
Leather manufactures, including Furs.....	222,258	199,379	124,213	.....
do Sole.....	60,000	66,677	29,032	.....
Molasses and Treacle.....	272,556	504,264	276,032	.....
Naval Stores, including Oakum.....	44,970	24,429	28,697	.....
Oil—Rock and Coal.....	69,398	110,189	82,344	.....
do Fish.....	35,795	43,397	24,310	20,690
do Linseed.....	66,977	38,629	36,096	.....
Paper manufactures, including Stationery.....	65,600	67,429	59,184	.....
Paper, Printed Books, &c.....	116,750	15,123	109,482	94,922
Paint and Putty.....	79,178	52,445	59,194	.....
Spirit—Geneva and Whiskey.....	46,128	59,831	37,572	.....
do Rum.....	129,626	160,494	85,040	.....
do Brandy and Cordials.....	57,926	109,980	43,074	.....
do and Strong Waters.....	842	557	772	.....
do Wine.....	80,733	127,338	37,800	.....
Sugar—Raw.....	220,590	349,755	248,087	.....
do Refined.....	51,438	74,513	49,001	.....
Salt.....	147,569	134,134	189,498	80,410
Stone—manufactured.....	11,879	11,158	7,648	.....
do unmanufactured.....	22,217	25,479	34,458	23,559
Tea—Green.....	1,100	772	276	.....
do Black.....	372,017	430,697	341,725	.....
Tobacco—manufactured.....	83,600	80,983	45,512	.....
do unmanufactured.....	92,249	54,156	22,626	.....
do Cigars and Sauff.....	11,308	13,363	15,120	.....
do all other.....	800	12,211	7,263	.....
Vegetables—Ontens.....	73,261	10,458	2,047	.....
do unmanufactured.....	132,418	52,430	55,127	69,961
Unenumerated Articles, 10 per cent.....	67,598	105,138	129,164	66,463
do do 5 ".....	88,632	27,193	3,004	82,615
do do Free.....	1,627	61	9	.....
Sundries from Warehouse.....	577,284	2,434,266	109,293	274,335
Totals.....	7,089,992	5,998,855	9,278,239	3,025,535
	4,242,072	7,087,765	3,747,194	5,540,112

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, October 1868.

NOVA SCOTIA.—STATEMENT K.

Memorandum of the differences between the Statement of the Debt of Nova Scotia prepared by Mr. Tims and that submitted to the Provincial Government on the 4th August, 1868, by the Commissioners on the Financial State of the Province.

Total amount of debt per Mr. Tims' Statement.....	\$9,288,121.26
Do. do. Commissioners' do.....	7,802,654.99

Difference..... \$ 485,466.27

This difference is represented by the following items omitted by the Commissioners :

Expenditure by Dominion in liquidation of Provincial Liabilities from 15th February to 30th June, 1868.....	\$149,903.98
Balance due Mr. Fleming, 30th June, 1868, on contract for construction of Pictou Railway.....	313,288.84
Error in stating amount of subsidy payable towards construction of Windsor and Annapolis Railway.....	3,000.00

\$466,192.92

Less—Omission by Commissioners of payment to Contractors of Windsor and Annapolis Railway.....	\$7,032.50
Balance in hands of Manager of Savings Bank, 30th June 1869.....	4,739.63

11,772.13

\$454,420.69

Add—this sum deducted by Commissioners as the balance held by Railway Department not included in Mr. Tims' statement, the correct amount not being yet ascertained.....	31,045.58
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\$485,466.27

NOVA SCOTIA.—STATEMENT L.

STATEMENT showing the deficit which Nova Scotia would have had to provide for during the first year of Confederation, if no Union had taken place.

Gross Expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1868, per Statement B.....	\$3,620,067.78
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Less Province Notes redeemed.....	55,000.00
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\$3,565,067.78

Deduct the following expenditure which may be considered as chargeable to Capital, and for which Debentures might have been issued, viz :—

Windsor and Annapolis Railway.....	\$398,423.25
Pictou Railway.....	193,000.00
Balance due Baring & Co. exclusive of interest and charges of management.....	254,146.17

845,569.45

\$2,719,498.35

Gross Receipts from all sources of Provincial Revenue during the year ending 30th June, 1868.....	2,362,480.50
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Carried forward, deficit.....	357,017.86
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<i>Brought forward, deficit</i>	\$357,017.86
Assuming that Debentures had been issued for the above sum of \$845,569.-	
42, there would have been an additional charge thereon for Interest,	
&c., say for six months at 6 per cent per annum, of.....	\$25,367.10
Add 1 per cent. for management.....	8,455.69
	33,822.79

Total deficit, equal to over 34 per cent. of last
year's collections from Customs..... \$390,840.65

If the New Dominion tariff had not been in operation, say for nearly seven months of the past financial year, the ordinary revenues would have been less, and a still larger deficit have to be met by a higher tariff than at present, a resort to direct taxation, or by a further Loan equal to over 34 per cent. of last financial year's total collections from Customs.

APPENDIX II.

MEMORANDUM ON MR. ANNAND'S STATEMENTS.

1st. He estimates the debt of Nova Scotia at \$9,000,000 and the annual interest at \$489,498.

The real debt as per Statement B, will be \$9,288,121, and the interest \$506,787, exclusive of interest on Province Notes.

2nd. His estimates of the Income and Expenditure, are based on the average of 5 years ending 1866, and are stated to be :

Income.....	\$1,332,529
Expenditure.....	1,259,126

Apparent Surplus 73,403

To which he claims to add the estimated increase in certain
Revenues..... 69,384

Making estimated surplus in 1866..... 142,787

To which he further claims to add a saving on Militia ex-
penditure..... 29,012

Thus increasing his supposed surplus to..... 171,779

But from this he deducts certain items of estimated increase
on expenditure amounting to..... 104,258

Leaving net Estimate Surplus..... 67,541

This he proposes to increase so as to produce an income
more adequately to meet certain services by the
addition of 1 per cent duty on the average importations
of 5 years, stated to be \$12,002,749, and to produce... 120,027

Estimated Surplus, as stated in Mr. Annand's Tables, with
1 per cent additional on the Nova Scotia Tariff..... 187,568

This method of taking an average is not a fair one, as the Debt has increased from \$4,846,146 in 1864 to \$9,288,121 in 1868, and the ordinary expenditure during the same period from \$923,747 to \$2,097,821.

There are no means of verifying Mr. Annand's figures shewing the average expenditure of five years upon which his calculations are based, but a comparison of some of the services and of the total expenditure with the average for 3½ years, prior to Confederation, shews the following results :

	Mr. Annand's average of five years.	Average of 3½ years before Confederation.
Salaries.....	\$55,749	\$64,592
Revenue Exp.....	59,945	75,064
Militia	49,012	72,975
Legislative expense.....	42,299	52,602
Education	85,113	129,182
Total expenditure (excluding Interest and Road services as Mr. Annand has done).....	769,628	1,120,947

Of all such cases where the expenditure has become much greater of late years, Mr. Annand takes no notice except by allowing \$104,258 for them, whilst the increase as shewn by a comparison with a 3½ years average is more than \$350,000; but he makes an allowance for the revenues which he thinks are below the average, and for an expenditure on Militia which he supposes may be reduced from his average of \$49,012 to \$20,000, whilst the average of 3½ years was really \$72,975; and when he comes afterwards to add for the road service he sets it down at \$160,000, whilst the average of 3½ years was \$280,000, and his own government has estimated it for the current year at \$240,000.

But setting aside averages altogether, we know the actual receipts and expenditure of the the nine months before and the twelve months after Confederation, and we may compare them with Mr. Annand's estimates, including the interest, but still omitting the road service as he has done and special items to which he has nothing analogous.

	Mr. Annand.	9 Months ending June, 1867.	1867-8
Income.....	\$1,332,529	\$1,216,830	\$1,738,733
Expenditure.....	1,259,126	1,409,723	1,783,513
Surplus	\$ 73,403		
Deficit.....		\$192,893	\$44,780

and even this is not the whole deficit if the interest on the debt had been fully taken into account, for the interest will be..... \$506,787

Interest paid in 1867-8..... 375,861

Difference..... \$130,926

And ¼ of above interest..... \$380,090

Interest paid in 9 months ending June, 1867..... 286,730

Difference..... \$93,360

Mr. Annand estimates the Revenue under the Dominion Tariff at \$1,855,666 for the year, and against this places \$1,632,384, as the Expenditure. The surplus of \$223,282 being the sum which he states that the Province would have had, if they had adopted the Dominion Tariff and had not been confederated.

Assuming, for argument sake, Mr. Annand's Estimate of Receipts under Dominion Tariff, to be a fair approximation to the correct amount, say :..... \$1,855,666

He evidently under-estimates the expenditure, as the above figures shew, viz :—

On the average of 3½ years prior to Confederation it was	1,673,329
Year before do.	2,066,160
In 1868.....	2,097,821
Whereas he sets it down at.....	1,632,384

If the additional interest now payable on the Debt is added, the expenditure of 1868 would be increased to	2,228,968
Or an excess over Mr. Annand's estimate of expenditure of.....	596,584
And an excess over his estimate of Revenue of.....	373,302

He also asserts that 1 per cent. additional duty on \$12,000,000, the average value of Imports of 5 years, would yield \$120,000 per annum. He has apparently taken the whole importations, whether free or dutiable, for his calculation; the value of dutiable goods imported in 1864 was

1864	\$7,089,902
1865	7,087,765
1866	9,278,239
1867 (9 months)...	5,540,112
Add for 3 months.....	1,846,704
	<u>\$30,842,722</u>

Average \$7,710,680. 1 per cent. would therefore only give \$77,106 additional Revenue, instead of \$120,000.

APPENDIX No. III.

AMOUNTS payable to the several Provinces by the Dominion and the rate per head.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Shewing the gross payments by the Dominion, exclusive of Revenues from Local Assets and assuming that the amounts under the Seigniorial Legislation are to be regarded as payment to Quebec.

ONTARIO.

Subsidy and additional allowance, sec. 118.....	\$1,196,872.80
Common School Fund, share.....	45,809.10
U. C. Grammar School Fund.....	15,638.45
U. C. Building Fund.....	75,060.45
	<u>\$1,333,380.80</u>

Or 95½ cents per head of the population.

QUEBEC.

Subsidy and additional allowances, Sec. 118.....	\$959,252.80
Shares of Common School Fund.....	36,473.12
Superior Education Fund.....	7,462.40
Compensation to Seigniors.....	186,786.00
Indemnity to Townships.....	45,402.60
	<u>\$1,235,376.92</u>

Or \$1.11 per head of the population.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Subsidy and additional allowance, Sec. 118.....	\$324,665.60
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Or 98 cents per head of the population.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Subsidy and additional allowance, <i>Sec.</i> 118.....	\$251,637.60
Additional allowance, <i>Sec.</i> 119.....	63,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$314,637.60

Or \$1.25 per head of the population.

N. B.—Ontario pays back in interest on its debt all it receives from the special funds, leaving only the subsidy; and Quebec pays back in the same way all but 1 per cent on the Seigniorial debt, leaving the net amount 85 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents and 89 $\frac{3}{4}$ per head of population.

SCHEDULE No. 2.

Showing gross Revenues, including those paid by the Dominion and those derived from funds and services formerly belonging to the Dominion and now to the Provinces, based upon the receipts of 1865-6 and 1867.

ONTARIO.

Crown Lands distributed.....	\$324,978.66	
$\frac{2}{3}$ of undistributed.....	150,123.45	
	<hr/>	\$475,102.11
Common School Lands (Share according to population).....		60,398.30
Grammar School Lands, Capital.....	\$4,929.01	
Interest.....	2,927.56	
	<hr/>	7,856.57
U. C. Building Fund (Marriage Licenses).....		24,292.68
Municipalities Fund.....		168,622.99
Municipal Loan Fund.....		186,456.67
Law Society.....		17,116.05
Law fees not yet surrendered, Fee Fund.....	\$51,587.47	
Consolidated Fund.....	30,231.57	
	<hr/>	81,819.04
		<hr/>
		\$1,021,664.41
Payable by Dominion as above.....		1,333,380.80
		<hr/>
Or \$1.69 per head.....		\$2,355,045.21

QUEBEC.

Crown Lands distributed.....	\$159,819.65	
$\frac{1}{3}$ of undistributed.....	75,061.72	
	<hr/>	\$234,881.37
Common School Lands (Share according to population).....		48,089.00
Superior Education Fund, Capital.....	\$8,711.42	
Interest.....	12,740.83	
Rent of Mack's Hotel.....	733.33	
	<hr/>	22,185.58
Municipalities Fund.....		20,007.12
Municipal Loan Fund.....		76,791.55
Building and Jury Fund.....		27,033.27
Court Houses.....		32,290.25
Law Fee Fund.....		86,466.96
Quebec Fire Loan.....		5,638.70
Marriage License Fund (not yet surrendered).....		2,699.81
Registration Fund (only one year).....		3,910.69
Interest on investments which pay their interest.....		1,164.00
Payable by Dominion as above.....		1,235,376.92
		<hr/>
Or \$1.62 per head.....		\$1,796,535.22

NOVA SCOTIA.

Crown Lands, Mines, &c. (average of $3\frac{1}{2}$ years).....	\$122,739.00
Marriage Licenses, (average of $2\frac{3}{4}$ years).....	4,233.07
	<hr/>
Payable by Dominion as above (Canada Currency \$324,685.60).....	\$126,972.07
	333,481.10
	<hr/>
	\$460,453.17
Or in Canada Currency.....	448,174.40
	<hr/>
Or \$1.36 per head	

NEW BRUNSWICK

Crown Lands, mines, &c.....	\$30,874.60
Export Duties.....	65,013.16
Marriage Licenses.....	4,830.85
	<hr/>
	100,718.61
Payable by Dominion as above.....	314,637.60
	<hr/>
Or \$1.65 per head.....	\$415,356.21

SCHEDULE NO. 3.

Showing estimated net Revenues from all sources, and distinguishing those which depend on Receipts from future Provincial taxation.

ONTARIO.

Payable by Dominion.....	\$1,333,380.45
Less interest on $\frac{5}{8}$ of \$10,000,000.....	277,777.77
	<hr/>
	\$1,055,602.68
Crown Lands, School and Clergy Lands.....	711,979.97
Or \$1.26 per head of population.....	1,767,582.65
If the Municipal Loan Fund is included.....	186,456.67
	<hr/>
\$1.40 per head.....	\$1,954,039.32
The following should clearly not be included, being proceeds of special taxes :	
Marriage Licenses.....	\$24,292.68
Law fees.....	98,935.09
	<hr/>
	123,227.77
If included \$1.49 per head.....	\$2,077,267.09

QUEBEC.

Payable by Dominion.....	\$1,235,376.92
Less $\frac{4}{5}$ interest on \$10,000,000.....	222,222.22
	<hr/>
	\$1,013,154.70
Crown Lands, School and Clergy.....	328,327.07
	<hr/>
\$1.21 per head.....	\$1,341,481.77
If Municipal Loan Fund and Quebec Fire Loan.....	82,430.25
	<hr/>
Carried forward, \$1.28 per head.....	\$1,423,912.02

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$1,423,912.02
Proceeds of Special Taxes, Law fees.....	\$149,701.17	
Marriage Licenses.....	2,699.81	
		<u>\$152,400.98</u>
If included \$1.42 per head		\$1,576,313.00

NOVA SCOTIA.

Payable by Dominion.....	\$324,685.60	
Interest on \$1,000,000.....	50,000.00	
		<u>\$274,685.60</u>
Crown Lands \$122,739 equal to.....		\$119,465.00
		<u>\$394,150.60</u>
\$1.19 per head.....		4,120.20
Marriage Licenses if included.....		<u>\$398,270.80</u>
\$1.20 per head.....		

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Payable by Dominion.....	\$314,637.60	
Interest on \$854,203.....	42,710.00	
		<u>\$271,927.60</u>
Crown Lands and Export Duties.....		95,887.76
		<u>\$367,815.36</u>
\$1.46 per head.....		\$72,646.213
If Marriage Licenses included, \$1.48 per head.....		

APPENDIX IV.

1. TABLE shewing the estimates of the Local Parliaments for the several Provinces of Expenditures during the year 1868.

	Population in 1861.	Annual Subsidies.	Civil Government and Legislation	Public Works and Buildings.	Education.	Administration of Justice, Asylums, Reformatories, Hospitals and Charities.		Agriculture and Immigration	To meet unforeseen Expenses.	TOTALS.
						\$	cts.				$	cts.
Ontario.....	1,396,091	\$ 1,196,872.80	\$ 247,476.00	\$ 235,972.00	\$ 332,665.00	\$ 400,847.13	\$ 66,450.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 1,303,424.13
Quebec.....	1,111,566	\$ 959,252.80	\$ 415,831.59	\$ 141,035.00	\$ 286,257.00	\$ 566,820.28	\$ 61,400.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 1,491,393.87
Nova Scotia.....	330,857	\$ 324,655.60	\$ 88,320.00	\$ 125,360.00	\$ 165,200.00	\$ 34,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 11,000.00	\$ 11,000.00	\$ 563,880.00
New Brunswick.....	252,047	\$ 314,637.60	\$ 71,433.00	\$ 169,500.00	\$ 123,644.40	\$ 35,540.00	\$ 12,560.00	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 419,777.40

* Including the temporary allowance for 10 years of \$63,000 per annum. † Including the new Provincial Building \$41,000.

Proportions per head of the Population in 1861.

Ontario.....	85½	17½	17	23½	28½	4½	1½	93½
Quebec.....	86½	37½	12½	35½	51	6½	1½	134½
Nova Scotia.....	98	26½	77½	49½	10½	2	2½	170½
New Brunswick.....	1.25	28½	67½	49	14	5	2½	1.66½

2. TABLE shewing the expenditures under Municipal Government during the year 1867.

PROVINCES.	Municipal Expenses.	Public Works.	Education.	Administration of Justice.	TOTAL.
Ontario.....	\$ 497,823.00	\$ 3,030,403.00	\$ 1,577,882.80	\$ 387,301.00	\$ 5,493,109.80
Quebec.....	100,000.00	825,000.00	865,215.18	.....	1,790,215.18
Nova Scotia.....	28,000.00	7,000.00	231,000.00	103,000.00	369,000.00
New Brunswick.....	5,000.00	111,000.00	193,488.04	58,400.00	277,888.04
	\$ 630,823.00	\$ 3,973,403.00	\$ 2,777,236.02	\$ 548,701.00	\$ 7,930,213.02

Proportions per head of Populations in 1861.

Ontario.....	35½	2.17	1.13	27½	3.93½
Quebec.....	9	74½	77½	31	1.61
Nova Scotia.....	8½	2	70	31	1.11½
New Brunswick.....	2	44	41	23½	1.10½

The figures under the head of "Education" in the preceding Table are derived from the latest Official Reports of the Superintendents of Education in the several Provinces, being for the year 1866, and apparently comprise the expenditures of all kinds, (excluding those for Universities and Incorporated Colleges), with the exception that in New Brunswick, the Superintendent states, in addition to the figures given, "there was a large but unreported cost for new school houses, repairs, furniture and apparatus;" and it is to be observed that a reduction is made in the figures for Quebec, because charges were included therein which are not embraced in the Returns from the other Provinces. Communications from Mr. McLellan and Dr. Tupper state the Municipal Expenditure for Education in the Province of Nova Scotia, for 1867, at \$355,000—an increase upon 1866 of \$124,000; it is hardly likely that the same expenditures in the other Provinces had increased in anything like a similar ratio, and assuming that they remained the same as in 1866, the comparative rate per head for Nova Scotia would be \$1.07 instead of 70 cents as stated in the Table.

The other particulars in Table No. 2, are derived from the following sources:—as regards Ontario, from the Official Returns from that Province for 1867, with such alterations in the classification as the headings require, and it may be stated that the item for Public Works comprehends the interest upon Debentures as well as Debentures redeemed; as regards Quebec, from similar returns, supplemented by the best attainable estimates for correcting imperfections therein; as regards Nova Scotia, from information furnished by Mr. Purdy, a Member of its Legislature; and as regards New-Brunswick, from information furnished by Mr. Beckwith, the Treasurer of that Province. But the value of the Table depends altogether upon the accuracy of the data upon which it is constructed, and it should only be regarded as an approximation to the actual facts.

3. TABLE shewing the aggregate rate per head (of the populations in 1861) of the Provincial Expenditures under Local Parliamentary and Municipal authority, and the rate per head required to be raised in each Province, over and above the Subsidy paid by Canada.

	ONTARIO.			QUEBEC.			NOVA SCOTIA.			NEW BRUNSWICK.		
	Parliamentary.	Municipal.	Total.	Parliamentary.	Municipal.	Total.	Parliamentary.	Municipal.	Total.	Parliamentary.	Municipal.	Total.
Government and Legislation	17½	35½	53	37½	9	46½	26½	8½	35	28½	2	30½
Public Works	17	2	34	12½	7½	20	77½	70	147½	67½	44	111½
Education	23½	1	36½	25½	77½	103	49½	1	150½	49	41	90
Justice	28½	27½	56	51	.....	51	10½	31	41½	14	23½	57½
Agriculture	4½	.....	4½	5½	.....	5½	3	.....	3	6	.....	9
Unforeseen Expenses	1½	.....	1½	1½	.....	1½	3½	.....	3½	2½	.....	6
Total .....	.....	.....	4 86½	.....	.....	2 92½	.....	.....	2 81½	.....	.....	2 76½
Deducting Annual Subsidy .....	.....	.....	85½	.....	.....	86½	.....	.....	98	.....	.....	1 25
Leaves to be provided from Local taxation or contributions .....	.....	.....	4 01	.....	.....	2 09	.....	.....	1 83½	.....	.....	1 51½

Assuming that an addition of 37 cents has to be made to the municipal cost of Education in Nova Scotia as stated under Table 2, the Totals to be provided from local sources will then be }
 Quebec. 2.09
 Nova Scotia. 2.20½
 New Brunswick. 1.51½

JOHN SIMPSON,
Asst. Auditor.

 FINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

HALIFAX, December 4, 1868.

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive the printed papers forwarded to me by the last mail, and I have read with deep interest the elaborate reports prepared by yourself and Mr. Langton. They appear to me to be conceived and expressed in a candid and judicial spirit.

You are aware of the line taken here by the Members of the Local Government. As they are trammelled by their action prior to the receipt by me of Sir John A. Macdonald's letter of the 6th October, and by their subsequent condemnation of the correspondence in which we are engaged, it would be hopeless to expect from any Member of the Government any aid in the rather difficult task of adjusting our financial relations with the Dominion on an equitable and satisfactory basis. It is therefore fortunate that I can call to my assistance a gentleman, who is not unknown at the Seat of Government, and in whose integrity and financial skill the people of Nova Scotia have entire confidence. A. W. McLelan, Esq., M. P., for Colchester, has given much time to the investigation of all the branches of the general subject covered by your reports. I have sent them to him. When they have been digested, we will meet you either at Portland or elsewhere, and endeavour in a free and full discussion to arrive at sound conclusions. I am afraid that neither of us can leave home till after New Year, but when we are ready, the time and place of meeting can be arranged by telegraph.

In the meantime permit me to say, that having discussed the whole subject with Mr. McLelan, we both concur in the opinion, that nothing that would be unfair to the other Provinces should be asked of the Dominion Government. We seek only justice to our Province, and are quite satisfied that any fair and equitable reconsideration of the financial arrangements made in London, will prove that the exceptions taken to those arrangements by the people of Nova Scotia can be sustained.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOWE.

The Hon. John Rose,
Minister of Finance.

OTTAWA, January 20th, 1869.

SIR,—The undersigned having given careful and anxious consideration to the Reports submitted to them, and having discussed with yourself and with other Members of the Cabinet, the important questions which those Reports embrace, deem it their duty to state, with as much precision as possible, the general principles which they conceive ought to govern any satisfactory re-adjustment of the financial relations between the Province of Nova Scotia and the Dominion of Canada.

1.—DEBTS AND ASSETS.

In the adjustment of debts, regard should be had to the population, as shown by Census, and to the amount of property thrown into common stock. When \$8,000,000 were assigned as the recognized debt of Nova Scotia in 1864, the actual expenditure did not exceed \$5,000,000, representing property which might have been considered a fair offset to the Assets held by Canada; and had the Provincial Government funded the difference, instead of expending it, they might have applied the interest to local services, now left without any adequate provision. But they expended more than the whole amount in the construction of the Railway to Pictou, which becomes the absolute property of the Dominion, and in

promoting the Windsor and Annapolis, which is properly an extension of and will be an important feeder to all the lines that the Dominion has assumed. These works cost more than \$3,000,000, exclusive of the Right of Way. They are of local advantage; but, as the other Provinces, since the Conference, have made no large expenditures on works which become Dominion property, it would be unfair to charge the whole cost of ours to the Province, and it would be but just that \$2,000,000, or two-thirds of the whole expenditure, should be carried to our credit by the Dominion. A result, equivalent to this, would be obtained by another process, equally legitimate. The Auditor General estimates at \$46,667,401, all the properties which Canada threw into common stock, as an offset to our Railways, which, including the recent expenditures, cost \$7,395,000, besides the Right of Way paid for by the Counties. If, with this amount of property, the Canadas were taken into the partnership with \$62,500,000 of debt, Nova Scotia would be entitled to enter with a debt of \$9,930,874.

2.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

In addition to the sum expended upon Railroads, after the adjustment of existing debts and assets, nearly a quarter of a million of dollars was expended by the Provincial Government upon a new public building in the city of Halifax, intended to accommodate departments, the control of which, by the British North America Act, is now divided between the Local and General Governments. If it be assumed, that under the Act, that portion of the property created by being contracted for just prior to the Conference, although the expenditure was subsequently made prior to the adjustment of the debts and assets, reverted to the Dominion, then we would urge that Nova Scotia is entitled to claim whatever sum was paid subsequent to that adjustment.

If, however, the full amount be not allowed, on the ground that a contract, signed just before the Conference, constituted a Provincial liability, we would remind you that that contract was cancelled, by failure on the part of the contractors, and that the building was completed last year under later arrangements.

3.—PROVINCE NOTES.

Nova Scotia, for nearly half a century, has, from time to time, issued Province Notes, which formed a cheap circulation, costing no interest, as they were received in payment of duties at all the Revenue offices, and redeemed out of such specie as flowed into the Treasury, or in Bank paper equivalent to gold. At the time of the Union, this circulation amounted to \$622,000, on which sum the Dominion would have to pay no interest, and we would therefore urge that on it none should be charged. It is fair also to assume, that in the lapse of half a century, a considerable proportion of this paper has been burnt at fires, lost at sea, or been otherwise destroyed, and it is but just that the Dominion, on assuming the circulation, should make to Nova Scotia a fair allowance for that proportion which it will never be called upon to redeem.

4.—SAVINGS BANK.

The Dominion, under the Law, assumes the Deposits in our Provincial Savings Bank, which bear but 4 per cent. of interest, and will, henceforward, enjoy whatever benefit may be derived from obtaining money through this source, at that low rate of interest. But it is obvious that it should allow to the Province, either in the form of a suspense account, or in a round sum, sufficient to cover the amount which the experience of our own or of other institutions renders it fair to assume, will never be called for by Depositors, prior to the transfer.

5.—STORES.

In the Board of Works and Railway Departments, there was deposited, at the time of the Union, a considerable amount of stores. If the other Provinces have property of this description, which, to some extent, would offset our own, we assume, that under the Act, their claims and ours will be investigated and adjusted, as matters of account between your Department and the Finance Ministers of the Provinces.

6.—DIFFERENCE IN CURRENCY.

As the Debts of Canada and New Brunswick are calculated in one currency, and ours in another, we claim that they should, in any fair general adjustment, be brought to the same basis, as the revenue is now collected in Nova Scotia in Canadian Currency.

7.—INCREASED TAXATION.

The claims, above enumerated, are so evident and equitable, that calculation, rather than argument, is required to sustain them. It is not so easy to determine the amount which Nova Scotia should receive in consideration of the increased taxation to which she has been subjected. It is apparent, however, that at no period of her history has she been embarrassed for want of money. That, if her revenues fell off, as they did, for a single year, at the commencement of the American civil war, light additional taxation soon filled her treasury; and that, though in the two or three years just preceding Confederation, her resources had been strained by a somewhat too rapid extension of her railways, her credit was so good, at home and abroad, and her tariff so low, that she could, by a slight increase of taxation, have met her liabilities and provided for all services, general and local.*

From 1864, when the Quebec Scheme was arranged, to the 30th June, 1868, a period of three years and three quarters, the receipts in Nova Scotia, from sources of Revenue now transferred to the Dominion, were sufficient, under a ten per cent tariff on enumerated articles, to meet the cost of services now under the charge of the General Government, and to have paid the subsidies, leaving a surplus of \$328,565. If then as has been asserted, we should have required to increase our import duties, irrespective of Confederation, the money would mainly have been required for local services; and, when heavy additions have been made to our specific and ad valorem duties, when the rate of discount at the banks has been increased, and stamp and newspaper taxes have been imposed, it is obviously unfair to leave the local services without adequate provision. That the British America Act does this is easily determined by reference to the Nova Scotia Estimate for 1868 and 1869.

The direct returns to the Dominion Treasury, from this increase of taxation, can only be correctly ascertained in future years; but the increase must be large, and the advantages secured to your manufacturers ought not to be overlooked. The average import of dutiable goods into Nova Scotia, for the four years preceding Confederation, amounted to \$23.50 per head of her population, Canada imported but \$12.25. This difference annually amounting, on our population, to \$3,722,141, is a large sum upon which to collect duties, over and above the ordinary consumption of Canada, and warrants us in claiming, irrespective of the moneys due to Nova Scotia, as stated under the preceding heads, a liberal provision for her local services.

Should your Manufacturers annually supply our people with goods to the extent of this \$3,722,141, even although those goods come in free of duty, it is obvious that, if they cannot be furnished as low as by the Manufacturers of Great Britain and the United States, the Nova Scotians must pay higher prices on this consumption.

We have endeavored to state the claims of Nova Scotia thus fairly and succinctly. The facts on which they rest, apart altogether from political considerations, challenge inquiry, and will, we have no doubt, induce the Government to honorably redeem the pledge conveyed in the letter addressed by Sir John A. Macdonald to Mr. Howe, on the 6th October last.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient servants,

(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE,

A. W. McLELLAN.

The Hon. John Rose,
Minister of Finance.

* NOTE.—It has been said that some of her bonds were unsaleable in England, prior to the passage of the Act of Union. This is a mistake. Those Bonds, paid to Railway Contractors, reached the London market in an unusual and irregular manner. Had they been forwarded through the proper channel to the London agents of the Province, they would have been promptly sold.

[Copy]

OTTAWA, 26th January, 1869.

GENTLEMEN,—Since I had the honor to receive your communication of the 20th instant, the subject of it has, as you are aware, continued to engage the serious attention of the Government.

They have not failed to give the fullest consideration both to the propositions contained in your letter, and to the further explanations which during our discussions in the intermediate period have been from time to time offered by you.

I have now the honor to apprise you of the conclusions at which the Government have arrived, and which are such as they believe will commend themselves to the approval of Parliament.

You will find them fully set forth in the Minute of Council, which yesterday received His Excellency's approval, and of which I am authorized to transmit you a copy.

I can but add on my own part the expression of my sincere hope that they may be satisfactory to the people whose interests you have so untiringly advocated.

I have &c.,

JOHN ROSE,
Minister of Finance.

The Hon. J. Howe, M. P.,
A. McLelan, Esq., M. P.,
Russell House, Ottawa.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 25th January, 1869.

The Committee have given their attentive consideration to the annexed Report of the Honorable the Minister of Finance, having reference to and submitting certain correspondence that has taken place between him and Messrs. Howe and McLelan, together with certain Reports, on the subject of the readjustment of the financial conditions attending the admission of Nova Scotia into the Union; and concurring in the suggestions of the Minister of Finance, they respectfully advise that a measure be submitted to Parliament at its next session providing—

1st. That the debt of Nova Scotia, on entering the Union, be placed at \$9,186,756, and that that Province be relieved from any charge of interest, unless her debt exceed that sum; and—

2nd. That for ten years, from the 1st July, 1867, an annual subsidy of \$82,698 be paid to that Province.

The Committee further report their concurrence in the recommendation of the Finance Minister that Nova Scotia be debited, after the completion of the Province Building, with interest on the cost of that building, until it shall have been placed at the disposal of the Dominion.

(Certified)

WM. H. LEE, C. P. C.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, January, 24th, 1869.

The undersigned has the honor to bring under the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the Confidential Report made in the month of November last, on the affairs of Nova Scotia, and to state the result of the communications which with the assent of the Council have since taken place.

In that Report the undersigned stated his opinion as to the result of his enquiry into the affairs of Nova Scotia, as follows :

1. That the principle on which the debts were arranged by the Union Act operates with some unfairness to Nova Scotia.

2. That in the division of the property, local assets and revenues, or because the assets

possessed by her were not of a character to be available, Nova Scotia is less favorably situated than the other Provinces in respect of Local Revenues.

3. That the increase of Customs presses more directly on Nova Scotia than the other Provinces, but this apparent increase and the consequent pressure, it is believed, will be mitigated every year, as goods which she formerly imported from abroad, and which were chargeable with duty, are produced in other portions of the Dominion and will now be available to her for consumption free of duty.

4. That she must have raised about \$400,000 annually by way of additional taxation if she had remained out of the Union.

5. That the amount raised by the Dominion from Revenue from Customs and otherwise is about adequate, if the results of last year continue in future the same, to meet all the current expenditure the Dominion is called on to make on her account, but less by \$100,563, if Nova Scotia is to be charged a *per Capita* contribution to the cost of the Civil Government and Legislation of the Dominion.

6. That the Local Sources of Revenue at present possessed by Nova Scotia are inadequate to carry on the Services devolving on the Province.

The Report in question having been communicated to the Hon. Joseph Howe, various meetings subsequently took place with that gentleman and Mr. McLelan, at which the difficulties were fully discussed in a frank and temperate spirit. These gentlemen from the outset disclaimed any desire to seek Financial concessions which were not warranted on grounds of strict justice; or any modification of the original terms of Union which would place Nova Scotia otherwise than on a footing of equality with the rest of the Dominion, or beyond what would enable that Province to meet the expenditure indispensably necessary to carry on its Local affairs, without having recourse to a system of direct taxation, new to its inhabitants, and to which none of the other Provinces of the Dominion required to subject its people.

The numerous objections which have from time to time been urged in the interest of Nova Scotia were fully reviewed and the result has been a limitation of the points of controversy to those stated in the accompanying letter from Messrs. Howe and McLelan, which are still strongly pressed and which may be succinctly stated to be:

1. That a just apportionment of the debts of the several Provinces, based on the amount of assets which each contributed, would entitle Nova Scotia to enter the Union with a debt of \$9,980,874.

2. That an allowance should be made for the new Province Building erected since the date of the Quebec Conference at a cost stated to be nearly \$250,000.

3. That an allowance should be made for the Provincial Note circulation of Nova Scotia amounting to \$622,458, both on the ground that it bears no interest and that a portion of the circulation may fairly be considered to have been lost, and that it will not be presented for redemption.

4. That a deduction should also be made from the Savings Bank deposits, amounting to about \$657,610.04, of such an amount as it may fairly be supposed will never be called for by Depositors.

5. That an allowance should be made to Nova Scotia for stores on hand at the time of the Union.

6. That the debt of Nova Scotia being in a different currency should be brought to the same basis as that of the other Provinces.

7. That Nova Scotia being subjected to increased taxation under the Union, to an extent which it is contended would have sufficed to have met the interest on her increased debt, and also made adequate provision for her local expenditure had no Union taken place, is entitled to ask that these services shall be provided for by a grant from the Dominion.

After giving the fullest and most anxious consideration to the various points which were raised, and to the additional information furnished; the undersigned sees no reason to depart from the general conclusions enumerated in his former Report. But he has been enabled to estimate the practical extent of the inequalities to which he adverted, and to form an opinion as to the modifications which would be required to meet the exceptional circumstances in which Nova Scotia stands, and to place her under the Union in a position of Financial equality with the other Provinces.

It may be convenient in the first instance, however, to consider *seriatim* the seven heads of claim preferred by Mr. Howe and McLelan.

1. That the assets contributed by Nova Scotia would entitle her to enter the Union with a debt of \$9,980,874.

It is undoubtedly true that at the time of the Quebec Conference, in October, 1864, the debt of Nova Scotia was only about \$5,000,000.

Between that time and the date of the Union, in 1867, the Province had expended in money or contracted engagements, which the Dominion had to meet [but with which Nova Scotia is charged], that have swelled her debt [subject to certain adjustments], to \$9,300,000.

That outlay was mainly on works which became the direct property of the Dominion, and among which may be enumerated the following:

A. Outlay on Truro and Pictou Railway.

B. Province Building.

C. St. Peter's Canal.

D. On Halifax and Truro Railway—four works on which an outlay amounting in the aggregate to about \$2,600,000, took place in the interval; and, beside these, about \$1,100,000 has been expended, or is in course of payment, for the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, which will not become the property of the Dominion, but, it is urged, will form an important feeder to the Dominion lines.

It is also urged that of the rest of her debt, amounting to about \$5,500,000, the principal part had been previously incurred on the railways from Halifax to Windsor and to Truro, which are also assigned by the Act of Union to the Dominion as its property, and that this sum is exclusive of the right of way, which, by the Legislation of Nova Scotia, was furnished at the expense of the Localities; whereas the land for the other parts of the Intercolonial Railway is being provided at the Public Charge.

It was therefore strongly pressed, as is now repeated in the accompanying letter, that a comparison should be instituted of the value of the entire property which each Province brought into the Union, and that it should have a corresponding claim on the Dominion Exchequer. Whatever justice there may be in principle to this proposal, such a comparison obviously involves many particulars, which would make it difficult and even impossible to arrive practically at an equitable solution.

The advantage of particular works to the localities as compared with their advantage to the Dominion could hardly be estimated. The geographical situation might enable one Province to contribute at a smaller cost, an asset more directly productive in itself, but which might still be dependent for that productiveness on another more costly, and less directly remunerative, constructed by another Province.

The question whether one Province had not procured these works on better terms by the adoption of a different system than the others would arise. The prospective productiveness, and whether that productiveness might not depend on the development of the natural resources of the several Provinces at their own cost, and various other elements, all equally conjectural, would likewise have to be considered. The undersigned therefore submits that it could not result in any practical good, but on the contrary would lead to embarrassing comparisons with the other Provinces to endeavour to adjust the claims of Nova Scotia on any such principle.

The undoubted facts to which reference has been made, give, it will be conceded, a fair claim to consideration, but it is believed that the relief may be given in a way less calculated to raise complicated issues, and which, under circumstances believed to be parallel, has already been accepted by Parliament as an equitable arrangement in the case of one of the other Provinces.

2—NEW PROVINCE BUILDINGS.

It would seem at variance with the provisions of the Union Act to make any special allowance on account of the Province Building at Halifax. It is true that this building, intended for services, now under Dominion control, has been erected since the Quebec Conference, and has never been used by the Province of Nova Scotia, and that its cost goes to make up the total debt of Nova Scotia. But it is, nevertheless, Dominion property, as much as the Railways—portions of which have been constructed in the same interval—and it, therefore stands on the same footing; except, perhaps, as to any outlay since July, 1867, which may form the subject of equitable adjustment.

3 AND 4—PROVINCIAL NOTE CIRCULATION AND SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

The points advanced touching the special character of these items, composing part of the debt of Nova Scotia, and as entitling her to be relieved from any charge of interest in respect, merit fair consideration.

It is stated that the Provincial Notes of Nova Scotia in circulation, amounting to \$622,458, bear no interest at all, and that the Dominion ought not, therefore, to debit Nova Scotia with a charge for interest which is not paid, and that besides some of the notes have been issued 40 years ago, and will never be presented for redemption.

Then as regards the Savings Bank deposits, amounting to \$657,610 $\frac{4}{100}$, it was urged that they bear only 4 per cent. interest, and that a considerable per centage of the gross deposits would never be demanded; that, therefore, the Dominion ought not to charge more interest than it paid, and should absolutely reduce the capital of these two items of the Provincial debt.

The undersigned cannot wholly acquiesce in the view of the case as urged by Nova Scotia, but after a careful examination into the state of these accounts, he believes that a moderate per centage, not exceeding 10 per cent. of each, may, with propriety, be placed to a suspense account; that on this per centage no interest should be charged until the Dominion is called on for it by the holders or depositors.

The fact that the Provincial Notes bear no interest, if it stood alone, might be a good ground for exempting Nova Scotia from a charge of interest on any sum beyond such per centage of the circulation as it was prudent to keep in bullion.

But a consideration of this question obviously involves a comparison of the rate of interest which the Dominion is called on to pay on the total liabilities of the several Provinces. Canada had a considerable circulation of Provincial Notes at the time of the Union which also bore no interest, and a large portion of her debts bore only five per cent. interest.

This comparison shows that the Dominion has to pay 5 $\frac{4}{100}$ ths per cent. of interest on the aggregate Nova Scotia debt, and but 5 $\frac{2\frac{3}{10}}{100}$ ths per cent. on that of the former Province of Canada.

Under the circumstances there would be an obvious inequality were Nova Scotia to be relieved from interest on this item of the debt, while that interest was made a charge against the late Province of Canada.

5—STORES IN HAND.

It would be practically impossible to make an inventory of the whole of the stores on hand in the several Provinces on the 30th of June, 1867, and besides the comparison, even if the figures were ascertained, would, as to any practical results, be attended with the same difficulties as applied to a comparison of the entire assets of the several Provinces; and apart from this, the undersigned believes that the comparison would show a balance against Nova Scotia.

Canada had a large amount of Military Stores on hand, and her Lighthouse and Steamship Stores are believed to have been as extensive comparatively, as those of Nova Scotia. New Brunswick also had a considerable amount of Railway stores on hand, which became the property of the Dominion.

6. THAT THE DEBT SHOULD BE CALCULATED IN A UNIFORM CURRENCY.

It is believed that the proposition to pay the subsidy and regulate the interest on the basis claimed is an equitable one.

Having thus adverted to the first six points enumerated in the accompanying letter; the discussion of the seventh involves a consideration of the whole case of Nova Scotia.

Sufficient time has not elapsed to permit any reliable estimate to be formed of the extent, (if any), by which the burdens of Nova Scotia are increased by Dominion legislation.

The experience of the six months ending in December last confirms the impression conveyed in the former Report that the alleged increase in Customs is no criterion by which to estimate the actual increase of taxation.

It is believed that it really falls short of the nominal percentage, and that the pressure of any augmented burdens, whatever these may really be, will be further mitigated every year.

The undersigned is not insensible to the arguments which were verbally pressed, that the two smaller Provinces are in some respects placed at a disadvantage as compared with the larger ones, that the cost of their Local Governments must necessarily be more per head; that the resources of Nova Scotia are as yet comparatively undeveloped; that the coal trade, on which she depends for a considerable portion of her Local Revenue, is in a condition of unusual depression; and that the physical character of the Country entails on her a large expenditure to secure the necessary means of communication than the other Provinces have to meet.

It may be urged that this expenditure should be met by direct taxation. It appears, however, that though no sum is levied in money for this service the people are compelled to contribute a considerable sum in the shape of work—a fact of which the undersigned was not aware at the date of his former Report.

It is impossible to disregard the fact that the system of direct money contributions for Roads and Bridges has never been pursued in Nova Scotia, but that these local works have been carried on hitherto mainly by direct grants from the Public Exchequer, and that the too sudden introduction of a new system of taxation at this moment, or the stoppage of the accustomed grant, would alike aggravate the existing discontent.

It will thus be seen that whilst some of the points urged on behalf of Nova Scotia cannot be controverted in fact, and that therefore as a consequence she may justly claim some modification in the existing Financial arrangements, there is much practical difficulty in determining the measure of these concessions, and the best means of their substantial accomplishment.

The exceptional position of New Brunswick was considered in the arrangements which preceded the Union, and has been acknowledged in that provision of the Act which accords to her for the limited period of ten years a special grant of \$63,000 per annum, pending the increase of her population and the material development of her local resources.

The justice of this provision has not (so far as the undersigned is aware) been called in question; and he believes that the same state of facts which led to the grant to New Brunswick exists in the case of Nova Scotia.

In view of these considerations the undersigned is of opinion that the most equitable solution of the present difficulty would be to submit to the favorable consideration of Parliament the propriety of placing the Province of Nova Scotia, as far as practicable, on the same footing as the Province of New Brunswick, and to allow it to come into the Union with the same debt per head of the population, as established by the last census, on the terms stated in the British North America Act, and to pay it, for a limited period of Ten years, an additional annual grant at the same rate per head of the population as is given to New Brunswick.

Should this principle commend itself to Your Excellency, the result would be as stated by the Auditor General in the annexed return.

1. That Nova Scotia would be entitled to enter the Union with a debt of \$9,188,756, and to be relieved from any charge of interest, unless her debt exceed that sum.

2. That she would receive for ten years from the 1st July, 1867, a subsidy of \$82,693 annually.

As respects the cost of the Province Building, it appears but reasonable that as the Dominion has not yet obtained possession of it, Nova Scotia should be debited after this time with interest on the amount until it is put at the disposal of the Dominion.

The undersigned would add in conclusion that he has carefully analysed the estimated Local expenditure of Nova Scotia for the years 1868 and 1869, in conjunction with the gentlemen representing that Province, and he believes that if the arrangements proposed are carried out, Nova Scotia will have sufficient means at her disposal to meet those services which devolve upon her by the terms of the Union Act, provided they are placed on a moderate but efficient footing. If on the contrary the Province has to depend on the provision made by the existing terms of the Union Act, no inconsiderable deficiency must be met by the imposition of direct taxation.

JOHN ROSE,
Minister of Finance.

MEMORANDUM FROM MINISTER OF FINANCE.

OTTAWA, January, 1869.

The Auditor General will please report :

Ques. 1. With what amount of debt would Nova Scotia be entitled to enter the Union, supposing the same debt per head of the population as ascertained by the last Census was assigned to her as to New Brunswick ?

Ans. \$9,188,756 Canada Currency.

Ques. 2. What sum would be equivalent to the \$63,000 given to New Brunswick for ten years, assuming that the same rate per head is given to the population of Nova Scotia ?

Ans. \$82,698 Canada Currency.

Ques. What was the debt of Nova Scotia in October, 1864 ?

Ans. \$4,846,145, September, 1864.

And what is the present ascertained debt of Nova Scotia ?

Ans. \$9,288,121 now, including our liability to the Contractors Windsor and Annapolis Railway, Nova Scotia Currency, equal to \$9,040,439 Canada Currency.

Ques. 4. What has been the outlay since October, 1864, charged to Nova Scotia on the following works ?

A. Truro and Pictou Railway.

Ans. \$2,247,834.29 Nova Scotia Currency.

B. Province Building ?

Ans. \$220,000, estimated cost, Nova Scotia Currency.

C. St. Peter's Canal ?

Ans. \$124,447.70, Nova Scotia Currency.

D. Halifax and Truro Railway ?

Ans. \$82,007.95, Nova Scotia Currency.—\$2,674,289.94, Nova Scotia Currency, equal to \$2,602,975.57, Canada Currency.

Ques. 5. What is the average per centage of interest payable on the debt of Canada at the Union ?

Ans. In Canada, $5\frac{33}{100}$ per cent, assuming the total debt to be \$72,228,258.

Ques. And that of Nova Scotia at the same date ?

Ans. In Nova Scotia, $5\frac{37}{100}$, as it stood June 30, 1867, $5\frac{46}{100}$ as now estimated.

(Copy.)

OTTAWA, January, 26, 1869.

SIR,—We have had the honor to receive your letter of this day's date, enclosing your Report to His Excellency the Governor-General, and the Minute of Council thereupon. These papers close the negotiations opened by Sir John A. Macdonald's letter of the 6th of October.

The decision of the Government upon the points raised in our correspondence, as discussed at Portland and in Ottawa, is, on the whole, satisfactory to us, and will, we believe, be regarded in Nova Scotia as evidence of a very sincere desire on the part of the General Government to meet the just expectations and provide for the local services of the Province.

Permit us to express our sense of the very fair and judicial spirit in which both yourself and the Auditor General have conducted this intricate and delicate negotiation, and for the courtesy which at every stage of it we have received at your hands.

We have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOSEPH HOWE.

A. W. McLELAN.

The Hon. John Rose,
Minister of Finance.

RETURN

To an Address of the House of Commons, dated 16th June, 1869; for
“ all Correspondence with the Imperial Government on the subject of
the Resolutions of the Nova Scotia Local Legislature and the
Minute of Council of the Nova Scotia Government of date respectively
21st August, 1868, and 5th September, 1868.”

By Command,

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 21st June, 1869.



*[In conformity with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing the
above Return is not printed.]*

REPORT

ON THE

STATE OF THE MILITIA

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

FOR THE YEAR 1868.

PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY COMMAND OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.



Ottawa:
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & COMPANY.
1869.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, May, 1869.

The undersigned has the honor to forward to your Excellency the accompanying Report relating to the Militia of the Dominion of Canada for 1868, which is respectfully submitted for your Excellency's consideration.

GEO. ET. CARTIER,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

His Excellency the Right Honorable
The Governor General, &c., &c., &c.
Ottawa.

REPORT.

During the year, the act of the Dominion Parliament, 31 Vic., cap. 40, respecting the Militia and Defence of Canada, has been carried into effect, and the organization contemplated under its provisions, has assumed a practical form.—By that law the Militia consists :

1. "Of all the male inhabitants of Canada, of the age of eighteen years and upwards, and under sixty—not exempted or disqualified by law, and being British subjects by birth or naturalization;" but Her Majesty may require all the male inhabitants of the Dominion, capable of bearing arms, to serve in case of a *Levée en Masse* :

The male population so liable to serve in the Militia, is divided into four classes ;

The *first* Class comprises those of the age of eighteen years and upwards, but under thirty years, who are unmarried, or widowers without children ;

The *second* Class comprises those of the age of thirty years and upwards, but under forty-five years, who are unmarried, or widowers without children ;

The *third* Class comprises those of the age of eighteen years and upwards, but under forty-five years, who are married, or widowers with children ;

The *fourth* Class comprises those of the age of forty-five years and upwards, but under sixty years ;

And the above is the order in which the male population will be called upon to serve.

DIVISION OF MILITIA.

The Militia is divided into Active and Reserve Militia :

The *Active Militia* consists of the *Volunteer Militia*, the *Regular Militia*, and the *Marine Militia* :

The *Volunteer Militia* is composed of Corps raised by voluntary enlistment ;

The *Regular Militia* is composed of men who voluntary enlist to serve in the same ; or of men balloted to serve ; or of men who voluntary enlist to serve with the balloted men, and of men balloted to serve ;

The *Marine Militia* is composed of seamen, sailors, and persons whose usual occupation is upon any steam or sailing craft, navigating the waters of the Dominion ;

The *Reserve Militia* consists of the whole of the men who are not serving in the Active Militia of the time being.

The four Provinces of which the Dominion is composed, have been divided into nine military districts, viz : one comprising the Province of Nova Scotia ; one comprising the Province of New Brunswick ; three in the Province of Quebec, and four in the Province of Ontario. These nine Military Districts have been divided into 22 Brigade Divisions, and again subdivided into 186 Regimental Divisions, officers appointed thereto, as directed under section 15 of the law, and the enrolment of the Militia throughout the Dominion, provided for in section 16, has been taken.

The law provides for annual paid drills of 40,000 officers and men in addition to officers, of Reserve Militia, for not less than eight nor more than sixteen days, the number being regulated by the money vote of Parliament each year.

The men required for drill may be comprised entirely of Volunteers, or if the required number is not furnished in that way in the several divisions, the men can be drawn from the reserve by ballot, subject to the exemptions, which it will be observed are reduced to the minimum.

2. The following persons only, between the ages of eighteen and sixty years, are exempt from enrolment, and from actual service at any time, viz : the Judges of all the Courts of Law or Equity in the Dominion of Canada ; the Clergy and Ministers of all Religious denominations ; the Professors in any College or University and all Teachers in Religious orders ; the Warden, Keepers and Guards of the Penitentiaries, and the Officers, Keepers and Guards of all public Lunatic Asylums ; Persons disabled by bodily infirmity ; the only son of a widow, being her only support ; and the following, though enrolled, shall be exempt from actual service at any time except in case of war, invasion or insurrection, viz : Half-pay and Retired Officers of Her Majesty's Army or Navy ; Seafaring Men and Sailors actually employed in their calling ; Pilots and Apprentice Pilots during the season of navigation ; Masters of Public and Common Schools actually engaged in teaching ;

The men to be organized from time to time, are called the Active Militia, and are to be clothed, armed with breech loading arms, and equipped ready to take the field at short notice.

Prior to the date of the Union, the several Provinces had an Active Militia organized under local laws, and to bring these organizations under the direct authority of the Dominion, section 7 of the new law provided for their reorganization in the words following :

3. "Every Volunteer Corps duly authorized previously to and existing on the day on which this Act shall come into force, including the Officers commissioned thereto, shall for the purposes of this Act be held to be existing and shall be continued as such, subject to the provisions of this Act ; and within three months after the day on which this Act shall come into force, all such Corps shall be mustered by their Captains or Commanding Officers, the provisions of this Act shall be explained to them, and such of the men as have not previously given notice of their desire to be discharged, shall take the Oath hereinafter prescribed, and be re-enrolled as Volunteer Militia, and each man shall sign a Muster Roll ; and thereafter such men of any Volunteer Corps, in any Regimental Division, as complete three years continuous service in such Corps, or complete three years including any previous continuous service in the same corps immediately before such muster, or had served three years continuously in such corps immediately before such muster, and are discharged after giving the required notice, shall not be liable to be balloted for any period of drill or training of the Active Militia, until all the other men in the first, second and third classes of Militiamen in the Company Division within which they reside, have volunteered or been balloted to serve."

In order to a better understanding of the action taken under the law, it may be observed that the re-enrolment of the Volunteer and the enrolment of the Reserve Militia, have been carried on simultaneously,

In the Volunteer force, as it stood on the 1st October last, there were many men who had completed their periods of service, and others who did not desire to re-enrol, these men will have the benefit accorded under the law for previous service, and the corps be permitted to enrol other men as Volunteers to complete the strength in each instance to the regulated standard, or in the event of failure to maintain such complement of men as may be considered necessary for efficiency, or if any corps becomes inefficient, may be disbanded and others raised in stead.

The re-enrolment of the Volunteer Militia has been highly satisfactory, and in addition to the old corps previously in existence, many new ones have been added to the strength in parts of the country where no local organization had previous existence, the list of the corps of Active Militia, with the nominal strength as they now stand, will be found in the appendix, and of which the following is a brief abstract :

	MILITARY DISTRICTS.										Total of all arms in Dominion.	
	ONTARIO					QUEBEC.				NEW BRUNSWICK		NOVA SCOTIA.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	Portion of Grand Trunk Brigade in Quebec.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	Portion of Grand Trunk Brigade in Quebec.	No. 8.	No. 9.	
Cavalry.....	106	319	267			265		111		318		1386
Field Batteries.....	80	240	80	80		80		80		79		719
Garrison Artillery.....	174	174	232	555	441	503		240	416	464	116	3315
Engineers.....						116			68			184
Rifles & Infantry.....	4,501	6,958	4,158	2,584	867	4,861	1,102	4,117	678	929	812	31566
Totals.....	4,861	7,691	4,737	3,219	1,308	5,825	1,102	4,548	1,162	1,789	928	37170

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario, total of all arms.....	21,816
Quebec do.....	12,637
New Brunswick do.....	1,789
Nova Scotia do.....	928
Dominion total.....	37,170

There seems no doubt that the present total authorized number of Active Militia, will be raised and maintained by Voluntary enrolment in the several Provinces, in proportion as the population of each compares with the others. In Ontario the quota is already complete, and in the other Provinces, the deficiencies are being rapidly filled.

As regards the Reserve Militia, from which such numbers of men as may be required for drill or for active service are to be taken, the following plan is contemplated by the law. The several Regimental Divisions which with few exceptions, are identical with the electoral divisions for representation by members of the House of Commons, are divided into company divisions and the officers appointed thereto are resident within their company limits, thus securing to a large extent a personal knowledge of the men enrolled, and also being a guarantee that the ballot when called into use, will be conducted with fairness and impartiality.

The returns relating to the enrolment throughout the Dominion will be found in the appendices, and the following is a brief abstract, showing the numbers in the different classes in each Regimental Division.

CANADA RES

ENROLMENT

Abstract of Returns by

No.	REGIMENTAL DIVISIONS.	Lieutenant-Colonels (or other Officer signing the Return.)	Residence.	Number of Company Divi- sions.
<p>PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1. <i>First Brigade Division.</i></p>				
1	Essex.....	S. Macdonell.....	Windsor.....	13
2	Kent.....	D. Forsyth.....	Chatham.....	8
3	Bothwell.....	J. Desmond.....	Morpeth.....	6
4	Lambton.....	Hon. A. Vidal.....	Sarnia.....	10
5	West Riding of Middlesex.....	W. M. Johnston.....	Strathroy.....	11
6	North Riding of Middlesex.....	John Arthurs.....	Napier.....	6
7	East Riding of Middlesex.....	W. McMillan.....	London.....	6
8	West Riding of Elgin.....	G. Munro.....	Aldboro'.....	6
9	East Riding of Elgin.....	A. Saxton.....	Port Burwell.....	7
10	North Riding of Oxford.....	J. D. Dent.....	Embro.....	8
11	South Riding of Oxford.....	J. Ingersoll.....	Ingersoll.....	8
12	City of London.....	L. Lawrason.....	London.....	7
<p><i>Second Brigade Division.</i></p>				
13	South Riding of Huron.....	D. H. Ritchie.....	Bayfield.....	8
14	North Riding of Huron.....	Chas. Widder.....	Godefich.....	10
15	South Riding of Bruce.....	J. Walker.....	Walkerton.....	7
16	North Riding of Bruce.....	A. Lindsay.....	Southampton.....	7
17	South Riding of Perth.....	T. B. Guest.....	St. Mary's.....	9
18	North Riding of Perth.....	J. C. W. Daly.....	Stratford.....	12
19	North Riding of Waterloo.....	G. Dawson.....	Berlin.....	10
20	South Riding of Waterloo.....	J. Cowan.....	Galt.....	12
21	North Riding of Wellington.....	J. Wilton.....	Alma.....	8
22	Centre Riding of Wellington.....	G. C. Hamilton.....	Fergus.....	10
23	South Riding of Wellington.....	T. Saunders.....	Guelph.....	6
<p>Total Military District No. 1.....</p>				195
<p>MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2. <i>Third Brigade Division.</i></p>				
24	North Riding of Norfolk.....	D. Mathews.....	Simcoe.....	7
25	South Riding of Norfolk.....	E. T. Gilbert.....	Port Dover.....	7
26	North Riding of Brant.....	G. Stanton.....	St. George.....	9
27	South Riding of Brant.....	C. S. Perley.....	Burford.....	5
28	Haldimand.....	R. V. Griffith.....	Cayuga.....	8
29	Monck.....	A. P. Farrell.....	Cayuga.....	9
30	Welland.....	T. C. Street.....	Chippewa.....	8
31	Lincoln.....	R. Macdonald.....	St. Catharines.....	8
32	Niagara.....	P. C. Servos.....	Niagara.....	4
33	North Riding of Wentworth.....	P. Carroll.....	Rockbury.....	8
34	South Riding of Wentworth.....	John Land.....	Barton.....	6
35	Halton.....	D. Campbell.....	Nelson.....	8
36	City of Hamilton.....	C. Magill.....	Hamilton.....	10

ERVE MILITIA.

OF 1869.

Regimental Divisions.

CLASSES.				Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.			REMARKS.
1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		Seamen or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any steam or sailing craft upon the lakes or waters of the Dominion.	<i>Bona fide</i> enrolled members of any Company of Volunteer Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be EXEMPT from ballot until again required in their turn to serve.	
16 years of age, but under 30 years	30 years of age, but under 45 yrs.	Married, or widowers with children, 18 yrs. of age, but under 45 years.	All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.					
1,787	288	2,747	1,107	5,929	74	43	64	
1,598	264	2,345	1,145	5,352	42	111	28	
1,195	239	1,771	830	4,035	56	104	27	
1,866	348	2,748	1,123	6,085	39	401	6	
1,262	192	1,565	751	3,770	13	49	23	
1,341	195	1,737	902	4,175	24	64	12	
1,617	281	2,248	1,208	5,354	4	106	77	
1,008	156	1,006	549	2,719	17	114	27	
1,401	162	2,060	989	4,552	73	94	16	
1,649	257	2,014	1,043	4,963	3	188	6	
1,363	143	2,266	1,012	4,784	61	126	23	
770	164	1,132	588	2,654	2	304	18	
1,683	279	2,271	1,244	5,477	7	166	4	
2,328	310	3,504	1,377	7,519	10	135	1	
1,539	273	2,751	1,006	5,619	8	107	1	
1,020	181	1,432	553	3,186	24	96	10	
1,320	174	1,751	976	4,221	.....	177	4	
1,692	204	2,354	1,014	5,264	.....	103	2	
1,295	92	2,082	914	4,383	.....	41	16	
1,206	162	1,760	1,017	4,145	1	60	7	
1,521	193	2,130	813	4,657	4	147	7	
1,602	235	1,947	912	4,696	6	103	23	
1,004	163	1,090	564	2,821	1	95	5	
33,117	4,955	46,651	21,637	106,360	459	2,939	406	
944	81	1,503	723	2,251	.....	121	32	
823	136	1,535	625	3,119	72	93	14	
725	100	1,000	463	2,288	1	48	9	
958	164	1,530	771	3,423	2	239	38	
1,197	167	1,514	894	3,772	8	256	16	
892	119	1,375	720	3,106	21	122	24	
1,165	232	1,830	918	4,145	41	291	42	
1,085	172	1,698	890	3,845	88	137	63	
210	39	222	174	645	10	76	.....
1,164	157	1,388	753	3,462	9	115	3	
949	127	1,280	667	3,023	13	79	8	
1,561	234	1,827	892	4,514	82	240	18	
1,005	224	2,162	945	4,336	69	190	32	

43 Volunteers omitted in the classes.

CANADA RES

ENROLMENT

Abstract of Returns by

No.	REGIMENTAL DIVISIONS.	Lieutenant-Colonels (or other Officer signing the Return.)	Residence.	Number of Company Divi- sions.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Cont'd.				
MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2—Cont'd.				
<i>Fourth Brigade Division.</i>				
37	Peel.....	S. Price.....	Dixie.....	8
38	Cardwell.....	G. McManus.....	Monomills.....	8
39	North Riding of Grey.....	W. Watson.....	Cape Rich.....	9
40	South Riding of Grey.....	Thos. Smith.....	Egremont.....	8
41	Algona.....			
42	North Riding of Simcoe.....	John McWatt.....	Collingwood.....	
43	South Riding of Simcoe.....	R. T. Banting.....	Cookstown.....	10
44	North Riding of York.....	W. Selby.....	Sharon.....	12
45	West Riding of York.....	J. W. Gamble.....	Woodbridge.....	12
46	East Riding of York.....	Hon. D. Reesor.....	Markham.....	12
47	North Riding of Ontario.....	J. H. Thompson.....	Cannington.....	9
48	South Riding of Ontario.....	W. W. Gibbs.....	Oshawa.....	8
<i>Fifth Brigade Division.</i>				
49	West Riding of the City of Toronto.....	R. S. Denison.....	Toronto.....	12
50	East Riding of the City of Toronto.....	Hon. G. W. Allan.....	Toronto.....	12
Total Military District No. 2.....				
MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3.				
<i>Sixth Brigade Division.</i>				
51	West Riding of Durham.....	D. Fisher.....	Bowmanville.....	6
52	East Riding of Durham.....	H. Adams.....	Port Hope.....	7
53	South Riding of Victoria.....	W. Cottingham.....	Omeme.....	9
54	North Riding of Victoria.....	J. D. Smith.....	Fenelon Falls.....	6
55	West Riding of Peterborough.....	J. R. Benson.....	Peterboro'.....	8
56	East Riding of Peterborough.....	R. D. Rogers.....	Ashburnham.....	8
57	West Riding of Northumberland.....	R. D. Chatterton.....	Cobourg.....	8
58	East Riding of Northumberland.....	A. H. Meyers.....	Trenton.....	8
<i>Seventh Brigade Division.</i>				
59	West Riding of Hastings.....	A. Ponton.....	Belleville.....	7
60	North Riding of Hastings.....	A. F. Wood.....	Madoc.....	6
61	East Riding of Hastings.....	T. Wells.....	Belleville.....	8
62	Prince Edward.....	G. Striker.....	Picton.....	9
63	Lennox.....	C. Fraser.....	Ernestown.....	8

ERVE MILITIA.

OF 1869.

Regimental Divisions.

CLASSES.				Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.			REMARKS.
1ST.	2ND.	3RD.	4TH.		Seamen or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any steam or sailing craft upon the lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bond <i>fa</i> c enrolled members of any Company of Volunteer Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt from ballot until again required in their turn to serve.	
18 years of age, but under 30 yrs.	30 years of age, but under 45 yrs.	Married, or widowers with children, 18 yrs. of age, but under 45 years.	All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.					
1290	243	1,276	648	3,457	8	194	19	
1252	139	1,341	641	3,373	1	159	17	
2035	296	2,500	1,127	5,958	20	225	48	
1734	241	2,805	1,177	5,957	2	74	27	
1,485	313	2,210	1,031	5,039	24	171	44	No returns.
1928	198	2,041	790	4,957	3	153	7	
1517	237	2,130	935	4,819	5	183	19	
1257	168	1,324	727	3,476	1	61	13	75 Seamen, Vol. & exempt men, omitted in the classes.
1595	230	2,191	883	4,899	13	62	11	No returns.
1406	375	1,765	783	4,329	15	169	10	
1218	206	2,427	829	4,680	25	430	88	
1342	187	1,813	894	4,236	51	229	25	
30,737	4,785	42,687	19,900	98,109	584	4,787	625	
1186	177	1,657	845	3,865	23	201	28	60 Seamen and Volunteers omitted in the classes.
1389	304	1,402	794	3,889	39	276	3	48 Seamen and Volunteers omitted in the classes.
1255	132	1,610	723	3,720	4	93	14	
816	125	1,081	476	2,498	6	8	3	
1047	100	962	406	2,515	3	104	22	46 Volunteers and exempt men omitted.
1245	151	1,521	682	3,599	2	130	15	6 Exempt men omitted in the classes.
1090	173	1,390	721	3,374	28	178	30	115 Seamen, Vols., exempt men omitted in the classes.
1415	178	1,940	941	4,474	38	197		
996	164	1,329	549	3,038	41	212	1	
1115	109	1,434	646	3,304	2	75	6	
1419	147	1,540	690	3,796	3	125	15	
1358	122	2,084	872	4,436	75	254	52	
1020	167	1,402	816	3,405	41	236	16	

CANADA RES

ENROLMENT

Abstract of Returns by

No	REGIMENTAL DIVISIONS.	Lieutenant-Colonels (or other Officer signing the Return.)	Residence.	Number of Company Divi- sions.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Cont'd. MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3.—Cont'd. <i>Seventh Brigade Division—Cont'd.</i>				
64	Addington.....	E. J. Hooper.....	Camden.....	6
65	Frenteneac.....	Wm. Ferguson.....	Kingston.....	6
66	City of Kingston.....	T. A. Corbett.....	Kingston.....	7
Total Military District No. 3.....				117
MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4. <i>Eighth Brigade Division.</i>				
67	South Riding of Leeds.....	S. McCammon.....	Gnanaquo.....	9
68	North Riding of Leeds and Grenville.....	A. McCrea.....	Frankville.....	6
69	Brockville.....	Wm. Stafford.....	Brockville.....	4
70	South Riding of Grenville.....	H. D. Jessup.....	Prescott.....	8
71	South Riding of Lanark.....	Hon. J. Shaw.....	Smith's Falls.....	9
72	North Riding of Lanark.....	Robert Bell.....	Carleton Place.....	6
73	South Riding of Renfrew.....	E. Harrington.....	Arnprior.....	8
74	North Riding of Renfrew.....	P. White.....	Pembroke.....	6
75	Carleton.....	C. M. Church.....	Hazledean.....	10
76	City of Ottawa.....	Joseph Anmond.....	Ottawa.....	10
77	Dundas.....	A. Macdonell.....	Morrisburg.....	6
78	Russell.....	M. Casselman.....	Casselman.....	8
79	Stormont.....	J. R. Wood.....	Osnabruok.....	6
80	Cornwall.....	Hon. J. S. Macdonald.....	Cornwall.....	6
81	Prescott.....	Thos. Higginson.....	Hawkesbury.....	8
82	Glengarry.....	D. A. Macdonald.....	Alexandria.....	8
Total Military District No. 4.....				118
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5. <i>First Brigade Division.</i>				
83	Pontiac.....	J. Poupore.....	Litchfield.....	10
84	Ottawa.....	A. Wright.....	Hull.....	23
85	Argenteuil.....	E. Pridham.....	Grenville.....	9
86	Montreal West.....	J. J. Day.....	Montreal.....	11
87	Second Montreal Centre.....	C. J. Coursol.....	do.....	2
<i>Second Brigade Division.</i>				
88	Huntingdon.....	James Reid.....	Huntingdon.....	9

ERVE MILITIA .

of 1869.

Regimental Divisions.

CLASSES .				Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSI- FICATION.			REMARKS .
1ST.	2ND.	3RD.	4TH.		Seamen or Sailors, or per- sons engaged in or upon any steam or sailing craft upon the lakes or waters of the Dominion.	<i>Bond fide</i> enrolled mem- bers of any Company of Volunteer Militia.	Those who having com- pleted their term of ser- vice in the Militia claim to be exempt from ballot until again required in their turn to serve.	
Unmarried, or Widowers without children.	Married, or widow- ers with children, 18 yrs. of age, but under 45 years.	All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.						
18 years of age, but un- der 30 yrs.	30 years of age, but un- der 45 yrs.							
1,720	138	2,080	930	4,863	5	138	22	48 Seamen, vols. and exempt omitted in the classes.
1,076	153	1,233	729	3,191	168	304	5	
618	85	925	523	2,151	135	185	7	4 Seamen and volunteers omitted.
18,765	2,425	23,590	11,343	56,123	613	2,716	239	
1,410	127	1,826	847	4,210	29	114	4	No return from Torbolton.
940	119	946	628	2,633	0	55	2	
605	81	850	411	1,947	17	226	20	
958	127	1,154	567	2,806	68	178	3	
1,243	205	1,317	747	3,512	.....	74	4
1,050	100	1,079	481	2,709	.....	60	.....
906	213	963	523	2,605	.....	.....	.....
712	138	1,192	459	2,501	10	50	25	
1,600	178	1,342	854	3,974	1	259	11	
746	107	1,876	617	3,346	19	150	14	
1,176	121	1,558	754	3,609	2	40	4	
1,229	165	1,488	612	3,494	7	213	5	
985	89	869	440	2,383	14	88	1	
448	84	438	261	1,231	.....	73	13
1,113	111	1,314	603	3,141	.....	242	51
1,397	319	1,070	874	3,660	4	119	8	
16,518	2,284	19,282	9,678	47,762	171	1,941	165	
1,109	156	1,083	595	2,943	9	2	No return from Low.
1,820	231	3,055	1,139	6,245	17	83	13	
934	134	892	516	2,476	11	305	34	No returns from No. 3 Co'y Division.
1,948	389	3,354	1,386	7,077	17	866	65	
151	72	172	70	465	1	20	.....
1,180	219	1,057	695	3,151	34	456	25	

CANADA RES

ENROLMENT

Abstract of Returns by

No	REGIMENTAL DIVISIONS.	Lieutenant-Colonels (or other Officer signing the Return.)	Residence.	Number of Company Divi- sions.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC— <i>Cont'd.</i>				
MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5— <i>Cont'd.</i>				
<i>Second Brigade Division—Cont'd.</i>				
89	Napierville.....	J. G. Lavolette.....	Napierville.....	5
90	Second Châteauguay.....	R. Stewart.....	St. Jean Chrisostome.....	4
91	St. John's.....	P. Careau.....	St. Jean.....	7
92	Iberville.....	Jos. Dacier.....	Iberville.....	7
93	Missisquoi.....	C. Stewart.....	Clarenceville.....	8
94	Brome.....	J. B. Hunt.....	Bolton.....	5
95	Shefford.....	Hon. A. B. Foster.....	Shefford.....	8
<i>Third Brigade Division.</i>				
96	Richmond.....	W. G. Mack.....	Brompton.....	6
97	Drummond.....	Edmund Cox.....	Kingsey.....	8
98	Stanstead.....	J. McConnell.....	Massawippi.....	8
99	Sherbrooke.....	Hon. A. T. Galt.....	Sherbrooke.....	5
100	Compton.....	J. C. Cook.....	Robinson.....	14
Total Military District No. 5.....				149
MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6.				
<i>Fourth Brigade Division.</i>				
101	Montreal East.....	B. H. Lemoine.....	Montreal.....	3
102	First Montreal Centre.....	Hon. H. Starnes.....	do.....	2
103	Vaudreuil.....	J. B. Mongenais.....	Rigaud.....	8
104	Soulanges.....	D. A. Coutlée.....	Les Cèdres.....	5
105	Beauharnois.....	F. X. Rapin.....	St. Timothé.....	6
106	First Châteauguay.....	Hon. Ls. Renaud.....	Ste. Martine.....	4
107	Laprairie.....	J. Beaudin.....	St. Jacques le Mineur.....	6
108	Two Mountains.....	Hon. J. Dumouchel.....	St. Benoit.....	10
109	Terrebonne.....	Hon. E. Masson.....	Terrebonne.....	10
110	Hochelaga.....	Hon. J. F. Armand.....	Rivière des Prairies.....	10
111	Jacques Cartier.....	G. G. Gaucher.....	Ste. Geneviève.....	6
112	Laval.....	J. T. Bellerose.....	St. Vincent de Paul.....	4
<i>Fifth Brigade Division.</i>				
113	L'Assomption.....	P. O. Roy.....	St. Roch.....	9
114	Montcalm.....	C. Landry.....	St. Jacques.....	10
115	Joliette.....	C. B. G. T. de Lanaudière.....	Joliette.....	10
116	Berthier.....	C. A. Forneret.....	Berthier.....	9
117	Maskinongé.....	G. Caron.....	St. Léon.....	7
118	Three Rivers.....	B. Doucet.....	Three Rivers.....	6
119	St. Maurice.....	L. S. S. Desaulniers.....	Yamachiche.....	7

ERVE MILITIA.

OF 1869.

Regimental Divisions.

CLASSES.				ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.				REMARKS.
1ST.	2ND.	3RD.	TH.	Total of all Classes.	Seamen or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any steamer, or sailing craft upon the lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bond fide enrolled members of any Company of Volunteer Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be EXEMPT from ballot until again required in their turn to serve.	
18 years of age, but under 30 yrs.	30 years of age, but under 45 yrs.	Married widowers with children, 18 years of age, but under 45 years.	All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.					
483	59	958	516	2,016	2	33	2	
422	53	614	318	1,407	1	92	1	
671	73	1,000	545	2,289	3	173	16	
623	72	1,232	539	2,466	22	57	11	
825	129	1,552	731	3,237	1	172		
668	60	1,246	549	2,523		95	1	No return from Potton.
772	54	1,643	674	3,143		81		
707	67	985	465	2,224		149	36	
742	61	1,270	569	2,642	2	47		
737	130	1,349	638	2,854	2	72		
467	75	722	323	1,587	1	254	1	
948	93	1,279	447	2,767		358		
15,207	2,127	23,463	10,715	51,512	123	3,315	205	
1,463	219	4,285	1,396	7,363	9	103	13	
262	50	225	102	639		10	1	9 Officers not included.
666	62	976	440	2,144	132	32	51	9 do do
676	49	893	439	2,057	7			9 do do do
765	56	1,256	586	2,663	153	79	4	21 do do do
435	56	570	368	1,429	21	43	4	3 do do do
535	116	741	477	1,869	3	1	21	21 do do do
973	65	1,213	687	2,938	2		7	33 do do do
892	86	1,672	789	3,439	3		80	27 do do do
1,136	137	2,224	1,062	4,559	17	164	56	
582	88	952	457	2,079	151	26	44	18 do do do
453	100	769	416	1,738	54	12		12 do do do
702	37	1,153	746	2,638	3			
748	87	1,030	534	2,399	1	40	3	
855	63	1,735	863	3,516	1	145		18 do do do
952	86	1,766	759	3,563	146		7	18 do do do
718	64	1,280	577	2,639	2			24 do do do
291	26	639	211	1,167	2	77		21 do do do
545	34	972	394	1,945	4			

CANADA RES

ENROLMENT

Abstract of Returns by

No	REGIMENTAL DIVISIONS.	Lieutenant-Colonels (or other Officer signing the Return.)	Residence.	Number of Company Divi- sions.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.— <i>Cont'd.</i>				
MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6.— <i>Cont'd.</i>				
<i>Sixth Brigade Division.</i>				
120	Nicolet	J. B. Legendre	Gentilly	9
121	Arthabaska	A. Quesnel	Arthabaskaville	7
122	Wolfe	Jacques Picard	Wotton	7
123	Yamaska	J. Lemaître	Pierreville	7
124	Dagot	J. Lafontaine	St. Hugues	10
125	Richelieu	G. A. Massue	St. Aimé	10
126	St. Hyacinthe	R. St. Jacques	St. Hyacinthe	9
127	Rouville	T. E. Campbell, C.B.	St. Hilaire	7
128	Verchères	Ant. Brodeur	Varenes	9
129	Chambly	Isidore Hurteau	Longueuil	6
Total Military District, No. 6.....				225
MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7.				
<i>Seventh Brigade Division.</i>				
130	Lotbinière	James Thurber	Ste. Croix	12
131	Megantic .....	.....	.....	7
132	Beauce	Hon. E. H. J. Duchesnay ..	Ste. Marie	10
133	Dorchester	Frs. Rouleau	Ste. Claire	13
134	Levis	F. M. Guay	Levis	13
135	Bellechasse	P. Forgues	St. Michel	9
136	Montmagry	Ls. Blais	St. Thomas	8
137	L'Islet	B. Pouliot	L'Islet	7
138	Kamouraska	V. Dubé	Ste. Anne de la Pocatière ..	11
139	Temiscouata	B. Dionne	Cacouns	14
140	Rimouski	O. Pineau	Rimouski	11
141	Bonaventure	F. D. Gauvreau	New Carlisle	8
142	Gaspé	J. C. Belleau	Gaspé Bassin	13
<i>Eighth Brigade Division.</i>				
143	Champlain	H. Legendre	St. Maurice	13
144	Portneuf	A. C. de Lachevrotière	Deschambault	13
145	Quebec East	A. J. Tourangeau	Quebec	4
146	Quebec Centre	L. J. C. Fiset	Quebec	5
147	Quebec West	Wm. Dunn	Quebec	4
148	County of Quebec	J. Laurin	Ancienne Lorette	12
149	Montmorency	F. X. Turcot	St. Jean (Isle d'O)	11
450	Charlevoix	L. C. Clément	Eboulements	10
151	Chicoutimi	J. Kane	Chicoutimi	8
152	Saguenay	R. Boulianne	Bergeronnes	8
Total Military District No. 7.....				233

ERVE MILITIA.

OF 1869.

Regimental Divisions.

CLASSES.				Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.			REMARKS.
1ST.	2ND.	3RD.	4TH.		Seamen or Sailors, persons engaged in or upon any steam or sailing craft upon the lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bona fide enrolled members of any Company of Volunteer Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be EXEMPT from ballot until again required in their "to serve.	
Unmarried, or Widowers without children.	18 years of age, but under 30 yrs.	30 years of age, but under 45 yrs.	Married, or widowers with children, 18 yrs. of age, but under 45 years.	All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.				
1,441	115	1,879	965	4,400	24	212		30 Officers not included.
908	56	1,630	601	3,195	1	109		
512	44	863	289	1,708		164	8	18 do do
741	60	1,313	691	2,805	34		45	21 do do
643	59	1,559	679	3,040	1	67	16	24 do do
784	90	1,465	750	3,089		47	19	No returns received.
601	67	1,332	698	2,698				12 do do
655	93	1,114	598	2,460	2		5	30 do do
618	74	922	485	2,099	24	3	2	11 do do
20,552	2,189	36,528	17,059	76,328	797	1,334	386	21 do do
1,460	321	1,450	902	4,133	179	93	49	
1,404	114	2,518	980	5,016		224	1	No returns received.
998	83	1,341	686	3,108		108	24	No return from Standon.
1,329	220	2,083	979	4,611	208	174	143	
1,145	93	1,427	718	3,383	57	112	26	
911	117	1,058	592	2,678	187	137	8	
823	95	1,117	558	2,593	95	104		
1,118	136	1,654	884	3,782	36	212	9	
1,202	132	1,643	814	3,791	65	135	23	
1,435	92	2,224	760	4,511	55	133	5	[and Restigouche.
1,221	128	983	617	2,948	348	118		No return from Matapedia
1,128	149	1,272	534	3,083	67	107	6	No return from Magdalen Islands.
904	71	1,366	591	2,932	97	77	8	No returns from St. Narcisse,
1,397	161	1,728	1,014	4,300	279	279	3	St. Prosper and Ste. Anne
888	161	2,433	1,076	4,558	57	68	23	de la Péréde.
930	147	1,228	642	2,947	8	169	11	
1,021	231	1,397	825	3,474	12	200	26	No returns.
619	94	777	494	1,984	147	58	102	do St. Colomb of Sillery.
1,024	91	1,552	601	3,238	124	113	2	do Laval.
733	60	1,420	427	2,640	52		2	No return from Matabatche-
114	25	161	55	355				wan, Ouisatchawan, Rober-
21,804	2,721	30,802	14,749	70,076	2,073	2,621	471	val and Ashouashowan.

CANADA RES

ENROLMENT

Abstract of Returns by

No	REGIMENTAL DIVISIONS.	Lieutenant-Colonels (or other Officer signing the return.)	Residence.	Number of Company Divi- sions.
PROVINCE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.				
MILITARY DISTRICT No. 8.				
<i>First Brigade Division.</i>				
153	Victoria	W. R. Newcomb.....	Tobique	6
154	Carleton	James R. Tupper.....	Woodstock.....	8
155	Charlotte	D. Wetmore.....	St. George	13
156	York	B. A. Robinson.....	Fredericton	10
157	Sunbury	R. Hoben	Burton	6
<i>Second Brigade Division.</i>				
158	Queens	F. L. Knox	Gage Town	7
159	Kings	E. B. Beer	Sussex Vale	10
160	First St. John.....	W. H. A. Keans	St. John.....	8
161	Second St. John.....	J. V. Thurgar	St. John.....	11
162	Albert	J. R. Russell	Hopewell Hill.....	6
<i>Third Brigade Division.</i>				
163	Restigouche.....	A. Ferguson.....	Dalhousie.....	3
164	Gloucester.....	Hon. J. Ferguson	Bathurst	8
165	Northumberland.....	Caleb McCully	Chatham	10
166	Kent	L. P. W. DesBrisay.....	Richibucto	8
167	Westmorland.....	Hon. A. E. Botsford.....	Sackville	10
Total Military District No. 8.....				124
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.				
MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9.				
<i>First Brigade Division.</i>				
168	City of Halifax.....	H. Pryor.....	Halifax.....	6
169	County of Halifax.....	C. H. Belcher.....	Halifax.....	13
170	Hants.....	J. A. Jenkins.....	.....	8
171	Colchester.....	P. S. Archibald	Truro.....	8
172	Cumberland.....	H. G. Pineo.....	Pugwash.....	10
173	Pictou.....	J. Kitchen	River John.....	10
174	Antigonish	P. McKinnon.....	St. Andrews.....	4
175	Guysboro'.....	S. Campbell.....	Guysboro'.....	6
<i>Second Brigade Division.</i>				
176	Kings.....	L. D. Chipman.....	Kentville.....	8
177	Annapolis.....	W. E. Starrat.....	Paradise.....	5
178	Digby.....	B. Vicks	Digby.....	5
179	Yarmouth.....	W. B. Townsend.....	Yarmouth.....	.....

ERVE MILITIA.

of 1869.

Regimental Divisions.

CLASSES.				Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.			REMARKS.
1st	2ND.	3RD.	4TH.		Seamen or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any steam or sailing craft upon the lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bond <i>fade</i> enrolled members of any Company of Volunteer Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt from ballot until again required in their turn to serve.	
18 years of age, but under 30 yrs.	30 years of age, but under 45 yrs.	Married, or widowers with children, 18 yrs. of age, but under 45 years.	All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.					
635	77	945	406	2,063				
1,406	214	1,648	793	4,061		1		
1,915	286	2,032	1,045	5,278	664	254	14	
1,945	239	2,234	1,086	5,504		83	12	
562	130	543	294	1,529	3	2	19	
1,036	190	1,033	607	2,866	50			
1,732	371	1,752	1,169	5,074	85	209	4	
518	80	716	454	1,768	64	35	19	
2,287	443	3,349	1,815	7,894	306	421	2	
659	98	883	412	2,052	127			
350	75	276	184	885	5		31	
1,320	126	1,366	640	3,452	119	68		
1,551	259	1,165	755	3,730	34	377		
1,239	204	1,393	715	3,552	20		20	
2,045	327	2,388	1,154	5,914	156	88	12	
10,251	3,119	21,723	11,529	55,622	1,633	1,543	130	
1,547	381	1,903	1,135	4,966	207	96	6	
1,066	166	899	483	2,614	96			
404	46	441	212	1,103	96			
1,732	218	1,701	1,030	4,681	103		15	
1,429	279	1,623	1,013	4,344	246		2	
1,953	441	1,644	1,229	5,267	83			
961	252	558	501	2,272			do 1 do	
904	106	780	405	2,195	87		do 1 do	
1,403	213	1,700	975	4,291	142		2	
1,353	133	1,556	819	3,861	281	192		
1,142	158	1,272	737	3,309	652			
							No returns.	

CANADA RES

ENROLMENT

Abstract of Returns by

No	REGIMENTAL DIVISIONS.	Lieutenant-Colonels (or other Officer signing the Return.)	Residence.	Number of Company Divi- sions,
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA— <i>Con.</i>				
MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9.— <i>Cont'd.</i>				
<i>Second Brigade Division.—Cont'd.</i>				
180	Shelburne.....	R. R. Thompson.....	Shelburne.....	4
181	Queens.....	T. R. Patillio.....	Liverpool.....	3
182	Lunenburg.....	H. S. Jost.....	Lunenburg.....	8
<i>Third Brigade Division.</i>				
183	Inverness.....	Isaac McLeod.....	Broad Cove.....	8
184	Victoria.....	C. J. Campbell.....	Baddeck.....	5
185	Richmond.....	J. F. Fuller.....	Arichal.....	6
186	Cape Breton.....	J. Bourinot.....	Sydney.....	9
Total Military District No. 9.....				

RECAPITULATION BY MILITARY DISTRICTS.

Ontario.

Military District No. 1
 Military District No. 2.....
 Add for East York, Algoma and Nipissing, no returns.....
 Military District No. 3.....
 Military District No. 4.....
 Add for 1 Company Division, returns not received

Quebec.

Military District No. 5.....
 Add for 3 Company Divisions, returns not received.....
 Military District No. 6.....
 Add for Richelieu, no returns.....
 Military District No. 7.....
 Add for Quebec West, Megantic and 10 Company Divisions, returns not received

New Brunswick.

Military District No. 8.....

Nova Scotia.

Military District No. 9.....
 Add for Yarmouth and 19 Company Divisions, returns not received

ERVE MILITIA.

OF 1869.

Regimental Divisions.

CLASSES.				Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.			REMARKS.
1ST.	2ND.	3RD.	4TH.		Seamen or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any steam or sailing craft upon the lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bond fide enrolled members of any Company of Volunteer Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt from ballot until again required in their turn to serve.	
18 years of age, but under 30 yrs.	30 years of age, but under 45 yrs.	Married, or widowers with children, 18 yrs. of age, but under 45 years.	All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.					
907	59	1,110	531	2,607	523			
734	103	852	403	2,092	487			
1,796	214	1,973	999	4,982	668	544		
1,684	359	1,088	791	3,922	12			
885	259	486	381	2,011	17			
453	49	515	257	1,274				
2,237	411	1,574	1,113	5,335	270		No returns 4 Co. Divisions.	
22,590	3,847	21,675	13,014	61,126	3,970	832	230	
33,117	4,955	46,651	21,637	106,360	459	2,939	406	
30,737	4,785	42,687	19,900	98,109	584	4,137	625	
18,765	2,425	23,590	11,343	6,700	613	2,716	239	
16,518	2,284	19,282	9,676	47,760	171	1,941	165	
				300				
15,207	2,127	23,463	10,715	51,512	123	3,315	205	
				2,150				
20,552	2,189	36,528	17,059	76,328	797	1,334	386	
				4,100				
21,804	2,721	30,802	14,749	70,076	2,073	2,621	471	
				11,050				
19,251	3,110	21,723	11,529	55,622	1,633	1,543	130	
22,590	3,847	21,675	13,014	61,126	3,970	832	230	
				8,750				
				656,066				

RECAPITULATION BY PROVINCES.		Total Dominion
Ontario.....	315,352	
Quebec.....	215,216	
New Brunswick.....	55,622	
Nova Scotia.....	69,876	
		656,066

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

Having thus briefly alluded to the action taken under the new law, it may be well to state that the drill for 1868-69 has been performed in the several Provinces under laws and regulations having local application, the reports relating to which and of the inspections by the several Staff Officers are appended hereto.—It will be observed that in the rural parts of Ontario and Quebec, the several Battalions have performed the days of annual drill in camp at their Battalion Head Quarters; corps such as these made up of companies, although within the same county, being widely separated as regards distance, could not in any other way be instructed to act in concert; the result of the drills and the encampments as a first effort on one general plan, may therefore be looked upon as satisfactory and highly successful.

During the year 2,000 circular tents complete, and 10,000 blankets have been procured and added to the public stores; the linen tents from England, and the poles, pins, mallets and blankets manufactured in Canada.—These tents and blankets will be available for use by the Militia during the periods of annual drill in camp, and while their use will prove advantageous to the corps, the Government will receive a yearly return in an increased number of days of drill on the part of the Volunteers.

This year the vote of eight dollars per man was expended in the country parts in securing eight days Battalion drill in camp, the Volunteers paying out of that sum the expenses of the camp, and for rations which amounted in a round sum to from \$3 to \$4 per man, according to the arrangements made; the tent equipments and blankets now in hand, will relieve the Volunteers from payments, except for rations, and will enable them to receive the money which would otherwise be necessary for securing shelter in payment for additional drills.

The change of date for closing the public accounts or causing the financial year to terminate on the 30th June, instead of a later period, and requiring the expenditure of the moneys voted for drill pay, prior to the close of the financial year, does not seem advantageous as it applies to the Militia.

The system of drill in camps has resulted in much advantage to the force in the country parts, but it has tended to reduce to the minimum the days of drill which would otherwise be given at the several Company Head Quarters.

From the opening of spring, or soon as the weather is warm enough for drill in camp until the 30th June, is the busy season as regards operations on the farm, and in some parts of the country, it is not possible to obtain the performance of drill prior to that date, without considerable sacrifices on the part of the men, of necessity therefore such drill in camp must be completed between the 1st July and the 1st November, in each year.

As the question now stands, the whole of the days of annual drill being performed during the autumn in camp, and payment being made therefor, the corps are liable to consider their work done until after the commencement of another financial year, say 1st July, whereas if the year for drill pay closed on the 31st December, many additional days of drill would be performed at Company Head Quarters in the early part of the year, and thus better fit the men to go through Battalion drill in camp.

It will always be difficult to frame rules and regulations of a general nature on one basis for the government of a Volunteer force such as that organized in Canada; to meet the circumstances of the inhabitants in the different localities and Provinces on the one hand, and to make proper provision as between city and rural corps on the other, but it is satisfactory to

observe that during the past few years, a large amount of practical experience has been acquired, and with this knowledge and the aid and patriotic desires of the Volunteers themselves, there seems little doubt that a system will be reached, calculated to meet the necessities of the country, and be within the resources of the people.

Such a considerable Volunteer force in proportion to population as has been and is now being maintained, having its ramifications over a wide extent, indeed in every county and city, and having in its ranks representatives from every class of the community, is and must continue to be a subject of pride as regards the force at large, and the considerable sacrifices in time and money which have been made by both officers and men, entitle them to the thanks of the country, and to such concessions in the matter of contingent allowances as may be within the reach of Parliamentary appropriation.

RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

The number of Rifle Associations is largely on the increase, and much attention is being devoted by the Volunteers in practice at the butts, and obtaining a knowledge of the qualities of the improved rifle placed in their hands, thus creating an emulation and friendly strife between members of the same corps; competition one corps against another, and the best shots appearing as competitors at the several District and Provincial and finally at Dominion Association matches.

To foster this spirit and afford encouragement to the men, a large number of iron targets have been procured and money grants made, in aid of the funds of the associations to be expended in prizes, the work thus begun is highly satisfactory in its results, and is worthy of further assistance.

SCHOOLS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

In addition to those previously in existence, Schools of Military Instruction for Infantry, have been opened at Halifax and St. John, in connection with the Regiments of the line stationed in those cities, and separate schools for Artillery and Cavalry are now in successful operations in each of the cities of Montreal and Toronto.

The report of the Superintendent of Schools of Military Instruction, will be found at page—and the list of Cadets who have obtained certificates during the year is printed, and forms part of the Appendices.

The commandants and officers in charge of the several schools, have been untiring in the discharge of their duties, and the results obtained are fully equal to those reported in former years.

As an evidence of the success which has attended the opening of Schools of Military Instruction, it may be observed that some five years ago, when it was decided to extend the operations of the Volunteer system, and largely increase the number of men which had previously been under training, the chief obstacle to the raising of corps in the rural parts, was the difficulty in obtaining local officers and instructors capable of commanding and drilling the men; to provide for this want the schools were established, and the result has shown that in every Regimental Division in Ontario and Quebec, where corps of Active Militia are required, competent officers can now be found, and the question of instructors is no longer an impediment.

Although many young men have passed through these schools whose services cannot be made available as officers, yet, taken as a whole, the same economical and satisfactory result could not have been obtained in any other way, the very many useful officers thus trained, has enabled the Department to advance steadily onward in securing a primary knowledge of drill in every part of the country.

The time has perhaps arrived when a higher standard of qualification should be insisted on as regards applicants for admission to the schools, and in this view it is in contemplation to make the preliminary examinations before admission, a fair test as to the possible fitness of cadets for commissions in the Militia, should they obtain certificates.

WALKER POWELL,

Lieut.-Colonel,

Deputy Adjutant General Militia.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, May, 1869.



A

No. 1.

REPORT BY LIEUT.-COL. JOHN B. TAYLOR.

LONDON, Ont., 12th July, 1868.

MY DEAR TAYLOR.—I inspected the 7th London Volunteers on the 10th instant, and have pleasure in letting you know the result.

I have nothing but praise to accord. The Battalion went through a very severe Field Day of manœuvres dictated by myself, and I confess myself much astonished, that with so few opportunities of drill, it should have acquitted itself so well. Its advance in line was almost perfect, extending as it did, over some 500 yards—its wheels in quarter-distance-column, and in fours, its deployments and formations of column from line; its changes of front on fixed and moveable pivots, were all that could be desired.

I explained to the battalion the modifications in Light Infantry Drill introduced by Col. MacDougall on my suggestion, and its appreciation of and practice in this drill elicited my warm commendations.

I consider this battalion a credit to the Volunteer Service of Canada.

Believe me,

Very faithfully yours,

GEO. BAGOT.

Lt-Colonel Taylor,

Assistant Adjutant General,

London, Ont.

B

LONDON, 2nd July, 1868.

MY DEAR TAYLOR.—Agreeably to your request, I inspected the 30th Wellington Battalion of volunteers, at Guelph, on the 30th ult., under the command of Col. Higinbotham, and have pleasure in letting you know the result.

1st. The battalion shewed a steadiness in standing under arms, as I rode down the ranks, that was very remarkable.

2nd. The marching past, was, on the whole, very creditable, particularly that of the artillery company. When a mistake did occur, it sprang entirely from the men not looking to their front, and therefore not trusting to the touch alone to recover their dressing. I drew Col. Higinbotham's attention to this defect.

3rd. The advances and retirements in line, when the men had settled down into a uniform *swing*, were very good. The pace, however, was too slow. I mentioned this to the Colonel. I take this opportunity of remarking, that a constant use of the pace-stick and plummet, in the company drill-sheds, would much conduce to uniformity and steadiness, when the battalion is assembled for its yearly drill.

4th. The skirmishing of the battalion was very creditable. The firing, advancing, retiring, the "alarm," and the "close," were all performed without hesitation.

This battalion thoroughly appreciates and understands the modifications lately introduced into Light Infantry Drill by Colonel MacDougall on my suggestion. I should have much wished that he had seen the result.

5th I ascertained from Colonel Higinbotham that the battalion possessed neither battalion or company calls. This is a very serious defect, and if called upon for service with

other regiments, might lead to unpleasant results. I should strongly recommend that this be remedied at once.

6th. One thing I noticed with pleasure, viz., that the officers mess together. I understand this arrangement does not entail extra expense. I dined at mess, and was particularly struck with the courteous and gentlemanlike demeanor of the officers.

7th. I consider this battalion a credit to the volunteer force of Canada.

Believe me, my dear Taylor,

Very faithfully yours,

GEO. BAGOT,

Major, 69th Foot.

Lt.-Colonel Taylor,

Assistant Adjutant General,

London, Ont.

C

Memorandum of Barracks, &c., of 32nd Battalion, at their annual drill at Southampton, July, 1868.

There was a long shed erected as barracks with rough boards, about eight feet high on the sides, and twenty-eight feet wide, 140 feet long, with an upper story of bunks above the lower ones, and capable of containing 320 men, (two in a bunk). The men were supplied with rations by contract, which they cooked themselves in an adjoining shed, and had their meals and lived in their drill shed, which was close to the barracks.

The cost of the whole, as follows, was :

Rations for eight days, erecting barracks, furnishing straw, erecting cook-house, and for stoves, digging well, amounted to \$928, or exactly forty cents per day per man—in future could be done for 35 cents per day. The wood of the barracks did not belong to the battalion, the contract being made with a builder for the use of the building for eight days, and he built it on purpose for the battalion.

JOHN B. TAYLOR,

Lieutenant-Colonel.

Copied from report of Lieu- }
tenant-Colonel Sproat. }

REPORT of the Volunteer Force in the London District, during their Muster in Battalion for Annual Drill of 1868 and 1869.

Designation of Corps.	Place of Muster.	Name of Commanding Officer.	STRENGTH.			Conduct and General Bearing.	REMARKS.
			No. of Companies	Officers.	N. Com. O. and men.		
7th Light Infantry...	London.....	Lieut.-Col. Lewis.....	8	26	258	Good.....	Inspected by Major Bagot, 69th Regiment, after 6 days' drill. Vide his Report marked A.
22nd Rifles.....	Woodstock.....	Lieut.-Col. Richardson.....	10	39	475	Very Good.....	A very steady Battalion on parade.
23rd Light Infantry...	Windsor.....	Lieut.-Col. Rankin.....	5	22	216	Good, except No. 3.....	The country Companies of this Battalion are very good, but both Windsor and Sandwich Companies are the worst in this District.
24th Infantry.....	Chatham.....	Lieut.-Col. Smith.....	8	30	378	Very good.....	Country Companies very good—the Chatham Companies not so efficient.
25th Infantry*.....	London.....	Capt. Norris.....	2	6	98	Good.....	Only two Companies of this Battalion performed their drill—the rest deferred it till October. Lieut.-Col. Macbeth, the C. O., does not pay the attention to his Battalion that he should, and I hear many complaints as to his neglect.
26th Infantry.....	London.....	Lieut.-Col. Graham.....	7	29	313	Good.....	A capital Battalion for service. Most of the men and officers have been on Frontier service, and had the gilt taken off them.
27th Infantry.....	Sarnia.....	Lieut.-Col. Davis.....	8	28	376	Very good.....	As a general thing both men and officers of this Battalion are very zealous and willing to do their duty strictly.
28th Infantry.....	Stratford.....	Lieut.-Col. Service.....	6	26	340	do.....	This Battalion turned out full strength, and very good. I hope to have two more new Companies in it soon. One man died from the heat returning from drill. His case will be reported.
29th Infantry.....	Galt.....	Lieut.-Col. Goodman.....	5	20	232	do.....	This Battalion turned out in Spring as a Battalion for drill, at Hamburg, the Hamburg people paying their billets; and it turned out at Galt for the late drill, the Galt people paying their billets. An excellent spirit of zeal is in the Battalion.
30th Rifles.....	Guelph.....	Lieut.-Col. Higinbotham.....	9	33	497	do.....	This Battalion turned out within 8 of full strength—was inspected by Major Bagot, 69th Regiment. Vide Report B. This is in every respect a first-rate Battalion.
31st Infantry.....	Owen Sound.....	Lieut.-Col. Pollard.....	6	24	271	do.....	This Battalion drilled two whole days additional, making 10 days of six hours each. The Battalion is too distant from London to be properly counted in this District, and I had not time to inspect it.

REPORT of the Volunteer Force in the London District, during their Muster in Battalion for Annual Drill of 1868 and 1869.—Continued.

Designation of Corps.	Place of Muster.	Name of Commanding Officer.	STRENGTH.			Conduct and General Bearing.	REMARKS.
			No. of Companies.	Officers.	N. Com. O. and men.		
32nd Infantry.....	Southampton.....	Lieut.-Col. Sproat.....	6	26	290	Good.....	A very fine Battalion—men rather rough. They built barracks for themselves, and were the only corps subsisted by their Quartermaster's rations and with proper Regimental economy. Vide special Report marked C. Two men were wounded by blank cartridge. The steadiest corps on parade in my District. They owe very much to their efficient Adj't, Lieut. Cook.
33rd Infantry.....	Goderich.....	Lieut.-Col. Rowe.....	7	27	335	Very Good.....	
		Total.....	87	336	4079	being an average of over 46 men per Company.	

* Only No. 4 and No. 5 Companies performed their drill.

JOHN B. TAYLOR,
Lieut.-Col., D.A.A.G.

HEAD QUARTERS,
London, Ont., 1st August, 1868.

No. 2.

REPORT BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DURIE.

Second Battalion "Queen's Own" Rifles—Lieut.-Colonel Gillmor—Head-quarters, Toronto. Average strength: Officers, 29; Non-Commissioned Officers, 34; Rank and file, 371—10 Companies. Average strength per Company, 40½.

This Regiment performed six drills, agreeable to order. On the 22nd and 29th of June and on the 6th of July two drills of three hours each, morning and evening. Squad and Company drill in the morning; Light Infantry and Battalion drill in the afternoon. Brigade field day on the 22nd June. Muster very fair for this time of the year. Better feeling on the part of employers. Conduct of the men good. No casualties reported.

Tenth Royals—Infantry—Lieut.-Colonel Brunel—Head-quarters, Toronto. Average strength: Officers, 34; Non-Commissioned Officers, 29; Rank and file, 458—10 Companies. Average strength per Company, 48, $\frac{7}{10}$.

This Regiment performed six drills of three hours each on separate days. Lieut.-Colonel Brunel introduced the non-pivot drill with his Regiment, and reports with great success. The Regiment mustered very strong, and behaved very well. No casualties reported. Paraded on the 22nd June with the "Queen's Own," in brigade with the regulars.

12th Battalion Volunteer Militia (York) Infantry—Lieut.-Colonel Jarvis.—Head-quarters, Newmarket. Strength: Officers, 19; Non-Commissioned Officers, 29; Rank and file, 351—9 Companies. Average strength per Company, 43½.

This Regiment mustered at its head-quarters, Newmarket, and went through their eight days' drill, agreeable to order. A very fine body of young men, principally young farmers. Both officers and men felt and appreciated the good effects of being brought together and drilled as a Regiment, which proved of great value and benefit to them in every way. The daily duty and routine of a Regiment in barracks was carried out. The men billeted on the inhabitants without any difficulty. Cost, 30 cents per day—*paid by the men*. Average distance of Companies from head-quarters, 16 miles. One Company at headquarters, four Companies from four to twelve miles; four Companies from 22 to 35 miles. Conduct of the Regiment good. This Regiment was brought by Lieut.-Colonel Cumberland, Managing Director of the Northern Railway, from Newmarket to Toronto and back "free;" in consequence paraded on the 22nd June with the "Queen's Own," Royals, and the Regulars, under the command of Colonel Radcliffe, R. A. A Brigade field day. Colonel MacDougall, Adjutant General was present and inspected the force. The three Volunteer Battalions looked very well and soldier-like.

The above three Volunteer Battalions are attached to the Toronto Field Brigade, in good order and ready for service.

13th Battalion Volunteer Militia Infantry—Lieut.-Colonel Skinner.—Head-quarters, Hamilton. Average strength: Officers, 25; Non-Commissioned Officers, 32; Rank and file, 297—8 Companies. Average strength per Company, 41½.

This Regiment, including the two Companies attached (Dundas and Waterdown) performed six drills, agreeable to order. Lieut.-Colonel Skinner marched the Regiment on two occasions into the country seven miles. Rations in Haversacks, &c. Went through their drill and returned. No casualties whatever reported. Conduct good. Very good Regiment.

19th Battalion Volunteer Militia Infantry (Lincoln)—Lieut.-Colonel Hon. J. G. Currie.—Head-quarters, St. Catharines. Strength - Officers, 24; Non-Commissioned Officers, 28; Rank and file, 287—10 Companies. Two Companies not ready for inspection (not included). Average strength per Company, 36½.

This Regiment mustered on the 26th June at St. Catharines, and performed eight days' drill. Morning drill at 5 a.m.; afternoon drill at 5 p.m.; Squad and Company drill in the morning; Light Infantry and Battalion drill in the afternoon. Ten rounds of ball cartridge was fired by every man. *Parade ground* kindly given by Jacob Haines, Esq. Men billeted. Billet money will be refunded by the Town Council. Officers and men both expressed great pleasure in being brought together, and hoped that it would be continued. Battalion much improved. Conduct good. No casualties reported. All the Companies apart from head-quarters had fifteen miles to proceed to head-quarters, except one.

20th Battalion Volunteer Militia Infantry (Halton)—Lieut.-Colonel Chisholm.—Head-quarters, Milton. Strength: Officers, 27; Non-Commissioned Officers, 27; Rank and file, 345—8 Companies. Average strength per Company, 46½.

This Regiment mustered on the 25th of June at Oakville, and performed eight days' drill. Went into billets—40 cents per diem. Squad, Company, Light Infantry and Battalion drill, Inspected this Regiment on the morning of the 30th June. Paraded in heavy marching order. Haversacks, water bottles and ammunition. *Very steady*; fine body of young men. Moved very well. Very creditable to the commanding officer and staff. Bringing this Regiment together has proved of great value in every way both to officers and men, thereby giving them an opportunity of learning the daily duty and routine of Regimental duty. Officers' mess established. Average distance of the Companies (seven) from Oakville, 23 miles. Moved by teams and railway. Conduct of men very good. Annexed is a copy of an address presented to Lieut.-Colonel Chisholm and the Regiment on leaving Oakville after their drill—very satisfactory in every way. Officers and men expressed pleasure in being brought together, feeling the benefit derived therefrom.

(Copy.)

Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers 20th Battalion:—

Permit us on the first occasion of your mustering for Battalion drill in our town to express to you our admiration of the spirit of patriotism and devotion to our beloved Queen that prompted you, when danger threatened and duty called, to enroll your names as Volunteers, and leave your homes and avocations in order to perfect yourselves in military drill.

We most heartily congratulate you upon meriting the most complimentary notice of the Inspecting field officer yesterday with regard to your efficiency, and we feel assured that should the necessity arise for conflict with the enemy the 20th Battalion will well maintain the honor of the "old flag" and the unsullied reputation of the Canadian Volunteers.

We regard with great satisfaction the mutual confidence and good will manifest in the Battalion, and the uniform good behaviour, courteous and gentlemanly bearing of both officers and men, and let us assure you that should duty again call you to muster in Oakville you are welcome; and as you are now about to return to your homes we trust that you will there be permitted to enjoy the fruits of your labor in peace, and may God long spare and protect you, a blessing to your families and friends, and an honor to your country.

God save the Queen.

(Signed,)

JOHN BARCLAY, Mayor,

On behalf of the Town Council.

34th Battalion Volunteer Militia Infantry (Ontario)—Lieut.-Colonel Fairbanks.—Head-quarters, Whitby. Strength: Officers, 35; Non-Commissioned Officers, 35; Rank and file, 443—10 Companies. Average strength per Company, 47½.

This Regiment mustered at Whitby on the 29th June, and performed their eight days' drill, agreeable to order. Billeted on the inhabitants, the men paying 30 cents and the Council 20 cents—in all 50 cents per diem. The Regiment was presented with colors. Inspected the Battalion on the morning of the 4th July in heavy marching order. Fine body of young men; moved very steady and well; derived great benefit from being brought together. Conduct good. No casualties reported, except sick. Ten rounds of ball cartridge fired by every man. Average distance of rural Companies from head-quarters, 16 miles. Lowest number of miles, 4; highest number of miles, 36.

35th Battalion Volunteer Militia Infantry (Simcoe)—Lieut.-Colonel Stephens.—Head-quarters, Collingwood. Strength: Officers, 27; Non-Commissioned Officers, 22; Rank and file, 348. Two Companies not inspected—approximate strength, 76—not included. Ten Companies. Average strength per Company, 46½.

This Regiment was inspected by me (less two Companies, Bradford and Bond Head, since inspected), at Barrie, on the 25th May—the Queen's birth-day—when the Regiment received a handsome set of colors. The Regiment looked and behaved very fairly. Met and returned at their own expense. Lieut.-Colonel Stephens requested permission to perform the annual drill, agreeable to the "Circular" of 12th June last, next September.

36th Battalion Volunteer Militia Infantry (Peel)—Lieut.-Colonel Dennis.—Head-quarters, Brampton. Strength: Officers, 31; Non-Commissioned Officers, 34; Rank and file, 436—10 Companies. Average strength per Company, 47.

Mustered at Brampton on the 17th June and performed their eight days' drill, agreeable to order. Remarkable fine body of young men. Very much improved by being brought together. Morning drill, 5 a.m.; afternoon drill, 5 p.m. Men billeted, the Council liberally paying the cost of billets for the Regiment, \$1,175. This Battalion was inspected by Col. MacDougall, Adjutant General, on the 23rd June, in heavy marching order, when it received the marked approbation of the Adjutant General for the fine physical appearance of the Regiment, and the steady and soldier-like look of the men. Lieut.-Colonel Dennis reports the conduct of the men admirable. No improper conduct or casualties reported, except sick. The best effect resulting in thus bringing the Regiment together. Very creditable to Lieut.-Colonel Dennis and his staff. Average distance of rural Companies from head-quarters, 17 miles. Lowest number of miles, 6; highest number of miles, 30.

37th Battalion Volunteer Militia (Haldimand)—Lieut.-Colonel Davis.—Head-quarters, York. Strength: Officers, 31; Non-Commissioned Officers, 29; Rank and file, 379—8 Companies. Average strength per Company, 40½.

Mustered at York on the 29th June, and performed eight days' drill, agreeable to order. Three parades a day—7 a.m., 1 p.m., and 5.30 p.m. Morning and evening parade, 2½ hours: noon, one hour; Company, Light Infantry and Battalion drill. Fine body of young riflemen; much improved by their Battalion drill. Conduct very good. No casualties whatever reported. Arrangements were made to ration the men daily, and to sleep in the drill shed fitted up for the occasion; well managed at a cost of 22½ cents per man; cooking in camp kettles. Great credit due to the commanding officer, officers and staff. Average distance of

rural Companies from head-quarters. 12 miles. Lowest number of miles, six. Highest number of miles, twenty.

38th Battalion Volunteer Militia (Brant)—Lieut.-Colonel Patton.—Head-quarters, Brantford. Strength: Officers, 20; Non-Commissioned Officers, 24; Rank and file, 318—7 Companies. Average strength per Company, 46 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Mustered at Brantford on the 23rd June, and performed eight days' drill, agreeable to orders. The Regiment was inspected by me on the 29th June; was much pleased with their appearance. Accoutrements well fitted; great coats well folded. Fine young men; moved very well and steady. *Appearance of the Regiment marred by not being all clothed alike.* Three Rifle Companies and four Infantry. Staff—Rifle uniform. Would strongly recommend the Companies to be all clothed alike; though it is only just to state that the *senior* Companies are the *Rifles*, and therefore have a strong claim to hold their clothing; still I believe that if Infantry clothing were at once issued to the Rifle Companies, and a small allowance to the officers wearing Rifle uniform made, it would be accepted as final, as I much fear the Infantry Companies will not give up their clothing, particularly as the Battalion is now gazetted as an Infantry Regiment, and strongly recommend it being carried out. Both officers and men derived great benefit in being brought together, and see the necessity of all being clothed alike. Great credit is due to Lieut.-Colonel Patton for his exertions and attention to his Regiment. Conduct of the men very good. No casualties reported. Three Companies at head-quarters. Average distance of remaining four Companies, 14 miles.

39th Battalion Volunteer Militia Rifles (Norfolk)—Lieut.-Colonel Tisdale.—Head-quarters, Simcoe. Strength: Officers, 25; Non-Commissioned Officers, 28; Rank and file, 279—6 Companies. Average strength per Company, 51 $\frac{1}{2}$. Highest average per Company,

Mustered at Simcoe on the 1st July, and went through eight days' drill, agreeable to orders. Three parades a day. Inspected the Regiment on the 7th July. Very much pleased with their soldier-like appearance and steadiness. Battalion and Light Infantry drill. Six fine, even-sized young Rifle Companies. One Company (Walsingham Centre) mustered 53 men. Marched to Port Ryerse for ball practice, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Took rations. Fired five rounds per man and returned. Men billeted—50 cents per diem; paid by men. Weather very hot; men suffered. One case of sunstroke reported. Conduct of the men very good. Officers and men realized the good effects of drilling together. Much prefer putting in their annual drill as a Battalion. No improper conduct reported. Average distance of Companies from head-quarters, 16 miles. Lowest number of miles, eight; highest number of miles, twenty-one. Two Companies at head-quarters.

44th Battalion Volunteer Militia Infantry (Welland)—Lieut.-Colonel Barnett.—Head-quarters, Welland. Strength: Officers, 31; Non-Commissioned Officers, 30; Rank and file, 285—7 Companies. Average strength per Company, 45.

Mustered at Clifton by wings—right wing on the 18th June; left wing on the 26th of June. Performed eight days' drill, agreeable to order. Each wing commanded by a field officer. Adjutant General inspected the right wing on the 20th June; general appearance and drill very fair. Inspected the left wing on the 2nd July; general appearance and drill fair. The Battalion does not appear in the same state of efficiency or improved as much as

the other Battalions by the Battalion drill. Men billeted. Cost of billets, 40 cents; paid by men. Average distance of rural Companies from Clifton, 14 miles. Two Companies at Clifton. Lowest number of miles, six; highest number of miles, twenty.

Garrison Battery—Captain Wilson.—Head-quarters, St. Catharines. Strength: Officers 3; Non-Commissioned Officers, 4; Rank and file, 48.

Mustered at St. Catharines, and attached to the 19th Battalion, performed eight days' drill, agreeable to the Circular Memorandum of 12th June. Very fine Battery in very good order. Conduct of the men very good. No casualties reported. Strongly recommend the Garrison Battery having one or two 24-pounders, in order to keep up their drill. The officers of this Battery have passed the school of gunnery. Both officers and men deserve every encouragement due to them on account of their present efficient state.

In submitting the above Return, it gives me a great deal of pleasure in being able to state that I consider all arms of the Volunteer force in the District over which my functions extend are in a more healthy and efficient condition—more complete in their arms, accoutrements and equipments *now* than the force ever has been—and certainly in a better condition to take the field.

Bringing all the Companies of Battalions together for their annual drill at their respective head-quarters has proved of great importance, thus making useful and serviceable Regiments (including both officers and men) out of Companies which had scarcely ever seen one another before. It now only requires each Battalion to be provided with camp equipage to render them thoroughly serviceable and ready to take the field when required.

WM. S. DURIE, Lieut.-Col.

A. A. G. Militia.

Toronto, 29th July, 1868.

RETURN of the Volunteer Corps in Lieut.-Colonel Durie's District which have not performed the Annual Drill, 1868-69, agreeable to the Circular Memoranda of the 12th June, 1868.

Corps.	Commanding Officer.	Head-quarters.
<i>Cavalry.</i>		
1st York Troop, Governor General's Body Guard.....	Lieut.-Col. Denison..	Toronto.
1st Troop "Oak Ridges".....	Lieut.-Col. McLeod..	Oak Ridges.
2nd Troop "Markham".....	Major Button.....	Markham.
Volunteer Troop, St. Catharines.....	Captain Gregory.....	St. Catharines.
do Grimsby.....	Captain Book.....	Grimsby.
do Burford.....	Captain Bingham.....	Burford.
<i>Field Batteries.</i>		
Toronto Field Battery.....	Captain Patterson....	Toronto.
Hamilton do	Captain Smith.....	Hamilton.
Welland Canal do	Captain King.....	Port Robinson.
<i>Garrison Batteries.</i>		
Toronto Garrison Battery.....	Captain McLean.....	Toronto.
Collingwood do	Captain Hogg.....	Collingwood.
<i>Mounted Infantry.</i>		
Barrie Mounted Infantry Company.....	Captain Boulton.....	Barrie.
Queenstown do do	Captain Currie.....	Queenstown.
<i>Infantry.</i>		
Simcoe Battalion Vol. Mil. (10 Companies)...	Lieut.-Col. Stephens..	Barrie.
<i>Independent Companies.</i>		
Binbrook Infantry Company.....	Captain Brown.....	Binbrook.
Rockton do do	Captain McKnight....	Sheffield.

W. S. DURIE, Lieut.-Col.,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Toronto, Ont., 29th July, 1858.

No. 3.

REPORT BY LIEUT.-COL. J. S. DENNIS.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 36TH BATT.

BRAMPTON, 26th June, 1869.

Colonel Macdougall, Adjutant Gen'l. Militia,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that in accordance with the Circular Order of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, dated the 12th inst., the 36th or Peel Battalion of Volunteer Militia, under my command, assembled at Brampton, the Head Quarters, on the 17th instant, for eight day's drill.

Pursuant to the Battalion Order to that effect the several Companies arrived at 11 o'clock A. M., although some of them had to come distances of from 20 to 28 miles. They were then told off to their Billets, and at 4 P. M., paraded again for two hours drill.

Six clear days succeeding, not including Sunday, the 21st inst., were then devoted to drill at the rate of six hours a day—from 5 o'clock till 8 o'clock A. M., and from 5 o'clock till 8 o'clock P. M. The actual time however given to drill was seldom less than seven hours a day.

The heat was so oppressive that it was found necessary to adopt those hours, and let the men lie quiet during the day.

In addition to the above, the Regiment paraded for Divine Service at 9 o'clock A. M., in the Meadow used for drill, on which occasion the Reverend Mr. Arnold, Incumbent of Brampton, kindly officiated.

Unremitting attention was given to drill and acquiring a general knowledge of their duties by both officers and men during the period, and I venture to express the conviction that few of the Volunteer Regiments will have benefitted more in the direction of drill and efficiency generally, from the 8 day's service than the Peel Battalion.

The Battalion was inspected by the Adjutant General, on the 23rd, Tuesday.

The conduct of the men during the whole period of drill was excellent.

There were no defaulters, and the several Billet-masters in the village speak in the highest terms of the behaviour of the Volunteers. This speaks all the more strongly for the men when we remember that this is the first occasion of the Battalion ever meeting, as such, moreover, that in order not to inconvenience the inhabitants, Brampton being but a small place, the men were billeted at the hotels and taverns, thus necessarily subjecting them to a rather severe test in the way of temptation to drink. One hotel for instance took two whole Companies.

I may also mention as evidencing my confidence in the men, of which they proved themselves so worthy, that Paymaster Stork, having considerably made the necessary arrangements to obtain the money; two advances of a dollar each per man were made towards the 8 day's pay during the period. On the 25th inst., after putting in six clear (week) day's drill the Regiment paraded at 9^o A. M., in heavy marching order, and after a

drill and march out were dismissed at noon. The whole, officers and men, were then paid off, transport included, and immediately after left for their several homes—and by 3 o'clock P. M., the streets of Brampton, which for a week had echoed to the tramp of armed men as they march to and from their billets and parade, and whose Bugles and Band enlivened the place early and late, were comparatively deserted, indeed, quite so, by Red coats.

The same good order marked the character of the march out. The waggons sent for the several Companies, and which as a general thing were sent free by the Farmers living in the vicinity of the Company Head Quarters, (one Company having had as many as thirteen waggons sent in this way) were drawn up in front of the Billet. The men embarked together and the waggons moved off in procession all parties, men and officers, cheerful and satisfied with their treatment in every way.

I should be most remiss were I not to ask you to bring under the notice of His Excellency the exceeding kindness and liberality which has been extended to the Volunteers in Peel by the Municipal authorities, and by all classes, particularly by the Ladies of the County.

This I may evidence as follows :

1. During the past winter the several Township and Village Municipal Councils voted each, \$25 in all \$175, towards the Band fund of the Regiment.
2. The County Council at its spring meeting voted \$200 with the same object.
3. The Ladies organized, procured subscriptions and at an expense of \$200 presented the Battalion with a splendid set of Colors.
4. The County Council at a special meeting on the 18th, the day after the Regiment assembled, generously voted to pay the Billets of the men and to let each man have his 8 dollars intact for his drill—the large sum of eleven hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Making in all some seventeen hundred and fifty dollars given to the Battalion during the past year *by the people* in one of the smallest Counties in the Province.

The Municipality of Brampton also defrayed the expense of a commodious brick building for a Regimental Head Quarters, during the eight days, and also paid the rent of a room which the Quartermaster found it necessary to occupy for stores. Mr. Clark the merchant, also kindly placed a building at my disposal as a guard-room, and in which the spare stores of the several Companies were deposited during the period, and for which he declined to receive any compensation.

The County Council have now set apart a commodious room in the Court House and handed the same over to the Quartermaster for occupation by the Battalion stores.

In addition to the above the officials and other leading men in the County have extended every kindness to the Volunteers.

All this is gratifying and has doubtless, by the encouragement thereby afforded, contributed much to bring about the healthy and efficient condition of the Regiment as the same broke up.

Marching in and marching out states of the Battalion on the several dates given are appended hereto.

I should state that the eight days' drill was chiefly devoted to movements in column—deployments, and light infantry drill.

I have pleasure in reporting that my efforts to put the Battalion into working condition were ably seconded by the several members of the Staff, who gave the most unremitting attention to their several duties.

I have only further to add that the officers and men of the 36th Battalion while deprecating to the fullest extent the effects on the trade and on the industrial resources of the Province of an invasion of our soil by vagabonds as at present threatened, from the adjoining Country, are animated by but one feeling. Should their services be called for by His Excellency they will be promptly and cheerfully rendered to the Dominion.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. STOUGHTON DENNIS, Lt. Colonel,

Commanding 36th Batt. Peel.

MARCHING IN STATE of the 36th or Peel Battalion of Volunteers, assembled at its Battalion Head Quarters, Brampton, on the 17th June inst., for eight days' drill, pursuant to the Departmental Circular of 12th inst.

DETAIL:

No	Companies. Station.	Field Officer.	Capt.	Sub- alterns.	Staff.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Remarks.
	Lt.-Colonel..	1							
	Majors.....	2							
	Surgeon.....				1				
	Assist. do.....				1				
	Paymaster..				1				
	Adjutant..				1				
	Qr. Master..				1				
1	Brampton		1	2		3	9	39	
2	Orangeville...		1	2		3		47	
3	Brampton		1	2		4	8	43	
4	Albion		1	2		3	1	41	
5	Streetsville..		1	2		4	6	36	
6	Alton		1	2		3		45	
7	Grahamsville.		1	2		4		28	
8	Mono Mills....		1	2		3		55	
9	Tullamore.....		1	2		4		35	
10	Sand Hill.....		1	2		4		45	
		3	10	20	5	35	24	404	Grand Total 501 officers and men.

The above Companies—the eight whose headquarters are outside Brampton having arrived, met in Battalion at 11 o'clock A. M., on the date named. The strength of the several companies being given above.

J. S. DENNIS, Lt.-Colonel,

Commanding 36th Batt.

Head Quarters,

Brampton, 26th June, 1868.

MARCHING OUT STATE of the 36th Battalion or Peel Volunteers, on the several Companies returning home from Battalion Head Quarters Brampton, on the 25th June inst., after eight days' drill, under the provisions of the Departmental Circular of the 12th of the same month.

DETAIL :

No.	Companies. Station.	Field Officer.	Capts.	Sub-alterns.	Staff.	Sergts	uglers.	Rank & File.	Remarks.
	Lt. Colonel	1							
	Majors	2							
	Surgeon				1				
	Assist. do. . . .				1				
	Paymaster				1				
	Adjutant				1				
	Qr. Master				1				
1	Brampton		1	2		3	9	39	
2	Orangeville		1	2		3		47	
3	Brampton		1	2		4	8	43	Grand Total 501 officers and men.
4	Albion		1	2		3	1	41	
5	Streetsville		1	2		4	6	36	
6	Alton		1	2		3		46	
7	Grahamsville		1	2		4		28	
8	Mono Mills		1	2		3		45	
9	Tullamore		1	2		4		35	
10	Sand Hill		1	2		4		45	
		3	10	20	5	35	24	404	

The Battalion in Companies of the strength as above (excepting that they were always equalized on parade) having put in the eight days' drill as above, (and also attended church parade on the 21st inst., in addition) were relieved and dismissed to their homes on the 25th inst., at noon.

J. S. DENNIS, Lt.-Colonel,
Commanding 36th Batt.

Head Quarters, Brampton, 26th June, 1868.

MEMO.—It gives me much pleasure to forward the within gratifying Report of Lieut.-Col. Dennis, commanding the 36th Battalion (or County Peel). And it is equally praiseworthy, considering the notice received by the Regiment* (being the first in the field) that their strength was so good. Doubtless, their full strength would have mustered on receiving longer notice.

* The 12th and 36th Battalions mustered on the same day.

W. S. DURIE, Lieut.-Col.,
Assistant Adjutant General.

No. 4. REPORT BY LIEUT.-COL. JARVIS.

KINGSTON, July 17, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to report to you that the Corps named in the accompanying Abstract, having completed their Annual Drill for 1868 and 1869, under Circular 22nd June, 1868, were inspected by me on the dates named; and my views of their relative efficiency is shewn thereon; the figure "one" in each column representing the best in each class of subjects.

The conduct, appearance, and Battalion Drill, have been on the whole very satisfactory, although some Battalions excelled others considerably.

All the infantry Corps have Bands, varying in strength from 13 to 22 in number. Three Battalions have Colours, and carried them, viz: 16th, 40th and 57th.

Some Companies in each Battalion are inferior to others both in their appearance and drill

The 16th presented the cleanest, most uniform and best set-up body of men, and are deserving of a first class Drill Instructor. The present Acting Instructor, Major Boy, never having been at the Military School, can scarcely be expected to do justice to so fine a regiment, and I recommended the Lieutenant-Colonel to select a new Drill Instructor.

The 45th having only four companies, with Lindsay and Omemee attached, presented the same appearance, and their excellence in Battalion Drill, after so short a training, surprised me—their march past was faultless.

The 47th is the next best drilled. Their skirmishing was unusually well performed.

I observe great variety amongst Officers' uniforms, viz : Tunic and Shako ; Tunic and Forage Cap ; Blue Frock and Sash ; Patrol Jacket ; Serge Frock of Military School ; Rifle uniform, and Linen suits. Most of the Companies throughout were provided with the Havelock caps, white ; and the 47th with that and the linen clothing, looked very serviceable and exceedingly well. The 47th alone went into camp life, which was made easy to them by the liberality of the Agricultural Society, who placed at the disposal of the Volunteers their Crystal Palace grounds and buildings at Kingston, whereby tents and the usual camp equipage were not needed.

All other Corps were billeted at their respective Head Quarters, and some were provided with free billets by townspeople and municipalities.

The Field Battery executed some impromptu manœuvres for Colonel Gibbon, C.B., R.A., in a smart and correct manner. The horses are much improved, as are also the gunners in their movements.

The Cavalry formed in squadrons, appeared well up to their work, and the officers were superbly mounted and dressed in the Cobourg and Port Hope Troops. Their horses also vastly improved in condition and general appearance. The Cobourg Troop wore scarlet tunics and brass helmets, and were remarkably clean and soldierlike.

The Garrison Batteries attached to certain Infantry Corps, were amongst the steadiest and best drilled of all the Companies ; and I beg to express a hope that guns may soon be provided for their instruction as artillerymen.

The weather during the whole week was oppressively close and hot, and the men suffered much in the red cloth clothing. During my inspection of the 46th at Port Hope at 5 a.m., on the 11th instant, a number of men fell down in the ranks and were borne away to the rear in a fainting state. The heat was certainly oppressive even at that early hour, but the sun was not high enough to strike men down. No similar cases occurred in other corps working up to noon in the mid-day sun. These casualties were attributed by the Commanding Officer to the early parade, and the men being unprovided with breakfast before turning out. For this reason alone the formation of camps would be preferable to billets.

I have to note that the following Corps have not yet assembled for their drill, but I understand propose doing so after harvest, viz : 14th, 15th, 48th, 49th, Napanee Battery, and Napanee Cavalry, when a Supplementary Report will be furnished.

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

S. P. JARVIS, Lt.-Col.,
A. A. G. M

The Adjutant General of Militia, Ottawa.

ABSTRACT REPORT by Lt.-Col. Jarvis,, A. A. Gen. Militia, upon certain
Circular, 22nd

CORPS.	Number of Troops, or Companies.	Head Quarters.	Commanding Officers.	Strength.			
				Officers.	Men.	Horses.	
Durham and Northumberland Squadron.	<i>Cavalry.</i>						
	Cobourg Troop.....	1	Cobourg	Lt. Col. Boulton.....	3	34	37
	Port Hope Troop.....	1	Port Hope.....	Lt. Col. Smart.....	3	47	50
Frentenac Squadron.	Kingston Troop.....	1	Kingston.....	Major Duff.....	2	45	47
	Loughboro' Troop..	1	Sydenham.....	Major Wood.....	4	45	49
Kingston Field Battery.	4 Guns.	Kingston.	Major Drummond.....	5	58	67	
<i>Infantry.</i>							
16th Battalion.....	9	Picton.....	Lt.-Col. Ross, M. P.....	32	385	5	
40th do	10	Cobourg.....	Lt.-Col. Smith.....	32	438	5	
45th do	6	Bowmanville.....	Lt.-Col. Cubitt.....	23	311	4	
46th do	7	Port Hope.....	Lt.-Col. Williams.....	21	362	4	
47th do	6	Kingston.....	Lt.-Col. Hamilton.....	26	329	5	
57th do	8	Peterborough	Lt.-Col. Poole.....	28	320	4	

N. B.—The 57th had new Colours presented to it on the field, prior to inspection, and carried them a very superior one.

Kingston, July 17th, 1868.

Corps in his District, which have completed the Annual Drill for 1868-9, under June, 1868.

Relative Excellence.			Inspection.		Hour of Inspection.	REMARKS.
General Appearance.	Strength.	Drill.	Date.	Place.		
1	4	{ Equally good. }	July 10th.	Cobourg	10:30 a. m.	Several men of this Squadron are at the Cavalry School, Toronto.
2	1					
3	3	{ Equally good. }	" 8th.	Kingston.....	7 p. m.....	A fine body of Cavalry, but their saddlery is very rough and unsightly.
4	2					
Good.	Good.	Good.	" 4th.	Kingston.....	9 a. m.....	{ Was inspected by Col. Gibbon, C. B., Royal Artillery, at my request and gave satisfaction.
1	2	5	" 9th.	Picton.....	6 p. m.....	This is a magnificent Battalion, but the present Drill Instructor is not equal to his duties.
4	1	4	" 10th.	Cobourg	10:30 a. m.	
2	6	1	" 10th.	Bowmanville.....	7 p. m.....	This Battalion drills as well as most Line Regiments.
6	3	6	" 11th.	Port Hope.....	5 a. m.....	
3	4	2	" 4th.	Kingston.....	9 a. m.....	This Corps was clothed in linen uniforms and Havelock caps, made wonderful progress in Battalion Drill and Light Infantry.
5	5	3	" 13th.	Peterborough.	6 p. m.....	

The 16th and 40th are also in possession of Colours. All the Infantry Corps have good Bands; the 57th

S. JARVIS, Lt.-Col.,

A. A. G. M.

No. 5.

REPORT BY LIEUT.-COL. JARVIS.

KINGSTON, September 11th, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to report to you that the 48th Lennox and Addington Battalion of Infantry under command of Lt.-Col. Fowler having completed their annual drills for 1868-69, were inspected by me at Kingston on Wednesday the 9th instant.

This Battalion has been under many disadvantages since its embodiment, and no part of it has ever been before on permanent duty.

The present Drill Instructor has not in my opinion nor in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Colonel, performed his duties with that zeal and industry which is expected. The two Napanee Companies of whom I was obliged to make an unfavourable report, owing to their neglect to turn out for inspection by me or the Brigade Major, after the drills of 1867-68 were present on this occasion in good strength. The Lieutenant-Colonel is now hopeful that they will maintain their efficiency. Under these circumstances, I beg leave to withdraw my recommendation for their being disbanded.

As a Battalion the 48th looked remarkably well. Clothing and belts well fitted and arms and accoutrements in excellent order. The physique of the men was very remarkable, and they were amongst the cleanest looking corps I have inspected this year. The Battalion movements were performed in a manner creditable to them after so short a training, but evinced a laxity of Company drill which I thought necessary to represent to them. Their performance of the manual and platoon exercises especially justified this observation. The marching past was decidedly good and steady. The officers appeared to know their places and gave correct and timely words of command. The light infantry movements performed before me were done correctly and smartly. With a capable and active Drill Instructor I anticipate that the 48th will soon equal any other corps in my District.

The Lt.-Colonel deserves high praise for the manner in which he personally conducted his duties in Camp, and kept the men up to their work, he being constantly present himself, night and day, superintending all arrangements and Drills. The conduct of the men has been blameless, no complaints of any kind having reached me, either from their own officers or from citizens.

Lt.-Colonel Fowler also engaged the services of a very able drill Instructor for the week in Sergeant Field, late the Sergeant Major of Kingston Military School, whose industry, tact, and ability as a drill Instructor to Volunteers, have gained for him considerable esteem and confidence, and I would beg to recommend him to favourable notice for employment permanently by the Militia Department.

In enclosing the accompanying letter from Lt.-Colonel Fowler on the subject of the Drill Instructorship I beg to recommend that he be allowed to receive the grant for that appointment since the 1st July, 1868, until he can make a suitable selection from amongst his officers of a successor to Captain Campbell.

The numbers on parade for my inspection were as follows: viz.

- 3 Field Officers and 1 Surgeon,
- 8 Captains,
- 17 Subalterns and Staff,
- 27 Sergeants,
- 6 Buglers,
- 13 Band,
- 240 Rank and File.

The marching in state of the Battalion, shows a greater strength in Rank and File than the above, but they left a guard in camp and some caretakers in the public Buildings, besides many casualties in the Hospital tent.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. P. JARVIS, Lt.-Colonel,
A.A.G.M.

To Colonel MacDougall,
A. G. Militia, Ottawa.

KINGSTON, September 16th, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to report to you that I inspected the 15th Battalion Volunteer Militia at Belleville on Saturday the 12th inst., the corps having then nearly completed the annual drill of 1868-69.

Lt.-Col. Campbell in command invited me to witness the proving of Companies and the formation of his parade, which was all performed in a most regular and service like manner.

Upon inspecting the Ranks, I observed that every officer and man was properly dressed in regulation style.

The Regiment appeared with nothing but waist belts and the small pouches, the Lt.-Colonel explaining that their cross belts, large pouches, great coats, and haversacks, &c., &c. were all kept in readiness for active service. They marched past in quick time, in open column, with Band and Colours, and continued some other movements before being brought into line again for the manual and platoon. A long drill, comprising some twenty-eight evolutions, both Battalion and skirmishing proved that the 15th is in an efficient state as regards drill, and without exception it is the most complete of all the Infantry Volunteer Corps I have inspected, that is, in the dress and equipment of both officers and men, band and colours, sergeants, buglers, horses, &c., and although the drill was remarkably well performed I cannot place it before the West Durham Battalion in this respect whose very great perfection in drill has been already made known to you in a former report.

The Adjutant of the 15th, Captain Holme, is an able officer, and has performed the duties of Drill Instructor satisfactorily. He is the officer named to be the Staff Officer of Volunteers for duty with a column at Belleville, if called out for service.

In the absence of a Brigade Major I was accompanied by the district Paymaster, whose presence facilitated the appearance of the men, and gave satisfaction to the whole body.

The only single objection I had to make to the arrangements of the Lieut.-Colonel was that all his companies were of unequal strength, some of them being not more than half the strength of others. In explanation he informed me that the Captains who commanded full companies disliked parting with any of the men to fill up weak companies. This varied strength of Companies was not any advantage to the regiment in appearance. I took occasion to remark upon this point at the conclusion of the drill and advised an equalization of Companies for future Battalion inspection.

The Band was composed of fifteen members, including the Drum Major. They are all handsomely uniformed at the expense of the Battallion and possess very superior instruments.

The Lieut.-Colonel reported to me that his men had behaved well and had given him little or no trouble, and were comfortable in their billets. The whole body of Rank and File were remarkably smart, young, clean and well looking men, and the officers struck me as having been selected for their appearance and general demeanour.

I consider this Regiment fit for any service at a moment's notice.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. P. JARVIS, Lieut.-Colonel,

The Adjutant General of Militia, Ottawa.

A.A.G.M.

ANNUAL INSPECTION 1868-69.

PARADE STATE.

BELLEVILLE, September 12th, 1868.

15th Battalion.

Field Officers,.....	3
Battalion Staff,.....	5
Captains,.....	5
Subalterns,.....	11
Sergeants,.....	26
Rank and File (including Band) }	234
Buglers,.....	6
Horses,.....	5

(Signed,) ALFRED A. CAMPBELL, Lieut.-Colonel.

Commanding 15th Battalion.

KINGSTON, September 24th, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that I inspected the 49th Hastings Battalion at Stirling, on Saturday the 19th instant, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Brown, M.P.

The Battalion consisted of six companies, including the Trenton Garrison Battery.

The parade state shewed a total of Present: 3 Field Officers; 6 Captains; 11 Subalterns; 2 Staff; 17 Sergeants; 6 Buglers; 268 Rank and File.

Absent: Major Cummings, sick; 3 Rank and File, sick; 3 Rank and File, with leave; 7 Rank and File, on guard; 4 Rank and File, orderlies.

The appearance and drill of the Battalion was above the average, every Company appeared to be well grounded in Company drill—especially so—and were all well commanded by their respective Captains.

The clothing and equipment were in excellent order, though of various patterns. Clothing red, blue and green; belts and pouches of old and new patterns, they all had the long rifles, but the Belleville Rifle Company, and the Garrison Battery performed the short rifle exercise, in the manual and platoon. This was ingeniously contrived in Battalion by these two Companies remaining at the advance arms when the others shouldered.

The physique of the men was remarkably fine, tall and well set up, and very clean. Their conduct was reported good by the Commanding officer. The band was composed entirely of men belonging to the Trenton Garrison Battery, which weakened the Battery in appearance.

The Officers were all in correct uniform.

The Battalion was manœuvered by Lieut.-Colonel Brown, for nearly two hours in Battalion drill as well as in Light Infantry.

As these Companies are widely scattered and have never before been together in Battalion, I consider their performance most satisfactory.

In the absence of a Brigade Major, I was accompanied by the District Paymaster, who settled personally with the Captains immediately after the inspection. This gave immense satisfaction, and I respectfully recommend its adoption generally.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. P. JARVIS, Lieut.-Colonel.

The Adjutant General of Militia, Ottawa.

A.A.G.M., Kingston.

No. 6.

REPORT BY LIEUT.-COL. ATCHERLEY.

BROCKVILLE, April 6th, 1869.

SIR,—In obedience to your instructions, I have the honor to forward you this my Report.

This District, formerly No. 1, is now according to the recent order become No. 4, and comprehends the Regimental Divisions of the South Riding of Leeds, North Riding of Leeds and Grenville, Brockville, South Riding of Grenville, South Riding of Lanark, North Riding of Lanark, South Riding of Renfrew, North Riding of Renfrew, Carleton, the City of Ottawa, Dundas, Russell, Stormont, Cornwall, Prescott and Glengarry. These all originally belonged to this District, with the exception of the County of Prescott, which has been recently added.

The District is composed of the following Corps of Volunteer Militia :

The Ottawa Field Battery, the Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery, composed of six Batteries under the command of Lt.-Colonel Forrest, and three Independent Batteries, viz : the Gananoque, the Iroquois, and the Brockville, and Ottawa Railway Battery.

The Battalions of Rifles and Infantry in the District, are the 18th (Prescott Battalion), Lt.-Colonel Higginson; the 41st (Brockville Rifles), Lt.-Colonel Crawford; the 42nd (Brockville Infantry), Lt.-Colonel Buell; the 43rd (Carleton Battalion), Lt.-Colonel W. F. Powell; the 56th (Grenville Battalion), Lt.-Colonel H. D. Jessup; the 59th (Stormont Battalion), Major D. Bergin. The Independent Companies are the Russell, the Vernon, the Ottawa Rifle Company, the Pembroke.—Total 52.

In pursuance of the Circular, dated Ottawa, 12th June, 1868, the following Corps performed their Drill for 1869, during last summer and autumn :

The Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery, assembled at Prescott, and were encamped there, two batteries at a time, during the latter end of September and beginning of October last, under the command of Lt.-Col. Forrest. The Brigade benefited much by being out, as all the Batteries went through a course of shot and shell practice whilst there, from the 24 and 12 pounder guns in Fort Wellington. The practice was very good, and extremely satisfactory.

The 41st Battalion (Brockville Rifles), composed of six companies, under the command of Lt.-Colonel Crawford, assembled at Brockville for their eight days' drill on the 18th June last, and the 42nd Battalion, composed of six companies, under the command of Lt.-Colonel Buell, assembled at Brockville for the same purpose on the 25th June last. These two Battalions drilled very well, and being the first time the several companies of each Battalion had been together, were very steady. These two Battalions were accommodated, through the excellent arrangement of their Commanding Officers, in the two Town Halls and Rink in Brockville, as tents could not at that time be provided for them.

The 43rd Carleton Battalion, composed of seven companies, assembled at Ottawa, under the command of Lt.-Colonel W. F. Powell, on the 25th June last, and were encamped on Sandy Hill. They provided tents and all the necessary camp equipments themselves. This Battalion is composed of a very fine body of men, and improved during the time they were together, but require a great deal of drill to make them steady under arms. This was also the first time they had ever been assembled together.

The 56th Grenville Battalion, under the command of Lt.-Colonel Jessup, assembled at Prescott on the 18th June last, and were billeted in the town. This Battalion improved much, and their Lieut.-Colonel and other Officers were most assiduous in taking advantage of the short time they were together to push the different companies forward in their drill.

The 59th Stormont Battalion, assembled at Cornwall, under the command of Major D. Bergin, on the 7th September, and were encamped in tents. The choice of ground was good, and being on the banks of the river, was of the greatest benefit to the Battalion. The 59th had only just then been battalionized, and their Commanding Officer, and Acting Adjutant Captain Macdonald, deserve great credit for their appearance on parade and steadiness under arms, considering the few days they were together.

The Ottawa Provisional Battalion (4 companies), assembled at Ottawa, under the command of Major Grant, on the 1st September, and good arrangements were made by their Commanding Officer to put the men up and mess them in the Rink at Ottawa, during the eight days' drill.

The Independent Companies, with the exception of the Pembroke Company and others then recently gazetted, were attached to and performed their drills with the Battalions assembled at Ottawa.

The 18th Battalion did not perform their drills in this District, as they were only attached to No. 4 District on the 1st October last.

The Ottawa Field Battery and the Gananoque Iroquois, and Brockville and Ottawa Railway Batteries, did not perform their drill for 1869.

Drill Sheds.

The Drill Sheds in the District are as follows :—

Prescott.....	Battn. Shed.
Perth.....	“
Cornwall.....	2 Company.
Merrickville	1 “
Miller's Corners.....	1 “
Gloucester	1 “
Landsdowne	1 “
Pakenham	1 “
Bell's Corners.....	1 “
Gananoque	2 “
Goulbourne.....	1 “
Manotick	1 “
North Gower.....	1 “
Vernon.....	1 “

Sheds built by the Municipalities :

Fitzroy, Almonte, Carleton Place, Smith's Falls.—Total 18.

Rifle Practice.

The Rifle Practice has been carried on by several of the Companies during the season very satisfactorily, but some companies experienced difficulty in getting the men together, owing to several being away from their homes following different employment, and who could not attend without pecuniary loss to themselves. Seven new set of Targets were received for the District, but even these are quite inadequate to the wants of the District.

New Companies.

Several new companies have offered their services during the past year, but only some have been accepted, as the quota was thought to be complete.

In conclusion I beg to append a statement shewing the strength of the Volunteers in this District, as made out by Lieut.-Colonel Jackson, the Brigade Major, who, together with Lieut.-Colonel Macdougall, the District Paymaster, have performed their duties most satisfactorily.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. T. ATCHERLEY,

Lieut.-Colonel,

D. A. G. Militia,

No. 4 District.

The Deputy Adjutant General of Militia,

Ottawa.

STATEMENT shewing the Strength of the Volunteer Force in No. 4 (late No. 1), or Lieut.-Colonel Atcherley's District, Province of Ontario.

YEAR ENDING.	No. of Companies or Batteries.	Description.	ACTUAL STRENGTH.		PRESENT AT ANNUAL INSPECT'N.		REMARKS.
			Officers.	N. C. Officers & men.	Officers.	N. C. Officers & men.	
30th June, 1868	1	Field Batteries	6	64	2	47	3 Staff Officers added previous to inspection.
	7	Batteries Garrison Artillery	25	380	20	383	
	13	Rifle Companies	48	715	45	523	
	24	Infantry Companies	80	1,320	76	1,113	
	45		159	2,479	143	1,966	46
Half year ending 1st January, 1869	1	Field Batteries	6	64	2	47	6 Companies, 18th Batt., were inspected by Lieut.-Col. Macpherson, and the numbers taken from his Return.
	9	Batteries Garrison Artillery	31	492	29	372	10 This includes 5 new Companies Gazetted in August, and 6 Companies, 18th Batt., transferred to this District in place of the Wakefield and Portage-du-Fort Cos.
	12	Rifle Companies	47	630	45	477	
	30	Infantry Companies	113	1,739	112	1,445	3 Companies not included, failed to re-or-ganize and have been disbanded.
	52		197	2,965	188	2,341	64

W. H. JACKSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL,
Brigade Major, 8th Brigade Div., Ont.

MILITIA BRIGADE OFFICE,
Brockville, 7th April, 1869.

No 7.

REPORT BY LIEUT.-COL. SMITH.

MONTREAL, June 25th, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that in accordance with instructions received, the following corps are now going through the prescribed drills anticipatory for the year 1868-69.

At St. Armands (under canvas) 5 companies of the "Bedford" Battalion to be relieved at Freligsburg on the 27th instant by 5 more companies of the same corps, the remaining four companies to assemble at Mansonville on the sixth proximo.

At Huntington (in billets) the right wing of the "Huntingdon Borderers," the left wing to assemble at the same place on the 30th instant.

At Hemmingford (in billets) the left wing of the "Hemingford Rangers," the right wing to assemble at Franklin Centre on the 30th inst.

The "Richelieu" Battalion at St. Johns, P. Q., (in billets) assembled this day.

The "Megantic" Battalion assembled on the 24th inst., at Inverness, P. Q. (under canvass).

The "Cookshire" troop assembled on the 30th inst. (in billets.)

The Montreal Corps ordered for special drill commence the same next week.

I have this day concluded the inspection of the Montreal Force, which on the whole have been of a satisfactory nature.

The Camp and musters at Headquarters of the Corps ordered for special drill for 1868-69 are being conducted in regular and soldierlike manner, the regimental and camp orders sent to me from the various posts, meet my approval; and the strength assembled surpasses my most sanguine anticipations.

The accounts I receive are most satisfactory, not only as to the conduct, but as to the good spirit which actuates officers and men; the feeling of satisfaction which the order for continuous drill has produced, seems universal.

In addition to the corps told off for Field Brigades the whole of the widely scattered companies forming the fine Compton Battalion have arranged (with permission, which I have granted) to march to Cookshire and celebrate Dominion day; the County Council having provided funds to help to defray expenses—several of these companies have to traverse over forty miles to the place of muster—some of them marching the whole distance.

In addition to the prescribed drill for 1868-69, the Megantic Battalion at their own expense have met and performed three days (full) extra drill at their Head Quarters.

The St. Hyacinthe Company and the two Beauharnois Companies will receive their orders to-morrow for the prescribed eight days drill.

I have not, since I have been in charge of the District seen a better feeling evinced than at present.

The District Quarter-Master being on leave, and Captain Rawson, District Pay-Master, having resigned, I am much harrassed for want of sufficient staff, and I earnestly trust arrangements will be made not to disappoint the men performing drill of their pay promptly,—in your absence I have addressed several letters and telegrams on this subject to Lieut.-Colonel Powell.

I propose leaving to-morrow for Huntington, Hemmingford, St. Johns and Freligsburg and shall endeavour to return here on Tuesday to proceed to Cookshire. I trust these arrangements that I have made will meet your approval.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. OSBORNE SMITH, Lieut.-Colonel,

The Adjutant General of Militia, Ottawa.

A.A.G.M.

MONTREAL, June 25th, 1868.

SIR,—With reference to the general report I have forwarded to you this day I enclose a copy of District orders and also some medical regulations which Mr. Girdwood has at my request framed, and which I have distributed.

The high importance of getting the men of the rural Companies out as soon as possible in order to avoid interfering with the hay harvesting, which, this year, will commence very early has caused me to lose no time in forwarding the orders, and making the necessary arrangements for the various camps and musters. I have therefore been unable to submit these circulars to you before promulgating them; I trust however they will meet your approval.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. OSBORNE SMITH, Lieut.-Colonel.

The Adjutant General of Militia, Ottawa.

A.A.G.M.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF MILITIA,
MONTREAL, June 28th, 1868.

DISTRICT ORDERS.

In order to ensure uniformity of discipline amongst the Rural Corps called out for their annual course of drill, the following Regulations are to be strictly adhered to:—

On the arrival of the Corps at their various places of muster, a Nominal Roll from each company, showing the men present, is to be handed to the Adjutant by the Officers commanding the respective companies.

When men are billeted, a list of the men in each billet is to be formed, and retained by the Adjutant, as well as a duplicate by the Officer commanding the company.

As soon as possible after the muster the men are to be paraded, the conditions of their service are to be read to them, and an explanation made to them by the officer commanding that during their Drill Course, and proceeding to and from Muster they are under the provisions of Military Law, the present Regulations are also to be read:—

Commanding Officers will explain to the men the orders which they may have given for the conduct of the camp, or quarters of the various corps, with regard to hours for meals, parades, &c.; and a copy of such orders is to be furnished to the District Staff Officer.

The reveillé should sound not later than half-past four a.m., and the tattoo not later than ten p.m., the Commanding officer dividing the six hours a day of drill prescribed as he may think most conducive to efficiency.

A Captain and Subaltern of the day are to be constantly on duty, and never away during their tour from the camp or quarters.

A main guard is to be constantly maintained of such strength as the Commanding Officer may think requisite.

An alarm post is to be established in cases where the men are billeted.

The unsoldier-like practice which has in some previous cases obtained, of falsely alarming the men at night, for the purpose of ascertaining how quickly they can turn out is to be avoided.

On *no account whatsoever*, in cases where the corps are mustered near the Frontier are any of the officers or men to be allowed to cross the lines during their period of training; neglect of this order is to be most severely visited on the offender.

The uniform good conduct which the Officer in charge of the District has had the pleasure of observing whenever the Volunteer Militia have been called out for service, induces him to trust that on the present occasion there may be a similar satisfactory result; to ensure it, however, the strictest subordination and regularity is requisite—and these cannot be maintained if the crime of drunkenness is, in the slightest degree, winked at by the Commanding Officer; and with this view, though he fully believes that respect for themselves, and regard for the credit of the locality to which they belong, will be sufficient to induce the Volunteer Militia, now called out for training, to observe temperate habits, the officer in charge of the District directs that the Com. officer, by every means in his power, shall discourage the practice of tipping amongst the corps under his command; that under no circumstances shall he pass over, without due punishment, the crime of drunkenness; and if an officer should so far forget what is due to his position as to be intoxicated during the period that his corps is out for training, he is to be placed under arrest, and charges preferred against him for a Court Martial; and should any commanding officer neglect his duty in the above respect, from a mistaken sense of kindness or leniency, he will be reported by the District Staff Officer, should the case be brought to his notice, to the Adjutant-General.

Absolute cleanliness and neatness in quarters and camp is strictly enjoined, and breach of this will be especially reported on by the District Staff Officer, who will inspect each camp and Battalion, during the period of training.

The accompanying medical regulations by the principal Medical Staff Officer are to be observed by all Medical Officers attached to the corps out for training.

W. OSBORNE SMITH, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Assistant Adjutant General of Militia.

OFFICE OF MEDICAL STAFF OFFICER OF MILITIA,
MONTREAL, June 23, 1868.

Instructions to Medical Officers when their Regiment is called out for its annual course of drill.

When the Battalion is called out for the purpose of joining camps of Instruction, Medical Officers will inspect all the men as soon as they can be got together, and any man found not in a fit state of health to Camp out will be sent home the same as if the corps were called out for actual service.

The Medical Officer will march in rear of the Battalion so as to see any man who may fall out of the line of march. He will procure such remedies as are actually necessary, and will obtain a bill of such things as he purchases, and will sign it as being correct and forward it to the Medical Staff Officer for payment.

He will see any man who may report himself sick before the morning drill, and all defaulters before they are taken before the Commanding Officer.

In Camp he will inspect the Camp, and submit to the Commanding Officer his advice about Latrines, as to locality, &c., he will see that no dirt or rubbish is allowed to accumulate near the *Tents*, or Camp fires, that all refuse be removed; if in billets, he will inspect the billets and ascertain that the men are properly put up, and that there is nothing to injure the health of the men, and will enquire particularly if there be an epidemic of any kind in the locality. He will occasionally inspect the *Rations* to see that they are of good quality.

Any case of serious illness or accident must be at once sent home and put under proper medical treatment. A certificate of the date and nature of attack or accident being sent with the man for the information of the medical man who may have charge of the patient.

In case of any accident, the Medical Officer will report to the Commanding Officer at once in order that a Board of Officers may be assembled to enquire into and report upon the cause of the accident.

G. P. GIRDWOOD,
M. S. O. Militia.

No. 8.

REPORT BY LIEUT.-COL. SMITH.

MONTREAL, July, 26th 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor herewith to forward to you detailed Inspection reports of the whole of the corps in the District under my charge; these reports being for the annual drill of 1867-68.

It is with regret that I am still compelled to remark on the general inefficiency of the Montreal Brigade, which with the exception of the corps noted in the appendix to this report showing the degrees of relative merit; is not in a satisfactory condition.

The same cause which I have had the honor already to note to you, still exists to impair the efficiency of what should be one of the finest contingents of the defensive Force of the Dominion; and I fear, that without re-organization, but little improvement is to be expected, in consequence of the difficulties to which I have above alluded.

You will note the marked increase of strength in the corps composing the Brigades under the charge of Lieut.-Colonels King and Fletcher, their increase in general efficiency is in still greater ratio.

Thoroughly armed and equipped, of splendid physique, rapidly becoming efficient in drill, of great *esprit-de-corp*, and animated by the most devoted spirit of loyalty, these fine rural corps of an actual strength of over three thousand five hundred officers and men, of whom three thousand were present at the inspection parades, form a Force which I feel justly proud to have in charge; and distributed as those corps principally are, on the most exposed Frontier Line of the Dominion, they compose a valuable contingent for its defence.

The 55th, or "Megantic" Battalion and the 58th "Compton" have, as newly raised Regiments, progressed most rapidly; the former of these, I regret that special duty on the Frontier prevented me from inspecting; the report of Lieut.-Colonel King, who took the duty is however, most satisfactory. The "Compton" Battalion, I inspected on Dominion Day; and a finer Battalion I have rarely seen. Although scattered over a wide country, all the companies composing the Regiment mustered together at Cookshire; when in concert with the Cookshire and Sherbrooke Troop of Cavalry and the Sherbrooke Battalion, it took part in a Field Day.

Some of the companies in this Battalion marched over fifty miles, to take part in this review, thus giving four or five days of their time without extra pay. The township and county councils of the County of Compton, defrayed the cost of rationing the men on the march, and at Cookshire.

I have found that the system of Battalionizing the rural companies has been one of the great aids to the success which has attended their organization.

The want of efficient instruction in musketry is much felt, and I respectfully trust some means of supplying a course of this important branch of military education may ere long be afforded.

The targets lately supplied to me, have been distributed through my District, but the supply is not adequate to the requirements.

I have much pleasure in expressing to you my general satisfaction with the officers and non-commissioned officers attached to the Staff in my District, and have especially to bring to your notice the exertions of Lieut.-Colonel King, which have so much contributed to the success which has attended the organization of the new corps in his Brigade Division.

I have also to note to you most favourably the zeal and proficiency displayed by Captain and Adjutant Pope of the 58th "Compton" Battalion, by Captain and Adjutant W. S. Smith of the 52nd or "Bedford" Battalion and by Lieutenant and Adjutant McFee of the 51st "Hemmingford" Battalion.

The efficient services of Sergeant-Major and Drill Instructor Crilly of the Montreal Garrison Artillery, and of Sergeant and Drill Instructor Peacock, of the "Royals" Light Infantry, also deserve special mention. The experience and assiduous attention to his duties of Mr. Pope, Acting Provincial Storekeeper render him a most valuable officer.

I have forwarded to you, in accordance with your orders, a synopsis of reports of those corps in my District which have completed their continuous drill for the year ending July, 1869.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. OSBORNE SMITH, Lieut.-Colonel.

Col. MacDougall,

A. A. G. M.

Adjutant-General of Militia, Ottawa.

SYNOPSIS OF REPORT of the state and strength of Corps of Volunteer Militia in
Lieut.-Colonel Osborne Smith's District for the year ending 1st July, 1868.

NAME OF CORPS.	INSPECTED.		ACTUAL STRENGTH.		ESTABLISHMENT.		Relative State of efficiency.
	Officers.	N. C. Officers & men.	Officers.	N. C. Officers & men.	Officers.	N. C. Officers & men.	
Royal Guides	2	22	2	31	3	47	B
No. 1 Troop Cavalry	2	22	2	27	3	47	C
Montreal Field Battery	3	66	3	70	4	70	A
Montreal Garrison Artillery	18	190	28	247	26	300	A
Montreal Engineers	4	69	5	90	6	110	A
Montreal Light Infantry	5	93	15	159	26	330	D
1st or Prince of Wales Regiment	10	151	23	300	35	450	C
Victoria Volunteer Rifles	12	156	15	234	26	330	B
Chasseurs Canadiens	16	232	28	495	32	440	B
Royal Light Infantry	7	177	21	244	28	385	A
Hochelaga Light Infantry	15	103	24	226	29	391	D
Total City Corps	94	1,281	166	2,153	218	2,900	
Cookshire Cavalry	2	49	3	54	3	55	A
Sherbrooke Troop	3	34	3	36	3	55	C
21st (Richelieu) Battalion	15	186	15	186	15	225	C
50th Battalion Huntingdon Borderers	26	317	26	325	29	385	A
51st Battalion Hemmingford Rangers	28	350	31	440	31	440	A
52nd (Bedford) Battalion	39	552	48	657	50	770	A
53rd Battalion	25	291	27	363	29	389	C
54th Battalion	15	185	15	204	15	275	D
55th (Megantic) Battalion	26	249	29	313	29	405	B
58th Battalion	29	469	32	533	38	550	B
Beauharnois No. 1 Company	3	45	3	46	3	55	B
Beauharnois No. 2 Company	3	44	3	44	3	55	C
St. Hyacinthe Company	3	55	3	55	3	55	B
Ste. Martine Company	2	40	2	50	3	55	D
Total Rural Corps	219	2,866	240	3,306	254	3,769	
Total in Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith's District.	313	4,147	406	5,459	472	6,669	

MEM.—Relative efficiency shewn by letters, A being highest, D lowest.

W. OSBORNE SMITH,

Lieut.-Colonel,

July 1st, 1868.

A. A. G. M.

MONTREAL, August, 1868.

SIR.—I have the honor herewith in accordance with your orders to forward to you a return showing the strength of the various corps in my District, which have mustered at their Head-quarters, and at various points on the Frontier Line, for their annual drill for the Financial year ending on the 1st July, 1869.

It is difficult to estimate sufficiently highly the value which the system of continuous drill contributes to the efficiency of the Force, not only as regards the improvement presented in organization, discipline and drill, but in respect to the general feeling of satisfaction which is equally shared in by officers and men.

You will observe that whilst some of the corps were billeted, others, from special causes, were provided with tents; this latter method works far more satisfactorily than the former, and I respectfully trust that at the ensuing course of training it may be found convenient to allow the rural corps in this District to be assembled by Brigades, under canvass, at such suitable spots as may be selected.

This method would enable the District Staff Officer personally to superintend the drill and interior economy of the whole of the various corps comprising his District, during the entire course of training, and by accustoming the men to work together in large bodies, manifestly improve their efficiency.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. OSBORNE SMITH, Lieut.-Colonel,

The Adjutant-General of Militia, Ottawa.

A. A. G. M.

Corps in Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith's District, which have gone through the annual course of training for 1868-9.

NAME OF CORPS.	Place where stationed for Drill, 1868-69.	STRENGTH.		Degree of Efficiency.	REMARKS.
		Officers.	No. Co. Men.		
Cookshire Cavalry.....	Cookshire.....	2	49	A	Well horsed and well commanded. Improving. Good, but not much progress. Much improved. Improving rapidly. do do Fair. Indifferent. Good, well commanded. Reorganizing.
21st (Richelieu) Battalion.....	St. John's.....	15	186	C	
50th Battalion (Huntingdon Borderers).....	Huntingdon.....	26	317	A	
51st Battalion (Hemingford Rangers).....	Hemingford and Franklin.....	28	350	A	
52nd (Bedford) Battalion.....	St. Armand's, Freighsburg, Mansonville.....	39	352	A	
55th (Meganitic) Battalion.....	Inverness.....	26	249	B	
Beauharnois No. 1 Company.....	Beauharnois.....	3	45	B	
Beauharnois No. 2 Company.....	Beauharnois.....	3	44	C	
Ste. Hyacinth Infantry Company.....	Ste. Hyacinthe.....	3	55	B	
Ste. Martine Infantry Company.....	Ste. Martine.....	2	40	D	
Total.....		147	1887		

Memo.—Degrees of efficiency, A highest, D lowest.

The Montreal corps did not find it convenient, with the exception of the "Chasseurs Canadiens," whose muster was very small.

W. OSBORNE SMITH, Lt.-Col.,
A. A. G. M.

MONTREAL, 1st August, 1868.

No. 9.

REPORT BY LIEUT.-COLONEL MACPHERSON.

VOLUNTEER CAMP, St. Andrews, 30th June, 1868.

SIR,—Pressure of duty prevented my reporting to you as early as I should have wished, as to the movements in the Volunteer Camp at this station. I had the honor, however, to inform you by telegram, that the St. Andrews Troop of Cavalry and the 11th Battalion or “Argenteuil Rangers,” marched into Camp on Thursday evening last, 440 strong of all ranks.

Argenteuil Rangers.....	390
St. Andrews Troop.....	50
	— 440

A very fair muster considering that five companies had to march a distance of from 18 to 22 miles from their Head Quarters.

I have much satisfaction in reporting to you that the force is in the highest spirits, and manifest great interest in acquiring a knowledge of their military duties.

In compliance with your instructions, conveyed through Lieut.-Colonel Smith, I assumed the command of the camp on Friday morning last, previous to which I had made the necessary arrangements with the officers of the several corps as to the situation of the camp and the erection of temporary board huts, in the absence of regular camp equipage.

The camp is formed about a mile from St. Andrews, on a rising ground on the bank of the Ottawa river, with a large parade ground adjoining, and well adapted for the purpose; the huts are ranged in regular line. One for each company, the officers’ and other tents being ranged in camp order; the Cavalry, with horses, are also in camp in rear of the “Rangers.” I cannot speak too highly of the appearance and state of this troop. The Commanding Officer, with the assistance of a non-commissioned officer of H. M. 13th Hussars, is taking good advantage of the time in drilling the corps in all the details of camp duties, and the various troop and squadron movements in the field.

With regard to the “Rangers,” a marked improvement has taken place in drill and steadiness since they came into camp. With exception of three of the Gore companies, which were most deficient in drill, I can report favorably as to the general state of the corps, the men are fine fellows, and some of the companies are very good indeed. The Junior Major and Adjutant are most efficient officers, and render valuable assistance in camp, in instructing other officers who have had but little experience, if any, in Battalion drill. Several Captains and Subalterns, being cadets of the Military School, are of great advantage to the corps, and the companies to which these officers are attached, are far in advance of the others in drill, &c.

The eight days’ drill, although a short period to wield into shape rural companies which have never been drilled in battalion before, I have no doubt will produce the most satisfactory results, and should a similar arrangement be carried out next year, I should suggest that instead of only *eight* days the time should be extended to *sixteen* days in camp and the present season of the year is certainly the best for camping and taking the volunteers from their homes.

In making my Official Reports, I shall enter more into detail, and furnish copies of all the orders and regulations issued in camp.

I may state here that the hours of drill are from half-past four a.m. to half-past six a.m., from nine to eleven a.m., and from six p.m. to eight p. m.

1st. Sergeant-Major's parade, *Squad* and *Company* drill.

2nd. Adjutant's parade, *Battalion* drill.

3rd. Commanding Officer's parade, *Battalion* drill, &c.

The object I have in view is to give them as much *Battalion* drill as possible.

To-morrow being the anniversary of the formation of the Dominion of Canada, the force will parade at noon to fire a *feu-de-joie*,—there is no Militia General Order that I have seen directing the volunteers to celebrate the day in this manner this year, but I presume there can be no objection to volunteers in camp assembling for this purpose.

Will you kindly inform me what time I may order the 18th Battalion to assemble for the eight days' drill in camp, as the hay harvest begins about the 15th July, it would be advisable to have the rural companies out as early as possible, the only companies of this corps in which the service at the present time might be attended with inconvenience to the volunteers and their employers, are the two Hawkesbury companies, employed in the mills of the Messrs. Hamilton Brothers.

Supposing these *two* companies could not turn out just now, how would it do to order out the *six* companies of the 18th at once, and attach the "Lachine," "Como," and "Thurso" companies to the Battalion, and assemble them at Hawkesbury, or a better place—St. Andrews—the present camp. I can arrange that the huts shall remain for the use of the 18th Battalion, should this be desired.

I should be pleased to received a telegram from you indicating your wishes in regard to this subject.

I am, yours very faithfully,

J. MACPHERSON, Lieut.-Colonel,

D. A. A. G. Militia.

Colonel Macdougall,

Adjutant-General of Militia,

Ottawa.

P. S.—I may state for your information that Captain Brehaut, District P.M., arrived here yesterday, and has paid to each captain the amounts for drill pay, the necessary Acquittance Rolls being furnished in proper form for same; this satisfactory arrangement enables the men to receive their money for the service the day the camp breaks up, Friday morning, 3rd July.

J. M.

CAMP ST. ANDREWS, 3rd July, 1868.

SIR,—The St. Andrews Cavalry Troop and "Argenteuil Rangers" having completed the eight days' annual drill for 1868–69 in camp, in accordance with orders, the several corps marched off for their company head-quarters this morning at six o'clock, all in the best of spirits.

I have much pleasure in reporting that everything has passed off in the most satisfactory manner ; the conduct of the volunteers during the service in camp was marked by the best order and discipline, not a single case of insubordination having come under my notice.

The improvement in Battalion drill, and general efficiency of the corps in camp, enables me to report favorably as to the manner in which the Regimental Officers have discharged their duties, which reflects much credit upon all ranks.

I remain, yours faithfully,

J. MACPHERSON, Lieut.-Col.,

D. A. G. Militia.

Colonel Macdougall,
Adjutant-General Militia,
Ottawa.

VOLUNTEER CAMP, L'Orignal, 11th July, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the 18th Battalion Prescott Infantry, and Thurso Infantry Company, marched into camp at this station on Thursday afternoon, the 9th instant ; the following is the strength of the force in camp :

18th Battalion, all ranks.....	358
Thurso Infantry Company.....	40
Total.....	398

The force is under the command of Major Shields, Lieut.-Colonel Higginson being obliged to leave here on Friday last, on urgent private affairs, he being in the employ of Messrs. Hamilton Brothers of Quebec.

The camp arrangements are most excellent, the board huts being erected with every regard to the comfort of the men, and in this respect are far superior to the St. Andrews camp. The camp is located on the bank of the Ottawa river, about half a mile east of the village of L'Orignal, adjoining which there is a very good parade ground ; the field has been placed at the disposal of the Volunteers by Mr. O'Brien of this place. So far, I have to report most favorably as to the success which has attended the camping of the 18th Battalion.

The annual inspection of the several companies of this corps, which was postponed some time ago at the request of Mr. Hamilton, took place on Friday, the 10th instant, at six p.m., and I have the honor to report was satisfactory.

The same orders have been issued for the guidance of the camp as those adopted at St. Andrews, and I have much pleasure in stating that the duties are being carried out in a very satisfactory manner ; a marked improvement is already manifested in the drill of the several companies, the officers and men being anxious to improve themselves in their military duties. No complaints of any kind have been made, and the conduct of the men is most praiseworthy.

The camp will break up on Thursday at noon, 16th instant. I shall return from Montreal on Wednesday, the 15th instant, to inspect the Battalion, before separating ; the District Paymaster will provide the requisite funds for the payment of the several companies on the same day before leaving for their respective head-quarters.

The Como Rifles, St. Thérèse Rifles, Lachine and Three Rivers Infantry Companies, I shall inspect in a few days at their own head-quarters.

I leave this evening for Montreal.

I remain your most obedient servant,

J. MACPHERSON, Lieut.-Colonel,

Colonel MacDougall,

D. A. A. G. M.

Adjutant General, Militia,

Ottawa.

No. 10.

REPORT BY LIEUT.-COL. CASAULT.

QUEBEC, 10th September, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that I inspected the 17th (Levis) Battalion of Volunteers on the 5th instant and found it in every way much improved and efficient.

The Battalion was put through manual and platoon exercises, company and battalion drill in a very creditable manner and I have much pleasure in bringing to your notice the readiness and alacrity with which all ranks strove to acquire proficiency in the short period of drill they have had.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. A. CASAULT, Lieut.-Colonel,

Colonel. P. L. MacDougall, A. G. Militia, Ottawa.

A.A.G.

QUEBEC, 11th September, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that I inspected the 9th Volunteer Battalion yesterday evening on its return from the Camp at Riviere Ouelle, that their drill and general appearance gave me great satisfaction.

Their behavior at the camp has been exemplary, and officers and men did their utmost to acquire that knowledge of drill and camp duties which are indispensable to soldiers on service.

I considered this battalion ready for field service.

I beg leave to report most favorably on the good effect of allowing men of Volunteer Battalions to put in their time of yearly drill in eight consecutive days in camp. Eight days of camp life with six hours' drill daily being in my opinion equal to twenty ordinary drill days at different times during the year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. A. CASAULT, Lieut.-Colonel,

Col. P. L. MacDougall, Adjutant General, Ottawa.

A.A.G.

No. 11.

REPORT BY LIEUT.-COLONEL MAUNSELL.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Fredericton, New Brunswick, 16th April, 1869.

SIR,—In accordance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 15th instant, I have the honor to submit this my report on the state of the Militia in the Military District, No. 8 (New Brunswick), in my charge.

This District now consists of three Brigade Divisions and fifteen Regimental Divisions.

The Militia Law of the Dominion of Canada not having come into force until the 1st October last, my report must necessarily be brief. It cannot be denied, however, that important changes for the welfare of the Force of New Brunswick have already been effected by the General Government, of these I propose to treat in detail when offering some suggestions as to the means of insuring the successful working of the New Militia Law.

In my report, of 1868 I endeavoured to recapitulate facts connected with the successive steps of progress in this Province, the object in view being to render at least one branch of the service—the volunteers—as effective as possible, and to prepare, in some measure, the remaining portion of the Active Militia to accept the advantages of a general system for its better training. My first duty, on this occasion, will be to refer to still further progress made by the force.

The manner in which the Volunteers of New Brunswick responded to the call to arms when Fenian marauders threatened our frontier early in 1866, drew forth the just commendation of the then Commander in Chief and the community generally; and the desire to grasp the opportunity afforded them for improvement in drill and discipline, so abundantly displayed, when the system of concentration of corps for drill, adopted by the volunteers of Quebec and Ontario, was extended to the Force of this Province during the past summer, can, I think, scarcely be considered less praiseworthy. Although commanding officers were requested to decide as to the most suitable time for muster in their respective districts—when the men could best be spared from their ordinary pursuits—it was found impossible to accomplish this as satisfactorily as could be desired in every case; hence much credit is due to those officers and men who left remunerative occupations to join their corps and take part in the drill.

The volunteers, numbering 1,401 of all ranks assembled at seven points, at four of which concentration of corps was effected, each branch of the service was represented in various proportions, as shewn in Inspection Reports hereto appended. At one point, Apohaqui, the men of the Regiment, Ycomany Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. Saunders, were under canvass, the horses piquetted correctly. At another the Battalion, 1st Carleton, Lieut.-Col. Baird, occupied a large building, the rent of which was defrayed from the drill pay. At both the regulations respecting the interior economy of a Battalion were fully carried out, as were also all instructions issued for the guidance of the Force at these as well as at the places where men were billeted. It is here my pleasing duty to state that the command at each point was efficiently filled by purely volunteer and militia officers; nor did I find it necessary in any instance to apply to the officer commanding Her Majesty's Troops for the aid of instructors, and not only were the drills

conducted with system and regularity, and with excellent results as regards improvement in the knowledge and practice of drill, but discipline also was strictly enforced. *Not a solitary case of insubordination* was reported, and but one of drunkenness.

The experience derived from last years training convinces me of the importance of having corps their *full strength* under canvass when practicable, during the period appointed for drill. As men when billeted, too often fail to learn many of the useful details of the soldier's duty, which under canvass, of necessity, they must know, and besides this, commanding officers have their men so completely under control in camp, more time can be devoted to instruction.

The Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence was pleased, at the last Session of Parliament, to express his approval of many of the provisions of the Militia Law of New Brunswick.

I held the opinion that some of the principles upon which that law was based, might be applied with advantages by future legislation, and I submitted the following statement in my last report. And as volunteer training will be conducted on a somewhat similar system. I again venture to bring it to your notice with a view to prove that, in a great measure, our steps of progress have been in the right direction.

“ It is probable that a quota for service from every company in the Province will be drilled in the district in which the men composing it reside. The most serious difficulties appertaining to the instruction of the Militia “en masse” will thus be obviated; (1st) there will be little or no expenditure for transport of men; (2nd) a lengthened course of drill can be accomplished without inconvenience to individuals; (3rd) by encouraging the voluntary system, as far as practicable, the class of men whose services are to be valued will gladly avail themselves of every means afforded them to become proficient in military duties; and on the first quota of a company completing its course of instruction, those who have witnessed the progress in drill by their brethren, will be ready and willing to undertake the duties required from them.

The natural result of these successive courses of service would be that by selecting officers and men who have obtained the necessary qualifications and posting them to important positions in Battalions, “Esprit de Corps” established, the annual training could be carried out most satisfactorily, and a large and efficient force placed at the disposal of the Commander in Chief.

In order to insure the successful adoption of such a system, the erection of Drill Sheds will be a most essential service, and one of permanent benefit to the Dominion.

The fact, that in this Province all are engaged in industrial pursuits convinces me of the advantage of having drill conducted with as little inconvenience as possible to the men, and in the evenings when practicable, as the ordinary daily occupation finished, an hour or two of drill is but an agreeable duty. As regards the instruction of residents in sparsely settled district, men of enterprising character, active energetic habits, a special arrangement must necessarily be made for them.”

It is obvious that the volunteer system, as distinguished from that of maintaining a standing army, composed of purely mercenary soldiers, is the system best adapted for this Country: and it cannot be denied that the draft is distasteful in the same proportion as the voluntary system is held in estimation. Although, for various reasons, the volunteers of this Province at no time exceed 2,100 of all ranks—about this number was shewn in the last returns submitted.—I hope at an early date to be enabled to report that the required quota 3,264 Officers, N. C. Officers and men is complete and that the men composing it have willingly subscribed to the Service Rolls. Already an excellent spirit has been manifested on the re-enrolment and enrolment.

It is true that in some instances, happily but few—corps, whose period of service had expired, failed to re-engage,—reasons having been assigned for so doing,—the sparsely settled District from which the members were drawn, and the difficulty, if not impossibility, of maintaining the required strength during those seasons at which the men are engaged at occupations which cause them to leave their homes, and while regretting their absence from the List of Volunteers, it is well known that men of corps such as these are available for future service and for imparting instruction to others. It is but right to add that the corps which have failed to re-enrol under the Militia Law of Canada—four in number—have, I think, done so for the above reasons and not in consequence of any dislike to the new law.

It is hardly necessary again to bring to your notice the numerous “wants” of Volunteers in this Province under the “old regime”. I have more than once pointed them out. The absence of Government Drill Sheds and Armories, and the insufficient supply of clothing were among the causes which impeded the success of the movement; and it is due to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Force to say that general efficiency has been manifestly maintained, chiefly owing to their zeal and perseverance.

On its being generally known that good men and true were required in order to fill the ranks, that all should be placed on the same footing as their brethren in other parts of the Dominion, the inducements and advantages are held out to them such as cannot fail to come up to their expectations, and, moreover, it being presumed that the community generally will take a deeper interest in their welfare,—as those who are disinclined to serve will be relieved from military duty only if the Volunteer movement is successful—then the task allotted to me seemed comparatively easy. And the above arguments considered, can it be doubted that each city and town, each village and settlement, will furnish its quota.

When transmitting to you service rolls of recently formed corps, some of which had not attained the minimum numerical strength required, I availed myself of the occasion to state that, while I admitted that no corps should be considered organized until its strength be completed, I could not but concur with the commanding officers as to the course pursued in not hastily enrolling men of the migratory class, but rather awaiting the return to the headquarters of their corps of those whose services are to be valued, and whose temporary absence “Chatham Battery” prevents them subscribing their names to the Company Roll. As a contrast “Victoria Rifles” to corps such as these I gladly advert to two companies consisting of over 100 men each.

With reference to my remarks as to a special arrangement for the instruction of the residents of sparsely settled districts; it being important that the services of men of this class should be secured, I respectfully request that I may be permitted to afford them an opportunity to enrol by sub-divisions in the respective districts, instead of adhering strictly to the rule of having the company formed entirely at one point; care of course to be taken that provision be made for the drill of each sub-division by the officers of the corps, as well as for the safe keeping of the arms and other Government property entrusted to their charge, and although they could not reasonably expect all the facilities for improvement in drill at the disposal of their more fortunate brethren in cities and towns, on the concentration of corps for drill being effected in summer months, good results would accrue to these isolated detachments.

A careful observer of the various changes which our Volunteer organization has undergone, and one who has the welfare of the service at heart, cannot, I think, fail to be gratified at the present aspect of operations.

Volunteers will receive annually a specified sum for drills performed at times most convenient to those residing either in town or country, and though I presume, this sum is not intended to be adequate remuneration for services rendered, may it not be considered a mark of recognition of such services, and an inducement to volunteers to pay increased attention to military duties.

I consider it of infinite importance however, that drills be conducted with regularity, and that by no means should the usual weekly drills be discontinued. Uniform clothing will of course be issued at stated periods, and in accordance with prescribed rules. Added to this the benefit to be derived from having a fully qualified instructor, for example one who has obtained the necessary certificate from the Military School, attached to each corps, as doubtless every corps will speedily send representatives to the school; there have already been more candidates than it has been possible to grant admission to, owing to the limited space which the drill room at the disposal of the commandant affords.

The aid offered by the Government of the Dominion towards the erection of drill sheds, will, I trust, be the means of inducing energetic gentlemen in every district to use prompt efforts to attain this end, and therefore secure the greatest boon to the volunteer. I earnestly hope that the municipal authorities at St. John will avail themselves of the liberal sum offered to supply the pressing want at that place.

I now propose briefly to offer some remarks on each branch of the service in detail.

CAVALRY.

This Force consists of a regiment of seven troops. Six in King's County, one in Westmoreland, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Saunders, who is desirous to place this Force on a more efficient footing, and amongst other changes to organize additional troops in York and Carleton. I hope he may be successful in this respect as I am well aware of the valuable material—men and horses—in these counties, and, should the service of these troops be required at any time to form continuous links of communication between Fredericton and Riviere du Loup, as the men composing them reside on that route, this duty could be speedily executed.

On a previous occasion I endeavoured to explain the various causes which impeded the success of the Force in King's, not the least of which was the difficulty of obtaining suitable hired drill sheds in that county.

However, the creditable manner in which the troops mustered during the past summer, and the degree of proficiency attained during the limited time particularly of cavalry appointed for the annual training, afford sufficient proof that Lieut.-Colonel Saunders has under his command men of whom he might justly feel proud.

His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor was present at the inspection of the regiment, and was pleased to express himself in terms of the highest commendation.

Captain and Adjutant Otty, a very zealous officer, recently returned from the Cavalry School of Instruction at Toronto, where he obtained a "first class certificate;" has already commenced a regular system of drill in the regiment, which I trust the men will be careful to avail themselves of, as doubtless improvement in general efficiency will be the result.

ARTILLERY.

The importance of this arm of the service at Saint John and other seaboard cities and towns of New Brunswick cannot, I consider, be too highly estimated. In this I am glad to think I but express your opinion, as well as that of other authorities of experience, I have, therefore, great pleasure in informing you of the success which has attended the energetic efforts of Lieut.-Colonel Foster and the officers under his command in carrying out the provisions of the new law, as regards the re-enrolment and enrolment. The Service Rolls transmitted to Head Quarters shew a large increase in the numerical strength of the regiment, a still further increase can be effected, if required.

I regret that owing to my temporary absence at Montreal I was unable to inspect the Force at Saint John whilst undergoing training; I was however entirely satisfied with what I saw of the efficient Batteries at Chatham and Woodstock, and I may with advantage extract the following from Major Jago's Report of drill and practice at Saint John he states: "I cannot speak too highly of the practice made by the different Batteries, and I beg to refer you to my Report on the practice dated October 5, 1868 (hereto appended) for full particulars."

The conduct of the men during the eight days training was exemplary, there was no absence from drill, no drunkenness or other crimes; indeed on the part of both non-commissioned officers and men, I observed a steadiness during the drill hours which shewed that they were anxious to make the most of their opportunities of learning. That they did so I can confidently affirm, and I consider that the practice reports bear me out in my assertion

The officers all gave me the greatest help in my duties, and I have to thank them, from Lieut. Col. Foster downwards, for their willingness in undertaking every service. To the good feeling between officers and men, and to the hearty desire of both to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with their duties, I attribute entirely the success of the eight day drill."

With Major Jago's Report on Drill and Practice of the New Brunswick Artillery I have the honor to submit, for favorable consideration, his opinions on what will most conduce to the efficiency of that Force in New Brunswick under the following heads; (1st) Garrison Batteries *versus* Field Artillery arguments in favor of the former, and with respect to their armament. (2nd) As to manning the Coast Batteries and rendering them effective. (3rd) Recommending the arming of all volunteer artillery with the revolver.

When submitting the opinions of an officer of seven and a half years service in a Field Brigade of the Royal Artillery and three years with the New Brunswick Force, I gladly avail myself of the opportunity to bear testimony to the valuable assistance which Major Jago has at all times most readily afforded me in his capacity of Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery, and to offer him my sincere thanks.

ENGINEERS.

In my last report I referred to the Engineers in terms which may with equal truth be repeated, viz: "This fine corps commanded by Major Boyd, still retains the high position amongst the volunteers of New Brunswick, for which it has been remarkable. Besides being well drilled, the men, all of whom are mechanics, have attended lectures on fortifications, military engineering and other interesting subjects.

INFANTRY.

In my remarks on the other branches of the volunteer service, I briefly referred to the satisfactory manner in which the re-enrolment was conducted in those special corps, and, it being assumed that they had already, or nearly so furnished the required numbers in proportion to our quota of volunteers, as a body, as compared with the strength of similar corps in other districts, it was therefore clear that the Infantry must be recruited.

It became my first duty as Deputy Adjutant General, with the view to attain this object, to seek information on the following points:—1st. As to the most suitable places at which to form additional corps. 2nd. As to the willingness on the part of a sufficient number of non-commissioned officers and privates to participate in the advantages of such an organization, and 3rd in regard to a competent officer to command at each place.

I received prompt and satisfactory answers to my enquiries on these points; and steps were speedily taken in various quarters to this end. I am glad to say that success has already abundantly attended the enrolment. It is true, time is needed before the apportioning of volunteers can be considered complete in every county.

In some instances—in country districts—the absence of competent officers to command delayed the movement; in others, the men desired to be thoroughly informed as to the conditions of service before subscribing their names to the roll. The former cause of delay will be obviated in due time, when qualified instructors from the military school are available.

Our more efficient volunteers would have desired a rapid transition from the old system to the new, and at once to be put in possession of clothing, &c. This, of course, was impracticable, but, so far as I can learn from every quarter, goodwill and forbearance seem to prevail, difficulties will thus be smoothed away and the successful working of the new law will be the result.

My observations in the early part of this report intended to convey my sense of entire satisfaction at the manner in which volunteers grasped the opportunity afforded them for improvement in drill, may, with truth, be applied to the Infantry as well as to the other branches of the service under arms.

In the case of the Saint John Volunteer Battalion, being aware of the careful observance of details at its weekly drills as in the ordinary routine of duties, I expected to find efficiency, nor were my expectations in any way disappointed, but, in the training of the several Battalions, as per margin, in which the volunteers are reinforced by Home Guards, little drilled of late, and a fair proportion of recruits, no easy task devolved upon officers in command, and of the zeal and energy of these gentlemen I cannot speak too highly.

Lieut.-Colonel Otty who inspected at St. George, bore ample testimony to the efficiency displayed at that point.

In proof of the excellent spirit which the instructions framed for the guidance of the Force were carried out, I cannot refrain from here quoting brief extracts from Battalion orders at the termination of the training: Although verbatim copies of all orders will be submitted with this report. In one instance Lieut.-Colonel Baird, 1st Carleton, states: "The hearty response given to the call of your officers to assemble for eight days drill and exercise, at a season when your interests lie in the direction of your harvest fields, is the strongest evidence of your loyalty; and the point of efficiency to which you have arrived in drill by constant and persevering attention to your duties is deserving of the highest commendation." In another, Lieut.-Colonel Tupper, 2nd Carleton, says: "A camp of instruction for the militia, the first ever instituted and organized in the County of Carleton, and that too, in this rural district, may well be appreciated as exhibiting the benefits which we as a people derive from living under British Government and British Institutions, &c. The great proficiency made by the men in drill and exercise during the eight days has surpassed his (the Colonel's) most sanguine expectations, &c." And in another instance, Lieut.-Colonel McCulley, 1st Northumberland, states: "The Commandant cannot part with the officers, non-commissioned officers and men composing the camp without thanking them for their good, sober and orderly conduct during the eight days drill, which reflects the greatest credit upon themselves and the county to which they belong, the proficiency made in drill and the prompt obedience of orders are deserving of all praise."

RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

During the past year steps have been taken in various directions with an important object in view—the better training of our local forces in the use of the weapon with which they are armed. These may be considered under the following heads:—1st. The formation of the "Dominion of Canada Rifle Association" and the subsequent operations which ensured the successful competition at Laprairie, all of which were carried out with enthusiasm. I have much pleasure in stating that twenty-five New Brunswickers attended, and notwithstanding that many of these had the Snider Rifle but recently issued to them, they won a large proportion of prizes. 2nd. The second year's working of the New Brunswick Provincial Rifle Association," under the able management of Colonel Thurgar and the Committee of the Associations.

Having assumed command of the Force assembled for the competition at Sussex in September last, I am enabled to bear ample testimony to the exemplary conduct of the men as well as to the remarkable accuracy of their shooting. I may add that in consequence of the interest manifested in the competition by Colonel Hawley, commanding the 4th Batt. 60th Rifles, many of his best marksmen entered for the All Comers Match, and it is creditable to our Local Forces to say that the first prize in that well contested match was won by a Private James Perkens, New Brunswicker, the more so as that Battalion of the Rifles proved to be the best shooting corps in the Dominion during the past year. Col. Hawley, moreover, was good enough to express himself well pleased with all the arrangements made for the competition. 3rd. "County Associations." From the manner in which county matches, in connection with the Provincial Association, were conducted, it is evident that the importance of the object is appreciated. It is to be hoped that County Associations may this year be increased and their members augmented; this will doubtless be accomplished in proportion as the numerical strength of Volunteer corps increases, and thus the basis of the organization will be more firmly established, the succession of steps were completely formed, each County will send its quota to the Provincial Rifle Matches, the Prov. Association, in return, will send a larger number of well-trained marksmen than heretofore to compete for the more valuable prizes offered by the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association. Indeed, thanks to the very liberal sums placed at the disposal of the Presidents of the several Associations by the Government of the Dominion, valuable prizes were offered and well competed for in every instance, in Dominion, Provincial and County meetings respectively. To the New Brunswick Government the thanks of our Provincial Association are also due for the handsome and acceptable sum (\$1,000) granted in aid of the funds of the Association.

TARGET PRACTICE.

In order successfully to carry out an efficient system of Rifle Practice in this Province the supply of Iron Targets, the opening of suitable ranges are necessary services, and which will doubtless receive favorable consideration.

In my report for last year, I recommended that a high degree of proficiency in Rifle practice having been attained by a large proportion of the Volunteers, and with a view to the Government allowance of ammunition being expended with increased advantage, additional rules as to the future system of conducting the practice be framed, based on the musketry regulations for Imperial Troops, that, instead of all volunteers firing four consecutive courses at 200, 300 and 400 yards, the first and second periods as per Hythe regulations be substituted, by which means all those who fail to obtain the required number of points at the short distances, will again practice at those distances, while the successful marksmen will be permitted to fire up to 600 yards. I also recommended that 10 rounds per man be expended at volley firing.

RESERVE MILITIA.

This Province now consists of 15 Regimental Divisions and 122 Company Divisions.

From the reports received from Lieut.-Colonels, as well as from personal observation, I am led to the conclusion that the instructions and regulations regarding the enrolment were carefully carried out. I admit that in some instances, owing to the snow storms which pre-

railed at the time they were ordered to enrol, and in others to the novelty of the duty, enrolling officers found that no easy task had been allotted to them. But New Brunswickers as a rule, will not shrink from that which energy and perseverance can overcome.

It is needless for me to offer an opinion as to the effect produced by substituting for our militia Battalions (44 in number), fifteen Regimental Divisions, as the former are no longer in existence, while the latter division is an accomplished fact; suffice it to say that as in every well constituted force it is necessary that there should be Advance Guards, Supports, and Reserve, so in the organization of the Dominion ample provision has been made for these several branches.

The fact that a careful enrolment will be made every alternate year, while it indicates that the Law must be carried out to the letter, and that all—with but few exceptions—are required in turn to contribute to the defence of the state—should the volunteers fail to supply the required quota—will, I doubt not be the means of inducing those to enter the service who have hitherto been reluctant to take part in it, and men such as these, will I trust, join, not the Reserve for, perhaps, the purpose of obtaining rank, but the Volunteer Force in which to prove their willingness to be found in the Advance Guard.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GEO. E. MAUNSELL, Lt.-Col.

Lt.-Col. W. Powell, D. A. G., Canada.

D.A.G., M. D. No. 8.

SAINT JOHN, New Brunswick, December 2nd, 1868.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions received from you, I have the honor to forward a report of the 8 days drill of the St. John Batteries of the N. B. Regiment of Artillery.

The men mustered, as directed in general orders, on the 10th September, Lieut.-Colonel Foster, N.B.A., being in command. The total strength, was, officers, (including the staff of the Regiment) 11, N. C. officers and men 124.

Having been ordered by you to superintend and direct all drills and practice carried on, I first obtained the permission of the officers commanding the troops in St. John to drill in the Barrack Square on the gun mounted in position there.

The officer commanding the Royal Artillery most kindly placed at my disposal the side arms &c., of the different Batteries, and also allowed me the services of three of his non-commissioned officers as drill instructors, who were of great assistance to me.

The hours of drill appointed by Col. Foster were from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

The description of guns on which we drilled were 32 pounders of 56 cwt., mounted on ship carriages, and 8 in. guns of 50 cwt., mounted on dwarf traversing platforms.

As a proportion of the men were comparatively speaking recruits, having either lately joined the Regiment, or from want of a suitable drill room in St. John, having had little drill on heavy guns, I had in the beginning each battery divided into squads, and put in charge of

one of the drill instructors, the officers of the different Batteries superintending their own men. All the drill was carried on in slow time, as I considered it essential that the men should first learn to do every movement slowly and correctly, knowing that having once attained this, it would be easy to impress upon them the advantages of firing with celerity, combined with accuracy.

After the second days drill, I turned each Battery over to their own officers, who drilled it entirely by themselves, the drill instructors being present in order to correct any mistakes.

The last three days were occupied in firing for the Government and other prizes. I cannot speak too highly of the practice made by the different Batteries, and I beg to refer you to my report on the practice dated Oct. 5th, 1863, for full information.

The conduct of the men during the 8 days was exemplary, there was no absence from drill, no drunkenness, or other crimes, indeed on the part of both N. C. officers and men, I observed a steadiness during the drill hours, which showed that they were anxious to make the most of their opportunities of learning.

That they did so I can confidently affirm, and I consider that the practice reports bear me out in my assertion.

The officers all gave me the greatest help in my duties, and I have to thank them from Col. Foster downwards for their willingness in undertaking every service. To the good feeling between officers and men, and to the hearty desire of both to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with their duties, I attribute entirely the success of the 8 days drill.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL R. JAGO, Major,

Lieut.-Col. G. Maunsell, A. G. M., N.B.

A.A.G.M.

SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK,

December 31, 1868.

SIR,—In view of my present position of Assistant Adjutant General, New Brunswick Artillery, having lapsed at the close of this year, I have the honor to forward to you my opinion on what will most conduce to the efficiency of that corps in New Brunswick, as I should be sorry to quit an appointment which I have held for nearly three years without showing what my aim has been during that time, an aim which I am happy in thinking has hitherto met with your approval.

1st. I am totally opposed to the formation of Volunteer Batteries of Field Artillery. From my experience of seven and a half years in a Field Brigade of the Royal Artillery, I am convinced that it would be useless to hope from a Volunteer organisation, that faculty of mobility without which Field Artillery is simply useless. Horses brought from the farm and put into harness that has never been fitted to them, cannot be expected to make long marches without being thoroughly used up. Drivers taken also from the farm will be found utterly useless when most wanted. It is also a custom to give volunteer Field Batteries the

six or nine pounder Smooth bore gun. I submit for your opinion that to arm men with a gun that is certainly not reliable over one thousand yards in these days of the Snider Enfield, is to waste in an unnecessary manner the most difficult material to be got, viz.: *Men*. The number in the gun detachment would be infinitely better employed in the ranks of the volunteer rifles, and would I believe do infinitely more execution.

If field Artillery is considered necessary for volunteers, I should recommend that they be armed with the twelve pounder Armstrong, that only two guns be given to a battery, that a regular storeman be appointed to look after these guns, stores, &c., that horses be procured in the same manner that horses for fire engines now are, that four horses will be amply sufficient, that they be driven and not ridden, and further that it should not be expected that the guns would proceed more than one day's march from the town to which they belong.

2nd. With regard to the real use of Volunteer Artillery, I submit that it is in manning the coast batteries of this Province. Wherever there is a harbour or a roadstead that is useful for either strategical or commercial purposes, I consider that there is the proper place to throw up a slight earthwork, and to mount two or three smooth bore guns, either thirty-two pounders or sixty-eight pounders, the heavier the better. A battery of artillery raised at a place of this kind, with a certain proportion of ammunition always in store, with men who were always drilled on these gun, who had shot and shell practice from them in the summer, and who had noted down the distance of each prominent position on which the gun would bear, would in my opinion prove a most formidable force to any enemy that might attack the position, and might even be relied upon to hold it for the short space of time necessary to concentrate supports.

3rd. I again recommend to you the arming of all Volunteer Artillery with the revolver. Hitherto batteries in this Province have been armed with the Enfield rifle. This most useful weapon for an infantry soldier, with an artilleryman is quite out of place. Whilst serving the guns in his battery, the rifle must be piled in rear, and to get to them he must abandon his gun, an action which with artillerymen is so nearly equivalent to defeat, that it would be useless to expect them to make any stand after.

With the revolver the case is different; the gunner has no cross-belt to impede the free use of his arms, for on one side of his waist-belt is his pistol, and on the other his cartridge box, he can remain and serve his gun to the last moment, knowing that in case of infantry storming the battery, he has still a more deadly weapon for close fighting. The moral force that this weapon would give to an artilleryman would also in my opinion do much to do away with the necessity of keeping large bodies of infantry in reserve.

A range for the revolver could be found near every drill room, the first cost of the weapon is small, the ammunition inexpensive. In cases of popular disturbance in towns, a few well drilled men armed with them, and proficient in their use would be of great service, and I

consider that a full knowledge of the character of the weapon would give to the volunteer a sense of power which added to his discipline would make him a most formidable enemy.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DARELL R. JAGO, Major, A. A. G. A.

No. 12.

REPORT BY LIEUT.-COLONEL SINCLAIR.

OFFICE OF A. G. M.

Halifax, 29th December, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to furnish you with the enclosed Report concerning the Nova Scotian Division of the Militia.

1. No general muster has been held this year; but the approximate strength of the total force will not vary materially from the returns of last year.

2. The Halifax Volunteer Artillery performed their usual annual shot and shell practice with Armstrong guns. It was reported excellent.

This fine corps is a very ancient one, and it is to be hoped that it will not fail to maintain its high repute for efficacy and discipline, under such regulations as may be established.

3. The 1st Division of the Naval Brigade, (Halifax) trained and was inspected by Captain Carpenter, R. N., whose favourable report is hereto annexed.

This is as yet the only Brigade of this important force. The establishment of other similar Brigades or Divisions is recommended if practicable. Experience indicates the expediency of such divisions in the country, when formed in respective Militia Regimental Districts, being administratively under the officers commanding Militia Regiments, so far as roll-calls and general musters are concerned; but being executively under their own officers, Naval Instructors and Inspectors, for special musters as Naval Brigades or Divisions, and for training and inspections, all reports or duplicates of them passing through commanding officers of Militia Regiments to this office, so that the Militia Department and the District Militia Officers may know what men are detached from Militia Commands for Naval instruction and duty, and the men not to be liable to vexatious summonses for absence on account of the Lieut.-Colonels not knowing them to have been engaged in another service.

4. The orders to call out 5,000 men for training in the current year were satisfactorily responded to. More than the full quota fell into the ranks, and many more were returned willing to train.

5. In every instance but one or two unavoidable exceptions such as the Halifax Battalion, the Inspecting Field Officers personally inspected the men training prior to their being paid and dismissed and ascertained that every man was of military age and *bona fide* capable of bearing arms.

6. The inspecting officers respectively report that some trouble was encountered because of misapprehension circulating among the men respecting the terms of their service. I make no further remark on this than that their accounts coincide, and that returns show that the credulity in unfounded and irresponsible reports seems to have been so limited as not to have affected the duty required.

...It is my duty to represent that as the chief part of the Militia forces is now in reserve, consequent on the ordered formation of a proportion of first service men, it will be expedient that the latter be officered by gentlemen of the best standard in training.

8. The Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General's report concerning the arms is appended.

9. The most of these rifles were issued during a Fenian threat, and, under the sudden emergency, many Commanding officers of regiments seem to have been unable to take proper precautions for the care of them, by strictly complying with the regulations laid down for their frequent periodical inspection. The consequence is that too large a proportion of them are in a state of a deterioration, not warranted by the limited time they have been in issue. They are being recalled, cleaned by the Militia Staff and returned into the Imperial stores prior to issue of the new class of arms in smaller number.

10. Arms issued in this District will always require special supervision and care. The prevalent damp winds and fogs from the sea are very penetrating and injurious to the rifles which suffer severely from rust on every recurrence of easterly winds, unless stored in armories properly heated, or cleaned and oiled by the individual in charge on each occasion. On the issue of a more limited number of breech-loaders, it is hoped that the officers and men in charge of them will take reasonable pains to maintain them in a serviceable state, the former securing more control over periodical inspections. To effect this the rifles should not be issued unless the officers, besides giving their own bonds can also show to the satisfaction of the authorities, that they have good subordinate assurance that the weapons will be properly looked after, subaltern and non-commissioned officers assuming their share of the duties of inspection near their respective residences.

11. I have to recommend for consideration, the benefit that would accrue were departmental duties imposed on the inspecting officers or some of them, in addition to their ordinary duties.

12. One Field officer could be very advantageously given charge of arms, accoutrements, and Government stores in actual issue, the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General still retaining the management of Head Quarter books and first issues and the accounts connected with these and other matters, the same inspecting officer also having supervision over musketry practice.

13. In addition to other duties another Field Officer could have the supervision of all or any of the Schools of Military Instruction which it is understood are to be established.

14. In the present state of the organization of this particular division of the Militia, I submit that should it be required, in addition to such first service men as may be ordered supports or reinforcements of men less trained than the first service men, but of a higher,

grade of training than the reserve, could I believe, be formed and maintained in a state of organization and discipline sufficient for the purpose and improvable on occasion, at little more expense than uniforming and arming them, adding payment of a subsidy of proportionate less amount than that paid to the first service men under more training, providing that their discipline and training be equal to the standard required on Inspection and report by their Inspector.

15. My report is necessarily brief, the staff officers having subordinate charge of training and departmental duties, having exhausted subjects which it would only be recapitulation to repeat.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient humble servant,

R. B. SINCLAIR, Colonel,

The Adjutant General of Militia, Canada, Ottawa.

A. G. N. S. Militia.

OAKFIELD, 1st December, 1868.

(District C.)

212.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to forward a State of the Volunteers in the District, under my supervision who offered their services for training under the order of the 2nd July last, and were inspected by me on the completion of their drill.

As the quota named for my district was originally fixed for 1,250, I was obliged to refuse the offers of service made by the Commanders of several Regiments, and to limit the number from those Regiments that did furnish Volunteers, and although I was subsequently authorized to increase my number to 1,400, I was still far from able to accept all who offered.

Had the authority to train been given in June, arrangements could have been made for the training in the latter part of that month and early in July—the most leisure time of year for our agricultural population, but owing to an extremely unfavourable autumn, that, the most numerous class, has had no time to spare from the labours of the farm, and many men after attending drill for several days were compelled to give up attendance alleging that they could not leave their crops any longer. All sorts of absurd reports were circulated in reference to the drill. The men were told that they would be immediately drafted to the frontier, that having enrolled themselves they were permanently liable for service, and in two regiments in which the men had given in their names, they were induced not to attend the training.

I am happy to be able to make a most favourable report of the attention paid and the progress made by the men under training, not a single instance of mis-conduct was reported to or observed by me—the weather was most unfavorable, day after day, rainy and cold, but the men were extremely punctual in attendance.

By availing myself of the arms in transit to Head Quarters, I was able to arrange with hardly any extra expense to arm all the detachments under instruction except two, to these it was impossible to forward arms without incurring a great expense—a portion of a third detachment did not receive arms owing to the refusal of the Lieut.-Colonel Commanding a neighboring regiment to comply with the orders forwarded to him and hand over a number of arms.

This Officer's conduct is now undergoing investigation as to his refusal to comply with orders.

Twenty rounds of practice ammunition were served out to each Volunteer, and the shooting was very creditable. Besides individual practice, the men were exercised in file and volley firing at 300 yards, and some detachments firing at an ordinary and third class target 6 by 4 feet, averaged a point a shot.

I feel sure that here as elsewhere the issue of ammunition and consequent target practice, exciting a love of competition will tend to increased interest being manifested in the maintenance of military organizations.

From what I saw and heard during my tour of inspection, I have no doubt but that if the same opportunity as that of this year be again afforded, more than twice the number of men would offer their services, and it would become a difficult matter to make a selection. I feel it my duty to place on record that in many instances Officers, who are strong political partisans and much opposed to the present constitution were among the first to come forward, and offer their services, in obedience to the orders of the Commander in Chief, thus shewing themselves animated by a right spirit of discipline, and others, in every instance but the one mentioned, although themselves prevented from turning out, gave me every assistance in their power.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. WINEJRN LAURIE, Lt.-Colonel,

Col. & I. F. O., N. S. M.

The Adjutant General
of Militia,
Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, 1st December, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that I inspected the several companies of Militia Volunteers in the Western District, trained under the Order of the 13th July, 1868; strength 1,590 officers and men. The men performed eight days' drill of six hours each, and at the conclusion were paid before they left for their homes.

No complaints were made by officers or men, and I consider the drill was performed in a satisfactory manner.

During the first four days of training the men were drilled at company drill, the next two at Rifle Manual Exercise, and the last two Light Infantry.

Six of the Regiments were formed in Battalion at their respective Head Quarters, and performed several Line and Column movements very well under their Commanders.

The Fourth Annapolis County Militia Regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel J. L. Harris, volunteered *en masse* and were drilled at their Head Quarters, Bridgetown.

Two hundred men of the First Annapolis Regiment, Fifty of the Granville Artillery Brigade, and Fifty of the First Regiment Shelburne County Militia also volunteered to drill, but in consequence of the telegraph wires being broken, they did not receive the order to train until it was too late.

A much larger number of men than has been trained volunteered, and would have drilled had not such powerful political interest been brought to bear against the movement.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. MILSOM, Lt.-Col.,

N. S. M.

Colonel Sinclair,

Ajt. Gen. Militia,

Halifax..

(District B,)

No. 178.

SYDNEY, C. B., 23rd December, '868.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the training of Volunteers in 2nd Cape Breton, this district (furnished from the corps named in the margin) under the order 1st Victoria, dted Ottawa, the 2nd of July, 1868.

3rd Inverness, 4th do, 5th do, 6th do. It will appear by reference to the second Company returns forwarded to Head Quarters, (together with my reports of inspection), that the quota allowed for this district has not been fully made up; only seven hundred and eighteen (718) of all ranks having availed themselves of the advantages offered under the above named order.

From the reports of the several Commanding Officers at inspections, I found that gross misrepresentations calculated to deter men from volunteering, had been freely circulated by mischievous and designing persons, which will account for the deficiency alluded to.

I have every reason to believe that the satisfactory termination of the late drills together with the prompt payment of the Volunteers on conclusion of drill, have in a great measure removed the false impressions which had been promulgated, and I do not anticipate any difficulty in conducting future trainings.

I have much pleasure in bringing to notice that the several companies made satisfactory progress in drill and discipline, the Officers, both Commanding and Company, evincing much zeal and energy, and the men, who were remarkably steady and well-behaved throughout the trainings, showing an aptitude for learning their drill and duty under the instruction afforded.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. CREWE READ, Lt.-Col.

I. F. O. M.

The Adjutant General Militia,

&c., &c., &c.,

Halifax, N. S.

(District A.)

HALIFAX, N. S., 18th December, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for your information that 1,469 men—including officers—belonging to the district under my charge, enrolled themselves as volunteers, were drilled and paid, under orders dated the 2nd and 13th July, 1868.

Each company (with the exception of the volunteer Battalion of Halifax) was inspected by me the last day of drill.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY COMPANY, HALIFAX, N. S.

Inspected by me in the Drill room at Halifax on the evening of the 2nd November, 1868; the parade state showed a total of 89 Officers and men present, this corps is the longest established of any in Nova Scotia, and retains the high position amongst volunteers as regards discipline and general efficiency for which it has been remarkable. The annual practice of the Company took place during the past summer. Six pounder Armstrong guns were used and the firing at a range of 1,600 yards was fair.

NAVAL BRIGADE, HALIFAX, N. S.

I was present at the inspection of the Naval Brigade, commanded by Major Pitts, Captain Carpenter, Royal Navy, was the Inspecting officer; his report, I believe, has been submitted to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

VOLUNTEERS IN GENERAL.

It is a pleasant duty for me to report upon the proficiency obtained in drill by the Volunteers after so short a period of instruction, and the zealous energy and desire shown to acquire a knowledge of military duties in both branches of the service, and the unquestionable loyalty of all.

HALIFAX CITY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The day selected () for the competition proved favorable. There were 119 competitors, and 230 subscribers to the association. The firing was fair.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In consequence of the mistatements *publicly* made regarding the numbers and quality of the men who drilled as volunteers, and in case such statement should have reach the authorities at Head Quarters, I consider it my duty to state, that the means used to delude the people had the effect of preventing a large proportion of enrolled members to attend muster, others not to complete the number of drills required to make them effective. In reference to the quality of men, the majority have for some years past served in the militia forces of Nova Scotia and from a personal inspection appeared to be within the ages of 16 and 45 years, and well able to undertake the duties of soldiers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. SAWYER, Lieut.-Colonel,

To Colonel Sinclair, A. G. M., N. S.

A.A.G.M.

Reporting Efficiency, &c., of Naval Brigade.

(Copy No. 66.)

“ROYAL ALFRED,”

Halifax, 7th August, 1868.

SIR,—In accordance with your Memorandum of the 4th instant, I proceeded to Dartmouth, accompanied by Lieutenant Sheepshanks, and inspected the First Division of the Naval Brigade.

2. There were present 122 officers and men. On arriving on the ground I inspected the Division, and found the men, generally speaking, very fairly dressed in the uniform of the Naval Brigade, and clean.

Twenty-four men were then put through the new Cutlass Drill, which they did fairly, but they were picked men, and the only men of the Division who had any knowledge of this exercise.

The Dartmouth and Halifax Divisions were then exercised at great guns separately.

3. Both of these Divisions have a rough knowledge of the Great Gun Exercise, but there is room for much improvement, especially in sponging and loading, and laying the guns on an object.

4. There were only a few men capable of taking the place of No. 1, especially in the Halifax Division, as the officers were obliged to take that number.

5. At the conclusion of the inspection, I addressed a few words to the Divisions, pointing out where they were deficient, and the necessity of constant practice and exercise.

6. There seems to be a very good spirit amongst officers and men, and I consider their efforts praiseworthy and worthy of encouragement.

7. I beg to enclose Major Pitt's statement respecting the First Division.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

W. C. CARPENTER, Captain.

Vice Admiral

Sir Rodney Mundy,

Commander in Chief.

Number of Officers and Men of the First Division Naval Brigade, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Dominion of Canada.

Commissioned Officers	11
Men.....	205
Total.....	216

Present at Inspection at Fort Hope, Dartmouth, August 4th, 1868:

Commissioned Officers.....	8
Men.....	114
Total.....	122

Number of men absent.....	94
	<hr/>
	216
Number of men qualified for Captains of guns.....	12
do having a fair knowledge of 1st Instruction..	72
do 2nd	63
do 3rd	58
	<hr/>
	205
	<hr/>

(Signed), D. H. PITTS,
Major Commanding Naval Brigade
of Nova Scotia.

HEAD QUARTERS NAVAL BRIGADE.

Halifax, 6th August, 1868.

APPENDIX A.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9.

Return of Government property in charge of Corps, Militia and Volunteers, on the 31st December, 1868.

No.	CORPS.	GOVERNMENT PROPERTY IN CHARGE.								
		Artillery guns.	Rifles.	Sets of accoutrements.	Targets.	Cutlasses.	Cutlass Belts.	Clothing.		Great Coats.
								Suits Artillery.	Naval Brigade.	
1	1st Granville Brigade of Artillery..	1	280	280	3			80		
2	1st Regt., Annapolis Co	2						100		
3	2nd do		180	180	4					
4	3rd do		200	200	2					
5	4th do		200	200	5					
6	1st Regt., Antigonish		20	20	3					
7	2nd do				3					
8	3rd do		20	20						
9	4th do		40	40						
10	1st Regt., Cape Breton		60	60	1					
11	2nd do		40	40						
12	3rd do		60	60	2					
13	4th do	10	200	200	2					
14	5th do									
15	6th do		20	20	2					
16	7th do		40	40						
17	8th do		40	40	2					
18	9th do		40	40	2					
19	1st Regt., Colchester Co.....		260	260	6					
20	2nd do		40	40	2					
21	3rd do		140	140	4					
22	4th do		60	60	4					
23	5th do		60	100	5					
24	6th do		260	260	3					
25	7th do		60	40	3					
26	8th do		40	40	5					
27	1st Regt., Cumberland		140	140	3					
28	2nd do				3					
29	3rd do				3					
30	4th do				3					
31	5th do		40	40	3					
32	6th do		100	100	3					
33	7th do		60	60	3					
34	8th do				3					
35	9th do				3					
36	1st Digby Brigade of Artillery	6	386	400	6			160		
37	1st Regt., Digby Co.....		60	60						
38	2nd do		420	420	3					
39	3rd do		40	40						
40	4th do		40	40						
41	5th do				2					
42	1st Regt., Guysborough				2					
43	4th do				3					
44	1st Brigade, Halifax Artillery		59					100		
45	2nd do		120					100		
46	3rd do	1	1		2					110
47	4th do		60	40				83		
48	1st Regt., Halifax.....		100							
49	2nd do		80							
50	3rd do		20							
51	4th do		20							
	Carried over	20								

APPENDIX A.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9.

Return of Government property in charge of Corps, Militia and Volunteers, on the 31st December, 1868.

No.	CORPS.	GOVERNMENT PROPERTY IN CHARGE.								
		Artillery guns.	Rifles.	Sets of accoutrements.	Targets.	Cutlasses.	Cutlass Belts.	Clothing.		Great Coats.
								Suits Artillery.	Naval Brigade.	
	<i>Brought over</i>									
52	7th Regt., Halifax.....		20							
53	8th do		31							
54	9th do		200	200	5					
55	10th do									
56	11th do		40	20	3					
57	12th do		60	60	3					
58	13th do		20							
59	14th do		420	420	5					
60	15th do		20	20						
61	16th do		220	220						
62	1st Regt., Hants Co		80		5					
63	2nd do		20	20	3					
64	3rd do		60		3					
65	4th do		160	100	3					
66	5th do		200	140	5					
67	6th do		40	40	3					
68	7th do		100	100	3					
69	8th do				3					
70	9th do				3					
71	1st Regt., Inverness.....		40	40	2					
72	2nd do		60	60	2					
73	3rd do		60	60	2					
74	4th do		40	40	4					
75	5th do		60	60	5					
76	6th do		40	40	2					
77	8th do		60	60						
78	1st Regt., Kings Co.....		220	220	3					
79	2nd do				3					
80	3rd do		280	280	4					
81	4th do				3					
82	5th do		20	20	4					
83	6th do		60	60	3					
84	7th do		200	200						
85	8th do		80	80	3					
86	1st Regt., Lunenburg Co	2	60		3			100		
87	2nd do		160	160						
88	3rd do				2					
89	4th do				2					
90	5th do		80	80						
91	6th do	2	320	320	2					
92	7th do				3					
93	1st Brigade, Pictou Artillery	10	200	200	5			127		
94	2nd Regt., Pictou Co		100	100	2					
95	3rd do				2					
96	4th do		40	40	3					
97	5th do		120	100	4					
98	6th do		40	40						
99	7th do				3					
100	8th do									
101	9th do		120	120	2					
	<i>Carried over</i>	84	8207	7440	229			850		110

APPENDIX A.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9.

Return of Government property in charge of Corps, Militia and Volunteers, on the 31st December, 1868.—*Concluded.*

No.	CORPS.	GOVERNMENT PROPERTY IN CHARGE.								
		Artillery guns.	Rifles.	Sets of accoutrements.	Targets.	Cutlasses.	Cutlass Belts.	Clothing.		Great Coats.
								Suits Artillery.	Naval Brigade.	
	<i>Brought over</i>	34	8207	7440	229			850	850	110
102	10th Regt., Pictou Co.....		40	40						
103	1st Regt., Queen's Co.....				2					
104	2nd do.....				2					
105	3rd do.....		40	40	2					
106	1st Regt., Richmond Co.....		60	60						
107	2nd do.....		40	40						
108	3rd do.....		40	40						
109	1st Regt., Shelburne Co.....		320	320	3					
110	2nd do.....				3					
111	3rd do.....		160	160						
112	4th do.....			80						
113	1st Regt., Victoria.....		120	120	2					
114	2nd do.....		40	40						
115	3rd do.....		8	40	2					
116	Yarmouth Artillery.....	2	1							
117	1st Regt., Yarmouth.....		320	320	4					
118	2nd do.....	2	300	300						
119	3rd do.....		120	120	3					
120	5th do.....		80	80	3					
121	6th do.....		20	20						
122	1st Battery, Halifax Vol. Artillery.....	6	100	100						125
123	Halifax, Vol. Battalion.....		640		10					525
124	Shelburne Vol. Company.....		80	80						
125	Somerset Vol. Company.....		100	100	2					
126	King's College, Windsor.....				2					
127	1st Naval Brigade.....	8	100	100		50	121		350	
128	Halifax Drill Room.....	18								
129	Halifax Armory and Store.....		2092	5348	11	50			150	2929
130	Lost or destroyed.....		105	112						
	Total.....	70	13213	15100	280	100	121	850	500	3689

MEM.—No. of Rifles in charge, 1st January, 1868..... 17,160

Received from Imperial Stores (Sniders)..... 53

Total..... 17,213

In possession of Militia and Volunteer Corps, as per Return..... 11,016

Returned into Imperial Stores since 1st January, 1868..... 4,000

In Provincial Armory undergoing repairs, &c..... 2,092

Destroyed by fire at Yarmouth..... 99

Charged to Corps in Contingent Account..... 6

Total..... 17,213

ROBERT BRECHIN, CAPTAIN,
D. A. Q. M. General Militia, N.S.

APPENDIX B.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9.

NUMERICAL RETURN of Volunteers Drilled and Paid under Order dated 2nd July, 1868.

CORPS.	Date of concluding Training.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	1st Lieutenants.	2nd Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Rank and File.	Total all Ranks.	REMARKS.
2nd Regiment, Annapolis Co.....	15th Sept., 1868.....	1	1	3	3	3	4	181	196	
do do.....	5th Nov., 1868.....		1	3	3	3	9	182	202	
4th do.....	15th do.....	1	2	4	4	4	2	246	263	
2nd Regiment, Cape Breton Co.....	27th do.....		1	2	4	4	2	62	68	
1st Regiment, Colchester Co.....	14th do.....	1		6	5	2	4	169	187	
3rd do.....	14th do.....	1	1	3	6	1	9	177	198	
do do.....	14th do.....			2	4	1		98	105	
do do.....	3rd do.....		1	2	2	2	3	98	108	
1st Regiment, Cumberland Co.....	17th do.....	1		3	3			104	118	
do do.....	4th do.....			3	4			118	129	
do do.....	3rd do.....	1		2	2	2		101	112	
do do.....	6th do.....	1		3	3			86	102	
do do.....	5th do.....		1	2	2			65	72	
1st Brigade of Artillery, Digby Co.....	7th do.....			1	1	1	4	122	139	
3rd Brigade of Artillery, Halifax Co.....	22nd Sept., 1868.....			2	5	2	10	76	83	
10th Regiment, Halifax Co.....	29th do.....			1	2			73	80	
14th do.....	5th do.....			2	4		3	55	70	
1st Battalion Halifax Volunteer Artillery.....	4th Nov., 1863.....			2	1	3	5	288	339	
Halifax Volunteer Battalion.....	16th do.....		2	7	11	5	26	139	148	
1st Division 1st Naval Brigade, Halifax.....	31st Dec., 1868.....			4	3	2		47	54	
5th Regiment, Hants County.....	2nd Nov., 1868.....			1	1	1	4	105	114	
3rd Regiment, Inverness Co.....	3rd Dec., 1868.....	1		1	1	2	2	165	174	
do do.....	31st Oct., 1868.....		1	3	5			85	92	
5th do.....	3rd Dec., 1868.....			1	2	1	2	155	173	
do do.....	4th Nov., 1868.....	1		4	4	1	8	92	95	
2nd Regiment, Kings Co.....	17th Dec., 1868.....	1		1	2	2		86	91	
3rd do.....	15th Sept., 1868.....			1	2	2		136	149	
4th do.....	14th Nov., 1868.....		1	3	3	1	5			

APPENDIX B.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9.

NUMERICAL RETURN of Volunteers Drilled and Paid under Order dated 2nd July, 1868.

CORPS.	Date of concluding Training.		Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	1st Lieutenants.	2nd Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Rank and File.	Total all Ranks.	REMARKS.
5th do	4th do	.....	1	.....	6	3	.....	.....	181	191	
6th do	15th do	.....	1	1	3	3	2	3	146	159	
7th do	3rd do	.....	1	1	3	3	.....	6	164	177	
1st Regiment, Lunenburg Co.	24th Sept., 1868	.....	1	1	9	5	3	7	318	344	
3rd do	23rd do	.....	1	.....	4	2	.....	2	115	124	
4th do	25th do	.....	1	1	1	3	.....	1	65	70	
6th do	22nd do	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	3	65	72	
4th Regiment, Pictou Co.	3rd Oct., 1868	.....	.....	3	3	3	1	3	142	155	
8th do	13rd Nov., 1868	.....	.....	1	2	2	2	1	101	109	
1st Regiment, Victoria County	22nd Oct., 1868	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	4	86	97	
	.....	.....	14	20	107	115	47	160	4,696	5,159	

No. 13.

REPORT BY MAJOR SMYTH.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT,

Montreal, 31st March, 1869.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions of the 11th inst., I have the honor to forward enclosed a report for the year 1868, respecting the Schools of Military Instruction established in the Dominion of Canada, and in operation during that period

During the past year no new schools have been established, in connection with the Active Militia, and the number of the schools open for the instruction of cadets up to the 31st of December 1868, remained the same, as reported on for the previous year namely, four; two in the Province of Ontario, and two in the Province of Quebec; established in the cities of Toronto, Kingston, Montreal and Quebec respectively.

The average number of cadets attending the four schools of military instruction throughout the year has been about 220. The attendance at the Quebec school being about 15 per cent in excess of that at any of the others, and the average attendance at the Kingston school being about 50 per cent below that of the schools in operation at Toronto and Montreal. A fresh impulse however seems to have been given to the residents of the 7th and 8th Brigade Divisions of the Province of Ontario, and the attendance at the Kingston school, is now equal to that at the others.

The number of certificates taken at the Schools of Military Instruction, above referred to, during the year ending the 31st December, 1868, is as follows :—

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.				PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.			
School.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	School.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
Toronto.	23.	258.	281.	Montreal.	16.	179.	195.
Kingston.	28.	84.	112.	Quebec.	32.	214.	246.
Total....	51.	342.	393.	Total.	48.	393.	441.

Total number of certificates taken during the year 1868.

First class.	Second class.	Total.
99.	735.	834.

The total number of cadets who have obtained certificates to the 31st December, 1868, since the first establishment of the Schools of Military Instruction in 1864, is as follows :—

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.	1ST. CLASS.	2ND. CLASS.	TOTAL.
Number of cadets on 31st December, 1867.	368.	1467.	1835.
Of these 18 obtained 1st class certificates during 1868.....			
Distribution of cadets of 1867, on the 31st December, 1868.....	386.	1449.	1835.
Cadets of the year 1868.....	35.	312.	347.
Total.....	421.	1761.	2182.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.	1ST. CLASS.	2ND. CLASS.	TOTAL.
Number of cadets on 31st December 1867. Of these 20 obtained 1st class certificates during 1868.....	619.	1150.	1769.
Distribution of cadets of 1867, on the 31st December, 1868.....	639.	1130.	1769.
Cadets of the year 1868.....	26.	362.	388.
Total.....	665.	1492.	2157.

Total number of Military School Cadets in the Dominion of Canada on the 31st December, 1868.

First Class.	Second Class.	Total.
1086.	3253.	4339.

The total number of cadets attending the four Schools of Military Instruction on the 1st January, 1869, was 213.

The names of all cadets who obtained certificates during the year 1868, together with a Return of Regimental Divisions showing the number of cadets contributed by each, since the first establishment of the Schools, in 1864, to the 31st December, 1868, will be found in Appendix.

In addition to the above establishments for Military Instruction, the "Schools of Gunnery," opened at Toronto and Montreal respectively, as well as the "Cavalry Schools" in the former city, were in full operation during the course of the past year, and every effort has been made by the officers superintending these Schools, to impart as much information concerning the duties of the branches of the service to which they respectively belong, as cadets could possibly obtain, during the short period allowed to them for attendance at the same.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. ST. G. SMYTH, Major,

Superintendent, Schools of Military Instruction.

Lieut.-Colonel Powell,

Deputy Adjutant General, Ottawa.

TORONTO, May 17, 1869.

SIR,—As owing to the sale of the Troop horses of the Regiment under my command the Cavalry School cannot be carried on. I do not like to resign the appointment of Commandant without specially bringing to the notice of the Minister of Militia, the great zeal which I have found exists in all ranks. With very few exceptions, I have found that every officer, non-commissioned officer and private came there to learn, and did his best to render himself efficient, and it was quite surprising to me to find how much very many did learn in the short time they were under instruction, owing to their unremitting attention, although some could hardly sit on a horse when they entered the School.

A great many officers and non-commissioned officers are quite capable of drilling their

respective troops, particularly as a considerable number of men under them have passed through the Cavalry School.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant,

SOAME G. JENYNS, Colonel,

13th Hussars,

The Deputy Adjutant General Militia,

APPENDICES.

B E C .

BATTERY GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Flats, on 1st March, 1868.

&c., &c., according to Regulation.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
5 Rounds at 100 yards..... do 200 yards.....	100 & 200	60	6	{ 22 31 21 22 22 27 }	40	$16\frac{4}{6}$ at 100 yards & $7\frac{2}{3}$ at 200 yds.	Carbines.
Ten Rounds at each range.....	200 & 300	110 110	11 11	20 12	40 40	$13\frac{6}{10}$ $3\frac{6}{10}$	Enfield.
Five Rounds.....	200	60	12	{ 9 16 44 44 58 59 56 54 46 45 49 49 44 }	20	6	do
Twenty Rounds each man.....	200 300 400 500	200	10	{ 46 45 49 49 44 }	80	$14\frac{3}{10}$ at 200 $10\frac{9}{10}$ at 300 $13\frac{9}{10}$ at 400 $11\frac{2}{6}$ at 500	Snider-Enfield.

Weather very bad—strong easterly wind and snowing.

E. LAMONTANGE, Lieut.-Col.,

Brigade Major.

TALION (STADACONA.)

the 1st April, 1868.

&c., &c., according to Regulation.

The highest score of ten men of each Regiment.....	200 300 400 & 500	20	20	{ 38 50 65 62 60 60 61 61 31 57 }	80	54½	Snider used by both Regts.

MEETING OF THE 8TH BATTALION

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
A Cup offered in competition to No. 4 Company, 8th Battalion.....	\$ 20 00	J. Fullerton.....	Private, 8th Battalion.....
Friendly Match between the 30th Regiment and 8th Battalion.....	.....	Dr. Parke	8th Battalion.....
		Quartermaster Morgan.....	do
		Lieutenant Barratt.....	1st Company, 8th Batt.....
		Ensign O'Neill.....	3rd do do
		do Scott	1st do do
		Sergeant Frew.....	1st do do
		do McMullin	5th do do
		Corporal Norris.....	1st do do
Private Holloway.....	1st do do		
do Parnell.....	1st do do		

No. 3.

MEETING OF NO. 1 COMPANY,
Held at Bell's Corners, on the
Size of Targets, Bull's Eyes, Centres,

pair Calf Boots.....1st prize	5 00	Private G. D. Booth.....	No. 1 Comp'y, 43rd Batt....
Cash.....2nd do	4 00	Sergeant J. Corbett.....	do
Do.....3rd do	3 00	Sergt.-Major Stewart.....	do
Do.....4th do	2 00	Sergeant E. F. Doudiet.....	do
Do.....5th do	1 50	Lieut. H. McDougall.....	do
Do.....6th do	1 00	Captain Corbett.....	do
Do.....7th do	0 75	Color-Sergt. Shore.....	do
Do.....8th do	0 50	Private R. Stewart.....	do
	\$17 75		

W. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Brigade Major.

No. 4.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE
Held at Almonte, on
Size of Targets, Bull's Centres,

Cash.....1st prize	8 00	Private D. McNaughton.....	No. 1 Comp'y, 42nd Batt....
Do.....2nd do	6 00	Corporal J. Bond.....	do
Do.....3rd do	5 00	Sergeant Lockhart.....	do
Do.....4th do	4 50	Private G. Bond.....	do
Do.....5th do	4 00	do Alex. Houston.....	do
Do.....6th do	3 25	Bugler Crusas.....	do
Do.....7th do	2 75	Private Wm. Clark.....	do
Do.....8th do	2 50	do D. McGregor.....	do
Do.....9th do	1 75	do Jas. Lang.....	do
Do.....10th do	1 50	do Thos. Reynolds.....	do
Do.....11th do	1 25	do Thos. Houston.....	do
Do.....12th do	1 00	do Robt. Wilson.....	do
Do.....13th do	0 50	do Francis Boulton.....	do
	\$42 00		

(STADACONA.)—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per Mar.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
The highest score.....	Yds. 200 & 300	10	18	Marks. 22	40	8½	Snider.
The highest score.....	200 300 400 & 500	20	10 on each side.	52 56 61 54 52 61 62 51 51 52	80	56.40	{ Snider used by both Regts.

E. LAMONTANGE, Lieut.-Col.,
Brigade Major.

43RD BATTALION, V. I.

23rd day of May, 1868.

&c., &c., according to Regulation.

Open to members of No. 1 Company, 43rd Battalion.....	200 & 400	6	36	22 21 20 17 17 16 16 15	24	11.53	Snider-Enfield.
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(Signed),

WM. CORBETT, Jr., Capt.,
Commanding No. 1 Co., 43rd Batt.

ALMONTE RIFLE ASSOCIATION,

the 25th May, 1868.

&c., &c., according to Regulation.

{ Open for the*competition of any efficient member of No. 1 Company, 42nd Battalion. Three shots each at 200 and 300 yards, and four shots at 400 yards. Hythe position..... }	200 300 & 400	10 rds. each. Total 410	41	27 24 22 22 21 20 18 17 15 15 15 14 14	40	11.79	Snider-Enfield.
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W. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Brigade Major.

No. 5.

SECOND ANNUAL RIFLE MATCH

Held at York, Haldimand County, on the

Size of Targets, Bull's Eyes, Centres,

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<i>1st Match.</i>			
Cutting Box, presented by Messrs. Sawyer & Co..... 1st prize	16 00	Private G. Smith.....	No. 6 Company.....
Pistol, presented by Col. McGivern..... 2nd do	12 00	do J. Potts.....	No. 3 do
Cash..... 3rd do	10 00	Sergeant Etsell.....	No. 6 do
Do..... 4th do	9 00	Private D. Aiken.....	No. 5 do
Do..... 5th do	8 00	do T. Ryan.....	No. 5 do
Do..... 6th do	7 00	Lieut.-Col. Davis.....	.....
Do..... 7th do	6 00	Captain Anderson.....	No. 1 Company.....
<i>Daily Times, presented by Messrs. C. E. Stewart & Co</i>			
..... 8th do	5 00	Private J. Ryan.....	No. 4 do
Cash..... 9th do	4 00	Captain Mussen.....	No. 8 do
Do..... 10th do	3 00	Sergeant Fearman.....	No. 1 do
Do..... 11th do	2 00	Private Williamson.....	No. 8 do
Do..... 12th do	1 50	Sergeant Gill.....	No. 1 do
Do..... 13th do	1 00	Private T. Armstrong.....	No. 4 do
	\$84 50		
<i>2nd Match.</i>			
Cash..... 1st prize	12 00	Private Dr. Aiken.....	No. 5 Company.....
Do..... 2nd do	10 00	do Lattimer.....	No. 3 do
Do..... 3rd do	9 00	do Allison.....	No. 4 do
Do..... 4th do	8 00	do Saunders.....	No. 6 do
Do..... 5th do	7 00	do Simmons.....	No. 5 do
<i>Daily Spectator, presented by Messrs. T. & R. White, Hamilton</i>			
..... 6th do	6 00	do Williamson.....	No. 8 do
Do..... 7th do	5 00	do S. Nelles.....	No. 1 do
Do..... 8th do	4 00	do Atkinson.....	No. 6 do
Cash..... 9th do	3 00	do Ferguson.....	No. 5 do
Do..... 10th do	2 00	do Kitt.....	No. 4 do
Do..... 11th do	1 00	Corporal Seright.....	No. 3 do
Do..... 12th do	1 00	Private McFarlin.....	No. 5 do
	\$72 00		
<i>3rd Match.</i>			
Cash..... 1st prize	12 10	Private J. Potts.....	No. 3 Company.....
Do..... 2nd do	10 00	do Dr. Aiken.....	No. 5 do
Do..... 3rd do	9 00	do Dr. Dallabough.....	No. 3 do
Do..... 4th do	8 00	do J. Young.....	No. 1 do
Do..... 5th do	7 00	Sergeant G. Marr.....	No. 3 do
Do..... 6th do	6 00	Corporal Anderson.....	No. 1 do
Do..... 7th do	5 00	Sergeant Etsell.....	No. 6 do
Do..... 8th do	4 00	Private Bould.....	Grand Trunk Batt.....
Do..... 9th do	3 00	do J. Ryan.....	No. 4 Company.....
Do..... 10th do	2 00	do L. Alward.....	No. 5 do
Do..... 11th do	2 00	Captain Ryan.....	No. 5 do
Do..... 12th do	2 00	Private Ryan.....	No. 5 do
	\$70 00		

OF THE 37TH BATTALION,

9th, 10th, 11th and 12th of June, 1868.

&c., &c., according to Regulation.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
{ Open to all members of the Battalion. Hythe position. Entrance fee 25 cents. 13 prizes, amounting to \$84.50..... }	200 & 300	5 rds. each range.	85	{ 37 34 33 32 32 32 30 30 29 28 28 28 28 }	.....	.....	{ Snider-Enfield & Gov't. ammunition.
{ Open to Privates of the Battalion only. Hythe position. Entrance fee 25 cents. 12 prizes, amounting to \$72..... }	200 & 300	5 rds. each range.	57	{ 35 32 30 29 29 28 28 28 27 27 27 }	.....	.....	{ Snider-Enfield & Gov't. ammunition.
{ Open to all Volunteers of the District, Officers and Men of the Sedentary Militia, Soldiers of the Line, and Members of Rifle Associations in the County. Hythe position. Entrance 25 cts. 12 prizes, amounting to \$70..... }	200 & 300	5 rds. each range.	61	{ 37 35 33 32 31 31 31 30 30 30 30 29 }	.....	.....	{ Governm't Rifles & ammunition.

SECOND ANNUAL RIFLE MATCH OF

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<i>4th Match.</i>			
A Rifle, presented by Major Scoble.....1st prize	50 00	Lieutenant Murray.....	No. 5 Company.....
Silver Cap.....2nd do	25 00	Captain Ryan.....	No. 5 do
<i>Daily Globe</i> , presented by Mr. G. Brown, Toronto.....3rd do	6 00	Lieutenant Mulvey.....	No. 4 do
	\$81 00		
<i>5th Match.</i>			
*Cash prizes.....	50 00		
<i>6th Match.</i>			
Non-Commissioned Officers Match of the Battalion.			
Cash.....1st prize	10 00	Sergeant Fearman.....	No. 1 Company.....
Do.....2nd do	8 00	do Gill.....	do
Do.....3rd do	6 00	Sergeant-Major Tuck.....	do
<i>Daily Leader</i> , presented by Mr. Beaty, M.P., Toronto.....4th do	6 00	Corporal Hannah.....	do
Cash.....5th do	4 00	Sergeant Gibson.....	No. 4 Company.....
Do.....6th do	2 00	do Marr	No. 3 do
	\$36 00		
<i>7th Match.</i>			
Cash.....1st prize	8 00	Private Dr. Dillabough.....	No. 3 Company.....
Do.....2nd do	7 00	Sergeant M. Tuck.....	No. 1 do
Do.....3rd do	6 00	do Etsell.....	No. 6 do
Do.....4th do	5 00	do Hannah.....	No. 5 do
Do.....5th do	4 00	Private J. Potts.....	No. 3 do
Do.....6th do	3 00	Sergeant Kitts.....	No. 4 do
Do.....7th do	2 00	Captain Stewart.....	No. 4 do
Do.....8th do	1 00	Private J. Ryan.....	No. 4 do
	\$36 00		
<i>8th Match.</i>			
Cash.....1st prize	10 00	Private McLoy.....	No. 4 Company.....
Do.....2nd do	8 00	do Simmons.....	No. 5 do
Do.....3rd do	6 00	Captain Davis.....	No. 1 do
Do.....4th do	4 00	Private Dr. Aiken.....	No. 5 do
Do.....5th do	2 00	do Allison.....	No. 4 do
	\$30 00		

*This Match ended as follows:—At the last round but one, when Private J. Young, of No. 1 Company, position, he (Young) sitting on the side of his foot instead of his heel. Captain Davis thought the objection same position all through till then, without any objection), that he would not allow his men to fire any more Company, 165 points; No. 5 Company, 163 points; No. 3 Company, 146 points; No. 1 Company, 155 points, panes, the Council sustained him, and the money which was granted by the County Council remains over

THE 37TH BATTALION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
{ Open to Officers only. Entrance \$1. 3 prizes, amounting to \$81. Cup to be won twice before becoming the personal property. Each winner's name to be engraved on the Cup..... }	400	5	20	{ 15 15 15 }	.....	.....	Government Rifle.
{ One Officer and nine Men from each Company of the Battalion. Entrance \$1 per Company. 3 prizes, amounting to \$50..... }	300 & 500	5 rds. each range.	8 Companies	{ ..... ..... ..... }	.....	.....	Government Rifle.
{ Entrance 25 cents. Six prizes, amounting to \$36..... }	400	5	21	{ 16 15 14 14 14 12 }	.....	.....	Government Rifle.
{ Open to all members of the Battalion, and to all Volunteers of the District, whether enrolled or discharged, to Men and Officers of Her Majesty's service, to Men and Officers of Militia in the County, and to Members of Drill or Rifle Associations in the County. Entrance 25 cents. 8 prizes, amounting to \$36..... }	400 & 600	5 rds. each range.	50	{ 29 29 29 28 27 26 26 25 }	.....	.....	Enfield Rifles, breech or muzzle loaders.
{ All Comers, with any Rifles of Government issue. Hythe position. Entrance 25 cents. Five prizes, amounting to \$30..... }	400 & 600	5 rds. each range.	44	{ 27 26 26 26 24 }	.....	.....	Any Rifle, Gov't issue, breech or muzzle loader.

was about to fire, Captain Stewart, of No. 4, objected to the position taken by Young as not being Hythe so frivolous at the last round but one of the Match (Young and Captain Davis and others having fired in the unless Young's shot was allowed; said shot would not be allowed, and the Match ended as follows:—No. 4 and 21 shots to fire. Captain Davis having protested against the prizes being paid to Nos. 4, 5 and 3 Comers for next year.

SECOND ANNUAL RIFLE MATCH OF

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<i>9th, Consolation Match.</i>			
Silver Watch and \$4, presented by Lieut. Col. Davis.....1st prize		Private Kitt.....	No. 4 Company.....
Tweed Coat, presented by Munroe & Henderson, of Hamilton.....2nd do	7 50	do J. G. Hamilton.....	do
1 pair Sewed Boots, presented by A. Williamson, of York...3rd do	6 00	do E. Buckley	No. 6 Company.....
Centre Table, presented by John Builder, Caledonia....4th do	3 50	Ensign Chrystal	No. 3 do
Pair of Pants, presented by D. Broderick, Caledonia.....5th do		Private Maver.....	do
Powder Flask and Can of Powder, presented by Messrs. Bain & McKinstry, Hamilton.....6th do		Corporal Atkinson	No. 6 do
Album and Concertina, presented by J. A. Nelles, York...7th do	3 00	Ensign Glenn.....	No. 4 do
Shakespeare's Works, presented by G. Barnes, Hamilton...8th do		Private Park.....	No. 5 do
Bridle and Martingale, presented by H. Finlay, York...9th do	3 00	do Limery.....	do
Album, presented by Mr. Eastwood, Hamilton.....10th do	2 50	do G. Wickett	No. 1 do
Hat, presented by Mr. Glasco, Hamilton.....11th do	2 50	do Gilkison	13th Battalion.....
St. Catherines Post and \$1, presented by Mr. Munroe, St. Catherines.....12th do		do Williamson	No. 8 Company.....
Grand River Sackem and \$1, presented by Mr. Messenger, Caledonia.....13th do		Sergeant Kerr.....	No. 1 do
Haldimand Advocate and \$1, presented by Mr. Campbell, Cayuga		do McDougle.....	39th Battalion.....
Cayuga Sentinel and \$1, presented by George Messenger, Cayuga.....15th do		do Thorbourn.....	No. 3 Company.....

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

Held at Toronto on

Size of Targets, Bull's Eyes, Centres,

<i>1st Match.</i>			
Silver Cup	40 00	No. 7 Company.....	Queen's Own Rifles.....

THE 37TH BATTALION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
{ To be shot for by all competitors who have not obtained prizes in the match. Entrance 25 cents. 15 prizes. }	300	5	44	16	Snider Rifle and ammunition.
				15			
				15			
				15			
				15			
				15			
				14			
				14			
				14			
				13			
				12			
				12			
12							
12							
12							

ROBERT DAVIS, Lieut.-Col.,
Haldimand Rifle.

QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES.

the 15th June, 1868.

&c., &c., according to Regulation.

{ To be competed for by members of any Company }	200	15 rds. per man.	100	{ 393 }	60	Snider Enfield.
	300 & 40¢						

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE QUEEN'S

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.		
<i>2nd Match.</i>			
Silver Tea Caddy and Biscuit			
Box 1st prize	20 00	Lieut. Gibson.....	Queen's Own Rifles.....
Revolver 2nd do	15 00	Ensign Delamere.....	do
Parian Figure and Shade... 3rd do	8 00	Major Croft.....	do
Pair Spurs and Riding Whip 4th do	7 00	Lieut. Miller.....	do
Books..... 5th do	4 00	Ensign Shaw	do
<i>3rd Match.</i>			
Books..... 1st prize	20 00	Sergeant Meredith.....	Queen's Own Rifles.....
Revolver 2nd do	15 00	do Bailey.....	do
Coat..... 3rd do	10 00	do McCleary	do
Barrel of Ale..... 4th do	9 00	do Goodwillie	do
Silk Hat..... 5th do	4 00	do Warrington	do
Telescope..... 6th do	3 00	do Anderson	do
<i>4th Match.</i>			
Silver Cup..... 1st prize	20 00	Corporal Durie.....	Queen's Own Rifles.....
Silver Vase..... 2nd do	15 00	do Cooper	do
Silver Tankard..... 3rd do	10 00	do Mason.....	do
Barrel of Ale..... 4th do	9 00	do Irwin	do
Gold Pin..... 5th do	6 00	do Tarleton.....	do
Box of Coffee..... 6th do	5 00	do Watson.....	do
Satchel..... 7th do	4 00	do McGregor	do
Dry Goods..... 8th do	3 00	do Gardiner.....	do
<i>5th Match.</i>			
Silver Cup..... 1st prize	20 00	Private Bell.....	Queen's Own Rifles.
do 2nd do	15 00	do Campbell.....	do
do 3rd do	12 00	do Morrison	do
Tweed Coat..... 4th do	11 00	do Burt	do
Barrel of Ale..... 5th do	9 00	do White	do
do 6th do	9 00	do Muir	do
Silver Tankard..... 7th do	8 00	do Davidson.....	do
Album..... 8th do	8 00	do Kingsbury	do
Cheese..... 9th do	6 00	do Harrison	do
Parian Bust... .. 10th do	6 00	do Montgomery	do
Half Cord Wood and a Ham... 11th do	6 00	do Graham	do
Pair Photographs..... 12th do	5 00	do Oliver	do
Album..... 13th do	5 00	do Marshall.....	do
Pair of Shoes..... 14th do	4 00	do Fox	do
<i>6th Match.</i>			
Silver Vase..... 1st prize	25 00	Private White.....	Queen's Own Rifles.....
Silver Tankard..... 2nd do	20 00	Sergeant McCleary.....	do
Dry Goods..... 3rd do	15 00	do Warrington	do
Cord Wood and Case of			
Lobsters..... 4th do	11 00	Private Kingsberry.....	do
Toilet Case and Bag of Flour. 5th do	10 00	do Davidson	do
Ice Pitcher..... 6th do	10 00	do Harrison.....	do

OWN RIFLES.—*Continued.*

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
For officers only.....	{ 200 300 & 400	15 rds. per man.	21	{ 46 43 43 42 42 }	60	.....	Snider Enfield.
For Sergeants only.....	{ 200 300 & 400	15 rds. per man.	21	{ 51 49 44 43 43 39 }	60	.....	Snider Enfield.
For Corporals only.....	{ 200 300 & 400	15 rds. per man.	26	{ 52 45 45 44 42 42 41 40 }	60	.....	Snider Enfield.
For Privates only.....	{ 200 300 & 400	15 rds. per man.	82	{ 51 49 48 45 45 44 43 43 43 42 42 42 42 41 }	60	.....	Snider Enfield.
{ For members of the Battalion who have never won a prize at Com- pany, Battalion, or other Rifle Match..... }	{ 200 300 & 400	15 rds. per man.	60	{ 45 44 43 43 43 43 }	60	.....	Snider Enfield.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.		
<i>6th Match—CONTINUED.</i>			
Barrel of Ale..... 7th prize	9 00	Lieut. Miller.....	Queen's Own Rifles.....
do 8th do	9 00	Private Graham.....	do
Silver Goblet 9th do	8 00	do Oliver.....	do
Parlor Croquet.....19th do	7 50	do Marshall.....	do
Tobacco .....11th do	6 00	do Heakes.....	do
Cord of Wood... ..12th do	6 00	do Nicholson.....	do
Meerschaum Pipe..... 13th do	6 00	do Teshey.....	do
Case of Claret.....14th do	5 00	Sergeant Anderson.....	do
Box Raisins and Box Biscuits15th do	5 00	Major Brown.....	do
Dressing Case.....16th do	5 00	Private Villars.....	do
12 Cabinet Photographs.....17th do	5 00	Corporal Hamilton.....	do
Roc ing Chair.....18th do	4 00	Private Kenny.....	do
Box Cigars..... ..19th do	3 00	do Brisbaul.....	do
do .....20th do	3 00	do Jack.....	do
Album.....21st do	2 00	Corporal Malcolm.....	do
Silver Pin.....22nd do	1 50	Private Lovell.....	do
<i>7th Match.</i>			
Ton of Coal and two Boxes of Cigars..	12 00	Corporal Durie.....	Queen's Own Rifles.....
<i>8th Match.</i>			
Cup	40 00	No. 7 Company	Queen's Own Rifles.....
<i>9th Match.</i>			
Snider and Sword Bayonet.....	40 00	Private Campbell.....	Queen's Own Rifles
	\$619 00		

Toronto, June 29th, 1868.

No. 7.

RIFLE MATCH OF THE WILLIAMSTOWN

Held at Williamstown

Cash.....1st prize	10 00	Sergeant Duncan M. Crimmon..	}
do .....2nd do	5 00	Private John McRae.....	
do .....3rd do	3 00	do Andrew Cattanach....	
	\$18 00		

QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
{ For members of the Battalion who have never won a prize at Company, Battalion, or other Rifle Match	200 300 & 400	.....	87	{ 42 42 42 40 40 40 39 39 38 38 38 38 37 37 37 }	60	.....	Snider Enfield.
{ Highest score at 200, 300, and 400 yards .....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	Snider Enfield.
10 men per Company .....	.....	.....	.....	446	800	.....	Snider Enfield.
Highest score during the match .....	.....	.....	.....	66	80	.....	Snider Enfield.

CHARLES T. GILLMOR, Lieut.-Col.,
Queen's Own.

COMPANY VOLUNTEER MILITIA.
on the 9th July, 1868.

.....	{ 200 400 & 500 }	15	16	{ 41 37 36 }	60	Snider Enfield.
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GEORGE H. MCGILLIVRAY, Captain,
No. 5 Company, 59th Battalion.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF
Held at Montreal, on the
Size of Targets, Bull's Eyes, Centres,

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.		
ANNUAL RIFLE MATCH OF THE GRAND TRUNK BRIGADE.			
<i>1st Match.</i>			
Prizes presented by Field Officers.			
Cash.....1st prize	20 00	Sergeant Kruit.....	4th Battalion.....
do .....2nd do	15 00	Private McErvin.....	3rd do
do .....3rd do	10 00	Sergeant F. L. Williams.....	1st do
do .....4th do	5 00	do J. Telfer.....	1st do
<i>2nd Match.</i>			
Prizes presented by Lieut.-Colonel Brydges.			
Breech Loading Rifle.....1st prize	39 00	Private Slack.....	2nd Battalion.....
Cash.....2nd do	15 00	do Harmer.....	3rd do
do .....3rd do	10 00	Gunner Houston.....	1st do
<i>3rd Match.</i>			
Cash.....1st prize	15 00	Sergeant-Major Smyth.....	5th Battalion.....
do .....2nd do	10 00	do McLoughlin.....	2nd do
do .....3rd do	5 00	do Anderson.....	4th do
<i>4th Match.</i>			
Breech Loading Rifle.....1st prize	29 00	Adjutant Thomas Atkinson.....	2nd Battalion.....
Field Glass.....2nd do	16 00	Capt. C. Clark.....	do
Revolver.....3rd do	15 00	Major Tandy.....	do
<i>5th Match.</i>			
Cash.....1st prize	15 00	No. 1 Company.....	5th Battalion.....
do .....2nd do	10 00	No. 2 Battery.....	4th do
do .....3rd do	5 00	No. 2 Company.....	2nd do
<i>6th Match.</i>			
Silver Cup, presented by Mrs. Brydges.....	150 00	Gunner Bedford.....	4th Battalion.....

THE GRAND TRUNK BRIGADE.

10th and 11th July, 1867.

&c., &c., according to Regulation.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
{ Open to one man per Company of the Brigade..... }	200	3	34	{ 11 10 10 10 }	12	9.00	Long and short Enfield Rifle. The 1st and 4th Battalions used the short; the 2nd, 3rd, and 5th Battalions the long Rifle. Short Enfield. Long do Short do do do
{ Open to five men per Company of the Brigade..... }	200	3	173	{ 11 11 10 }	12	4.72	Long Enfield. do Short do
{ Open to Sergeant-Majors and Staff Sergeants of the Brigade..... }	600	3	4	{ 6 }	12	.....	Long Enfield. do Short do
Open to officers of the Brigade.....	400	3	31	{ 12 11 8 }	12	5.32	Long Enfield
{ Volley firing—3 volleys. Open to five men per Company of the Brigade..... }	200	15	34 coy's. 170 men.	{ 41 40 40 }	60	{ 27.14 }	Long Enfield. Short do Long do
{ To be shot for by one man per Company of the Brigade. To be held by the Company winning each year, and to become the property of the Company winning it two years in succession.... }	200 400 & 600	3 at each range.	35	25	36	11.91	Short Enfield.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.		
<i>7th Match.</i>			
Cash.....1st prize	15 00	Private Miller.....	3rd Battalion.....
do .. ..2nd do	10 00	Gunner Robinson.....	1st do
do .. ..3rd do	5 00	Private Watson.....	5th do
<i>8th Match.</i>			
"Consolation Stakes."			
Cash.....1st prize	20 00	Color-Sergeant Livingstone.....	5th Battalion.....
do .. ..2nd do	15 00	Lieut. Phipps.....	3rd do
do .. ..3rd do	12 00	Ensign Harder.....	2nd do
do .. ..4th do	10 00	Lieut. Tandy.....	2nd do
do .. ..5th do	8 00	Private White.....	5th do
do .. ..6th do	5 00	Gunner Muir.....	1st do
Grand Total.....	\$484 00		

NOTE.—This return was received at too late a period to include it with the other returns,

No. 9.

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
Held at Durham, on the 14th,
Size of Targets, Bull's Eyes, Centres,

<i>1st Match—Trial.</i>			
Cash.....1st prize	15 00	Corporal Arnold.....	Royals, Montreal.....
do .. ..2nd do	10 00	Private J. Brown.....	No. 4 Company, 51st Batt.
do .. ..3rd do	8 00	Corporal Straker.....	No. 5 do
do .. ..4th do	6 00	Captain Fletcher.....	No. 4 do 21st do
do .. ..5th do	4 00	Private J. Smith.....	No. 4 do 50th do
do .. ..6th do	3 00	Captain Sriver.....	No. 6 do 51st do
do .. ..7th do	2 00	Private Wingate.....	No. 6 do
do .. ..8th do	2 00	Sergeant Turnbull.....	G. T. R. Brigade.....
	\$50 00		
<i>2nd Match—Frontier Challenge.</i>			
Cash.....1st prize	25 00	Corporal Arnold.....	Royals, Montreal.....
do .. ..2nd do	20 00	Capt. Johnson.....	No. 4 Company, 51st Batt.
do .. ..3rd do	15 00	Sergeant Wright.....	No. 4 do 50th do
do .. ..4th do	10 00	Private Allan.....	No. 7 do 51st do
do .. ..5th do	8 00	Sergeant Proper.....	No. 6 do
do .. ..6th do	7 00	do Steel.....	No. 6 do 50th do
do .. ..7th do	6 00	do Johnston.....	No. 1 do
do .. ..8th do	4 00	Capt. Fletcher.....	No. 4 do 21st do
do .. ..9th do	3 00	Sergeant Doutre.....	No 1 do Beauharnois
do .. ..10th do	2 00	Private Mitchel.....	No. 3 do 51st Batt.....
	\$100 00		

GRAND TRUNK BRIGADE.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
{ Open to five men per Company and all officers of the Brigade. } One shot per man.....	200	1	206	.....	.....	.....	{ Long Enfield. Short do Long do
Open to all who won no prize.....	400	31	186	{ 12 11 11 11 11 11 }	12	.....	{ Long Enfield. do do do do do Short do

Appendix I.

W. B. GALLWAY, Lieut. Col.,
Secretary.

FRONTIER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
15th, and 16th July, 1868.
&c., &c., according to Regulation.

{ Open to all Volunteers. Three shots at each Range. Snider Rifles. Entrance 25 cents..... }	200 & 300	6	127	{ 22 21 21 20 19 18 18 18 }	24	11.20	Snider.
{ Open to all Volunteers. Snider Rifles. Three shots at each Range. Entrance—to members, 25 cents; to non-members, 50 cents..... }	200 400 & 600	9	120	{ 25 25 24 24 24 24 23 23 23 23 }	36	17.50	Snider.

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FRON

PRIZES.		WINNERS.		
Description.	Value.	Name.		Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.			
3rd Match—Company.				
Cash, presented by the Hon. John Rose, M. P.....1st prize	30 00	No. 4 Company, Durham.....		50th Battalion
A Revolver and case, presented by Julius Scriver, Esq., M. L. A.....2nd do	30 00	No. 2 do	Franklin.....	51st do
Cash.....3rd do	15 00	No. 6 do	Hemmingford	do do
do.....4th do	10 00	No. 4 do	do	do do
do.....5th do	8 00	No. 6 do	Rockburn.....	50th do
do.....6th do	6 00	No. 6 do	Athelstan.....	do do
	\$99 00			
4th Match—All Comers.				
Sweepstakes, with \$10 added.				
Cash.....1st prize	18 33	Capt. Esdaile.....		Royals, Montreal.....
do.....2nd do	13 75	Sergeant McNaughton.....		No. 4 Company, 51st Batt.
do.....3rd do	9 16	do	Proper.....	No. 6 do
do.....4th do	6 88	Private Metcalfe.....		No. 1 do
do.....5th do	6 88	Sergeant Wynne.....		Royals, Montreal.....
	\$55 00			
5th Match—Pistol.				
Sweepstakes, with \$5 added.				
Cash.....1st prize	.....	Corporal Vosbury.....		No. 2 Company, 51st Batt. }
do.....2nd do	.....	Sergeant Wright.....		No. 4 do 50th do }
do.....3rd do	.....	Private H. Wright.....		No. 4 do
do.....4th do	.....	Capt. Fletcher.....		No. 4 do 21st do }
do.....5th do	.....	Lieut. Bandry.....		No. 1 do Beauharnois }
	\$18 00			
6th Match—Association.				
1st and 2nd prizes two Cups, presented by the Field and Staff Officers of the 50th and 51st Battalions.....	50 00	Corporal Vosbury.....		No. 2 Company, 51st Batt. }
A Cup, presented by J. M. Browning, Esq.....3rd prize	20 00	Sergeant Stewart.....		No. 5 do
A Revolver, presented by Lieut. Col. Fletcher.....2nd do	15 00	Private Little.....		No. 4 do
Cash.....5th do	3 00	do	J. Smith.....	No. 4 do 50th do }
do.....6th do	2 00	Major Reid.....		do do
	\$90 00			

TIER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
{ Open to all Volunteer Companies— 10 men from each. Five rounds consecutively, double rank. En- trance—members, \$2 per Com- pany; non-members, \$4 per pany. Snider Rifles..... }	400	50 per Co'y, 5 per man.	10 Co.'s, 100 men.	{ 130 120 112 94 92 80 }	200	90.08 per Comp'y. 9.08 per man.	Snider.
{ Open to all comers and Rifles. } Three shots at each range. En- trance 50 cents..... }	300 500 & 600	9	90	{ 27 26 26 26 24 }	36	14.70	Kerr. Snider. do do Kerr.
{ Open to all comers. Revolvers— barrels not over 7 inches. Five shots at each range. Arm's length. Entrance, 50 cents..... }	30 and 40	10	18	{ 35 32 29 23 23 }	40	18.20	{ Smith & Wesson do do Merwin & Bray. Smith & Wesson }
{ Open to all members of the Asso- ciation. Three shots at each range. Snider Rifles. Entrance 50 cents..... }	500 and 600	6	70	{ 18 15 15 14 14 14 }	24	8.70	Snider.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FRON

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.		
7th Match—Association No. 2.			
A Revolver, presented by a friend..... 1st prize	20 00	Sergeant Steel.....	No. 6 Company, 50th Batt.
2nd, 3rd and 4th prizes a Scythe and Snaith, an Axe, and a Hay Fork of the best description, presented by Lieut. Col. W. Osborne Smith, A. A. G.....		Private Rennie.....	No. 1 do 51st do
		Sergeant Taylor.....	No. 4 do 50th do
		Private Persse.....	No. 1 do 50th do
	\$32 00		
Total value of prizes.....	\$444 00		

St. John, Dec. 1st, 1868.

No. 10.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

Held at St. John's, on

Size of Targets, Bull's Eyes, Centres

1st Match.			
Cash..... 1st prize	6 00	Sergeant Stevenson.....	No. 4 Company, 21st Batt.
do 2nd do	5 00	Private J. Cousins.....	do
do 3rd do	4 00	do D. McFarlane.....	do
do 4th do	4 00	Sergeant Armstrong.....	No. 2 do
do 5th do	3 00	do Rouillier.....	do
do 6th do	2 00	do Gordon.....	do
do 7th do	2 00	Corporal Rouillier.....	do
do 8th do	2 00	Private Meunier.....	do
do 9th do	1 00	do Rielle.....	do
do 10th do	1 00	do Lamoureux.....	do
	30 00		
2nd Match—Officers.			
A Hat, presented by Mr. Simons..... 1st prize	5 00	Ensign Vaughan.....	No. 4 Company, 21st Batt.
Cash..... 2nd do	3 00	Lieut. Col. Marchand.....	do
do 3rd do	2 00	Ensign Poulie.....	No. 2 do
	\$10 00		

TIER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
{ Open to all members. Three shots at each range. Snider Rifles. Entrance 25 cents..... }	200 & 300	6	68	{ 20 19 19 19 }	24	13.10	Snider.

JOHN FLETCHER, Lieut.-Col.,
Brigade Major.

RICHELIEU RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

the 8th August, 1868.

&c., &c., according to Regulation.

{ Open to the non-commissioned officers of the 21st Battalion. Three shots at each range. Snider Rifles. Entrance free..... }	200 300 400 500 & 600	15	22	{ 33 30 21 19 19 17 15 14 14 }	60	13.36	Snider.
{ Open to all officers members of the Association. Three shots at each range. Snider Rifles. Entrance 50 cents..... }	200 300 400 500 & 600	15	10	{ 38 30 24 }	60	25.40	Snider.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE RICHER

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<i>3rd Match—Time.</i>			
A Silver Watch and Chain, presented by the Hon. C. J. Laberge.....1st prize	2 00	Lieut. Col. Marchand.....	21st Batt.
Cash.....2nd do	1 00	Sergeant Stevenson.....	No. 4 Company, do
do .....3rd do	1 00	Private J. Cousins.....	do do
do .....4th do	1 00	do W. Knight.....	do do
do .....5th do	1 00	Sergeant Gordon.....	No. 2 do do
	\$25 00		
<i>4th Match.</i>			
A Silver Watch, presented by Lieut. Col. Marchand, and five small prizes in money, equal in all to..	25 00	Sergeant Stevenson.....	No. 4 Company, 21st Batt.
		Private Meunier.....	No. 2 do
		do Rielle.....	do
		Sergeant Gordon.....	do
		Lieut. Col. Fletcher.....	Brigade Major.....
		Ensign Porlier.....	No. 2 Company.....
	\$25 00		
<i>5th Match.</i>			
A Gold Badge.....1st prize	10 00	R. Howard.....	St. John's High School
A Silver Badge.....2nd do	5 00	C. Cousins.....	Cadets.....
Cash.....3rd do		C. Miller.....	do
do .....4th do		F. Vaughan.....	do
do .....5th do		H. Allen.....	do
do .....6th do		C. Allen.....	do
do .....7th do		C. Bissett.....	do
do .....8th do		F. Morehouse.....	do
	\$25 00		

St. John's, December 1st, 1868.

FIRST MEETING OF THE STA
Held at Quebec, on the 18th
Size of Targets, Bull's Eyes, Centres,

<i>1st Match.</i>			
Cash.....1st prize	40 00	Lieut. Barrett.....	1st Company, 8th Batt.....
do .....2nd do	10 00	Color Sergeant Kelly.....	1st Battalion, 60th Rifles..
do .....3rd do	8 00	Sergeant-Major Hawkins.....	Vol. Garrison Artillery.....
do .....4th do	5 00	Captain Rooke.....	53rd Regiment.....
	\$63 00		

LIEU RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
{ Open to all the members of the Association. Snider Rifles. Greatest number of points in a minute. Entrance 25 cents..... }	100	8 9 7 8 8	16	{ 28 23 19 18 17 }	32 36 28 32 32	14.86	Snider.
{ Open to all the members of the Association. Snider Rifles. Three shots. Entrance 25 cents }	200	3	20	{ 11 10 9 9 8 }	12	6.15	Snider.
{ Open to the members of the High School Cadet Corps, not exceeding 14 years of age. Entrance free. Enfield Carbines. Five shots..... }	100	5	28	{ 19 15 13 12 12 11 10 10 }	20	7	Enfield Carbine.

JOHN FLETCHER, Lieut. Col.,
Brigade Major.

DAONA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

August, 1868, and following days.

&c., &c., according to Regulation.

{ Members of Association only. Three shots at each range. Government Pattern Rifle..... }	200 & 400	6	11	{ 20 20 20 20 }	24	Snider.
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FIRST MEETING OF THE STADACONA

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.		
<i>2nd Match.</i>			
Cash.....1st prize	30 00	Lieut. McDougall.....	5th Royals.....
do .....2nd do	8 00	do Barret.....	1st Company, 8th Batt.....
Writing desk.....3rd do	6 00	Quarter-Master Morgan.....	8th Battalion.....
Cash.....4th do	4 00	Mr. A. Shaw.....	Danville Battalion.....
	\$48 00		
<i>3rd Match.</i>			
Cash.....1st prize	30 00	Sergeant Ferguson.....	Vol. Gar. Artillery.....
do .....2nd do	7 00	do Frew.....	1st Company, 8th Batt.....
do .....3rd do	5 00	Capt. Worsley.....	1st Company, 60th Rifles..
One Cap.....4th do	3 00	Private Monday.....	5th Royals.....
	\$45 00		
<i>4th Match.</i>			
Cruet Stand and cash.....1st prize	35 00	Private J. Leat.....	Danville Co. 54th Batt.....
Cash.....2nd do	8 00	Adjutant O'Neill.....	8th Battalion.....
Pair of Snow Shoes.....3rd do	6 00	Capt. Worsley.....	1st Company, 60th Rifles..
Cash .....4th do	4 00	Sergeant Frew.....	1st Company 8th Batt.....
do .....5th do	2 00	Mr. L. Thomas.....	
	\$55 00		
<i>4th Match—2nd stage.</i>			
Cash.....1st prize	35 00	J. L. Pierce.....	Quebec Rifle Club.....
do .....2nd do	8 00	Sergeant Frew.....	1st Company, 8th Batt.....
do .....3rd do	5 00	Ensign Holwell.....	5th do do
do .....4th do	4 00	Mr. T. Beckett.....	Rifle Club
do .....5th do	2 00	Adjutant O'Neill.....	8th Battalion.....
	\$44 00		
<i>5th Match.</i>			
Silver Cup and \$10.....1st prize	30 00	Adjutant O'Neill.....	8th Battalion.....
Tankard.....2nd do	20 00	Lieut. Paterson.....	5th Company, 8th Batt....
Artillery Forage Cap.....3rd do	12 00	Sergeant M. F. Hawkins.....	Vol. Gar. Artillery.....
Silver Mug.....4th do	6 00	Mr. T. Beckett.....	Rifle Club.....
Cash.....5th do	3 00	Corporal Flanagan.....	Royal Engineers.....
	\$71 00		

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
{ All comers. Government pattern Rifles. Three shots at each range..... }	400	6	84	{ 21 20 20 20 }	24	.....	Snider.
{ All comers. Government pattern Rifles..... }	200 & 300	6	73	{ 22 22 21 21 }	24	.....	Snider.
All comers and Rifles. Any position..	200	5	70	{ 19 18 18 17 17 }	20	.....	{ Snider. do Rigby. Snider. do }
All comers and Rifles. Any position..	200	5	70	{ 15 15 15 15 15 }	20	.....	Snider.
{ Open to members of Association. Government Rifles. }	400 & 600	6	82	{ 17 17 16 16 }	24	.....	Snider.....

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STADACONA

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<i>6th Match.</i>			
Silver Cup and Salver and \$10.....1st prize	40 00	Capt. Worsley.....	1st Company, 60th Rifles..
Cash.....2nd do	10 00	Mr. P. Cleveland.....	Danville Company.....
Jug and Tray.....3rd do	7 00	Corporal Shaw.....	54th Battalion.....
Cash.....4th do	4 00	do Anderson.....	Victoria Rifles, Montreal..
do.....5th do	2 00	Private H. Leat.....	54th Battalion.....
	\$63 00		
<i>7th Match.</i>			
Cash.....1st prize	50 00	Mr. F. C. Wurtle.....	Rifle Club.....
An Album and \$10.....2nd do	30 00	Ensign Holwell.....	5th Company, 8th Batt.....
Cash.....3rd do	8 00	Capt. Worsley.....	1st Company, 60th Rifles..
do.....4th do	5 00	Sergeant Barrie.....	5th Royals.....
	\$93 00		
<i>8th Match.</i>			
Cash.....1st prize	30 00	Capt. Worsley.....	1st Company, 60th Rifles..
do.....2nd do	15 00	Sergeant Ferguson.....	Vol. Gar. Artillery.....
do.....3rd do	10 00	Quartermaster Toole.....	1st Company, 60th Rifles..
do.....4th do	8 00	Sergeant Underhill.....	do do
do.....5th do	6 00	do Smith.....	78th Highlanders.....
do.....6th do	5 00	Ensign Holwell.....	5th Company, 8th Batt.....
do.....7th do	4 00	Private J. Leat.....	54th Battalion.....
do.....8th do	2 00	Lieut. Harris.....	Royal Engineers.....
	\$82 00		
<i>9th Match.</i>			
Cash.....1st prize	50 00	Sergt. Jos. Ferguson.....	Vol. Gar. Artillery.....
do.....2nd do	30 00	Mr. P. Cleveland.....	Danville.....
do.....3rd do	20 00	Lieut. McDougall.....	5th Royals.....
do.....4th do	15 00	Color-Sergeant Kelly.....	1st Company, 60th Rifles..
do.....5th do	10 00	Private Holloway.....	1st do 8th Batt.....
do.....6th do	5 00	Corporal McLeod.....	54th Battalion.....
do.....7th do	5 00	Capt. McKenzie.....	do
do.....8th do	5 00	Sergeant Underhill.....	1st Company, 60th Rifles..
do.....9th do	5 00	do Barnfield.....	53rd Regiment.....
do.....10th do	5 00	Private H. Leat.....	54th do
	\$150 00		

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
All comers and Rifles.....	{ 400 & 600 }	6	50	{ 20 20 18 18 17 }	24	.....	{ Rigby. Snider. do Rigby. Snider.
All comers and Rifles.....	500	5	56	{ 19 19 18 17 }	20	.....	{ Whitworth. Snider. Rigby. Snider.
Government pattern Rifle.....	300	5	83	{ 19 18 17 17 16 16 16 15 }	20	.....	Snider.
Government pattern Rifle.....	{ 300 500 & 600 }	10	88	{ 29 29 28 28 28 28 27 26 26 26 }	40	.....	Snider.

FIRST MEETING OF THE STADACONA

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
10th Match—Battalion.			
	\$ cts.		
Silver Cup and Salver.....1st prize	60 00	Capt. Esdaile.....	5th Royals.....
		Lieut. McDougall.....	
		Color-Sergeant Wynne.....	
		do Stenhouse.....	
		Sergeant Barrie.....	
Cash.....2nd do	10 00	Private Monday.....	5th Company, 8th Batt.....
do .....3rd do		5 00		Sergeant Frew.....
	\$75 00		
11th Match—Consolation.			
Cash.....1st prize	10 00	Sergeant Norris.....	1st Company, 8th Batt.....
do .....2nd do	8 00	Capt. Esdaile.....	5th Royals.....
do .....3rd do	6 00	Private Irving.....	53rd Regiment.....
do .....4th do	4 00	Sergeant Tornton.....	1st Company, 8th Batt.....
do .....5th do	3 00	Sergeant Major McDonald.....	Victoria Rifles, Montreal..
do .....6th do	2 00	Corporal Campbell.....	
	\$33 00		
12th Match—Champion.			
Cash.....	40 00	Color-Sergeant Underhill.....	1st Company, 60th Rifles...}
		Capt. Worsley.....	do do ...}
Total prizes.....	\$1,424 50		

* Being a tie, fired off, Sergeant Underhill making a centre, Capt. Worsley an outer.

No. 12.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE METRO
Held at the Rifle Range, Ottawa, on the 25th,
Wimbledon Targets

1st Match—International.			
Cash.....	40 00	Won by the representatives of Scotland.....	
Silver Claret Jug, presented by the proprietors of the <i>United Service Gazette</i> to highest individual aggregate score.....1st prize	15 00	Capt. O. F. Wilkins (Canadian)	19th Lincoln Battalion.....
Set of Engravings, presented by R. Eaton, Esq., for the next highest individual score.....2nd do	5 00	Ensign McEwen (Scotch).....	42nd Brockville Battalion)

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
{ Highest individual score. Government pattern Rifles..... } Government pattern Rifles.....	200 300 400 & 500	15 each	nine Batt.	{ 262 }	360	45 ² / ₃	Snider.
	do	15 15	54	{ 51 49 }	60	.....	do
{ To every unsuccessful competitor of the meeting. Any Rifle..... }	200	5	45	{ 20 18 18 17 17 17 }	20	.....	{ Snider. Rigby. Snider. do do do }
Any position. Any Rifle.....	600	5	38	{ 16 16 }	20	.....	{ Snider. Rigby.* }

C. LA MONTAGNE, Lieut.-Col.,
Brigade Major.

POLITAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 31st August, 1868.

and Scoring.

{ To be competed for by eight representatives by birth or descent of England, Scotland, Ireland, France, and such other nationalities as may choose to enter. Hythe at 200 yards, and any position at the other ranges. Entrance \$1 per man..... }		72	5 entries. 40 men.	187	288 per 8 men, and 36 per man.	108.7	{ Snider-Enfield. }
	200 400 & 600	9		30		21.3	
					28		

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE METROPOLI

PRIZES:		WINNERS.		
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.	
	\$ cts.			
2nd Match—Volunteer.				
Cash.....1st prize	20 00	Sergeant James Harris.....	No. 1 Bat. Ottawa Gar. Ar. }	
do 2nd do	15 00	do G. D. Booth.....	43rd Carleton Battalion.... }	
Silver Tankard, presented by Messrs. Young & Radford..	3rd do	10 00	Gunner Grant.....	Ottawa Garrison Artillery.. }
Cash..... 4th do	8 00	Capt. C. E. Perry.....	do do .. }	
do 5th do	6 00	do Thompson.....	19th Lincoln Battalion.... }	
Courier Bag, presented by Hope & Co.....	6th do	5 00	Sergeant Mooney.....	18th Hawkesbury do }
Cash 7th do	3 00	Private Booth.....	Ottawa Rifles.....	
do 8th do	3 00	Lieut. Cotton.....	Ottawa Garrison Artillery.. }	
do 9th do	3 00	Sergeant Saucier.....	18th Hawkesbury Batt..... }	
do 10th do	3 00	Private R. Stewart.....	43rd Carleton Battalion.... }	
do 11th do	3 00	Corporal Andrews.....	Montreal Victoria Rifles.. }	
do 12th do	3 00	Private Clark.....	P. C. O. Rifle Brigade..... }	
do 13th do	3 00	Oronhyateka.....	49th Hastings Battalion.... }	
do 14th do	3 00	Private Alexander.....	43rd Carleton do .. }	
do 15th do	3 00	Sergeant R. Hamilton.....	Ottawa Garrison Artillery.. }	
3rd Match—All Comers.				
Cash..... 1st prize	20 00	Lieut. Wilkison.....	42nd Brockville Battalion.. }	
Silver Cup, presented by Jas. Harris, Esquire.....	2nd do	15 00	Capt. Thompson.....	19th Lincoln Battalion.... }
Cash 3rd do	8 00	Private Mundy.....	5th Royals, Montreal..... }	
do 4th do	4 00	Gunner Morrison.....	Ottawa Garrison Artillery.. }	
do 5th do	4 00	Private Norton.....	P. C. O. Rifle Brigade..... }	
do 6th do	4 00	Capt. Wilkins.....	19th Lincoln Battalion.... }	
4th Match—Association.				
Silver Cup, presented by Lieut. Col. Coffin.....	1st prize	20 00	Capt. McLean.....	42nd Brockville Battalion.. }
Cash 2nd do	15 00	do Wilkins.....	19th Lincoln do .. }	
do 3rd do	10 00	Corporal Andrews.....	Victoria Rifles, Montreal.. }	
Mr. Nelson's special prize...	4th do	6 00	Lieut. Mowat.....	Ottawa Rifles.....
Cash 5th do	5 00	Sergeant Barlow.....	Ottawa Garrison Artillery.. }	
do 6th do	2 00	Oronhyateka.....	49th Hastings Battalion.... }	
do 7th do	2 00	Private Booth.....	43rd Carleton do .. }	
do 8th do	2 00	Sergeant Doudiet.....	do do .. }	
do 9th do	2 00	do Barry.....	Ottawa Rifles.....	
do 10th do	2 00	Lieut. Helmer.....	Russell Infantry.....	
do 11th do	2 00	Sergeant Saucier.....	18th Hawkesbury Batt.... }	
do 12th do	2 00	Private Holden.....	Merrickville Rifles..... }	
5th Match—Association.				
Cash..... 1st prize	50 00	42nd Brockville Battalion..... }	
Twoed suit, from Robertson & Co., to highest individual aggregate score.....	2nd do	20 00	Sergeant Barry.....	Ottawa Rifles..... }

TAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
{ Open to all Volunteers and officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's service. Hythe position. Entrance 25 cents..... }	200 & 300	6	168	Marks.	24	13.61	Snider-Enfield.
				{ 20			
				{ 19			
				{ 19			
				{ 19			
				{ 19			
				{ 18			
				{ 18			
				{ 18			
				{ 18			
				{ 17			
				{ 17			
				{ 17			
{ Open to all comers. Any position. Entrance 50 cents..... }	300 & 500 & 700	9	108	{ 28	36	11.3	Whitworth. Snider. Whitworth. Turner. Snider. do
				{ 28			
				{ 27			
				{ 27			
				{ 26			
				{ 26			
{ Open to members of the Association only. Any position. Entrance 25 cents..... }	400 & 200	10	71	{ 34	40	21.39	Snider-Enfield
				{ 34			
				{ 33			
				{ 33			
				{ 33			
				{ 32			
				{ 32			
				{ 32			
				{ 32			
				{ 32			
				{ 32			
				{ 32			
				{ Open to ten men of any Volunteer Brigade, Battalion, or Regiment of Her Majesty's service. Hythe position. Entrance per ten men \$5 .....				200 & 400 & 600	100	7 Batt. 70 men.	{ 225	400 per Batt.	195.3 per Batt.	Snider-Enfield.
10	{ 29	40 per man.	19.38 per man.				

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE METROPOLI

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<i>6th Match.</i>			
Hotel Keepers' Prizes to Volunteers.			
Cash..... 1st prize	30 00	Sergeant Saucier.....	18th Hawkesbury Batt.....
do 2nd do	25 00	Capt. Thompson.....	19th Lincoln do
do 3rd do	15 00	Sergeant Barry.....	Ottawa Rifles.....
Case of Claret presented by			
Mr. Robert Gilpin..... 4th do	10 00	Lieut. Cotton.....	Ottawa Garrison Artillery..
Cash 5th do	5 00	do Falls.....	43rd Carleton Battalion...
do 6th do	5 00	Private Holden.....	Merrickville Company.....
do 7th do	5 00	do Besserer.....	Ottawa Rifles.....
do 8th do	5 00	Sergeant Leroy.....	18th Hawkesbury Batt.....
do 9th do	3 00	Lieut. Helmer.....	Russell Infantry Company
do 10th do	3 00	Capt. Wilkins.....	19th Lincoln Battalion....
do 11th do	3 00	do McLean.....	42nd Brockville do
do 12th do	2 00	Private Booth.....	43rd Carleton do
<i>7th Match.</i>			
Military Breech-loading Rifle Prizes. (For rapidity and accuracy combined.)			
Cash, for highest number of points, each hit counting one point in addition to points scored..... 1st prize	10 00	Lieut. Cotton.....	Ottawa Garrison Artillery.
Set Photographs, presented by Mr. Spencer for next highest..... 2nd do	5 00	Sergeant Booth.....	43rd Carleton Battalion...
Cash, for highest number of points..... 1st do	10 00	Private Mundy.....	Royals, Montreal.....
Cash, for next highest..... 2nd do	5 00	Sergeant Harris.....	Ottawa Garrison Artillery.
Cash, for highest number of hits..... 1st do	10 00	do Saucier.....	18th Hawkesbury Batt.....
Cash, for next highest..... 2nd do	5 00	Capt. McGillivray.....	Ottawa Rifles.....
		55 Com	
		Total points..... 827	
		Average number of shots fired by each	
		Average points made	
<i>8th Match.—Officers.</i>			
Photograph of the winner, by Wm. Notman, Esq..... 1st prize	25 00	Capt. Wilkins.....	19th Lincoln Battalion.....
Revolver, presented by T. Isaac, Esq..... 2nd do	16 00	Surgeon Harkin.....	18th Hawkesbury do
Valise, presented by George May, Esq..... 3rd do	10 00	Lieut. Falls.....	43rd Carleton do
Officer's pair Crimean Boots, presented by Messrs. Angus & Huckell..... 4th do	9 00	Ensign Stewart.....	do do
Riding Whip, presented by Mr. Warwick..... 5th do	5 00	Lieut. Mowat.....	Ottawa Rifles.....
Binocular Glasses, presented by Mr. Kenly, Jr..... 6th do	5 00	Lieut. Cotton.....	Ottawa Garrison Artillery..
Mr. Offord's special prize..... 7th do	5 00	Capt. White.....	Civil Service Rifle Regt....
Meerschaum Pipe..... 8th do	3 00	Lieut. Wilkinson.....	42nd Brockville Battalion..

TAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Range.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
{ Open to all Volunteers and officers and men of Her Majesty's service. Any position. Entrance 25 cents. }	500 400 & 200	9	118	{ 32 32 30 30 30 29 29 29 29 28 28 }	36	12.85	Snider Enfield.

	Bull's Eyes.	Centres.	Outers.	Misses	Total Marks	Total Shots.	Total Hits	
{ Range 200 yards. Time one minute. Any breech-loader. Magazines not to be used. Any position. Entrance 50 cents. Competitors may enter three times on re-payment of the fee, but can only take one prize. }	5	5	1	25	11	10	Snider.
	3	7	3	23	13	10	
	1	5	3	.....	25	9	9
	5	4	1	23	10	9	
	2	3	2	22	12	10	
	1	8	1	19	10	9	

petitors.
 Total shots fired.....512
 competitor in 1 minute.....9.17
15.2

{ Open to all officers of the Volunteer Force and Her Majesty's service. Any position. Entrance \$1..... }	200 & 600	6	27	{ 19 17 17 16 15 15 14 }	24	14	Snider.
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ANNUAL MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.		
9th Match—The "Metropolitan Rifle Oaks."			
Cash.....1st prize	7 31	Lieut. Mowat.....	Ottawa Rifles.....
do .....2nd do	4 38	Ensign Nesbitt.....	43rd Carleton Battalion.....
do .....3rd do	2 93	Mr. Lane.....	P. C. O. Rifle Brigade.....
10th Match—Company.			
Cash.....1st prize	50 00	No. 1 Battery Ottawa Garrison Artillery.....	
do .....2nd do	25 00	No. 1 Company Ottawa Rifles.....	
Liqueur Stand, presented by the proprietor of the <i>Volunteer Review</i>.....3rd do	15 00	Lieut. Cotton.....	Ottawa Garrison Artillery.
11th Match—All Comers.			
Cash.....1st prize	25 00	Lieut. Col. Jackson.....	Brigade Major, Brockville
Mr. Rodger's special prize.....2nd do	15 00	Private Mundy.....	5th Royals, Montreal.....
Cash.....3rd do	10 00	Ensign Stewart.....	43rd Carleton Battalion.....
do .....4th do	8 00	Sergeant Doudiet.....	do do.....
do .....5th do	6 00	do Hinton.....	Ottawa Rifles.....
do .....6th do	3 00	Gunner Morrison.....	Ottawa Garrison Artillery.
do .....7th do	3 00	Private Holden.....	Merrickville Rifle Co.....
do .....8th do	3 00	do Walters.....	43rd Carleton Battalion.....
12th Match—Association.			
Cash.....1st prize	15 00	Private Mundy.....	5th Royals, Montreal.....
do .....2nd do	10 00	R. E. Lane, Esq.....	P. C. O. Rifle Brigade.....
O'Meara & Co.'s special prize.....3rd do	7 00	Capt. McLean.....	42nd Brockville Batt.....
Cash.....4th do	5 00	Lieut. Wilkinson.....	do do.....
do .....5th do	3 00	Sergeant Doudiet.....	43rd Carleton do.....
13th Match—Challenge.			
Cash.....1st prize	60 00	{ Not fired.....	.....
do .....2nd do	10 00		
14th Match—Consolation.			
A Hay Rifle, presented by Major Grant.....1st prize	25 00	Bombadier McDonald.....	Ottawa Garrison Artillery..
Magic Lantern and Views, presented by J. Leslie, Esq.....2nd do	20 00	Corporal Yeoman.....	Civil Service Rifle Regt...
Fowling Piece, presented by Mr. T. Birkett.....3rd do	15 00	Major Irvine.....	55th Megantic Batt.....
Silver Watch, presented by Mr. N. Morrison.....4th do	12 00	Gunner Hopkins.....	Ottawa Garrison Artillery..
Pair of Parian Marble Vases, presented by Mr. Allen.....5th do	10 00	Private J. F. Tourangeau.....	Civil Service Rifle Regt...
Case of Claret, presented by D. T. Browne & Co.....6th do	10 00	Corporal Ardill.....	Ottawa Garrison Artillery..

TAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
{ Open to all comers. Any position. Entrance 50 cents..... }	500	5	39	{ 19 17 16 }	20	13.6	Snider Enfield.
{ Open to five men of all efficient Companies of Volunteer Militia in the Dominion and in Her Majesty's army. Hythe position. Entrance per Company, \$2.50	300 & 500	50	11 Co's. 55 men.	{ 111 110 31 }	200 per Co. 40 per man.	82.3 per Co. 16.25 per man.	Snider Enfield.
{ Open to all comers. Any position. Entrance 50 cents..... }	600 800 & 1,000	9	16	{ 22 19 17 17 15 14 13 12 }	36	11.4	Whitworth. do Turner. Whitworth. Turner. do Booth. Hay.
{ Open to members of the Association only. Any position. Entrance 25 cents..... }	700 & 900	6	23	{ 19 18 16 16 14 }	24	9.12	Whitworth. Snider Enfield. Whitworth. do do
{ Twenty marksmen of the Metropolitan District vs. any twenty in Canada. Entrance \$1..... }	300 500 & 700	9	.....	.....	36	.....
{ Open to all who have unsuccessfully competed. Any position. Entrance 25 cents..... }	200 & 400	5	48	{ 18 18 16 16 16 15 }	20	10.4	Snider Enfield.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE METROPOLI

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.		
<i>14th Match—CONTINUED.</i>			
Mr. Crosby's special prize..... 7th do	6 00	Ensign Rowan.....	Civil Service Rifle Regt...
Parian Marble Statuette, presented by Mr. Boyden..... 8th do	4 00	Lient. Clarke.....	Ottawa Field Battery.....
Mr. Wright's special prize... 9th do	3 00	Bugler Hunter.....	Ottawa Garrison Artillery..
Set of Deer Horns, presented by Mr. Thompson.....10th do	3 00	Mr. Davis.....	Ottawa.....
Carrol Ryan's Works, presented by the author.....11th do	2 00	Sergeant Simpson.....	Civil Service Rifle Regt...
Cash .....12th do	2 00	Corporal Chapman.....	P. C. O. Rifle Brigade.....
<i>15th Match.</i>			
Gold Medal and Time Piece, presented by the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Ottawa.....	50 00	Capt. Perry.....	Ottawa Garrison Artillery..
<i>Aggregate Prizes.</i>			
Cash for highest individual aggregate score in 2nd and 6th matches.....1st prize	20 00	Capt. Thompson.....	19th Lincoln Battalion.....
Cash for highest individual aggregate score in 3rd and 11th matches.....2nd do	18 00	Private Mundy.....	5th Royals, Montreal.....
Case of Sherry, presented by K. Arnoldi, Esq., for highest individual aggregate score in 4th and 12th matches.....3rd do	10 00	do do	do do
Total.....	\$ 1,077 62		

W. H. JACKSON,
Lieut.-Colonel, B. M.

Seen and submitted.

F. T. ATCHERLEY,
Lieut.-Colonel, D. A. A. G. M.

TAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
{ Open to all who have unsuccessfully competed. Any position. Entrance 25 cents..... }	200 & 400	5	48	{ 15 14 14 14 14 13 }	20	10.4	Snider Enfield.
{ Open only to members of all city Volunteer corps. Hythe position. Entrance 25 cents. }	200 300 & 500	9	21	28	36	14.6	Snider Enfield.
{ ..... }	.....	.....	.....	{ 51 46 54 }	64 72 64	.....	.....

CHAS. E. PERRY,
Captain and Secretary, M. R. A.

(Signed,) J. A. GEMMILL,
Lieutenant and Assistant Secretary.

No. 13.

GRAND TRUNK BRIGADE
 Second Annual Match, held
 Size of Targets, Bull's Eyes, Centres,

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<i>1st Match.</i>			
	\$ cts.		
Field Officers prize, divided into six prizes	57 00	Sergeant McEwen	No. 1 Company 3rd Batt...
		Gunner Eastman	No. 2 do 4th do
		Private Jackson	No. 4 do 5th do ...
		Gunner Morris	No. 6 do 4th do ...
		Private Pike	No. 1 do 2nd do ...
		Corporal King	No. 4 do 2nd do ...
<i>2nd Match.</i>			
Lieut.-Colonel Brydges' prize, divided into four prizes	65 00	Private Bould	No. 3 Company 5th Batt...
		Sergeant Boswell	No. 4 do 2nd do ...
		Private Holmes	No. 3 do 5th do ...
		Private Hayward	No. 1 do 5th do ...
<i>3rd Match.</i>			
Brigade prize, divided into four prizes	60 00	Captain Wall	No. 1 Company 3rd Batt...
		Sergeant Telfer	No. 1 do 1st do ...
		Gunner Leeson	No. 3 do 1st do ...
		Bandsman Fiset	No. 1 do 1st do ...
<i>4th Match.</i>			
Head Quarters' Prize, \$75.			
Snider Rifle.....1st prize		Captain Clarke.....	No. 6 Company 2nd Batt...}
Field Glass (binocular).....2nd do		Captain Wall.....	No. 1 do 3rd do ... }
Revolver.....3rd do		Lieut. Crowther.....	No. 8 do 3rd do .. }
<i>5th Match.</i>			
Company prize, (Volley) divided into three prizes... ..	50 00	.....	No. 2 Company, 3rd Batt...}
		.....	No. 2 do 2nd do ... }
		.....	No. 5 do 5th do ... }
<i>6th Match.</i>			
Challenge Cup, presented by Mrs. Brydges.....	250 00	Sergeant Turnbull.....	No. 2 Company, 3rd Batt...}

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

on 2nd September, 1868.

&c., &c., according to Regulation.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
{ Full uniform. Belts, pouches and side arms. Forage caps, if preferred. Open to non-commissioned officers and men of the Brigade who are members of the Association. Position of firing: at 200 yards, standing; 300 and 400 yards, standing or kneeling; at other ranges any position. Snider Enfield Rifles. Pull of trigger not less than six pounds..... }	300	5	197	{ 18 17 16 16 16 }	20	.....	Snider Enfield.
Same terms as 1st match.....	500	5	182	{ 17 15 15 15 }	20	.....	Snider Enfield.
{ Open to all members of the Association. Conditions same as 1st match..... }	600 & 700	10	163	{ 29 26 23 23 }*	40	.....	Snider Enfield.
{ Open to commissioned officers of the Brigade only..... }	500	5	30	{ 19 16 15 }	20	.....	Snider Enfield.
{ Volley firing. Three volleys. Ten men per Company..... }	200	30 per squad.	360	{ 85 75 74 }	120	.....	Snider Enfield.
{ To be shot for by one man of each Company in the Brigade... }	200 400 & 600	9	36	28	36	.....	Snider Enfield.

GRAND TRUNK BRIGADE

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<i>7th Match.</i>			
Consolation Stakes, divided into six prizes	70 00	Sergeant Turnbull.....	No. 2 Company, 3rd Batt... }
		Private Christie.....	No. 2 do 2nd do ... }
		Sergeant Cleghorn	No. 7 do 5th do ... }
		Corporal Armstrong.....	No. 5 do do ... }
		Private Glanfield.....	No. 2 do 3rd do ... }
		Bandsman Timmings	No. 3 do 1st do ... }

ANNUAL MEETINGS OF THE SEVERAL
Held at Toronto, on the
Size of Targets, Bull's Eyes, Centres,

<i>Capt. Morison's Co., 9th Sept., 1868.</i>			
Cash..... 1st prize	16 00	Corporal W. Tarleton.....	No. 2 Company
do 2nd do	10 00	do H. Cooper	do do
do 3rd do	8 00	Private A. Bell	do do
do 4th do	6 00	Sergeant A. McCormick.....	do do
do 5th do	5 00	Private W. Graham	do do
do 6th do	4 00	do Jno. Walker.....	do do
do 7th do	3 00	Sergeant C. Gray.....	do do
do 8th do	2 50	Private W. Warren.....	do do
<i>Capt. Bennett's Co., 23rd Oct., 1868.</i>			
Silver Vase..... 1st prize	15 00	Corporal Jos. Weallans	No. 3 Company
Silver Inkstand..... 2nd do	8 50	Sergeant Jno. Bailey	do do
Silver Pitcher..... 3rd do	6 00	Private Jno. N. Langstaff.....	do do
Dressing Case..... 4th do	4 50	do Edwin Doidge.....	do do
Silver Cup..... 5th do	4 00	Corporal Chas. C. Gardiner.....	do do
100 Rounds Ammunition... 6th do	2 60	Sergeant A. Warrington.....	do do
Malacca Cane..... 7th do	2 00	Capt. James Bennett.....	do do
<i>Capt. Arthur's Co., 21st Aug., 1868.</i>			
Cigar Case..... 1st prize	10 00	Private W. Jennings..... }
Ice Pitcher and Salver..... 2nd do	8 50	Corporal A. Campbell }
Field Glass..... 3rd do	8 00	Private Jno. Burt..... }
Butter Cooler..... 4th do	7 00	Sergt. Major J. B. Maloney..... }
Inkstand..... 5th do	6 00	Sergeant C. H. Hewlett }
Cruet..... 6th do	4 00	Private J. H. Sutherland }
Card Basket..... 7th do	3 00	do R. B. Clarke }
Walking Cane..... 8th do	2 75	do D. Shaw..... }
Parian Figure..... 9th do	2 50	Lieut. A. A. Miller..... }
Silver Tankard..... 10th do	2 00	Private E. F. Clarke..... }
Fishing Rod..... 11th do	2 00	Corporal A. B. McKirley..... }
Tobacco Box..... 12th do	1 75	Private A. Mercer..... }
do do..... 13th do	1 50	do W. DeGrassi..... }
Ice Pitcher and Salver..... 14th do	8 50	do Jno. Nunn..... }
Maltese Cross..... 15th do	25 00	do Wm. Jennings..... }
Silver Medal..... 16th do	20 00	Corporal A. Campbell..... }

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
{ Open to non-winners, the winner of challenge cup not to be excluded..... }	500	3	200	{ 11 11 11 10 10 10 }	12	.....	Snider Enfield.

W. H. GALLWAY, Lieut.-Colonel, Secretary.

COMPANIES OF THE "QUEEN'S OWN."
undernamed days in 1868.
&c., &c., according to Regulation.

Open to Company.....	{ 200 300 & 400 }	216	14	{ 45 45 44 43 40 40 36 35 }	60	$32\frac{1}{14}$	Snider Enfield.
Open to Company.....	{ 200 300 & 400 }	105	16	{ 46 44 44 38 37 37 37 }	60	$31\frac{50}{100}$	Snider Enfield.
Open to Company.....	{ 200 300 & 400 }	210	24	{ 47 45 43 42 37 35 34 32 31 30 26 24 23 45 15 14 }	60	33	Snider Enfield.
	500	10	10	{ 15 14 }	20	14½	

ANNUAL MEETINGS OF THE SEVERAL COM

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.		
<i>Capt. Whitney's Co., 29th July, 1869.</i>			
Officers' Cup.....	1st prize 14 00	Private Samuel Bottomley.....	No. 5 Company.....
Guitar.....	2nd do 10 00	do Jos. A. Anderson.....	do do.....
Cash.....	3rd do 8 00	Corporal Rich. Y. Ellis.....	do do.....
do.....	4th do 6 00	Private Jos. Lovell.....	do do.....
Courior Bag.....	5th do 6 00	Corporal R. B. Hamilton.....	do do.....
Album.....	6th do 5 00	Sergeant Edward Lepeor.....	do do.....
Cash.....	7th do 4 00	Private Jos. Zimmerman.....	do do.....
do.....	8th do 3 00	do Mark Dadson.....	do do.....
do.....	9th do 5 00	Corporal Jas. Henderson.....	do do.....
do.....	10th do 4 00	Private W. Simpson.....	do do.....
do.....	11th do 3 00	do Chas M. Smith.....	do do.....
do.....	12th do 2 00	do W. Gemmell.....	do do.....
do.....	13th do 2 00	do Basil Henderson.....	do do.....
do.....	14th do 1 00	Corporal H. K. Dunn.....	do do.....
<i>Capt. Stenson's Co., 24th July, 1868.</i>			
Silver Cup.....	1st prize 40 00	Private George Fox.....	No. 7 Company.....
do do.....	2nd do 13 00	Corporal Chas. Durie.....	do do.....
Cake basket.....	3rd do 9 00	Sergeant H. W. Meredith.....	do do.....
Dressing case.....	4th do 7 00	Private Wm. Durie.....	do do.....
Silver Jug & salver.....	5th do 6 00	Corporal R. Watson.....	do do.....
Satchel.....	6th do 4 75	Private W. Leskey.....	do do.....
Stereoscope & views.....	7th do 3 50	Corporal J. Jackman.....	do do.....
Flask.....	8th do 3 00	Private T. H. Andrews.....	do do.....
Album.....	9th do 2 50	Corporal W. Irwin.....	do do.....
Pipe.....	10th do 2 00	Sergeant J. Cook.....	do do.....
<i>Capt. Jarvis' Co., 13th June, 1868.</i>			
Album.....	1st prize 3 00	Private H. Beaumont.....	No. 8 Company.....
Revolver.....	2nd do 15 00	Sergeant B. Jones.....	do do.....
Silver Cup.....	3rd do 8 00	Ensign D. Shaw.....	do do.....
Medal.....	4th do 3 00	Private E. Whitaker.....	do do.....
Clock.....	5th do 6 00	Sergeant B. Jones.....	do do.....
<i>Capt. Cherriman's Co., 24th Oct., 1868.</i>			
Ormolu Clock.....	10 00	Ensign Delamere.....	No. 9 Company.....
Vase.....	1st prize 20 00	Corporal Mason.....	No 9 Company.....
Goblet.....	2nd do 12 00	Sergeant White.....	do do.....
Jug.....	3rd do 10 00	do Goodwille.....	do do.....
Statuette.....	4th do 8 00	do Kingsford.....	do do.....
Field Glass.....	5th do 9 00	Private Reesor.....	do do.....
Writing Desk.....	6th do 7 00	do Richards.....	do do.....
Inkstand.....	7th do 6 00	do Ledyard.....	do do.....
Do.....	8th do 6 00	do Crickmore.....	do do.....
Dressing Case.....	9th do 4 50	do Mulock.....	do do.....
Books.....	10th do 7 00	do Killyaly.....	do do.....
Lamp.....	11th do 5 00	do Stewart.....	do do.....
Cup.....	12th do 4 60	do Bickle.....	do do.....

PANIES OF THE "QUEEN'S OWN."—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
Open to Company.....	200 300 & 400	210	27	48	60	34½	Snider Enfield.
do Privates only.....			18	45			
{ do to men who had made 40 } { points during the season.. }			8	{ 44 } { 41 }			
{ do do do do .. }								{ 40 } { 37 }
{ Open to those who had made from } { 30 points to 39 points during the } { season..... }			8	{ 32 } { 26 } { 37 }			
{ Open to those who had made less } { than 30 points during the season. }	11	{ 35 } { 31 } { 26 } { 23 } { 22 }					
Open to Company.....	{ 200 300 & 400 }	150	19	{ 47 } { 46 } { 41 } { 41 } { 36 } { 36 } { 35 } { 32 } { 31 } { 30 }	60	37½	Snider Enfield.
{ Highest score at 200 yards..... }	.....	5	17	{ 17 }	20	.....	Snider Enfield.
do 200, 300, 400 & 600 yds.....	.....	20		{ 56 }	80		
2nd do do do.....	.....	20		{ 52 }	80		
do 200, 300 & 400 yards..	.....	15		{ 41 }	60		
do 200, 300, 400 & 600 yds } { of those who had never won a prize }	.....	20		{ 56 }	80		
{ Open to Company and ex-members } { who were on active service in } { 1866..... }	200 300 & 400	20	6	62	80	52.5	Snider Enfield.
{ Open to non-commissioned officers } { and privates of Company..... }	200 300 & 400	15	17	{ 46 } { 41 } { 38 } { 38 }	60	35.3	
{ Open to those who never won a } { prize..... }	200 & 300	10	20	{ 23 } { 23 } { 22 } { 22 }	40	15.8	
{ Open to those who never fired at } { any practice. Five rounds } { kneeling and five rounds stand- } { ing..... }	200	10	13	{ 30 } { 28 } { 28 } { 25 }	40	17.6	

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SEVERAL COM

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.		
<i>Capt. Cherriman's Company—CONT'D.</i>			
"Blake Cup"	120 00	Ensign Delamere	No. 9 Company.....
"Hodgins" Statuette.....	60 00	Capt. Cherriman	do do
	\$696 85		

No. 15.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
Held at Almonte, on the
Size of Targets, Bull's Eyes, Centres,

<i>1st Match—Volunteer.</i>			
1 Pair Blankets.....1st prize	7 00	Sergeant H. Lochart.....	No. 1 Company, 42nd Batt. }
Cash .....2nd do	5 00	Private Wm. Clark.....	do do ..
1 Pair Pants.....3rd do	4 00	Sergeant Chas. Edwards.....	do do ..
Cash .....4th do	2 00	Private Jas. Cowan.....	No. 4 do 41st Batt. }
1 Box Cigars.....5th do	1 50	Adjutant Jas. Wylie.....	42nd Battalion
Cash .....6th do	1 00	Capt. Peter McDougall.....	No. 1 Company, 42nd Batt. }
do .....7th do	1 00	Ensign D. McEwen.....	do do ..
<i>2nd Match—Association.</i>			
Cash.....1st prize	10 00	Private Francis Coutler.....	No. 1 Company, 42nd Batt. }
do .....2nd do	7 00	Geo. Drynen.....	.....
Telescope.....3rd do	5 00	Private D. McNaughton.....	No. 1 Company, 42nd Batt. }
Cash .....4th do	4 00	Sergeant H. Lochart.....	do do ..
Gold Breast Pin.....5th do	2 00	Capt. John O'Neill.....	No. 4 do 41st do ..
Album.....6th do	1 50	Private Wm. Clark.....	No. 1 do 42nd do ..
Cash.....7th do	1 00	Wm. Templeman.....	.....
<i>3rd Match—All Comers'</i>			
Cash.....1st prize	10 00	Ensign D. McEwen.....	No. 1 Company, 42nd Batt. }
Cruet Stand.....2nd do	6 00	Private Alex. Houston.....	do do ..
Cash .....3rd do	4 00	do D. McNaughton.....	do do ..
Bridle.....4th do	2 50	do Jas. Cownery.....	No. 4 do 41st do ..
Cash .....5th do	2 00	D. Glossop.....	.....
do .....6th do	1 00	John Stevens.....	.....
do .....7th do	1 00	Private Wm. Clark.....	No. 1 Company, 42nd Batt. }

PANIES OF THE "QUEEN'S OWN."—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
{ Open to all. To be won three times in succession..... } { Highest total score at two annual matches..... }	200	20	.....	62	80	.....	Snider Enfield.
	300						
	400						
	&						
	500						
	200	40	.....	106	160	.....
	300						
	400						
	&						
	500						

CHARLES T. GILLMOR, Lieut.-Col.,
"Queen's Own."

RAMSAY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

10th September, 1868.

&c., &c., according to Regulation.

{ Open to all Volunteers. Govern- ment Rifles. Hythe position. Ten cents entrance..... }	300	5	26	14	20	.....	Snider Enfield.
				14			
				12			
				12			
				11			
				10			
{ Open to members of the Associa- tion only. Ten cents entrance. Enfield Rifles. Any position..... }	3 rds. at 400 and 3 rds. at 600	6	31	18	24	.....	Long Enfield.
				17			Short do
				17			Long do
				15			Short do
				15			do do
				14			Long do
							do do
{ Open to all comers. Any Rifle. Any position. Entrance 25 cents..... }	200	5	42	17	20	.....	Long Enfield.
				16			do
				16			do
				16			do
				15			do
				15			Ballard.
						Long Enfield.	

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE RAM

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.		
<i>4th Match.</i>			
Cash.....1st prize	5 00	B. Rosamond.....	} No. 1 Company, 42nd Batt..
do .....2nd do	3 00	A. H. White.....	
Flannel Shirt.....3rd do	2 50	Bugler Fred. Crouse.....	
Cash.....4th do	2 00	Robert Lang.....	
do .....5th do	2 00	Sergeant D. McGregor.....	
Chamber Set.....6th do	2 00	P. McArthur.....	
Cash.....7th do	1 00	Samuel Davis.....	
	\$36 00		

W. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Brigade Major.

No. 16.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DIS
Held at Granby, on the 8th, 9th,
Size of Targets, Bull's Eyes, Centres,

<i>1st Match—Trial.</i>			
Cash.....1st prize	12 00	Private H. Jacquays.....	No. 7 Company, 52nd Batt..
do .....2nd do	10 00	Sergeant McNab.....	No. 4 do 21st do
do .....3rd do	8 00	Corporal Bockus.....	No. 14 do 52nd do
do .....4th do	5 00	Sergeant Hawley.....	No. 1 do 21st do
do .....5th do	4 00	Private Kennedy.....	No. 13 do 52nd do
do .....6th do	3 00	do H. Adams.....	No. 3 do 51st do
do .....7th do	2 00	Capt. Lucas.....	No. 5 do do
do .....8th do	2 00	Capt. Cantwell.....	No. 3 do do
do .....9th do	2 00	E. B. Hodge.....	Waterloo.....
do .....10th do	2 00	Corporal Cox.....	No. 1 Company, 52nd Batt..
	\$50 00		
<i>2nd Match—Challenge.</i>			
Cash.....1st prize	25 00	Capt. Fletcher.....	No. 4 Company, 21st Batt..
do .....2nd do	20 00	Sergeant Rogers.....	No. 11 do 52nd do
do .....3rd do	14 00	Corporal Martin.....	No. 4 do do
do .....4th do	10 00	Sergeant Cottingham... ..	No. 2 do 51st do
do .....5th do	8 00	Private Gilman.....	No. 4 do 52nd do
do .....6th do	6 00	Corporal Cox.....	No. 1 do do
do .....7th do	5 00	Sergeant Hall.....	No. 10 do do
do .....8th do	4 00	Corporal Bockus.....	No. 14 do do
do .....9th do	3 00	Sergeant McNab.....	No. 4 do 21st do
do .....10th do	2 00	Corporal Fosburg.....	No. 2 do 51st do
do .....11th do	2 00	Ensign Mitchell.....	No. 1 do 52nd do
do .....12th do	1 60	Private Pearson.....	St. John Artillery.....
	\$100 00		

SAY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Range.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
{ Open to all who have unsuccessfully competed at former matches. Any Rifle. Any position..... }	150	5	21	{ 16 15 15 15 14 14 14 }	20	.....	{ Henry. Long Enfield. do do Short do Long do Ballard.

PETER MCARTHUR,
Sec. Treas. R. R. A.

TRICT OF BEDFORD RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

10th and 11th September, 1868.

&c., &c., according to Regulation.

{ Open to members of the Association. Volunteers to be in uniform. Snider Rifles. Three shots at each range. Entrance 25 cents..... }	200 & 300	6	85	{ 22 22 21 21 21 21 20 20 19 19 }	24	14.58	Snider.
{ Open to members of the Association. Volunteers in uniform. Snider Rifles. Three shots at each range. Entrance 25 cents.. }	300 500 & 700	9	77	{ 28 27 23 23 22 22 22 22 21 21 21 21 }	36	14.27	Snider.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DISTRICT

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ ets.		
3rd Match—Company.			
Cash.....1st prize	20 00	No. 4 Company, St. John.....	21st Battalion.....
do .....2nd do	15 00	No. 1 do Clarenceville..	do do
do .....3rd do	10 00	No. 3 do Franklin.....	51st do
do .....4th do	7 00	No. 2 do Granby.....	52nd do
do .....5th do	5 00	No. 3 do Waterloo.....	do
do .....6th do	3 00	No. 14 do Stanbridge....	do
A Plough, presented by Allan & Taylor, Waterloo, to the highest individual score.....7th do	20 00	Capt. Bockus.....	No. 14 Co., 52nd Batt.
	\$80 00		
4th Match—All Comers.			
Cash.....1st prize	25 00	Capt. Fletcher.....	No. 4 Company, 21st Batt.
do .....2nd do	15 00	Ensign Mayotte.....	No. 2 do 52nd do ..
do .....3rd do	10 00	Sergeant Rogers.....	No. 11 do do ..
do .....4th do	8 00	do Stevenson.....	No. 1 do do ..
do .....5th do	5 00	Private S. S. Martin.....	No. 4 do do ..
do .....6th do	4 00	Corporal Bockus.....	No. 14 do do ..
do .....7th do	3 00	Private E. Wright.....	No. 1 do do ..
do .....8th do	2 00	do H. Adams.....	No. 3 do 51st do ..
do .....9th do	2 00	do Vaughan.....	No. 14 do 52nd do ..
do .....10th do	1 00	E. B. Hodge.....	Waterloo
	\$75 00		
5th Match—Time.			
Cash.....1st prize	20 00	G. G. Pell.....	Dunham
do .....2nd do	15 00	Sergeant Hawley.....	No. 1 Company, 21st Batt.
do .....3rd do	10 00	Private J. Niel.....	No. 3 do 52nd do ..
do .....4th do	3 00	do Jacquays.....	No. 7 do do ..
do .....5th do	2 00	Corporal Martin.....	No. 4 do do ..
	\$50 00		
6th Match—Consolation.			
Nine cash prizes and a Marble Top Table, presented by W. J. Mills, Esq., value \$20, \$20, \$15, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$2, \$1.....		Sergeant Maynes.....	No. 3 Company, 52nd Batt.
		do Bush.....	No. 1 do 21st do ..
		do Donaghy.....	No. 4 do do ..
		Private Gordon.....	No. 3 do 51st do ..
		Corporal Tryon.....	do do ..
		Sergeant Stevenson.....	No. 4 do 21st do ..
		Private Mitchell.....	No. 3 do 51st do ..
		Sergeant Cook.....	No. 2 do 52nd do ..
		do Cox.....	No. 1 do do ..
Private E. Niel.....	No. 3 do do ..		
	\$50 00		

OF BEDFORD RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
{ To be competed for by five members from any Company belonging to the Association. Five shots at each range. Snider Rifles. Entrance \$1 per Company..... }	400 & 600	50 per Co. 10 per man.	12 Co.'s. 60 men.	{ 97 89 87 86 83 73 28 }	200 per Co. 40 per man.	{ 74.60 per Co. 14.90 per man. }	Snider.
{ Open to all comers and Rifles. Three shots at each range. Entrance for members 25 cents; non-members 50 cents..... }	300 500 & 700	9	82	{ 25 25 24 23 23 23 23 22 22 22 }	36	16.82	Snider.
{ Open to all members and non-repeating breech-loading Rifles. The greatest number of points in a minute. Entrance 25 cents. }	200	11 10 10 11 9	40	{ 34 28 26 26 24 }	44 40 40 44 36	16.12	Ballard. Snider. do Ballard. Snider.
{ Open to all members who have not taken a prize in any of the matches. Snider Rifles. Entrance 25 cents..... }	400	5	56	{ 19 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 16 }	20	12.90	Snider.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DISTRICT

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.		
7th Match—52nd Battalion.		Private J. Niel.....	No. 1 Company, 52nd Batt.
\$25 divided into six prizes, presented by Major Robinson, Waterloo.	25 00	do Thompson.....	No. 10 do do ..
		do E. Wright.....	No. 2 do do ..
		Sergeant Rogers.....	No. 11 do do ..
		Private Miner.....	No. 1 do do ..
		Corporal Newell.....	No. 10 do do ..
Total value of prizes.....	\$455 00		

St. John's, December 1st, 1868.

FIRST MEETING OF THE SHER
Held at Sherbrooke, P. Q., on the 29th and 30th
Size of Targets, Bull's Eyes, Centres,

<i>1st Match.</i>			
Cash, presented by Association.....1st prize	20 00	G. A. Shaw.....	Member of the Association
do do.....2nd do	10 00	Lieut. Hon. H. Aylmer.....	Royal Marine Artillery....
Iron Bedstead, presented by Fletcher & Sanborn.....3rd do	8 00	T. P. Cleveland.....	Member of the Association
Cruet Stand, presented by Brooks, Osgoode & Co.....4th do	5 00	Private Wm. Hale.....	53rd Battalion.....
Meerschaum Pipe, presented by Tack & Brown.....5th do	3 00	J. R. Gibb.....	Member of the Association
Hoop Skirts, presented by O. C. Phelps.....6th do	1 50	Private J. Leet.....	54th Battalion.....
Cash, presented by Association.....7th do	1 00	Capt. H. B. McKenzie.....	do
<i>2nd Match.</i>			
Cash, presented by Hon. A. T. Galt.....1st prize	25 00	Private H. Leet.....	54th Battalion.....
Cash, presented by Paymaster R. W. Heneker, 53rd Batt. 2nd do	15 00	Ensign D. Loomis.....	53rd do
Flannel, presented by A. Lomas.....3rd do	10 00	Quarter-Master L. Thomas.....	54th do
Cloth, presented by Paton & Co.....4th do	8 33	G. A. Shaw.....	Member of the Association
Pills, &c., presented by Foss & Co.....5th do	4 00	T. P. Cleveland.....	do do

OF BEDFORD RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
{ Open only to members of the 52nd Battalion. Three shots. Entrance 25 cents. Snider Rifles..... }	400	3	46	{ 12 11 11 10 10 10 }	12	7.17	Snider.

JOHN FLETCHER, Lieut.-Col.,
Brigade Major.

BROOKE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

September, and the 1st, 2nd and 3rd October, 1868.

&c., &c., according to Regulation.

{ Open to members of the Sherbrooke Rifle Association only. Any Rifle of Government issue. At 200 yards, Hythe position; 400 yards, any position..... }	200 & 400	10	63	{ 36 34 33 32 32 32 31 }	40	23.46	Snider Enfield.
{ Open to Sherbrooke Cavalry, 53rd Battalion, and members of the Sherbrooke Rifle Association. Any Rifle of Government issue. Any position..... }	400 & 600	10	58	{ 31 29 29 28 27 }	40	16.23	Snider Enfield.

FIRST MEETING OF THE SHERBROOKE

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.		
<i>3rd Match.</i>			
Breech-loading Rifle, &c., presented by Lieut.-Col. King..1st prize	30 00	Private Thos. Copping.....	53rd Battalion.....
Barrel Beer, \$10, and Cloth, \$8.34, presented by Taylor & Bartlett, and Paton & Co.....	18 34	do Geo. Ives.....	58th do
Cash, presented by Paymaster Heneker, 53rd Batt.....	10 00	Quarter-Master L. Thomas.....	54th do
Ream of Paper, presented by Angus, Logan & Co.....	5 00	Wm. Edwards.....	Member of the Association
Cash, presented by the Association.....	2 00	Private H. Leet.....	54th Battalieu.....
do do	1 00	do E. Moe	53rd do
<i>4th Match.</i>			
Cloth, \$8.33, and Cash, \$5, presented by Paton & Co., and Col. Moore.....	13 33	Private J. C. Darling.....	58th Battalion.....
Antique Pipe, presented by C. Coffin	6 00	Corporal A. E. Shaw.....	54th do
Rocking Chair, presented by Capt. Woodward.....	5 00	do A. McLeod.....	do
Cash, presented by the Association.....	3 00	Private E. Moe.....	53rd do
Hair Gloss, &c., presented by Foss & Co.....	2 00	Quarter-Master L. Thomas.....	54th do
Cash, presented by the Association.....	1 00	Private Wm. Hale.....	53rd do
<i>5th Match.</i>			
Cash, presented by Hon. J. S. Sanborn.....	20 00	T. P. Cleveland	Member of the Association
Fat Sheep, presented by J. B. Armstrong, \$5, and Cash, presented by the Sherbrooke Rifle Association.....	10 00	Ensign D. Loomis.....	53rd Battalion.....
Cash, presented by Captain J. McKenzie, \$4, and Pills, \$2	6 00	Capt. H. B. McKenzie.....	54th do
Lady's Work-box, presented by Dupuy & Co., \$3.50, and Cash, \$1.50, presented by Sherbrooke Rifle Association	5 00	Private John Armstrong.....	G. T. Rifles.....
Cash, presented by the Association	2 50	Corporal A. E. Shaw.....	54th Battalieu..
do do	1 00	do Wm. Raith.....	do

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
{ Open to Volunteers of Military District No. 6, and members of the Sherbrooke Rifle Association. Any Rifle of Government issue. Any position..... }	400 & 600	10	50	{ 34 } 31 { 29 } 29 { 28 }	40	18.40	Snider Enfield.
{ Open to all comers and any Rifle. At 300 yards, Hythe position; At 500 yards, any position..... }	300 & 500	10	41	{ 30 } 28 { 28 } 28 { 27 } 27	40	20.42	Snider Enfield.
{ Open to any of Her Majesty's Regular Forces, Volunteer Militia, and members of the Sherbrooke Rifle Association. Any Rifle of Government issue. At 200 yards, Hythe position; 400 yards, any position..... }	200 & 400	10	38	{ 35 } 35 { 34 } 34 { 34 } 34 { 33 }	40	27	Snider Enfield.

FIRST MEETING OF THE SHERBROOKE

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<i>6th Match.</i>			
Silver Watch, presented by W. Chamberlin.....1st prize	10 00	J. R. Gibb.....	Member of the Association
Cash, presented by the Association.....2nd do	5 00	Ensign D. Loomis.....	53rd Battalion.....
Jacob's Liquid, &c., presented by Foss & Co.....3rd do	4 00	Private H. Leet.....	54th do
Cash, presented by the Association.....4th do	2 00	Corporal Wm. Raith.....	do
do do 5th do	1 00	Private Jno. Parks.....	Sherbrooke Cavalry.....
<i>7th Match.</i>			
Silver Cup, presented by J. B. Odell.....1st prize	10 00	Capt. H. B. McKenzie.....	54th Battalion.....
Silver Watch, presented by J. Robinson.....2nd do	8 00	Quarter-Master L. Thomas.....	do
Cash, presented by the Sherbrooke Rifle Association.....3rd do	4 00	Private H. Leet.....	do
do do 4th do	2 00	Corporal Wm. Raith.....	do
<i>8th Match.</i>			
Cash, presented by General Adams.....1st prize	10 00	Private Jno. Armstrong.....	G. T. Rifles.....
Croquet Tools, presented by S. Twose.....2nd do	6 00	do Chas. King, Jr.....	53rd Battalion.....
Soup Ladle, presented by R. D. Morkill.....3rd do	3 50	Lieut. W. W. Weyland.....	58th do
Cash and Umbrella, presented by C. A. Lefevre.....4th do	2 50	Corporal A. McLeod.....	54th do
Cash, presented by the Sherbrooke Rifle Association.....5th do	1 50	Edward Hale.....	B. C. Rifles.....
do do 6th do	1 00	Private Jos. Fiset.....	53rd Battalion.....
<i>9th Match.</i>			
Pistols, presented by E. Clark, Esq., J. P.....1st prize	10 00	Private C. King.....	53rd Battalion.....
Kettle, presented by E. F. Walker.....2nd do	3 00	E. Hale.....	B. C. Rifles.....
Etrusean Pin, presented by V. de Foy.....3rd do	2 00	Lieut. C. Armstrong.....	53rd Battalion.....
Photograph, presented by J. C. Wiswell.....4th do	2 00	Private Wm. Hale.....	do
Cash, presented by the Sherbrooke Rifle Association.....5th do	1 00	Private E. Moe.....	do
do do 6th do	0 70	Capt. Jno. Woodward.....	do
do do 7th do	0 35	Sergeant A. Grindrod.....	do

CHAS. KING, Lieut.-Col.,
Brigade Major, President.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
{ Open to Volunteer Cavalry of Military District No. 6, and members of the Sherbrooke Rifle Association. Spencer Carbine only. Hythe position..... }	200	5	29	{ 13 13 13 13 }	20	6.76	Spencer Carbine.
{ Open to Volunteer Officers and Non-commissioned Officers of Cookshire and Sherbrooke Cavalry, 53rd and 58th Battalions, Grand Trunk Volunteers in No. 6 Military District, and members of the Sherbrooke Rifle Association. Rifles of Government issue. Any position..... }	400 & 500	6	35	{ 23 23 22 22 }	24	14.14	Snider Enfield.
{ Open to all former competitors, excepting winners of 1st and 2nd prizes. Any Rifle of Government issue. Any position... }	400	5	22	{ 19 18 18 17 17 16 }	20	12.64	Snider Enfield
{ Open to 53rd and 58th Battalions. Any Rifle of Government issue. Any position..... }	400	5	17	{ 18 18 18 17 17 16 16 }	20	13.29	Snider Enfield.

A. H. WHITCHER, Lieut.,
Secretary, S. R. A.

ANNUAL MATCH OF THE CIVIL
Held at Ottawa on the 15th,
Wimbledon Targets

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.		
<i>1st Match—Regimental.</i>			
Black Marble Parisian Clock..1st prize	23 00	Corporal Deslauriers.....	}
Ice Pitcher..... 2nd do	16 00	Sergeant Harvey.....	
Oil Cromo, presented by Capt. Desbarats..... 3rd do	15 00	Lieut. Bossé.....	
Cake Basket..... 4th do	9 50	Lance-Corporal Yeomans.....	
Gold Mounted Malacca Cane.. 5th do	8 50	Capt. White.....	
Plated Beer Mug..... 6th do	6 50	Corporal Morgan.....	
Meerschaum Pipe..... 7th do	5 50	Private Leonais.....	
Case of Razors..... 8th do	5 25	do La Rose.....	
Two Brahama Pootra Fowls, presented by Quarter-Mas- ter Ashworth..... 9th do	5 00	do Auger.....	
Courier Bag..... 10th do	4 50	do Harwood.....	
Fish Slice and Fork..... 11th do	4 00	do Patrick.....	
Pic-Nic Set..... 12th do	3 50	Sergeant Benjamin.....	
Meerschaum Pipe..... 13th do	3 00	Asst. Surgeon Malloch.....	
Bronze Statuette..... 14th do	2 50	Capt. Desbarats.....	
Bread Platter and Knife..... 15th do	3 00	Private Blackmore.....	
Wine Flask..... 16th do	1 75	do Smith.....	
Silver Mounted Cane..... 17th do	1 25	do Dunn.....	
Camp Stool, presented by Lieut. Walch..... 18th do	1 00	do Killaly.....	
<i>2nd Match—Company.</i>			
Silver Cup..... 1st prize	55 00	Capt. White.....	} No. 6 Company.....
Butter Cooler..... 2nd do	12 00	Lance Corporal Yeomans.....	
<i>3rd Match—Running Time.</i>			
A set of Salts, with case, presented by Lieut. Col. Wily.....	7 00	Sergeant Harvey.....	

SERVICE RIFLE REGIMENT.
16th and 17th October, 1868.
and Scoring.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
{ Open to all members of the Regiment who have completed ten days' drill for the present year, 1867-8, and those who have been detained therefrom by official duties or sickness, which facts must be certified either by the head of the competitor's Department or by the Surgeon of the Regiment. Hythe position }	Yds. 200 400 & 600	15	50	Marks. { 41 } { 41 } { 40 } { 39 } { 38 } { 38 } { 37 } { 35 }	60	29.78	Snider Enfield.
				{ 35 } { 35 } { 34 } { 34 } { 34 } { 34 } { 34 } { 33 } { 32 } { 31 }			
{ Highest score of five men from each Company..... } { Highest individual score of the whole. Hythe position..... }	200 & 400	10	30	{ 138 } { 33 }	200 40	116.16 23.23	Snider Enfield.
{ Open to prize winners in the first match only. Competitors to be placed each with 10 rounds of ammunition at the 500 yards' post, and to run from that to 100 yards' post. To fire one shot in any position, at each post, full and half distance. Two different targets to be fired at, according to the distance the competitor fires from. Scores to be counted off the target, a clean one to be furnished each competitor. The time is to be divided by the score, and the lowest result to obtain the prize ..... }	.....	10	18	Total score 27	Total time 3 min.	Time per shot 6.66 sec.	

ANNUAL MATCH OF THE CIVIL SER

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.		
<i>4th Match—The Civil Service Commissioners.</i>			
A Silver Cup.....	1st prize 30 00	Corporal Deslauriers.....	}
A Field Glass	2nd do 15 00	Lieut. Bossé	
Total.....	\$307 75		

THOS. WILY, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding.

VIC RIFLE REGIMENT.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
<p>{ Open to any member of the Regiment who has obtained a score of 20 at the Regimental Match, or who, being eligible to compete at that Match, was unable to attend, but at some day of Regimental practice, or practice of the Rifle Associations, made a score averaging a centre, at ranges not less than 200, or more than 600 yards, out of not less than ten rounds. Three rounds at each range. Sights not to be raised &..... }</p>	<p>500 400 & 300</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>29</p>	<p>{ 19 } { 18 }</p>	<p>36</p>	<p>9.82</p>	<p>{ Snider Enfield, without the back sight being raised. }</p>

JAMES H. ROWAN,
Ensign and Acting Adjutant.

No. 19. ANNUAL SHOOTING MATCHES OF THE 24TH KENT BATTALION OF VOLUNTEER MILITIA.
Held at Chatham on the 20th, 21st and 22nd October, 1868.
 Size of Targets, Bull's Eyes, Centres, &c., &c., according to Regulation.
 1st Match.

RANK AND NAMES.	200 YARDS.					300 YARDS.					400 YARDS.									
	Points per Shot.					Points per Shot.					Points per Shot.									
	1	2	3	4	5	Total Points.	1	2	3	4	5	Total Points.	1	2	3	4	5	Total Points.		
No. 1 Chatham Company.																				
Capt. S. M. Smith.....																				
£3 Sergeant T. Nelson.....	4	0	3	0	0	7	2	3	0	2	7	4	2	4	3	15	2	3	4	2
Private W. Jordan.....	3	3	3	2	3	14	4	2	4	4	15	3	4	2	3	16	4	2	3	4
do W. Chambers.....	2	2	3	2	3	12	0	2	4	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do G. Cowan.....	2	2	0	2	0	6	2	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Points.....	13	10	11	6	6	46	5	11	11	6	15	48	7	6	0	6	6	6	31	
Average per man, 5 men.....						9.20						9.60						7.70		
No. 2 Chatham Company.																				
Capt. Stevenson.....	2	2	4	3	2	13	2	4	0	3	11	3	2	0	3	11	3	2	0	0
Ensign Richardson.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corporal Crow.....	3	2	2	0	2	9	2	0	0	2	4	3	0	0	4	7	0	0	0	0
do Potter.....	3	4	0	2	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private Williams.....	2	2	0	3	0	7	2	2	3	2	11	4	2	3	2	13	2	3	2	2
Total Points.....	10	10	6	8	6	40	9	6	3	5	6	29	10	5	5	9	6	6	35	
Average per man, 5 men.....						8.00						5.80						7.00		

<i>No. 3 Blenheim Company.</i>															
Ensign Jackman.....	0	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	0	10	2	0	3	3	8
Total Points.....										10					8
Average per man.....										10.00					8.00
<i>No. 5 Florence Company.</i>															
Sergeant Bodkin.....	3	2	3	2	4	0	4	0	0	9	2	2	4	4	14
Corporal Greenwood.....	3	3	2	2	4	0	2	0	0	7	4	2	3	2	14
Private Lenover.....	4	3	3	2	14	0	3	2	2	13	2	2	3	2	11
Corporal Dockerill.....	4	3	2	3	16	0	4	0	3	7	0	4	2	3	12
Private Price.....	2	3	2	4	14	2	0	0	0	2	3	2	3	2	13
Total Points.....	16	14	12	13	70	8	8	11	6	33	11	12	14	14	64
Average per man, 5 men.....					14.00					7.60					12.80
<i>No. 6 Dawn Company.</i>															
Capt. W. Smith.....	2	4	3	2	14	2	2	2	0	8	3	3	2	2	13
Lieut. Livingston.....	3	4	4	2	17	3	0	3	3	11	3	4	4	4	18
Sergeant Smith.....	3	4	3	4	17	3	0	2	2	7	2	2	0	4	4
Corporal Keech ..	3	2	2	0	7	0	0	2	0	4	2	2	3	3	13
do Campbell.....	4	4	2	3	15	2	2	0	2	6	4	4	4	3	17
Total Points.....	15	18	14	11	70	10	4	6	9	36	12	15	13	12	65
Average per man, 5 men.....					14.00					7.20					13.00
<i>No. 7 Tilbury Company.</i>															
Capt. Martin.....	2	3	4	3	15	3	0	4	2	12	3	3	4	4	11
Corporal Miflin.....	3	4	3	3	13	2	2	3	2	11	3	0	4	3	14
Lance-Corporal Reed.....	3	4	4	2	17	0	0	2	3	8	4	4	4	3	18
Private W. Miflin.....	3	3	2	2	13	2	2	2	3	11	3	2	4	3	15
do G. Cameron.....	3	3	2	3	13	2	0	3	2	10	0	2	4	4	10
Total Points.....	11	17	15	13	71	9	4	14	12	52	13	12	20	17	74
Average per man, 5 men.....					14.20					10.40					14.80

ANNUAL SHOOTING MATCHES OF THE 24TH KENT BATTALION OF VOLUNTEER MILITIA.—Continued.
1st Match—Continued.

RANK AND NAMES.	200 YARDS.					300 YARDS.					400 YARDS.				
	Points per Shot.					Points per Shot.					Points per Shot.				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
<i>No. 8 Bothwell Company.</i>															
Sergeant Bent.....	0	2	2	4	4	4	2	0	3	0	4	3	3	4	4
Corporal Dickson.....	3	3	2	4	2	2	4	4	0	2	2	2	3	3	0
Private Proctor.....	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	8
do Ferguson.....	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2
do Ledster.....	4	2	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	0	4	4	0	0	7
Total Points.....	11	7	8	13	14	53	11	9	8	6	2	36	10	12	10
Average per man, 5 men.....	10.60					7.20					10.60				
				
	Total Points.					Total Points.					Total Points.				

ANNUAL SHOOTING MATCHES OF THE 24TH KENT BATTALION OF VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

— Continued.

2nd Match.

RANK AND NAMES.	400 YARDS.					Total Points.	300 YARDS.					Total Points.	
	Points per Shot.						Total Points.	Points per Shot.					
	1	2	3	4	5			1	2	3	4		5
<i>No. 1 Chatham Company.</i>													
Captain S. M. Smith.....	0	0	3	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Sergeant T. Neilson.....	2	3	4	0	3	12	2	3	3	4	2	14	
Private W. Jordan.....	0	3	3	0	4	10	0	2	2	0	2	6	
Corporal D. McKellar.....	3	0	0	0	3	6	0	2	0	3	2	7	
Private T. Lester.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total points.....	5	6	10	0	12	33	2	7	5	7	8	29	
Average per man, 5 men.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.80
<i>No. 2 Chatham Company.</i>													
Captain R. Stevenson.....	2	3	3	4	4	16	2	3	0	2	3	10	
Ensign Richardson.....	0	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	
Corporal Crow.....	2	2	4	3	2	13	2	2	2	2	0	8	
Private Terry.....	0	3	0	3	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	2	
Do Williams.....	0	2	3	2	4	11	0	3	0	2	3	8	
Total Points.....	4	13	10	12	10	49	9	8	2	6	6	31	
Average per man, 5 men.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.20
<i>No. 5 Florence Company.</i>													
Sergeant Bentley.....	3	4	4	2	2	15	3	3	2	2	2	12	
Do Bodkin.....	0	2	3	4	4	13	0	2	2	3	3	10	
Corporal Greenwood.....	4	3	4	3	4	18	3	4	0	4	0	11	
Do Dorkwill.....	0	2	4	2	3	11	3	3	3	4	3	16	
Do Lenover.....	2	3	3	3	3	14	4	2	0	0	4	10	
Total points.....	9	14	18	14	16	71	13	14	7	13	12	59	
Average per man, 5 men.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.80
<i>No. 6 Dawn Company.</i>													
Captain W. Smith.....	3	4	2	2	3	14	4	2	0	2	3	11	
Sergeant Smith.....	2	4	2	3	2	13	3	0	2	0	4	9	
Corporal Reed.....	2	4	2	2	0	10	2	0	0	0	0	2	
Do Campbell.....	3	3	3	4	4	17	2	0	3	2	0	7	
Private Williston.....	2	0	2	0	0	4	3	0	0	2	0	5	
Total points.....	12	15	11	11	9	58	14	2	5	6	7	34	
Average per man, 5 men.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.80

ANNUAL SHOOTING MATCHES OF THE 24TH KENT BATTALION OF VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

—Continued.

2nd Match—Continued.

RANK AND NAMES.	400 YARDS.						300 YARDS.					
	Points per Shot.					Total Points.	Points per Shot.					Total Points.
	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	
<i>No. 7 Tilbury Company.</i>												
Captain Martin.....	4	3	4	4	3	18	3	2	3	2	0	10
Corporal Miflin.....	3	3	2	3	3	14	3	3	0	2	0	8
Lance Corporal Reed.....	3	3	3	3	3	15	3	0	3	4	2	12
Private W. Miflin.....	3	3	3	4	4	17	2	2	0	3	4	11
do G. Cameron.....	3	2	3	4	3	15	2	3	3	4	0	12
Total Points.....	16	14	15	18	16	79	13	10	9	15	6	53
Average per man, 5 men.....						15.80						10.60
<i>No. 8 Bothwell Company.</i>												
Lieut. Chambers.....	0	0	0	3	3	6	0	0	2	0	4	6
Segeant Bent.....	2	2	3	3	3	13	3	2	2	0	0	7
Corporal Dickson.....	4	0	2	2	3	11	3	3	3	2	3	14
Private Procter.....	3	0	0	0	2	5	0	3	2	0	3	8
do Ledster.....	2	3	0	4	4	13	3	3	4	3	2	15
Total Points.....	11	5	5	12	15	48	9	11	13	5	12	50
Average per man, 5 men.....						9.60						10.00

ANNUAL SHOOTING MATCHES OF THE 24TH KENT BATTALION OF VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

—Continued.

All Corners of Battalion Match.

No. of Company.	RANK AND NAMES.	300 YARDS.					Total Points.	200 YARDS.					Total Points.
		Points per Shot.						Points per Shot.					
		1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	
8	Sergeant ElMott.....*	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	4	3	0	0	9
1	Private Jordon.....	0	0	0	3	2	5	3	2	3	3	0	11
3	Ensign Jackman.....	0	0	3	4	2	9	2	4	3	2	4	15
5	Captain H. Morris.....	0	3	0	4	2	9	2	3	4	4	2	15
5	Private Price.....	0	2	0	3	2	7	0	4	3	2	3	12
5	Sergeant Mead.....	2	2	0	2	3	9	3	0	3	3	0	9
5	Private Adman.....	0	2	0	4	3	9	2	3	3	4	3	15
1	Adjutant Rielly.....	2	0	4	3	2	11	3	4	0	3	4	14
5	Private Scarlett.....	2	2	2	4	3	13	2	4	3	2	4	15
5	do Ferguson.....	2	2	0	2	0	6	2	3	3	3	0	11
1	Corporal McKellar.....	2	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	2	2	0	4
1	Private Sterling.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Points.....	10	15	9	31	19	84	21	31	30	28	20	130
	Average per man, 12 men...	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.80

ANNUAL SHOOTING MATCHES OF THE 24TH KENT BATTALION OF VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

—Continued.

Non-Commissioned Officers' Match.

No. of Company.	RANK AND NAMES.	200 YARDS.					300 YARDS.						
		Points per Shot.					Total Points.	Points per Shot.					Total Points.
		1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	
1	Sergeant T. Neilson.....	2	3	4	4	3	16	2	2	4	4	0	12
5	Corporal Greenwood.....	3	2	4	4	2	15	4	3	4	3	2	16
5	Sergeant Bentley.....	2	4	2	3	2	13	2	3	0	0	0	5
8	Corporal Dickson.....	3	4	4	4	0	15	2	2	0	2	3	9
8	Sergeant Bent.....	3	3	4	4	3	17	2	0	3	2	2	9
5	do Bodkin.....	2	3	3	3	3	14	0	0	0	3	3	6
6	Corporal Campbell.....	4	3	3	2	2	14	3	3	3	2	2	13
5	Sergeant Mead.....	3	2	4	2	3	14	2	3	0	3	4	12
5	Corporal Dockrill.....	2	3	3	3	2	13	2	3	3	3	3	14
7	do Miffin.....	3	2	3	3	2	13	3	3	2	2	3	13
7	Lance-Corporal Reed.....	3	3	3	4	4	17	0	4	2	3	4	13
2	do Crow.....	3	3	3	0	4	13	3	4	4	3	0	14
6	Sergeant Smith.....	2	0	2	3	4	11	0	2	4	4	2	12
6	Corporal Williston.....	3	4	2	2	2	13	4	0	4	3	0	11
5	do Scarlett.....	2	2	3	2	2	11	2	2	0	2	2	8
6	do Keatch.....	0	2	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	3
	Total Points.....	40	43	50	43	38	214	31	34	33	42	30	170
	Average per man, 16 men.....						13.37						10.62

Officers' Match.

1	Major A. B. Baxter.....	3	3	2	3	0	11	3	2	0	3	0	8
7	Capt. Martin.....	3	3	3	4	4	17	3	3	2	2	0	10
6	do Smith.....	3	3	3	4	3	16	3	3	4	3	3	16
6	Lieut. Livingston.....	3	3	2	4	2	14	3	4	2	3	3	15
3	Ensign Jackman.....	3	3	2	3	4	15	4	4	3	4	3	18
1	do Weir.....	0	0	0	3	2	5	0	2	0	2	3	7
5	Capt. H. Morris.....	3	2	3	2	3	13	3	3	4	3	3	16
2	do Stevenson.....	2	3	2	3	4	14	4	2	2	3	2	13
	Total Points.....	20	20	17	26	22	105	23	23	17	23	17	103
	Average per man, 8 men.....						13.12						12.87

ANNUAL SHOOTING MATCHES OF THE 24TH KENT BATTALION OF VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

—Continued.

All Comers' Match.

No. of Company.	RANK AND NAMES.	400 YARDS.						300 YARDS.						
		Points per Shot.					Total Points.	Points per Shot.					Total Points.	
		1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5		
1	Major A. B. Baxter.....	2	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Capt. Martin.....	3	4	2	0	3	12	0	2	3	0	0	0	5
2	do Stevenson.....	2	2	4	4	3	15	4	2	3	2	0	0	11
1	Sergeant Neilson.....	0	2	4	2	2	10	0	0	2	2	2	2	6
3	Ensign Jackman.....	2	2	4	3	3	14	3	2	0	0	0	2	7
6	Lance-Corporal Reed.....	0	4	2	4	3	13	2	3	2	2	2	0	9
6	Captain W. Smith.....	3	3	4	3	3	16	3	0	0	2	3	8	8
6	Lieut. Livingston.....	2	4	4	3	2	15	3	0	2	0	2	7	7
5	Corporal Campbell.....	4	2	3	3	3	15	0	0	0	3	0	3	3
5	do Greenwood.....	2	2	3	3	3	13	2	0	0	3	0	5	5
5	Sergeant Mead.....	0	3	2	2	2	9	2	0	2	0	2	6	6
7	Corporal Miflin.....	3	3	3	3	2	14	4	3	2	3	2	14	14
7	Private W. Miflin.....	2	4	2	3	3	14	3	2	3	2	2	12	12
6	do G. Cameron.....	4	2	3	2	0	11	3	2	3	3	3	14	14
2	Corporal T. Crow.....	2	2	4	2	3	13	2	4	0	2	0	8	8
1	Private Jordon.....	4	3	3	3	4	17	0	4	0	0	2	6	6
5	Sergeant Bent.....	0	0	2	2	0	4	2	2	0	0	2	6	6
8	Corporal Dickson.....	4	3	4	3	4	18	2	2	0	0	2	6	6
2	Private Williams.....	0	2	2	2	3	9	2	0	0	2	2	6	6
5	Corporal Dockrill.....	4	4	4	3	4	19	2	2	3	3	3	13	13
5	Captain Morris.....	0	3	3	4	3	13	0	0	3	2	0	5	5
	Total Points.....	43	54	65	54	53	269	39	30	28	31	29	157	
	Average per man, 21 men...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.47	

DAVID SMITH, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BROCK

Held at Brockville on the 21st,

Size of Targets, Bull's Eyes, Centres,

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<i>1st Match.</i>			
	\$ cts.		
Cash.....1st prize	10 00	Sergeant Hay.....	G. T. R. Rifles, Brockville
Lamp, value \$6; Cash \$2.....2nd do	8 00	do Cole.....	No. 1 Co. 41st Batt. do
Cash.....3rd do	6 00	do Rowe.....	G. T. R. Rifles do
Do .....4th do	4 00	Captain Bell.....	do do
Do .....5th do	3 00	Lieutenant Bradley.....No. 5 Co.	42nd Batt., Lansdowne....
Cloth Cap \$1.50; Cash \$1.....6th do	2 50	Private Bush.....	G. T. R. Rifles, Brockville
Cash.....7th do	1 00	Captain Young.....	do do
<i>2nd Match.</i>			
Cash.....1st prize	12 60	Sergeant Cole.....No. 1 Co.	41st Battalion, Brockville
Pair Blankets \$7; Cash \$2.....2nd do	9 00	Captain Bell.....	G. T. R. Rifles, do
Cash.....3rd do	6 00	Lieut.-Col. Jackson.....	Brigade-Major, do
Silver-plated Bell \$2; Cash \$2.4th do	4 00	Lieutenant Greaves.....	G. T. R. Rifles, do
Cash .....5th do	3 00	Private Macadoo.....	do do
Do .....6th do	2 00	Bugler Jackson.....	do do
Do .....7th do	1 00	Sergeant Hay.....	do do
<i>3rd Match—Company.</i>			
Cash.....1st prize	15 00	No. 2 Co. 42nd Battalion.....	Brockville
Do .....2nd do	9 00	No. 4 Co. 3rd do G.T.R.R.	do
Do .....3rd do	6 00	No. 5 Co. 3rd do do ..	do
Do .....4th do	3 00	No. 1 Co. 41st do ..	do
Highest aggregate score, one pair trowsers.....5th do	9 00	Sergeant Hay, 3rd do do ..	do
<i>8th Match—Boys.</i>			
Cash.....1st prize	5 00	Col.-Sergt. Jackson.....	B. G. S. Cadets, Brockville
McMullen's History of Canada.....2nd do	4 50	Bugler Sibbald.....	do do
Whip and \$1.....3rd do	3 00	Private J. L. Lanskaill.....	do do
Cash .....4th do	2 00	Jehn Lanskaill.....	do do
Do .....5th do	1 00	Sergeant Fitzsimmons.....	do do
Do .....6th do	0 50	Private J. Page.....	do do
Do .....7th do	0 25	do R. H. Ross.....	do do
	\$129 25		

NOTE.—Owing to the unfavorable state of the weather, the balance of the Matches (four) were postponed, and no range prevailed during the whole of the shooting.

VILLE RIFLE ASSOCIATION,

22nd and 23rd October, 1868.

&c., &c., according to Regulation.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
{ Ranges 200 and 400 yards. 5 shots at each range; Government Snider Rifle; open to all Volunteers residing in the County of Leeds, who have never won a prize valued at more than ten dollars. Entrance 25 cents..... }	200 & 400	10	25	{ 29 29 27 26 25 25 25 }	40	21.52	Snider.
{ Ranges 300 and 500 yards, 5 shots at each; Snider or Enfield Rifle; open to all comers. Entrance 50 cents. Any competitor not scoring 6 points at the first range, to be disqualified from further competition in the match..... }	500 & 300	10	27	{ 29 28 28 26 25 25 22 }	40	20.04	Snider.
{ Ranges 400 and 300 yards, 5 rounds at each; Government Snider Rifle Open to 3 non-commissioned officers or men of any Volunteer Company in the Dominion; Hythe position. Entrance, per Co., \$1.... }	.....	50 per Co., 10 per man.	15 or 5 Co's.	{ 74 67 50 52 29 }	120 40	19,26	Snider.
{ Ranges 100 and 200 yards; Government Enfield Carbine; 5 rounds at each range, any position. Open to all Boys under the age of 17 years. Entrance fee 10 cents..... }	100 & 200	10	12	{ 28 27 27 26 25 18 17 }	40	20.18	Enfield Carbine.
			79				

until the spring meeting. A very heavy snow-storm, accompanied with strong unsteady wind across the

W. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Brigade Major.

No. 21.

ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING OF
Held at Toronto on
Size of Targets, Bull's Eyes, Centres,

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.		
<i>1st Match—Snider Competition.</i>			
Cigars, \$3.50, Cash, \$6.50.....1st prize	10 00	Private J. Conway.....	Queen's Own Rifles.....
Cheese, 6, do 2.50.....2nd do	8 50	do A. Bell.....	do do
Shawl, 5, do 2.50.....3rd do	7 50	Lieut. C. Sheppard.....	Sedentary Militia.....
Clothing, 2.50, do 4.00.....4th do	6 50	do A. L. Russell.....	Garrison Artillery.....
Fan, 2, do 3.50.....5th do	5 50	C. Giles.....	.....
Cash.....6th do	5 00	Capt. J. B. Bonstead.....	Queen's Own Rifles.....
Total.....	\$43 00		
<i>2nd Match—Small bore Competition.</i>			
Writing Desk, \$3, Cash, \$7.00.1st prize	10 00	J. Morrison .....	.....
Cash.....2nd do	8 50	Private A. Bell.....	Queen's Own Rifles.....
Cigars, \$3.50, Cash, \$4.00.....3rd do	7 50	Lieut. C. Sheppard.....	Sedentary Militia.....
do 3.50, do 3.00.....4th do	6 50	C. Thom.....	.....
Piece of Plate, \$3, do 2.50.....5th do	5 50	Private W. Wardle.....	10th Royals.....
Book, 1.50, do 3.50.....6th do	5 00	Lieut. D. Gibson.....	Queen's Own Rifles.....
Total.....	\$43 00		
<i>3rd Match.</i>			
Box (25 lbs.) Bull's Eyes.....	5 00	Private A. Bell.....	Queen's Own Rifles.....
<i>4th Match.</i>			
Cash.....	4 00	C. Thom.....	.....
Grand Total.....	\$95 00		

N. B.—There were two other matches for prizes of comparatively small value during the early part

THE TORONTO RIFLE CLUB.
 the 28th October, 1868.
 &c., &c., according to Regulation.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
{ Open to members of the Club. Payment of \$2 entitles to a membership. Entrance 20 cents.. }	200 400 & 600	15	30	{ 50 49 45 43 43 42 }	60	Of 10 highest 43.4	{ Long Snider En- field.
Terms same as 1st Match.....	{ 300 500 & 700 }	15	27	{ 51 49 48 47 47 46 }	60	Of 10 highest 46.9	{ Grainger. Marston. do Thom. Kerr. Marston.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Snider & Marston.
{ Open to all. Sweepstakes of 20 cents. Snider Rifles only..... }	400	3	20	11	12	10	Snider.

of the season. Bull's Eye at 200 and 300 yards 8 inches square.

A. LORD RUSSELL,
 Lieut. and Secretary, Toronto Rifle Club.

No. 22.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF No. 1

Held at Bell's Corners, on the

Site of Targets, Bull's Eyes, Centres,

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<i>Match No. 1.</i>			
Silver Challenge Cup, by Lieut.-Col. Powell.....	20 00	Sergeant E. F. Doudiet.....	No. 1 Co. 43rd Battalion.....
<i>Match No. 2.</i>			
Cash.....1st prize	10 00	G. D. Booth.....	}
Do.....2nd do	8 00	Bugler Harmer.....	
1 pair Wellington boots, by I. Pratt.....3rd do	6 00	Ensign A. Stewart.....	
Cash.....4th do	4 00	Sergeant Corbett.....	
Do.....5th do	2 00	Wm. Wilson.....	
Do.....6th do	1 00	R. Stewart.....	
<i>Match No. 3.</i>			
1 pair Wellington boots.....1st prize	6 00	Captain A. Abbott.....	No. 1 Company.....
Cash.....2nd do	4 00	Sergeant R. Bishop.....	do
Do.....3rd do	3 00	Private R. Warren.....	do
Do.....4th do	2 00	do John Shore.....	do
Do.....5th do	1 50	do G. Wilson.....	do
Do.....6th do	1 00	do John Spearman.....	do
Do.....7th do	0 75	Color-Sergt. Shore.....	do
Do.....8th do	0 50	Private S. Courtenay.....	do
Do.....9th do	0 25	Captain Corbett.....	do
<i>Match No. 4—Batt. Company Match.</i>			
Cash.....1st prize	20 00	.....	No. 1 Co., 43rd Battalion...}
Silver Cup, presented by R. Lyon, M.P.P.....2nd do	10 00	.....	No. 2 do
<i>Match No. 5—Officers' Match.</i>			
Case of Brandy, presented by D. T. Browne & Co.....1st prize	10 00	Ensign A. Stewart.....	No. 1 Co., 43rd Battalion...}
Revolver presented by T. Isaac, Esq.....2nd do	6 00	Do J. Nesbit.....	No. 2 do
Churn, presented by T. Bir-kett, Esq.....3rd do	5 00	Captain Corbett.....	No. 1 do
Half dozen Champagne, presented by S. Burrows, Esq.....4th do	4 00	Lieutenant McDougall.....	No. 1 do
Cash.....5th do	2 00	Lieut. and Adj. Falls.....	43rd Battalion.....}

COMPANY, 43RD BATTALION, V. I.

29th and 30th October, 1868.

&c., &c., according to Regulation.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
To be won 2 years by same competitor..	200 & 400	10	30	35	40	18.43	Snider-Enfield.
{ Open only to members of No. 1 } { Co., 43rd Battalion..... }	500 & 300	10	30	{ 30 } { 27 } { 26 } { 26 } { 23 } { 22 }	40	15.03	Snider-Enfield.
{ Open only to non-successful com- } { petitors in Matches No. 1 and } { No. 2..... }	200 & 400	6	18	{ 19 } { 16 } { 15 } { 15 } { 15 } { 14 } { 14 } { 14 }	24	13.26	Snider-Enfield.
{ Open to six members of any Com- } { pany in 43rd Battalion	200 & 400	10	3 Co's. 18 men.	{ 193 } { 174 }	240	29.10	Snider-Enfield.
{ Open to Staff and Officers of 43rd } { Battalion	200 & 400	6	8	{ 20 } { 18 } { 17 } { 16 } { 16 }	24	15.16	Snider-Enfield.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF No. 1 Com

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.		
<i>Match No. 6.</i>			
Cash, presented by Hon. J. Skead.....1st prize	10 00	Ensign A. Stewart.....	No. 1 Co., 43rd Battalion..
Cash, or musical cigar holder, presented by McGee & Russell.....2nd do	8 00	G. D. Booth.....	do
Cash, presented by Bate & Co.3rd do	5 00	Corporal McDonald.....	Ottawa B.G.A.....
Fancy Shirt and \$1 added, presented by J. Illingworth.4th do	4 00	J. Johnson.....	No. 2 Co., 43rd Battalion..
Pair of pants, presented by G. Arnold, Esq.....5th do	3 50	Sergeant Corbett.....	No. 1 do
A Satchell, presented by H. & S. Borbridge.....6th do	2 00	Ensign Nesbitt.....	No. 2 do
	\$159 50		

W. H. JACKSON,
Lieut.-Colonel, B. M.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE 51st

Held at Hemmingford, on

Size of Targets, Bull's Eyes, Centres,

<i>1st Match—Battalion.</i>			
Cash..... 1st prize	7 00	Sergeant Proper.....	No. 6 Company, 51st Batt.)
do 2nd do	6 00	Private Laverty.....	do do
do 3rd do	5 00	do J. Spence.....	do do
do 4th do	4 00	do R. Woods.....	No. 4 do do
do 5th do	3 00	do T. Roberts.....	do do
do 6th do	2 00	Lieut. McFee .	Adjutant..... do
do 7th do	1 00	Private Bagual.....	No. 4 Company, do
do 8th do	1 00	Sergeant Campbell.....	do do
do 9th do	1 00	do McNaughton.....	do do
do 10th do	1 00	Capt. Scriver.....	No. 6 do do
Total value of Prizes.....	\$31 00		

PANY, 43RD BATTALION, V. I.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
{ Open to all regularly organized Volunteers..... }	500 400 & 200	9	27	{ 32 31 29 27 27 25 }	36	20.61	Snider-Enfield.

WM. CORBETT, Jr., Capt., No. 1 Co., 43rd Batt.,
Treasurer of Annual Meeting.

Seen and submitted.

F. T. ATCHERLEY, Lieut.-Col., D.A.G., M.

BATTALION, HEMMINGFORD RANGERS,

the 11th November, 1868.

&c., &c., according to Regulation.

{ Open to all members of the 51st Battalion. Entrance 25 cents. Snider Rifles. Three shots at each range..... }	400 & 500	6	36	{ 18 16 15 14 14 13 13 13 12 12 }	24	10.50	Snider.
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JOHN FLETCHER, Lieut.-Col.,
Brigade Major.

No. 24.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF

Held at Don Vale, Toronto, on the 12th

Size of Targets, Bull's Eyes, Centres,

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.		
1st Match.			
Silver Vase.....1st prize	50 00	A. May.....	St. Catherines.....
Cash .....2nd do	20 00	W. W. Russell.....	Toronto.....
do .....3rd do	10 00	G. Robertson.....	do.....
do .....4th do	8 00	T. Bell.....	St. Catherines.....
Barrel of Beer.....5th do	7 00	J. Grainger.....	Toronto.....
Sett of Knives and Forks..6th do	6 00	W. Horton.....	do.....
Half Ton Coal .....7th do	4 00	Sergeant J. Smith.....	17th Regiment.....
2nd Match.			
Cash.....1st prize	25 00	Sergeant J. Morrow.....	20th Battalion.....
do .....2nd do	15 00	Private J. Craig.....	do.....
do .....3rd do	12 00	do J. Andrews.....	Montreal V. R.....
Silver Cup.....4th do	10 00	do A. Bell.....	Queen's Own Rifles.....
Box Tobacco.....5th do	10 00	Lieut. D. Gibson.....	do.....
Cash .....6th do	6 00	Capt. J. Edwards.....	do.....
do .....7th do	4 00	Sergeant A. Goodwillie.....	do.....
do .....8th do	2 00	do White.....	do.....
3rd Match.			
Cup or Cash, by Major-Gen. Stated, C. B.....1st prize	50 00	A. Murison.....	Hamilton.....
Piece of Plate.....2nd do	20 00	C. R. Murray.....	do.....
Silver Cup.....3rd do	10 00	Capt. J. Edwards.....	Queen's Own Rifles.....
Statue.....4th do	8 00	G. Discher.....	St. Catherines.....
Telescope.....5th do	6 00	J. B. Boustead.....	Toronto.....
Fish Knife and Fork.....6th do	2 50	T. Cowie.....	Dundas.....
4th Match.			
Cash.....1st prize	20 00	C. Thom.....	Toronto.....
do .....2nd do	12 00	Private A. Bell.....	Queen's Own Rifles.....
Duelling Pistols.....3rd do	10 00	J. Morrison.....	Toronto.....
Cash .....4th do	5 00	Private J. Craig.....	20th Battalion.....
do .....5th do	3 00	W. Stanley.....	Toronto.....
5th Match.			
"Russell" Gold Watch.....1st prize	75 00	Private John Clarke.....	10th Royals.....
Field Glass.....2nd do	20 00	C. R. Murray.....	Hamilton.....
Meerscham Pipe.....3rd do	10 00	Geo. Discher.....	St. Catherines.....
Cup.....4th do	6 00	C. Sheppard.....	Toronto.....
Statue.....5th do	4 00	Jos. Mason.....	Hamilton.....

THE TORONTO RIFLE CLUB,

November, 1868, and following days.

&c., &c., according to Regulation.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
{ Any Rifle. Any position. Open to those who have never individually won a prize..... }	200	5	83	{ 17 17 17 17 16 16 16 }	20	16.55	{ Grainger. Whitworth. Grainger. do }
{ Any Rifle Government issue. Hythe position. Volunteers and Regulars..... }	200 & 400	10	112	{ 32 32 30 30 30 30 29 }	40	30.37	Long Snider.
{ All comers. Any Rifle. Any position..... }	300 400 & 500	15	83	{ 55 52 50 50 49 49 }	60	50.83	{ S. Henry. Grainger. Marston. Whitworth. Grainger. }
{ All comers. Any Government pattern Rifle. Any position..... }	300 & 500	10	66	{ 31 31 31 30 30 }	40	30.4	Long Snider.
{ Members of Club. Any Rifle. Any position..... }	300 500 & 700	15	40	{ 51 50 48 48 44 }	60	48.2	{ Long Snider. Grainger. Whitworth. Grainger. }

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.		
<i>6th Match.</i>			
Cash.....1st prize	25 00	Lieut. A. L. Russell.....	Garrison Artillery.....
do .....2nd do	20 00	Private J. Craig.....	20th Battalion.....
do .....3rd do	15 00	do A. Bell.....	Queen's Own Rifles.....
Books—selection .....4th do	10 00	Ensign H. Scott.....	do
Cash .....5th do	10 00	Sergeant Little.....	20th Battalion.....
Cap .....6th do	6 00	Private Nason.....	Queen's Own Rifles
Cash .....7th do	6 00	Corporal Meredith.....	do
Fifteen gallons Beer.....8th do	4 00	Private A. Muir.....	do
Butter Cooler .....9th do	2 00	T. Bell.....	20th Battalion.....
<i>7th Match.</i>			
A "Grainger" Rifle.....1st prize	50 00	Lieut. A. L. Russell.....	Garrison Artillery.....
Cash .....2nd do	25 00	A. Murison.....	Hamilton
do .....3rd do	12 00	G. Discher.....	St. Catherines.....
do .....4th do	7 00	Capt. J. Edwards	Queen's Own Rifles.....
do .....5th do	4 00	T. Freeborn.....	Hamilton
do .....6th do	3 00	C. Thom.....	Toronto
<i>8th Match.</i>			
Cash.....1st prize	10 00	J. Boon.....	Barrie
do .....2nd do	8 00	Sergeant J. G. Smith.....	17th Regiment.....
Barrel Beer.....3rd do	7 00	C. Giles.....	Toronto.....
Box Soap.....4th do	5 00	Capt. W. Webb.....	Brighton.....
Silver Chain.....5th do	3 50	Sergeant W. Bailey.....	Queen's Own Rifles.....
Two setts Hoop Skirts.....6th do	3 50	Capt. T. McLean	Garrison Artillery.....
Box Cigars.....7th do	2 00	F. Oakley.....	Toronto.....
Two lbs. Tobacco.....8th do	1 00	W. Warde.....	do
Pork Pie.....9th do	1 00	J. Kingston.....	do
Box "Lightning Pills" and pair Green Spectacles.....10th do	1 00	{ J. Stalker } æq. { H. Cooper }	do
<i>9th Match.</i>			
Silver Claret Jug and \$10.....	20 00	G. Discher.....	St. Catherines.....
<i>10th Match.</i>			
Box "Bull's Eyes" (25 lbs.).....	5 00	G. Discher.....	St. Catherines.....
Total.....	\$720 50		

High wind throughout and occasional flurry of snow. Particular mention should be made in 5th and 700 yards, with a Long Snider Enfield, in a gale of wind.

TORONTO RIFLE CLUB.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
{ Volunteers and Regulars. Government weapon. Hythe position... }	400 & 500	10	48	{ 34 33 32 31 30 29 29 29 28 }	40	30.55	{ Short Snider. Long do }
{ All comers. Any Rifle. Any position..... }	700 & 800	10	24	{ 29 29 28 26 25 25 }	40	27	{ Grainger. S. Henry. Whitworth. Marston. Turner. Thom. }
{ Unsuccessful competitors. Any Rifle. Any position..... }	400	5	19	{ 17 17 16 15 15 15 14 14 13 0 0 }	20	15.11	
{ Highest aggregate score in small bore matches..... }	200 to 800	40	.....	126	160	160	Whitworth.
All comers' match.....	.....	50	.....	150	200	.....	Whitworth and Long Enfield.

match of Private John Clarke's, 10th Royals, score in his last ten shots of eight Bull's Eyes, at 300

A. LORD RUSSELL,
Lieut. and Secretary, Toronto Rifle Club.

No. 25.

FIRST MEETING OF THE 18TH
Held at Hawkesbury on the 15th
Size of Targets, Bull's Eyes, Centres,

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.		
<i>1st Match.</i>			
Silver Cup.....1st prize	25 00	Capt. C. T. Higginson.....	No. 1 Company.....
Cash.....2nd do	8 00	Lieut. J. W. Higginson.....	No. 6 do.....
do.....3rd do	5 00	do J. Vankleek.....	No. 2 do.....
do.....4th do	4 00	Private C. White.....	No. 1 do.....
do.....5th do	3 00	do W. H. Byers.....	do.....
do.....6th do	2 00	Corporal S. McMahon.....	do.....
do.....7th do	1 00	Sergeant A. Campbell.....	No. 2 do.....
<i>2nd Match.</i>			
Cash.....1st prize	10 00	Sergeant P. T. Saucier.....	No. 5 Company.....
do.....2nd do	2 00	Private D. Leroy.....	No. 4 do.....
do.....3rd do	2 00	Capt. D. McIntosh.....	No. 5 do.....
do.....4th do	2 00	Corporal W. Ellis.....	No. 6 do.....
do.....5th do	2 00	Surgeon Harkin.....	.....
do.....6th do	2 00	Capt. C. T. Higginson.....	No. 1 Company.....
do.....7th do	2 00	Private A. A. Leroy.....	No. 4 do.....
do.....8th do	2 00	Lieut. J. Vankleek.....	No. 2 do.....
do.....9th do	2 00	do P. McIntosh.....	No. 5 do.....
do.....10th do	2 00	Sergeant Fitzgerald.....	No. 6 do.....
do.....11th do	2 00	Lieut. J. W. Higginson.....	do.....
do.....12th do	2 00	Sergeant S. Higginson.....	No. 2 do.....
do.....13th do	2 00	do J. Clarke.....	No. 6 do.....
do.....14th do	2 00	J. G. Higginson, Esq.....	Association Member.....
do.....15th do	2 00	Private Chas. White.....	No. 1 Company.....
do.....16th do	2 00	Ensign J. Pattee.....	No. 3 do.....
<i>3rd Match—Company.</i>			
Rifle.....1st prize	40 00	Capt. G. W. Johnson and men	of No. 2 Company.....
Cash.....2nd do	9 00	Lieut. J. W. Higginson do	No. 6 do.....
do.....3rd do	6 00	Capt. C. T. Higginson do	No. 1 do.....
do.....4th do	3 00	Capt. D. McIntosh do	No. 5 do.....
<i>4th Match.</i>			
Large Revolver and Case....1st prize	30 00	Wm. Harkin, M. D.....	Surgeon, 11th Battalion....
Cash.....2nd do	8 00	Private W. H. Byers.....	No. 1 Company.....
do.....3rd do	5 00	Captain G. W. Johnson.....	No. 2 do.....
do.....4th do	4 00	do C. T. Higginson.....	No. 1 do.....
do.....5th do	3 00	do D. McIntosh.....	No. 5 do.....
do.....6th do	2 00	Richd. Patten, Esq.....	Association Member.....
do.....7th do	1 00	Sergeant S. Higginson.....	No. 2 Company.....

BATTALION RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
 16th, 17th and 18th December, 1868.
 &c., &c., according to Regulation.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
{ Open to officers and men of 18th Battalion, Association members, and Thurso Infantry Company. Standing at 200 and 300 yards and any position at other ranges	400 & 500	10	49	{ 36 32 31 30 30 29 29 }	40	22.08	Snider Enfield.
Open to Association members only...	{ 400 & 200	10	49	{ 34 32 32 32 31 31 30 29 29 29 29 29 28 28 28 }	40	25.06	Snider Enfield.
{ Open to six officers, non-commissioned officers or men of any Company in the 18th Battalion. Position same as 1st match.....	300 500 & 600	per Co., 54	5 Co.'s with 6 comp. each.	{ 114 113 113 108 }	216	19.06	Snider Enfield.
{ Open as No. 1. Position same as 1st match.....	400 & 600	10	51	{ 30 30 29 29 26 26 26 }	40	21.13	Snider-Enfield.

FIRST MEETING OF THE 18TH BATTAL

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.		
<i>5th Match.</i>			
Revolver.....1st prize	15 00	Private D. Leroy.....	No. 4 Company.....
Cash.....2nd do	6 00	Sergeant A. P. Campbell.....	No. 2 do
do .....3rd do	4 00	Lieut. P. McIntosh.....	No. 5 do
do .....4th do	3 00	Corporal S. McMahon.....	No. 1 do
do .....5th do	2 00	Captain C. T. Higginson.....	No. 1 do
do .....6th do	2 00	J. G. Higginson.....	Association Member.....
do .....7th do	1 00	Private Charles White	No. 1 Company.....
<i>6th Match.</i>			
Cash.....1st prize	15 00	Sergeant P. T. Saucier.....	No. 5 Company.....
do .....2nd do	8 00	Private Wm. Byers.....	No. 1 do
do .....3rd do	5 00	do Thos. White.....	No. 1 do
do .....4th do	4 00	do C. White.....	No. 1 do
do .....5th do	3 00	do J. White.....	No. 1 do
do .....6th do	2 00	Sergeant P. Sterling.....	No. 5 do
do .....7th do	1 00	do A. Campbell.....	No. 2 do
<i>7th Match.</i>			
A Silver Bugle.....	40 00	Capt. C. Higgins and men of	No. 1 Company.....
<i>8th Match.</i>			
Silver Watch.....1st prize	15 00	Sergeant P. T. Saucier.....	No. 5 Company.....
Cash.....2nd do	8 00	do L. Leroy.....	No. 4 do
Horse Hay-fork.....3rd do	6 00	Captain G. W. Johnson.....	No. 2 do
<i>9th Match.</i>			
A set of Hammers.....1st prize	6 00	Private John White.....	No. 1 Company
A pair of Saws.....2nd do	5 00	do W. H. Byers.....	No. 1 do
A pair of Bench Planes.....3rd do	4 00	W. McCaskill.....	No. 6 do
Square and Scratch Awl.....4th do	3 00	S. McMahon.....	No. 1 do
	357 00		

W. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Col., B.M.

LION RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
{ Open as No. 1. Position same as 1st match..... }	200 & 300	10	45	{ 27 27 26 25 25 24 }	40	20.08	Snider-Enfield.
{ Open to non-commissioned officers and men only of 18th Batt. and Thurso Infantry. Position same as 1st match..... }	300 400 & 500	9	31	{ 26 23 23 22 22 22 21 }	36	18.16	Snider-Enfield.
{ Open to 6 officers and men of any Co. 18th Batt. Position same as 1st match..... }	400 500 & 600	54	30	108	216	16.	Snider-Enfield.
{ Open as No. 1. Position same as 1st match..... }	500	5	37	{ 17 17 16 }	20	8.05	Snider-Enfield.
{ Open to members of Nos. 1 and 6 Companies only. Position same as 1st match..... }	400	5	20	{ 16 16 15 14 }	20	9.75 per man.	Snider-Enfield.

W. HARKIN, M.D.,
Secretary-Treasurer.

APPENDIX No. 2.

RETURN of Ammunition purchased during the year 1868.

Date.	CORPS.	Station.	By whom purchased.	No. of Rounds.	Amount
Jan. 1...	20th Battalion	Nelson	Capt. McCay.....	1000	\$ 24 00
" 20...	30th do	Guelph	Lieut.-Col. Higinbotham	2000	48 00
Feb. 15...	22nd do	Woodstock ..	Lieut.-Col. Richardson..	1000	24 00
March 4...	37th do	Hullsville...	Capt. Ryan.....	500	12 00
" 26...	Volunteers 4th Military District...	Toronto.....	Acting Sergt. Marston...	1000	24 00
" —	2d Battalion.....	do	Capt. Stinson.....	500	12 00
" 30...	22nd do	Woodstock.....	Lieut.-Col. Richardson..	1000	24 00
" 31...	do	Ingersoll.....	Capt. Wonham	500	12 00
April 6...	13th do	Hamilton	do Watson	1000	24 00
" —	Volunteers.....	Quebec.....	Dist. Qr. Master Voyer..	500	12 00
" 8...	Infantry Company	Russell.....	Capt. Craig.....	500	12 00
" 9...	Volunteers.....	Quebec.....	Dist. Qr. Master Voyer..	500	12 00
" 16...	Volunteers 4th Military District...	Toronto	Acting Sergt. Marston...	3000	72 00
" 17...	13th Battalion	Hamilton.....	Lieut. Moore.....	500	12 00
" 20...	Volunteers	Quebec.....	Dist. Qr. Master Voyer..	1000	24 00
" —	30th Battalion.....	Guelph	Lieut.-Col. Higinbotham	1000	24 00
" 22...	G. T. R. Brigade.....	Montreal	Capt. Wilson.....	1000	24 00
" 25...	8th Battalion	Quebec.....	Qr. Master Morgan	500	12 00
May 6...	37th do	Hullsville	Capt. Ryan.....	500	12 00
" 7...	do	Oneida	do Stuart.....	1000	24 00
" —	26th do	Delaware	do Carling.....	500	12 00
" 9...	30th do	Guelph	Lieut. Col. Higinbotham	1500	36 00
" 12...	Brigade Major.....	Brockville	do Jackson	1500	36 00
" —	5th Battalion.....	Montreal	Capt. Esdaile.....	1000	24 00
" 15...	Volunteers	Quebec.....	Dist. Qr. Master Voyer..	500	12 00
" 17...	33rd Battalion.....	Seaforth	Capt. Bull.....	500	12 00
" 20...	G. T. R. Brigade.....	St. Mary's	Lieut. Bayley	500	12 00
" 22...	22nd Battalion	Ingersoll.....	Capt. Wonham	500	12 00
" —	43rd do	Bell's Corners....	do Corbett	500	12 00
" 29...	Volunteers 4th Military District...	Toronto	Acting Sergt. Marston...	3000	72 00
June 1...	13th Battalion	Hamilton	Ensign Marsh	500	12 00
" —	Rifle Club	Quebec.....	Mr. J. C. Thomson	1400	22 32
" 2...	G. T. R. Brigade.....	Montreal	Capt. Wilson.....	1000	24 00
" —	G. T. R. Brigade.....	Brockville	do Young.....	500	12 00
" 4...	Rifle Association.....	Quebec.....	Dist. Qr. Master Voyer..	500	12 00
" —	37th Battalion.....	Hullsville.....	Capt. Ryan.....	500	12 00
" 5...	13th do	Hamilton	Lieut. Moore.....	500	12 00
" —	G. T. R. Brigade.....	St. Mary's	Capt. Stephenson.....	500	12 00
" —	do	Montreal	do Knett	1000	24 00
" 8...	5th Battalion	do	do Esdaile	1000	24 00
" 9...	7th do	London	Lieut.-Col. Lewis	500	12 00
" —	G. T. R. Brigade	Brockville	Capt. Young	500	12 00
" 11...	30th Battalion.....	Guelph	Lt.-Col. Higinbotham...	1500	36 00
" 12...	43rd do	Huntley	Lieut. Hueston	500	12 00
" 13...	26th do	Wardsville.....	Capt. O'Malley.....	1000	24 00
" 17...	33rd do	Porter's Hill.....	Lieut. Sheppard.....	500	12 00
" 18...	37th do	Hullsville.....	Capt. Ryan.....	500	12 00
" 20...	Civil Service Rifle Regiment.....	Ottawa	Sergt. Hawey	500	12 00
" 24...	Civil Service Rifle Association.....	do	Capt. Wicksteed.....	1000	24 00
" —	51st Battalion.....	Hemmingford	do Scriver	500	12 00
" 25...	G. T. R. Brigade.....	Montreal	do Wilson	500	12 00
" 30...	Stadacona Rifle Association.....	Quebec.....	Dist. Qr. Master Voyer..	1000	24 00
July 3...	22nd Battalion.....	Ingersoll.....	Capt. Wonham.....	500	12 00
" 7...	13th do	Hamilton	Lieut. Roy.....	500	12 00
" 9...	do	do	Capt. Watson	1000	24 00
" 14...	Civil Service Rifle Regiment.....	Ottawa	Ensign Bessé	500	12 00
" 15...	Garrison Artillery	do	Lieut. Gemmill	500	12 00
" 16...	13th Battalion.....	Hamilton.....	Ensign Marsh	500	12 00
" 22...	G. T. R. Brigade.....	Montreal	Capt. Wilson.....	1000	24 00
" 24...	5th Battalion.....	do	do McPherson.....	1000	24 00

APPENDIX No. 2.—RETURN of Ammunition purchased during the year 1868.
—Continued.

Date.	CORPS.	Station.	By whom purchased.	No. of Rounds.	Amount.
July 24...	22nd Battalion	Ingersoll	Capt. Wonham	500	\$ 12 00
"	33rd do	Bayfield	do Connor	500	12 00
" 30...	Montreal Light Infantry	Montreal	do Esdaile	1000	24 00
Aug. 3...	13th Battalion	Hamilton	do Watson	500	12 00
"	20th do	Georgetown	do Johnson	500	12 00
" 5...	Stadacona Rifle Association	Quebec	Dist. Qr. Mr. Voyer	1000	24 00
"	Volunteers	London	do Smyth	1000	24 00
" 6...	13th Battalion	Hamilton	Ensign Baker	500	12 00
" 6...	Metropolitan Rifle Association	Ottawa	Lieut. Gemmill	500	12 00
" 7...	Garrison Battery	Goderich	Capt. Thomson	500	12 00
" 8...	Volunteers	Montreal	P. S. S. Pope	1000	24 00
" 10...	54th Battalion	Melbourne	Lieut. and Adj. Bernard	500	12 00
"	57th do	Peterborough	Capt. Kennedy	2000	48 00
"	Stadacona Rifle Association	Quebec	Dist. Qr. Mr. Voyer	1000	24 00
" 12...	58th Battalion	Marbleton	Capt. Weyland	500	12 00
"	do	Eaton Corners	do Bailey	500	12 00
" 13...	Rifle Club	Stratford	Mr. James	1000	24 00
" 15...	53rd Battalion	Sherbrooke	Lieut. Col. Bowen	500	12 00
"	Volunteers	London	Dist. Qr. Mr. Smyth	500	12 00
" 17...	18th Battalion	Wankleek Hill	Surgeon Harkin	500	12 00
"	34th do	Oshawa	Capt. Michael	1000	24 00
" 18...	Stadacona Rifle Association	Quebec	Dist. Qr. Mr. Voyer	2000	48 00
"	Grand Trunk Railway Brigade	Montreal	Capt. Wilson	760	18 24
" 19...	33rd Battalion	Seaforth	do Bull	500	12 00
"	Volunteers, 4th Military District	Toronto	Acting Sergt. Marston	2000	48 00
" 21...	Metropolitan Rifle Association	Ottawa	Lieut. Gemmill	500	12 00
" 22...	18th Battalion	Wankleek Hill	Surgeon Harkin	500	12 00
"	33rd do	Goderich	Capt. Thomson	500	12 00
" 24...	Metropolitan Rifle Association	Ottawa	Lieut. Gemmill	1500	36 00
" 25...	Civil Service do	do	Capt. Wicksteed	500	12 00
"	33rd Battalion	Goderich	Lieut. Colonel Ross	3000	72 00
" 26...	County of Ontario Rifle Associat'n	Oshawa	Ensign Gibbs	2000	48 00
"	13th Battalion	Hamilton	Qr. Master Mason	1000	24 00
" 27...	Stadacona Rifle Association	Quebec	Dist. Qr. Mr. Voyer	500	12 00
"	Volunteers	London	do Smyth	1000	24 00
"	34th Battalion	Whitby	Capt. Dartnell	500	12 00
"	Metropolitan Rifle Association	Ottawa	do May	500	12 00
" 28...	do	do	do do	500	12 00
"	54th Battalion	Melbourne	Lieut. and Adj. Bernard	1000	24 00
"	33rd do	Seaforth	Capt. Bull	500	12 00
"	34th do	Whitby	do O'Donovan	500	12 00
" 29...	Stadacona Rifle Association	Quebec	Dist. Qr. Mr. Voyer	1000	24 00
"	33rd Battalion	Seaforth	Capt. Bull	500	12 00
Sept. 2...	53rd Battalion	Sherbrooke	Lieut. Colonel Bowen	500	12 00
" 3...	Stadacona Rifle Association	Quebec	Dist. Qr. Mr. Voyer	7000	168 00
"	42nd Battalion	Almonte	Major Gemmill	500	12 00
" 4...	Volunteers, 4th Military District	Toronto	Acting Sergt. Marston	3000	72 00
" 5...	Stadacona Rifle Association	Quebec	Dist. Qr. Mr. Voyer	1000	24 00
" 7...	Civil Service Rifle Regiment	Ottawa	Capt. White	500	12 00
" 8...	Field Battery	do	do Forsyth	500	10 00
" 9...	13th Battalion	Hamilton	Lieut. Roy	500	12 00
" 11...	Stadacona Rifle Association	Quebec	Dist. Qr. Mr. Voyer	1000	24 00
"	Brigade Major	Montreal	Lieut. Col. Bacon	500	12 00
"	34th Battalion	Oshawa	do Fairbanks	1500	36 00
"	57th do	Ashburnham	Capt. Rogers	700	16 80
"	Civil Service Rifle Association	Ottawa	do Wicksteed	500	12 00
"	43rd Battalion	Hantley	Lieut. Hueston	500	12 00
" 12...	Cavalry	Quebec	Dist. Qr. Mr. Voyer	500	10 00
" 14...	Field Battery	Ottawa	Capt. Forsyth	500	10 00
"	Volunteers	London	Dist. Qr. Mr. Smyth	500	12 00
"	Infantry Company	Waterdown	Capt. Glasgow	500	12 00
" 15...	Militia	St. John, N. B.	Lieut. Colonel Beer	760	18 24
" 17...	Stadacona Rifle Association	Quebec	Dist. Qr. Mr. Voyer	500	12 00

APPENDIX NO. 2.—RETURN of Ammunition purchased during the year 1868.
—Continued.

Date.	CORPS.	Station.	By whom purchased.	No. of Rounds.	Amount.
Sept. 28...	County of Lévis Rifle Association..	Lévis.....	Dist. Qr. Mr. Voyer.....	2000	\$ cts. 24 00
" —...	Ottawa Cadets.....	Ottawa	Rev. Mr. Phillipps.....	100	1 25
" 30...	Victoria Cadets.....	do	Mr. Thorburn	300	3 75
Oct. 2...	Stadacona Rifle Association.....	Quebec	Dist. Qr. Mr. Voyer.....	1000	24 00
" —...	County of Lévis do	Lévis.....	do	2000	48 00
" —...	Volunteers.....	London.....	do Smyth.....	500	12 00
" 3...	do	do	do	1000	24 60
" 5...	Civil Service Rifle Regiment.....	Ottawa	Lieut. Hay.	500	12 00
" —...	Victoria Cadets.....	do	Mr. Thorburn	300	3 75
" —...	Ottawa Cadets	do	Rev. Mr. Phillipps.....	100	1 25
" 6...	Garrison Artillery	Major Drumm.....	St. Johns	500	12 00
" 7...	Civil Service Rifle Regiment.....	Ottawa	Capt. Desbarats	500	12 00
" 8...	Volunteers.....	London.....	Dist. Qr. Mr. Smyth.....	500	12 00
" —...	Ottawa Cadets.....	Ottawa	Rev. Mr. Phillipps.....	100	1 25
" 14...	Field Battery	do	Capt. Forsyth.....	50	1 00
" —...	Civil Service Rifle Regiment.....	do	Sergeant Benjamin.....	500	12 00
" —...	do do	do	Capt. Desbarats	500	12 00
" —...	do Rifle Association.....	do	do Wicksteed	500	12 00
" 15...	Rifle Association	Brockville	Lieut. Col. Jackson.....	3000	72 00
" 24...	Victoria Cadets	Ottawa	Mr. Thorburn	200	2 50
" —...	26th Battalion.....	Wardsville	Capt. O'Malley	500	12 00
" 26...	Ottawa Cadets.....	Ottawa	Rev. Mr. Phillipps.....	100	1 25
" 30...	33rd Battalion.....	Clinton	Capt. Sheppard.....	500	12 00
Nov. 2...	11th do	Cushing	do Cushing	500	12 00
" 4...	34th do	Whitby	do O'Donovan.....	1000	24 00
" 5...	58th do	Marbleton.....	do Weyland.....	500	12 00
" —...	18th do	Vankleek Hill.....	Surgeon Harkin.....	1500	36 00
" 12...	26th do	Wardsville	Capt. O'Malley.....	500	12 00
" 14...	5th do	Montreal.....	do Macpherson	1000	24 00
" 20...	G. T. Railway Brigade	St. Marys.....	do Stephenson	500	12 00
Dec. 4...	Infantry Company.....	Russell	do Craig	500	12 00
" 5...	18th Battalion.....	Vankleek Hill.....	Surgeon Harkin.....	2000	48 00
" 11...	37th do	Oneida	Capt. Stewart	1000	24 00
" 15...	13th Battalion.....	Hamilton	Lieut. Moore	500	12 00
" 19...	Stadacona Rifle Association	Quebec	Dist. Qr. Mr. Voyer.....	1500	36 00
	Total.....			134370	\$161 60

THOS. WILY, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent of Stores.

Ottawa, 31st December, 1868.

APPENDIX No. 3.

Volunteer Militia of Canada.

CORPS.	STATION.	OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.					Total.
		Cavalry.	Field Batteries.	Garrison Artillery.	Engineers.	Infantry and Rifles.	
	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—1ST MILITARY DISTRICT.						
	St. Thomas and London Squadron.						
1st Troop.....	St. Thomas	53					
2nd do	London	63					
Field Battery.....	London		80				
	7th Battalion—"The London Light Infantry."						
7 Companies.....	London					497	
No. 8 Company.....	St. John's "Arva".....						
	22nd Battalion—"The Oxford Rifles."						
No. 1 Company.....	Woodstock					552	
No. 2 do	Embro						
No. 4 do	Princeton						
No. 5 do	Ingersoll						
No. 6 do	Norwich						
No. 7 do	Strathallen						
No. 8 do	East Oxford.....						
No. 9 do	Lakeside						
	23rd "Essex" Battalion of Infantry.						
No. 2 Company.....	Windsor					124	
No. 4 do	Leamington						
	24th "Kent" Battalion of Infantry.						
No. 1 Company.....	Chatham					387	
No. 2 do	do						
No. 3 do	Blenheim						
No. 5 do	Florence						
No. 7 do	Tilbury						
No. 8 do	Bothwell						
	25th "Elgin" Battalion of Infantry.						
No. 1 Company.....	St. Thomas					332	
No. 3 do	Vienna						
No. 5 do	Aylmer						
No. 6 do	Wallaceton						
No. 7 do	Iona						

APPENDIX No. 3.—Volunteer Militia of Canada.—Continued.

CORPS.	STATION.	OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND MEN.					Total.
		Cavalry.	Field Batteries.	Garrison Artillery.	Engineers.	Infantry and Rifles.	
1st MILITARY DISTRICT.—Continued.							
26th "Middlesex" Battalion of Infantry.							
No. 1 Company	Delaware						
No. 2 do	Lobo						
No. 3 do	Harrietsville						
No. 4 do	Thamesford						
No. 5 do	Lucan						
No. 7 do	Strathroy						
No. 8 do	Park Hill					459	
27th "Lambton" Battalion of Infantry.							
No. 2 Company	Oil Springs						
No. 3 do	Mooretown						
No. 4 do	Widder						
No. 5 do	Warwick						
No. 7 do	Watford						
No. 8 do	Sarnia			58		372	
28th "Perth" Battalion of Infantry.							
No. 1 Company	Stratford						
No. 2 do	do						
No. 3 do	St. Mary's						
No. 4 do	Listowell						
No. 6 do	Blanshard						
No. 7 do	Fullerton					381	
29th "Waterloo" Battalion of Infantry.							
No. 1 Company	New Hamburg						
No. 3 do	Crosshill						
No. 5 do	Ayr						
No. 6 do	Hespeler					240	
30th "Wellington" Battalion of Rifles.							
No. 1 Company	Guelph			58			
No. 2 do	do						
No. 4 do	Mount Forest						
No. 5 do	Eramosa						
No. 7 do	Erin						
No. 8 do	Whittington						
No. 9 do	Hollen						
No. 10 do	Arthur					381	
32nd "Bruce" Battalion of Infantry.							
No. 1 Company	Southampton						
No. 2 do	Kincardine						
No. 3 do	do						
No. 4 do	Paisley						
No. 6 do	Anan					298	

APPENDIX No. 3.—Volunteer Militia of Canada.—Continued.

CORPS.	STATION.	OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND MEN.					Total.
		Cavalry.	Field Batteries.	Garrison Artillery.	Engineers.	Infantry and Rifles.	
1st MILITARY DISTRICT.—Continued.							
33rd "Huron" Battalion of Infantry.							
No. 1 Company	Goderich			58			
No. 2 do	do						
No. 3 do	Seaforth						
No. 4 do	Clinton						
No. 5 do	Bayfield						
No. 6 do	Exeter						
No. 7 do	Porter's Hill						
No. 8 do	Gorrie						
No. 9 do	Dungannon					497	
Total, 1st Military District		106	80	174		4561	
2ND MILITARY DISTRICT, ONTARIO.							
Governor General's Body Guard, Toronto.							
	York Squadron	53					
1st Troop	Oak Ridges	54					
2nd do	Toronto	53					
Troop	St. Catharines	53					
Do	Grimsby	53					
Do	Burford	53					
Field Battery	Toronto		80				
Do	Welland Canal		80				
Do	Hamilton		80				
Garrison Battery	Toronto			58			
Do	Collingwood			58			
Do	St. Catharines			58			
2nd Battalion "Queen's Own" Rifles.							
9 Companies	Toronto					555	
10th Battalion, "The Royals."							
10 Companies	Toronto					615	
12th "York" Battalion of Infantry.							
No. 1 Company	Scarborough						
No. 3 do	Lloydtown						
No. 4 do	King						
No. 5 do	Newmarket						
No. 6 do	Sutton						
No. 7 do	Markham						
No. 8 do	Sharon						
No. 9 do	Unionville					497	

APPENDIX No. 3.—Volunteer Militia of Canada.—Continued.

CORPS.	STATION.	OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND MEN.					Total.
		Cavalry.	Field Batteries.	Garrison Artillery.	Engineers.	Infantry and Rifles.	
2ND MILITARY DISTRICT.—Continued.							
13th Battalion of Infantry, Hamilton.							
6 Companies	Hamilton						
No. 7 Company	Dundas						
No. 8 do	Waterdown					497	
19th "Lincoln" Battalion of Infantry.							
No. 1 Company	Niagara						
No. 2 do	St. Catharines						
No. 3 do	do						
No. 5 do	Clinton						
No. 8 do	St. Anns						
No. 10 do	Virgil					381	
20th "Halton" Battalion of Infantry.							
No. 1 Company	Oakville						
No. 2 do	Stewarttown						
No. 3 do	Georgetown						
No. 4 do	Norval						
No. 5 do	Nelson						
No. 7 do	Acton						
No. 8 do	Nassagiweya					439	
31st "Grey" Battalion of Infantry.							
No. 1 Company	Owen Sound						
No. 2 do	Meaford						
No. 3 do	Leith						
No. 4 do	Durham						
No. 5 do	Owen Sound						
No. 6 do	Flesherton						
No. 7 do	Clarksburg					439	
34th "Ontario" Battalion of Infantry.							
No. 1 Company	Whitby						
No. 2 do	Oshawa						
No. 3 do	do						
No. 4 do	Whitby						
No. 5 do	Prince Albert						
No. 9 do	Brooklin						
No. 10 do	Cannington					439	
35th Battalion—"The Simcoe Foresters."							
No. 1 Company	Barrie						
No. 2 do	Collingwood						
No. 4 do	Bradford						
No. 5 do	Parrie						
No. 6 do	Oro						
No. 7 do	Orillia						
No. 9 do	Bondhead						
No. 10 do	Rosemont					497	

APPENDIX No. 3.—Volunteer Militia of Canada.—Continued.

CORPS.	STATION.	OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND MEN.					Total.
		Cavalry.	Field Batteries.	Garrison Artillery.	Engineers.	Infantry and Rifles.	
2ND MILITARY DISTRICT.—Continued.							
36th "Peel" Battalion of Infantry.							
No. 1 Company	Brampton						
No. 2 do	Orangeville						
No. 3 do	Brampton						
No. 4 do	Albion						
No. 6 do	Alton						
No. 7 do	Grahamsville						
No. 8 do	Mono Mills						
No. 9 do	Tullamore						
No. 10 do	Sand Hill					555	
37th "Haldimand" Battalion of Rifles.							
No. 1 Company	York						
No. 2 do	Dunnville						
No. 3 do	Caledonia						
No. 4 do	Oneida						
No. 5 do	Hullsville						
No. 6 do	Cheapside						
No. 7 do	Caledonia						
No. 8 do	Mount Healy					497	
38th "Brant" Battalion of Infantry.							
No. 1 Company	Paris						
No. 2 do	Brantford						
No. 3 do	do						
No. 5 do	do						
No. 6 do	Burford						
No. 7 do	Drumbo					381	
39th "Norfolk" Battalion of Rifles.							
No. 1 Company	Simcoe						
No. 2 do	Villa Nova						
No. 3 do	Port Rowan						
No. 4 do	Walsingham						
No. 5 do	Waterford						
No. 6 do	Simcoe					381	
44th "Welland" Battalion of Infantry.							
No. 1 Company	Clifton						
No. 2 do	Thorold						
No. 3 do	Chippewa						
No. 4 do	Fort Erie						
No. 5 do	Welland						
No. 6 do	Clifton						
No. 7 do	Ridgeway						
No. 8 do	Fenwick					497	

APPENDIX No. 3.—Volunteer Militia of Canada.—Continued.

CORPS.	STATION.	OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND MEN.				
		Cavalry.	Field Batteries.	Garrison Artillery.	Engineers.	Infantry and Rifles.	Total.
2ND MILITARY DISTRICT.—Continued.						
Independent Companies.						
Infantry Company.....	Binbrook.....					58
Do	Sault St. Marie.....					58
Do	Beverly Township					58
Mounted Infantry Co.....	Barrie					58
Do	Queenstown					58
	Total, 2nd Military District	319	240	174		6958 7691
3RD MILITARY DISTRICT, ONTARIO.						
Northumberland and Durham Squadron.						
1st Troop.....	Cobourg	53				
2nd do	Port Hope.....	53				
Frontenac Squadron.						
1st Troop.....	Kingston.....	53				
2nd do	Loughborough	55				
Troop.....	Napanee	53				
Field Battery.....	Kingston.....		80			
Garrison Battery.....	Cobourg			58		
Do	Napanee			58		
14th Battalion "Princess of Wales Own" Rifles.						
6 Companies.....	Kingston.....					381
15th Battalion of Infantry, Belleville.						
6 Companies	Belleville					381
16th "Prince Edward" Battalion of Infantry.						
No. 1 Company	Pictou					
No. 3 do	Wellington					
No. 4 do	Consecon.....					
No. 5 do	Milford					
No. 6 do	do					
No. 7 do	Pictou					
No. 8 do	Ameliasburg.....					
No. 9 do	Rednersville					497
40th "Northumberland" Battalion of Infantry.						
No. 1 Company	Cobourg					
No. 2 do	do					
No. 3 do	Campbellford					
No. 4 do	Brighton					
No. 5 do	Cold Springs.....					
No. 6 do	Grafton					
No. 7 do	Colborne					
No. 8 do	Castleton					
No. 9 do	Warkworth					555

APPENDIX No. 3.—Volunteer Militia of Canada.—Continued.

STATION.	STATION.	OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND MEN.					Total.
		Cavalry.	Field Batteries.	Garrison Artillery.	Engineers.	Infantry and Rifles.	
3RD MILITARY DISTRICT.—Continued.							
45th "West Durham" Battalion of Infantry.							
No. 1 Company	Bowmanville						
No. 2 do	Orono						
No. 3 do	Cartwright						
No. 4 do	Newcastle						
No. 5 do	Omemece						
No. 6 do	Lindsay						
No. 7 do	Kendal					439	
46th "East Durham" Battalion of Infantry.							
No. 1 Company	Port Hope			58			
No. 2 do	do						
No. 3 do	do						
No. 4 do	Millbrook						
No. 5 do	Springville						
No. 6 do	Lifford						
No. 7 do	Janetville					381	
47th "Frontenac" Battalion of Infantry.							
No. 1 Company	Millburn						
No. 2 do	Inverary						
No. 3 do	Elginburg						
No. 4 do	Portsmouth						
No. 5 do	Barriefield						
No. 6 do	Wolfe Island						
No. 7 do	Harrowsmith					439	
48th "Lennox and Addington" Battalion of Infantry.							
No. 1 Company	Tamworth						
No. 2 do	do						
No. 4 do	Napanee						
No. 5 do	Amherst Island						
No. 6 do	Bath						
No. 7 do	Ernesttown					381	
49th "Hastings" Battalion of Infantry.							
No. 1 Company	Belleville						
No. 2 do	Stirling						
No. 3 do	Sidney						
No. 4 do	Madec						
No. 5 do	Melrose						
No. 6 do	Trenton					323	

APPENDIX No. 3.—Volunteer Militia of Canada.—Continued.

CORPS.	STATION.	OFFICERS, ^s NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.					Total.
		Cavalry.	Field Batteries.	Garrison Artillery.	Engineers.	Infantry and Rifles.	
3RD MILITARY DISTRICT.—Continued.							
57th "Peterborough" Battalion of Infantry.							
No. 1 Company.....	Peterborough						
No. 3 do	do						
No. 4 do	Ashburnham						
No. 5 do	Peterborough						
No. 6 do	Norwood						
No. 7 do	Hastings					381	
Total 3rd Military District.....		267	80	232		4568	4737
4TH MILITARY DISTRICT.							
Field Battery..	Ottawa.....		80				
Brigade Garrison Artillery.							
4 Batteries	Ottawa.....						
No. 3 Battery.....	Gloucester.....						
No. 5 do	Napan.....			318			
Battery Gar. Artillery...	Gannanoque			58			
Do	Iroquois			58			
Do	Brockville.....			58			
18th "Prescott" Battalion of Infantry.							
No. 1 Company.....	Hawkesbury Mills.....						
No. 2 do	Vankleek Hill.....						
No. 3 do	L'Original						
No. 4 do	East Hawesbury.....						
No. 5 do	Plantagenet.....					298	
41st "Brockville" Battalion of Rifles.							
No. 1 Company.....	Brockville.....						
No. 2 do	Gannanoque.....						
No. 4 do	Merrickville.....						
No. 5 do	Carleton Place.....						
No. 6 do	Pakenham					298	
42nd "Brockville" Battalion of Infantry.							
No. 1 Company.....	Almonte.....						
No. 2 do	Brockville.....						
No. 3 do	Perth						
No. 4 do	Fitzroy						
No. 5 do	Lansdown						
No. 6 do	Smith's Falls.....					381	

APPENDIX No. 3.—Volunteer Militia of Canada.—Continued.

CORPS.	STATION.	OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.					Total.
		Cavalry.	Field Batteries.	Garrison Artillery.	Engineers.	Infantry and Rifles.	
4TH MILITARY DISTRICT.—Continued.							
43rd "Carleton" Battalion of Infantry.							
No. 1 Company	Bell's Corners						
No. 2 do	Huntley						
No. 3 do	Metcalf						
No. 4 do	North Gower						
No. 5 do	Richmond						
No. 6 do	Goulbourn						
No. 7 do	Manotick					439	
56th "Grenville" Battalion.							
No. 1 Company	Prescott						
No. 2 do	do						
No. 3 do	Burritt's Rapids						
No. 4 do	Millar's Corners						
No. 5 do	Aultsville						
No. 6 do	Prescott Railway Company						
No. 7 do	Spencerville					439	
59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Batt.							
No. 1 Company	Cornwall						
No. 2 do	do						
No. 3 do	do						
No. 4 do	Lancaster						
No. 5 do	Williamstown						
No. 6 do	Lunenburg						
No. 7 do	Dunnegan					439	
Independent Companies.							
Infantry Company	Russell					58	
do	Vernon					58	
do	Pembroke					58	
do	Hawkesbury Mills					58	
Rifle Company	Ottawa					58	
Total, 4th Military District			80	555		2584	3219
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BRIGADE.							
4th Battalion Garrison Artillery.							
6 Batteries	Toronto			441			
3rd Battalion Rifles.							
No. 4 Company	Brookville						
No. 5 do	do						
No. 6 do	Kingston						
No. 7 do	Belleville						
No. 8 do	do						
No. 9 do	Port Hope					353	

APPENDIX No. 3.—Volunteer Militia of Canada.—Continued.

CORPS.	STATION.	OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND MEN.					Total.
		Cavalry.	Field Batteries.	Garrison Artillery.	Engineers.	Infantry and Rifles.	
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BRIGADE.— <i>Continued.</i>							
5th Battalion Rifles.							
No. 1 Company	Brantford .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 do	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 3 do	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 do	Stratford .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5 do	St. Mary's .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 6 do	Sarnia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 7 do	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	514	.....
Total.....		.....	.....	441	.....	867	1308
RECAPITULATION, ONTARIO.							
1st Military District.....	.....	106	80	174	.....	4501	.....
2nd do .....	.....	319	240	174	.....	6958	.....
3rd do .....	.....	267	80	232	.....	4158	.....
4th do .....	.....	.....	80	555	.....	2584	.....
Grand Trunk Railway Brigade.....	.....	.....	.....	441	.....	867	.....
Total.....		692	480	1576	.....	19068	21816
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.							
5TH MILITARY DISTRICT.							
Royal Guides.....	Montreal	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troop	do	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	St. Andrew's.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	Cookshire	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	Sherbrooke	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Field Battery.....	Montreal.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brigade of Garrison Artillery.							
6 Batteries	Montreal .....	.....	.....	387	.....	.....	.....
Garrison Battery.....	St. Johns.....	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 Engineer Company	Montreal .....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	.....
No. 2 do	do .....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	.....
1st Battalion "Prince of Wales" Rifles.							
4 Companies.....	Montreal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	.....
3rd Battalion "Victoria Rifles."							
6 Companies.....	Montreal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	381	.....
5th Battalion "Royal Light Infantry."							
5 Companies.....	Montreal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	298	.....

APPENDIX No. 3.—Volunteer Militia of Canada.—Continued.

STATION.	STATION.	OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND MEN.					Total.
		Cavalry.	Field Batteries.	Garrison Artillery.	Engineers.	Infantry and Rifles.	
	5TH MILITARY DISTRICT.—Continued.						
	6th Battalion "Hochelaga Light Infantry."						
4 Companies.....	Montreal					240	
	11th Battalion "Argenteuil Rangers."						
No. 1 Company	St. Andrews						
No. 2 do	West Gore.....						
No. 3 do	do						
No. 4 do	Lachute.....						
No. 6 do	East Gore.....						
No. 9 do	Carillon						
No. 10 do	Chatham					439	
	21st Battalion "The Richelieu Light Infantry."						
No. 2 Company	St. John's.....						
No. 3 do	do						
No. 4 do	do						
No. 5 do	St. George and St. Sebastien.....					240	
	150th "Huntingdon Borderers."						
No. 1 Company	Hinchinbrooke						
No. 2 do	Huntingdon						
No. 3 do	do						
No. 4 do	Durham (Ormstown).....						
No. 5 do	Athelstan						
No. 6 do	Rockburn						
No. 7 do	De Witterville.....					439	
	51st "Hemmingford Rangers."						
No. 1 Company	Havelock.....						
No. 2 do	Lacolle.....						
No. 3 do	Franklin						
No. 4 do	Hemmingford.....						
No. 5 do	Roxham						
No. 6 do	Hemmingford.....						
No. 7 do	St. Jean Chrysostome.....						
No. 8 do	St. Remi.....					497	
	52nd "Bedford" Battalion of Infantry.						
No. 1 Company	Granby						
No. 2 do	Waterloo						
No. 3 do	do						
No. 4 do	Abercorn						
No. 5 do	Knowlton						
No. 6 do	Sutton						
No. 7 do	East Farnham.....						
No. 8 do	Mansonville					497	

APPENDIX No. 3.—Volunteer Militia of Canada.—Continued.

CORPS.	STATION.	OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND MEN.					Total.
		Cavalry.	Field Batteries.	Garrison Artillery.	Engineers.	Infantry and Rifles.	
5TH MILITARY DISTRICT.—Continued.							
53rd "Sherbrooke" Battalion of Infantry.							
No. 1 Company	Sherbrooke						
No. 2 do	do						
No. 3 do	Lennoxville						
No. 4 do	Sherbrooke						
No. 5 do	Magog						
No. 6 do	Sherbrooke			58		323	
54th "Richmond" Battalion of Infantry.							
No. 1 Company	Danville						
No. 2 do	Melbourne						
No. 3 do	Richmond						
No. 4 do	Brompton						
No. 5 do	Durham					298	
58th "Compton" Battalion of Infantry.							
No. 1 Company	Robinson						
No. 2 do	Gould						
No. 3 do	Winslow						
No. 5 do	Lake Megantic						
No. 6 do	Compton						
No. 7 do	Coaticook						
No. 8 do	Stanstead						
No. 9 do	Winslow						
No. 10 do	Baton Corner					555	
60th "Missisquoi" Battalion of Infantry.							
No. 1 Company	Philipsburg						
No. 2 do	Clarenceville						
No. 3 do	Dunham						
No. 4 do	West Farnham						
No. 5 do	Stanbridge					298	
Independent Companies.							
Infantry Company	Wakefield					58	
Do	Thurso					58	
Total, 5th Military District.....		265	80	503	116	4861	5825
6TH MILITARY DISTRICT.							
Infantry Company	Ste. Martine					58	
1st do	Beauharnois					58	
2nd do	do					58	
Infantry Company	St. Hyacinthe					58	
Do	Laschene					58	
Do	St. Jacques					58	
Do	Joliette					58	

APPENDIX No. 3.—Volunteer Militia of Canada.—Continued.

CORPS.	STATION.	OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND MEN.					Total.
		Cavalry.	Field Batteries.	Garrison Artillery.	Engineers.	Infantry and Rifles.	
6TH MILITARY DISTRICT.—Continued.							
Infantry Company.....	Ste. Melanie.....					58	
Do	Ste. Elizabeth.....					58	
Do	Riviere du Loup (en haut).....					58	
1st do	Three Rivers.....					58	
2nd do	do					58	
Infantry Company.....	St. Edouard.....					58	
Do	Victoriaville.....					58	
Do	St. Norbert.....					58	
Do	Marbleton.....					58	
Do	Wotton.....					58	
Do	St. Pie.....					58	
Rifle Company.....	Como.....					58	
Total, 6th Military District.....						1102	1102
7TH MILITARY DISTRICT.							
Squadron of Cavalry.							
1st Troop.....	Quebec.....	58					
2nd do	do	53					
Field Battery.....	do		80				
Provisional Brigade Garrison Artillery.							
4 Batteries.....	Quebec.....			240			
8th Battalion "Stadacona Rifles."							
4 Companies.....	Quebec.....					240	
9th Battalion "Voltigeurs de Quebec."							
7 Companies.....	Quebec.....					439	
17th "Levis" Battalion of Infantry.							
4 Companies.....	Point Levi.....						
No. 5 Company	St. Henri.....						
No. 6 do	St. Michel.....						
No. 7 do	St. Raphael.....					439	
55th "Megantic" Battalion of Infantry.							
No. 2 Company	Kinnear's Mills.....						
No. 4 do	Inverness.....						
No. 5 do	Glen Lloyd.....						
No. 6 do	Reid's Mills.....						
No. 7 do	St. Julie.....						
"Beauce" Provisional Battalion.							
No. 1 Company	St. Vital de Lambton						
No. 2 do	Aylmer.....						
No. 3 do	St. Francois.....						
No. 4 do	St. Vital de Lambton.....						
No. 5 do	Ste. Marie.....					291	

APPENDIX No. 3.—Volunteer Militia of Canada.—Continued.

CORPS.	STATION.	OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND MEN.					Total.
		Cavalry.	Field Batteries.	Garrison Artillery.	Engineers.	Infantry and Rifles.	
<i>7TH MILITARY DISTRICT.—Continued.</i>							
"Dorchester" Provisional Battalion.							
No. 1 Company	Ste. Claire						
No. 2 do	St. Anselme						
No. 3 do	St. Isidore						
No. 4 do	St. Justine					233	
"Montmagny and L'Islet" Battalion.							
No. 1 Company	St. Thomas						
No. 2 do	St. Pierre						
No. 3 do	Cap St. Ignace						
No. 4 do	St. Jean Port Joli						
No. 5 do	L'Islet						
No. 6 do	do					331	
"Kamouraska" Provisional Battalion.							
No. 1 Company	St. Anne le Pacatiere						
No. 2 do	Kamouraska						
No. 3 do	Riviere Ouelle						
No. 4 do	St. Denis					233	
"Temiscouata" Provisional Battalion.							
No. 1 Company	Fraserville						
No. 2 do	Trois Pistoles						
No. 3 do	St. George Cacouna						
No. 4 do	St. Arsene					233	
"Rimouski" Provisional Battalion.							
No. 1 Company	Rimouski						
No. 2 do	St. Jerome						
No. 3 do	L'Anse au Sable						
No. 4 do	Ste. Cecile Bic						
No. 5 do	St. Anaclet					291	
"Champlain" Provisional Battalion.							
No. 1 Company	Ste. Genevieve						
No. 2 do	St. Narcisse						
No. 3 do	Ste. Genevieve						
No. 4 do	Ste. Anne la Perade						
No. 5 do	St. Prosper					291	
"Portneuf" Provisional Battalion.							
No. 1 Company	Pointe aux Trembles						
No. 2 do	St. Raymond						
No. 3 do	Deschambault						
No. 4 do	St. Augustin						
No. 5 do	Beureuils					291	

APPENDIX No. 3.—Volunteer Militia of Canada.—Continued.

CORPS.	STATION.	OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND MEN.					Total.
		Cavalry.	Field Batteries.	Garrison Artillery.	Engineers.	Infantry and Rifles.	
7TH MILITARY DISTRICT.—Continued.							
"Quebec" Provisional Battalion.							
No. 1 Company	Charlesbourg						
No. 2 do	Ancienne Lorette						
No. 3 do	Ste. Ambroise						
No. 4 do	Ste. Foye					233	
Independent Companies.							
Infantry Company	St. Sylvestre					58	
Do	Lotbiniere					58	
Marine Company	Bonaventure					58	
Do	New Carlisle					58	
Infantry Company	Gaspé					58	
Do	Fox River					58	
Do	St. Jean d'Orleans					58	
Do	St. Paul's Bay					58	
Do	Les Eboulemens					58	
Total, 7th Military District		111	80	240		4117	4548
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BRIGADE.							
1st Battalion Garrison Artillery.							
6 Batteries	Montreal			416			
Engineer Corps	do				65		
2nd Battalion Rifles.							
Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 7 Cos	Montreal						
No. 4 Company	Richmond						
No. 5 do	Sherbrooke						
No. 6 do	Point Levi					484	
3rd Battalion Rifles.							
Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Cos	Montreal					194	
Total				416	65	678	1162
RECAPITULATION, QUEBEC.							
5th Military District		265	80	503	116	4861	5825
6th do						1102	1102
7th do		111	80	240		4117	4548
Grand Trunk Rifle Brigade				416	68	678	1162
Total, Quebec		376	160	1159	184	10758	12637

APPENDIX No. 3.—Volunteer Militia of Canada.—Continued.

CORPS.	STATION.	OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.					Total.
		Cavalry.	Field Batteries.	Garrison Artillery.	Engineers.	Infantry and Rifles.	
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.							
8TH MILITARY DISTRICT.							
Troop Cavalry.....	Hampton.....	53					
Do	Assekeag	53					
Do	Apohaqui	53					
Do	Upham	53					
Do	Johnston	53					
Do	Shediac	53					
Field Battery of Artillery	Newcastle.....		79				
No. 1 Garrison Battery.	St. John.....			58			
No. 2 do	do			58			
No. 3 do	do			58			
No. 1 do	St. George.....			58			
No. 2 do	do			58			
Garrison Battery.....	Chatham.....			58			
Do	St. Andrews.....			58			
Do	St. Stephens.....			58			
Do	Carleton.....			58			
Infantry Company.....	Fredericton.....					58	
Do	Quaco.....					58	
Do	Deer Island.....					58	
Do	Chatham.....					58	
Do	Woodstock.....					58	
6 Companies	St. John.....					348	
Infantry Company.....	Bathurst.....					58	
Do	Black River.....					58	
Do	Black Brook.....					58	
Do	Newcastle.....					58	
Do	Shenugue.....					58	
	Total, 8th Military District.....	318	79	464		928	
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.							
9TH MILITARY DISTRICT.							
Garrison Battery.....	Mahone Bay.....			58			
Do	Lunenburg.....			58			
Infantry Company.....	Mahone Bay.....					58	
Do	Martin's River.....					58	
3 do	Lunenburg.....					174	
4 do	Annapolis.....					232	
5 do	Halifax.....					290	
	Total, 9th Military District.....			116		812	
TOTAL RECAPITULATION.							
Province of Ontario.....		692	480	1576		19068	
Do Quebec.....		376	160	1159	184	10758	
Do New Brunswick.....		318	79	464		928	
Do Nova Scotia.....				116		812	
	Total.....	1386	719	3315	184	31506	
						37170	

APPENDIX No. 4.

RETURN of Efficient Volunteer Battalion Bands throughout the Dominion of Canada, for the year 1868-9.

CORPS.	Officer in Command.	Brass Band, number of instruments.	Fife and Drum Band only, number of instruments.	Bugle Band only.	When was Band organized.	Value of Instruments.	Has Band been efficiently maintained during past year.	Is Band now efficient.	REMARKS.
7th Battalion Infantry...	Lt.-Col. Lewis.....	35	.....	.....	1867.....	\$ cts. 800 00	Yes	Yes	Salary of \$420 paid to Instructor.
22nd do	do Richardson	24	.....	.....	1863.....	450 00	do	do	\$300 per annum paid to Instructor since 1863. Instruments burnt last year, and new ones bought.
25th do	do Macheth	21	.....	.....	1867	450 00	do	do	
26th do	do Graham	20	.....	.....	Last winter.....	420 00	do	do	
28th do	do Service	22	.....	.....	1860	700 00	do	do	
29th do	do Goodman	15	.....	.....	1868	not known	do	do	
30th do	do Higinbotham	28	.....	.....	1867	725 00	do	Yes	
33rd do	do Ross.....	20	.....	.....	1869.....	297 00	No	do	
2nd Battalion	do Gillmor.....	31	.....	13	March, 1862	600 00	Yes	do	A very good Band.
10th (Royals) Battalion..	do Brunel.....	42	24	.....	1862.....	1250 00	do	do	do
12th Battalion.....	do Jarvis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13th do	do Skinner	30	.....	.....	1866.....	750 00	Yes	Yes	In good order.
19th do	do Hon. J. G. Currie	nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Being organized.
20th do	do Chisholm.....	.....	18	.....	1867	170 00	Yes	Yes	
31st do	do Pollard	18	2	.....	1st July, 1868.....	200 00	do	do	
34th do	do Fairbanks	20	.....	.....	Sept, 1867.....	500 00	do	do	
35th do	do McKenzie	24	.....	.....	June, 1868.....	450 00	do	do	
36th do	do Dennis.....	21	.....	.....	do 1867.....	460 00	do	do	
37th do	do Davis.....	15	2	.....	do 1864.....	475 00	do	do	
38th do	do Patton.....	21	.....	.....	do 1867.....	400 00	do	do	
39th do	do Tisdale	17	.....	.....	do 1864.....	600 00	do	do	
44th do	do Barnett .....	.....	20	.....	do 1867.....	175 00	do	do	

APPENDIX No. 4.—*Concluded.*
RETURN of Efficient Volunteer Battalion Bands throughout the Dominion of Canada, for the year 1868-9.

CORPS.	Officer in Command.	Brass Band, number of Instruments.	Fife and Drum Band only, number of instruments.	Bugle Band only.	When was Band organized.	Value of Instruments.	Has Band been efficiently maintained during past year.	Is Band now efficient.	REMARKS.
Northumberland and Durham Squadron.....	Lt.-Col. Boulton.....	10	2 drums .....	..... Jan, 1869.....	\$ 500 00	Not before Jan., '69.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Organized this present year, and supplied with new instruments of the latest improved patent. Six of the Band have obtained 1st Class Certificates in the Cavalry School, where they were instructed in the use of instruments when mounted.
14th Battalion.....	do Paton.....	24	.....	6 March, 1866.....	700 00	Yes	do ...	do ...	Six new instruments recently added, at a cost of \$140. A very good Band under an experienced Bandmaster.
15th do	do Campbell	18	.....	6 Jan., 1868.....	386 00	do	do ...	do ...	Now reorganizing.
16th do	do Ross	14	5 of each	1863.....	440 00	do to 1st Jan., 1869	do ...	do ...	Instruments imported from England in 1868—stated to be worth in Canada \$1,600.
40th do	do Smith	16	.....	October, 1866.....	550 00	do	do ...	do ...	Bandmaster engaged at \$200 per annum.
45th do	do Cubitt	21	.....	1st July, 1868.....	1200 00	do	do ...	do ...	This Band has been in existence 12 years. Reorganized 1st May, 1867, and new instruments purchased. Bandmaster engaged at \$400 per annum.
46th do	do Williams	16	2 drums	1866.....	500 00	do	do ...	do ...	
47th do	do Hamilton	18	.....	Sept., 1866.....	454 00	do	do ...	do ...	
49th do	do Brown.....	18	.....	do 1866.....	300 00	do	do ...	do ...	
57th do	do Poole	19	8 Fifes and 7 drums	May, 1867.....	530 00	do	do ...	do ...	

38th do	Lt.-Col. Jessup	14		October, 1868	390 00	Yes	Yes	
41st do	do J. Crawford	15		October, 1868	232 00	do	do	
Montreal Garrison Artillery	do J. Ferrier	25	20	Brass Band 1867				Also a Trumpet Band.
5th Battalion	do Routh		24	Fife & Drum 1863	1000 00	do	do	
11th do	do Abbott	12		6th Feb., 1867	204 00	do	do	
54th do	do Lord Aylmer	19		1853	225 00	do	do	
56th do	do J. H. Cook	18		1st Oct., 1868	520 00	do	do	
Chasseurs Canadiens	do Audet	21	3 drums	1866	442 50	do	do	
9th Battalion	do E. Panet	17		1864	500 00	do	do	
17th do	do Blanchet	15		Jan., 1866	1000 00	do	do	
	do			1st May, 1869	300 00	No	No	This Band is in way of formation, but has not as yet been considered efficient.
St. John Vol. Batt. (N.B.)	do A. C. Otty		20 fifes, 4 drums and 1 pr. triangles	May, 1866	\$8 22	Yes	Yes	This Band has been furnished with instruments at the expense of the officers of the Battalion, who also pay the rent of room for practice, and other incidental expenses.
Halifax Vol. Battalion	do W. Chearnley	20		1861	1400 00	do	do	
1st Dragoon Artillery	do Hickson	22		1866	591 00	do	do	The Bands of the Brigade are highly efficient, and composed of musicians from the Bands of H. M. Regular Service.
2nd do	do Spicer	28		1866	996 24	do	do	
1st Battalion Rifles	do Bailey	21		1866	591 00	do	do	
2nd do	do Shelden	21	22	1866	173 50	do	do	
3rd do	do Stevenson	21		1866	238 00	do	do	

Note.—The Bands of the G. T. B. Battalions, Montreal, are brigaded.

APPENDIX No. 5.

GENERAL STATEMENT shewing the amount of Clothing delivered to the Volunteer Militia, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1868, inclusive.

CORPS.	Date of Issue.	TUNICS.		TROWERS.		Busbies.	Shakos.	Porage Caps.	Numerals.	Great Coats.	REMARKS.
		Cloth.	Serge.	Cloth.	Serge.						
CAVALRY.											
No. 1 York Squadron.....	June 5.....	4	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 Northumberland and Durham.....	May 29.....	12	.....	9	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		16	.....	13	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FIELD BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY.											
Montreal Field Battery.....	June 17.....	4	.....	17	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec do.....	do 23.....	30	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London do.....	May and November.....	37	.....	37	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Colborne do.....	November 1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
Newcastle, N.B., do.....	do 3.....	75	.....	*75	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	75	*30 Overallis.
Total.....		146	.....	169	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
BRIGADES AND BATTERIES OF GARRISON ARTILLERY.											
Montreal Brigade.....	May 13.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 Quebec do.....	do 1.....	10	.....	10	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 do.....	do 1.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 3 do.....	do 1.....	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 do.....	do 1.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX No. 5.—Continued.

GENERAL STATEMENT, shewing the amount of Clothing delivered to the Volunteer Militia, &c.—Continued.

CORPS.	Date of Issue.	TUNICS.		TROWERS.		Babies.	Shakos.	Forage Caps.	Numerals.	Great Coats.	REMARKS.
		Cloth.	Serge.	Cloth.	Serge.						
INFANTRY.—Continued.											
No. 6 Company, 20th Battalion, Halton	June 25										
do do 22nd do Oxford	do 23			12				10		20	
No. 7 do 23rd do Essex	May 29							55	55		
No. 4 do 24th do Kent	June 16	65			65						
No. 1 do 26th do Middlesex	do 15									31	
do do do do	do 29									17	
No. 5 do do do	July 6									15	
No. 6 do do do	Dec. 21		55		55			55	55	55	
No. 7 do do do	do 21										
No. 6 do do do	Waterloo	55		55				55	55	55	
No. 1 do do do	Wellington									20	
No. 5 do do do	March 12	55		55				55	55	18	
No. 10 do do do	Dec. 21		55		55			55	55	55	
No. 4 do do do	Sept. 9										
No. 7 do do do	Dec. 24		55		55			55	55	12	
No. 2 do do do	May 20			55				55	55	55	
No. 3 do do do	June 9			55				55	55		
No. 4 do do do	Sept. 9				55						
No. 2 do do do	Dec. 21		55		55			55	55	12	
No. 2 do do do	June 20									55	
No. 3 do do do	do 26				6					20	
No. 4 do do do	do 17				1					8	
No. 10 do do do	March 31								51		
No. 2 do do do	June 16									65	
No. 6 do do do	do 25									83	
No. 1 do do do	do 23									13	
No. 3 do do do	Brant									65	
No. 4 do do do	June and August									15	
No. 7 do do do	June 23									55	
No. 3 do do do	do 16				55						
do do do	Brockville										

APPENDIX No. 5.—Continued.

GENERAL STATEMENT, showing the amount of Clothing delivered to the Volunteer Militia, &c.—Continued.

CORPS.	Date of Issue.	TUNICS.		TROWERS.		Busbies.	Shakos.	Forage Caps.	Numerals.	Great Coats.	REMARKS.
		Cloth.	Serge.	Cloth.	Serge.						
Barrie (mounted)	June 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....
Rimouski	do 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Sylvester	May 1	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gaspé	Nov. 3	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	55	.....	.....	55	.....
Fox River	do 3	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	55	.....	.....	55	.....
Pembroke	do 28	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	55	.....	.....	55	.....
Total	.....	1232	1022	1169	1609	.....	568	1984	2810	2378	.....

INDEPENDENT COMPANIES.

APPENDIX No. 5.—Continued.

GENERAL STATEMENT, shewing the amount of Clothing delivered to the Volunteer Militia, &c.—Continued.

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL.	Date of Issue.	Tunics—Serge.	Trowsers—Serge.	Forage Caps.	Cap Ornaments.
	1868.				
Toronto.....	Jan. 8.....	50	50		
Kingston.....	do 18.....				100
Quebec.....	do 28.....	100	100		
Toronto.....	Feb. 10.....	50	50		
Montreal.....	March 18.....	50	50		
Kingston.....	do 18.....			100	
Montreal.....	do 23.....			81	100
Toronto.....	April 6.....			100	100
do.....	May 2.....	50	50		
Montreal.....	do 22.....			100	
Toronto.....	June 1.....	50	50	50	50
Quebec.....	do 5.....	100	100		
Montreal.....	do 10.....	50	50		
Toronto.....	July 2.....	50	45		40
Montreal.....	do 7.....				70
Kingston.....	do 29.....	50	50		
Montreal.....	Aug. 11.....	50	50		
Toronto.....	Sept. 17.....	50	50		
Montreal.....	Nov. 19.....	25	25		
Quebec.....	Dec. 7.....	100	90		
Montreal.....	do 28.....	50	50		
Total.....		875	860	431	460

APPENDIX No. 5.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	TUNICS.		TROWERS.		Serge Jackets.	Bushies.	Shakos.	Forage Caps.	Numerals.	Cap Ornaments.	Great Coats.
	Cloth.	Serge.	Cloth.	Serge.							
Cavalry	16		13			14					
Field Batteries Artillery...	146		169			92					100
Garrison Brigades and Batteries of Artillery....	271	50	271	50		170		160			178
Battalions and Indepen- dent Companies of In- fantry.....	1232	1022	1169	1609			568	1984	2810		2378
Military Schools.....				860	875			431		460	
Grand Total.....	1765	1072	1722	2519	875	1276	568	2575	2810	460	2656

THOS. WILY, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent of Stores.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
Store Branch,
Ottawa, 31st December, 1868.

APPENDIX No. 6.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

LIST of Candidates for Commissions in the Active Militia, who have obtained Certificates at the Schools of Military Instruction, during the year 1868.

RANK AND NAME.	First Class Certificate, and Date.	Second Class Certificate, and Date.	Regimental Division.
Agnew, John		Sept. 17th, 1868.....	Frontenac.
Alexander, Joseph.....		March 17th, 1868.....	Peel.
Allen, George G.....		May 16th, 1868.....	Durham.
Allingham, George.....		May 16th, 1868.....	Wellington.
Allison, Absalom G.....		July 9th, 1868.....	York.
Almond, Richard.....	May 1st, 1868.....	March 2rd, 1868.....	Frontenac.
Anderson, Charles (Lieut.)		March 4th, 1868.....	Hastings.
Anglin, John T.....		June 23rd, 1868.....	Frontenac.
Archibald, Charles.....		Sept. 29th, 1868.....	York.
Armstrong, George F.....	April 27th, 1868.....	March 13th, 1868.....	Glengarry.
Armstrong, James.....		May 28th, 1868.....	Peel.
Armstrong, James (Capt.).....		June 3rd, 1868.....	Wellington.
Armstrong, John.....		Oct. 26th, 1868.....	York.
Arnold, Walter.....		June 12th, 1868.....	Peel.
Baker, Thomas H.....		March 11th, 1868.....	Simcoe.
Banks, Arthur F.....		Sept. 17th, 1868.....	York.
Beal, John.....		March 11th, 1868.....	Norfolk.
Beardmore, Walter D.....		Feb. 11th, 1868.....	York.
Bedford, David.....		May 16th, 1868.....	Kent.
Belcher, A. E. (Lieut.).....	April 7th, 1868.....		Bruce.
Bell, William H.....		Feb. 11th, 1868.....	Victoria.
Bell, Joseph.....		May 13th, 1868.....	Frontenac.
Bell, Forrest F.....		June 16th, 1868.....	Essex.
Bell, John W. (Ensign).....		Aug. 13th, 1868.....	Peterborough.
Bellamy, Samuel J.....		Sept. 29th, 1868.....	Grenville.
Bernard, Gerald.....		June 8th, 1868.....	Frontenac.
Bigg, Edmund M.....		Aug. 26th, 1868.....	Leeds.
Birch, Charles J.....		July 9th, 1868.....	Carleton.
Bissonette, Charles.....	July 9th, 1868.....	June 9th, 1868.....	Frontenac.
Black, Davidson.....		July 9th, 1868.....	York.
Blackader, Alex. D.....		Sept. 2nd, 1868.....	Brant.
Bowey, Angus.....		March 11th, 1868.....	Brant.
Bradley, Joseph A.....		June 30th, 1868.....	Leeds.
Breckon, John.....		May 1st, 1868.....	Halton.
Brent, Geo. W.....		July 14th, 1868.....	York.
Brent, Thomas H.....		Nov. 2nd, 1868.....	Durham.
Brokovski, Edwin.....	Nov. 2nd, 1868.....		Simcoe.
Brown, Charles P.....		Feb. 11th, 1868.....	York.
Brown, John W.....		March 23rd, 1868.....	Frontenac.
Brown, William G.....		July 31st, 1868.....	Carleton.
Brown, John R.....		March 23rd, 1868.....	Frontenac.
Brown, Thomas.....		Aug. 13th, 1868.....	Welland.
Brownley, Robert.....		March 4th, 1868.....	Frontenac.
Bruce, Henry (Capt.).....	March 24th, 1868.....		Middlesex.
Bruce, Samuel.....		Aug. 6th, 1868.....	Frontenac.
Buchner, Henry.....		April 17th, 1868.....	Norfolk.
Buchner, William.....		March 24th, 1868.....	Welland.
Burgess, T. J. W.....		Aug. 14th, 1868.....	York.
Burnett, Peter.....		July 14th, 1868.....	Ontario.
Burnett, Edwin.....		Feb. 4th, 1868.....	York.
Burnett, John R. S.....		Sept. 14th, 1868.....	Peel.
Burns, James C.....		Sept. 29th, 1868.....	Perth.
Byam, William J.....		Oct. 30th, 1868.....	Hastings.
Byrne, Claudius (Lieut.).....		Feb. 26th, 1868.....	Brant.

APPENDIX No. 6.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—List of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—Continued.

RANK AND NAME.	First Class	Second Class	Regimental Division.
	Certificate, and Date.	Certificate, and Date.	
Campbell, Richard J. (Capt.).....	Feb. 4th, 1868.....		Lambton.
Campbell, Richard (Ensign).....		June 16th, 1868.....	Grey.
Cann, Samuel S.....		Oct. 20th, 1868.....	York.
Carmichael, Alex.....		Oct. 3rd, 1868.....	do
Carruthers, G. F. (Lieut.).....	Aug 14th, 1868.....		do
Carson, Joseph T.....		Oct. 13th, 1868.....	do
Casson, John.....		July 14th, 1868.....	Perth.
Caswell, Thomas.....		March 21st, 1868.....	Durham.
Caswell, David J.....		Aug. 26th, 1868.....	York.
Causley, John.....	May 11th, 1868.....	April 7th, 1868.....	Stormont.
Chaffey, Elsewood.....	Aug. 12th, 1868.....	July 9th, 1868.....	Frontenac.
Checkley, John B.....		Sept. 11th, 1868.....	Grenville.
Chesnut, George.....		Aug. 14th, 1868.....	York.
Chisholm, S. S.....		June 16th, 1868.....	Hastings.
Clark, William R.....		Sept. 11th, 1868.....	Carleton.
Clark, Hugh McD (Lieut.).....		April 21st, 1868.....	Simcoe.
Close, James A.....		Jan. 4th, 1868.....	Lennox and Addington.
Collins, Henry T.....	Nov. 13th, 1868.....	Oct. 8th, 1868.....	Norfolk.
Colville, Arthur L.....		Oct. 9th, 1868.....	York.
Conley, Henry.....	Feb. 14th, 1868.....		Frontenac.
Cooke, Edwin Henry.....		June 19th, 1868.....	York.
Cooper, William Henry.....		Jan. 14th, 1868.....	do
Cornett, Thomas, jr.....		April 17th, 1868.....	Leeds.
Cotton, Alfred.....		March 21st, 1868.....	Brant.
Coulter, Charles L.....		June 19th, 1868.....	Peterborough.
Courtenay, James.....		Nov. 9th, 1868.....	York.
Cox, Robert G.....		Sept. 21st, 1868.....	Peel.
Cram, Joseph.....		Sept. 29th, 1868.....	Lanark.
Crawford, George.....	July 9th, 1868.....	May 28th, 1868.....	York.
Crickmore, S. Roper.....		Sept. 11th, 1868.....	do
Crombie, Marcellus.....		Sept. 1st, 1868.....	do
Cromer, John.....		April 24th, 1868.....	Frontenac.
Crysdale, Simeon S.....		Dec. 3rd, 1868.....	Lennox and Addington.
Cusick, Christopher.....		May 1st, 1868.....	Halton.
David, Henry Albert.....		March 24th, 1868.....	York.
Davidson, William.....		July 30th, 1868.....	Waterloo.
Dawson, George D.....	Jan. 7th, 1868.....		York.
Delamere, T. D. (Ensign).....	Aug. 26th, 1868.....		do
Dillon, Robert.....		May 1st, 1868.....	Ontario.
Dixon, William.....		Jan. 17th, 1868.....	Peterborough.
Dobbs, Conway, E.....		April 9th, 1868.....	Frontenac.
Doidge, Edwin.....		April 7th, 1868.....	York.
Donnelly, Godfrey M.....		May 28th, 1868.....	do
Donnelly, John.....		March 26th, 1868.....	Frontenac.
Douglas, Peter B.....		Oct. 3rd, 1868.....	Lambton.
Doupe, Joseph.....		March 24th, 1868.....	York.
Drinkwater, Thomas.....		April 7th, 1868.....	Simcoe.
Dunlevie, Sidney A.....		May 18th, 1868.....	Carleton.
Dunn, Wallis.....		March 3rd, 1868.....	York.
Durie, William.....		Nov. 25th, 1868.....	do
Eskins, James.....		June 16th, 1868.....	Peel.
Ebbs, Worsley (Lieut.).....	Sept. 29th, 1868.....		Carleton.
Elliott, William G.....		Feb. 12th, 1868.....	Frontenac.
Elliott, William Moore.....		Aug. 4th, 1868.....	York.
Ellis, Richard.....		Dec. 10th, 1868.....	do
Englisk, William H.....		Jan. 28th, 1868.....	Victoria.
Esten, James H.....		Oct. 9th, 1868.....	York.
Evans, David W.....		May 1st, 1868.....	do

APPENDIX No. 6.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—List of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—Continued.

RANK AND NAME.	First Class	Second Class	Regimental Division.
	Certificate, and Date.	Certificate, and Date.	
Falconbridge, William G.....		Oct. 3rd, 1868.....	Simcoo.
Fell, Hampden H.....		Aug. 14th, 1868.....	Wolland.
Fennell, Thomas G.....		July 14th, 1868.....	York.
Ferguson, William.....		April 7th, 1868.....	Durham.
Fisher, Alfred E.....		Oct. 9th, 1868.....	Lambton.
Forrest, Donald.....		Jan. 24th, 1868.....	Frontenac.
Fortier, Charles L.....		March 6th, 1868.....	do
Fowler, Reginald A.....	Feb. 27th, 1868		Lennox and Addington.
Frankish, Charles.....		Feb. 11th, 1868.....	York.
Franklin, Bruce.....		April 17th, 1868.....	Norfolk.
Fraser, William.....		March 26th, 1868.....	Frontenac.
French, Gilbert.....		Feb. 26th, 1868.....	Brant.
Fulton, Andrew L.....		April 17th, 1868.....	Elgin.
Furness, Peter.....		Sept. 22nd, 1868.....	York.
Galloway, James.....	March 31st, 1868	April 21st, 1868.....	Frontenac.
Gardiner, John A.....		Sept. 29th, 1868.....	do
Geron, John A.....		do 22nd, 1868.....	Hastings.
Girdwood, Alexander.....		Nov. 25th, 1868.....	Middlesex.
Goodinge, Edward Oliver.....		May 1st, 1868.....	York.
Gosnold, Charles F.....	Oct. 17th, 1868	Sept. 17th, 1868.....	do
Gott, John.....	Feb. 14th, 1868	Jan. 2nd, 1868.....	Frontenac.
Graham, Thomas.....		May 1st, 1868.....	do
Graham, Charles.....	June 11th, 1868	do 6th, 1868.....	do
Graham, Andrew.....		Aug. 7th, 1868.....	Simcoo.
Gray, John.....	March 24th, 1868	Feb. 26th, 1868.....	Essex.
Greenless, Alexander.....		July 30th, 1868.....	York.
Hale, William M.....		April 7th, 1868.....	Victoria.
Hamel, Felix M.....		March 23rd, 1868.....	Carleton.
Hamilton, Alexander M.....		Aug. 14th, 1868.....	York.
Hancock, Arthur.....		July 9th, 1868.....	do
Janwell, George E. J.....	Aug. 28th, 1868	do 15th, 1868.....	Hastings.
Hartley, Albert.....		Feb. 11th, 1868.....	Northumberland.
Hayes, Richard L.....	May 26th, 1868	April 22nd, 1868.....	Prince Edward.
Henderson, William.....		Aug. 7th, 1868.....	York.
Henderson, Henry L.....		Dec. 8th, 1868.....	Hastings.
Hendry, William J.....		Aug. 14th, 1868.....	York.
Hershey, Robert.....		Oct. 20th, 1868.....	Simcoo.
Hewson, Francis, jun.....		Feb. 26th, 1868.....	do
Hill, James W.....		Jan. 21st, 1868.....	York.
Hill, Alfred H. S.....		Aug. 7th, 1868.....	Oxford.
Holt, Claude Edward.....		May 16th, 1868.....	Simcoo.
Hossack, Henry E.....		Sept. 17th, 1868.....	Northumberland.
Howard, James (Ensign).....		Feb. 26th, 1868.....	Huron.
Hughes, John.....		March 11th, 1868.....	Durham.
Hughes, James H.....		Aug. 7th, 1868.....	York.
Hughes, Samuel.....		Sept. 1st, 1868.....	Durham.
Hunt, J. W.....		Nov. 9th, 1868.....	York.
Huntley, Charles.....		April 24th, 1868.....	Frontenac.
Hutchinson, Mathew.....		Sept. 2nd, 1868.....	York.
Irving, Thomas.....		July 31st, 1868.....	do
James, John.....		March 24th, 1868.....	do
Jeffers, Wellington C.....		do 3rd, 1868.....	do
Johnson, Walter E.....	Sept. 11th, 1868		Peterborough.
Johnson, George W.....		Oct. 13th, 1868.....	Prince Edward.
Johnson, George W. (Capt.).....		Nov. 16th, 1868.....	Prescott and Russell.
Jordan, Robert.....		April 20th, 1868.....	Frontenac.

APPENDIX No. 6.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—List of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—Continued.

RANK AND NAME.	First Class	Second Class	Regimental Division.
	Certificate, and Date.	Certificate, and Date.	
Joyce, Richard P. B.....	July 14th, 1868.....	.....	Simcoe.
Kearns, William.....	Jan. 31st, 1868.....	Frontenac.
Kelly, Samuel.....	June 4th, 1868.....	do
Kennedy, George C. (Lieut.).....	April 7th, 1868.....	Peterborough.
Kent, Charles F.	July 14th, 1868.....	Middlesex.
Ker, Edgar.....	April 17th, 1868.....	Wendland.
Kerr, George.....	Nov. 17th, 1868.....	Lanark.
Kew, Michael.....	Aug. 7th, 1868.....	Lincoln.
Kilborn, George A.	June 4th, 1868.....	Leeds.
Lang, John W.....	Feb. 26th, 1868.....	Wendland.
Langwith, John.....	March 26th, 1868.....	Frontenac.
Leach, George.....	do 3rd, 1868.....	Simcoe.
Leach, Alfred (Lieut.).....	July 9th, 1868.....	Peterborough.
Leslie, George.....	May 16th, 1868.....	Wendland.
Lile, Enam.....	Sept. 11th, 1868.....	Simcoe.
Locke, Charles F. A.....	Oct. 20th, 1868.....	do
Lloyd, Allen J.....	Nov. 17th, 1868.....	do
Mabec, James E.....	Dec. 22nd, 1868.....	Nov. 10th, 1868.....	Lennox and Addington.
Mabec, George G.....	Dec. 3rd, 1868.....	do
MacDonell, George H.....	Oct. 14th, 1868.....	Glengarry.
MacKenzie, George A.....	Sept. 22nd, 1868.....	Wendland.
Malcolm, Richard D.....	Nov. 9th, 1868.....	York.
Malone, Michael.....	Jan. 21st, 1868.....	Ontario.
Martin, Robert Thomas.....	June 12th, 1868.....	Simcoe.
Martin, Powell.....	Nov. 2nd, 1868.....	.....	do
Martin, Francis.....	Jan. 14th, 1868.....	York.
Mason, John.....	Nov. 9th, 1868.....	Peterborough.
Merigold, John.....	Feb. 11th, 1868.....	Peel.
Michell, Frank.....	Aug. 13th, 1868.....	York.
Michie, John.....	do 13th, 1868.....	Middlesex.
Millard, Arthur L.....	June 19th, 1868.....	York.
Miller, Thomas P. (Lieut.).....	July 9th, 1868.....	do
Miller, Albert A. (Lieut.).....	Sept. 29th, 1868.....	do 14th, 1868.....	do
Mills, Thomas W.....	Aug. 29th, 1868.....	Wendland.
Mills, James (Ensign).....	Sept. 4th, 1868.....	Carleton.
Mitcheson, Thomas.....	Aug. 29th, 1868.....	Lanark.
Morin, James.....	March 24th, 1868.....	Wendland.
Morris, William.....	April 7th, 1868.....	Wendland.
Morris, Richard.....	July 14th, 1868.....	Lambton.
Morrison, Angus G.....	Oct. 26th, 1868.....	York.
Morton, Henry B. (Lieut.).....	Sept. 25th, 1868.....	Peterborough.
Morwood, James (Ensign).....	May 1st, 1868.....	Wendland.
Muckle, Alexander M.....	do 16th, 1868.....	York.
Mulholland, John W.....	Aug. 26th, 1868.....	Norfolk.
Murchison, James M.....	Jan. 21st, 1868.....	Glengarry.
Murchison, Murdoch W.....	March 11th, 1868.....	Feb. 14th, 1868.....	do
Murphy Daniel.....	May 1st, 1868.....	Wendland.
Murphy, John R.....	Sept. 1st, 1868.....	do
Murray, Duncan C.....	do 29th, 1868.....	York.
McAllister, Henry (Lieut.).....	April 17th, 1868.....	Brant.
McBean, Duncan S.....	Oct. 9th, 1868.....	Lambton.
McCallum, Frederick H.....	Jan. 21st, 1868.....	York.
McCay, Hamilton B.....	June 12th, 1868.....	Halton.
McDermid, John (Capt.).....	Sept. 7th, 1868.....	Durham.
McDonald, Alexander R. (Lieut.).....	May 22nd, 1868.....	April 22nd, 1868.....	Prince Edward.
McDonald, John (Lieut.).....	May 16th, 1868.....	Huron.

APPENDIX No. 6.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—List of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—Continued.

RANK AND NAME.	First Class	Second Class	Regimental Division.
	Certificate, and Date.	Certificate, and Date.	
McFarlane I.....	Aug. 29th, 1868.....	York.
McKenzie, Allan A.....	Dec. 23rd, 1868.....	Simcoe.
McLachlin, Robert K.....	Jan. 14th, 1868.....	Wellington.
McLennan, Alexander.....	do 16th, 1868.....	Glengarry.
McLennan, Alexander S.....	Feb. 7th, 1868.....	Prescott and Russell.
McLeod, John.....	Aug. 19th, 1868.....	York.
McManus, Robert H.....	June 12th, 1868.....	Simcoe.
McMaster, Robert D. (Lieut.).....	Oct. 8th, 1868.....	Halton.
McMichael, Walter.....	March 24th, 1868.....	Norfolk.
McNab, Alexander (Capt.).....	June 15th, 1868.....	.....	Bruce.
McOwen, Richard.....	Dec. 23rd, 1868.....	Frontenac.
Nesbitt, Nathan.....	Oct. 26th, 1868.....	Brant.
Nottage, Thomas H.....	March 3rd, 1868.....	York.
O'Neill, Hugh J.....	July 9th, 1868.....	do
Orde, Francis W.....	Aug. 29th, 1868.....	Peterborough.
Paine, William J. M.....	March 11th, 1868.....	Simcoe.
Parsons, Charles.....	Jan. 14th, 1868.....	Middlesex.
Payne, William.....	Aug. 6th, 1868.....	Northumberland.
Peirce, John.....	April 7th, 1868.....	York.
Platt, Samuel.....	July 31st, 1868.....	Grey.
Potter, Thomas John.....	Dec. 19th, 1868.....	Carleton.
Powell, John B.....	Aug. 7th, 1868.....	York.
Pugh, James E.....	Nov. 25th, 1868.....	Oct. 15th, 1868.....	Frontenac.
Quinn, James (Lieut.).....	March 24th, 1868.....	Simcoe.
Reddin, Cornelius.....	June 25th, 1868.....	May 20th, 1868.....	Frontenac.
Reeve, James.....	Aug. 4th, 1868.....	York.
Reid, William.....	Feb. 27th, 1868.....	Frontenac.
Reid, Peter.....	March 31st, 1868.....	do
Reid, Alexander M.....	May 1st, 1868.....	Northumberland.
Richards, W. M.....	Sept. 17th, 1868.....	.....	York.
Kiddell, John.....	Feb. 4th, 1868.....	Northumberland.
Ridout, John D.....	Sept. 17th, 1868.....	York.
Riggs, Thomas F. (Lieut.).....	do 1st, 1868.....	Peterborough.
Ritchie, John.....	Aug. 14th, 1868.....	York.
Roaf, William.....	July 30th, 1868.....	do
Roberts, John S.....	Nov. 9th, 1868.....	Perth.
Robertson, James.....	July 14th, 1868.....	York.
Robinson, William John.....	Jan. 28th, 1868.....	Peel.
Robinson, William F.....	Feb. 19th, 1868.....	Frontenac.
Robinson, Henry G.....	July 50th, 1868.....	York.
Robinson, George H.....	Aug. 4th, 1868.....	Simcoe.
Robinson, William W.....	Nov. 9th, 1868.....	York.
Roe, Charles S.....	Jan. 28th, 1868.....	do
Ross, Alexander Irvine.....	July 7th, 1868.....	June 16th, 1868.....	Frontenac.
Ross, D. George.....	Oct. 9th, 1868.....	York.
Russell, Robert.....	March 24th, 1868.....	Huron.
Rutherford, Peter.....	Nov. 11th, 1868.....	Carleton.
Ryerson, George A.....	Dec. 10th, 1868.....	Norfolk.
Salter, Richard A. W.....	June 3rd, 1868.....	Hastings.
Salter, George V.....	Aug. 19th, 1868.....	York.
Schroder, Thomas.....	June 16th, 1868.....	Frontenac.
Scott, Robert.....	May 16th, 1868.....	Wellington.
Scott, William.....	Sept. 2nd, 1868.....	Durham.
Seth, John.....	July 22nd, 1868.....	.....	Peel.

APPENDIX No. 6.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—List of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—Continued.

RANK AND NAME.	First Class	Second Class	Regimental Division.
	Certificate, and Date.	Certificate, and Date.	
Shears, John.....	June 3rd, 1868.....	Northumberland.
Sheppard, William (Capt.).....	April 21st, 1868.....	Huron.
Silcox, Thomas A.....	March 17th, 1868.....	Elgin.
Smissen, Vander V. H.....	Aug. 4th, 1868.....	York.
Smith, Sandford R.....	May 28th, 1868.....	Simcoe.
Smith, John F.....	June 4th, 1868.....	Huron.
Smith, Sidney (Ensign).....	July 9th, 1868.....	Peterborough.
Smith, D. Sheldon.....	Sept. 22nd 1868.....	Brant.
Smith, Gaston.....	do 20th, 1868.....	York.
Smith, William J.....	Nov. 2nd, 1868.....	Ontario.
Smith, Edward W.....	do 25th, 1868.....	Brant.
Smyth, William S.....	April 7th, 1868.....	Welland.
Sneath, William Alfred.....	Nov. 11th, 1868.....	Simcoe.
Somerville, John.....	Aug. 13th, 1868.....	Peel.
Soules, Peter.....	Sept. 2nd, 1868.....	Simcoe.
Speck, William J.....	Oct. 12th, 1868.....	Hastings.
Spencer, George James.....	March 11th, 1868.....	Feb. 7th, 1868.....	do
Spring, William.....	Jan. 15th, 1868.....	Frontenac.
Sprowle, Charles H.....	Oct. 3rd, 1868.....	York.
Stanley, Charles.....	do 28th, 1868.....	Prescott and Russell.
Stanton, George O.....	Dec. 23rd, 1868.....	Waterloo.
Steele, Richard T. (Ensign).....	Nov. 19th, 1868.....	Oct. 28th, 1868.....	Leeds.
Stevenson, Daniel.....	Sept. 29th, 1868.....	York.
Stewart, Solomon.....	Dec. 24th 1868.....	Nov. 17th, 1868.....	Dundas.
Stickle, Timothy D.....	June 19th 1868.....	Jan. 28th, 1868.....	Northumberland.
Stock, George A. (Lieut.).....	Feb. 11th, 1868.....	Wentworth.
Strachan, Archibald.....	May 5th, 1868.....	Frontenac.
Strathmore, Henry T.....	Oct. 13th, 1868.....	York.
Strathy, William.....	July 30th, 1868.....	do
Sullivan, John D.....	Aug. 29th, 1868.....	do
Swinford, Herbert.....	May 16th, 1868.....	Wellington.
Switzer, Charles R.....	Jan. 21st, 1868.....	York.
Taylor, James P.....	April 7th, 1868.....	Ontario.
Taylor, John.....	July 14th, 1868.....	York.
Tenny, Andrew J.....	Sept. 17th, 1868.....	do
Thomas, Charles (Ens.).....	April 17th, 1868.....	Brant.
Thornton, James D.....	Aug. 19th, 1868.....	Victoria.
Treleaven, James.....	Feb. 26th, 1868.....	Durham.
Tremain, Richard G.....	May 28th, 1868.....	York.
Trimble, Robert.....	Nov. 9th, 1868.....	Carleton.
Trott, Samuel W.....	June 12th, 1868.....	Simcoe.
Tubman, William.....	April 7th, 1868.....	Carleton.
Tulloch, William R.....	Aug. 19th, 1868.....	Middlesex.
Tupper, Richard LaTouche.....	May 16th, 1868.....	Victoria.
Tupper, Melbourne H.....	do 16th, 1868.....	Welland.
Turtle, Samuel.....	April 17th, 1868.....	Lambton.
Tweed, Thomas.....	March 31st 1868.....	Feb. 19th, 1868.....	Frontenac.
Urquhart, James.....	April 21st, 1868.....	Halton.
Valentine, John (Lieut.-Col).....	do 7th, 1868.....	Bruce.
VanEvery, W. Oliver.....	Aug. 4th, 1868.....	Huron.
Vanvlack, Gilbert J.....	July 15th, 1868.....	Prince Edward.
Vars, Addison (Capt.).....	April 24th, 1868.....	Northumberland.
Vidal, William M.....	Oct. 26th, 1868.....	Lambton.
Wagner, William J.....	Aug. 29th, 1868.....	York.
Walker, Thomas.....	Jan. 21st, 1868.....	do
Walker, John.....	Aug. 13th, 1868.....	do

APPENDIX No. 6.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—List of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—*Continued.*

RANK AND NAME.	First Class Certificate, and Date.	Second Class Certificate, and Date.	Regimental Division.
Walker, William T.....		Sept. 1st, 1868.....	York.
Walker, Thaddeus.....		do 11th, 1868.....	do
Walker, Charles J.....		do 11th, 1868.....	Kent.
Wallace, John W.....		March 31st, 1868.....	Durham.
Warham, Richard.....		Feb. 19th, 1868.....	Frontenac.
Watson, John.....		Sept. 11th, 1868.....	York.
Weeks, Samuel.....		April 21st, 1868.....	Prince Edward.
Wenham, John.....		Jan. 7th, 1868.....	Norfolk.
Werner, Fichtenberg.....	Nov. 1st, 1863.....	Aug. 28th, 1868.....	Frontenac.
Whelpley, Elijah.....		June 18th, 1868.....	Brant.
White, John Edward.....		do 19th, 1868.....	York.
White, Arthur.....		July 23rd, 1868.....	do
Widdifield, J. Henry.....	June 19th, 1868.....		do
Wigmore, David A. (Capt.).....	Dec. 18th, 1868.....	Jan. 14th, 1868.....	Simcoe.
Wilkes, Alfred J.....		Sept. 22nd, 1868.....	York.
Williams, William C.....		March 17th, 1868.....	Prince Edward.
Williams, Henry A.....	July 2nd, 1868.....	May 28th, 1868.....	York.
Williams, Alfred D.....		Oct. 20th, 1868.....	do
Willoughby, William G.....		May 28th, 1868.....	Lambton.
Wilson, William C. (Ensign).....		Jan. 28th, 1868.....	Simcoe.
Wilson, Joseph.....		April 9th, 1868.....	Frontenac.
Wilson, Charles (Ensign).....	July 5th, 1868.....	May 16th, 1868.....	Huron.
Winchester, John.....		Sept. 22nd, 1868.....	York.
Windeat, Edmund (Lieut.).....	July 9th, 1868.....		do
Wood, John M.....		Nov. 25th, 1868.....	do
Woods, George.....		June 19th, 1868.....	do
Woollard, John.....		Aug. 12th, 1868.....	Frontenac.
Wright, George (Ensign).....		do 29th, 1868.....	York.
Wyatt, Daniel M.....	Feb. 21st, 1868.....	Jan. 24th, 1868.....	Dundas.
Yerks, Matthias.....		April 17th, 1868.....	Norfolk.
Young, Richard.....	March 23rd, 1868.....	Feb. 12th, 1868.....	Frontenac.

APPENDIX No. 6.—*Concluded.*

RESUMÉ.—PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

REGIMENTAL DIVISIONS.	ACTIVE MILITIA.		Number of Cadets attending the Schools of Military Instruction on the 1st Jan., 1869.
	Candidates for Commissions in the Active Militia, who have obtained Certificates from the Schools of Military Instruction since their first opening.		
	1st Class Certificates.	2nd Class Certificates.	
Brant.....	2	38	
Bruce.....	4	6	1
Carleton.....	31	38	
Dundas.....	2	4	
Durham.....	16	51	3
Elgin.....	2	17	
Essex.....	2	14	
Frontenac.....	75	236	19
Glengarry.....	8	16	
Grenville.....	2	12	
Grey.....	4	12	
Haldimand.....	3	20	1
Halton.....	2	35	1
Hastings.....	16	51	5
Huron.....	2	15	
Kent.....	1	12	
Lambton.....	3	18	
Lanark.....	13	34	
Leeds.....	6	30	
Lennox and Addington.....	15	43	4
Lincoln.....	7	37	
Middlesex.....	19	90	
Norfolk.....	4	25	
Northumberland.....	10	41	3
Ontario.....	9	48	
Oxford.....	7	46	1
Peel.....	3	40	
Perth.....	2	18	1
Peterborough.....	1	26	2
Prescott and Russell.....	14	10	1
Prince Edward.....	8	31	1
Renfrew.....		3	1
Simcoe.....	17	73	1
Stormont.....	9	25	
Victoria.....	1	19	
Waterloo.....		14	
Welland.....	1	25	
Wellington.....	10	19	2
Wentworth.....	8	69	
York.....	82	400	26
Totals.....	421	1,761	73

APPENDIX No. 7.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

LIST of Candidates for Commissions in the Active Militia who have obtained Certificates at the Schools of Military Instruction during the year 1868.

RANK AND NAME.	First Class Certificate, and Date.	Second Class Certificate, and Date.	Regimental Division.
Alain, Théophile	April 22nd, 1868	Quebec.
Allair, Joseph O.....	do 22nd, 1868.....	do
Allen, George M.....	Feb. 8th, 1868.....	Napierville & St. John's.
Alloway, Thomas J.....	Sept. 24th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Anderson, James	April 3rd, 1868.....	Quebec.
Andrews, William M.....	March 11th, 1868	Jan. 27th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Antrobus, James M.....	June 6th, 1868	Maskinongé and St. Maurice.
Arduin, G. G. V.....	Nov. 25th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Armand, Jean.....	Aug. 11th, 1868.....	do
Armstrong, H. B.....	Nov. 17th, 1868.....	June 30th, 1868.....	do
Asselin, Céréal	Aug. 26th, 1868.....	Lévis.
Asselin, Alfred.....	Sept. 7th, 1868.....	do
Aubry, David (Capt.).....	Oct. 14th, 1868.....	Argenteuil and Two Mountains.
Austin, Edward B. M.....	Feb. 8th, 1868.....	Compton.
Bacon, Edouard	Nov. 3rd, 1868.....	Bonaventure and Gaspé
Bailey, Oscar	Feb. 25th, 1868	Maskinongé and St. Maurice.
Bailey, William	April 13th, 1868	Quebec.
Barr, Joseph.....	July 8th, 1868.....	Huntingdon.
Barras, George.....	June 5th, 1868.....	Lévis.
Barré, Stanislas.....	Dec. 7th, 1868.....	Chambly and Verchères.
Bastien, Louis E.....	Aug. 10th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Beauchamp, Joseph	June 30th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Beaudry, Arthur.....	Oct. 5th, 1868.....	Portneuf.
Beaulieu, Joseph.....	Jan. 11th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Beaulieu, Jean Bte.....	Oct. 2nd, 1868.....	Rimouski.
Beaupré, Charles	Aug. 17th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Bécot, Etienne.....	Aug. 11th, 1868.....	June 30th, 1868.....	do
Bédard, Jérémie	Jan. 16th, 1868.....	.....	do
Bédard, Joseph C.....	Nov. 17th, 1868.....	Aug. 5th, 1868.....	do
Bégin, Odile.....	Jan. 23rd, 1868.....	.....	Lévis.
Bélanger, Antoine U.....	June 18th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Bélanger, Clovis.....	Oct. 2nd, 1868.....	Bellechasse and Dorchester.
Bergeron, Joseph.....	June 3rd, 1868.....	Quebec.
Bernard, Isaac.....	Sept. 7th, 1868.....	Bonaventure and Gaspé.
Bethune, John T.....	Oct. 14th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Blais, Louis.....	July 9th, 1868.....	Lévis.
Blanchard, P. J. (Ensign).....	Nov. 25th, 1868.....	Mégantic.
Blanchet, François X.....	Oct. 28th, 1868.....	Lévis.
Blouin, Elzéar.....	July 24th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Boilard, Honoré.....	May 23rd, 1868.....	do
Boisseau, Frédéric.....	Oct. 21st, 1868.....	Chambly and Verchères.
Boisvert, Louis A.....	May 1st, 1868.....	Quebec.
Booker, Alfred.....	Feb. 21st, 1868.....	Jan. 23rd, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Bothwell, Archibald.....	do 27th, 1868.....	Arthabaska and Drummond.
Bouchard, Thomas.....	June 3rd, 1868.....	Témiscouata.
Boucher, Pierre Elzéar.....	Feb. 11th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Boucher, Rémy.....	Dec. 31st, 1868.....	do
Poullanger, Joseph A.....	April 28th, 1868.....	.....	Lévis.
Combailier, Henri.....	Sept. 24th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Boutin, Jean B.....	Dec. 12th, 1868.....	Lévis.

APPENDIX No. 7.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—List of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—Continued.

RANK AND NAME.	First Class	Second Class	Regimental Division.
	Certificate, and Date.	Certificate, and Date.	
Brault, Ignace.....		Nov. 10th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Brisson, Jean.....		April 7th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Brooklesby, Henry A., Jr.....		Dec. 5th, 1868.....	do
Brooks, Charles H.....		Aug. 10th, 1868.....	Compton.
Bruyère, Edouard.....		do 5th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Buckle, William.....		Mar. 17th, 1868.....	Chicoutimi & Saguenay.
Buckle, John.....		Dec. 19th, 1868.....	do
Bussière, Joseph.....		May 18th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Bussières, Napoleon.....		do 28th, 1868.....	do
Cameron, John.....		Mar. 14th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Candlish, William W.....		Jan. 3rd, 1868.....	Arthabaska and Drummond.
Carter, Brock.....	April 14th, 1868.....	Mar. 2nd, 1868.....	Megantic.
Carter, Cecil A.....		Dec. 12th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Cazes, Joseph.....		Aug. 11th, 1868.....	Kamouraska.
Chagnon, Louis A.....		April 15th, 1868.....	Chambly and Verchères.
Chagnon, Philéas.....		Aug. 10th, 1868.....	do
Chagnon, M. J. Edmour.....		Dec. 19th, 1868.....	do
Charest, Elzéar.....		Oct. 20th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Charron, Joseph A. S.....		Sept. 2nd, 1868.....	Chambly and Verchères.
Chartier, Téléphore.....		April 3rd, 1868.....	Lévis.
Chartier, Téléphore.....		Aug. 26th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Chevalier, Jean B.....		Feb. 15th, 1868.....	Iberville.
Chillas, James.....		Oct. 20th, 1868.....	Nicolet and Yamaska.
Chouinard, Henri.....		May 1st, 1868.....	Quebec.
Clark, James Thomas.....		Oct. 14th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Clavet, Joseph.....		July 21st, 1868.....	Quebec.
Cloutier, Jean.....		June 22nd, 1868.....	do
Coboon, William.....		Feb. 25th, 1868.....	do
Collet, P. A. Anaclet.....		Sept. 22nd, 1868.....	Lévis.
Colston, R. W.....		Oct. 5th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Côté, Edouard Abdon J.....		April 18th, 1868.....	do
Côté, Allen B.....		Nov. 10th, 1868.....	Nicolet and Yamaska.
Côté, Sylva.....		Dec. 12th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Cotton, John.....	Nov. 17th, 1868.....	Oct. 24th, 1868.....	do
Couchesne, Alfred.....		Aug. 10th, 1868.....	Arthabaska and Drummond.
Courtois, Louis.....		Sept. 17th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Couture, Charles.....		Feb. 25th, 1868.....	do
Cox, Michael H.....		Dec. 7th, 1868.....	Shefford.
Craig, Robert.....		Sept. 23rd, 1868.....	Quebec.
Crane, Charles L.....		Dec. 7th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Cumming, Duncan G.....		Mar. 11th, 1868.....	Argenteuil and Two Mountains.
Cunningham, Edward.....		July 8th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Daigle, Louis.....		Nov. 10th, 1868.....	do
Dasloa, Louis.....		May 20th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Davis, Thomas Wm.....		do 20th, 1868.....	do
DeBellefeuille, Zoël.....		Sept. 24th, 1868.....	Maskinongé and St. Maurice.
Dechesne, Joseph Miville.....		May 28th, 1868.....	Kamouraska.
De la Gorgendière, Chas. Fleury.....		Feb. 25th, 1868.....	Portneuf.
Delisle, Adjudant.....		April 24th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Delisle, Louis.....		May 1st, 1868.....	do
Demers, Frédéric.....		Oct. 21st, 1868.....	Chambly and Verchères.
Demers, Antoine.....		Nov. 10th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Denis, Alphonse.....		Jan. 3rd, 1868.....	do
DeSalaberry, Léonidas.....	Dec. 12th, 1868.....	Oct. 28th, 1868.....	L'Assomption and Montcalm.

APPENDIX No. 7.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—List of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—Continued.

RANK AND NAME.	First Class	Second Class	Regimental Division.
	Certificate, and Date.	Certificate, and Date.	
Desbonville, Joseph.....		March 11th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Descombes, Pierre.....		July 9th, 1868.....	Charlevoix and Mont- morency.
Desforges, Napoleon A.....		June 2nd, 1868.....	St. Hyacinthe.
Desjardins, George C.....		Feb. 8th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
De Wolf, James L.....		Aug. 10th, 1868.....	do
Déziel, Edouard.....		Oct. 5th, 1868.....	Lévis.
Dillon, William E.....		June 18th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Dionne, Augustin.....		April 14th, 1868.....	Kamouraska.
Donelan, Malachy.....		do 27th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Donnelly, Patrick H.....		Jan. 27th, 1868.....	do
Donnelly, William J.....		April 15th, 1868.....	do
Doucet, Joseph Eugène.....		June 3rd, 1868.....	Quebec.
Douglas, Charles S.....		Dec. 22nd, 1868.....	do
Drewe, George H.....		Oct. 14th, 1868.....	Argenteuil and Two Mountains.
Dubé, Alphonse.....		do 9th, 1868.....	Rimouski.
Duchesneau, Zotique.....		Nov. 10th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Dugal, Alfred.....		April 17th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Dumas, Charles F.....		Jan. 24th, 1868.....	Témiscouata.
Dumouchel, Pierre.....		Oct. 14th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Dunbar, E. John.....		Jan. 24th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Dupont, John A.....	April 1st, 1868.....	Feb. 18th, 1868.....	do
Dupont, Edmond.....		Aug. 28th, 1868.....	Maskinongé and St. Maurice.
Duquet, Charles.....		March 13th, 1868.....	Lévis.
Duvert, John.....		Sept. 24th, 1868.....	St. Hyacinthe.
Ellis, James.....		May 23rd, 1868.....	Quebec.
Fenwick, Arnold G.....		do 9th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Ferguson, John H.....		April 18th, 1868.....	Rimouski.
Filiatrault, Chas. M.....		Sept. 24th, 1868.....	Jacques Cartier & Laval.
Filion, Frederick.....		do 2nd, 1868.....	Terrebonne.
Filion, Thomas.....		do 11th, 1868.....	Rimouski.
Filteau, J. O.....		Jan. 10th, 1868.....	Lotbinière.
Filteau, Joseph H.....		March 27th, 1868.....	do
Fiset, Léon.....		July 18th, 1868.....	Quebec.
FitzPatrick, Joseph C.....		June 18th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Fleury, Achille.....		do 6th, 1868.....	Berthier.
Foreman, Thomas.....		April 27th, 1868.....	Argenteuil and Two Mountains.
Fradet, Victor.....		do 21st, 1868.....	Quebec.
Fraser E. Homère.....		March 6th, 1868.....	Lotbinière.
Fraser, Fred. W. (Capt.).....		April 13th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Fraser, Alexis.....		July 24th, 1868.....	Témiscouata.
Gadona, Cyriac E.....		March 14th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Gagné, Elisée.....		July 9th, 1868.....	Kamouraska.
Gagnon, Adolphe.....		April 7th, 1868.....	Chicoutimi & Saguenay.
Gagnon, Charles E.....	April 9th, 1868.....		Kamouraska.
Gaudry, Damiel.....		Dec. 12th, 1868.....	Témiscouata.
Gauvin, Edouard.....		April 17th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Gauvreau, Joseph.....		June 5th, 1868.....	do
Geddes, John G.....		Oct. 14th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Gibson, Goodwin.....		Sept. 2nd, 1868.....	do
Gilmore, Alex. J.....		Dec. 5th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Gingras, Philippe.....	Jan. 7th, 1868.....		do
Gingras, Léon G.....		Sept. 11th, 1868.....	do
Gingras, Jean B.....		Dec. 21st, 1868.....	do

APPENDIX No. 7.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—List of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—Continued.

RANK AND NAME.	First Class	Second Class	Regimental Division.
	Certificate, and Date.	Certificate, and Date.	
Giroux, Célestin.....		Sept. 11th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Glassford, Albert J.....		May 23rd, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Globensky, Charles E.....		June 2nd, 1868.....	do
Gonthier, Stanislas.....		Feb. 11th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Gordon, Thomas C.....	Aug. 10th, 1868.....	June 18th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Gosselin, Vincent.....		Sept. 2nd, 1868.....	do
Goudreault, J. V. N. (Capt.).....		Nov. 23rd, 1868.....	Megantic.
Goyer, Louis S.....	Aug. 10th, 1868.....	June 6th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Grant, Thomas A.....		Jan. 21st, 1868.....	Quebec.
Grant, John Albert.....		May 9th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Greenshields, Edward B.....		Aug. 10th, 1868.....	do
Hambly, Joseph.....		April 27th, 1868.....	Argenteuil and Two Mountains.
Hamilton, George.....	April 11th, 1868.....	Mar. 11th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Harman, Wm. J.....		May 23rd, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Harpur, George H.....		Oct. 5th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Harris, Henry V.....		Nov. 10th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Harvey, Henry Innes.....		Mar. 20th, 1868.....	do
Hayes, Francis.....	Mar. 20th, 1868.....	Feb. 27th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Hayes, William.....		June 18th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Heatle, George.....		April 24th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Henshaw, Fred. C.....		Dec. 12th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Hibbard, George H.....		Nov. 10th, 1868.....	do
Higgins, George.....		April 23rd, 1868.....	Missisquoi.
Hogan, John B.....		Mar. 24th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Holt, Augustus F.....		July 21st, 1868.....	do
Hoed, Andrew Wm. (Ens.).....		Mar. 20th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Horan, Patrick Jr.....		May 18th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Hoy, William (Ens.).....		Mar. 20th, 1868.....	Argenteuil and Two Mountains.
Hunt, Percy J.....		Jan. 27th, 1868.....	Compton.
Hunter, Richard H.....		May 16th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Huet, Octave E.....		Feb. 11th, 1868.....	Charlevoix and Mont- morency.
Hurst, William T.....		Nov. 10th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Ibbotson, William Geo.....		Mar. 21st, 1868.....	do
Isaacson, Alfred G. (Ens.).....		May 23rd, 1868.....	do
Jaques Charles A.....		Mar. 28th, 1868.....	do
Jean, Frédéric.....		July 17th, 1868.....	Rimouski.
Jeffery, Fred. A.....		Feb. 10th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Jefferys, Charles H.....	Sept. 23rd, 1868.....	July 25th, 1868.....	do
Jetté, Joseph.....		Jan. 11th, 1868.....	Rouville.
Johnston, William.....		Oct. 14th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Johnstone, Charles E. A.....		Dec. 19th, 1868.....	Richelieu.
Jones, Thomas H. N.....	April 9th, 1868.....		Quebec.
Jordan, John.....		May 27th, 1868.....	do
Jordan, Charles A. R.....		Oct. 21st, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Keiler, George.....		Nov. 14th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Kemp, Galloway L. (Capt.).....	Nov. 16th, 1868.....	Feb. 25th, 1868.....	Missisquoi.
Kennedy, John G.....		Oct. 14th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Kent, William.....		June 8th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Kingsford, Rupert E.....	Sept. 28th, 1868.....		do
Laberge, Philémon.....		Sept. 24th, 1868.....	Chateauguay.
LaBranche, David.....		April 27th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Lachance, Moïse.....		do 7th, 1868.....	Quebec.

APPENDIX No. 7.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—List of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—Continued.

RANK AND NAME.	First Class Certificate, and Date.	Second Class Certificate, and Date.	Regimental Division.
Lacroix, Edmond		Aug. 5th, 1863.....	Quebec.
Laforest, Joseph L. D.....		April 27th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Lafrance, Ambroise R.....		Oct. 23th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Lagacé, Louis.....		do 2nd, 1865.....	Témiscouata.
Lamarre, Louis.....		Sept. 18th, 1868.....	Bellechasse & Dorchester.
Lambert, Thélesphore.....		July 8th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Langlois, Pierre.....		April 14th, 1868.....	Charlevoix and Mont- morency.
Lapierre, George.....		do 4th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Lapointe, Louis A.....	Feb. 21st, 1868.....		do
Lapointe, G. Dominique.....		May 16th, 1868.....	Kamouraska.
LaPorte, J. Alphonse.....		Oct. 9th, 1868.....	Quebec.
LaRivière, Amédée B.....		July 9th, 1868.....	Arthabaska and Drum- mond.
LaRue, Achille.....		Oct. 2nd, 1868.....	Charlevoix and Mont- morency.
Laurin, Napoléon.....		Sept. 23rd, 1868.....	Quebec.
Lavallée, Narcisse.....		Feb. 14th, 1868.....	do
Lavallée, Charles D.....		Dec. 19th, 1868.....	Berthier.
Lavallière, François.....		March 27th, 1868.....	Lévis.
Lavoie, Elzéar.....		Jan. 10th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Lavoie, Jean.....		April 13th, 1868.....	do
Lawlor, Francis C.....		Aug. 10th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Lawrence, George.....		Feb. 22nd, 1868.....	Quebec.
LaBel, George.....		Nov. 14th, 1868.....	Témiscouata.
Lefavre, Jean B.....		do 10th, 1868.....	Soulanges & Vaudreuil.
LeJeune, Henry.....	Oct. 14th, 1868.....	Aug. 10th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
LeJeune, George F.....		Oct. 14th, 1868.....	do
Lemay, Achille T.....		do 13th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Lemelin, Pierre.....		Dec. 17th, 1868.....	do
Lemieux, Ludger.....		May 16th, 1868.....	Lévis.
Lepage, Elzéar.....		July 18th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Lepage, Louis.....		Aug. 17th, 1868.....	Rimouski.
Lepage, Charles.....		Sept. 7th, 1868.....	do
Lepage, John.....		do 7th, 1868.....	do
Lepine, Pierre.....		do 11th, 1868.....	Quebec.
LeSueur, Richard J.....	Jan. 8th, 1868.....		do
Letourneau, Magloire.....		May 16th, 1868.....	do
Letourneau, George.....		June 1st, 1868.....	do
Levesque, P. Adrien.....		Jan. 24th, 1868.....	Témiscouata.
Lipsey, William (Lieut.).....		Aug. 17th, 1868.....	Mégantic.
Lizotte, Charles.....		April 14th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Locke, William.....		Nov. 16th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Lord, John.....		May 23rd, 1868.....	do
Lovell, Robert (Lient. Col.).....	May 8th, 1868.....	March 14th, 1863.....	do
Lusignan, Louis.....		May 28th, 1868.....	Kamouraska.
Lynd, Edmond.....		do 9th, 1868.....	Quebec.
MacCrimmon, Donald A.....		Sept. 2nd, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Macdonell, Donald F.....		Oct. 21st, 1868.....	Chambly and Verchères.
MacDonnell, Richard L.....		do 21st, 1868.....	Compton.
Maek, William G. (Capt.).....		March 28th, 1868.....	Richmond and Wolfe.
MacKay, James P.....		June 18th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Mahoney, Timothy.....		Feb. 20th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Mairs, James (Capt.).....		June 18th, 1868.....	Richmond and Wolfe.
Mattain, Joseph.....	Nov. 17th, 1868.....	Oct. 9th, 1868.....	Chicoutimi & Saguenay.
Marchand, Narcisse.....		Jan. 3rd, 1868.....	Chambly and Verchères.
Marion, Jean P.....		Feb. 15th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Martel, Onésime.....		Aug. 17th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Martin, Ernest.....	Nov. 17th, 1868.....	Sept. 23rd, 1868.....	Lévis.
Masse, Théophile.....		do 17th, 1868.....	Quebec.

APPENDIX No.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—List of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—Continued.

RANK AND NAME.	First Class	Second Class	Regimental Division.
	Certificate, and Date.	Certificate, and Date.	
Mathews, John E.....	Dec. 19th, 1868.....	Richmond and Wolfe.
Mercier, Emile.....	Feb. 10th, 1868.....	Lévis.
Meunier, Joseph.....	do 25th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Michaud, Joseph.....	Mar. 6th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Michaud, Onésime.....	June 22nd, 1868.....	Lévis.
Miles, John C.....	Aug. 17th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Mitchell, Stanley.....	Feb. 8th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Moir, Lilburn G.....	Oct. 2nd, 1868.....	do
Moisan, Louis.....	April 21st, 1868.....	Quebec.
Montgomery, Wm. E. (Ens.).....	Aug. 25th, 1868.....	Megantic.
Moore, Thomas.....	May 29th, 1868.....	L'Assomption and Mont- calm.
Moore, Henry Albert.....	Dec. 12th, 1868.....	Oct. 28th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Morin, George N.....	July 18th, 1868.....	do
Morkill, Thomas D.....	Feb. 3rd, 1868.....	do
Morrisset, Michel.....	Sept. 17th, 1868.....	Bellechasse & Dorchester
Morton, John J.....	June 6th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Mullins, Isaac B.....	Sept. 2nd, 1868.....	do
McArthur, John C.....	May 23rd, 1868.....	do
McConnell, Brian D.....	April 15th, 1868.....	do
McConville, Louis A.....	Feb. 8th, 1868.....	Joliette.
McDiarmid, Alex. A.....	Mar. 14th, 1868.....	Huntingdon.
McGie, Allen.....	June 5th, 1868.....	Quebec.
McKee, James T.....	Nov. 25th, 1868.....	do
McKendry, John.....	Mar. 13th, 1868.....	do
McKenzie, Peter.....	April 20th, 1868.....	do 6th, 1868.....	Levis.
McLonghin, Charles.....	May 8th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
McNeece, James.....	Aug. 10th, 1868.....	do
Nadeau, Louis A.....	Dec. 19th, 1868.....	do
Neilson, John S.....	July 25th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Nelson, Wolfred D. E.....	Dec. 19th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Nichols, Cornwallis W.....	May 9th, 1868.....	do
Nicolle, Charles.....	April 22nd, 1868.....	Bonaventure and Gaspé.
Northcote, Harry Geo.....	Dec. 19th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
O'Brien, John J.....	May 9th, 1868.....	do
Ouellet, Ernest.....	Feb. 18th, 1868.....	Kamouraska.
Ouellet, Joseph.....	April 4th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Ouellet, Johnny.....	Sept. 17th, 1868.....	Rimouski.
Ouellet, Onésime.....	do 24th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Palmer, John Wesley.....	June 18th, 1868.....	do
Pâquet, Hippélite.....	Feb. 27th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Pâquet, Alexandre.....	April 7th, 1868.....	do
Patton, Robert G., Jr.....	Nov. 14th, 1868.....	do
Pelletier, Bruno.....	Oct. 0th, 1868.....	Charlevoix and Mont- morency.
Pentland, Henry de M.....	Jan. 29th, 1868.....	.....	Quebec.
Perrault, Médard.....	Feb. 25th, 1868.....	Joliette.
Petitclerc, Edouard.....	Mar. 23rd, 1868.....	Quebec.
Phillipsthal, John.....	April 21st, 1868.....	do
Pichet, David.....	Aug. 26th, 1868.....	Charlevoix and Mont- morency.
Plante, David.....	April 17th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Plante, Elie.....	Oct. 21st, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Polliquin, Jules.....	Dec. 22nd, 1868.....	Bellechasse & Dorchester
Pollifax, Eugène C.....	June 30th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Porter, John (Capt.).....	Aug. 10th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Porteous, Geoffrey Wm.....	May 2nd, 1868.....	Mar. 28th, 1868.....	do

APPENDIX No. 7.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—List of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—Continued.

RANK AND NAME.	First Class	Second Class	Regimental Division.
	Certificate, and Date.	Certificate, and Date.	
Potvin, Thomas		March 24th, 1868	Quebec.
Prevost, Norbert		Aug. 10th, 1868	Hochelaga.
Prudhomme, Jean M. (Lieut.)		March 2nd, 1868	Beauharnois & Laprairie.
Raymond, N. Antoine	March 20th, 1868	Feb. 18th, 1868	Quebec.
Rhéaume, Louis N.		April 4th, 1868	do
Riendeau, Joseph E.		Nov. 16th, 1868	Chambly and Verchères.
Rinfret, P. François		Oct. 20th, 1868	Quebec.
Roberge, Joseph		Sept. 23rd, 1868	do
Robertson, Alexander	May 29th, 1868		do
Robinson, Josse Wm.		Jan. 23rd, 1868	St. Hyacinthe.
Robinson, William H.		March 28th, 1868	Hochelaga.
Rodden, James		Dec. 5th, 1868	Quebec.
Rolph, Richard W. O.		Oct. 2nd, 1868	do
Ross, Charles		June 30th, 1868	do
Rouillard, Jean		Jan. 3rd, 1868	Hochelaga.
Rouleau, Joseph E.		May 23rd, 1868	do
Rousseau, Leon		Feb. 20th, 1868	Quebec.
Rousseau, Edmond		Sept. 11th, 1868	Charlevoix and Montmorency.
Roy, Philippe H.		Nov. 10th, 1868	Iberville.
Ruel, Magloire		Oct. 9th, 1868	Bellechasse & Dorchester.
Ruel, Narcisse		do 13th, 1868	Quebec.
Russell, James		June 18th, 1868	Hochelaga.
Sanguinet, Léonidas	April 14th, 1868	Feb. 8th, 1868	do
Savignac, Raymond		do 8th, 1868	do
Scott, James G.	Jan. 7th, 1868		Quebec.
Scott, Richard B.		April 27th, 1868	Hochelaga.
Scott, Thomas A.		June 18th, 1868	do
Scott, John H.		Oct. 2nd, 1868	do
Scougall, George H.	April 20th, 1868		Quebec.
Sears, Edward S.		Sept. 17th, 1868	do
Seebold, Frederick O.		Dec. 19th, 1868	Hochelaga.
Shepherd, John W.		May 23rd, 1868	do
Simon, François		Feb. 11th, 1868	Quebec.
Sims, Lindsay David		May 18th, 1868	Hochelaga.
Slack, George F.		July 8th, 1868	Missisquoi.
Slous, John	April 22nd, 1868		Bonaventure and Gaspé.
Smith, Algernon St. A.		Jan. 30th, 1868	Quebec.
Smith, Norman A. (M. D.)		March 28th, 1868	Missisquoi.
Smith, Eustache M. B.		June 6th, 1868	Hochelaga.
Smith, Joseph		Sept. 17th, 1868	Rimouski.
St. Germain, Jules		Oct. 2nd, 1868	St. Hyacinthe.
St. Germain, Valenore		do 2nd, 1868	do
St. Laurent, F. A.		Jan. 27th, 1868	Quebec.
St. Marie, Aristide		Dec. 19th, 1868	Hochelaga.
St. Michel, François X.		Feb. 15th, 1868	Terrebonne.
St. Pierre, Charles		May 12th, 1868	Quebec.
Stackpoole, John A. M. E.		June 22nd, 1868	do
Steers, Alphonse		do 5th, 1868	Richmond and Wolfe.
Stevenson, James A.		March 28th, 1868	Hochelaga.
Stevenson, Samuel C.	June 2nd, 1868		do
Stewart, James		Sept. 2nd, 1868	do
Stuart, Robert F.		April 27th, 1868	do
Sullivan, Henry		Feb. 27th, 1868	Portneuf.
Sutherland, Frederick D.		June 6th, 1868	Shefford.
Talbot, Diogène		Feb. 3rd, 1868	L'Islet and Montmagny
Taylor, Wm.		July 8th, 1868	Hochelaga.

APPENDIX No. 7.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—List of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—*Continued.*

RANK AND NAME.	First Class Certificate, and Date.	Second Class Certificate, and Date.	Regimental Division.
Tétrault, Telesphore.....	.....	Nov. 16th, 1868	Chambly and Verchères.
Thérien, Norbert.....	.....	Dec. 17th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Thibault, Joseph.....	.....	June 22nd, 1868.....	Megantic.
Torrance, Forbes.....	Mar. 11th, 1866.....	.....	Hochelaga.
Tougas, Eusèlie.....	.....	April 23rd, 1868.....	Beauharnois & Laprairie
Tremblay, Geo. B. du.....	.....	Oct. 5th, 1868.....	Charlevoix and Montmorency.
Trudel, David.....	Feb. 21st, 1868.....	.....	Quebec.
Trudel, Thélesphore.....	.....	July 25th, 1868.....	do
Valin, Alphonse.....	.....	Sept. 11th, 1868.....	do
Vandal, Philippe.....	.....	Nov. 10th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Vandal, Benjamin.....	.....	Dec. 5th, 1868.....	Chicoutimi & Saguenay.
Vial, Dennis E.....	.....	Oct. 13th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Waddell, William.....	.....	Feb. 10th, 1868.....	do
Walkem, Joseph B.....	May 2nd, 1868.....	Mar. 20th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Walsh, Francis.....	.....	May 27th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Ward, Wm. James.....	April 9th, 1869.....	.....	Megantic.
Watson, William.....	.....	May 9th, 1868.....	Richmond and Wolfe.
Welch, William W.....	Jan. 7th, 1868.....	.....	Quebec.
Welch, Elwin.....	.....	Mar. 20th, 1868.....	Missisquoi.
Welsh, James H.....	.....	July 8th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Wheeler, George.....	.....	do 8th, 1868.....	do
White, J. R. H.....	.....	Mar. 24th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Whiteley, Wm. H.....	.....	do 13th, 1868.....	Chicoutimi & Saguenay.
Whitwell, John F.....	.....	do 28th, 1868.....	Missisquoi.
Wilson, William.....	.....	do 2nd, 1868.....	Huntingdon.
Wilson, Richard.....	.....	April 15th, 1868.....	Hochelaga.
Wilson, George.....	.....	do 23rd, 1868.....	do
Windham, William.....	.....	March 2nd, 1868.....	do
Winter, Thomas N. P.....	.....	Oct. 24th, 1868.....	Bonaventure and Gaspé.
Wood, Henry.....	.....	June 18th, 1868.....	Beauharnois & Laprairie
Woolsey, John B.....	Sept. 23rd, 1860.....	Aug. 5th, 1868.....	Quebec.
Young, John.....	March 4th, 1868.....	.....	Hochelaga.
Seovil, William H. (Capt.).....	.....	Aug. 10th, 1861.....	St. John, N.B.

APPENDIX No. 7.—*Concluded.*

RESUMÉ.—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

REGIMENTAL DIVISIONS.	ACTIVE MILITIA.		Number of Cadets attending the Schools of Military Instruction on the 1st Jan., 1869.
	Candidates for Commissions in the Active Militia, who have obtained Certificates from the Schools of Military Instruction, since their first opening.		
	1st Class Certificates.	2nd Class Certificates.	
L'Assomption and Montcalm.....	11	15	.....
Argenteuil and Two Mountains.....	18	33	1
Arthabaska and Drummond.....	7	14	.....
Bagot.....	2	8	.....
Beauce.....	9	10	1
Bellechasse and Dorchester.....	9	23	2
Berthier.....	10	11	.....
Beauharnois and Laprairie.....	11	18	.....
Brome and Stanstead.....	4	11	.....
Châteauguay.....	13	12	.....
Chambly and Verchères.....	2	43	2
Bonaventure and Gaspé.....	7	22	.....
Champlain.....	11	8	13
Charlevoix and Montmorency.....	10	19	5
Chicoutimi and Saguenay.....	3	11	1
Compton.....	13	20	1
Hochelaga.....	126	346	42
Huntingdon.....	17	20	.....
Iberville.....	3	7	.....
Jacques Cartier and Laval.....	15	26	.....
Joliette.....	4	10	.....
Kamouraska.....	8	33	3
Lévis.....	25	63	3
L'Islet and Montmagny.....	18	21	4
Lotbinière.....	9	21	.....
Maskinongé and St. Maurice.....	8	25	.....
Megantic.....	7	20	2
Missisquoi.....	13	22	.....
Napierville and St. John's.....	9	20	.....
Nicolet and Yamaska.....	15	21	.....
Ottawa and Pontiac.....	5	9	1
Portneuf.....	6	19	4
Quebec.....	141	370	44
Richelieu.....	3	4	1
Richmond and Wolfe.....	17	24	.....
Rimouski.....	7	30	3
Rouville.....	12	22	1
Shefford.....	3	18	1
Soulanges and Vaudreuil.....	2	7	1
St. Hyacinthe.....	13	20	2
Témiscouata.....	11	19	2
Terrebonne.....	8	17	.....
Totals.....	665	1492	140

APPENDIX No. 8.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE SCHOOLS OF MILITARY
INSTRUCTION FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

*Approved by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, 22nd
December, 1868.*

CLOTHING AND BOOKS.

1. Cadets on joining are to have their clothing served out to them, consisting of the following articles: 1 Scarlet Serge Tunic, 1 pair of Blue Serge Trowsers, 1 Forage Cap and Ornament, or, if in winter, 1 Fur Cap. This clothing is not to be taken into wear until the alterations necessary to make it fit have been made, the Sergt.-Major of the School pointing out to Cadets when the clothing does not fit. A copy of the pocket edition of the "Field Exercise," and also one of the "Queen's Regulations" will also be issued to each Cadet on joining. This clothing, together with the books specified, will become the property of the Cadet on his obtaining a Second-Class Certificate; but in the event of his failing to obtain a Certificate, the whole of the articles issued will be returned into Store.

2. A Great Coat will be issued to each Cadet, for his use, while at the School. No alterations are in any case to be made to these Coats, as they never become the property of the Cadet, by whom on leaving they are invariably to be returned into Store.

3. Each Cadet is required to provide himself with a plain black Stock to wear in uniform; Neck ties and comforters are never to be worn except in winter and by permission of the Commandant.

4. Cadets when in uniform will invariably wear their Waist-belts; they are never at any time to appear in public, dressed partly in uniform, and partly in civilians clothes.

5. During the summer months, Cadets will not wear their Great Coats, except in wet weather; and Commandants will be good enough to give instructions, when they consider it advisable to take them into wear for the winter, after which date, no Cadet is to be seen in the streets, in other uniform than his Great Coat, the Waist-belt being worn on the outside.

6. Any Cadet losing his Great Coat or any other property belonging to the School, the cost of the same will be deducted from his gratuity if he obtains a Second Class Certificate; if not, and he refuse to pay the amount due, the account for the same will be forwarded to the Superintendent of the Schools, giving the Cadet's address and name in full.

7. If Cadets wear gloves they must be white; in winter, mitts similar in pattern to those worn by Her Majesty's Regular Troops, are to be worn.

ATTENDANCE.

8. A Term of 90 drill days is allowed to Cadets to qualify for Certificates.

The daily attendance at the School is to be of 5 hours duration, distributed as the Commandant of the School may consider most advantageous. Care is to be taken to vary the subjects of instruction as much as possible to prevent their becoming tedious, and one hour each day is to be devoted to a lecture.

CADETS.

9. Any Cadet wishing for leave of absence, must apply in writing through the Adjutant, to the Commandant of the School, at least one day previous to that on which the leave is to commence. All leave of absence however, except in cases of sickness attested by medical certificate; Summons to attend Court of Law, will be included in the three months allowed for attendance.

10. Any Cadet, who may be prevented by ill health from attending the School, will notify the same to the Adjutant without delay, forwarding at the same time a medical certificate. Should the illness of a Cadet be only of such a nature as to prevent his drilling, he will attend at the School where he will be given some other work to do. When a Cadet is so ill, that he cannot attend either drill or lecture, he is not on any account to leave his quarters.

11. Cadets are on no account to give money to the Instructors or to the men employed on fatigue in the School.

12. Cadets are not to associate with the Instructors.

13. Every Cadet on joining the School is to be examined and placed in the Squad for which he appears best fitted, and he is to be promoted from Squad to Squad as he becomes qualified.

14. An indispensable qualification for the post of "Drill Instructor," is a clear and properly emphasized word of command, as well as the faculty of giving the explanatory cautions to recruits, in as few words as possible, clearly and deliberately spoken. When Cadets are drilling Squads, the Instructors should give them the opportunity of *themselves* correcting any mistakes they may make, and be careful not to interfere too quickly for that purpose.

15. Each Instructor is to be supplied with a book, in which is to be marked down the day on which any Cadet acted as Instructor, Captain, Lieutenant, Ensign, &c., &c. Care being taken that every Cadet takes his turn in each capacity, as well as in the ranks.

16. Cadets are to be encouraged to ask Instructors, to explain any thing they do not understand, and in case of the Instructors being unable to do so, application is to be made to the Adjutant.

17. Commandants are authorized to make use of ropes for drill purposes, at their discretion, for Company and Battalion Drill, Cadets acting as pivots. For Battalion Drill, men from the Regiment to which the School is attached may be employed at the rate of 3d. sterling per drill, the amount thus expended being charged in the monthly Pay-List.

18. Cadets are to be drilled in the ranks even after they have been thoroughly taught "Squad Drill" and the "Manual and Platoon Exercises," at least two or three times a week.

SUBJECTS FOR SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

The subjects to be taught a Cadet to qualify him to hold a Second Class Certificate, are: in the first place, "Squad Drill" and the "Manual and Platoon Exercises" for the Short Rifle. He will be required to put a Squad through by numbers, giving the explanations, and at once correcting any mistakes that may be made. He must be able to teach the Platoon Exercise, kneeling, as well as standing, and be competent to instruct in the different modes of firing and carrying the Rifle.

In "Company Drill," a Cadet must be able to give instructions for what has to be done on each separate word of Command, and to explain the uses of the different movements. He must be able to take the place of Instructor, Captain, or any Supernumerary.

In "Light Infantry," a Cadet must be qualified to Command a Company, either by itself, or as a Company in a Battalion; including throwing out flanking parties, and forming "Advance" and "Rear Guards."

In "Battalion Drill," a Cadet must be able to Command a Company, and take the place of any Covering Sergeant or Supernumerary and command the color party.

Cadets must be taught to Salute properly, both at the halt, and in marching past.

The possession of a proper "Word of Command," will be considered an indispensable condition to the obtaining a Second Class Certificate.

In "Interior Economy," Cadets will be taught by lectures, to be delivered by the Adjutant, and by competent Non-Commissioned Officers, carefully selected for this purpose; all matters connected with the undermentioned subjects so far as they concern Company Officers:

1st. Establishment and organization of a Company.

2nd. Company's Book.

3rd. Messing.

4th. Payment and Accounts of a Company.

5th. Clothing and necessaries.

6th. Kit inspection and arrangements of Barrack Rooms.

7th. Warning of men for duty.

8th. Promulgation of Orders.

9th. Duties of Captain and Subaltern of the day.

10th. Duties of Regimental Orderly Sergeant and Corporal.

11th. Duties of Company Orderly Sergeant, Orderly Corporal and Orderly men,

- 12th. Duties of Non-Commissioned Officers, on the Gate and Canteen.
 13th. Arrangements and employment for Defaulters and Prisoners.
 14th. Punishment by Captain of Company.
 15th. Regimental Courts Martial.
 16th. Route marching, also duties on the line of march, and in billets.
 17th. Penal clauses of the Militia and Defence Act of 1868, and a thorough knowledge of the "Regulations respecting the Volunteer Militia."

Cadets must be made thoroughly acquainted with the duties of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates when on Guard, including Guard-Mounting from private parades.

Every Cadet must be required to make out and retain in his possession copies of the undermentioned forms and reports :

1. Pay sheet.
2. Company's Ledger Sheet.
3. Acquittance Roll.
4. Duty Roster.
5. Guard Report.
6. Parade State.
7. Captain of the day's Report.
8. Subaltern of the day's Report.
9. Regimental Orderly Sergeant's Report.
10. Gate Report.
11. Canteen Report

Commandants of Schools, should they see no objection to the proceeding, are requested to teach Cadets practically, the duties of Orderly Officers and Company Orderly Sergeants, by attaching them each in turn, to the Officer and Non-Commissioned Officers charged with these duties; also to permit the Cadets to visit the barrack rooms, to see Kits inspected, men paid, and to make themselves acquainted with all regulations in force, for the maintenance of order in the same.

SUBJECTS FOR FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Cadets for First Class Certificates must be able to command a Battalion, giving (as in Company Drill) all the explanations, and correcting mistakes both at Battalion drill, and at Light Infantry, and must be acquainted with the duties of mounted officers, as well as those of Sergeant-Major.

Cadets must have a knowledge of the general principles of Brigade Drill, and marking points.

Commandants are requested to permit Cadets for First Class Certificates, to attend at the Orderly Room, Pay-Office, Quarter-Master's Stores, and Hospital, in order to obtain an insight into the system on which the various departments of a regiment are carried on.

In "Interior Economy" Cadet must have a more perfect knowledge of all the subjects laid down for a Second Class Certificate, and must further have a general knowledge of the following subjects :

1. Crimes and punishments.
2. Duties of the different officers and non-commissioned, of a Battalion.
3. Ammunition, clothing, fuel and light, issued to Volunteers.
4. Aid to Civil Power.
5. System of Musketry Instruction.
6. Picquets.
7. Articles of War, and Mutiny Act; such parts as will teach Cadets the powers of Courts Martial, and the penalties to which they would expose themselves, for the graver Military offences
8. Regimental Books, Returns, Boards.
9. Courts Martial and Courts of Enquiry.
10. Deserters.
11. Street Firing.

DISCIPLINE AND PUNISHMENTS.

The punishment of suspension from the School, will be inflicted by the Commandant, at his discretion; the time during which a Cadet may be suspended, being counted as part of his permitted term of residence.

The punishment of dismissal will be inflicted by the Commander in Chief, on the report of the Commandant.

Dismissal from any of the Military Schools, will disqualify a Cadet from obtaining admission to any other of the Schools of Military Instruction.

OFFENCES TO BE PUNISHED BY SUSPENSION.

1. Any symptom of disobedience or inattention on the part of a Cadet, to the order of a Superior.
2. Unsteadiness in the ranks.
3. Appearing outside the School with any article of Military Clothing unless properly dressed in the whole of his military suit.
4. Absence without leave.
5. Coming late to parade.

OFFENCES TO BE PUNISHED BY DISMISSAL.

1. Insubordination, or disrespect on the part of a Cadet, to any Superior Officer.
2. Drunkenness on the part of a Cadet when wearing any part of his Uniform.
3. Any discreditable conduct on the part of a Cadet during his term of residence, although such conduct may not constitute an offence against Military discipline.
4. Any offence which may render a Cadet liable to the punishment of suspension, for the third time.

In the case where the Cadet may be absent without leave, for a longer period than three days, his absence will be reported to the Adjutant General, who will order the Cadet to be struck off the strength of the School, and such Cadet will not be re-admitted without a satisfactory explanation of the cause of his absence.

WALKER POWELL, Lt. Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

Department of Militia and Defence,
Adjutant General's Office.
Ottawa, 21st December, 1868.

APPENDIX No. 9.
RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.
ABSTRACT of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.
No. 1 MILITARY DISTRICT—ONTARIO.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES.				Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.			REMARKS.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		Seamen, or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any Steam or Galling Craft upon the Lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bona fide enrolled members of Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.	
Regimental Divisions, with Company Division Limits.	Unmarried, or Widowers without children.	Married, or Widowers with children, 18 years of age, but under 45 years.	All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.						
	18 years of age, but under 30 years, under 45 years.								
Essex.									
1 Town of Windsor.....	205	44	436	128	813	18	8		
2 Township of Sandwich East.....	235	44	275	107	661	1			
3 do Maidstone.....	118	25	162	90	395	1			
4 do Rochester.....	115	9	163	58	345			22	
5 do Tilbury West.....	109	11	216	15	351		1		
6 Town of Sandwich.....	59	12	18	54	143	2	1		
7 Township of Sandwich West.....	113	16	161	84	374				
8 do Anderton.....	119	4	194	73	390	2			
9 Town of Amherstburg.....	109	16	164	100	395	43			
10 Township of Malden.....	77	6	149	66	298				
11 do Colchester.....	198	59	252	119	628				
12 Island.....	187	23	317	106	633	4		18	
13 Township of Merseer.....	143	19	280	101	543	1		23	
Total.....	1787	288	2747	1107	5929	74	43	64	

KENT.		147	25	201	104	477	2	38	5
1	Townships of Romney & Tilbury.	229	30	288	203	750		10	
2	do Raleigh.....								
3	do Dover East and								
4	Dover West.....	164	28	309	111	612	3	12	2
5	Town of Chatham.....	371	60	554	253	1238	4	8	18
6	North Division of Township of								
7	Chatham.....	139	16	232	89	478	21	3	1
8	South Division of Township of								
9	Chatham.....	173	38	245	144	600		6	2
10	Northern part of Township of								
11	Harwich.....	170	36	221	122	549		34	
12	Southern part of Township of								
13	Harwich.....	205	31	295	119	650	12		
14	Total.....	1598	204	2345	1145	5352	42	111	28
BOTHWELL.									
15	Township of Howard.....	307	54	405	203	970	3	18	5
16	do Orford.....	183	41	261	112	597		10	12
17	do Camden.....	149	21	358	134	665	4	9	
18	do Zone and Village								
19	of Bothwell.....	133	54	190	100	477		29	8
20	Township of Sombra.....	150	33	260	117	560	46	3	
21	do Dawn & Euphemia.	273	33	296	164	766	3	35	2
22	Total.....	1195	239	1771	830	4035	56	104	27
LAMBTON.									
23	Town of Sarnia.....	161	16	288	103	568	11	39	
24	Township of Sarnia.....	171	25	290	110	596	2	119	5
25	do Moore.....	269	67	317	163	816	10	40	
26	Northern part of Township of								
27	Plympton.....	187	39	233	95	554			
28	Southern part of Township of								
29	Plymton.....	161	35	207	97	500	3	4	1
30	Township of Enniskillen—Vil-								
31	lages of Petrolia and Oil								
32	Springs.....	191	30	368	93	682		33	
33	Township of Besanquet.....	226	58	402	189	375		61	
34	Northern part of Township of								
35	Warwick.....	175	21	234	113	543		31	

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued.

RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.

Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1—ONTARIO.—Continued.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES.				Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.				REMARKS.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		Seamen, or Ballors, or persons engaged in or upon any Steam or Bailing Craft upon the Lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bond fide enrolled members of any Company of Volunteer Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.		
Regimental Divisions, with Company Division Limits.	Unmarried, or Widowers without children.	30 years of age, but under 30 years.	Married, or Widowers with children, 16 years of age, but under 45 years.	All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.						
	18 years of age, but under 30 years.	30 years of age, but under 45 years.	Married, or Widowers with children, 16 years of age, but under 45 years.	All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.						
LAMBTON.—Continued.										
Southern part of Township of Warwick.....	176	27	194	83	480		57			
Township of Brooke.....	149	30	215	77	471	3	17			
Total.....	1866	848	2748	1123	6085	29	401	6		
WEST RIDING OF MIDDLESEX.										
Village of Strathroy.....	171	25	316	84	596		16	2		
do Wardville.....	34	7	51	23	115			7		
Southern part of Township of Moss.....	86	18	121	66	291	2	3	3		
Northern part of Township of Moss.....	123	18	138	63	342	1				

5	Southern part of Township of Ekfrid.....	224	39	154	125	542	10	.....	9
6	Northern part of Township of Ekfrid.....	61	5	85	49	200	.....	.....	.....
7	Township of Metcalf.....	167	14	214	84	479	.....	4	.....
8	Northern part of Township of Caradoc.....	167	25	211	85	488	.....	1	.....
9	Southern part of Township of Caradoc.....	101	15	140	78	394	.....	11	.....
10	Southern part of Township of Delaware.....	86	17	65	53	291	.....	8	2
11	Northern part of Township of Delaware.....	42	9	70	41	162	.....	6	.....
	Total.....	1262	192	1565	751	3770	13	49	23	
NORTH RIDING OF MIDDLESEX.										
1	Township of Williams West.....	181	39	274	161	655	21	17	.....
2	do McGillivray.....	304	42	396	215	957	.....	1	.....
3	do Adelaide.....	221	26	245	150	642	1	3	.....
4	do Williams East.....	145	17	189	106	457	.....	.....	.....
5	do Lobo.....	195	41	286	122	644	1	20	3	
6	do Biddulph.....	295	30	347	148	820	1	23	9	
	Total.....	1341	195	1737	902	4175	24	64	12	
EAST RIDING OF MIDDLESEX.										
1	Western part of Township of London.....	255	72	348	218	893	.....	24	42
2	Eastern part of Township of London.....	446	47	690	311	1494	3	32	17	
3	Township of West Nisour.....	243	61	302	174	780	1	12	1	
4	Western part of Township of Westminster.....	258	48	364	199	869	.....	5	.....
5	Eastern part of Township of Westminster.....	178	22	160	134	494	.....	2	1
6	Township of North Dorchester.....	237	31	384	172	824	.....	31	16
	Total.....	1617	281	2248	1208	5554	4	106	77	

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued.

RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.
Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1—ONTARIO.—Continued.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES.				4th. All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.	Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.			REMARKS.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.			Seamen, or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any Steam or Sailing Craft upon the Lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bond fide enrolled members of any Company of Volunteer Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.	
Regimental Divisions, with Company Division Limits.										
	WEST RIDING OF ELGIN.									
1	144	35	134	89	402			9		
2	115	26	112	56	309			1		
3	210	13	168	74	465		3	19	5	
4	128	25	133	89	375			22		
5	249	35	283	155	722		13	42	22	
6	162	22	176	86	446		1	21		
	1008	156	1006	549	2719		17	114	27	
	Total.....									

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued.
 RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.
 Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.
 MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1—ONTARIO.—Continued.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES.				Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.			REMARKS.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		Seamen, or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any Steam or Sailing Craft upon the Lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bona fide enrolled members of Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.	
Regimental Divisions, with Company Division Limits.	Unmarried, or Widowers without children.	Married, or Widowers with children, 18 years of age, but under 45 years.	All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.						
	18 years of age, but under 30 years.	30 years of age, but under 45 years.	der 45 years.						
	161	36	180	96	473		42		
CITY OF LONDON.	150	28	149	76	403		20	9	
First City Ward	163	49	285	124	621	1	143		
Second do	67	18	94	35	214		14	4	
Third do	78	8	199	100	385		26	3	
Fourth do	96	19	156	108	379		46		
Fifth do	55	6	69	49	179	1	13	2	
Sixth do	770	164	1132	588	2654	2	304	18	
Seventh do									
Total									
	206	37	318	160	721				
SOUTH RIDING OF HURON.	289	42	289	166	726	4	68	2	
Town of Goderich	192	46	213	160	611	1	1		
Township of Goderich									
Part of Township of Tucker									
Smith									

4	Village of Seaforth, and part of Township of Tuckersmith.....	167	29	201	64	461	.....	11	.....
5	Township of Stanley.....	235	32	272	177	716	2	30	2
6	do Any.....	191	26	558	193	748	.....	7	.....
7	do Stephen.....	164	42	370	150	726	.....	12	.....
8	do Usborne.....	239	25	520	184	768	.....	28	.....
	Total.....	1683	279	2271	1244	5477	7	166	4
NORTH RIDING OF HURON.									
1	Township of Colborne.....	192	38	178	112	520	3	.....	.....
2	do Hullett, with Village of Clinton.....	407	59	557	221	1244	.....	30	.....
3	Township of McKillop.....	248	17	331	147	743	.....	12	.....
4	do Ashfeld.....	200	28	281	112	621	3	19	.....
5	Western part of Township of Wawanosh.....	138	20	231	115	504	3	25	.....
6	Eastern part of Township of Wawanosh.....	150	15	238	88	491	.....	.....	.....
7	Township of Morris.....	267	45	358	152	822	1	.....	.....
8	do Grey.....	277	26	432	125	860	.....	.....	.....
9	do Howick.....	292	37	589	180	1098	.....	47	1
10	do Turnberry.....	157	25	309	125	616	.....	2	.....
	Total.....	2328	310	3504	1377	7519	10	135	1
SOUTH RIDING OF BRUCE.									
1	Township of Brant.....	210	54	498	164	926	1	39	.....
2	do Carrick.....	198	7	485	203	893	.....	3	.....
3	do Cullross.....	261	60	343	100	764	.....	.....	.....
4	do Greenock.....	123	18	245	117	503	.....	.....	.....
5	do Kinloss.....	129	25	325	84	563	.....	.....	.....
6	do Kincardine.....	294	35	527	176	832	5	28	.....
7	do Huron.....	374	74	528	162	1136	2	37	.....
	Total.....	1589	273	2751	1006	5619	8	107	.....

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued.
 RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.
 Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.
 MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1—ONTARIO.—Continued.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES.				Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.				REMARKS.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		Seamen, or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any Steam or Sailing Craft upon the Lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.	Dom. <i>vide</i> enrolled members of any Company of Volunteer Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.	
	Unmarried, or Widowers without children.	Married, or Widowers with children, 18 years of age, but under 45 years.	All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.							
Regimental Divisions, with Company Division Limits.										
1 North Bruce or Bruce.	113	20	149	83	365	2	7	1		
2 Part of Township of Saugeen and Bruce.	111	35	122	69	337	3				
3 Southern part of Township of Bruce.	164	27	192	117	500	3				
4 Parts of Townships of Elderslie and Saugeen.	166	45	260	106	577		31			
5 Parts of Townships of Elderslie and Arran.	155	14	216	65	450		1			
6 Northern part of Township of Arran.	125	18	221	63	427		33			
7 Village of Southampton, and Townships of Awabel, Albe- marle, Eastnor, Lindsay and St. Edmunds.	166	22	272	50	530	16	24	9		
Total.....	1020	181	1432	553	3186	24	96	10		

SOUTH RIDING OF PERRH.													
1	North and West Wards of the Town of St. Mary's.....	121	32	160	63	376	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	South Ward of the Town of St. Mary's.....	113	22	167	50	352	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
3	1st, 2nd and 3rd Wards, Township of Blarckard.....	132	16	153	130	431	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	4th and 5th Wards, Township of Blarckard.....	86	12	166	88	292	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Township of South Easthope.....	126	10	166	113	415	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Village of Mitchell.....	79	14	166	53	312	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Township of Fallarton.....	191	31	265	142	629	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
8	do Hibbert.....	176	18	299	127	620	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	do Downie.....	296	19	269	210	794	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	1320	174	1751	976	4221	177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
NORTH RIDING OF PERRH.													
1	Eastern part of Town of Stratford.....	144	20	206	75	445	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	Western part of Town of Stratford.....	88	15	186	60	349	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
3	Eastern part of Township of North Easthope.....	126	8	149	88	371	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Western part of Township of North Easthope.....	102	9	58	65	234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Eastern part of Township of Ellice.....	153	11	159	77	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Western part of Township of Ellice, and part of Township of Logan.....	150	14	162	75	401	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Western part of Township of Logan.....	140	17	228	156	541	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Northern part of Township of Wallace.....	124	21	271	94	510	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Southern part of Township of Elma.....	126	28	227	80	461	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Paris of Townships of Elma and Wallace.....	253	20	313	100	686	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Part of Township of Mornington do	129	16	166	85	396	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	do do	157	25	229	59	470	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	1692	204	2354	1014	5264	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued.
RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.
 Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.
MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1—ONTARIO.—Continued.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES.				4th. All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.	Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.			REMARKS.			
	1st. Unmarried, or Widowers without children.	2nd. 30 years of age, but under 30 years.	3rd. Married, or Widowers with children, 18 years of age, but under 45 years.	4th. All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.			Sea-men, or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon Steam or Bailing Craft upon the Lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bond fide enrolled members of any Company of Volunteers.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.				
											1st. 2nd. 3rd.		
											1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Regimental Divisions, with Company Division Limits.													
NORTH RIDING OF WATERLOO.													
1 Part of Township of Wellesley..	123	22	98	70	313								
2 do do do ..	105	2	239	111	707			28		Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.			
3 do do do ..	141	12	178	78	409			9					
4 Part of Township of Woolwich..	113	2	230	95	440								
5 do do do ..	97	2	136	82	317			2					
6 do do do ..	115	13	187	80	375			1					
7 Part of Township of Waterloo..	185	11	439	140	775								
8 do do do ..	185	19	308	126	638			1					
9 do do do ..	84	6	113	55	258								
10 Paris of Village of Berlin and Township of Waterloo.....	87	3	184	77	351								
Total	1295	92	2082	914	4883			41					

SOUTH RIDING OF WATERLOO.		1206	162	1760	1017	4145	1	60	8	491	9	198	165	83	283	291	600	34	2	5
1	Southern part of Township of Wilmot.....	166	13	198	9	491														
2	Part of Township of Wilmot, with Village of New Hamburg.....	136	16	268	165	572														
3	Northern part of Township of Wilmot.....	111	3	153	83	350														
4	Part of Township of Waterloo... Village of Preston and part of Township of Waterloo.....	75	4	128	76	283														
5	Village of Hespeler and part of Township of Waterloo.....	68	8	121	94	291														
6	Township of Waterloo.....	181	11	258	150	600	1	34												
7	Part of Township of North Dumfries.....	96	46	132	94	353														
8	Part of Township of North Dumfries.....	80	6	91	48	225														
9	Part of Township of North Dumfries.....	78	5	91	64	238														
10	Part of Town of Galt.....	69	14	90	42	215														
11	do do	73	27	180	64	344														
12	do do	53	8	75	42	178														
	Total.....	1206	162	1760	1017	4145	1	60												7
NORTH RIDING OF WELLINGTON.		1621	193	2130	813	4657	4	147	4	956	119	462	307 <td>180</td> <td>288</td> <td>292</td> <td>363</td> <td>31</td> <td>2</td> <td>5</td>	180	288	292	363	31	2	5

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued.
RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.
 Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.
 MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1—ONTARIO.—Continued.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES.				4th. All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.	Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.			REMARKS.
	1st. Unmarried, or Widowers without children.	2nd. 18 years of 30 years of age, but under 30 years, der 45 years.	3rd. Married, or Widowers with children, 18 years of age, but under 45 years.	Engaged in or upon any Ship, or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any the Lakes or waters of the Dominion.			Bond <i>Ad</i> e enrolled members of any Company of Volunteers Militia.	These who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.		
CENTRE RIDING OF WELLINGTON.										
No. 1	150	19	165	132	466					
2	186	17	214	83	450		1	7	18	
3	163	24	173	72	432		1		3	
4	89	14	90	44	237					
5	201	32	278	96	607					
6	214	26	319	109	668					
7	95	13	108	67	283			42		
8	156	25	169	91	441			17		
9	182	26	206	101	495			8	2	
10	236	59	225	117	617		4	34		
	1602	235	1947	912	4696		6	108	23	

SOUTH RIDING OF WELLINGTON.										
1	Part of Town of Guelph.....	222	18	365	106	711	.....	24	.....	2
2	do do.....	209	28	198	109	544	.....	33	.....	2
3	Part of Township of Guelph.....	109	23	89	59	280	.....	8	.....	3
4	Part of Township of Guelph.....	122	26	132	79	349	.....	13	.....	3
5	do do Peshloch.....	148	29	135	89	401	.....	14	.....	3
6	do do do.....	194	39	181	122	536	.....	5	.....	3
	Total.....	1004	163	1090	564	2821	.....	95	.....	5

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2.

NORTH RIDING OF NORFOLK.										
1	Southern part of Township of Windham.....	110	15	193	91	409	.....	9	.....	.....
2	Northern part of Township of Windham.....	168	14	248	135	565	.....	8	.....	.....
3	Northern part of Township of Towusend.....	168	17	278	101	564	.....	19	.....	1
4	Southern part of Township of Towusend.....	199	12	312	157	680	.....	15	.....	.....
5	Western part of Township of Middleton.....	90	9	153	69	321	.....	9	.....	.....
6	Eastern part of Township of Middleton.....	80	.....	167	84	331	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Town of Simcoe.....	129	14	152	86	381	.....	61	.....	31
	Total.....	944	81	1503	723	3251	.....	121	.....	32

SOUTH RIDING OF NORFOLK.										
1	Township of Houghton.....	125	15	181	79	400	.....	4	.....	2
2	Part of Township of Walsingham do do.....	118	21	286	103	528	.....	10	.....	15
3	do do Charlotteville.....	136	23	286	116	560	.....	8	.....	8
4	do do do.....	134	27	209	90	460	.....	15	.....	24
5	do do Woodhouse.....	102	18	160	67	347	.....	6	.....	14
6	do do do.....	115	16	259	81	471	.....	18	.....	2
7	do do do.....	93	16	155	89	353	.....	11	.....	2
	Total.....	823	138	1535	625	3119	.....	72	.....	93
										14

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued.
 RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.
 Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.
 MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2—ONTARIO.—Continued.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES.				4th. All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.	Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.			REMARKS.	
	1st. Unmarried, or Widowers without children.	2nd. 18 years of age, but under 30 years, under 46 years.	3rd. Married, or Widowers with children, 18 years of age, but under 45 years.	4th. All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.			Seamen, or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any Steam or Galling Craft upon the Lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bona fide enrolled members of any Company of Volunteer Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.		
NORTH RIDING OF BRANT.											
No. 1	Regimental Divisions, with Company Division Limits.	62	26	84	33	204					
2	Part of Township of South Dumfries.....	145	8	155	51	359				1	1
3	Part of Township of South Dumfries.....	129	19	228	107	483				1	3
4	Town of Paris.....										
5	Part of Township of South Dumfries.....	62	8	97	53	220					
6	do do	56	6	102	30	192		1		6	2
7	do do	83	11	96	62	252				3	2
8	do do	70		78	32	180					
9	do do Onondaga.....	59	8	64	45	179					
	do do	59	16	96	47	218				2	
	Total	725	100	1000	463	2288		1		48	9

1	SOUTH RIDING OF BRANT. Southern part of Township of Burford	211	50	377	171	869	.....	51	16
2	Parts of Townships of Burford and Brantford	171	29	219	147	566	.....	43	10
3	Part of Township of Brantford ..	226	33	279	139	677	2	1	11
4	Part of the Town of do	159	20	288	132	609	.....	94	1
5	do do do	191	32	357	182	762	.....	50	.....
	Total	958	164	1530	771	3423	2	239	38
HALDIMAND.									
1	Northern part of Township of Welpole	171	23	236	132	562	.....	44	.....
2	Southern part of Township of Walpole	139	25	230	105	499	5	45	.....
3	Township of Rainham	102	6	199	80	387	.....	5	.....
4	Townships of South Cayuga and Funn	103	19	160	78	360	.....	7	.....
5	Township of North Cayuga and Village of Cayuga	224	33	185	161	603	.....	.....	.....
6	Township of Oneida	209	26	184	125	544	2	78	.....
7	Part of Township of Seneca	91	16	117	92	316	1	43	.....
8	do do do and Village of Caledonia	158	19	203	121	501	.....	34	16
	Total	1197	167	1514	894	3772	8	256	16
MONCK.									
1	Northern part of Township of Pelham	87	11	91	54	243	.....	15	1
2	Southern part of Township of Pelham	49	6	132	56	243	.....	27	.....
3	Township of Wainfleet	179	29	236	155	599	4	9	4
4	Part of Township of Gainsborough	87	10	154	78	329	.....	18	.....
5	Part of Township of Gainsborough	71	21	108	69	269	.....	28	10
6	Township of Caistor	142	21	209	105	477	2	8	.....
7	Townships of Moulton and Sherbrooke	100	8	191	84	383	7	3	.....
8	Township of Dunville	115	6	130	71	322	8	14	9
9	do do do and Camberough	62	7	124	48	241	.....	.....	.....
	Total	892	119	1375	720	3106	21	122	24

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued.
 RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.
 Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.
 MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2—ONTARIO.—Continued.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES.				4th. All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.	Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.			REMARKS.
	1st. Unmarried, or Widowers without children. 18 years of age, but under 30 years.	2nd. Unmarried, or Widowers without children. 30 years of age, but under 45 years.	3rd. Married, or Widowers with children. 18 years of age, but under 45 years.	4th. All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.			Seamen, or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any Steam or Sailing Craft upon the Lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bona fide enrolled members of any Company of Volunteers Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.	
Regimental Divisions, with Company Division Limits.										
WELLAND.										
1 Township of Humberstone.....	198	30	309	179	716	24	27	6		
2 do Bertie and Village of Fort Erie.....	220	43	373	119	755		50			
3 Township of Crowland and Village of Welland.....	149	20	241	115	525		28			
4 Township of Willoughby and Village of Chippawa.....	148	37	184	126	495	3	37			
5 Part of Township of Thorold.....	147	19	195	129	490	5	14	12		
6 Thorold Village and part of Township of Thorold.....	67	22	143	66	298	8	37	24		
7 Part of Township of Stamford.....	125	32	215	129	501		34			
8 Clifton Village and part of Township of Stamford.....	111	29	170	55	365	1	64			
Total.....	1165	232	1830	918	4145	41	291	42		

LINCOLN.									
1	Township of Grimsby.....	184	40	302	129	655	.....	18	4
2	do Clinton.....	151	23	233	138	545	.....	33	17
3	do Louth.....	101	12	159	95	367	.....	8	5
4	St. Thomas' Ward, Town of St. Catharines.....	137	13	185	79	414	.....	10	1
5	W. part of St. George's Ward, Town of St. Catharines.....	127	20	188	95	430	.....	20	16
6	E. part of St. George's Ward, and St. Paul's Ward, Town of St. Catharines.....	91	18	211	118	438	.....	14	13
7	N. part of Township of Grant-ham and Dalhousie Village.....	131	24	206	95	456	.....	13	7
8	S. part of Township of Grantham	163	22	214	141	540	.....	21	.....
	Total.....	1085	172	1693	890	3345	88	137	63
NIAGARA.									
1	Town of Niagara.....	73	11	72	72	228	.....	39	.....
2	Part of Township of Niagara...	49	9	43	41	142	.....	11	.....
3	do do do	38	11	69	28	146	.....	10	.....
4	do do do	50	8	38	33	129	.....	16	.....
	Total.....	210	39	222	174	645	10	76	.....
NORTH RIDING OF WENTWORTH.									
1	1st, 2nd and 3rd Concessions of Township of Beverly.....	135	15	251	114	515	.....	8	1
2	4th, 5th and 6th Concessions of Township of Beverly.....	152	12	155	82	401	.....	24	.....
3	Township of Beverly.....	116	22	105	76	319	.....	5	.....
4	7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Concessions of Township of Beverly.....	163	19	202	101	485	.....	8	.....
5	1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Concessions of Township of Flam-borough West.....	125	15	111	79	330	.....	2	.....
6	5th to 20th Concession of Township of Flamborough West.....	162	33	253	121	569	.....	24	.....
7	W. part of Township of Flam-borough East.....	157	27	161	103	448	.....	15	.....
8	E. part of Township of Flam-borough East.....	154	14	150	77	395	.....	29	.....
	Total.....	1164	157	1388	753	3462	9	115	3

5	Township of Nassagaweya.....	204	28	242	106	580	.....	37	.....
6	Part of Township of Esquepinge..	173	26	157	58	414	.....	40	..... 6
7	do do	148	27	135	102	407	.....	24	..... 4
8	do do	144	23	256	105	528	.....	49	.....
	Total.....	1561	284	1827	892	4514	.....	240	..... 18
CITY OF HAMILTON.									
1	.....	166	36	345	111	658	.....	38	..... 5
2	.....	146	19	253	101	519	.....	14	.....
3	.....	124	39	158	43	364	.....	27	..... 1
4	.....	80	6	217	102	405	.....	10	..... 1
5	.....	55	17	188	79	339	.....	9	.....
6	.....	104	18	327	140	589	.....	10	..... 11
7	.....	66	16	204	103	389	.....	25	..... 1
8	.....	119	37	145	94	395	.....	27	..... 10
9	.....	62	23	158	67	310	.....	14	..... 3
10	.....	83	13	167	105	368	.....	16	.....
	Total.....	1005	224	2162	945	4336	.....	190	..... 32
PARR.									
1	Part of Township of Toronto.....	113	38	120	104	375	.....	26	..... 2
2	do do	184	24	177	74	459	.....	2	..... 6
3	do do	75	20	87	50	232	.....	10	..... 4
4	do do	97	24	123	38	282	.....	3	..... 4
5	do do	301	49	328	148	826	.....	83	..... 2
6	Chinguacousy	192	19	149	90	430	.....	22	.....
7	do do	202	51	156	93	502	.....	29	.....
8	do do	126	18	136	51	331	.....	19	..... 5
	Total.....	1290	243	1276	648	3457	.....	194	..... 19
CARDWELL.									
1	Part of Township of Albion.....	144	12	164	104	424	.....	27	..... 9
2	do do	187	21	205	83	496	.....	20	.....
3	do do	213	28	202	76	519	.....	29	..... 3
4	do do	187	23	199	102	511	.....	42	..... 3
5	do do	128	23	128	78	352	.....	11	..... 1
6	do do	161	13	186	95	455	.....	19	.....
7	do do	133	12	144	50	339	.....	2	..... 1
8	do do	104	7	113	53	277	.....	9	.....
	Total.....	1252	139	1341	641	3373	.....	159	..... 17

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued.
 RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.
 Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.
 MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2—ONTARIO.—Continued.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES.				Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.			REMARKS.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		Seamen, or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any Steam or Sailing Craft upon the Lakes or Waters of the Dominion.	Bond <i>fade</i> enrolled members of any Company of Volunteer Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.	
Regimental Divisions, with Company Division Limits.	Unmarried, or Widowers without children.	Married, or Widowers with children, or under 45 years of age, but under 45 years.	All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.						
	18 years of age, but under 30 years.	30 years of age, but under 45 years.							
	242	35	266	140	683		1		
Township of Sullivan.....	193	16	235	178	622		14		
do Holland.....	159	30	226	95	510		7		
do Euphrasis.....	336	43	358	143	880	1	48	13	
do Collingwood.....	131	20	201	40	392		13		
do Derby.....	255	32	263	168	718		38	30	
do Sydenham.....	318	60	421	140	939	5	50		
do St. Vincent.....	212	37	308	134	691	12	43		
Town of Owen Sound.....	189	23	222	89	523	2	11	3	
Township of Keppel.....									
Total.....	2035	296	2500	1127	5958	20	225	46	

SOUTH RIDING OF GREY.										
1	Township of Normanby.....	306	16	634	190	1146	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	do Egremond.....	287	44	378	187	846	.....	.....	11	.....
3	do Bentinck.....	301	36	536	172	1045	.....	1	9	4
4	do Gleneil	272	22	373	232	899	.....	.....	7	23
5	do Artemesia.....	265	47	305	134	751	.....	.....	44	.....
6	do Osprey.....	126	48	280	80	534	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	do Proton.....	147	27	143	118	435	.....	.....	3	.....
8	do Melancthon	80	1	186	64	301	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	1734	241	2305	1177	5957	.....	2	74	27

ALGOMA.

No enrolment has taken place yet in this Division.

NORTH RIDING OF SIMCOE.										
1	Town of Barrie.....	166	34	255	110	365	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Part of Township of Nottawasaga	177	36	286	131	610	.....	.....	52	3
3	do do	203	47	318	165	733	.....	10	56	.....
4	Township of Sunnidale.....	72	14	139	44	269	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	do Vespra.....	127	19	157	57	360	.....	.....	1	.....
6	do Oro.....	240	32	325	154	751	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Southern part of Township of Orillia, Village of Orillia and Townships of Balaklava and Robinson.....	116	16	149	55	336	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Part of Township of Medonte.....	82	52	78	52	264	.....	.....	24	.....
9	Parts of Townships of Orillia and Medonte.....	82	14	104	73	273	.....	.....	3	.....
10	Townships of Tay and Matche- dash	71	17	53	29	170	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Township of Flos.....	79	22	125	74	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	do Ting with Village of Penetanguishene.....	70	10	241	87	408	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	1485	313	2210	1031	5039	.....	24	171	44

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued.
 RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.
 Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.
 MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2—ONTARIO.—Continued.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES.				Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.				REMARKS.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		Seamen, or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any Steam or Sailing Craft upon the Lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bona fide enrolled members of any Company of Volunteers Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.		
Regimental Divisions, with Company Division Limits.										
1	Unmarried, or Widowers without children.	18 years of age, but under 30 years.	30 years of age, but under 45 years.	All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.						
2	155	15	165	67	402		24	4		
3	252	16	277	48	593		17			
4	148	32	221	77	478		2	3		
5	200	24	190	99	513		1	6		
6	186	24	270	78	558					
7	202	14	221	50	487					
8	166	6	162	148	482					
9	254	32	224	123	633					
10	187	12	169	57	425					
	178	23	142	43	386					
	1928	198	2041	790	4957	3	153	7		

	231	42	211	107	581	.....	15	.....
1	221	42	211	107	581	.....	15	.....
2	166	29	226	119	540	.....	18	15
3	144	18	206	98	466	1	22	1
4	91	18	182	54	345	.....	13	.....
5	190	20	262	122	594	.....	34	1
6	195	44	256	60	555	.....	6	.....
7	150	13	224	117	504	.....	26	1
8	138	14	211	96	459	.....	7	.....
9	53	10	85	48	196	4	5	1
10	51	6	92	55	204	.....	12	.....
11	69	19	95	31	214	.....	23	.....
12	49	4	80	28	161	.....	2	.....
	1517	237	2130	935	4819	5	183	19
	117	26	109	97	349	.....	5	3
	114	12	123	66	315	.....	5	.....
	200	24	278	168	670	1	18	2
	85	6	55	40	166	.....	4	.....
	49	19	119	45	268	.....	3	.....
	71	10	31	33	123	.....	7	.....
	78	9	63	33	176	.....	.....	1
	73	17	80	40	215	.....	2	.....
	239	12	106	38	229	.....	5	3
	87	12	127	85	463	.....	6	.....
	79	9	137	29	262	.....	5	.....
	1257	168	1324	737	3476	1	61	13

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued.
RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.
Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.
MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2—ONTARIO.—Continued.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES.				Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.				REMARKS.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		Seamen, or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any Steam or Sailing Craft upon the Lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bond fide enrolled members of any Company of Volunteer Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.		
1	Regimental Divisions, with Company Division Limits.	Unmarried, or Widowers without children.	Married, or Widowers with children, 18 years of age, but under 45 years.	All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.						
2	EAST RIDING OF YORK.	18 years of age, but under 30 years, der 45 years.								
3	Village of Yorkville.....									
4	Part of Township of York.....									
5	do do do									
6	do do do									
7	do do do									
8	do do do									
9	do do do									
10	do do do									
	Total.....									
No.	NORTH RIDING OF ONTARIO.									
1	Township of Rama.....	47	7	46	33	153				3
2	do Mara.....	230	46	225	89	591				
3	do Thorah.....	138	46	129	71	384	8			
4	do Scott.....	189	26	240	126	581				4
5	do Uxbridge.....	249	27	452	187	925				5
6	do Brock.....	267	41	377	56	741				21

No return received.

7	Western part of Township of Reach	193	12	253	108	566	2	10	1	
8	Eastern part of Township of Reach	245	21	389	171	826	3	23	3	
9	Township of Songoy	37	4	79	82	152		3		
	Total	1595	230	2191	883	4899	13	62	11	
	SOUTH RIDING OF ONTARIO.									
1	Part of Township of Pickering..	98	97	103	68	366				
2	do do	177	84	138	46	445		24		
3	North-west part of Township of Whitby	261	29	245	150	685		43		
4	N.E. part of Township of Whitby	140	15	177	88	420				
5	Part of Township of Pickering..	84	25	159	61	329				
6	do do	116	21	154	43	354	1	1		
7	S. W. part of Township of Whitby and Town of Whitby	246	38	316	140	740	14	54	10	
8	S. E. part of Township of Whitby and Village of Oshawa.....	284	66	473	187	1010		47		
	Total	1406	375	1765	783	4329	15	169	10	
	WEST RIDING OF THE CITY OF TORONTO.									
1	Part of St. Patrick's Ward.....	86	11	173	90	360		72	47	
2	do do	75	19	248	81	423		37	2	
3	do do	87	34	229	83	433	9	83	7	
4	do St. John's do	147	19	517	162	845		24	1	
5	do do	184	32	349	91	656	1	52	7	
6	do do	52	8	53	35	148		6	1	
7	do St. Andrew's do	15	24	48	24	87	1	28	7	
8	do do	106	35	208	58	407	3	51	4	
9	do do	317	5	402	83	807	1	88	9	
10	do St. George's do	17	9	68	19	113		25		
11	do do	30	8	46	39	125		18	3	
12	do do	102	26	84	64	276	10	1		
	Total	1218	206	2427	829	4680	25	430	88	
	EAST RIDING OF THE CITY OF TORONTO.									
1	Part of St. Lawrence Ward.....	131	38	90	44	303		12	1	
2	do do	58	22	84	29	163	16	24		
3	do do	41	5	147	86	278	5	21		
4	do St. James' do	181	32	127	54	454	2	39	5	
5	do St. David's do	122	14	157	117	410	5	3	3	
6	do St. James' do	124	23	82	26	255	1	6	5	

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued.
 RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.
 Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.
 MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2—ONTARIO.—Continued.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES.				Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION;			REMARKS.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		Bond fide enrolled members of any Company of Volunteer Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.	Seamen, or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any Steam or Sailing Craft upon the Lakes or Waters of the Dominion.	
Regimental Divisions, with Company Division Limits.		Unmarried, or Widowers without children.	Married, or Widowers with children, or under 45 years.	All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.					
	18 years of age, but under 30 years.	30 years of age, but under 45 years.							
EAST RIDING OF THE CITY OF TORONTO.—Continued.									
7 Part of St. David's Ward	163	20	428	202	813	11			
8 do St. James' do	232	14	249	61	556	4		9	
9 do St. David's do	55	7	128	68	258	1		1	
10 do St. James' do	154	10	178	98	440	3		2	
11 do do do	53	1	94	53	201	1		1	
12 do St. David's do	28	1	49	27	105	2		1	
Total	1342	187	1813	894	4236	51		229	25

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3—ONTARIO.

1 WEST RIDING OF DURHAM.	177	32	301	117	627	15		61	27	This volunteer is exclusive of the 604.
2 Town of Bowmanville.	284	20	340	161	755	2		1		
3 Part of Township of Darlington. do do do	188	25	230	161	604					

4	Township of Cartwright.....	120	16	187	110	433	.....	26	.....	These seamen volunteers and exempt are exclu- sive of the 573.
5	Part of Township of Clarke and Village of Newcastle.....	281	44	384	164	873	5	56	.....	
6	Part of Township of Clarke and Village of Newcastle.....	186	40	215	132	573	1	57	.....	1
	Total.....	1186	177	1657	845	3865	23	201	.....	28
EAST RIDING OF DURHAM.											
1	Front part of Township of Hope..	178	35	186	125	524	4	30	.....	These seamen volunteers are exclusive of the 524.
2	Rear do do do ..	240	33	218	116	607	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Front do do Cavan..	242	23	239	119	628	.....	59	.....	2
4	Rear do do do ..	139	24	143	81	387	.....	14	.....	.....
5	Front do do Manvers..	153	20	164	99	406	.....	17	.....	.....
6	Rear do do do ..	161	9	176	-88	434	.....	72	.....	.....
7	Town of Port Hope.....	276	155	276	166	873	35	84	.....	1
	Total.....	1359	304	1402	794	3389	39	276	.....	3
SOUTH RIDING OF VICTORIA.											
1	Part of Township of Maniopa...	99	10	188	47	344	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Part of Townships of Ops and Maniopa.....	181	5	207	119	512	.....	2	.....	7
3	Part of Township of Maniopa...	128	12	116	71	327	1	3	.....	.....
4	Town of Lindsay and part of Township of Ops.....	221	48	425	167	861	2	38	.....	.....
5	Part of Township of Ops.....	127	11	152	74	364	.....	.....	.....	6
6	do do Emily.....	202	19	174	91	486	.....	50	.....	1
7	do do do ..	115	6	108	56	285	1	.....	.....	.....
8	Southern part of Townships of Verulam and Bobcaygeon.....	84	14	102	39	239	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Northern part of Townships of Verulam and Rokeby.....	98	7	138	59	302	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	1255	132	1610	723	3720	4	93	.....	14

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued.
RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.
 Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions,
MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 3—ONTARIO.—Continued.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES.				Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.			REMARKS.	
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		engaged in or upon any Steam or Sailing Craft upon the Lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bond <i>vide</i> enrolled members of any Company or Volunteer Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.		
	Unmarried, or Widowers without children.	18 years of age, but under 30 years, der 30 years, der 45 years.	Marrid, or Widowers with children, 18 years of age, but under 45 years.	All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.						
NORTH RIDING OF VICTORIA.										
1	Regimental Divisions, with Company Division Limits.									
2	Townships of Muskoka, Macaulay, Morrison, Draper, Ryde and Stephenson.....	127	22	200	71	4	4	3		
3	Townships of Dalton, Digby, Carden, Laxton and Bextley....	171	17	205	86	1	1			
4	Westerly part of T'p of Eidon....	179	39	125	121					
5	Townships of Longford, Oakley, Hindon, Anson, Lutterworth and Sommerville.....	50	3	130	43					
6	Easterly part of T'p of Eidon and part of T'p of Fenelon....	142	16	213	74					
	Part of Township of Fenelon....	147	28	208	81					
	Total.....	816	125	1081	476	6	8	3		

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued.
RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.
Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.
MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 3—ONTARIO.—Continued.

Company Division.	CLASSES.				4th. All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.	Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.				REMARKS.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.			Seamen, or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any Steam or Sailing Craft upon the Lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bond fide enrolled members of any Company of Volunteer Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.		
Regimental Divisions, with Company Division Limits.	Unmarried, or Widowers without children.	Married, or Widowers with children, 18 years of age, but under 45 years.	4th.	Total of all Classes.	Seamen, or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any Steam or Sailing Craft upon the Lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bond fide enrolled members of any Company of Volunteer Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.				
	18 years of age, but un-der 30 years. (der 45 years.)	30 years of age, but un-der 45 years.									
No.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	Total of all Classes.	Seamen, or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any Steam or Sailing Craft upon the Lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bond fide enrolled members of any Company of Volunteer Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.	REMARKS.		
1	66	18	136	58	278	8	35	.....	The seamen and volunteers are exclusive of the 482. 52 volunteers and exempt men are not included in the classes. 32 volunteers and exempt men are not included in the classes.	
2	144	12	120	65	341	13	29	.....		
3	73	12	90	53	228	3	17	.....		
4	112	16	95	55	278	.....	7	.....		
5	148	25	203	106	482	4	27	.....		
6	179	22	235	147	583	.....	40	12		
7	169	35	231	111	546	.....	23	9		
8	199	33	280	126	638	.....	.....	.....
	1090	173	1390	721	3374	28	178	30			
	Total.....										

EAST RIDING OF NORTHUMBERLAND.									
1	Village of Brighton and Southern part of Townships of Brighton and Murray	153	21	213	96	483	21	49	.....
2	Northern part of Township of Murray	236	26	246	144	652	.....	10	.....
3	Eastern portion of Township of Seymour	154	28	214	118	514	.....	6	3
4	Western portion of Township of Seymour	121	19	126	95	364	.....	19	.....
5	Part of Township of Percy	135	18	162	38	353	.....	7	.....
6	Part of Townships of Percy and Cramahé	165	20	269	137	591	2	35	.....
7	Part of Township of Cramahé and Village of Colborne	234	31	410	169	844	8	57	.....
8	Northern part of Township of Brighton	214	15	300	144	673	7	14	.....
	Total	1415	178	1940	941	4474	38	197	3
WEST RIDING OF HASTINGS.									
1	Village of Trenton	98	27	192	65	380	2	23	1
2	Part of Township of Sidney	145	15	199	93	482	2	14	.....
3	do do	84	21	136	77	318	1	4	.....
4	do do	113	5	137	53	308	2	29	.....
5	Coleman Ward of Town of Belleville	178	17	239	110	544	4	17	.....
6	Part of Town of Belleville	197	51	245	39	582	0	79	2
7	do do	183	28	181	112	504	30	48	.....
	Total	996	164	1329	549	3038	41	212	3
NORTH RIDING OF HASTINGS.									
1	Township of Rawdon	291	31	387	204	913	2	38	6
2	do Huntingdon	231	14	238	96	579	.....	1	.....
3	do Madoc	325	35	356	194	910	.....	36	.....
4	do Marmora	109	9	163	43	324	.....	.....	.....
5	do Elzevir	92	15	145	50	302	.....	.....	.....
6	Townships of Tudor, Wallaston and Limerick	67	5	145	59	276	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1115	109	1434	646	3304	2	75	6

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued.

RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.

Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3—ONTARIO.—Continued.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES:				4th.	Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.			REMARKS.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.			Samen, or Fallows, or persons engaged in or upon any Steam or sailing Craft upon the Lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bond fide enrolled members of any Company of Volunteer Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.	
Regimental Divisions, with Company Division Limits.	Unmarried, or Widowers without children.	Married, or Widowers with children, 18 years of age, but under 45 years.	All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.	Total of all Classes.						
	18 years of age, but under 30 years, der 45 years.									
	117	26	198	490						
	176	21	250	541						
	273	50	333	749						
EAST RIDING OF HASTINGS.										
1 Part of Township of Thurlow...										
2 do do do										
3 do do Tyendinaga.										
4 do do do	199	12	134	466						
5 do do do	284	13	183	593						
6 do do Hungerford.	122	6	114	290						
7 do do do	152	10	217	403						
8 do do do	96	9	111	264						
Total.....	1419	147	1540	3796	490	3	125	15		These seamen and volunteers and exempt (34) are not included in the classes.

PRINCE EDWARD.									
1	Township of Ameliasburgh.....	258	33	315	135	741	4	73	34
2	Part of Township of Hillier.....	84	5	122	62	273	1	26	2
3	do do and do.....								
4	Village of Wellington.....	84	12	165	59	320	3	15	2
5	Western part of Township of Hallowell.....	153	9	297	135	584			
6	Eastern part of Township of Hallowell and Town of Pictou.....	225	23	309	132	689	17	57	
7	Western parts of Township of Sophiasburgh and Big Island.....	95	10	138	56	299		4	
8	Eastern parts of Township of Sophiasburgh and Big Island.....	75	9	136	71	291	2	3	
	Township of Athol.....	110	11	199	74	394	6	5	
	do Marysburgh.....	274	10	403	158	845	42	71	14
	Total.....	1358	122	2084	872	4436	75	254	52

LENNOX.									
1	Township of Adolphustown.....	41	12	64	33	150		9	2
2	do do South Fredericksburgh.....	117	17	143	70	347	2	15	
3	Village of Bath and part of Township of Ernestown.....	126	32	190	121	469	*11	*65	
4	Township of Amherst Island.....	78	25	90	52	245	24	40	2
5	do do Richmond.....	153	15	282	174	634			1
6	Village of Napano.....	178	24	251	131	594	4	87	11
7	Township of North Fredericksburgh.....	143	9	147	102	401			
8	Part of Township of Ernestown.....	184	23	235	133	575		*20	
	Total.....	1020	167	1402	816	3405	41	236	16

These *76 seamen and volunteers are not included in the classes.

These *20 volunteers are not included in the classes.....

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued.
RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.
Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.
MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3—ONTARIO.—Continued.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES.				4th. All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.	Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.				REMARKS.	
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.			Seamen, or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any Steam or Sailing Craft upon the Lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bona fide enrolled members of any Company of Volunteer Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.			
Regimental Divisions, with Company Division Limits.		Unmarried, or Widowers without children.	Married, or Widowers with children, 18 years of age, but under 45 years.									
		18 years of age, but under 30 years.	18 years of age, but under 30 years.									
	238	9	313	150	710		4					
ADDINGTON.	217	24	323	130	694		*2					*These Seamen Volunteers and exempt are exclusive of the 694.
West part of Township of Camden East.....												
East part of Township of Camden East.....												
Townships of Sheffield, Kalader, Anglesse, Barrie, Kennebec, Abinger, Effingham and Denbigh.....	643	39	589	201	1472		53	3			4	*These Volunteers and exemptmen are exclusive of the 511.
Township of Portland.....	137	19	261	94	511		*35				*7	

5	do	Loughborough.....	161	24	202	107	494	44	9
6	Townships of	Hinchinbrooke, Beaufort, Olden, Ono, Clarendon, Palmerston, Miller and Camote.....	324	23	392	248	987	138	22
	Total.....		1720	138	2080	930	4868	5	
FRONTENAC.									
1	Southern part of	Township of Kingston.....	222	26	243	147	638	70	
2	Northern part of	Township of Kingson.....	124	21	158	108	411	44	5
3	Township of	Howe Island, and Southern part of Township of Pittsburg.....	116	21	105	74	316	42	
4	Part of	Township of Pittsburg.....	195	48	179	134	556	41	
5	Township of	Stourington.....	187	15	236	141	579	61	
6	Township of	Wolfe Island with Garden and other Islands.....	232	22	312	125	691	46	
	Total.....		1076	153	1233	729	3191	304	5
CITY OF KINGSTON.									
1	Catarqui	Ward.....	89	25	135	100	349	58	
2	Frontenac	do.....	76	5	146	75	302	*2	
3	Ontario	do.....	107	9	108	66	290	15	1
4	Rideau	do.....	85	9	165	121	380	24	4
5	St. Lawrence	do.....	73	14	69	43	199	29	
6	Sydenham	do.....	110	14	145	51	320	55	2
7	Victoria	do.....	78	9	157	67	311	25	
	Total.....		618	85	925	523	2151	135	7

*These Seamen and Volunteers are exclusive of the 302.

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued.
RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.
Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.
MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4—ONTARIO.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES.				Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.			REMARKS.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		engaged in or upon any Steam or Sailing Craft upon the Lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bond fide enrolled members of Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.	
	Unmarried, or Widowers without children.	30 years of age, but under 30 years.	Married, or Widowers with children, 18 years of age, but under 45 years.	All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.					
Regimental Divisions, with Company Division Limits.									
1 South Range of Leeds.	145	14	154	100	413				
2 Township of North Crosby.....	162	17	175	93	447				
3 do South do						23			
4 Township of Burgess and part of Township of Bastard.....	75	1	80	61	217				
5 Part of Township of Bastard.....	144	9	200	121	474				
6 Townships of rear of Leeds and Lansdowne	156	26	214	84	480	1	1		
7 Townships of front of Leeds and Lansdowne, except 1st and 2nd concessions of Leeds.....	246	19	251	136	652	2	43		
8 Village of Gananoque and part of front of Leeds.....	155	8	245	91	499	1	50	4	
9 Townships of front of Yonge and front of Escott.....	211	15	271	129	626	2	20		
10 Townships of rear of Yonge and front of Escott	116	18	236	32	402				
Total.....	1410	127	1826	847	4210	29	114	4	

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued.
 RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.
 Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.
 MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4—ONTARIO.—Continued.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES.				3rd.	4th.	Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.				REMARKS.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.					engaged in or upon any Steam or Sailing Craft upon the Lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bond fide enrolled members of Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.		
	Unmarried, or Widowers without children.	18 years of age, but under 30 years, der 30 years, der 45 years.	Married, or Widowers with children, but under 45 years.	All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.								
Regimental Divisions, with Company Division Limits.												
SOUTH RIDING OF LAWAR.												
No.												
1	56	7	58	24	145							
2	229	33	217	123	602							
3	84	12	84	56	236					6		
4	206	26	138	100	470							
5	152	21	202	93	468							
6	85	18	86	91	280					27		
7	71	27	117	44	239					4		
8	217	43	203	99	562					31		
9	143	18	212	117	490					1		
	1243	205	1317	747	3512					5		
										74		
NORTH RIDING OF LAWAR.												
1	174	16	182	72	444							

2	Westerley halves of Townships of Lanark and Darling.....	179	21	170	94	464		3	
3	Easterly halves of Townships of Lanark and Darling.....	104	23	103	63	293			
4	Westerly seven concessions of Township of Ramsay.....	142	20	132	61	355			
5	Easterly five concessions of Township of Ramsay.....	23	18	309	98	655		22	
6	Township of Packenham.....	221	2	183	92	498		35	
	Total.....	1050	100	1079	480	2709		60	
SOUTH RIDING OF RENFREW.									
1	Townships of Brudenell and Radcliffe.....	76	6	86	34	202			
2	Townships of Lyndoch and Raglan.....	13	21	2		36			
3	Townships of Sebastopol, Griffith and Matawateban.....	42	3	96	32	173			
4	Township of Grattan.....	83	88	10	48	229			
5	do Admaston.....	112	14	148	106	380			
6	do Bagot.....	141	6	107	72	326			
7	do Horton and Village of Renfrew.....	193	25	189	102	509			
8	Township of McNab and Village of Arnprior.....	246	50	325	129	705			
	Total.....	906	213	963	523	2605			
1	NORTH RIDING OF RENFREW. Town of Pembroke and Townships of Pembroke, Petawawa, Buchanan, McKay, Rolph, Wylie, Head and Maria.....	122	26	215	55	418		7	50
2	Township of Westmeath.....	204	17	213	86	520			25
3	do Ross.....	91	9	171	53	324		3	
4	do Bromley.....	75	52	140	71	388			
5	do Stafford and Alice.....	71	24	210	88	393			
6	Townships of Wilberforce, North Algona, South Algona, Fraser, Sherwood, Burns, Richards, Clara and Hazarty.....	149	10	243	106	508			
	Total.....	712	138	1192	459	2501		10	50

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued.
RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.
Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.
MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4—ONTARIO.—Continued.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES.				Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.			REMARKS.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		Seamen, or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any Steam or Sailing Craft upon the Lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bona fide enrolled members of any Company of Volunteer Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.	
Regimental Divisions, with Company Division Limits.		Unmarried, or Widowers without children.	Married, or Widowers with children, 18 years of age, but under 45 years.	All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.					
	18 years of age, but under 30 years.	30 years of age, but under 45 years.							
CARLETON.									
Township of Fitzroy.....	315	21	204	140	680				
do Torbolton.....	43	11	45	36	135				
do Huntley.....	214	36	127	95	472	1			
do March.....	82	10	104	67	263	1			
do Goulburn.....	228	32	224	118	602				
Village of Richmond.....	33	10	24	32	99				
Portion of Township of Nepean.	190	24	181	107	452				
do do	166	22	157	105	450				
Township of Marlborough.....	193	14	146	80	432			9	
do North Gower.....	179	9	226	110	524			2	
Total.....	1643	189	1387	890	4109	2	260	11	

CITY OF OTTAWA.		25	3	73	31	132	4	8	1
1	East part of St. George's Ward.	128	25	185	92	480	4	47	1
2	West do	134	12	263	111	287	3	14	2
3	East do	53	6	195	81	335	1	12	2
4	West do	57	14	414	14	499	1	3	1
5	East do	106	21	112	77	318	2	1	1
6	West do	69	8	154	47	278	2	16	8
7	East do	78	15	120	48	261	9	19	1
8	West do	52	3	181	52	288	1	12	1
10	Total.....	746	107	1876	617	3346	19	150	14
DUNDAS.									
1	Village of Iroquois and part of Township of Matilda.....	146	22	270	147	595	2	36	4
2	Part of Township of Matilda.....	126	23	190	52	391	4	.....	.....
3	Village of Morrisburgh and part of Township of Williamsburgh.....	263	12	354	143	772	.....	.....	.....
4	Centre Commons and part of Township of Williamsburgh.....	124	17	148	91	380	.....	.....	.....
5	Township of Mountain.....	239	21	238	139	687	.....	.....	.....
6	do Winchester.....	278	26	303	182	794	.....	4	.....
	Total.....	1176	121	1558	754	3609	2	40	4
RUSSELL.									
1	Northern part of Township of Gloucester.....	252	35	311	141	739	2	45	.....
2	Southern part of Township of Gloucester.....	140	15	114	46	315	.....	23	.....
3	Part of Township of Osgoode..	200	26	160	129	515	.....	78	.....
4	do do	136	21	146	65	368	5	20	5
5	Township of Cumberland.....	146	28	230	88	492	.....	.....	.....
6	do Clarence.....	115	14	231	85	445	.....	3	.....
7	do Russell.....	156	20	237	27	440	.....	44	.....
8	do Cambridge.....	84	6	59	31	180	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	1239	165	1488	612	3494	7	213	5

CORNWALL.										
1	Part of Township of Cornwall...	64	13	70	42	189				
2	do do	65	19	74	45	203			1	
3	do do	59	8	88	51	206				
4	do do	111	39	51	54	255				
5	That part of the Town of Cornwall lying West of Pitt St.	69	5	70	39	183			33	13
6	That part of the Town of Cornwall lying East of Pitt St.	80		85	30	195			39	
	Total...	448	84	438	261	1231			73	13
PRESBOTT.										
1	Township of South Plantagenet..	87	12	132	39	270			15	1
2	do North do	114	19	222	112	467			8	
3	do Caledonia	107	6	76	39	228			7	
4	do Alfred	45	6	112	39	202			1	
5	do Longueuil	132	6	128	94	360			25	19
6	do West Hawkesbury and Village of Hawkesbury ..	279	22	311	83	695			136	31
7	Part of Township of East Hawkesbury	163	15	147	80	405			15	
8	Part of Township of East Hawkesbury	186	25	136	117	514			35	
	Total	1113	111	1314	603	3141			242	51
GLENGARRY.										
1	Part of Township of Charlottenburgh	178	35	151	149	513			5	
2	Part of Township of Charlottenburgh	175	57	189	146	567		2	41	
3	Part of Township of Lancaster ..	171	37	119	92	419		2	13	8
4	do do do	177	38	109	67	391			12	
5	do do Lechiel	142	32	106	95	375			3	
6	do do do	209	51	139	133	532				
7	do do Kenyon	175	111	139	111	469			13	
8	do do do	170	25	118	81	394			32	
	Total	1397	319	1070	874	3660		4	119	8

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued.
RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.
Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.
MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5—QUEBEC.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES.				4th. All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.	Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.			REMARKS.
	1st. Unmarried, or Widowers without children.	2nd. Married, or Widowers with children, 18 years of age, but under 45 years.	3rd.	4th.			Seamen, or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any Steam or Sailing Craft upon the Lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bona fide enrolled members of any Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.	
1	72	13	81	48	214					
2	93	14	98	62	267					
3	149	14	95	68	326					
4	85	21	80	39	225					
5	95	9	82	32	218		3			
6	59	23	70	26	178					
7	63	9	92	37	201					
8	222	30	203	112	567			2		
9	157	13	163	93	416			6		
10	114	10	129	78	331					
	1109	156	1083	595	2943			9		2

OTTAWA.		324	66	552	205	1147	17			1
1	Hull.....	324	66	552	205	1147				1
2	Township of Templeton.....	181	16	312	125	634				
3	Aylmer.....	128	26	371	87	371	17			
4	Township of Bardley.....		18	93	48	157				
5	do Masham.....	98	4	152	65	319		6		
6	do Wakefield.....	44	23	94	49	210		32		
7	do Low.....	58	6	53	41	163				
8	do Aylwin.....	26	2	46	22	96				
9	do Wright.....	42	7	118	25	192				
10	do Boucheite.....	26		64	15	105				1
11	Townships of Kensington and Egan.....	42	2	48	8	100				
12	Township of Cameron.....	19	47	75	9	75				
13	do Northfield.....	15	44	5	5	65				
14	do Hinks.....	27	2	34	9	72				
15	do Portland.....	35		68	17	120				
16	Village of Buckingham.....	57	6	137	50	250				3
17	Township of Buckingham.....	161	16	237	82	496				8
18	St. Malachy of Lochaber or Mayo	70	7	43	30	150		3		
19	Township of Lochaber.....	126	15	166	67	374		40		
20	Parish of Ste. Angélique.....	121	7	168	64	360		1		
21	do Notre Dame de Bonne-									
22	cours.....	77	2	123	33	235				
23	Parish of St. André Avelin.....	108	4	173	66	351		1		
24	Townships of Ripon & Hartwell..	93	7	206	60	366				
	Total.....	1878	237	3113	1180	6408	17	83		13
ARGENTEUIL.		123	22	170	123	438	2	74		1
1	Parish of St. Andrews.....	123	22	170	123	438	2	74		1
2	Township of Chatham.....	237	22	228	137	624	3	76		2
3	do Grenville.....	177	23	141	87	428	4			31
4	Lachute.....	106	16	109	55	286				
5	Township of Gore.....	80	7	50	26	163		11		
6	Mille Isles.....	49	4	43	24	120		46		
7	That part of Township of Morin in Argenteuil County.....	32		66	17	115		37		
8	Township of Harrington and Union.....	71	5	62	30	168	2			
9	Township of Wentworth.....	59	35	23	17	134		34		
	Total.....	934	134	892	516	2476	11	305		34

SECOND MONTREAL CENTRE.									
1	West Ward.....	61	28	80	31	200	.....	10	.....
2	Centre Ward.....	90	44	92	39	265	.....	10	.....
	Total	151	72	172	70	465	.....	20	.....
HUNTINGDON.									
1	Township of Dundee.....	103	71	24	39	237	.....	.....	.....
2	West half of Township of St. Anicet.....	113	15	142	90	365	.....	.....	.....
3	East half of Township of St. Anicet.....	73	16	67	42	198	.....	1	.....
4	Township of Godmanchester and Village of Huntingdon.....	172	29	185	100	486	.....	83	13
5	Township of Elgin.....	76	16	71	49	212	.....	15	.....
6	do Hinchinbrooke.....	176	36	141	101	454	.....	112	12
7	do Franklin.....	95	2	124	57	273	.....	50	.....
8	do Havelock.....	110	10	110	69	299	.....	43	.....
9	do Hemmingford.....	257	24	193	148	622	.....	152	.....
	Total	1180	219	1057	695	3151	.....	456	25
NAPIERVILLE.									
1	Parish of St. Cyprien.....	125	19	242	139	525	.....	.....	.....
2	do St. Patrick of Sherrington.....	80	14	153	75	322	.....	.....	.....
3	Parish of St. Edouard.....	56	5	166	66	293	.....	.....	.....
4	do St. Michel Archange.....	101	12	162	90	365	.....	.....	.....
5	do St. Rémi.....	121	9	235	146	511	.....	33	2
	Total	483	59	958	516	2016	.....	33	2
SECOND CHATEAUGUAY.									
1	Parish of St. Malachie.....	164	26	219	120	529	.....	42	.....
2	do St. Antoine Abbé.....	69	3	72	40	184	.....	.....	1
3	The west part of Parish of St. Jean Christofome.....	135	12	238	115	500	.....	38	.....
4	The East part of Parish of St. Jean Christofome.....	54	12	85	43	194	.....	12	.....
	Total.....	422	53	614	318	1407	.....	92	1

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued.
RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.
Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.
MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5—QUEBEC.—Continued.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES.					Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.			REMARKS.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.			Seamen, or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any Steam or Sailing Craft upon the Lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bond fide enrolled members of Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.	
Regimental Divisions, with Company Division Limits.	Unmarried, or Widowers without children.	Married, or Widowers with children, 16 years of age, but under 45 years.	All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.							
	18 years of age, but under 30 years.	30 years of age, but under 45 years.								
1	83	11	129	82	305		24	5		
2	77	11	148	55	291		1	11		
3	131	10	175	82	388		2			
4	131	17	130	102	380		1			
5	47	5	84	48	184		1			
6	164	11	287	141	583		116			
7	48	8	67	35	158		8			
Total	671	75	1000	545	2289	3	173	16		

IBERVILLE.									
1	Town of Ibroville	65	5	138	69	277	14	14	1
2	Parish of St. Athanasie.....	128	16	174	92	410	3	17	1
3	do St. Grégoire.....	72	4	159	73	308		1	
4	do Ste. Brigitte.....	65	12	193	57	327			9
5	do St. Alexandre.....	107	17	257	77	458		1	
6	do St. George of Henryville	76	8	149	93	326		12	
7	do St. Sébastien.....	110	10	162	78	360		12	
	Total.....	623	72	1232	539	2460	22	57	11
MISSISQUOI.									
1	Clarenceville.....	55	16	92	62	225		17	
2	Parish of St. Thomas.....	44	5	78	43	170		12	
3	St. Armand West.....	71	37	141	72	321		34	
4	St. Armand East.....	50	8	153	75	323			
5	East 3 concessions of Durham	176	21	304	143	640		29	
6	and West 2 concessions of Durham.....	106	16	160	97	385		6	
7	9 West concessions of Stanbridge	162	18	375	145	700	1	31	
8	West Farnham.....	122	8	243	86	459		45	
	Total.....	825	129	1552	731	3237	1	172	
BROME.									
1	Township of Sutton.....	163	11	338	172	684		27	
2	do Brome.....	212	15	367	160	754		39	1
3	East part of Township of Farnham.....	117	20	235	79	454		29	
4	Township of Belton.....	176	14	303	138	631			
5	do Potton.....	96	10	211	90	407		27	
	Total.....	764	70	1457	639	2930		122	1
SHEFFORD.									
1	Waterloo.....	185	15	293	100	598		37	
2	Township of Sheford.....	136	7	167	81	391		16	
3	South Stukely.....	40	3	77	29	149		3	
4	North Stukely.....	64	2	171	73	310			

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued.
 RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.
 Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.
 MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5—QUEBEC.—Continued.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES.				4th. All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.	Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.			REMARKS.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.			Seamen, or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any Steam or Tailing Craft upon Dominion.	Bona fide enrolled members of any Company of Volunteer Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.	
Regimental Divisions, with Company Division Limits.										
	Unmarried, or Widowers without children.		Married, or Widowers with children, 18 years of age, but under 45 years.							
	18 years of age, but under 30 years, der 30 years, der 45 years.									
	36	1	70	34	141					
	76	1	316	140	533					
	61	7	277	68	413					
	174	18	267	149	608					
	772	54	1643	674	3143					
	SHEPHERD.—Continued.									
No. 5	Township of Roxton.....									
6	do Milton.....									
7	do North Ely.....									
8	do Granby.....									
	Total									
	RICHMOND.									
1	Township of Melbourne.....	212	13	225	104	554				
2	do Brompton.....	57	5	76	41	179			12	32
3	do Shipton.....	153	19	178	81	431			25	
4	do Cleveland.....	172	22	276	127	597			49	
5	Township of Windsor and Stoke.	77	7	133	61	278			43	3
6	Parish of St. George de Windsor.	86	1	97	51	135			20	1
	Total.....	707	67	985	405	2224			149	80

DRUMMOND.										
1	Parish of St. Guillaume.....	91	7	267	92	457	1	1	.....	.....
2	do St. Bonaventure.....	39	3	67	48	187	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	do Et. Germain.....	66	8	200	69	343	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	East part of Township of Grant-ham.....	31	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Townships of Wendover and Simpson.....	42	6	60	24	133	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Township of Wickham.....	64	5	79	36	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	do Durham.....	247	18	105	166	706	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	do Kingsey.....	162	9	187	98	456	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	742	61	1270	569	2642	2	47	.....	.....
STANSTEAD.										
1	Township of Magog.....	78	10	146	66	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	do Hatley.....	124	14	246	104	488	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Part of Township of Stanstead.....	68	6	122	62	258	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	do do do.....	121	48	185	111	465	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	do do do.....	51	10	140	84	315	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	do do Barnston.....	75	15	185	73	298	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	do do do.....	127	16	237	93	473	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Township of Barford.....	63	11	138	45	257	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	737	130	1349	698	2854	2	72	.....	.....
SHERBROOKE.										
1	Part of Township of Ascot.....	119	26	125	91	338	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	do do do.....	48	14	85	51	198	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Part of Town of Sherbrooke.....	189	23	341	91	617	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Township of Oxford.....	52	8	57	37	154	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Parts of Township of Ascot and Town of Sherbrooke.....	62	4	114	50	230	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	467	75	722	323	1537	1	254	.....	.....

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued.
RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.
Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.
MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5—QUEBEC.—Continued.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES.				Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.			REMARKS.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		Seamen, or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any Steam or Galling Craft upon the Lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bond <i>à</i> file enrolled members of any Company of Volunteer Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.	
	Unmarried, or Widowers without children. 18 years of age, but under 30 years, under 30 years, under 45 years.	Married, or Widowers with children, 18 years of age, but under 45 years.	All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.						
COMPTON.									
1	122	6	115	21	264				
2	90	11	110	42	253				
3	59	9	97	62	227				
4	104	7	168	6	285				
5	117	7	119	72	315				
6	59	13	129	15	216				
7	46	9	77	20	152				
8	70	12	49	36	167				
9	99	4	70	37	210				
10									
11	58	1	75	40	174				
12	39	1	83	26	149				
13	8		27	6	41				
14	26	1	38	17	82				
	51	12	122	47	232				
	948	63	1279	447	2767				

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 6.

MONTREAL EAST.									
1	St. Lewis' Ward	605	128	1399	540	2672	2	61	.....
2	St. James' Ward	495	75	1551	537	2658	7	42	..... 13
3	St. Mary's Ward	363	16	1335	319	2033	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1463	219	4285	1396	7363	9	103	..... 13
FIRST MONTREAL CENTRE.									
1	S. Part of East Ward	43	6	61	28	138	.....	.....	.....
2	N. Part of East Ward	219	44	164	74	501	.....	.....	..... 1
	Total	262	50	225	102	639	.....	10	..... 1
VAUDREUIL.									
1	Towship of Newton	68	9	125	45	247	.....	.....	..... 1
2	Concs. Ste. Marie and Ste. Julie in parish of Ste. Marthe	62	7	88	35	192	.....	.....	.....
3	Concs. St. Guillaume and St. Henri in parish of Ste. Marthe	108	6	89	53	253	.....	.....	..... 7
4	Part of the parish of Ste. Made- leine	76	1	111	23	211	.....	.....	.....
5	Part of the parish of Ste. Made- leine	138	7	189	87	421	.....	.....	.....
6	N. part of parish of St. Michel ..	54	11	76	50	191	.....	.....	.....
7	S. part of parish of St. Michel ..	120	18	213	113	464	.....	.....	..... 35
8	Perrot Island and the Islets	40	3	88	165	165	.....	.....	..... 8
	Total	666	62	976	440	2144	192	32	..... 51
SOULANGES.									
1	Parish of Les Cedres	116	.....	180	89	385	.....	.....	.....
2	do St. Clet	74	6	69	50	199	.....	.....	.....
3	do St. Ignace	54	10	131	72	267	.....	.....	.....
4	do St. Polycarpe	289	28	325	157	799	.....	.....	.....
5	do Ste. Zotique	143	5	188	71	407	.....	.....	.....
	Total	676	49	893	439	2057	7	.....	.....

2	Parish of St. Urbain and Côte St. Joseph.....	90	4	132	93	319			
3	Parish of Ste. Philomène and Concession Ste. Marguerite.....	126	12	112	86	336	2	3	
4	Parish of Châteauguay, except Concession Ste. Marguerite.....	122	20	155	96	393	16	3	3
	Total.....	435	56	570	368	1429	21	43	4
LAPRAIRIE.									
1	Parish of St. Jacques le Mineur..	98	13	149	96	356			9
2	do St. Philippe.....	91	14	153	75	333			
3	Village of Laprairie.....	52	8	90	69	219	3		11
4	Parish of Laprairie.....	83	47	69	64	263			
5	do St. Constant.....	119	18	143	99	381		1	1
6	do St. Isidore.....	92	16	135	74	317			
	Total.....	535	116	741	477	1869	3	1	21
TWO MOUNTAINS.									
1	Parish of St. Placide and Ferme de la Pointe aux Anglais.....	87	5	99	57	248			
2	Parish of St. Hermas.....	103	9	95	65	272			
3	do St. Joseph du Lac and part of Mission du Lac.....	82	4	116	54	256			
4	Parish of St. Benoit and part of Mission du Lac.....	110	7	119	72	308			
5	Parish of St. Columban.....	47	5	60	29	141	1		7
6	do St. Canut.....	31		60	23	116			
7	Part of the Parish of Ste. Scholastique.....	129		137	82	352			
8	Part of the Parish of Ste. Scholastique, and part of the Parish of St. Jérôme.....	120	5	154	74	353	1		
9	Parish of St. Augustin.....	118	12	137	84	351			
10	do St. Eustache.....	146	14	236	145	541			
	Total.....	973	65	1218	687	2938	2		7

10	Parish of Ste. Adèle and 3 con- cessions in Township of Morin	54	1	147	51	253	3	80	
	Total	892	86	1672	789	3439			
HOCHELAGA.									
1	Parish of Rivière des Prairies...	63	7	55	63	188		8	
2	do Sault au Récollet.....	125	5	201	89	420			
3	do Longue Pointe.....	64	12	80	47	203	1	1	
4	do Pointe aux Trembles.....	76	19	92	57	244	1		
5	Municipality of Côte des Neiges	70	5	64	47	186	6		
6	do St. Louis.....	104	12	211	137	484	5	6	
7	do St. Jean Baptiste.....	180	17	458	166	831	10	19	
8	Village of St. Henry, Rivière								
9	St. Paul and Côte St. Paul.....	226	56	630	283	1225	15	51	
	Côteau St. Pierre, les Côtes St.								
	Luc, Ste. Catherine, St. An-								
	toine, Visitation, Papioueu								
	Road, Ferme, St. Gabriel and								
10	Pointe St. Charles.....	160	24	282	132	598	1	88	
	Municipality of Hochelaga.....	58		101	41	200		2	
	Total.....	1136	137	2224	1062	4559	17	104	
								56	
JACQUES CARTIER.									
1	Parish of St. Laurent.....	132	28	214	86	460		18	
2	do Ste. Geneviève.....	118	11	208	92	429			
3	do St. Raphael de l'Isle	43							
4	Bizard	66	2	75	39	159		10	
5	Parish of St. Anne.....	81	11	108	45	230	86	1	
6	do Pointe Cloire.....	142	14	125	64	284	14	15	
	do Lachine.....		22	222	131	517	51		
	Total	582	88	952	457	2079	151	44	
LAYAL.									
1	Parish of Ste. Rose	109	11	199	135	454			
2	do St. Martin	165	47	304	159	675	33	10	
3	do St. Vincent de Paul.....	133	38	181	86	438	2	2	
4	do St. François de Sales.....	46	4	85	36	171			
	Total	453	100	769	416	1738	54	12	

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued.
RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.
Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.
MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6—QUEBEC.—Continued.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES.				4th. All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.	Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.			REMARKS.
	1st.	2nd. Unmarried, or Widowers without children.	3rd. Married, or Widowers with children, 18 years of age, but under 45 years.	4th.			Seamen, or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any Steam or Sailing Craft upon the Lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bona fide enrolled members of any Company of Volunteer Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.	
L'ASSOMPTION.										
No. 1	122	20	225	128	495					
1	110	8	199	105	422					
2	120	13	173	119	425					
3	35	7	47	45	134					
4	66	2	106	69	243					
5	156	25	201	158	539					
6	35	6	72	38	151		2			
7	27	4	54	42	127					
8	32	2	76	42	152					
9	702	87	1153	746	2688					
Total.....										
MONTCALM.										
1	37	4	185	41	217					
Towship of Kilkenny.....										

2	Townships of Wexford, Chilton, Doncaster and Garrick.....	29	2	51	28	109			
3	Township of Chertsey.....	66	29	75	36	206			
4	Parish of St. Julien.....	84	11	88	236	236			
5	do	94	9	129	63	300	1		
6	do St. Patrick de Rawdon	161	4	81	65	251	2		
7	do St. Alexis.....	103	5	116	54	278	2		
8	Part of the Parish of St. Jacques	101	11	125	76	313	22		3
9	do do	64	9	111	52	236	15		
10	Parish of St. Liguori.....	70	3	119	61	253	1		
	Total.....	748	87	1030	534	2899	1	40	3
JOLIETTE.									
1	Town of Joliette and Parish of St. Charles Borromée.....	101	13	246	161	521	1	41	
2	Parish of St. Paul.....	103	14	149	39	355			
3	do St. Thomas.....	55		135	56	246			
4	do St. Ambrose de Kildare	123	8	150	96	377			
5	do Ste. Mélanie.....	72	6	123	64	265			
6	do Ste. Elizabeth.....	125	7	251	117	500		50	
7	do St. Alphonse.....	90	6	155	101	352		44	
8	do Ste. Béatrix.....	34	2	79	27	142			
9	do St. Jean de Matha.....	54	2	225	66	347			
10	do St. Félix de Valois.....	98	5	222	86	411			
	Total.....	855	63	1735	863	3516	1	135	
BERTHIER.									
1	Town of Berthier.....	50	3	122	70	245	41		
2	Parish of Berthier.....	115	16	192	102	425	11		
3	do L'Isle du Pads.....	42	2	112	36	192			
4	do Lanoraie.....	96	10	198	76	380	94		
5	do Lavabrie.....	57	9	128	37	251			
6	do St. Barthélemy.....	113	9	201	101	429			
7	do St. Cuthbert.....	217	19	283	132	651			
8	do St. Norbert.....	72	7	130	61	270			
9	do St. Gabriel and that part called St. Damien.....	185	11	400	144	740			7
	Total.....	952	86	1766	759	3563	146		7

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued.
RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.
Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.
MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6—QUEBEC.—Continued.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES.				Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.			REMARKS.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		Seamen, or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any Steam or Sailing Craft upon the Lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bond fide enrolled members of any Company of Volunteer Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.	
Regimental Divisions, with Company Division Limits.									
MASKINONGÉ.									
1 Parish of Maskinongé	116	10	157	77	360	1	.....	.....
2 do St. Justin	91	8	137	52	288	.....	.....	.....
3 do St. Didace	51	6	188	70	315	.....	.....	.....
4 do Rivière du Loup	132	24	208	127	492	1	.....	.....
5 do Ste. Ursule	127	7	233	80	447	.....	.....	.....
6 do St. Léon	99	6	137	97	339	.....	.....	.....
7 do St. Paulin and Town-ship of Hunterston	102	3	219	74	398	.....	.....	.....
Total	718	64	1280	577	2639	2	.....	.....
THREE RIVERS.									
1 Baillié, Le Petit Village and part of St. Philippe's Ward...	16	2	42	11	71	.....	.....	.....

2	Ste. Marguerite and Township of St. Maurice	20	3	57	13	93				
3	Part of St. Philippe's Ward, S. W. of Ruisseau de la Commune, St. Lewis Ward	78	7	177	63	325				27
4	St. Ursule's Ward	86	11	142	47	286		2		35
5	St. Ursule's Ward	36	1	88	34	159				4
6	Notre Dame's Ward	55	2	133	43	233				11
	Total	291	26	639	211	1167		2		77
St. MAURICE.										
1	W. part of the Parish of Yamachiche	75	6	83	49	213				
2	E. part of the Parish of Yamachiche	81	8	108	73	270				
3	Parish of Pointe du Lac	79	5	114	61	259		4		
4	do St. Sévère	51	4	71	38	164				
5	Parishes of St. Barnabé and St. Elie	87	3	182	51	323				
6	Parish of St. Etienne	114	5	280	84	483				
7	do St. Boniface	58	3	134	38	233				
	Total	545	34	972	394	1945		4		
NICOLET.										
1	Parish of Nicolet	144	19	203	123	489		5		40
2	do Ste. Monique	127	10	191	98	426		1		5
3	Parishes of Ste. Brigitte des Saults, Ste. Perpétue, St. Léonard, Ste. Eulalie and St. Wenceslas	127	6	269	69	471				
4	Parish of St. Célestin	97	5	129	71	302				
5	do St. Grégoire	246	25	183	140	594		8		41
6	do Béancour	267	19	297	155	728		3		41
7	do Ste. Gertrude	98	3	126	56	283				29
8	do Gentilly	147	13	250	121	531		7		56
9	do St. Pierre les Becquets	188	15	241	132	576				
	Total	1441	115	1879	965	4400		24		212

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued.
RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.
Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.
MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6—QUEBEC.—Continued.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES.				Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.				REMARKS.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		Seamen, or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any Steam or Drilling Craft upon the Lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bond <i>fade</i> enrolled members of any Company of Volunteer Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.		
									Unmarried, or Widowers without children.		Married, or Widowers with children, 18 years of age, but under 45 years.	All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.
ARTHABASKA.										
1	Regimental Divisions, with Company Division Limits.	88	11	222	86	407	24	.....	.....	.....
2	Villages of Arthabaskville and Victoriaville, and Parish of Ste. Victoire.....	147	16	290	70	523	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Parish of St. Christophe and Township of Chester West.....	150	5	243	112	510	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Townships of Tingwick and Chérier.....	147	3	179	72	401	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Village and Parish of St. Albert of Warwick.....	73	6	131	35	245	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Townships of Bulstrode and Horton.....	128	15	234	113	490	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Township of Stanfeld and part of Townships of Blanford and Maddington.....	175	.....	331	113	619	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Parish of St. Norbert and Township of Chester East.....	908	56	1630	601	3195	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....						1	1		109

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued.

RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.

Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6—QUEBEC.—Continued.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES.				4th.	Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.			REMARKS.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.			Seamen, or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any Steam or Sailing Craft upon the Lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bond fide enrolled members of any Company of Volunteer Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.	
Regimental Divisions, with Company Division Limits.	Unmarried, or Widowers without children.	30 years of age, but under 30 years, der 45 years.	Marrried, or Widowers with children, 18 years of age, but under 45 years.	All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.						
1	85	16	162	90	353	25				
2	68	7	110	59	244					
3	33	3	289	116	491					
4	49	4	156	72	281	95				
5	56	6	141	52	255					
6	75	4	190	84	353	126				
7	98	9	147	72	326					
8	81	2	157	50	290					
9	87	2	253	84	426	24				
10	52	10	125	39	226	13				
Total	734	63	1730	718	3245	337	1	2		

ST. HYACINTHE.									
1	West part of the City of St. Hyacinthe.....	103	4	225	108	440	.....	35	.....
2	East part of the City of St. Hyacinthe.....	121	6	138	69	354	.....	6	.....
3	Hyacinthe and parish of St. Hyacinthe le Confesseur.....	111	22	179	125	437	.....	6	.....
4	Parish of N. D. de St. Hyacinthe do	79	.....	185	99	263	.....	.....	6
5	do St. Damase.....	79	11	104	54	248	.....	.....	.....
6	do St. Charles.....	126	22	219	112	479	.....	.....	.....
7	do St. Denis.....	79	14	56	56	230	.....	.....	.....
8	do La Présentation.....	44	5	184	75	308	.....	.....	.....
9	do St. Judes.....	42	6	100	52	200	.....	.....	13
	do St. Barnabé.....	784	99	1465	750	3089	.....	47	19
	Total.....	784	99	1465	750	3089	.....	47	19
ROUVILLE.									
1	Parish of St. Hilaire.....	50	7	101	65	223	.....	.....	.....
2	do St. Jean Baptiste.....	87	8	149	67	311	.....	.....	.....
3	do St. Mathias.....	37	6	85	32	160	.....	.....	.....
4	do Richelieu.....	51	2	62	41	156	.....	.....	.....
5	do Ste. Marie.....	102	12	183	113	410	.....	.....	.....
6	do Ste. Angèle.....	45	4	117	46	212	.....	.....	.....
7	do St. Césaire.....	146	16	302	184	648	.....	.....	.....
8	do St. Paul d'Abbotsford	35	3	138	63	239	.....	.....	.....
9	do L'Ange Gardien.....	48	9	195	87	339	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	601	67	1332	698	2698	.....	.....	.....
VERCHERES.									
1	Parish of Varannes.....	140	20	214	130	510	.....	.....	.....
2	do Verchères.....	135	26	241	133	525	.....	.....	.....
3	do Contrecoeur.....	61	10	155	71	297	.....	2	.....
4	do St. Antoine.....	94	9	117	79	299	.....	.....	2
5	do St. Marc.....	59	9	106	54	228	.....	.....	3
6	do Belœil.....	115	16	139	75	305	.....	.....	.....
7	do Ste. Julie.....	51	3	122	50	226	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	655	93	1114	598	2460	.....	2	5

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued
 RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.
 Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.
 MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6—QUEBEC.—Continued.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES.				4th. All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.	Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.			REMARKS.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	3rd.			Engaged in or upon any Steam or Sailing Craft upon the Lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bona fide enrolled members of any Company of Volunteers Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.	
Regimental Divisions, with Company Division Limits.		Unmarried, or Widowers without children.	Married, or Widowers with children, 18 years of age, but under 45 years.							
	18 years of age, but under 30 years.	30 years of age, but under 45 years.								
	71	10	181		104	366				
Village of Longueuil.....	85	14	96		62	257				
Parish of Longueuil.....	78	4	94		39	210				
do St. Hubert.....	196	24	251		136	607				
do Chambly.....	129	16	189		98	427				
do Boucherville.....	64	6	111		51	232				
do St. Bruno.....										
Total.....	618	74	922		485	2099	24	3	2	

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7.

1	Parish of Lotbinière.....	172	20	153	162	447	29	33	4	No return received.
2	do St. Agapt.....	29	2	70	23	124	3	.....	.....	3
3	do Ste. Agathe.....	45	3	103	29	180	.....	8	.....	5
4	do St. Antoine.....	129	10	116	94	349	53	.....	.....	4
5	do St. Apollinaire.....	89	2	156	53	305	9	.....	.....	1
6	do Ste. Croix.....	142	15	186	96	439	28	.....	.....	1
7	do St. Edouard.....	85	6	77	60	228	5	.....	.....	1
8	do Ste. Emélie.....	74	11	93	41	219	26	.....	.....	28
9	do St. Flavien.....	71	9	158	58	296	.....	.....	.....	3
10	do St. Gilles.....	87	8	85	73	253	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	do St. Jean Deschaillons.....	156	7	199	106	468	26	.....	.....	.....
12	do St. Sylvestre.....	331	228	54	162	825	.....	47	.....	.....
	Total.....	1460	321	1450	902	4133	179	93	.....	49
MEGANTIC.											
1	Township of Leeds.....	No return received.
2	do Halifax South.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	do Halifax North.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	do Ireland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	do Somerset South.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	do Inverness.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	do Nelson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
BEAUCE.											
1	Parish of Ste. Marie.....	202	22	248	129	691	38	No return received.
2	do St. Elézar.....	106	.....	192	93	391	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	do St. Joseph.....	181	12	286	110	589	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	do St. Frédéric and Township of Broughton.....	142	12	376	163	633	.....	47	.....	.....
5	Parish of St. François.....	222	40	365	164	791	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	do St. George and several Townships.....	137	7	269	115	578	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Parishes of St. Victor and St. Ephrem de Tring and Township of Adstock.....	149	2	349	113	613	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Townships of Forsyth, Shanley and Dorset.....	89	10	187	71	357	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Townships of Price and Lambton.....	54	4	91	38	187	.....	.....	.....	51
10	do Aylmer & Gayhurst.....	72	5	155	44	178	.....	.....	.....	68
	Total.....	1404	114	2518	980	5016	.....	173	.....	1

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued.
RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.
Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.
MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7—QUEBEC.—Continued.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES.					Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.				REMARKS.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	Total of all Classes.		Seamen, or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any Steam or Puffing Craft upon the Lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bond fide enrolled members of any Company of Volunteer Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.		
	Unmarried, or Widowers without children.	Married, or Widowers with children, 18 years of age, but under 45 years.	All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.								
Regimental Divisions, with Company Division Limits.											
DORCHESTER.											
1 Parish of Ste. Claire.....	137	13	195	83	428						
2 do St. Anne.....	153	15	148	120	436			40			
3 do St. Isidore.....	126	8	175	111	420			23			
4 do St. Hénédine.....	54	8	77	60	199				19		
5 do Ste. Marguerite.....	114	5	127	64	310						
6 do St. Bernard.....	65	11	169	91	326						
7 do St. Malachy of Frampton.....	76	3	82	29	190				5		
8 Parish of St. Edouard of Frampton.....	117	12	143	59	331			1			
9 Township of Cranbourne.....	71	3	73	29	176						
10 do Langevin.....	29	3	36	16	84			45			
11 do Ware.....	30	1	46	16	93						
12 do Standon.....					123						
13 Part of Township of Buckland in Dorchester County.....	26	1	80	8	115						
Total.....	908	83	1341	686	3231			108		24	

1	Village of Lauzon.....	84	203	74	370	26	8	1	
2	St. Joseph de Lévis.....	125	192	91	428	25	15	9	
3	Village de Bienville.....	44	55	35	180	23	17	3	
4	Parish of St. Henri de Lauzon..	161	169	106	474	44	44	3	
5	do St. Romuald d'Etchemin.....	130	178	103	494	49	37	3	
6	do Notre-Dame de la Victoire.....	71	98	61	239	2	3	6	
7	do St. Jean Chrysostôme.....	95	140	73	328	.....	.....	1
8	do St. Nicholas.....	122	176	77	392	.....	1	1
9	do St. Lambert de Lauzon.....	80	143	59	291	.....	.....	.....
10	do St. Etienne do.....	39	63	31	133	.....	.....	.....
11	Notre-Dame Ward, Town of Lévis	183	305	136	647	23	32	4	
12	St. Lawrence Ward, do.....	143	239	88	502	1	7	114	
13	Lauzon Ward, do.....	52	102	45	205	59	10	.....
	Total.....	1329	2083	979	4611	208	174	143	
BELLCHASSE.									
1	Parish of Beaumont.....	71	71	53	200	.....	1	3
2	do St. Charles.....	133	150	110	402	.....	.....	.....
3	do St. Gervais.....	253	197	102	564	2	.....	17
4	do St. Lazare.....	99	195	74	371	.....	26	6
5	Parish of Notre-Dame, Town- ships of Buckland & Mailloux.	135	213	37	400	4	.....	.....
6	do St. Michel.....	137	125	111	292	34	80	.....
7	do St. Valer.....	104	89	65	279	15	.....	.....
8	do St. Raphael.....	113	222	110	461	2	55	.....
9	do St. Cyprien and Town- ships of Armagh, Roux, Belle- chasse and Daaguam.....	102	151	55	314	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	1145	1427	718	3833	57	112	26	
MONTMAGNY.									
1	Village of Montmagny and North part of Parish of St. Thomas..	153	164	101	432	26	8	.....
2	South part of the Parish of St. Thomas.....	155	163	118	465	22	30	.....
3	Parish of Cap St. Ignace.....	213	270	118	621	32	53	.....
4	do St. François.....	104	131	66	312	4	8	2	
5	do St. Pierre.....	96	96	63	266	.....	33	6
6	do Berthier.....	93	99	54	270	92	.....	.....
7	Township of Montmagny.....	49	93	42	190	.....	.....	.....
8	Isle aux Grues and other Islands.	46	37	30	122	11	.....	.....
	Total.....	911	1058	592	2678	187	137	8	

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued.
 RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.
 Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.
 MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7—QUEBEC.—Continued.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES.				Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.			REMARKS.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		Engaged in or upon any Steam or Sailing Craft upon the Lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bond fide enrolled members of Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.	
	Unmarried, or Widowers without children.	Married, or Widowers with children, 18 years of age, but under 45 years.	All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.						
	18 years of age, but under 30 years.	30 years of age, but under 45 years.							
1	Regimental Divisions, with Company Division Limits.								
	L'ISLET.								
1	Parishes of L'Islet and St. Eugénie.....	278	30	319	783	73	52		
2	Parish of St. Cyrille.....	74	2	37	207	2			
3	do St. Jean Port Joli.....	178	28	210	539	7	52		
4	do St. Aubert.....	66	4	130	252				
5	do St. Roch des Aulnets.....	129	17	146	386	12			
6	do Ste. Louise.....	67	11	144	263				
7	Route Elgin.....	31	3	81	143	1			
	Total.....	823	95	1117	2593	95	104		
1	KAMOURASKA.								
	Parish of St. Anne de La Pocatière.....	114	17	213	480	4	81	1	

Parish of Rivière Ouelle.....	126	24	138	94	382	7	26	.....
do St. Denis.....	116	17	134	74	284	1	74	.....
do St. Louis.....	133	11	155	99	398	7	45	.....
do St. André and part of									
Notre Dame du Portage.....	110	13	129	75	327	16	1	3	
Parish of St. Onésime.....	38	31	74	38	153	.....	.....	.....
do St. Pacôme and Town-									
ship of Chapsais.....	121	20	165	80	386	1	8	5	
Parish of Mount Carmel and									
Township of Pinchaud.....	24	3	85	32	144	.....	1	.....
Parish of St. Paschal and Town-									
ship of Woodbridge.....	200	18	320	140	678	.....	5	.....
Parish of Ste. Hélène and Town-									
ships of Bungay and Chabot.....	72	3	118	51	244	.....	.....	.....
Parish of St. Alexandre and									
Townships of Parke and Po-	64	7	133	65	269	.....	.....	.....
henegamook.....									
Total.....	1118	136	1654	884	3792	36	212	6	
TÉMISCOUATA.									
1 Parish of Notre Dame du Por-	34	3	39	24	100	.....	1	.....
tage.....									
2 Détour du Lac.....	78	4	123	79	284	.....	34	1
3 Parish of Cacouna.....	111	30	137	80	358	14	.....	.....
4 do Arsène.....	115	5	123	46	289	.....	14	11
5 do St. Modeste.....	71	6	101	39	217	1	.....	.....
6 do St. Epiphane.....	64	7	130	44	265	.....	.....	.....
7 do Isle Verte.....	178	28	213	135	554	22	.....	.....
8 do St. Eloi.....	60	5	95	41	201	.....	.....	.....
9 do St. Jean de Dieu.....	23	2	62	17	104	1	.....	.....
10 do Trois Pistoles.....	203	19	203	124	545	20	38	.....
11 do Ste. Françoise.....	25	.....	53	12	90	.....	.....	.....
12 do Rivière du Loup.....	154	16	170	107	447	7	48	10	
13 do St. Antonin.....	53	5	103	42	203	.....	.....	.....
14 Municipality of Denonville.....	37	2	71	24	134	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1202	132	1643	814	3791	65	185	23	
RIMOUSKI.									
1 Parish of St. Simon.....	113	9	165	76	363	.....	.....	4
2 do St. Fabien.....	65	3	137	46	251	.....	.....	.....
3 do Ste. Cécile du Bic.....	180	5	246	78	509	20	55	.....

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued.
 RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.
 Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.
 MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7—QUEBEC.—Continued.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES.				4th. All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.	Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.			REMARKS.
	1st. Unmarried, or Widowers without children.	2nd. 30 years of age, but under 45 years.	3rd. Married, or Widowers with children, 18 years of age, but under 45 years.	4th.			Seamen, or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any Steam or Tailing Craft upon the Lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bona fide enrolled members of any Company of Volunteer Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.	
RIMOUSKI.—Continued.										
4	Regimental Divisions, with Company Division Limits.	343	17	374	148	882	13	28	1	
5	Parishes of St. Germain and St. Anaclet.....									
6	Parishes of Ste. Luce and St. Donat.....	132	11	196	80	493	14			
7	Parishes of Ste. Flavie and Ste. Angèle de Mérici.....	159	12	315	89	575	1			
8	Parish of St. Octave, G. and Pt. Métis.....	104	7	197	66	374				
9	Parish of N. Dame de l'Assomption.....	100	6	210	56	372				
10	Parish of St. Ulric.....	58	4	131	39	232	1			
11	do St. Jérôme de Matane.....	114	17	140	54	325	6	50		
	Townships of Cherboung, Dalbert and Romieux.....	67	1	113	19	200				
	Total.....	1435	92	2224	760	4511	55	133	5	

ROMAVENTURE.		105	8	109	35	257			
1	Townships of Matapedia and								
2	Ristigouche								
3	Townships of Mann and Nou-								
4	velle, with Seigneurie of Shool-								
5	bred	209	35	158	119	521	19		
6	Township of Carleton	90	10	42	40	182	35		
7	do Maria	144	16	131	81	372	449		
8	do New Richmond	229	20	113	37	449	1		
	do Hamilton	146	11	86	66	354	55		
	do Cox	228	23	198	132	582	280		
	Townships of Hope and Port								
	Daniel	175	13	210	91	489	4		
	Total	1326	136	1092	652	3206	348	118	
GASPE.									
1	Municipality of Ste. Anne des								
2	Monts	116	11	253	86	516	3		
3	Fox River	43	3	82	27	155		55	
4	Cape Rosier	115	10	116	59	300			
5	Gaspé North	28	7	53	17	105	28	6	
6	Gaspé South	52	14	51	28	145	22	37	
7	Municipality of York	46	11	40	34	140	1	9	
8	Douglas	90	22	52	39	203	2		
9	Malbate	121	16	113	41	291			
10	Percé	157	26	149	51	353			
11	Caj e Cove	106	13	119	59	297	8		
12	Grand River	76	9	92	27	204	3		1
13	Pabos	128	7	143	66	344			5
	Magdalen Islands	205	10	369	71	655	390		4
	Total	1333	159	1641	605	3738	457	107	10
CHAUFLAIN.									
1	Parish of St. Maurice	133	9	234	167	593			
2	do Mont Carmel	46	2	143	20	223	1		
3	do Ste. Flore	46		72	20	138	6		4
4	do Cap de la Magdeleine	72	10	115	33	230			
5	do St. Narcisse	71	7	122	43	253		43	
6	do St. Luc	22	1	67	24	114	1		1

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued.
 RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.
 Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.
 MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7—QUEBEC.—Continued.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES.				Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.			REMARKS.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		Seamen, or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any Steam or Galling Craft upon the Lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bond <i>à</i> de enrolled members of any Company of Volunteer Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.	
Regimental Divisions, with Company Division Limits.									
	Unmarried, or Widowers without children.		Married, or Widowers with children, 18 years of age, but under 45 years.	All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.					
	18 years of age, but under 30 years.	30 years of age, but under 45 years.							
CHEMPLAIN.—Continued.									
7	115	13	111	62	301	55	.....	.....	.....
8	65	6	127	52	250	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	154	12	244	77	487	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	150	7	176	86	419	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	51	11	77	38	177	12	77	.....	.....
12	64	2	88	38	192	22	.....	.....	.....
13	155	32	188	143	518	36	33	.....	.....
	1194	112	1774	815	3895	133	195	8	.....
PORNEUF.									
1	159	20	170	105	454	83	42	.....	.....
2	119	8	106	80	313	103	.....	.....	.....
3	140	16	194	99	449	1	.....	.....	.....

4	do	St. Alban	91	7	142	68	308	24	.....	.....
5	do	Portneuf	111	25	129	64	329	47	.....	.....
6	do	Cap Santé	87	14	87	56	244	6	.....	.....
7	do	Les Ecureuils and part of Pointe aux Trembles	58	9	51	34	152	13	50	.....
8	do	Part of the Parish of Pointe aux Trembles	84	17	110	78	289	2	39	.....
9	do	Parish of St. Augustin and part of Cape Rouge	116	22	104	94	336	.....	38	.....
10	do	Parish of St. Basile	94	6	163	86	349	.....	.....	3
11	do	St. Jeanne de Neuville	35	.....	79	29	143	.....	1	.....
12	do	St. Raymond	193	9	268	157	627	.....	59	.....
13	do	St. Catherine	110	8	125	64	307	.....	.....	.....
		Total	1397	161	1728	1014	4300	279	229	3	
QUEBEC EAST.											
1	do	Jacques Cartier Ward	243	66	638	354	1301	32	24	9	
2	do	St. Roch's Ward	300	61	675	361	1397	17	.....	.....
3	do	Village of St. Charles	104	11	161	93	367	1	16	5	
4	do	St. Sauveur	241	23	959	268	1491	7	28	9	
		Total	888	161	2433	1076	4558	57	68	23	
QUEBEC CENTRE.											
1	do	W. part of St. John's Ward	217	16	514	238	985	1	46	1	
2	do	Montcalm Ward	189	32	250	136	607	5	55	7	
3	do	East part of St. John's Ward	90	14	206	70	380	2	17	1	
4	do	Palace Ward	267	36	124	86	513	.....	23	2
5	do	St. Lewis Ward	167	49	134	112	462	.....	28	.....
		Total	930	147	1228	642	2947	8	169	11	
QUEBEC WEST.											
1	do	Parish of Quebec .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	do	Champlain Ward .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	do	St. Peter's do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	do	Montcalm do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

No return received.

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued.
RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.
Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.
MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7—QUEBEC.—Continued.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES.				Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.				REMARKS.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		Seamen, or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any Steam or Floating Craft upon the Lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bond fide enrolled members of any Company of Volunteer Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.		
Regimental Divisions, with Company Division Limits.										
	Unmarried, or Widowers without children.	Married, or Widowers with children, but under 45 years.	All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.							
	18 years of age, but under 30 years.	30 years of age, but under 45 years.								
	116	29	200	98	443		37			
COUNTY OF QUEBEC.										
1 Parish of Charlesbourg	304	33	379	186	902					
2 do Beauport.....	141	49	267	154	611		53			
3 do St. Ambroise.....	146	29	163	116	454		60			
4 do L'Anclienne Lorette...	81	35	73	70	259		59			
5 do Ste. Foye.....	21	7	38	24	90					
6 do St. Félix.....	69	15	105	62	251		1			
7 Part of the Parish of St. Colomb de Sillery.....	119	8	148	55	330		6			
8 Part of the Parish of St. Colomb de Sillery.....	79	15	107	83	284					
9 Parish of St. Gabriel de Valcartier	24	4	32	6	62					
10 do St. Dunstan.....	21	6	28	18	73					
11 do St. Edouard de Stoneham	19	9	5	8	41					
12 Towkesbury.....	1140	239	1545	880	3804	12	206		26	
Total.....										

MONTMORENCY.										
1	Parish of St. Jean.....	68	9	114	64	255	57	54	59	
2	do St. Laurent.....	67	13	54	37	171	13	3		
3	do St. Pierre.....	59	10	64	53	186	16	1	18	
4	do Ste. Famille.....	49	4	50	43	155				
5	do St. François.....	39	7	30	29	105				
6	do Laval.....	34	2	33	28	97				
7	do L'Ange Gardien.....	71	5	92	35	203			25	
8	do Château Richer.....	96	14	109	85	301	35			
9	do Ste. Anne.....	59	16	97	50	222	17			
10	do St. Féol.....	49	6	59	27	141	2			
11	Parishes of St. Joachim and St. Tite.....	62	10	99	74	245	7			
	Total.....	653	96	810	522	2081	147	53	102	
CHARLEVOIX.										
1	Parishes of Baie St. Paul and Ste. Placide.....	219	28	360	140	747	26	56		
2	Parish of Les Eboulements.....	135	4	202	76	437	17			
3	do St. Hilarion, Settrington do St. Irénée.....	40	83	33	33	156	2			
4	do Ste. Agnès.....	103	7	167	63	340	17			
5	do Malaké.....	222	27	275	126	650	42			
6	do St. Fidèle.....	71	1	117	35	224	1			
7	do Petite Rivière St. François Xavier.....	41	6	54	28	129	12			
8	Parish of Isle aux Coudres.....	48	8	65	29	150			2	
9	do St. Urbain.....	60	3	95	29	187		56		
10	Total.....	1024	91	1522	601	3238	124	113	2	
CHICOUTIMI.										
1	Township St. Jean—South part of Township Bagot, comprising St. Alexis de la Grande Baie, North part of Township Bagot, comprising St. Alphonse de Lignori.....	78	4	177	62	321	3			
2	Township Chicoutimi, comprising the Parish St. François Xavier.....	76	4	141	43	264	4			
3	Townships Jonquière and Kinogami.....	208	20	379	126	733	26			
4	Townships Harvey, Tremblay, Simard and Bourget.....	50	3	149	18	220				
5	Township Latorrière comprising Notre Dame du Brûlé.....	99	4	147	60	310	17		2	
6	Total.....	75	8	167	39	289	2			

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued.
RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.
Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.
MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7—QUEBEC.—Continued.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES.					4th.	Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.				REMARKS.	
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Married, or Widowers with children, 18 years of age, but under 45 years.	Unmarried, or Widowers without children.			Seamen, or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any Steam or Puffing Craft upon the Lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bond fide enrolled members of any Company of Volunteer Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.			
Regimental Divisions, with Company Division Limits.													
18 years of age, but under 30 years.													
30 years of age, but under 45 years.													
783	60	1420	427	2640									
107	4	193	46	350									
147	17	260	79	563									
783	60	1420	427	2640									
CHICOUTIMI.—Continued.													
Townships													
Labarre, Caron, Synat, Mécy and Déglise.....													
Townships													
Metabetchouan, Quisatchouan, Roberval and Ashouashouan													
13	15	11	6	34									
Township of Saguenay.....													
do Albert													
do Tadoussac													
do Bergeronnes													
do Rscoumains													
do Iberville.....													
Seigneurie of Portneuf and Township Laval													
10	19	7	6	35									
Townships of Latour & Betsiamis													
4	7	3	14										
114	25	161	55	355									
SAGUENAY.													
Township of Saguenay.....													
do Albert													
do Tadoussac													
do Bergeronnes													
do Rscoumains													
do Iberville.....													
Seigneurie of Portneuf and Township Laval													
10	19	7	6	35									
Townships of Latour & Betsiamis													
4	7	3	14										
114	25	161	55	355									

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 8.—NEW BRUNSWICK.

VICTORIA.									
1	Parish of Andover	89	17	78	52	286			
2	do Perth	46	1	49	27	123			
3	do Gordon	39	6	67	27	139			
4	do Grand Falls	130	15	153	65	383			
5	Parishes of St. Leonard and St. Basil	184	14	336	109	643			
6	Parishes of Madawaska and St. Francis	147	24	262	106	539			
	Total	635	77	945	406	2083			
CARLETON.									
1	Parish and Town of Woodstock	284	41	304	164	793			
2	Parish of Richmond	183	43	176	98	500			
3	do Wakefield	170	25	183	93	471		1	
4	Parishes of Northampton and Brighton	173	12	212	106	503			
5	Parish of Simonds	177	32	234	107	550			
6	Parishes of Peel and Aberdeen	158	23	157	72	410			
7	Parish of Wicklow	136	9	196	86	427			
8	do Kent	125	29	186	67	407			
	Total	1406	214	1648	793	4061		1	
CHARLOTTE.									
1	Grand Manan	98	6	172	74	350		2	
2	West Isles and Campobello and other small islands	151	3	246	83	483		49	
3	Parish and Town of St. Andrews	172	48	172	130	522		39	
4	Part of St. Stephen Parish and Town	213	18	221	118	670		3	2
5	Part of St. Stephen Parish and Town	162	31	216	75	484		5	7
6	Part of St. Stephen Parish and Town	101	10	107	34	252		26	
7	Part of Parish of St. James	104	21	67	61	253			2
8	do do	95	16	101	54	266			2
9	Parish of St. Davids	169	19	135	74	397		4	1

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued.

RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.

Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 8—NEW BRUNSWICK.—Continued.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES.				4th. All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.	Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.				REMARKS.	
	1st.	2nd. Unmarried, or Widowers without children.	3rd. Married, or Widowers with children, but under 45 years.	4th. All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.			Sea-men, or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any Steam or Sailing Craft upon the Lakes or Waters of the Dominion.	Bond <i>fiat</i> enrolled members of any Company of Volunteer Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.			
Regimental Divisions, with Company Division Limits.												
No. 1	215	30	152	113	510	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	154	29	180	92	455	136	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	129	19	99	65	312	1	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	152	36	164	72	424	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1915	286	2032	1045	5278	664	254	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
YORK.												
1	187	14	275	139	615	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	235	21	275	173	704	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	107	.....	116	29	252	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	169	36	147	91	443	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

5	do	Manners Sutton.....	130	11	108	62	311						
6	do	Frederick.....	499	70	540	193	1302						
7	do	New Maryland.....	32	5	34	19	90					53	
8	do	Douglas.....	260	35	355	190	840					5	
9	do	St. Mary's.....	307	25	252	119	603					6	
10	do	Stanley.....	119	22	132	71	344					1	
		Total.....	1945	239	2234	1086	5504					88	12
SUNBURY.													
1	Parish of	Barton.....	154	38	118	58	368						15
2	do	Blissville.....	172	29	199	86	486						
3	do	Lincoln.....	70	15	59	43	187					2	4
4	do	Maugerville.....	56	18	42	34	150				3		
5	do	Sheffield.....	89	23	75	49	236						
6	do	Northfield.....	21	7	50	24	102						
		Total.....	562	130	543	294	1529				3	2	19
QUEEN'S.													
1	Parish of	Petersville.....	168	37	152	111	465						
2	Parishes of	Gagetown and Hampstead.....	185	33	166	116	500						
3	Parishes of	Wickham and Cam- bridge.....	166	19	193	98	476						
4	Parishes of	Johnson and Bruns- wick.....	197	18	192	90	497						
5	Parish of	Waterborough.....	111	31	104	60	306						
6	do	Canning.....	70	20	81	55	226						
7	do	Chipman.....	139	32	145	77	393						
		Total.....	1036	190	1033	607	2866						
KING'S.													
1	Parishes of	Westfield and Green- wich.....	155	28	147	85	415						
2	Parish of	Kingston.....	192	45	157	136	530					1	
3	do	Hampton.....	189	50	165	138	542					51	
4	do	Upham.....	72	13	102	63	250					41	
5	do	Norton.....	127	26	106	91	350					21	
		Total.....	626	172	557	383	2187					21	

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued.

RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.

Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 8—NEW BRUNSWICK.—Continued.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES.				Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.				REMARKS.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		Seamen, or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any Steam or Sailing Craft upon the Lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bona fide enrolled members of any Company of Volunteers Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.		
Regimental Divisions, with Company Division Limits.		Unmarried, or Widowers without children.	Married, or Widowers with children, 18 years of age, but under 45 years.	All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.						
	18 years of age, but under 30 years.	30 years of age, but under 45 years.								
	198	42	228	126	594		22			
King's.—Continued.	232	51	236	121	640			22		
Parishes of Springfield and Kars.	391	75	382	255	1103			32	4	
do Sussex.....	79	20	83	56	238			13		
do Hammond.....	147	21	146	98	412			7		
do Havelock.....										
Total.....	1782	371	1752	1169	5074	85	209	4		
First St. John.										
1 Part of the Parish of Lancaster, No. 3.....	67	12	54	35	168					
2 Part of the Parish of Lancaster, No. 2.....	57	26	47	28	168	3				
3 Part of the Parish of Lancaster, East of No. 2.....	71	8	139	92	310	1	2			

4	Part of the Parish of Lancaster, East of No. 2	90	9	110	50	259	10	16	.....
5	Part of Guy's Ward	65	8	104	70	247	9	3	.....
6	do do	34	7	74	42	157	3	3	.....
7	Albert Ward	47	4	102	76	229	15	9	.....
8	Brook's do	87	6	86	61	240	23	5	.....
	Total	518	80	716	454	1768	64	35	.....
	SECOND ST. JOHN.									
1	Part of the Parish of Portland, do	552	10	723	208	1493	19	88	.....
2	do do	232	67	381	133	813	43	17	.....
3	do do	181	31	228	179	619	12	44	.....
4	Sidney Ward	68	15	137	86	306	27	3	.....
5	Duke's do	134	19	349	120	622	65	41	.....
6	Queen's do	185	69	291	187	732	16	28	.....
7	King's do	219	50	266	177	712	34	10	.....
8	Wellington Ward	111	19	180	140	584	7	37	.....
9	Prince do	203	41	362	214	820	41	98	.....
10	Parish of Simonds	236	82	201	194	713	18	7	.....
11	do St. Martins	166	40	137	137	450	24	48	.....
	Total	2237	443	3349	1815	7894	306	421	.....
	ALBERT.									
1	Parish of Alma	164	31	217	97	509	43	.....	} Included in the above Co'y Divisions.
2	do Harvey	160	28	268	119	551	51	.....	
3	do Hopewell	134	15	144	54	347	.....	.....
4	do Hillsborough	195	24	264	142	625	33	.....	
5	do Elgin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	do Coverdale .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	659	98	363	412	2052	127	.....	.....
	RESTIGOUCH.									
1	.....	102	29	59	35	225	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	148	23	125	87	383	5	.....	.....
3	.....	100	23	92	62	277	.....	.....	.....
	Total	350	75	276	184	885	5	.....	.....

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued.
RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.
 Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.
MILITARY DISTRICT No. 8—NEW BRUNSWICK.—Continued.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES.				4th. All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.	Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.			REMARKS.
	1st.	2nd.		3rd.			Seamen, or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any Steam or Sailing Craft upon the Lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bond file enrolled members of any Company of Volunteers Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.	
		Unmarried, or Widowers without children.	Married, or Widowers with children, 18 years of age, but under 45 years.								18 years of age, but under 30 years.
Regimental Divisions, with Company Division Limits.										
GLoucester.										
1 Part of Parish of Beresford.....	172	16	148	103	439	3				
2 Part of Parishes of Beresford and Bathurst.....	195	26	184	106	511		10			
3 Part of Parish of Bathurst.....	125	15	137	58	335		45			
4 Parish of New Bandon.....	172	12	188	91	463					
5 do Carquette.....	243	19	252	129	643	3				
6 do Shippegan.....	124	13	152	47	336	24	13			
7 do Inkerman.....	161	13	133	43	350	3				
8 do Saumarez.....	128	12	172	63	375	86				
Total.....	1320	126	1366	640	3452	119	68			

NORTHUMBERLAND.										
1	Parishes of Ludlow and Blisfold	133	6	88	56	283				
2	Parish of Blackville	146	11	118	42	317				
3	do	178	24	112	76	390				
4	do	48	8	123	19	123		5		
5	do	140	41	66	47	314				
6	do	165	42	165	139	531		2	100	
7	do	344	54	288	184	870		19	191	
8	do	144	23	90	57	213		2	69	
9	do	83	61	53	62	375		11	6	
10	do	150	34	129						
	Total	1551	259	1165	765	3730		34	377	
	KENT.									
1	.....	146	24	139	76	855				
2	.....	157	35	153	79	434				
3	.....	130	14	136	76	356		9		9
4	Parish of Welford	113	38	147	110	408				
5	do	168	22	157	53	400				
6	do	206	39	227	125	537		11		10
7	do	134	12	144	47	327				1
8	do	196	20	290	149	655				
	Total	1240	204	1393	715	3552		20		20
	WESTMORLAND.									
1	Parish of Sackville, ..	272	40	274	149	735		79		
2	Part of the Parish of Dorchester, ..	202	35	286	125	648		11		
3	do	215	42	260	98	560		14		
4	Parish of Salisbury	205	19	277	95	596				
5	do	289	59	351	221	920				
6	Part of the Parish of Shedden	250	45	333	123	751		13		
7	do	182	17	175	66	380		10		12
8	do	152	20	143	79	391			2	9
9	do	145	15	155	86	401			9	
10	Parish of Westmorland	163	35	179	112	519		15	45	6
	Total	2045	327	2388	1154	5914		156	88	12

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued.
RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.
Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.
MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9—NOVA SCOTIA.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES.				4th. All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.	Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.				REMARKS.	
	1st.	2nd. Unmarried, or Widowers without children.	3rd. Married, or Widowers with children, 18 years of age, but under 45 years.	4th. All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.			5th. Seamen, or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any Steam or Calling Craft upon the Lakes or waters of the Dominion.	6th. Bond fide enrolled members of any Company or Volunteer Militia.	7th. Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt from serving.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.		
										8th.		9th.
CITY OF HALIFAX.												
1	126	19	226	152	523	6	7	6				
2	298	58	227	227	870	32	15					
3	355	55	425	205	1020	53	23					
4	263	127	238	175	803	30	22					
5	396	101	482	303	1282	80	25					
6	137	21	237	73	468	6	4					
	1547	351	1903	1135	4966	207	96					
COUNTY OF HALIFAX.												
1	126	10	104	61	301							
2	124	7	114	93	338							
3	159	12	156	78	405	80						
4	213	20	255	96	584	387						
	91	13	80	50	234							
	210	26	272	159	667	201						
	101	21	221	138	591	16						
	166	25	191	96	403	49						
	234	23	217	117	653	7	4					

10	246	16	205	134	601	2	
11	75	13	98	41	227		
12	192	25	156	83	360	3	
13	261	55	161	37	494		
Total	2278	318	2175	1183	5954	1189	7
HANTS.							
No Return.							
COLCHESTER.							
1	190	27	216	131	564	45	
2	210	20	224	116	579	40	
3	206	13	217	157	593	7	
4	376	33	370	196	796	6	
5	306	38	254	198	796		10
6	121	34	92	83	330		
7	167	19	163	66	415		5
8	156	25	165	83	429		
Total	1732	218	1701	1039	4681	103	15
CUMBERLAND.							
1	244	54	214	165	677	4	
2	165	32	170	85	452	35	
3	121	14	156	78	369	105	
4	166	29	206	114	319	79	
5	68	7	80	50	205		
6	120	12	136	87	355		
7	176	44	188	148	556	7	
8	140	17	181	82	490	1	
9	103	15	129	74	321		2
10	126	55	163	130	474	15	
Total	1429	279	1623	1013	4344	246	2
PICTOU.							
No Return.							
ANTIGONISH.							
1	449	105	243	174	971	9	4
2	284	86	125	125	620	20	8
3	341	60	254	176	831	234	
4	386	106	179	200	821	6	
Total	1410	357	801	675	3243	269	12

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued.
RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.
 Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.
MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9—NOVA SCOTIA.—Continued.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES.				Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.			REMARKS.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		engaged in or upon any Steam or Sailing Craft upon the Lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bond <i>vide</i> enrolled members of Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.	
Regimental Divisions, with Company Division Limits.	18 years of age, but under 30 years.	30 years of age, but under 45 years.	45 years of age, but under 48 years.						
GUYSBOROUGH.	456	62	485	310	1213	8			
.....	112	8	108	55	283	29		2	
.....	305	39	236	131	711	22			
.....	123	28	88	83	322	5			
.....	163	13	141	39	361	19			
.....	196	18	267	97	518	12			
Total.....	1360	168	1265	615	3408	95		2	
KINGS.	253	39	232	144	668	8		2	
.....	246	31	106	206	795	34			
.....	119	18	87	129	330				
.....	185	21	227	179	562	13			
.....	183	32	244	88	527	12			
.....	183	33	190	134	540	12			
.....	155	22	276	110	563	30			
.....	99	17	113	77	306	33			
Total.....	1403	213	1700	975	4591	142		2	

ANNAPOLIS.									
1	237	18	379	128	762	75	69		
2	355	42	474	255	1026	147	59		
3	417	33	413	206	1069	13	64		
4	170	21	209	125	525	40			
5	174	19	181	105	479	6			
Total	1353	133	1556	819	3861	281	192		
DIGBY.									
1	135		164	70	369	274			
2	399	72	440	254	1165	92			
3	248	29	272	133	682	80			
4	276	49	271	213	800	175			
5	84	8	125	67	284	31			
Total	1142	158	1272	737	3309	652			
YARBOURH.									
1	149	11	241	121	522	7			7
2	166	20	205	97	482	145			
3	162	5	225	121	513	37			
4	94	8	142	61	305	8			
5	263	29	389	164	836	280			3
6	134	11	281	133	609				
Total	1012	84	1474	697	3267	477			10
SHELBURNE.									
1	215	9	453	158	840	334			
2	139	13	169	90	411	38			
3	300	33	280	173	786	82			
4	253	4	203	110	570	69			
Total	907	59	1110	531	2607	523			
QUEENS.									
1	317	42	326	189	874	334			
2	253	43	339	162	797	153			
3	164	18	187	52	421				
Total	734	103	852	403	2092	487			
LUNenburg.									
1	279	42	291	170	782	300			
2	285	30	305	146	736	16			
3	176	37	187	116	516	218			

APPENDIX No. 9.—Continued.
RESERVE MILITIA—ENROLMENT OF 1869.
 Abstract of Regimental Returns by Company Divisions.
MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9—NOVA SCOTIA.—Continued.

Company Divisions.	CLASSES.				4th. All of 45 years of age, but under 60 years.	Total of all Classes.	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION.			REMARKS.
	1st. Unmarried, or Widowers without children.	2nd.	3rd. Married, or Widowers with children, 16 years of age, but under 45 years.	4th.			Seamen, or Sailors, or persons engaged in or upon any Steam or Sailing Craft upon the Lakes or waters of the Dominion.	Bond <i>fide</i> enrolled members of any Company of Volunteers Militia.	Those who having completed their term of service in the Militia claim to be exempt until again required in their turn to serve.	
Regimental Divisions, with Company Division Limits.										
LUNenburg—Continued.										
4	300	33	281	159	773	34	296			
5	288	21	325	97	731	40	191			
6	191	0	166	94	360					
7	115	13	53	274	274	3	57			
8	292	29	325	164	810	57				
Total.....	1796	214	1973	999	4982	668	544			
INVERNESS.										
1	853	89	197	132	771					
2	248	29	216	114	607	177				
3	157	14	194	64	429	9				
4	664	86	153	143	651					
5	293	70	133	174	670					
6	267	62	127	123	579	3				
7	202	52	93	94	441					
8	162	19	102	70	353	3				
Total.....	1951	421	1215	914	4501	192				

VICTORIA.		221	55	100	120	486	2011	4	.....
1	.....	221	55	100	120	486	2011	4	.....
2	.....	144	29	71	57	301	301	8	.....
3	.....	125	42	90	79	336	336	5	.....
4	.....	237	74	154	67	532	532	.....	.....
5	.....	158	59	71	58	346	346	.....	.....
Total		885	239	486	381	2011	2011	17	.....
RICHMOND.		189	26	213	121	529	529	378	5
1	.....	189	26	213	121	529	529	378	5
2	.....	284	23	302	136	745	745	325	.....
3	.....	112	19	102	35	268	268	6	.....
4	.....	159	46	131	70	408	408	10	.....
5	.....	304	47	192	149	692	692	4	.....
6	.....	118	29	54	47	248	248	6	.....
Total		1146	190	994	558	2838	2838	729	26
CAPE BRETON.		469	82	226	223	1000	1000	89	.....
1	.....	469	82	226	223	1000	1000	89	.....
2	.....	310	83	179	201	773	773	100	.....
3	.....	332	40	254	158	784	784	10	.....
4	.....	140	21	173	87	421	421	.....	.....
5	.....	347	73	160	140	720	720	1	.....
6	.....	249	55	159	142	605	605	27	.....
7	.....	131	29	163	73	396	396	17	.....
8	.....	161	13	179	51	404	404	20	.....
9	.....	98	15	81	33	232	232	6	.....
Total		2237	411	1574	1113	5335	5335	270	205

APPENDUM.—MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2.—ONTARIO.

EAST RIDING OF YORK.		108	6	186	61	361	361	5	.....
1	Village of Yorkville.....	108	6	186	61	361	361	5	.....
2	Part of Township of York.....	122	29	202	76	429	429	2	.....
3	do do do.....	49	15	49	59	172	172	4	.....
4	do do do.....	104	26	120	56	306	306	8	.....
5	do do do.....	234	35	198	101	568	568	2	.....
6	do do do.....	139	36	185	108	468	468	.....	.....
7	do do do.....	121	29	166	78	394	394	11	.....
8	do do do.....	145	24	196	92	457	457	19	.....
9	do do do.....	110	23	152	101	386	386	21	.....
10	do do do.....	105	16	152	59	332	332	37	.....
Total		1237	239	1606	791	3991	3991	120	4

APPENDIX No. 10.

The following Regulations apply to the annual drills for the financial year ending June 30th, 1870.

CIRCULAR TO DISTRICT PAY-MASTERS AND ALL OTHERS CONCERNED.

No. 12.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

Ottawa, June 25th, 1869.

The following Regulations have been approved by the Hon. the Minister of Militia, and Defence with reference to the performance of the thirteen days' Drill of the Volunteer Force, which has been authorized to be paid for the year ending on the 30th June, 1870, viz :

1. All Rural Battalions to perform the drill at the Battalion Head Quarters in camp. Six clear days to be spent in camp, during which period drill of six hours each day to be rigidly exacted: such six days to be *exclusive* of any Sunday that may intervene.

The non-commissioned officers and men who shall have fulfilled the above conditions, will receive \$6.50 each, and the Officers will receive \$13 each.

Twenty-five cents in lieu of transport for going, and twenty-five cents for returning, will be allowed for each non-commissioned officer and man of *Infantry* Corps, which are located at a greater distance than 15 miles from the Battalion Head Quarters; and five cents for every distance of not less than five miles additional, on the certificate of the Commanding Officer of the Battalion. Officers will receive *double* the above proportion of transport allowance. No allowance to be granted for distances *under* 15 miles nor for Officers or men drawing horse allowance.

2. The same pay and transport allowance will also be granted, under the same conditions, to such Corps as may be concentrated in camp for the performance of the Drill at Frontier or other Posts.

3. Rural Companies, not in Battalion, and City Corps, to perform the thirteen days' drill at their several local Head Quarters under the ordinary Regulations, *i. e.* at whatever time may be most convenient to themselves: but such City Battalions as have rural companies attached to them and who perform the annual drill in camp as above, will be paid under Sec. 1 of this circular.

4. All Mounted Officers of Infantry and all Officers, non-commissioned officers and men of Mounted Corps, will receive \$9.75 for *one* Horse each, provided that such Horse has been actually and necessarily present on parade, during the *whole* period of drill.

Broken periods to be reckoned at 75 cents a day for each horse.

5. The \$13.00 for each Officer, the \$6.50 for each non-commissioned officer and private, and the \$9.75 for each horse, for drill performed, will be paid by the District Pay-master on the production of the Acquittance Roll, No. 224. duly signed, in duplicate, by every Officer and man for whom pay is claimed. One of these Rolls will be *retained* by the District Paymaster for reference, and the other will be sent to the Department in support of his Account Current.

6. All payments to be made to Captains of Companies *only*, the same as in the Queen's Service.

7. With the view of preventing any inconvenience to the Volunteers, in cases where the District Paymaster may not be at the camp, *an advance*, not exceeding two thirds of the pay of the Company, will be made to each Captain by the District Paymaster on receiving a Requisition—*vide* Form on the Acquittance Roll—the balance to be paid on the production of the Acquittance Roll, duly completed as above. A Receipt will be taken in duplicate for all such advances, one of which will be *retained* by the District Paymaster, and the other will be forwarded with his Account Current in support of the charge.

8. The allowance in lieu of transport may be charged in a bulk sum at the end of the Acquittance Roll, and paid to the Captain of the Company, with the Drill pay; a *separate detailed account* of the same, duly certified as correct, by the Captain and the Commanding Officer, being attached to each Acquittance Roll in Duplicate.

9. Tents and Blankets will be furnished by the Department, but all expenses for Rations, or for any other service while in camp, or on the march, must be borne by the Volunteers out of their drill pay in the usual manner.

10. A special allowance of \$6 per Troop or Company, who actually perform the Drill in camp, may be charged at the end of the Acquittance Roll, for Camp Kettles, Tins, &c., on a certificate from the Commanding Officer, at the end of the Roll, that they have been provided by the company.

11. In consideration of the increased duties imposed on District Paymasters consequent upon the drill being performed in camp, an allowance at the rate of \$50 per month will be granted for a period in no case to exceed two months, and the same may be charged in the Account Current.

12. District Paymasters having been supplied with new Forms of Acquittance Rolls for drill pay, and Forms of Requisition under Sec. 7, of this circular, all applications for the same will be made to them by Commanding Officers of corps.

13. Requisitions, in duplicate, on the Form A. will be sent to this Department from time to time—after the 1st July next—for such advances as may be necessary to enable District Paymasters to make all these payments: and the same will be accounted for, every fifteen days, in the Account Current Form B, in duplicate.

The Hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence desires that District Staff Officers, and all others concerned in making arrangements for carrying these instructions into effect, will give due consideration to the convenience of the Volunteers generally, in regard to the season of the year which will be most suitable for the performance of the Annual Drill.

GEORGE FUTVOYE.

Deputy of the Minister of Militia and Defence.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE ISSUE OF TENTS AND BLANKETS, FOR USE DURING ANNUAL DRILLS IN CAMP.

The Hon. The Minister of Militia and Defence having sanctioned the issue of Tents and Blankets for use by Volunteers during the period of annual drills, His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to approve of the following Regulations relating thereto.

1.—Tents and Blankets for use by such Corps as may be authorized to Drill in Camp will be issued upon requisition of the Deputy Adjutants General of the several Militia Districts, in the usual way.

2.—In arranging dates for drill of Volunteers in their respective Districts, Deputy Adjutants General will bear in mind, that as the number of Tents and Blankets in the Public Stores is limited, those issued for use by Corps are only to remain in possession during the period of the Annual Drills,—then to be available for re-issue, to such other Corps as may in their turn require them.

3.—As it is desirable that the Volunteers authorized to drill in camp may undergo the same routine as would be necessary in cases of Active Service in the field, District Staff Officers will cause instructions to be given in the mode of pitching and striking Tents, as well as other necessary details relating to the Encampment.

4.—Tents and Blankets are the only articles of camp equipment which can at present be issued from the Public Stores for use during the Annual Drills,—instructions should, therefore, be given Commanding Officers to require the several Corps to bring with them to the camp such other articles of Equipment as may be absolutely necessary for use during the period of Drill.

5.—The following is the maximum number of Tents and Blankets which will be authorized to be issued :

CIRCULAR TENTS COMPLETE.

Battalion Staff.	{	Commanding Officer,.....	One.
		Two Majors,.....	One.
		Surgeons,.....	One.
		Adjutant and Orderly Tent,	One.
		Paymaster and Quartermaster,.....	One.
		Quarter Guard and Rear Guard,.....	Two.
		Officers of each Company,.....	One.
		Each ten Non-Commissioned Officers and Men,.....	One.

BLANKETS.

For each Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer and Man,..... One.

6.—Each Tent, complete, consists of one Linen Tent,—one Linen Bag for same,—one Tent Pole, in two pieces,—one Pin Bag, containing one mallet and handle, and 45 tent pins. Blankets are packed in linen Valises, each containing twenty.

7.—On receipt of Tents and Blankets, the Battalion Quartermaster should inspect and ascertain that all the articles forwarded for use by the Battalion are in accordance with the quantities notified from District Head Quarters,—and for which he will obtain and transmit the receipt of his Commanding Officer.

8.—The value of any article of Camp Equipment issued from the Public Stores which may be lost, or damaged beyond what may be considered fair wear and tear, while in possession of any Corps of Militia, will be recovered from the Company liable therefor in the usual manner.

9.—The Deputy Adjutant-General in each District will detail an Officer to attend at the breaking up of each Camp, to assess damages and receive over the Tents and Blankets issued to the Corps.

10.—Damages and deficiencies to be charged at the following rates,—value as stated being for new articles. As regards the Tent, if torn or otherwise damaged and not rendered wholly unfit for further use, damage to be assessed ;—in other respects the prices absolute :

Linen Tent (only).....	\$21 50
Linen Tent Bag	1 00
Tent Pole, in two pieces.....	0 75
Linen Pin Bag.....	0 50
Mallet.....	0 20
Tent Pins, each.....	0 01
Hook or Eye, large.....	0 03
Do small.....	0 01
Lashings for Tent Pole, each.....	0 03
Binding Rope for Tent.....	0 05
Bracing Lines, each.....	0 06
Wood Runners for bracing lines, each.....	0 01
Wood Buttons	0 01
Lashings for Tent Bags, each.....	0 05
Lashings for Pin Bags.....	0 03
Grey Blankets.....	2 15
Linen Valise for Blankets.....	2 75
Inside Lashings for Blanket Valise, each.....	0 05
Outside Lashing for do each.....	0 15

11.—Blankets manufactured in Canada for the Militia are grey, having two black stripes at each end, separated by a red stripe one inch wide, and with the letters D. C. in the centre of each Blanket, worked in red yarn, weight 4 pounds.

12.—When stoppages are made for damages and deficiencies under authority of Section 8, a return of the same is to be made to the Deputy Adjutant General of the District, for transmission to Head Quarters.

13.—Attention is specially called to the absolute necessity of seeing that Tents which have been pitched, are thoroughly dried before being stowed away or returned into store, so as to prevent the linen duck of which they are made becoming mildewed or rotten.

14.—In order to avoid errors in sending out and returning into Store articles of Camp equipment, writing addresses on packages containing Tents, Pins, or Blankets is prohibited, any necessary address is to be attached by card or label.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Ottawa, June 5th, 1869.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Ottawa, 24th June, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

In order to adapt the system of paid drill instruction of the several corps of Volunteers to the requirements of the force consequent upon the regulations relating to drill for the current financial year, the following scale of allowances are authorized to take effect from and after the first day of July, 1869 :

For instruction in drill of each Troop of Cavalry.....	\$40 per annum.
For the instructor of each Field Battery of Artillery, who will also act as Caretaker of the Battery Stores.....	\$200 per annum.
For each Battery of Garrison Artillery or Company of Engineers or Infantry.....	\$40 per annum

The above allowance to be paid to the Captain of the Troop or Company, as the case may be, except those for corps in City or Town Battalions.

The allowance for such Batteries or Companies as are in Brigades of Garrison Artillery or Battalions of Infantry in *cities* and *towns*, will be paid to the Officer commanding the Brigade or Battalion to enable him to provide instruction for the corps.

RURAL CORPS.

For drill instruction of Rural Brigades of Garrison Artillery or Battalions of Infantry, including Provisional Brigades or Battalions of not less than four Batteries or Companies, there will be allowed each Commanding Officer thereof (in addition to the forty dollars per annum to be paid to the Captains as above, for drill instruction of the several Batteries or Companies), for each Battery or Company, included in the strength of the Brigade or Battalion..... \$25 per annum.

Commanding Officers of corps to have the appointment and control of instructors and to be responsible for the drills.

Allowances for drill instruction as above will be paid at the end of each half year, viz : on the 31st December and 30th June, to the commanding officer of each corps upon their respective certificates as to performance of service for which payment is required, approved by the Deputy Adjutant General of the District, stating, that the corps has had the services of a competent instructor during the period for which the claim is made, and that such corps is efficient as regards drill.

No allowance is authorized by law for payment for instruction of Drill Associations, nor for drill instruction in Colleges or Grammar Schools.

General Orders No. 1 of 25th January, No. 1 of 1st February, No. 1 of 15th March, and No. 1 of the 26th July, 1867, are hereby cancelled.

CARE OF ARMS.

No. 2.

Forty dollars per company per annum, and sixty dollars per Troop of Cavalry per annum, will be allowed to the Captain or Commanding Officer, as the case may be, for the care of the arms of such corps as are not kept in public armories under charge of caretakers paid by the Department of Militia and Defence.

POSTAGE AND STATIONERY.

No. 3.

The Commanding Officer of each Battalion will be allowed five dollars per company for each efficient company in his Battalion to cover the expense of stationery, postage, &c., during the year, and payment thereof will be made at the end of the financial year, on the usual certificate of the Deputy Adjutant General of the District.

BANDS.

No. 4.

Such Battalions of Volunteers as perform the annual drills, are reported efficient, and have maintained efficient bands during the year, will be entitled to participate in the appropriation for efficient bands, the distribution of which will be made prior to the 30th June, 1870.

DRILL.

No. 5.

The following regulations apply to such Corps as may be permitted to perform the days of annual drill at their local Head Quarters, at times most convenient to themselves :

1. Proficiency in the following course of drill to the satisfaction of the Inspecting Officer will be necessary in order to qualify the Corps for inspection.

For Artillery.

2. Squad and Company drill, including the Manual and Platoon Exercise and Gun drill, in cases where Artillery corps are supplied with guns.

For Cavalry.

3. Cavalry Sword Exercise and mounted and dismounted Troop and Squadron drill, as laid down in Cavalry regulations.

For Infantry and Rifles.

4. Squad and Company drill, including the Manual and Platoon Exercise, skirmishing as a Company, and simple manœuvres in Battalion drill, as laid down in the "Field Exercise of Infantry."

5. Each day's drill to consist of 2 drills of 1½ hour each, or if found more convenient to the men, a drill of 1½ hour will be allowed to count for half a day's drill, at which drills not less than one-half the actual strength and at least one commissioned officer of the company shall have attended.

6. Brigade Majors will make semi-annual, and the Deputy Adjutant General annual inspections of the Corps in their respective Divisions and Districts.

7. Corps authorized to perform the days of annual drill in Camp, will be governed by the special instructions issued relating thereto.

TARGET PRACTICE.

No. 6.

1. The allowance of ammunition for practice by corps armed with the Snider Enfield Rifle, during the year ended June 30, 1870, will be 30 rounds of ball and 15 rounds of rounds of blank, for each man actually effective, and the same may be drawn upon requisition of Commanding Officers through the Deputy Adjutant General of the District.

2. Under no circumstances, shall Practice with Ball Cartridges be engaged in by Volunteers without the men being in uniform and under the command of an officer or non-commissioned officer who shall be held responsible for the proper conduct of the party.

3. After firing, at target practice, Commanding Officers will require every man to clean his own rifle before returning it to the Company's arm racks.

4. Volunteers are forbidden to tamper with or injure the arms issued for their use. Should alterations or repairs be required, they must be effected by a competent armourer or mechanic.

5. Officers commanding corps are required to keep careful and accurate returns of all Target Practice in accordance with forms which will be provided from the office of the Adjutant General of Militia and may be obtained upon application to the Brigade Major in each Division]

6. Officers commanding Corps will be careful that each Volunteer under their command shall within each year fire at target practice the number of rounds authorized for such purpose, and he will see that no individual volunteer expends more of the practice ammunition than his fair share.

7. Ammunition authorized for annual target practice is not to be used at rifle matches.

PURCHASE OF EXTRA AMMUNITION.

No. 7.

Officers in command of Corps who may require extra Ball Ammunition, are informed that the price of Snider Enfield Ball Ammunition is \$24.00 per one thousand rounds, and no quantity less than five hundred rounds will be sold.

Such extra Ammunition may be obtained in Nova and New Brunswick, on application to the Deputy Adjutant General at Halifax and Fredericton respectively,—in Ontario and Quebec, on application direct to Head Quarters; and payment therefor is to be made by depositing the money in the Bank of Montreal to the credit of the Receiver General, and transmitting the certificate of deposit for the same with the requisition asking for the issue of the ammunition.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

COPY-RIGHT LAW IN CANADA.

Laid before Parliament by command of His Excellency the Governor General.

THE SENATE, FRIDAY, 15th May, 1868.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency would be pleased,

1st. To call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the provisions of the Imperial Act, 9th and 10th Vic., cap. 95, by which power is given to Her Majesty to approve of any Act, passed by the Legislature of any British possession, admitting into such possession foreign reprints of British Copy-right works, provided that reasonable protection to the Authors is, in Her Majesty's opinion, thereby secured to them.

2nd. To impress upon Her Majesty's Government the justice and expediency of extending the privileges granted by the above cited Act, so that whenever reasonable provision and protection shall, in Her Majesty's opinion, be secured to the Authors, Colonial reprints of British Copy-right Works shall be placed on the same footing as foreign reprints in Canada, by which means British Authors will be more effectually protected in their rights, and a material benefit will be conferred on the printing industry of this Dominion.

Ordered.—That such Members of the Privy Council as are Members of this House do wait on His Excellency the Governor General with the said Address.

Attest.

(Signed,)

J. F. TAYLOR,
Clerk, Senate.

Lord Monck to His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA, May, 27th, 1868.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit for Your Grace's information, a copy of an approved Minute of the Privy Council of Canada, on the subject of the Act passed in the late

Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act to impose a duty on Foreign reprints of British Copy-right works."

I have also the honour to transmit three copies of the Act referred to, and a copy of an Address from the Senate of Canada on the same subject.

I shall feel obliged if Your Grace will cause to be procured from the Board of Trade and transmitted to me such information as may be necessary to enable the Government of Canada to carry into effect the intentions expressed in this Minute, and to obtain the consent of the Board of Trade for the regulations proposed to be established.

I have, &c.,

His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos,
&c., &c., &c.

(Signed)

MONCK.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 27th May, 1868.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, the Committee advise that, on the transmission to His Grace the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the Act passed during the recent Session of the Parliament of this Dominion, intituled "An Act to impose a duty on Foreign Reprints of British Copy-right Works" in order that the same may be submitted to Her Majesty, His Grace be informed that it is the intention of Your Excellency in Council, when Her Majesty shall have expressed Her Royal approval of such Act, to impose upon books imported into Canada, and being copies printed or reprinted in any other country than the United Kingdom of which the Copy-right shall be still subsisting, and with regard to which the notice to the Commissioners of Customs required by any Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, in that behalf shall have been given, an uniform *ad valorem* duty throughout this Dominion of twelve and one-half per cent., being the rate fixed and collected in the Province of Canada, previous to the Confederation of the Provinces—and to establish such regulations and conditions as may be subsistent with any Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom then in force as may be deemed requisite and equitable with regard to the admission of such books and to the distribution of the proceeds of such duty to or among the party or parties *beneficially* interested in the Copy-right.

(Certified,)

WM H. LEE,

To the Honorable

The Minister of Finance, &c.

Clerk, P. C.

Mr. Herbert to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

OFFICE OF COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL FOR TRADE,
Whitehall, 18th June, 1868.

(Copy.) Immediate, C. 803.

SIR—I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, transmitting by direction of the Duke of Buckingham, for the consideration of this Board, a copy of a despatch from the Governor General of Canada, with its enclosures, respecting the recent Act of the Canadian Parliament "To impose a Duty on Foreign reprints of British Copy-right Works."

I am also to acknowledge the receipt of a draft order in Council prepared by your department for suspending prohibition against selling works in the Colony entitled to Copy-rights in the United Kingdom.

In reply to the request that His Grace should be favored with any observations which may occur to my Lords on the subject of the proposed suspension, I am to request that you will state that without fuller information of the circumstances under which the former Colonial

Act or Acts was or were passed, and concerning their practical effect in preventing piracy, the Board of Trade are unable to form any trustworthy opinion as to the efficacy or expediency of the measures now proposed.

I have, &c..

(Signed,)

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

DOWNING STREET, 2nd July, 1868.

(Copy.)

SIR,—With reference to the Act recently passed by the Parliament of Canada upon Draft Order in Council. Copy-right, I am directed by the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos Board of Trade, 18th to transmit to you the enclosed Draft Order in Council, and also the June, 1868. copy of a letter from the Board of Trade. I am directed to enquire whether it is in your power to favor His Grace with the information which the Board of Trade is desirous to obtain, in order to arrive at a satisfactory opinion on the subject.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) FREDERICK ROGERS.

Hon. John Rose,
Minister of Finance.

Draft Order in Council for suspending certain provisions in Imperial Acts relating to the reprints of Copy-right Works, during the continuance of an Act passed by the Senate and House of Commons of Canada.

Whereas by an Act passed in the Session of Parliament, holden in the 10th and 11th years of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend the law relating to the protection in the Colonies of works entitled to copy-right in the United Kingdom," it is amongst other things enacted that in case the Legislature or proper Legislative authorities in any British possession shall be disposed to make due provision for securing or protecting the rights of British Authors in such possession, and shall pass an Act or make any Ordinance for that purpose, and shall transmit the same in the proper manner to the Secretary of State, in order that it may be submitted to Her Majesty, and in case Her Majesty shall be of opinion that such Act or Ordinance is sufficient for the purpose of securing to British Authors reasonable protection within such possession, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, if She thinks fit so to do, to express Her Royal approval of such Act or Ordinance, and thereupon to issue an Order in Council declaring that so long as the provisions of such Act or Ordinance continue in force within such colony, the prohibitions contained in certain Acts therein before recited, and any prohibitions contained in the said Acts or in any other Acts against the importing, selling, letting out to hire, exposing for sale or hire, or possessing foreign reprints of books first composed, written, printed or published in the United Kingdom and entitled to copy-right therein, shall be suspended so far as regards such colony, and thereupon such Act or Ordinance shall come into operation, except so far as may be otherwise provided therein, or may be otherwise directed by such Order in Council. And, whereas by an Act passed by Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, intituled "An Act to impose a duty on foreign reprints of British Copy-right Works," due provision has been made for securing and protecting the rights of British Authors in Canada.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty in Council, by and with the advice of Her said Council, doth order and direct that so long as the provisions of the said Act continue in force within

Canada aforesaid, the prohibitions contained in certain Acts recited in the hereinbefore mentioned Act of the Imperial Parliament, and any prohibition contained in the said recited Acts, or in any other Acts, against the importing, selling, letting out to hire, exposing for sale or hire, or possessing foreign reprints of books first composed, written, printed or published in the United Kingdom and intitled to Copy-right therein, shall be suspended so far as regards Canada.

And the Most Noble the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

LONDON, July 3rd, 1868.

(Copy.)—Copy-right.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 2nd inst., respecting the Act recently passed by the Parliament of Canada on copy-right and the enclosure which you have been good enough to forward to me; I have the honor to state that I have already submitted to Mr. Elliot a memorandum on the subject of the operation of the existing law respecting copy-right as it affects the English Author. The object of the Act to which you refer, was to extend to the whole Dominion of Canada, the provisions of a similar statute which had for many years been in force in the late provinces of Canada.

The Custom's Authorities of Canada have hitherto made, and will continue to make, every effort to prevent the importation of pirated copies without the payment of duty, but as I had the honor of informing Mr. Elliot, it is next to impossible practically to enforce the law.

I take the liberty of referring you to my former letter to Mr. Elliot and to the memoranda accompanying it.

I have, &c.,

JOHN ROSE.

Sir Francis Rogers.

(Copy.)—Canadian Copy-right.

LONDON, July 1st, 1868.

SIR,—With reference to the address of the Parliament of Canada, respecting the Imperial Copy-right Act, and to your request that I would furnish you with any information on the subject, I have now the honor to enclose a memorandum which will I trust, place you in possession of the object sought to be obtained by that Address, and I would venture very earnestly to express the hope, that legislation in the sense indicated may be obtained during the present Session.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

JOHN ROSE,
Minister of Finance.

J. F. Elliot, Esq.,
Under Secretary for the Colonies.

(Copy.)

MEM.—The object sought to be obtained by the Address of the Parliament of Canada on the subject of the English Copy-right law, is simply this; under the existing law English Copy-rights, which are reprinted in the United States of America, may be imported into Canada, subject to the same rate of duty as other imported articles, but these copy-rights may not be reprinted at all in Canada. The consequence is that the Canadian public is entirely dependent for its supply of reprints on the United States, and that the English Author is seriously injured, inasmuch as not one tenth part of the reprints which find their way to Canada are entered at the Custom House, or pay duty. If it were permitted to reprint these English copy-rights in Canada, the whole Canadian public would not only be supplied by Canadian Publishers, but a large portion of the issues would find its way to the United States, owing to the superior facilities and cheapness of publishing in Canada.

It is proposed, in order perfectly to secure the English Author, that every Canadian Publisher, who reprints English copy-rights, should take out a license, and that effectual

practical checks should be interposed, so that the duty on the number of copies actually issued from the press should be paid into the Canadian Government by Canadian Publishers for the benefit of the English Authors.

It is believed that the English Authors would benefit enormously by the proposed change. At present, the amount received by Canada for duty on English copy-rights, and paid over by Canada to the Imperial Government for the benefit of English Authors, is a mere trifle; but the change in the law now asked for, once carried into effect, the English author would get duty not only on all copies of works issued in Canada but on the considerable quantity which would undoubtedly find their way from Canada to the United States.

Appended to this is a letter from one of the largest and most respectable publishers in Canada, and I would earnestly urge on the Imperial Government the extreme desirability of making the requisite change in the law this session.

It is believed that a short bill of one clause would be all that is necessary to remove the anomaly which now exists and which is so injurious alike to the English author and the Canadian publisher.

JOHN ROSE.

July, 1868.

Mr. Lovell to Mr. Rose.

(Copy.)

MONTREAL, June 11th, 1868.

SIR,—Having just heard that you leave for England to-morrow, and knowing the great interest you take in every thing that tends to advance the material prosperity of the Dominion, I do not hesitate to solicit the exercise of your great influence in the way of securing to the printers of this country the privilege of reproducing English Copy-right-books, *on the same conditions as are accorded to the printers of the United States.*

The able and satisfactory manner in which the Hon. Thomas Ryan has recently brought the matter, here referred to, before the Parliament of this Country, and the pleasing result of his energy and perseverance ending in the adoption of an Address to Her Majesty, will, it is hoped, be the means of forcibly bringing the matter before Her Majesty's Government.

I look upon your present visit to England as a most fortunate occurrence, because I know you will take advantage of what has been already done and press the matter before the proper authorities at home.

In 1849, I believe, the Government of Canada, with the sanction of Her Majesty the Queen, gave United States publishers the right to bring reprints of English Copy-right works into this country on payment of Customs duty of 15 per cent., which has since been reduced to 12½ per cent., the proceeds of the duties to be forwarded to the English Authors as a compensation for the privileges secured to the American Publishers.

The people of the Dominion, and especially the printing and publishing interests, feel that they ought to possess at least equal privileges to those conceded to the foreigner. There are several establishments in the Dominion that would esteem it a great boon to be allowed to reprint English Copy-rights on the same terms as are now secured to United States publishers, and would gladly pay the 12½ per cent. to the English Authors on the *total number* of copies printed, sure to be very considerable. At present only a few hundred copies pay duty, but many thousands pass into the country without registration, and pay nothing at all, thus having the effect of seriously injuring the publishers of Great Britain, to the consequent advantage of those of the United States. I may add that on looking over the Custom House entries to-day, I found that not a single American reprint of an English copyright (except the Reviews and one or two Magazines) has been rendered since the third day of April last, though it is notorious that an edition of 1,000 of a popular work, coming under that description, has been received and sold within the last few days by one bookseller in this city.

It is undeniable that Canadian Printers would be enabled to comply with the requisite conditions and produce books, thanks to local advantages, at a much cheaper rate than they can be produced in the States, and so bring about a large export business. This would have the happy effect of bringing back a large number of our skilled workmen who have been

forced to leave the Dominion to find a remunerative field of labour. Indeed it is not too much to say that, as things are at present, our very best compositors are constantly leaving with a view to improving their condition on the other side of the line. This is a most serious evil, which can only be remedied by a removal of the disabilities under which the Dominion publishing interest languishes.

I feel assured, Sir, that this matter need only be explained to British Authors and Publishers to ensure their cordial co-operation in the revision of the copy-right treaty between England and the States, in so far as it affects this country. The number of English editions imported into the Dominion is exceedingly small, entirely through the encouragement so universally extended to the foreigner, and I am persuaded that under the new system of confederation, offering, as we do, a market of nearly three millions of English speaking people, it will be a matter of serious consideration whether it is not more desirable for the English Publishers to produce Copy-rights in this country independent of the editions emanating from home presses.

As it is the Publishers of the United States are seriously injuring those of Britain and Canada, while our best workmen are being induced to seek another field for their industry.

I have, &c.,

The Hon. John Rose,
Minister of Finance,
&c., &c.

(Signed,)

JOHN LOVELL.

Mr. Mallet to the Under Secretary of State, C. O.

(Copy.—C. 857.)

OFFICE OF COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL FOR TRADE,
22nd July, 1868.

SIR,—I have laid before the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, your letter of the 3rd instant, transmitting for their observations, with reference to previous correspondence, by direction of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, a communication from Mr. Rose, the Canadian Minister of Finance, on the subject of an Address of the Canadian Parliament respecting the Imperial Copy-right Act.

In reply, I am to request that you will state to His Grace, with reference to Mr. Rose's expressed hope, that legislation, in the sense indicated in the memorandum, may be obtained during the present Session of the Imperial Parliament, that the question raised is far too important, and involves too many considerations of Imperial policy to render this possible.

My Lords, however, fully admit that the anomalous position of Canadian Publishers, with respect to their rivals in the United States of America, is a matter which calls for careful enquiry, but they feel that such an enquiry cannot be satisfactorily undertaken without at the same time taking into consideration various other questions connected with the Imperial Laws of Copy-right, and the policy of International Copy-right Treaties, and they are therefore of opinion that the subject should be treated as a whole, and that an endeavour should be made to place the general law of Copy-right, especially that part of it which concerns the whole continent of North America, on a more satisfactory footing.

The grievance of which the Canadian Publishers complain has arisen out of the arrangement sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government in 1849, under which United States reprints of English works, entitled to Copy-right in the United Kingdom, were admitted into Canada on payment of an import duty, instead of being, as in the United Kingdom, absolutely prohibited as illegal.

My Lords would observe, with respect to this arrangement, that it was, in its nature, essentially of an exceptional and provisional character, and one which could not, without seriously compromising the principles of copy-right, both Municipal and International, be made the foundation of future Colonial Legislation.

My Lords will briefly advert to one or two considerations which, in their view, would render it very undesirable to accede to the Canadian proposal at the present moment.

In the first place the statement made in the inclosure to Mr. Rose's letter, to the effect that United States reprints are largely smuggled into Canada, leads the Board of Trade to doubt whether, in the face of that smuggling, the Canadian Publishers, if burdened with 12½ per cent. duty, could maintain a successful competition with their United States rivals.

In the second place as the Duke of Buckingham is aware, communications have recently taken place between Her Majesty's Government, and the Government of the United States, with a view to the resumption of negotiations for the conclusion of a Copy-right Treaty.

If such a Treaty should be concluded, its main stipulation would doubtless be, the reciprocal extension to the Authors of both countries, of the prohibition afforded by their respective laws, in which case British Authors would enjoy in the United States the absolute monopoly given to American Authors during the existence of their Copy-right.

If under such circumstances Canadian Publishers were enabled to reprint the works of British Authors on payment of 12½ per cent., it is probable that a contraband trade would spring up across the United States frontier, and that they would be enabled to under-sell the works of such Authors legally circulating in those States, a consideration which can hardly fail to operate in deterring the United States Government from concluding a Treaty with this country.

It is obvious that looking to the geographical position of the United States and the North American Confederation, any arrangement with respect to Copy-right which does not apply to both, must be always imperfect and unsatisfactory, and it is therefore extremely desirable, if possible, that the Canadian question should be considered in connection with any negotiations conducted with the United States Government.

Another serious objection to the sanction by Her Majesty's Government of such a proposal appears to my Lords to be, that while the public policy of the Mother Country enforces an absolute monopoly in works of literature for a term of years, it is very undesirable to admit in British Colonial Possessions an arrangement which whatever advantages it may possess, (and my Lords fully admit that much may be said in its favor) rests upon a wholly different principle.

It would be difficult, if such a principle were admitted in the British Colonies, to refuse to recognize it in the case of Foreign Countries, and thus it might come to pass that the British public might be called upon to pay a high price for their books in order to afford what is held to be the necessary encouragement to British Authors, while the Subjects of other Countries and the Colonial Subjects of Her Majesty would enjoy the advantages of cheap British literature provided for them at the expense of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom.

The Under Secretary of State, &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

LOUIS MALLET.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.

(Copy.—Canada, No. 168.)

DOWNING STREET, 31st July, 1868.

MY LORD,—In my despatch No. 150 of the 21st inst., I mentioned that I was in communication with the Board of Trade upon the recommendation of the Senate of Canada, that colonial reprints of British Copy-right works should be placed on the same footing in the Dominion of Canada as Foreign reprints.

I received from the Hon. John Rose the accompanying letter, affording some useful explanations, which letter I caused to be communicated to the Board of Trade.

I now have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed copy of the reply received from the Board of Trade, which is the Department of Government more immediately charged with business relating to Copy-right, your Lordship will perceive that any immediate legislation on the matter was impossible, but that the anomalous position of the question in North America is not denied, and that it is admitted that the law of Copy-right generally, may be a very fit subject for future consideration.

Governor

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

The Right Hon. Viscount Monck.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, February 25th, 1869.

The Duke of Buckingham
to Lord Monck, No. 168,
31st July, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose Copies of a Despatch and enclosures from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to the Address of the Senate of the 15th May last, respecting the Imperial Copy-right Laws, and copy of an Address from the Montreal Typographical Union, and Sir John Young's reply. His Excellency wishes these papers to be laid before the Privy Council, and to be informed whether they desire any action to be taken on them, as if so, it will be better to move at once—in the early part of the Session of the Imperial Parliament.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. COTTON,

For the Governor's Secretary.

W. H. LEE, Esq.,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

Address of the Montreal Typographical Union.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bart, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., &c., &c., Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, and Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Prince Edward, &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.—We, the members of the Montreal Typographical Union, desire to tender to Your Excellency a hearty welcome to the Commercial Metropolis of Canada. When we heard that our beloved Queen had been pleased to appoint Your Excellency to be Her Representative in this country, the intelligence brought to us nothing but feelings of unmixed satisfaction. The profession to which we belong affords us frequent opportunities of becoming acquainted with the public career of Great Britain's foremost men, and all that we had heard and read of Your Excellency's services as Her Majesty's representative in Australia and in the Ionian Islands convinced us that you were in all respects well qualified to occupy the vice-regal chair of our New Dominion.

In common with all classes of Her Majesty's subjects we have reason to be grateful for the unequalled civil and religious liberty which we enjoy, as well as for the progress in material prosperity which has been achieved by Canada during the past few years. Among the free institutions which we possess none is more precious than a Free Press, which not only serves to protect the interests of all classes, but has been the means of finding employment for a large number of printers throughout the country. In this connection, however, we would wish to direct Your Excellency's attention to the existing condition of the Copy-right Law. Under the present regulations Canadian Publishers are forbidden to print the works of English Authors, and the consequence is that the American Publisher, on payment of our customs duties, introduces his books into the Canadian market. Thus the English author derives no benefit, the Canadian public are compelled to pay nearly twice as much for their books as they would have to do were Canadians permitted to publish them, and a large number of Canadian printers who otherwise would be able to find employment in this country, are driven to the United States in search of occupation.

Once more we desire to offer you a hearty welcome to this City and to this Dominion, and while doing so we desire also to express our warmest wishes for the health and welfare of yourself and Lady Young. We sincerely trust that your first visit to our city may prove an agreeable one, and that you may for many years be spared to serve Her Majesty with the same loyalty and devotion which have characterized your past career.

On behalf of the Montreal Typographical Union, No. 97.

(Signed,)

PIERRE GRIFFARD, *President.*

ROLLO CAMPBELL,

WILLIAM WILSON,

STEPHEN C. KYTE,

JOHN WATKINS,

P. A. CROSSBY.

REPLY.

The President and Members of the Montreal Typographical Union, No. 97 :

GENTLEMEN,—I acknowledge, with many thanks, the heartiness of your welcome, and the only too flattering terms in which you are pleased to speak of my past services.

Your appreciation of the liberty you enjoy, and your estimation of the progress which Canada has achieved in material prosperity, are satisfactory in themselves, and as evidence of the feelings entertained throughout the community.

I will not fail to draw the attention of the Privy Council to the important point you mention in reference to the Copy-right Law, and I assure you that Lady Young and I are very grateful for the good wishes you so warmly proffer for our health and welfare.

JOHN YOUNG.

 COPY-RIGHT LAW IN CANADA.

The undersigned has had under consideration the despatch of the late Secretary of State for the Colonies, covering a communication from the Board of Trade, and other documents on the subject of the present state of the Law in reference to Copy-right in Canada; all of which were referred to him for report on the 1st instant.

The communication of the Board of Trade (the immediate subject of the present reference) is in effect the answer of the Imperial Government to the Address adopted by the Senate during the last Session of the Parliament of Canada, urging the necessity of an early modification of the Imperial Copy-right Act, 10 and 11 Vic., Cap. 95, with a view to placing Canadian Publishers on the same footing with Publishers in the United States, *quoad* English Copy-right works.

Before proceeding to consider the arguments advanced by the Board of Trade against any immediate alteration of the Imperial Copy-right Law, in the sense indicated by the Address of the Senate, it seems desirable, with a view to a better understanding of the question, to explain briefly the injurious operation of the Copy-right Law as it now stands, especially as regards the printing and publishing interests of the Dominion of Canada.

Under the provisions of the above cited Act, and the Canadian Statute giving effect thereto, publishers in the United States can send into Canada reprints of English Copy-right works, on the payment of 12½ per cent. Customs duty. Canadian Publishers, on the other hand, would appear to be prohibited, under heavy penalties, from publishing such works.

The consequence of this anomalous state of the Law is that Canada receives large supplies of American reprints of English Copy-right books, which are sold at a much higher rate than if printed in Canada, while at the same time, so generally is the payment of the 12½ per cent. Customs duty evaded, and so trifling is the whole amount realized from that source (the total received last year for the whole Dominion of Canada being only \$799.43. or £164 5s. 3d. sterling, the average of the preceeding four years being only £115 1s. 3d., sterling,) that so far as regards the pecuniary or other interests of English Authors, for whose protection the duty was imposed and in whose behalf it is collected, the effect is practically the same as if the reprints were avowedly admitted duty free.

But while the present Copy-right Law thus operates in effect as a tax upon the reading public in Canada, without securing any countervailing advantage to the British Author, it is felt, by those directly interested, to bear with especial severity on the printing and publishing interests here—interests not only large and in themselves important, but equally so perhaps in their connection with the development and growth of literary talent and pursuits in the Dominion.

Such being the very unsatisfactory results of the present Copy-right Law so far as British Authors, the Canadian public, and Canadian publishers and printers especially are concerned, the subject was brought during the last Session under the notice of the Senate, and resulted in the adoption by that body of their Address, already referred to, praying that the Imperial Copy-right Law be so amended as to place Canadian publishers on the same footing as publishers in the United States *quoad* English Copy-right Books—or, in other words,

that Canadian Publishers should be permitted to print and publish British Copy-right works upon payment, under proper restrictions, of an excise duty of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the benefit of the British Authors.

It is believed that if this privilege were extended to Canadian Publishers they would avail themselves of it to a very large extent, and as the excise duty of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. could, under proper regulations, be very easily levied, a substantial revenue would accrue therefrom for the benefit of English Authors; and further that a great impetus would be given to the interests of printers, publishers, paper manufacturers, type foundry, and other important kindred branches of material industry, and indirectly to the interests of Literature and Literary men.

In remonstrating against the operation of the present Copy-right Law, and seeking its amendment, Canada does not sue for any favor, or ask for any protection, but only that she may be relieved from the grave disabilities under which she now labors, and placed upon the same, but no better, footing, as the citizens of a foreign country; and this it is contended, may be done without the violation of any sound principle of political economy or injury to any interest.

In considering the application of the Senate, the Board of Trade "fully admit that the anomalous position of Canadian Publishers with respect to their rivals in the United States, is a matter which calls for careful enquiry," but they allege that, there are considerations of an Imperial character, "which would render it very undesirable to accede to the Canadian proposal at the present moment."

These considerations, stated briefly, are :

1st. That it is doubted whether, in the face of the extensive smuggling of American reprints of English Copy-right works into Canada, Canadian Publishers, if burdened with $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent excise duty, could maintain a successful competition with their United States rivals.

2nd. The proposed modification of the existing Copy-right Law, could hardly fail to operate in deterring the United States Government from concluding an International Copy-right Treaty with England.

3rd. That the proposed arrangement rests upon a principle essentially different from that which the public policy of the Mother Country enforces in reference to Copy-right; inasmuch as it trenches upon the absolute monopoly which the English law secures for a term of years to Authors; and further that if the right to publish in the British Colonies were admitted, it would be difficult to refuse to recognize it in the case of Foreign Countries.

In reference to the first of the preceding objections, the undersigned must premise that he is unable to see how the presumed inability of Canadian Publishers to compete successfully with their foreign rivals in the United States, can fairly be advanced as a reason for refusing to relieve them from their present disabilities, and for a denial of the same privileges which their Foreign rivals are impliedly permitted to enjoy.

But, irrespective of its bearing on the argument, the undersigned believes it to be the unanimous opinion of the publishing houses in Canada, that Canadian Publishers, if placed by the law on an equal footing with their American rivals, could not only compete with them successfully, but would probably be able to undersell them in their own markets. The cheapness of labor and material, and the lightness of taxation in Canada as compared with the United States make this hardly a matter of doubt.

In reference to the second objection urged against the desired change in the law, the undersigned is ready to admit that Canada ought not to ask for and should not expect to receive, any privilege which could reasonably be held to prejudice, or postpone the satisfactory adjustment of the great question of International Copy-right between England and the United States. But he is unable to see how the change in the law asked for could have any such effect, especially if it were provided that the privilege accorded to Canadian Publishers should be provisional and temporary, to determine on the conclusion of any International Treaty of Copyright between the two Countries.

Under such limitations would not the granting of the privilege asked for on behalf of Canadian Publishers operate rather to bring about the conclusion of an International Copy-right Treaty, than to postpone or prevent it? If Canadian Publishers were placed on the same footing as their American rivals, the latter would be, to a very great extent,

deprived of the pecuniary benefits resulting to them, in the absence of any Intercolonial Copy-right Treaty from their piracy of the works of English Authors.

The undersigned would, however humbly submit that in the present state of the English law respecting Copy-right, and considering the policy on which it is founded, (as it has been recently authoritatively interpreted) there would seem to be little foundation for the hope that any sufficient inducement remains to any foreign country to enter into an International Copy-right Treaty with England.

An American or any other foreign Author by publishing his work first in the United Kingdom, may obtain for himself all the benefits of the English Copyright law. One of those benefits, as the law now stands, is to prohibit its reprint in any portion of Her Majesty's Dominions out of the United Kingdom. He can equally procure its copyright in the United States, and the consequence is that the price of literature is enhanced to British subjects in all Her Majesty's Colonial possessions, since to them and to them only can the prohibition to republish apply or be made effectual.

England does not confine the protection which she thus extends, to her own Authors. The foreign Author is protected against all her Colonial subjects, provided he publishes first within the confines of Great Britain and Ireland. She will not recognise a publication in a Colonial possession as a compliance with the copyright Act, but limits the place of publication to the United Kingdom.

Such the undersigned understands to have been the solemn interpretation of the law by the House of Lords in the recent case of Routledge & Lowe (New Law Report, appeal cases, vol. 2, pp. 100—121), and he would very strongly call attention to the unfair position in which the policy of that law places the Canadian Publisher and the Canadian Public.

The mere circumstance of the publishing in the United Kingdom, gives the author a monopoly throughout the entire area of the British Dominions—that Author, in the opinion of the then Lord Chancellor Cairns, need not be a native born subject of the Crown; he need not be an alien friend sojourning in the United Kingdom; he need not be sojourning in a British Colony, but he may be a foreigner residing abroad. This protection is afforded, in the language of Lord Cairns, to induce the author to publish his work in the United Kingdom.

If the policy of England, in relation to Copy-right, is to stimulate, by means of the protection secured to literary labour, the composition of works of learning and utility, that policy is not incompatible with such a modification of law as will place the Colonial Publisher on a footing of equality not only with the Publisher in the United States, but even with the Publisher in the United Kingdom.

Might not therefore the existing anomaly be removed without violating the principle of regarding literary productions as the absolute property of the author?

At present the Canadian public are mainly dependent on the supply, even of foreign literature, for which a Copy-right may be obtained in England, on the reprints from the United States.

It may be argued in answer to these objections, that the Canadian Publisher may make arrangements with the Author for permission to publish; but as the law now stands there is no motive or inducement either for the Author to concede, or the Publisher to obtain, this sanction; the Author has already made, or can make his arrangements with the Foreign Publisher, who knows that circumstances will give him a large circulation in the Canadian markets, and that even the slight proportion of duty collected will be paid by the Canadian reader, because re-publication is there forbidden.

At present the Foreign Publisher, having a larger market of his own, and knowing the advantages of access to the Canadian market, can hold out greater inducements to the Author than the Colonial Publisher and can afford to indemnify the Author for agreeing to forego taking out any Copy-right and to abstain from printing in Canada.

In reference to the third objection to the proposed modification of the Imperial Act, the undersigned is ready to admit that the principle involved therein is, theoretically, at variance with the general policy of the Mother Country, in so far as the object of that policy is to secure to Authors an absolute monopoly in works of literature for a term of years: but it must be remembered, that the necessity for this exceptional legislation arises out of a previous partial departure from this theoretical policy, which in its practical operation

is shown to afford a premium to the industrial interests of a Foreign Country, and to discriminate against those of an important part of the British Dominions.

The exceptional legislation, it is to be observed, is only meant to be temporary and provisional, in other words, to be in force so long, and only so long, as the exceptional legislation which gives rise to it.

If it could be shewn, that the concessions asked for would result in any way to the practical disadvantage of the Author, or lessen the protection which it is intended to secure to literary labor, there might be some reason for withholding them.

If the rate of duty whether import or excise, were inadequate, it would be an equally reasonable argument against the extension of the law; and in that case the rate could be augmented. But the undersigned fails to see any reason why, so long as the importation from abroad is permitted, the publication in Canada at an equal rate of duty should be withheld.

If the interest of the Author is to weigh, it seems manifest that the practical result of the extension to the Canadian Publishers of the exceptional privilege now enjoyed by their American rivals would be to remedy to some extent the evils of the present law so far as these interests are at stake, by securing to them increased pecuniary benefit, from the publication of their works on this continent and affording them for the first time a real instead of an illusory protection.

Having considered the arguments advanced against the modification of the Copy-right Law asked for in the Address of the Senate, the undersigned would recommend that the attention of the Imperial Authorities be once more invited to the subject, and that they be earnestly requested to accede to the application of the Senate, upon the understanding, if thought proper, that the change in the law, if made, should be temporary, to be determined upon the conclusion of any International Copy-right Treaty between England and the United States.

In conclusion the undersigned may be permitted to note the fact that during the last few months the present subject has been very largely discussed in the leading Journals of Canada as well as at public meetings. The public sentiment throughout the country is that the privilege asked for is fair and reasonable in itself, and that the granting of it would not only promote the interests of English Authors but give an impetus to the Publishing and Printing trade, and other cognate branches of Canadian industry, and would be calculated to increase the circulation in Canada of the best British works, and to foster the literary tastes and develop the literary talents of the Canadian people.

JOHN ROSE,
Minister of Finance.

Ottawa, 30th March, 1869.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 9th April, 1869.

The Committee have had under their consideration the Despatch No. 168, dated 31st July, 1868, from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, transmitting a communication from the Board of Trade and other documents, on the subject of the present state of the law in reference to Copy-right in Canada, and the reasons advanced by the Board against any immediate alteration of the Imperial Copyright Law, as urged in the Address of the Senate, adopted during the last Session of the Parliament of Canada.

• They have also had before them the accompanying Report of the Hon. the Minister of Finance, to whom the above Despatch and enclosures were referred, and they respectfully submit their concurrence in the views expressed in that Report, and recommend that a copy thereof be transmitted by Your Excellency to the Secretary of State for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

(Certified.)

W. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Department of Marine and Fisheries,

FOR THE YEAR 1868.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA :
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO.
1869.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Department of Marine and Fisheries over which I have the honor to preside, was called into existence on the 1st July, 1867, the date of confederation of the Maritime Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia with what was then called Canada, for the purpose of administering the Marine interests of the new Dominion, as well as the important interests connected with the Fisheries.

No such department had previously existed in any of the Provinces which now form the Dominion, but when the extensive and varied interests connected with both these important branches of the public service were duly considered, it was deemed advisable and necessary to create a separate department for their administration, with a member of the Government at its head, and Your Excellency's predecessor was pleased, on the 1st July, 1867, to appoint me, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the first office of the kind which had ever existed in British North America, and since that date up to the present time, I have continued to administer the affairs of this Department.

As legislation was necessary to organize the Department legally, an act was passed at the first session of Parliament, organizing it and defining the nature of its duties, and the various branches of the public service, which were in future to come under its control, regulation, management and supervision.

The subjects which were enumerated in the act organizing this Department and to be administered by it, were the Sea-coast and Inland Fisheries, Trinity Houses, Trinity Boards, Pilots, Pilotage, Decayed Pilots' Funds, Beacons, Buoys, Lights and Light-houses and their maintenance, Harbors, Ports, Piers, Wharves, Steamers and Vessels belonging to the Government of Canada, except gunboats or other vessels of war, harbour commissioners, harbour masters, classification of vessels, examination and granting of certificates of masters and mates, and others in the merchant service, shipping masters and shipping offices, inspection of steamboats and board of steamboat inspection, enquiries into causes of shipwrecks, establishment, regulation and maintenance of marine and seamen's hospitals, and care of distressed seamen, and generally such matters as refer to the marine and navigation of Canada.

The act alluded to was only assented to on the 22nd May, 1868, and consequently the Department had no legal existence until near the close of the financial year ending 30th June, 1868.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

The management of the light-houses in the Province of Ontario, and in Quebec above Montreal, was formerly vested in the department of Public Works, and during a portion of the year ending 30th June, 1868, until the staff of this Department was appointed, that department continued to manage this branch of the public service.

In the Province of Quebec, all matters relating to lights, buoys, beacons, pilots and pilotage, were formerly managed by the Trinity Houses of Montreal and Quebec, which are independent chartered corporations, but they were not placed specially under any department and were subject to very little executive interference. These corporations being now placed under this department, all their business with the Government is now done through it, and their expenditure examined and checked by its officers.

In New Brunswick the lights were managed by a board of commissioners of public institutions, and on my appointment, I assumed the management of this service at once, and subsequently appointed an agent to transact the local business under my directions.

In Nova Scotia the light-houses were formerly managed and superintended by the board of works, which continued its supervision over this service until December, 1867, when an agent was appointed to transact all the local business of this department in that Province.

These local agents were found necessary in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, on account of the great distance of those Provinces from the Head office, and in order to prevent delay in transacting the business of the Department, which could not advantageously be done without a local office.

In Ontario and Quebec above Montreal, there are sixty-seven lights, of which five are floating, maintained at the expense of the General Government during the season of navigation, with fifty-four keepers and six assistants, in some cases there being two lights under one keeper. These lights are under the immediate supervision of a superintendent who visits them whenever necessary, and supplies them with the requisite stores. For the financial year ended 30th June, 1868, the sum of \$43,000 was voted by Parliament to defray the expenses of these lights, and the actual expenditure amounted to \$40,561.28.

During the year four changes took place among the keepers, viz: the retirement of Mr. H. Vandusen, at Scotch Bonnet light, who was replaced by Mr. Wilson Bently, the retirement of Mr. William Hoar, at Christian Island light, who was replaced by his son Mr. John Hoar, the death of Mr. James McDonald, of Gananoque Narrows and Jack Straw shoal lights replaced by Mr. Cornelius Cook, and the death of Mr. Perry, of St. Ignace light in Lake Superior. At the close of navigation in November, 1867, Mr. Perry extinguished his light and started in an open boat for one of the posts of the Hudson's Bay Company, and perished on the way. His body was found in the spring near his boat, on the main land in Neepigon Bay, about fourteen miles from the post for which he was making his way. He was replaced by Mr. Thomas Lamphier, who is now having a residence built on the Island for his accommodation.

Between Montreal and Quebec the Trinity House of Montreal manages the lights, which are principally of a small inexpensive description, suitable for river navigation. There are forty-one lights under the management of this Corporation, of which three are floating, and there are twenty-nine keepers and three assistants. They are visited occasionally by members of the board, the registrar of the board, and the superintendent of pilots. The Government steamer "Richelieu" is employed by the Trinity House in visiting the lights and laying buoys. For the year ended 30th June, 1868, the sum of \$26,000 was voted by Parliament for the service of the Trinity House Montreal, including the salaries of the officers, and the sum of \$23,053.56 was expended on that account. The number of paid officers in addition to the light keepers in connection with the Trinity House Montreal, is seven.

The lights below Quebec in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence extending to the Straits of Belle Isle, are managed by the Trinity House of Quebec. Those in the river are principally of a minor description, but the lights in the Gulf and Straits of Belle Isle are sea lights, chiefly of a high order, and have been expensive to build and maintain. The number of lights under the management of the Trinity House, Quebec is twenty-three, including one floating light (at the south traverse at the north-east part of St. Roch shoals.) To attend to these lights there are twenty-three keepers and seventeen assistants. The stations are visited occasionally by members of the board, and the superintendents of pilots, who act as inspectors of light-houses, when required. The lights in the Gulf and at Belle Isle and Forteau are only visited twice a year, when the supplies are sent to them in one of the Government steamers under the management of this Department.

There are also two provision depots on the Island of Anticosti, one at Shallop Creek, the other at Ellis Bay, with a keeper for each, at a salary of two hundred dollars (\$200,) per annum each.

The number of paid officers on the staff of the Trinity House, Quebec, in addition to the light-house keepers and their assistants was eighteen, including four boatmen for the harbor master, who is a member of the board, and a paid officer under the general Government. The amount voted by Parliament for the year ended 30th June, 1868, was \$46,739 and the amount expended by that body was \$45,615.65.

There were no light duties or charges on shipping for the support of the light-houses in Ontario and Quebec, during the year ended 30th June, 1868.

LIGHT-HOUSES, NEW BRUNSWICK.

In New Brunswick the Light-Houses, Buoys and Beacons, were formerly maintained by a tonnage duty on shipping, which continued until the 22nd May, 1868, when it was abolished by an Act of the Parliament of the Dominion.

There are fifteen lights in New Brunswick, including two on Machias Seal Islands, with fourteen keepers and two assistants. They are principally good sea lights. There are also ten minor lights with five keepers. There is a Superintendent or Inspector who visits the light stations occasionally, and furnishes them with the necessary supplies, and in addition to these duties, he superintends the placing and lifting of buoys, and inspects the Marine Hospitals in the Province. There is also a superior steam fog-whistle, on Partridge Island, at the entrance of St. John Harbor, which has proved of great service to

the shipping during the thick fogs and heavy snow storms which sometimes prevail there. The fog-whistle is worked by an engineer and an assistant. The sum of \$24,100 was voted by Parliament for the year ended June 30th, 1868, for the services of Light-Houses, Fog Whistles, Buoys, Beacons, and Signal Stations in New Brunswick, including the construction of a temporary Beacon at St. John Harbor, and the expenditure amounted to \$20,227.45.

In Nova Scotia the Light House Service was formerly maintained by a tax on shipping, but on the 1st April, 1868, the act under which the tonnage duty was collected, expired, and was not renewed, and collections in that Province on account of this service consequently ceased at that time. There are fifty-nine lights in Nova Scotia, nearly all of which are good sea lights. These light-houses are kept by fifty-nine keepers. There are also two Fog-Trumpets, one at Cranberry Island, Cape Canso, and the other at Sambro Island, near the entrance of Halifax Harbor, worked by Caloric Engines, but they are both in a very inefficient state. A very superior new steam fog-whistle was placed on Cape Fourchu, at the entrance of the Harbour of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, in November last, which will be of much service to the shipping in that neighbourhood.

HUMANE ESTABLISHMENTS.

A Humane Establishment is kept up at Sable Island for the purpose of rendering assistance to any persons who may be wrecked on that Island, and of saving property. The staff consists of a superintendent and fifteen boatmen.

There is also a similar establishment at St. Paul's Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, although on a smaller scale. The staff consists of a superintendent and four boatmen.

The light-house keeper at Scatterie Island acts as superintendent of the humane establishment at that place, and he provides his own boatmen.

Small Humane Establishments are also kept up at Mud and Seal Islands, a short distance west of Cape Sable.

The amount voted by Parliament for the Light Houses, Fog-Trumpets, Humane Establishments, Buoys and Beacons and Signal Stations of Nova Scotia, for the year ended 30th June, 1868, was \$52,200, and the expenditure in Nova Scotia currency amounted to \$46,361.13, or \$45,124.84 Canada currency.

PROVINCIAL STEAMERS.

The steamers owned by the Dominion in 1868 (not including gunboats), were the "Napoleon III," "Lady Head," and "Advance" at Quebec, the steamer "Richelieu" at Montreal, and the steamer "Druid" at Halifax. It was considered advisable to dispose of the steamer "Advance," as she was reported unfit for service, without a large outlay for repairs, and the Government decided to sell her, and a sale was subsequently effected for \$4,050 cash.

The "Napoleon III" and "Lady Head" are both powerful, efficient iron screw steamers, and were employed on Trinity House Service, such as supplying the light-houses, laying down and taking up buoys, taking the pilot apprentices down the river, towing wrecked or disabled vessels, rendering assistance to shipping coming up the St. Lawrence when necessary, and assisting to remove obstructions in the river, and on such other services as might be required of them. The "Napoleon III" measures 211.98 tons register, and 300 horse power. The "Lady Head" measures 168.06 tons register, and 150 horse power.

The steamer "Druid," at Halifax, is a good strong side wheel iron steamer, but

when handed over to the Dominion Government required heavy repairs, which were made in the spring of 1868, and she is now in thorough working order. She measures 165.63 tons register, is 170 horse-power, and was employed last year in supplying light houses and other coast service. It is proposed to employ her in future in the protection of the Fisheries as well as the Light House Service.

The amount voted by Parliament for the maintenance of the steamers at Quebec, for the year ended 30th June, 1868, was \$75,000, and the amount expended was \$69,026.73.

The amount voted for the maintenance and repairs of the steamer "Druid" for that year was \$20,000, and the amount expended was \$18,857.46.

The Government schooner "Daring," which was formerly employed in the light-house and other coast service, was lost at Herring Cove, some miles below Halifax Harbor, in December, 1867, during a heavy snow storm, and another schooner was chartered to take her place in the Sable Island service, and deliver supplies until the "Druid" was repaired.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.

The passenger, freight and tug steamers of Ontario and Quebec and the Engineers of such steamers, were previous to the 1st July, 1868, examined by Inspectors of Steamboats, under the Canadian Steamboat Inspection Act which was then in force, for which inspection a fee was charged by Government. These Inspectors formed a Board, and met at different places for the examination of Engineers. In New Brunswick, steamers were examined by the Government Inspector of Steamboats, whose salary was defrayed from the Public Treasury, but the vessels inspected paid nothing for his services. A new Act for the inspection of steamboats in the Dominion was passed on the 22nd May, 1868, under which Inspectors were appointed for the different Districts, who form a Board of Steamboat Inspection presided over by a Chairman. There are now six steamboat Inspectors in the Dominion viz: One for West Ontario and Huron Division, one for East Ontario Division, one for Montreal Division, one for Sorel Division, one for Quebec Division, and one for the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Division. Previous to the passing of the recent Steamboat Inspection Act, there were two Inspectors for West Ontario and Huron Division, but since then these two divisions have been united, and the duties are now being performed by one Inspector, who is the Chairman of the Board.

Their expenses were partially defrayed by a tonnage duty on the vessels inspected. The amount collected during the year ended 30th June, 1868, on account of this service was \$5,444.86, and the disbursements for the same service were \$7,106.93. The new Steamboat Inspection Act passed last session, provides that the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, shall once a year furnish me with a report of the proceedings of the Board, and a return of all Steamboats inspected, and of all penalties collected under the Provisions of the Act, but as the Act has not yet been in operation for a year, no annual report can be made for the current financial year. A report however from the Chairman of the Board is appended shewing their operations for the year ended 31st December 1868.

SICK, DISABLED AND DISTRESSED SEAMEN.

When the Act of Confederation went into operation on the 1st July, 1867, sick and distressed mariners at Montreal were taken care of at the Montreal General Hospital, and the tonnage duties collected at that port went to the institution alluded to under the Act

then in force. During the year ended 30th June, 1868, they amounted to \$1,287, 39. At Quebec the sick mariners were provided for at the Marine and Emigrant Hospital of that City, the total cost of which institution for the year ended 30th June, 1868, was \$19,977. 36, of which the Government of Quebec paid \$4000. The amount of tonnage duty collected at Quebec on account of sick mariners during that year, was \$11,254.52. The Marine and Emigrant Hospital at Quebec is under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture, which has charge of the Emigration branch of the Public Service.

In New Brunswick there was a tonnage duty collected from vessels arriving in that Province up to the 22nd May, 1868, under the New Brunswick Statutes, for the support of sick and disabled seamen, and during the year ended 30th June, 1868, the amount collected was \$7,468.42. and the disbursements on account of that service were \$2,887.39. In the Province, alluded to, there is a Marine Hospital at St. John, one at St. Andrews, one at Richibucto one at Bathurst and one at Douglastown, Miramishi.

In Nova Scotia there was no tonnage duty for the support of sick mariners, except at the Port of Halifax, where a duty of a cent per ton was levied for the maintenance of a Quarantine establishment at that port, and the support of sick sailors at the City Hospital. The amount collected for the year ended 30th June, 1868, was \$1,067.83, Nova Scotia currency, or \$1,039.35, Canada Currency, and the cost of maintaining the sick sailors at the Hospital was \$329.50. There are no Marine Hospitals in Nova Scotia.

On the 22nd May last, an Act was passed by the Parliament of Canada providing that in the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, all vessels on arrival after the 1st July 1868, were to pay a tonnage duty of two cents per ton, vessels of 100 tons or under, one payment per annum, over 100 tons, two payments per annum, for the treatment and relief of sick and distressed mariners, and that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries is to make an annual report and statement of the receipts and expenditures under this Act, to be laid before Parliament, but as the law alluded to has not yet been in operation for a year, no report can yet be made according to the Act.

This law is not in operation in Ontario.

HARBOUR POLICE.

A river or harbour police force, has for a number of years past been maintained at Montreal and Quebec for the protection of the shipping interests at these places, consisting at each port of a chief constable and about thirty-seven men. This force was partially supported by a tax on the shipping arriving at Quebec, but it was not sufficient to defray the expenses connected therewith at both places.

During the year ended 30th June 1868, the amount collected at Quebec was \$11,918.-76 (none was collected at Montreal), and the expenditure on account of that service for both places was \$27,148.35.

An Act was passed by the Parliament of Canada, during last session, imposing a tax of three cents per ton on all vessels arriving at Quebec or Montreal after 1st of July, 1868, for the maintenance of this service, vessels of 100 tons register or less to pay only once a year, over 100 tons twice a year, and under that act the Minister of Marine and Fisheries is required to make an annual report and statement of the receipts and expenditures under the act, to be laid before Parliament, but as the Act has not yet been a year in operation, no such report can be made out at present. As some changes have recently been made in connection

with the administration of this service, it is probable in future the expenditure will be brought down, so as not to exceed the receipts as has previously been the case.

OBSERVATORIES.

The only observatory in operation under the supervision of this Department during the year ended 30th June, 1868, was at Quebec, which is maintained at that port in connection with a time-ball, principally for the benefit of the shipping, to give them the correct time before leaving port, and for the purpose of enabling masters of sea-going ships to rate their chronometers while in port.

The sum of \$2,450.00 was voted by Parliament for this service for that year, and the same amount was expended. It is proposed to erect an observatory along with a time-ball at St. John, N.B. and Halifax respectively, for the benefit of the shipping interests at these important places, both of which will be in operation before the close of 1869.

SHIPPING MASTERS.

There is only one shipping master's office in the Dominion which requires any pecuniary aid from the Government, viz: at Quebec, as it appears that the fees at that port are not sufficient to maintain the office. During the year ended 30th June, 1868, the sum of \$1200 was voted by Parliament to maintain this office, in addition to the fees received from the shipping, and the same amount was expended. The shipping master and his deputy at that port receive a salary of \$1000 each. At all the other ports in the Dominion, where there are shipping masters or acting shipping masters, the fees are the only remuneration received for the performance of the duties.

A Bill has been prepared by this Department, relating to the shipping of seamen and apprentices in Canada, in which provision has been made for assimilating all the laws in the Dominion relating to this important subject, and creating a uniform system of shipping seamen, and remunerating the shipping masters by fees, for such services as they may render to the shipping in this respect, so as to free the public treasury from any charge on account of this service.

At the port of St. John, New Brunswick, the shipping master has for many years been remunerated by fees only, and the system there has been found to work well. It is proposed in the Bill alluded to, to assimilate the laws relating to the shipping of seamen as near as circumstances will permit to the laws in force in the United Kingdom in connection with this branch of the public service, and also to make stringent provisions to stop crimping, more particularly at the large seaports where new ships are fitted out.

In the same Bill provision will also be made for the examination of candidates for certificates of competency as masters and mates, and granting to such persons as can pass the necessary examination, proper certificates accordingly. Up to a recent period the consent of the British Government could not be obtained to acknowledge any certificates of competency which might be granted to masters or mates by the Government of Canada, and until such acknowledgment could be obtained, Canadian certificates would be of very little use, as the holders of them could not legally proceed to sea from the United Kingdom to any country except Canada, either as masters or mates of their vessels, without undergoing an examination in the United Kingdom, and obtaining certificates of competency, or service from the Board of Trade in England.

Shortly after I assumed office in this department, I brought under the notice of the British Government and the Board of Trade, through the proper channel, the state of the law in this respect, and the injurious nature of its operation on our shipping, as it might prevent a master of a Canadian ship from going to sea from the United Kingdom as master of his own vessel, if he could not succeed in passing the necessary examination in that country. The Government on the report of this department availed themselves of the presence in England of the Honorable Sir George E. Cartier, and the Honorable William McDougall, C. B. to discuss the matter with the President of the Board of Trade, and the result has been that the British Government consented to introduce a Bill into the British Parliament giving them power to recognize colonial certificates of competency, when the Board of Trade has reported that the system of examination adopted by the colony granting certificates is satisfactory to the Board. This will facilitate the interests of colonial shipping while in England to a very considerable extent, and will settle a question which has long been a source of grievance to British North American shipmasters and mates, while with their vessels in the United Kingdom.

REGISTRY OF SHIPPING.

Immediately after I had assumed the duties of this Department, I noticed that an anomaly existed with reference to the registry of shipping in Canada, and that the provisions of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, part second, having reference to the registry of shipping, was in force in the Province of Quebec, with reference to sea going vessels, while the Canadian Act respecting the registration of inland vessels, Cap. 41, Consolidated Statutes of Canada, was in force in Ontario. At Montreal, sea going vessels are registered under the Imperial Act, while inland vessels are registered under the Provincial Act.

The Imperial Act allows foreign vessels to be registered as British Ships on becoming the property of British subjects, while the Provincial Act provides that no certificate of ownership shall be granted to any vessel not wholly built in the Province of Canada.

The 17th Section of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, provides that the second part of that Act relating to the registry of shipping shall apply to the whole of Her Majesty's Dominions, which would seem to imply that it should be in operation in Ontario as well as every other portion of Her Majesty's Dominions, until repealed by the Legislature of the Country and such repeal sanctioned by Her Majesty in Council.

The 19th Section of the same Act provides that every British ship must be registered in the manner mentioned in the Act, with the exception of ships duly registered before the 1st of May, 1855, and ships not exceeding fifteen tons, employed solely in coasting, &c., and ships not exceeding thirty tons, not having a whole or fixed deck, and employed solely in fishing or trading coastwise in British North America.

Section 2 of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act 1854, provides that in the construction and for the purposes of that Act, the word *Ship* shall include every description of vessel used in navigation not propelled by oars.

Under these circumstances therefore it would appear, that the Merchant Shipping Act applied to all inland vessels in Ontario, with the exception of those named, and as it is very desirable that one system of registry and measurement should prevail in all parts of Canada, I recommended to Government that a measure should be submitted to Parliament recognizing the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act to be in force in all parts of the

Dominion, and in accordance with my recommendation a Bill was prepared by this Department and has been submitted to Parliament, to carry out the proposed change in the law and provide a uniform system of registering vessels throughout the whole of Canada.

It is much to be regretted that the shipping of the Dominion has not yet been placed on as favorable a footing as the shipping of our neighbors in the States, and that they are still excluded from the coasting trade of that country, and from the privilege of obtaining American registers, if purchased by subjects of the United States. Considerations with a view to securing a fair and equitable system of reciprocal trade with our neighbors have hitherto prevented any decided action being taken with reference to this important matter, but should it be found that there is no prospect of such trade being secured on equitable terms of reciprocity, it will become desirable to place our ships, so far as we can, in a more favorable position, for the purpose of enabling them to compete with foreign shipping.

SIGNAL STATIONS.

At Halifax a detachment of the Royal Artillery, perform the service of signalling ships when they arrive off the harbor, and have a signal station at Sambro' Island, near the entrance of Halifax Harbor. The party consists of a non-commissioned officer, and four gunners with a battery of four guns. These guns are fired in answer to guns heard at sea, in thick weather, and have been of great service to the shipping. These men are paid a small sum in addition to their regular pay, and the cost of the service at Halifax during the year ended 30th June, 1868, was \$1335.88.

At St. John, N. B. this duty is performed by a person residing on Partridge Island, at the entrance of the harbor, who has been temporarily employed by this department for the purpose. The cost of the service at St. John for the year ended 30th June, 1868, was \$260.55. No other signal stations are maintained in the Dominion.

REWARDS FOR SAVING LIFE.

I have had occasion to bring under the notice of the Government of Canada several cases where masters of vessels and others have nobly and bravely risked their lives at sea in saving the lives of others, and I have recommended that in such cases some acknowledgment of the services rendered should be made by the Government, as is done in all other maritime countries; and I have been authorized by the Government in the cases alluded to, to procure suitable testimonials, to be presented in the name of the Government to the persons who have rendered such valuable services in saving life and property.

DRY DOCKS.

I brought some time ago under the notice of the civic authorities of some of the principal cities of the Maritime Provinces, the importance of an Act passed by the Imperial Parliament in 1865, intituled: "The Colonial Docks Loan Bill," which authorizes the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to lend an amount not exceeding £20,000 Sterling to corporate bodies or individuals in the Colonies on certain conditions, to aid them in constructing suitable Docks for repairing vessels of the largest class, particularly ships of war. The Lords of the Admiralty consider the depth of such a Dock as would receive their approval and recommendation for the loan, should not be less than twenty-seven feet at high water spring tides.

No Dock has yet been constructed at any of the principal seaports of the Dominion of such a description as would entitle it to obtain the loan alluded to from the British Government, but it is probable that a suitable Dry Dock for repairing the larger class of vessels may yet be built at Quebec, Halifax and St. John respectively, with the inducement held out by the authorities of the Imperial Government, and there can be little doubt that if such a Dock was built at each of the places named, they would prove not only remunerative, but, if properly managed, of great service to the maritime interests of the Dominion.

At Halifax, medium sized vessels can be hauled up and repaired on a marine railway, but it cannot accommodate vessels of a large class, and there is very little rise and fall of tide at that port, which renders it somewhat difficult to repair that description of vessels.

At St. John the rise and fall of tide is very great, and vessels are usually repaired on the slips when the tide is out, but the work has to cease when the tide comes in, giving only but a small portion of the day for actual work.

At Quebec the rise and fall of tide is not great, and a large substantial Dry Dock is very much wanted there during the season of navigation, so as large ships of war and other large vessels which frequent that port could be speedily repaired when necessary.

ENQUIRY INTO WRECKS.

Frequent representations have been made to me, verbally and otherwise, from time to time, by persons interested in shipping and underwriting, urging the necessity of an official enquiry in the cases of wrecks taking place on the coasts, lakes or rivers of Canada, and places adjacent thereto, so as an authentic record could be laid before Parliament and the public generally, once a year, shewing the cause of such wrecks, and whether blame could be properly attributed to those in charge of the vessels wrecked, or whether such wrecks were caused by the want of sufficient lights or other marks to warn their crews of danger.

With the consent of my colleagues in the Government, I introduced a Bill in the Senate, providing the necessary machinery for holding preliminary inquiries into the cause of such wrecks, as well as for providing for a formal investigation in cases where loss of life has occurred, or where it appears to the Government desirable that a proper court or tribunal should make a thorough investigation on the spot into all the circumstances connected with such disasters. If this measure becomes law, I have no doubt that it will be productive of great advantage, not only to the ship owners and underwriters in this country, but also to such persons in the United Kingdom as are interested in shipping trading to Canada, either as owners or underwriters.

FISHERIES.

At the date of the confederation of the Provinces, the official business relating to the fisheries, had been for several years organized and managed as a branch of the department of Crown Lands, for the united provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. In the sister provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick no similar organization existed. There were however in these latter provinces certain statutory and municipal regulations existing; but owing to the want of effective machinery to enforce them, and a proper system under which the restrictions thus provided could be applied, they produced scarcely any practical benefits, consequently the fisheries were subject to serious abuses that in many respects had already reduced them almost to exhaustion. The very extensive fishing interests of the maritime

population of those provinces, and the great commercial importance of their coast and river fisheries, rendered it highly desirable that some uniform and efficient system should be devised under which the general "Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries" of the Dominion, as placed under control of the federal government, might be regulated, protected, and developed. I found that after a few years application of various legislative enactments, carried out through the fishery office, the Canadian Government had effected material improvements in the condition of the provincial fisheries, and that some further encouraging results still attended the operations of the department. Such being the case, I deemed it advisable to make enquiries into the state of the laws, and the wants of the fisheries in the maritime provinces, through the person who had actually in charge the Canada office. With this view, I caused careful enquiries to be made throughout Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to ascertain the existing state of things, and to determine what was requisite to be done. It was found that in many respects the laws actually in force in those provinces, could, by supplying certain defects, and providing suitable officers to enforce them, be made serviceable. It also appeared desirable to maintain the official system of management already established, and by extending it to the fisheries of the other provinces, profit by the past experience. The act organizing the Marine and Fisheries Department therefore made provision for this purpose.

A measure was also carried in the first Dominion Parliament consolidating and amending the fishery laws. This is the statute now in force, as *The Fisheries Act*, applicable to Canada. Under this act the fishery laws and regulations previously existing in Nova Scotia, are left intact. Power is however taken to alter and amend them from time to time by special regulations; and machinery is provided to enforce them. The New Brunswick Acts have become incorporated with the amended laws, leaving such fishery regulations to be carried out as proved applicable, and could be rendered serviceable pending the substitution of new and improved by-laws.

Another important law was also passed, respecting the means of admitting foreign fishing vessels to fish in Canadian waters under licenses, and conveying the necessary powers to exclude them from the inshore fisheries. This law is like in substance and effect (but with ampler powers and simpler process) to the statutes of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick affecting the same subject. All of them had become necessary as auxiliaries to the Imperial *Act 59 Geo. 3. Cap. 38*, the enforcement of which by provincial authorities they to some extent supersede—that statute having contemplated action and application chiefly and more directly through imperial instructions and authority.

The carrying out in detail of these various measures will form the subject, in part, of next year's report.

The whole expenditure for the fisheries service in the financial year from the 1st of July 1867, to the 30th June, 1868, amounted to \$32,887.49. There was collected during the same period, as fishery revenues, a sum of \$19,536.51.

In addition to the several preliminary reports on the fisheries, laid before Parliament during the recent session, and referring principally to the latter part of the year 1867, other progress reports and statements will be found in the different appendices herewith, numbered from 1 to 9, and having reference to operations in the course of the current season.

Respectfully submitted,

P. MITCHELL.

Ottawa, 7th June, 1869.

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APPENDIX No. 1. Statement of office work.

- “ “ 2. Schedule of Fishery Officers, Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick.
- “ “ 3. Reports of W. H. Venning, Esq., Inspector of Fisheries for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and of W. H. Rogers, Esq., Fishery Officer on Nova Scotia and New Brunswick fisheries.
- “ “ 4. Report of Theophile Tetu, Esq., on the fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1868.
- “ “ 5. Remarks and statements on the fisheries of the south shore of the river St. Lawrence, condensed from the reports of A. Blais, Esq., Fishery Overseer.
- “ “ 6. Report of S. Wilmot, Esq., Fishery Officer, on the fish-breeding operations under his charge, at Newcastle. Ontario.
- “ “ 7. Comparative statement of the fisheries, Province of Quebec.
- “ “ 8. Comparative statement of the fisheries, Province of Ontario.
- “ “ 9. Statement of fishing licenses issued to American vessels.
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A P P E N D I X.

APPENDIX No. 1.

STATEMENT of work of the Fisheries Branch of the Marine and Fisheries Department, performed during period from 1st January to 31st December, 1868.

	1868	1867	Increase.
Letters received, examined, entered, indexed, or otherwise disposed of, covering 250 pages.....	2281	2229	152
Letters written, entered, indexed, and despatched, covering 1857 pages.....	1163	934	229
Reports to Council, written, entered, indexed and carried out.....	32	26	6
Orders in Council, received, registered, copied and carried out.....	37	15	22
Overseers' Quarterly Accounts, examined and checked.....	100	96	4
Maps, compiled and copied.....	127	62	65
Special statements, and memoranda for Minister, covering 21 pages.....	17	12	5
Requisitions for cheques.....	340	238	102
Miscellaneous documents, prepared and copied, covering 1800 pages..... pp.	1800	1200	600
Licenses made out and delivered.....	382	221	161
Circulars written to Overseers and others.....	184	149	35
Duplicate and triplicate letters to Overseers.....	98	36	62
	6661	5218	1443

Certified

W. F. WHITCHER,

Department of Marine and Fisheries,

Fisheries Branch,

Ottawa, 1868.

P. MITCHELL,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

APPENDIX No. 2.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick, appointed under the Fisheries Act (1868), with Districts, Post Office Address, Salary, &c., &c., distinguishing those who being Fishery Overseers are instructed to act *ex officio* as Magistrates from those who act in the capacity of Fishery Wardens, and do not exercise magisterial powers.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				\$ c.
Henry Hunt.....	Larue's Island.....	Rockport.....	Warden.	20 00
Jno. Wallace.....	Lindoe Island, Gananoque and Charleston Lakes.....	Lansdown.....	do	40 00
J. A. Cameron.....	Cornwall to Coteau du Lac.....	Summerstown.....	Overseer	.....
Jno. Mooney.....	Brockville to Cornwall.....	Prescott.....	do	50 00
Peter Kiel.....	Wolfe Island and waters around, down to Brockville.....	Wolfe Island.....	do	100 00
Jos. Pierson.....	Carrying Place to Wellington.....	Consecon.....	do	75 00
G. D. Platt.....	West Point to Point Peter.....	Salmon Point, Picton.....	do	50 00
Wm. A. Palen.....	Point Peter to Petticoat Point.....	Point Peter, Cherry Val- ley.....	do	50 00
Jno. G. Hicks.....	Petticoat Point to Black River.....	Point Traverse.....	do	75 00
Wm. Plews.....	Black River to Bongard's Wharf.....	Cape Vesey (Cressy).....	do	50 00
Jas. K. Cameron.....	Cobourg to Napanee in the Bay of Quinte, with tributary streams and lakes, including Rice Lake.....	Cobourg.....	do	200 00
Chas. Wilkins.....	Bay of Quinte.....	Belleville.....	do	100 00
Samuel Wilmot.....	Toronto to Presqu'île.....	Newcastle.....	do	500 00
Jno. W. Kerr.....	Whitby Harbor to Long Point.....	Hamilton.....	do	200 00
P. Schram.....	Thames River and tributaries.....	London.....	do	100 00
P. Marentette.....	Thames River to Rond'Eau.....	Sandwich.....	do	100 00
S. A. MacVicar.....	Goderich to Rond'Eau.....	Sarnia.....	do	200 00
Jno. Eastwood.....	Goderich to Cape Hurd.....	Southampton.....	do	100 00
Geo. S. Miller.....	Cape Hurd to Penetanguishene.....	Owen Sound.....	do	100 00
Wm. Plummer.....	Penetanguishene to Thessalon River.....	Manitowaning.....	do	100 00
Jos. Wilson.....	Thessalon River to head of Lake Superior.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	do	100 00
J. S. Dennis.....	Lake Simcoe and tributaries.....	Toronto.....	do	50 00
W. H. Shipman.....	Scugog, Sturgeon, and Balsam Lakes.....	Port Perry.....	do	50 00

* Has charge of Government Fish-breeding establishment at Grafton Creek.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Napoleon Lavoie.....	Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence Division.....	Percé (in summer), L'Is- let (in winter).....	(*) [†]	1200 00
Alfred Blais.....	Pointe Lévi to Matane.....	Montmagny.....	Overseer	200 00
Jos. I. Letourneau.....	Cape Chatte to River Ste. Anne des Monts.....	Ste. Anne des Monts.....	do	50 00
P. Vibert.....	Point Peter to Percé.....	Percé.....	do	†
Jos. Eden.....	York, Dartmouth, and St. John Rivers, Gaspé Basin and Bay, to Point Peter.....	Gaspé Basin.....	do	50 00
Jas. M. Remon.....	Percé to Point Maquereau.....	Pabos.....	do	50 00

* Officer in charge of La Canadienne.

† Per-centage on issue of licenses to Am. vessels.

SCHEDULE of Fishery officers in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				\$ c.
Wm. Phelan.....	Point Maquereau to Paspébiac Point	Port Daniel	do	50 00
R. W. H. Timock.....	Paspébiac Point to the River Grand Cascapédia	New Richmond	do	50 00
Finlay Cook	Grand Cascapédia to Maguasha Point	Maria	do	50 00
Alex. Fraser.....	Maguasha Point to River Matapédia, including same.....	Matapédia.....	do	50 00
Jno. Mowat	Restigouche River, from Mission Point upwards, including tributaries in Cos. of Bonaventure and Restigouche	Matapédia.....	do	50 00
Jos. Beaulieu.....	Esquimaux Point to Shelldrake River	Mingan (summer), Carleton (winter)	do	150 00
Alex. Comeau	English Bay to Little Margaret River.....	Trinity Bay, via Bersimis	do	50 00
C. Demeule	River du Gouffre to Black River, including rivers and interior lakes adjacent to Murray Bay and St. Paul's Bay.....	Murray Bay	Warden..	50 00
R. Bouilliane	Canard River to Bersimis River, including the River Saguenay and all tributary streams	Bergeronnes, via Tadou-sac	Overseer	100 00
S. F. Copp.....	Lakes Memphremagog, Orford Pond, Sugar Loaf Pond, and Brown Lake, with tributaries.	Georgeville	do	40 00
W. C. Willis.....	Waters in district of St. Francis.	Herbrooke	do	100 00
H. W. Austin.....	District of Richelieu, together with Richelieu River and tributaries	Chambly.....	do	100 00
D. McFarlane	Chateauguay River and tributaries	Huntingdon.....	do	50 00
R. McCorkill	Yamaska River and tributaries..	West Farnham.....	do	50 00
P. E. Luke	Missisquoi Bay in Lake Champlain and Pike River	Philipsburg	do	50 00
Danl. Rosa	Lakes Beauport, St. Charles and adjacent lakes	Quebec	Warden,	50 00
G. Boily	Lakes Phillippe, Gagné, and adjacent lakes.....	Quebec	do	50 00

Local guardians are also placed by the Department each season, as occasion requires, at Moisis Natashquan, Watsheeshoo, Cape Whittle, and Anticosti.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

W. H. Venning	New Brunswick and Nova Scotia	St. John, N.B.....	Insp. of Fisheries	1400 00
E. Ferguson.....	Little Dune River to Morris' Rock	Dalhousie.....	Overseer	100 00
Jas. Hickson	River Nepisseguit and tributaries, with sea-coast and streams from Bathurst Harbour to Belle Dune River, both inclusive....	Bathurst.....	do	150 00
Jno. Meahan, jr.....	Barreau Point to Bathurst Harbor	Bathurst	do	100 00
Juste Hache.....	Oyster beds in County of Gloucester, Carraquet and Shippegan.....	Carraquet	do	100 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery officers in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer and Warden.	Salary.
Jno. L. Veno	Pockmouche	Pockmouche, W. O., Co. Gloucester	Warden..	\$ c. 30 00
Justinian Savoy	Tracadie	Tracadie W. O., County Gloucester	Overseer	30 00
Thos. Savoy	Burnt Church River and tributaries	Upper Neguac, Co. Northumberland	do	30 00
Alex. Murray	Tabusintac River and tributaries	Tabusintac, Mir	do	30 00
And. Grant	Miramichi River and Bay, with tributaries below east end of Beaubair's Island, and fishing ground north of main channel	Chatham, Mir	do	100 00
Amos Perley	Miramichi River and Bay, east of Beaubair's Island in the Parish of Glenelg and Chatham	Chatham, Mir	do	100 00
Chris. Parker	Miramichi River and tributaries, from Newcastle to Price's Island, between Beaubair's Island and Boiestown	Newcastle	do	160 00
Jno. Hogan	Miramichi River (N. W.) and tributaries, from East end of Beaubair's Island upwards	Newcastle	do	160 00
J. Johnston	Miramichi River (S. W.) from Beubair's Island upwards, excepting Little S. W.	North Esk, Miramichi ...	Warden..	30 00
Aaron Hovey	Miramichi River (S. W.) and tributaries, between Blissfield and Boiestown	Boiestown, Northumberland Co.	do	30 00
Jno. Jardine	From Elm Tree Brook to Squire Underhill's on S.W. to Miramichi River	Blackville, Indian Town, Northumberland Co..	do	30 00
Kenneth Cameron ...	Miramichi River (S. W.) from line of Blissfield to the headwaters and tributaries	Boiestown, Miramichi ..	Overseer	100 00
Hugh Miller	Miramichi River (S. W.) from headwaters to Forks	Glassville, Carleton Co.	do	30 00
Henry Vye, sen	From Beaubair's Island to Parker's on South-west, and from said Island to Hutchison's Ferry Road on North west ...	Newcastle, Miramichi ..	Warden..	30 00
Wm. Hawe	Cain's River and tributaries ...	Cains River, Miramichi...	do	30 00
Patk. Bergin	Cain's River, Parish of Blackville	Dumpey's P. O., Parish of Blackville, S.W. Mir	do	30 00
Geo. Smith	Bartibogue River and feeders	Lower Newcastle, W. O. Mir	do	30 00
W. B. Deacon	Shediac	Shediac, Westmoreland.	Overseer	60 00
Jno. Wright	Petitcodiac and Memramcook Rivers	Moncton, Westmoreland	Warden..	60 00
Jno. Alcorn	Waters in Township of Harvey and Alma (Albert Co.)	Harvey, Albert Co.	Overseer	30 00
Reuben Hoben	St. John River, from mouth of Nerapis to lower line of Prince William and tributaries	Burton, W. O., Sunbury Co	do	180 00
Hugh Harrison	St. John River and tributaries, from Long's Creek to Tobique River	Woodstock, Carleton Co.	do	100 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery officers in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
F. W. Bullen	Tobique River.....	Riley Brook, W. O., Victoria Co	Overseer.	\$ c. 30 00
Jno. Giberson.....	St. John River, from the Tobique River to Grand Falls.....	Andover, Victoria Co...	do	30 00
Thos. Smith	From lower end of Tingley's Island on N. W. Miramichi upwards and the Big Sevogle...	North Esk, Miramichi ..	Warden.	30 00
Jno. Carson.....	From his residence on S. W. Miramichi to Burnt Hill	Ludlow, W.O., Northumberland	do	30 00
David Somers.....	From Lower side of Ox Bow on the little South West, upwards	North Esk, Miramichi ..	Overseer.	30 00
David Whitney	Little South West River and tributaries	North Esk, Miramichi..	Warden..	30 00
Dennis Hogan.....	Renou's River and tributaries	Renou's Bridge, W. O., Northumberland Co ..	do	30 00
Thos. McKenzie.....	From Dunbar's Point on N. W. Miramichi to lower end of Tingley's Island on Little S. W., to lower side of Ox Bow..	North Esk, Northumberland.....	do	30 00
Robt. Brimmer.....	Napan and Black River and tributaries	Chatham, Miramichi....	do	30 00
John Williston.....	Bay du Vin River and Bay, with Parish of Hardwick, Fox and other Islands and stations on South side of main channel of Miramichi River.....	Bay du Vin, W. O., Northumberland	Overseer	100 00
B. L. Cunningham....	Inner Bay, or Passamaquoddy...	Chamcock W. O., Charlotte Co.....	do	30 00
J. W. Fountain	Campo Bello and West Isles, with coast and streams in Charlotte County.....	Campo Bello, Charlotte Co.....	do	100 00
Patrick Curran	St. Croix River.....	Milltown, St. Stephen, Charlotte Co	Warden..	30 00
Lorenzo Drake.....	Grand Manan Island.....	Grand Manan, Charlotte Co	Overseer.	100 00
W. B. McLaughlin....	Grand Manan Spawning Ground.	Grand Manan, Charlotte Co	do	240 00*

Including boat hire, &c.

Certified,
W. F. WHITCHER.

P. MITCHELL,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
Fisheries Branch, Ottawa, 1868.

APPENDIX No. 3.

REPORT OF W. H. VENNING, ESQUIRE, INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES,
NEW BRUNSWICK & NOVA SCOTIA for 1868.

To the Honorable P. MITCHELL,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Although the season of 1868 was far advanced, before the new Fisheries Act came into operation, yet I have much satisfaction in reporting that its application has been attended with good results.

My attention, since the 22nd June last, has been mainly directed to getting the machinery for its rigid enforcement during the present season, in good working order. With this object in view, I have visited the principal rivers in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, have had personal interviews with all the Overseers, and with most of the Wardens in the different localities. I have seen that all have been properly sworn in as officers of the Department, and explained to them the extent of their powers, and the nature of their several duties.

The state of things described in my last report, the total disregard of all laws and all regulations, and the general laxity with which the Fishery Wardens (having taken no oath of office, and being responsible to no one) performed their important duties, prevailed in all localities, and much difficulty was found in enforcing the law. This difficulty was much increased from the fact that the fishing season was well advanced before the time of my official visit, and was being prosecuted in the mode that had heretofore prevailed, without much attention to the size of mesh legally required, a total disregard of the weekly close time, which prohibited Sunday fishing, and a general carelessness of all local regulations.

Having been instructed to deal as leniently as possible with all affairs which arose from ignorance of the law, I desired the Overseers and Wardens to warn the offending parties, explain to them the necessity of obeying the law, and not to proceed against them unless they were satisfied that the offence was knowingly and deliberately committed.

In all cases where nets were seized or fines imposed, the offenders were conscious of their wrong-doing, and in many cases were so determined to persist in their illegal practices that I found it necessary to instruct the Overseers to engage additional assistance, and enforce the law, feeling satisfied that nothing short of vigorous measures would convince the fishermen that the new Law was a serious reality, and would be rigidly enforced. This decided course of action had the desired effect, and I indulge strong hopes that the present season will be the commencement of a new era in New Brunswick, and that in a very few years the improved state of the rivers will afford incontestible proof of the wisdom and utility of the measures adopted to put a stop to the evils which have almost ruined many of the best rivers.

In the Counties of Westmoreland and Albert, several Wardens are needed to assist the Overseers. The few salmon that still resort to the Petiteodiac and Memramcook Rivers are so fast disappearing in consequence of the pertinacity with which they are hunted, that it is now a serious question whether these rivers will ever be restored by natural means. The only hope that remains is to call in aid the 15th section of the Fisheries Act, and set apart for three years these rivers with all their tributary streams for the natural propagation of salmon. This measure is loudly called for by all who appreciate the importance of preserving this valuable fish in the only two rivers at the head of the Bay of Fundy, to which they now resort, and I am assured that it will give much satisfaction to the great majority of the inhabitants. The Shediac River is still frequented by a few salmon, and the application of the same measure to it, will give it the only chance that remains for its restoration by natural means. In Albert County, the only two rivers in which salmon are now found, are Upper Salmon River and Point Wolf River; the same remarks apply to these, and they loudly call for the same remedy.

In the County of Kent, there is much need of an intelligent Overseer and several local Wardens to enforce the law, as the rivers are sadly neglected, and require more than ordinary vigilance to prevent their total destruction. Cocaigne, Buctouche and Richibucto Rivers, once teeming with salmon, trout and smelt, are now almost deserted, and immediate steps

should be taken to prevent their being utterly ruined as fish rivers. The only effectual means will be to set them apart for three years for natural propagation, and the measure cannot fail to be acceptable to the intelligent and law-abiding portion of the inhabitants of the county. The harbors at the mouths of these rivers formerly abounded with extensive and valuable oyster beds, which are now exhausted, in consequence of excessive and illegal raking; no chance being allowed for their reproduction. I am strongly of opinion that no oysters should be allowed to be taken in these harbors for several years, in order that the beds may have a chance to recuperate. Either this measure, or their lease for a term of years to the highest bidder for the purpose of culture, is absolutely necessary to the preservation of this valuable shell-fish in these localities.

In Northumberland, I am happy to be able to report a great improvement, even in the short time during which the new law has been enforced. In consequence of the increased vigilance of the officers, more attention has been paid to the regulations not only in the main river, but both in the North-West and South-West branches. The weekly close time has been better observed; nets with meshes smaller than the law allows have been abolished, and the curtailment of the fishing season from the 1st of September to the 15th of August has allowed a fine run of salmon to reach the spawning beds. The Overseers report that more breeding fish ascended the river last season than have been known for many previous years. There was very considerable difficulty on the branches, and nothing but the most determined efforts on the part of the Overseers, John Hogan and Christopher Parker, Esquires, enabled me to get the law enforced. On both branches I found it necessary to recommend that additional assistance should be afforded them, and to the promptitude with which the Department granted my request, and the faithful and effective manner in which these officers attended to their arduous and most unpleasant duties, I attribute the great success which has attended the new law, even in the first season of its introduction.

As an indication of the improved state of things on the Miramichi River, I may mention that application has already been made to lease the fly-fishing on the Tabusintac, one of its tributaries, and on the South-west branch, while numerous enquiries have been made respecting the facilities for angling on the North-west, the Little South-west and the Sevogle.

Considering the very few salmon that now frequent the Tabusintac, the Big and Little Bartibog and Burnt Church Rivers, and the persistent poaching out of season with net and spear, that bids fair to exterminate these and the few salmon which still resort to the Big Sevogle, on the North-west branch, and the Renous River on South-west, I would respectfully urge that all these rivers and their tributary streams be set apart for three years, under Section 15 of the Fisheries Act, for the natural propagation of the species. This measure is absolutely necessary to prevent these once fine salmon rivers from being entirely destroyed, and if adopted will, I have no doubt, effectually save them as prolific nurseries for the main river.

An establishment for the artificial hatching of salmon was last year erected by Messrs. Stone and Goodfellow at North Esk on the northwest branch of the Miramichi, and permission to take spawn and milt from the parent fish, was granted them on condition that one half of the young fish produced should be turned alive and healthy into the river, the other half to be their property. It is a matter of great regret that the high-handed proceedings, and obstinate persistence in disobedience to the directions of the fishery officer, of the local partner, Mr. Goodfellow, raised a strong prejudice among the inhabitants, and very seriously interfered with the success of the experiment. Instead of being guided by his written instructions, this gentlemen undertook to set the overseer at defiance, and to conduct his operations in a very irregular manner. The consequences were likely to be serious—for those interested in the fisheries of the river, threatened the demolition of the premises, and I was obliged to direct the overseer to enforce the provisions of the Fisheries Act, which suspended operations at the very time most favorable for procuring milt and ova. Had Mr. Goodfellow respected his instructions, and been guided by the directions of the officer, a million of eggs might easily have been laid down in the hatching house, and 70 or 75 per cent of these might have been hatched. The great benefit to the public that will assuredly be conferred by the operations of this establishment when conducted on a large scale, was the only motive that induced me to deal leniently with these illegal proceedings, and not suppress the whole establishment, as my instructions, if carried out to the letter, gave me authority to do. Should they be repeated, I strongly recommend the withdrawal of permission to take

spawn, and the establishment of a similar hatching house by the Department. On the occasion of my last visit in January the young salmon were just emerging from the eggs, and all accounts that have since reached me, represent them as thriving rapidly. I have not yet received a statement of the number of eggs deposited in the hatching house, and the number of fish that were hatched out, but if nothing unforeseen occurs, there will probably be between 200 and 300,000 young salmon added to the stock of the river, the present season, from this source alone.

There are other localities on both the northwest and southwest branches of the Miramichi admirably adapted for the establishment of similar breeding houses. The wonderful success that has attended all well conducted operations in artificial hatching, and the vast numbers of young fish produced by this process, as compared with the increase in a state of nature, is worthy the serious attention of the Department, with a view to establish breeding houses under its control. In no way could an appropriation be more wisely expended than in these artificial hatching houses, which would enable the Department to re-stock the numerous rivers which have become exhausted, as well as to increase to an unlimited extent the propagation of this source of wealth in the rivers on which they are established. The south-west branch of the Miramichi which has become greatly reduced, could by means of a hatching house soon be re-stocked to its former state, which was so productive that a barrel of salmon was often exchanged for a barrel of herrings. To this subject I respectfully beg your favorable consideration.

In Gloucester, which has of late been the best protected county in the province, owing to the fact that its main river the Nepisiguit, has been for several years under lease for angling purposes, the salmon fishing still continues to improve. The curtailment of the fishing season, under the new law, has allowed many more fish than formerly to enter the river, and the almost total absence of illegal practices, owing to the effective manner in which the overseer, James Hickson, Esq., performs his official duties, enables them to exercise their procreative functions undisturbed. When I left the river on the 14th of October, the shallows were swarming with breeding fish, and not a single instance of their having been disturbed came under the notice of the officer. The importance of guarding this river which now yields a handsome revenue, and much more than pays for its own protection, is so great, that I authorized Mr. Hickson to employ an assistant, during the latter part of the season, and I would strongly recommend that permanent Warden be appointed for this purpose, as Mr. Hickson's district is very extended and more than he can fully attend to unaided. The greatly increased offers which have been made for angling leases this season, more than doubling those of any former year, show the importance and utility of effective guardianship, and I trust Mr. Hickson will be allowed the requisite assistance to do his duty thoroughly.

The present state of the Nepisiguit is a signal proof of the wisdom of placing all angling rivers under lease, as the lessees have a personal interest in their protection, and their presence on the river during the fishing season is its most effective safeguard. The number of salmon taken by means of the rod and line, can never make any appreciable difference in a river, while the anglers spend a large amount of money in purchasing stores and hiring assistance in the localities they visit, and experience proves them to be the most effective guardians of a river. By their influence and example they inculcate better ideas among the settlers, and introduce a better state of public opinion respecting the importance and value of the rivers, as nurseries for fish. I am happy to report that numerous applications have been made to lease the fly fishing of other salmon rivers, and I strongly recommend for these, your most favorable considerations as I am satisfied that if placed under lease, the same beneficial results which have ensued in the case of the Nepisiguit, will soon be apparent in them all.

The mackerel, herring, and oyster fisheries of Carraquet and Shippegan, are important and valuable. Large numbers of vessels from Nova Scotia resort there during the fishing season, and generally make very good fares. The practice of throwing over "gurry" on the fishing grounds is a source of complaint, and of injury to the fisheries, but its prevention is a matter of great difficulty. Oyster beds are very extensive, and many hundred boats are employed in this branch of the business. The same neglect of the close season has hitherto prevailed here in common with all other localities where this valuable mollusk is found. The attention of the local overseer has been specially directed to this matter, with instructions to enforce the provisions of the law. It will probably be found necessary to appoint additional

wardens to enforce the close time, as the beds are of wide extent and it is difficult for a single officer to enforce it effectually.

In the Parish of Beresford, representations have been made, and a petition forwarded to your department, the object of which is to procure suspension of the Sunday fishing clause, on the ground of difficulty in stormy weather. I cannot recommend compliance with this request, as most important results, seriously affecting the interests of the fisheries, not only in this County, but in the adjoining ones of Northumberland and Restigouche are sure to follow. I purpose examining into this matter more closely the coming season, when I shall be prepared to suggest a means of meeting extreme cases without resorting to so dangerous a measure as a suspension in any locality, of the weekly close time.

In the Restigouche there has been a decided improvement in the main river, consequent upon the better observance of the weekly close time, and the provision regulating the distance between nets. The overseers reported a greatly increased number of breeding fish in the river last fall, and a few years will, I have no doubt, see this river fully restored to its former condition, as one of the finest salmon rivers in the world. Several applications have been made for a lease of its angling and, under the conditions I have recommended I strongly urge compliance with the offers of the highest bidders. The districts of the overseers on each side of this river are very extended, and more than one man can attend to without assistance.

Taking into consideration the very onerous duties devolving on Mr. Ferguson in looking after the extensive net fishing between Dalhousie and Morris' Rock, the upper end of his district, and the large extent of coast with the intermediate rivers, Eel river, Charlo, Benjamin and Jacquette, between Dalhousie and Little Belledune river, the lower end of his district, and the utter impossibility of one man attending to the duties required, I would recommend that this district be divided, and that an overseer be appointed for the Lower end, extending from Little Belledune to Eel river with a warden for the Charlo, and one for the Jacquette. This measure will place this important part of the country under efficient guardianship, will enable Mr. Ferguson to concentrate his attention on the upper district where it is much needed, and will be followed by the best results. The Charlo and Jacquette have been leased for angling, and will contribute to their own protection, and if the applications for the Restigouche and its tributaries are favorably entertained, the annual rent will more than pay for the additional assistance needed. Mr. Mowat is a most intelligent, energetic, and efficient officer,—his district is a most extended and important one,—his duties are performed to the extent of his ability, in a most thorough and faithful manner, and I respectfully recommend that his salary be increased to correspond with that received by the officer on the New Brunswick side, and that two wardens be appointed to assist him on the upper waters, where great injury is done by illegal netting and spearing. The rental of the river, if placed under lease as recommended, will provide the means, and the money will be most beneficially employed, and in the case of Mr. Mowat, most meritoriously bestowed. The extent of netting among the numerous islands and shoals at the head of the tide is so excessive that the passage of the fish is seriously impeded. Its reduction is a matter of absolute necessity, and I strongly recommend that after this season no nets be allowed from any island or middle land, but be confined to the sides of the river. While the Quebec side of the river is fairly fished, the New Brunswick side is much overfished. The same system should in fairness to the river be applied to both sides.

In the Saint John river I have the pleasure of reporting considerable actual improvement, in a much more energetic enforcement of the law with regard to both drifting and netting. The weekly close time has been more generally observed, and there was less trouble in curtailing the fishing season than I had reason to apprehend. The vigilance of the officers in having the pickets removed according to law, effectually stopped the fishing after the 15th of August, as the law provides. The active exertions of F. W. Bullen, Esq., the overseer on the Tobique, who seized and confiscated canoes, spears, and illegal nets, gave a check to the lawless practices so long pursued in the upper waters of this river, and I have every reason to believe that less disturbance of the spawning fish took place last season than for many previous ones. I much regret that Mr. Bullen contemplates a permanent residence in England, whither his private affairs called him last fall. Should he not return this spring it will be necessary to appoint an energetic man in his place, so that the good work he so successfully commenced may not be interrupted. This river is a fine nursery for salmon, and if illegal

fishing could be prevented, it would soon be one of the finest angling rivers in the Province, and would more than pay for its own thorough guardianship; but it has been for so many years the resort of both *red* and *white* Indians, men who are utterly regardless of all law, and who have become so wedded to their lawless habits of poaching, that I despair of ever seeing them restrained except by the adoption of the extreme power of the law. Therefore, I recommend that for three years from the 1st of May next, all fishing for salmon, grilse and salmon fry be entirely prohibited, and that the river and all its tributary streams be set apart for the natural propagation of salmon. Nothing short of this measure will succeed in preserving it from total destruction as a salmon river.

Salmon and Aristook rivers in Victoria County, and Big and Little Presquile rivers in Carleton County, are in the same state, and in great danger of being completely destroyed and the application of the same measure to them, if done at once, may preserve the remnant that still resort to these waters.

A fishway has been placed in the dam at the mouth of the Meduxnakik, at Woodstock, and there is now every prospect of this fine river being re-stocked with salmon. A fishway has also been placed in the dam at the mouth of Eel river, and this stream is now open to the ascent of salmon and alewives. Both these passes were put in under the superintendance of the overseer of the district, who spent much time and took much trouble in superintending their erection. As these rivers are now open to the ascent of salmon, they should be set apart for at least three years as breeding streams for the natural propagation of the species, in order that they may have a chance to become re-stocked. If allowed to be immediately fished, but little advantage will be gained.

Mr. Harrison is a most efficient officer, but his district is too extended for one man to superintend; he has been much assisted in cases of emergency by his son Mr. James Harrison, who has a thorough knowledge of the duty, and is active and energetic. I respectfully recommend that Mr. Harrison have two wardens under him, as it is impossible for him to attend to the interests of so extended a district. A warden is much needed at the Grand Pass, about five miles above Fredericton, where many drift nets are used contrary to law.

If an additional overseer in the neighbourhood of Fredericton, with one warden residing higher up the river were appointed, there would be ample work of a most important character for them to perform in enforcing the law against saw-dust and mill-rubbish in the mills on the Nashwaak and St. John, which are doing serious injury to the navigation of the latter river, and in preventing drifting in the Grand Pass and several miles above. They would reduce the now too extensive districts of Mr. Harrison above, and of Mr. Hoben below, and would place a most important stretch of the river under much needed guardianship. I strongly recommend these appointments as they are loudly called for by the people of York County, who are now without a single fishery officer, and are complaining of the injury done to the fisheries in consequence.

The district of Reuben Hoben is so extensive, that unassisted, he cannot possibly attend to it, and to enable him to guard it effectually, he will need two or more wardens to act in concert with him.

One or two wardens are greatly needed on Salmon River at the head of Grand Lake, as the distance from Mr. Hoben's residence is too great to admit of his personal attention. This river and also the Gaspereau river are now in a fair way of being totally depopulated, although considerable numbers of salmon and alewives still ascend them. Illegal netting and spearing are pursued without hindrance, as the fish are decreasing every year. If both these rivers were set apart for natural propagation for three years, there would be some hope of saving them, and I am assured that by all reasonable men with whom I conversed in the neighbourhood, that this measure would give great satisfaction. Charles Burpee, Esq., M. P., the late Provincial overseer and Reuben Hoben, Esq., the present overseer under the new law, both agree with me in the advisability of adopting this course.

An overseer and two wardens are needed to protect the Kennebecasis and Smith's creek in the vicinity of Sussex-vale. Last season quite a number of salmon were seen in both these streams, but there is reason to believe that most of them fell a prey to the spear of the poacher. These streams are so admirably adapted as nurseries that I can only repeat the opinion I expressed in my last report, that all fishing for salmon should be prohibited in the Kennebecasis and its branches at least for three years. Nothing short of this extreme measure will save a most extensive and once valuable salmon river from utter destruction. In a

special report I have called your attention to this particular case, and have recommended that the Kennebecasis, and its branches be set apart for breeding purposes; I have no hesitation in expressing my firm conviction that this step is absolutely necessary to its preservation and will eventually, be a boon to the public.

From St. John to the head of the Bay of Fundy the rivers are still in the same state as described in my last report. The various mill-owners have, however, been notified, and requested to place fishways in their dams, which will be done, I trust, during the present season. As soon as these rivers are opened to the ascent of fish, some additional wardens will be needed to protect them. The only streams to which salmon now resort on this part of the coast are Gardener's creek, Teignmouth or ten mile creek, Great Salmon river, in St. John county, Point Wolfe river and Upper Salmon river, in Albert county, and these are very few in number. They are hunted to death with pitchforks, whenever they are seen, and no opportunity is afforded them to perform the functions of propagation. All these rivers should be set apart for at least three years, as natural breeding places, under the 15th section of the Act, as the only means of saving the remnant that still remains.

The St. Croix river is still in the same state as described in my last report. I have been in correspondence with the commissioners of the State of Maine and they express every willingness to co-operate with your department in all measures calculated to restore and protect this once valuable fish river. Sites have been selected in various dams for fish-ways, and I indulge the hope that the present season will see this fine river made passable for the three species of migratory fish—salmon, shad, and alewives,—with which its waters formerly teemed.

The American authorities, lately so apathetic on the subject of their river fisheries, have now their eyes opened to their vast importance, and are already in advance of us, in their wise and enlightened policy on this subject. They are successfully stocking their rivers by artificial means, and the reports of their commissioners shew that vast sums have been expended in endeavouring to restore rivers which their former apathy had allowed to become exhausted. In view of the speedy opening of this river, and in order to preserve the fish that may enter it, I strongly recommend that the Denis river, and that portion of the St. Croix river and its tributaries which flow through Canadian territory be set apart for the natural propagation of Salmon, Shad, and Alewives. The American authorities will enforce this measure on that portion of the river and its tributaries flowing through the State of Maine, and uniform action is absolutely necessary to secure the re-stocking of the river.

In August and September I visited the Counties of Lunenburg, Halifax, Guysboro, Antigonish and Pictou, in Nova Scotia. I examined the principal rivers and streams in these counties, inspected the mill dams, and gathered all the information possible with regard to the wants of the fisheries. The protection of the fisheries in Nova Scotia is a subject of great importance, as their prosecution forms the principal employment of the inhabitants of all its seaboard counties, the rivers frequented by migratory fish are so numerous and important, and illegal practices are so general, that a large number of overseers and wardens will be necessary to their protection.

A partial report on the state of various rivers was made last year: this is now supplemented by a further report from Mr. Rogers, who, under special instructions, personally visited the remaining counties, while I was occupied elsewhere: this I subjoin for your information. You will at once perceive the causes that have led to the late failure of the Coast Fisheries, and will also see the necessity that exists for immediate steps being taken to remove these causes. In Nova Scotia as well as in New Brunswick the stoppage of rivers by impassable dams which prevent the fish from reaching their breeding places, illegal netting, persistent use of the spear, and a disregard of all laws and regulations, are the prolific causes of the rapid falling off in river fisheries, and the failing supply of food (formerly furnished by the countless thousands of young fishes which teemed in the rivers, and throughout the whole extent of the Nova Scotia coast), has caused the deep sea fishes to desert these localities and seek sustenance in other directions. There can be no doubt that the falling off in the coast fisheries of this Province is owing to the destruction of the river fisheries, and just as soon as the supply of food is restored, just so soon will the various deep sea fishes be again attracted to these shores. This is no mere theory, but is a truth clearly supported by accumulated proofs; and this truth clearly shows the value and importance of our river fisheries, not alone for their own immediate products, but also as the source whence myriads of valuable

sea-fish derive their supplies of food, the search after which brings them within the fisherman's reach, and enables him to utilize them as an article of food and commerce.

The river fisheries in both Provinces have so long been subject to all kinds of abuses, that no great improvement can reasonably be expected in a single season, especially with such limited assistance as has yet been provided; but much good has been done in various localities, the result of which is not yet so apparent as in New Brunswick. One great object attained has been the conviction forced upon the minds of poachers and lawless fishermen, that the present fishery laws are a serious matter, and that their breach will assuredly be followed by their penalties in all cases where the offence can be brought home to the perpetrator. The officers also, under the present system, feel that they are responsible to the Department for the proper fulfillment of their duty,—they know that they will now be sustained in its performance, and instead of having to appeal to a magistrate who takes no notice of their complaints, they now possess the power of summary action which prevents the escape of an offender caught in the act.

Upon the whole I feel much gratified at the successful results attained, and am very hopeful of the future; feeling assured that a very few years will prove, even to the most sceptical, that the new law, and the new mode of enforcing its wise provisions, will be not only a great boon to the fishermen, but a great benefit to the country.

During the last winter, the coast fishing in the Bay of Fundy has been unusually good. Immense shoals of herrings have frequented all the inlets and harbors from Passamaquoddy to St. John, and the deep sea fishes, cod, haddock and hake have followed them in unusually large numbers. The fishermen have been actively and profitably employed and a ready market was found for the fresh fish, both in the Province and the United States. This improvement in the fisheries of the Bay of Fundy, I attribute in a great measure to the better protection of the vast spawning grounds off the southern head of Grand Manan, and shows conclusively the importance of its guardship.

Large numbers of American vessels have as usual encroached on our fishing grounds. These consist of two classes, trading vessels and fishing vessels. The former buy fish from the shore people, paying them in cash or goods at their own prices, the latter buy all they can, and catch all they can. As far as I could learn, these vessels never make entry at the customs, never pay tonnage dues, nor any duty on the goods brought for the prosecution of their trade. This system has been carried on for years, and was formerly considered by the people along shore rather an advantage than otherwise, for it gave them a ready market for their fish, and supplied them with goods at a cheaper rate than our dealers, who paid customs duties, could furnish them. This winter, however, the number of American vessels attracted by the unprecedented good fishing was more than usually numerous, and in some localities, such as Lepreaux, New River and St. George Harbors, there were sometimes from 20 to 30 vessels, and they took up so much room that our fishermen were comparatively crowded out, and made complaints to the local authorities. These complaints did not reach me until just at the close of the fishing season; consequently I was unable to take any steps to remove the evils complained of. When warned off by the local authorities, the captains of these vessels refused to leave, asserting that they would not move until forcibly driven off. The overseers of the county of Charlotte, in which most of these encroachments were made, reside at too great a distance to be applied to in an emergency of this kind, and the Revenue officers do not appear to have troubled themselves much about the matter, and thus much dissatisfaction was occasioned among the fishermen, who were naturally indignant at seeing their best fishing grounds occupied by foreigners.

In my former report, I called attention to this matter, as it is becoming year after year more and more serious, and nothing short of the presence of an armed cutter will effectually put a stop to these audacious trespassers. In the meantime I strongly urge the appointment of a competent intelligent man, with magisterial power, as overseer for the eastern district of Charlotte County, comprising the parishes of St. George, Pennfield and Lepreaux, with local wardens in the several parishes to act under his direction. This officer should have power to swear in a boat's crew of armed men, and in cases of emergency take such steps as the exigencies of the case might demand. This measure may have the effect of keeping these foreign vessels out of our harbors, but an armed vessel is necessary to enforce the stipulations of the treaty, and keep them three leagues outside of headlands, and bays. I trust the matter will receive

the attention of the Government, as fishery overseers and wardens are powerless to meet this abuse.

On the 6th of March last, I had the honor of making a special report on the subject, and I again urge your special attention to the recommendations therein submitted for your consideration.

The following is the substance of Mr. Roger's report, to which allusion is made in a preceding page :—

The season having been so far advanced when I received my appointment, I have been obliged to hurry over the Province, and have not been able to collect such facts and information as are needed to enable me to place before you anything like an adequate report of our inland fisheries.

The facts which I shall give however, in the following pages, will suffice to show how little value the people of this Province put upon this great source of wealth, the thoughtless destruction of the rivers by mill-owners, as well as the wicked slaughter of fish during the spawning season by poachers, in the use of all kinds of traps, spears and nets, is painful to contemplate.

It is encouraging to find however, that sufficient fish still visit most of our rivers, to restock them by proper management, in a few years, and I have but little doubt that the present machinery for the enforcement of the laws will have the desired effect on most of our rivers.

I am of opinion that it would tend much to do away with the present feeling which exists against the law on some of our rivers if proper information were given to the people, either by public lectures or printed matter, upon the vast importance of the river fisheries.

But few people are aware to what extent they are injuring themselves, or how our coast fisheries are affected by the scarcity of young fish from the rivers. If proper information were given upon these and other features of this great natural resource of the country, it would doubtless render the work much easier for the officers.

After receiving my appointment in August, in accordance with my instructions, I proceeded to Cumberland county, and visited the various rivers with as little delay as possible. This county being very extensive and containing important rivers, as well on the Bay of Fundy as on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, I found it necessary to divide it into two districts, with an overseer for each, at a salary of \$100, and have, with the consent of the representatives for the county, recommended Thomas H. Patton, Esq., of River Philip, for the Eastern, and George Dimock, Esq., of Amherst, for the Western District.

Wallace River was once one of the best in the province of its size for salmon; its clear, bright waters being mostly fed by streams; its splendid gravelly bottom, its rapids and running streams seem to proclaim its adaptation for the propagation of salmon and trout, which formerly swarmed in its waters, but the universal mill dam has entirely destroyed the fish. Three or four dams effectually impede their progress, and the heartless poacher plys his calling at the lower dam, until almost the last fish has been destroyed. We hope, however, in a few years to have it restocked. The mill owners will put in proper fish ladders without much trouble, and most of the inhabitants will unite with the officers in carrying out the law.

The tales told me by some of the oldest inhabitants, of the abundance as well as the destruction of fish on this river in former years are almost incredible, yet I know they are substantially true. Formerly, codfish were abundant at the Harbour's Mouth, but at present there are none. The same is true of all the harbours along this shore; the loss to the country is most serious.

I am informed that the local government of this province (upon what authority I cannot say), granted a lease of certain oyster beds in Wallace harbour to Alexander McFarlane, Esq., for the purpose of cultivating oysters. The inhabitants generally are very much opposed to any such grant, as the mussel beds and the mud on the flats is invaluable for manure, and the granting of these privileges to Mr. McFarlane has entirely deprived them of its use. I am not prepared at present to say whether the right to cultivate oysters may not be held by private individuals without interfering with the manure referred to. When the ice goes out in the spring I will be able to judge better. It is a matter of considerable importance and very desirable to encourage, as far as possible, private enterprise in this as

well as many other branches of our invaluable fisheries, and I have no doubt that oysters may be profitably cultivated, not only at Wallace, but Pugwash and Tatamagouche as well; and I hope the day is not distant when private enterprise will develop this branch of our natural resources to the advantage of the province as well as to all concerned.

Pugwash River, although of considerable importance formerly in the production of gaspereaux, I doubt very much if it is susceptible of much improvement in the production of salmon; an impassable dam effectually obstructs the passage of all kinds of fish at the head of the tide.

River Philip was formerly one of the most celebrated in the Province for its salmon, trout and gaspereaux fishing. Considerable numbers of fish are still taken there; probably not less than from 1,000 to 1,500 salmon are annually caught in its waters, but the wonder is that there is a single fish left. Mill dams obstruct their passage to about half a mile above the head of the tide, and the inhabitants did their work of death at the mill, without let or hindrance, until the present season. We have succeeded in checking them a little, and next year we hope to press them still harder. The mill owners manifest every disposition to obey the law; some of them have done so already. Thomas Thompson, Esq., and Samuel Bent, the proprietors of the two lower mills, have put fish ladders in the dams during the last autumn, in obedience to my instructions, and I am credibly informed that salmon have passed up the river through them: this is encouraging, and is some evidence of progress. I hope, in another year, to have many instances of the same kind to record. Salmon formerly ascended 10 to 15 miles above tide waters; from its mouth to the head of the tide is about 12 miles. The principal part of the salmon are taken on this part of the river by netting. Nets were set from bank to bank and from the surface of the water to the bottom, and it is astonishing how a single fish escaped, as no weekly close time was observed. I visited the river one Sabbath night early in October, and had the pleasure of confiscating some 7 or 8 nets; but the night being dark, I subsequently learned that I passed over several more: however, this will teach these wicked people to be more considerate in the future. They begin to feel that we are in earnest in this business; the better portion of society is with us; unprincipled men we shall for some time have to punish.

Shinimicas River is in much the same condition as those referred to above; still, though much smaller, it is capable of becoming an important fishing stream.

These are the only rivers of importance on the Gulf side of Cumberland. There are one or two smaller streams in which gaspereaux were formerly taken to some extent, which may be worth our attention by and by. After the more important rivers are properly developed, the work on the smaller ones will be easy.

CUMBERLAND WEST.

Laplanche River is a small stream which takes its rise in some lakes at the head of the Amherst marshes, and empties into the Cumberland basin; it was formerly a valuable gaspereaux and shad fishery, but a formidable *aboiteau* near its mouth, effectually impedes the passage of fish of any kind, still there are considerable numbers taken below this structure.

The alewives ascend the rivers during the month of May and June.

I cannot at present see any mode by which these valuable fish can be allowed to pass up rivers so obstructed.

Nappan River is of some considerable importance as a gaspereaux fishery, and is susceptible of much improvement, its mouth is but a few miles from the *Laplanche*, and one warden will be sufficient to protect both at present.

Maccan River extends from its mouth on the Cumberland basin, some fifteen miles to its source, in the Maccan mountains.

There are no very serious obstructions to overcome in reaching its best spawning grounds, there are however some mills above on its branches, which prove very damaging, on account of the sawdust and mill rubbish, which are recklessly thrown into the river.

A few salmon and trout are still taken there, the latter in considerable numbers. One warden will be quite sufficient for its protection.

River Hebert is a considerable stream, which takes its rise in the Fullerton Lake, on the Parrsboro road, and empties into the Cumberland basin at Minudie, some twenty-five miles from its source.

A short distance above the tide there is a mill dam, which effectually obstructs the passage of fish, and will require a fish ladder. The proprietor, James Hickman, Esq., of Amherst, manifests every disposition to obey the law and put the necessary pass in his dam. For its size there is no more valuable river in this province; some ten years ago, before it was obstructed, salmon, alewives and trout, were taken here in abundance. Both this and Maccan river have been applied for as artificial breeding waters, and I strongly recommend their being leased for that purpose.

Parrsboro River is a small stream of some eight or nine miles in extent, it is obstructed by three mill dams; formerly salmon were taken in this river in considerable numbers, and still visit it to some extent; there are no alewives, I am informed, in this stream.

Ramshead, Diligent and Fox River are small streams, emptying into the Bay of Fundy, they are quite short and rapid, but are of some importance in the production of salmon and trout, and will require protection. Shad and herring are caught along the shores of this part of the country, in considerable quantities.

COLCHESTER COUNTY.

Along the north shore of the Cobequid Bay, from Five Islands to North River, near Truro, there are several small streams of more or less importance for salmon, trout and gaspereaux fishing, and will well repay the expenditure of a little time and money in their protection.

Shad in large quantities are taken all along this shore, and is proving very remunerative to those engaged in it, and seems to be more certain than many other branches of the fisheries in this country.

The modes of taking those fish are chiefly by weirs and drift nets. This important fishery will require some legislation to protect it.

Waugh's River, at the head of the Tatamagouche harbour, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, was formerly of great importance as a salmon fishery, but has been almost entirely destroyed by the inhabitants. Sweep nets, spears and mill dams, have produced their usual results here, but with more sad results than in most rivers; yet notwithstanding there are considerable salmon and trout caught there, from year to year. It will be difficult—probably as much so as on any river in the Dominion—to enforce the laws for the protection of the fish; the people seeming to think that they have a right to kill and destroy as they please.

North and Salmon River, at the head of the Cobequid Bay, are both considerable streams, and have been very productive in salmon and trout. The usual appliances and modes of taking fish, have been in constant use here to the almost total destruction of them in both rivers, still there are some fish left, and with proper attention and watchfulness on the part of the officers in charge, no doubt much can be done in the way of improvement.

Stewiacke River is a branch of the *Shubenacadie* and extends some thirty-five miles into the country, and was one of the most productive in the Province, in salmon, trout and alewives, and probably no river in the Province has been so badly used. Running as it does through one of the finest agricultural district in the country, they are hunted and chased day and night, until at present but few succeed in ascending its waters. With proper protection it would soon no doubt, again produce its usual quota to the wealth of the country.

HANTS COUNTY.

I visited Windsor on the 18th November, 1868, and proceeded to examine the various rivers in this fine County.

The Avon is the most important and takes its rise in the Avon Lake which is of considerable size and part of which extends into the County of Lunenburg; in its descent it passes through several smaller lakes and considerable tracts of intervalle land and I am informed there are fine spawning grounds at various places along the river, but unfortunately a natural fall, some three miles above the head of the tide, of some fifty feet high effectually prevent the ascent of a single fish, but it could be overcome by the expenditure of a few hundred dollars.

I examined the river below the fall and find but very little good spawning ground; this together with the fact that the inhabitants have been in the habit of constructing fish traps

or pounds (as they are called here) which effectually takes every fish that attempts to ascend, and at present there are but few fish that visit its waters. By the expenditure of a little money to overcome the fall, and a vigorous enforcement of the law, in a few years, I have no doubt but this may become a most valuable river.

St. Croix river a little to the eastward of the Town of Windsor and emptying into the Avon River, was once a very fine salmon river and a few still visit it. A few miles above the tide, it branches off to the eastward and forms what is called the Hebert river; the southern branch or Meander river extends many miles into the hilly country south of Windsor, several mill dams obstruct as usual the passage of all fish, but a few properly constructed fish ladders will remedy this evil.

Kenetcook River empties into the Avon a short distance above Hantsport on the opposite side of the river. It extends some thirty miles from its mouth and was formerly very productive of salmon, trout, &c. Mill dams and poachers have, however, well nigh exterminated the whole fish species from its waters, still it has the germs of prosperity left in it and with care, may yet bring forth fruit to the profit of the people and country.

KING'S COUNTY.

The Gaspereaux is the only river of importance in this county, it may be ranked among our most valuable rivers, but like all others is well nigh ruined; it will require to be looked after shortly in order to protect the fish.

Cornwallis River is a small stream running through the village of Kentville; a few fish still visit it, its trout fishing is of considerable importance. As it runs through the garden of Nova Scotia, the fish are of great value and importance and should be properly protected. Shad fishing is carried on in this county to a large extent, and the leading men of the county are much interested in the protection and preservation of this valuable branch of our resources.

There are no other rivers worthy of mention in this county.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

Annapolis River which empties into the Digby or Annapolis basin extends easterly upwards of forty miles and extends some distance into the County of King and is navigable for small craft as far as Bridgetown, fifteen miles from the old town of Annapolis Royal, which stands at the mouth of the river, just where it empties into the aforesaid basin. This river is fed by numerous brooks and streams of large size which empty into it from the north and south mountains; several of these streams as well as the main river are favorite resorts of salmon and trout.

The first one which empties into the basin about a quarter of a mile below Annapolis, is the *Lequille River*, and is a good salmon stream said to have no obstructions such as dams, but is very much poached.

The next called Smith's Brook is up the river from Annapolis town about seven miles, another good stream also abounding in salmon, gaspereaux and trout. This stream is obstructed by a mill dam and requires a fish way. Further up the river there is a natural fall which would be much better if partially removed. It is also very much poached.

Bloody Creek a stream on the same side of the river, with the preceding one, and which is within two miles of Bridgetown, is favorably situated and is sufficiently broad and deep, but it has been obstructed by a mill dam for more than two-thirds of a century. Salmon do not now enter its mouth, but if this stream was artificially stocked it would probably be one of the best on the river; there are two other mills on the stream and fishways would be required.

Besides these streams before mentioned and which empty into the main river from the southward—no large streams empty from the north, There are several others of much importance, particularly the *Nictaux* which is the largest and most important branch extending about 20 miles to the southward, and is connected with innumerable small rivers and lakes, all of which, in times gone by, afforded spawning grounds unsurpassed by any in America. This stream has been obstructed for upwards of thirty years by a mill dam which is about two miles from its mouth, and in consequence there are no salmon above this dam,

but they go in large numbers as far as the dam and are taken by the mill owner who has taken twenty-three salmon from below the dam, with a sweep net, at night. This stream abounds in fine trout above the dam, more particularly above Patterson's mill, which is upwards of ten miles from the mouth, and will require a fishway.

Although the rivers of this county are not very numerous or extensive, they are of much value, surrounded as they are by one of the finest agricultural districts in the province, and the Windsor and Annapolis Railway passes along almost its entire length.

Bear River.—The eastern, which is the most important branch of this river, extends for several miles into the County of Annapolis, and is obstructed by several mill dams and will be under the jurisdiction of the local officers of that county.

An extensive lumbering business is done on this river, and it will require a good amount of tact and judgment to enforce the law and give the river that protection its importance demands. The practice of throwing saw-dust and slabs in the river around the Annapolis or Digby Basin, is proving severely injurious to the herring fishery, which is of great value to the inhabitants. I am not at present in possession of the necessary information to enable me to give with any degree of accuracy, the value of the Digby herring fishery, but it must be very large, as the Digby herring, smoked and packed in boxes, are an article of commerce in all our principal towns and villages in the lower provinces, and large quantities are exported to other countries.

During the past year or two the American fishermen have visited this Bay in large numbers, for the purpose of procuring those fish for bait, and in violation of existing laws or treaties, catch, buy or take them in any or every way they can. Next year I hope to be able to offer some suggestions with reference to the protection of this branch of our valuable fisheries.

DIGBY COUNTY.

There are five rivers in this county; the first, Bear river, forms the dividing line between the Counties of Digby and Annapolis, as far as the tide waters flow, a distance of about five miles; at this point the river divides into two branches, the one running southerly into the County of Digby, the other takes an easterly direction into the County of Annapolis, it is above 25 miles in length and is fed by a number of lakes and was once a very fine salmon fishing river, but since the erection of mills on the river, the fishing has been entirely destroyed. Dams have been built without fishways, saw-dust and edgings have been thrown into the river in defiance of law for want of proper officers to enforce it. The herring fishery at the mouth of the river has for several years been a sad failure, those interested say that the saw-dust is the cause of it. Still the river is visited by gaspereux and occasionally a salmon is seen as far as the first dam.

I am sorry to say that the same disregard of law characterises those engaged in lumbering on all our large rivers and everywhere with the same consequences.

The Grand Joggin, is a small stream, which empties into the Annapolis Basin; at the head of the tide is a grist mill and saw mill; saw-dust falls into the river; it has no fishway; it is visited by shad, salmon and gaspereaux.

The Weymouth River, is the largest in the county, empties itself into the St. Mary's Bay, is about twenty-five miles in length with a number of fine tributaries, is fed by lakes, some of which are very large. A heavy lumbering business has been done on this river for some years, as a consequence the salmon fishing, which was once good, is now destroyed, the first mill which has a double gang, stands at the head of the tide; a dam about fifteen feet high effectually obstructs the passage of the fish; the saw-dust all falls into the river. A short distance above this is a fall of some fifteen feet which has been thought by some to be as far as salmon ever went, this however could be remedied at a small expense. If salmon could have free access to and from the sea, this river would soon become a profitable fishery.

Mettaghan River, I believe was never a home for salmon; there are a number of heavy falls on the river which seem to have stopped their course. Gaspereaux still visit it but not in as large quantities as formerly; there are a number of mills all throwing their saw-dust into the river which is no doubt the cause.

Salmon River has fared better, because the mills are further up stream and fewer of them. I am informed by an intelligent Indian, that salmon are taken in the lakes on this

river all winter. I have no doubt that with a due regard to our present laws this fishery may be soon rendered profitable.

YARMOUTH COUNTY.

Tusket River, from its mouth at Fish Island to the head of the tide is about nine miles; this portion of it is literally crowded with weirs which are extended from the bank on each side down into the channel several feet, rendering it almost impossible for a single fish to pass up. For this reason I would put a clause in the regulations forwarded some time ago, prohibiting the weirs from coming within ten feet of the bank of the channel, which will render some of those weirs of but little value to their owners, and will have the effect of weeding them out which is very desirable. You will also observe by reference to said regulations that I have proposed to allow the fish three clear days for passing up the river in each week, and I beg most respectfully to suggest, that this rule be enforced on all the rivers of this Province for at least a few years, until they are thoroughly restocked.

I feel quite sure that no regulations can be made which will have as beneficial, practical results, or which will be easier enforced than this close time regulation. From the head of the tide, the main river known as the Eastern branch ascends through East River, Tusket Forks, beyond Kempt in a northerly direction some ten miles or more back of Weymouth, Digby County, being more than thirty miles distant from the village of Tusket. The first branch known as Salmon River branches to the northwest some two miles below Tusket Village and ascends through a succession of falls and lakes some twenty miles passing through the most fertile land in "Yarmouth County" and was formerly very productive of salmon and gaspereaux, but the same reckless destruction of these fine fish, which prevails in all our rivers, has done its work here and the same results follow.

The Carlton or Western River branches to the north and enters into the head of Big Lake so called, some seven miles above Tusket, and thence upwards passing through Carlton at which place the falls are narrow and on which are three mills, here the fish find obstructions which are almost impassable, the mill dam being built on a natural ledge and all the way across the falls. There has been a fish ladder put in the dam, but not being properly constructed, did not have the desired effect, and very few fish get above the dam. I am told by old settlers that the time was when fish were caught in abundance near the head or source of this river some 20 miles further up.

The Little River branches at the Forks some nine miles above Tusket, inclining to the north east, the junction of the two rivers forming a fork from which the place derives its name; after ascending a half mile of running river and falls, we come to the *Still River* which flows through a large tract of meadow land at the head of which some five miles up is a very heavy fall on which is a mill.

On the *Cold Stream* branch some five miles above the forks within a short distance of the junction, are falls on which is erected a mill. This stream flows from large lakes which are the usual resort for alewives early in the spring, and it is very desirable that fish should have a free pass as early as the first of May.

The Little Kempt River, branches to the north west from the main branch some two miles above Kempt Bridge, and ascends several miles by a succession of falls and lakes on which are several mills back of Weymouth.

Some five miles above the bridge there is another branch to the northwest which flows from Moose Lake, sometimes called Moose Lake Branch, and besides these larger streams there are a number of small brooks which flow from lakes and on which are mills; all these lakes are places of resort for fish.

It is desirable that the fish on the eastern branch should have a free and good pass through all mill dams as early or even before the first of May, as the first fish go up this river into the large back lakes which do not rise or fall much, or are not effected like the lower lakes by rivers.

This being one of the largest and finest rivers in this Province, I have been a little particular in describing its extent in order to show what it is capable of doing if properly protected; formerly its outlet from these innumerable lakes and rivers was literally crowded with fish, and at times seemed to be too narrow, and the fish often crowded each other out of the water on the sides of the river.

I have not seen anywhere in the Province so many, and such ingenious contrivances for destroying the fish as I found on this river; it is wonderful that there is a single fish left in its waters.

Salmon visit the rivers of this county as well as all the rivers on the southern shore of this Province as early as the first of March as nearly as I can ascertain.

There are three distinct runs of the first during the summer and autumn, the last being in the months of October and November.

SHELBURNE COUNTY.

Barrington River is a considerable stream running into Barrington Harbour.

Salmon and alewives formerly ascended its waters some 40 to 50 miles, like most of the rivers in this part of the Province, it passes through several fine lakes. There are no obstructions to the passage of fish requiring fish-ladders.

It was formerly noted for its fine salmon and gasperaux fishing, but at present owing to the destructive modes of taking fish for many years back, there are but few taken here.

Clyde River is one of the finest in the Province and extends through several fine lakes some fifty miles into the country and formerly produced fish in great abundance, but mill dams have been well nigh its ruin. Thomas Coffin, Esq., M.P. is the owner of the first dam near its mouth, who has been at considerable expense in erecting a fish ladder, which with a little improvement will allow the fish to pass up stream. So far I have not seen a fish ladder in this province properly constructed. Mr. Coffin, I need not say is anxious to do all in his power to allow the fish to pass up stream, and manifests much interest in the fishes as well as every other interest of the country.

Indian Brook is a small stream, visited by considerable quantities of alewives, but are being destroyed by the inhabitants, who seem to care nothing, that they are destroying the fish most effectually and in a few years will find none to catch.

Round Bay Brook takes its rise in a large lake some seven miles from its mouth; it was formerly a favourite resort for alewives and they were taken in large quantities, at present it is very much reduced, but may be improved very much by a proper enforcement of the law. I am sorry to say that the fish on this stream are not even allowed the Sabbath day in peace, but are taken at all times without let or hindrance.

Sable River extends into the country about forty miles, both salmon and alewives were formerly very abundant in its waters, but at present owing to the same causes which prevail in all the other rivers, there are but few taken.

Jordan River is a fine stream of some fifty miles in extent, passing through lakes of considerable size, was formerly a favorite resort of all kinds of migratory fish which were taken in abundance, but the universal mill dam and mill rubbish has done and is doing the work of destruction most effectually; there has been but little check put upon any of the evils practiced in this country, but the people seem anxious that the laws should be enforced and the mill-owners seem as willing to comply with the law, and as soon as the season will permit will have proper fish ladders put on their dams.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Liverpool River may be classed among the largest and finest rivers of Nova Scotia. Its principal water is Lake Rossignol into which falls a number of tributaries fed by smaller lakes and is one of the finest nurseries to be found in this country for those fish that seek fresh water for the purpose of procreation. Formerly it abounded in the finny tribe and vessels have loaded at its mouth in former years for the English markets, but at present there are almost no fish caught in its waters. An impassable mill dam at the head of tide water effectually stops the passage of the fish up the river and the usual destructive appliances are in constant use below the dam for taking the few fish which still visit the harbour below. I found the people here to appear willing to obey the law and construct proper fish ladders on their dams; the one at present on the lower dam is of little use, not being in the right place nor is it properly constructed; we hope however next year to have a proper one put in.

Port Medway River is of greater extent than any other in the province. Its head water being in Annapolis County and in its passage to the sea passes through many lakes, and

has upon it many rapids and still waters. It has not, owing to some peculiarities of the river been so much injured by mill dams as most of our rivers have and the fish pass up to their old favourite haunts, and notwithstanding it is badly poached, it is one of the finest salmon fishing grounds in the province.

These two fine rivers in this county are of the greatest importance and will well repay the expenditure of a considerable sum in their protection.

There are several other small streams but not of sufficient importance to call for any special remark here, but like hundreds of smaller ones all round the Province contribute their quota of food for the codfish, mackerel, &c., which swarm along our shores.

LUNENBERG, HALIFAX, GUYSBORO, PICTOU AND ANTAGONISH COUNTIES.

The remaining counties of the Province, viz : Lunenburg, Halifax, Pictou, Antagonish and Guysboro, I have not personally inspected and therefore am not in a position to give a detailed description of the many and valuable rivers they possess, but would remark that the inland fisheries, particularly of Halifax and Guysboro, are of great extent and importance, and the rivers in Halifax County are well known through the indefatigable labors of Colonel Wm. Chearnley, the president of the Society for the protection of Game and Fish. The operations of this society cannot be too highly spoken of; its efforts to preserve our game and fisheries have been attended with the very best results, the influence of which will materially assist the officers of the Fisheries Department in carrying out the law in other sections of the province. Its co-operation should still be sought and its philanthropic efforts encouraged by every lover of his country. Our children and our grandchildren after we pass away will realise more fully the importance of the efforts now being made to preserve this important and invaluable source of wealth. F. H. D. Veith, Esq., Secretary of the above Society published last year a very full and accurate report of the principal rivers on the southern shore of this Province which I presume you have in your possession.

COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

This county is situated in the Island of Cape Breton and extends from the Strait of Canso to the North Cape, a distance of about one hundred and sixty miles.

There are several fine rivers in the county, the most important of which is the Margaret or Margaree. It has been for a number of years a favorite resort for sportsmen from Halifax and other parts of the province; there is no better fly fishing anywhere this side of the equator than this fine river affords. Unlike most of the rivers in this Dominion it is not obstructed with mill dams, but there are difficulties not so easily overcome. The spear, bag and sweep nets are in almost universal and constant use, still despite this indiscriminate destruction, large numbers of fish are taken every year. I am told by those best qualified to give information that there are not less than from 300 to 400 bbls. of salmon taken by netting at the mouth of this river and along the shores within a distance of 10 to 15 miles, besides large numbers along the river at various points during the summer.

The first run of salmon is during the first part of the month of June; the second about the first of August, and the third, which are spawning fish, towards the last part of September and continue through October. The first and second run are pretty much all destroyed, but by regulations adopted by the sessions and which have been enforced to a limited extent during the past two or three years, the third run has been allowed to visit their spawning grounds, and consequently there are still considerable fish caught here.

The southwest branch of this river takes its rise from Anslie a lake of considerable extent, being about 12 miles long by 7 at the widest part. Some 20 or 25 years ago large quantities of gaspereaux were taken in this lake estimated by some of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants at from 800 to 1000 bbls per annum; at present no person thinks of fishing as there are none allowed to pass up the river, so effectually are they destroyed below. Some of the inhabitants are of opinion that gaspereaux fishing should be entirely prohibited for 5 or 6 years in order to give the fish a chance to spawn and restock the river and lake. Salmon visit this branch of the river to some extent particularly the fall run, but not to the extent they do in the northeast branch; the distance from the Forks to Lake Anslie is about 12 miles and requires one active warden at least to protect it. The salmon ascend the northeast branch a distance of not less than 25 miles, and the principal spawning grounds are on

this branch and require vigilant watching day and night, and for this purpose will need at least three wardens from the Forks upwards, and as there are three distinct runs of fish in the river the warden should be paid \$40.00 at least. From the Forks down to the harbor a distance of eight miles, it is not so easy to destroy the fish, still there are unlawful practices employed, particularly at the mouth of the river, where nets are set so close together and so numerous that it is astonishing a single fish lives to ascend the river.

I would therefore respectfully suggest that each of the five wardens recommended for this river have jurisdiction on all points and branches of it, and be under the control of the overseers, in order that when necessary all could be concentrated at any given point. This is rendered the more necessary because the poachers generally go in gangs with blackened faces, which renders it unsafe for one person to enforce the law.

The River *Inhabitants* is also in this County, and is of considerable importance. The fish ascend its waters some 15 to 20 miles, and receive the same foul play from the inhabitants which falls to the lot of their species on all the rivers of this Province.

Rivers Dinney, Mabou, and Broad Cove are small streams, but visited by considerable salmon and alewives, and if properly protected would produce a large amount of fish. About the mouth of the river Dinney, and at other points on branches or arms of the Bras d'Or lake are fine oyster beds, which will in a few years become very valuable. At present there is not much business done in this important shellfish. I have not been able to gather very much information owing to the want of time to personally inspect the locality, but hope next year to give the matter more attention.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

There are two or three fine rivers in this county, the *Middle, Bedeque, and North* Rivers have always been celebrated for their fine salmon and trout fishing, but are now almost destroyed. The laws and regulations are a dead letter here, as in almost every part of the province. All seem to regret the evil, still nearly all employ the same effective means of destruction.

COUNTY CAPE BRETON.

There is but one river of importance in this county: viz., the *Mira*. Its extent is some twenty-five miles, and was formerly very productive of migratory fish. There are some mill obstructions to overcome, as well as the usual unlawful practice of catching fish.

Balls and Leech's Creeks, Sydney River and George's River are small streams visited by alewives and salmon to some extent, but with a little attention may be greatly improved.

The unrestricted practice of net fishing in all these rivers has well nigh exterminated the alewives.

COUNTY RICHMOND.

There is but one river of importance in this County: viz., the *Grand River*, which is in the same condition of all our large rivers, and will well repay a careful supervision. There are several other small streams also visited by alewives, trout, &c.

The coast fisheries are of vast importance, and the inhabitants are largely engaged in the fishing business.

SHAD FISHERIES.

This is one of the most important branches of our fisheries in Nova Scotia, and requires some legislation for its regulation and preservation, but what the nature of the laws required is, is a matter surrounded by many difficulties.

There is one thing, however, certain, viz.: the shad do not spawn in our waters. The law required, therefore, will be to regulate the mode of taking them and the protection of individual rights.

With regard to the former, from all I have so far been able to gather, I am not sufficiently informed to say, with any degree of certainty, whether the weir or drift net fishing is most injurious to the fishing.

Each of these modes is condemned by those who use the other, and each seems to have pretty good grounds on which to base his opinion. The weir fisher, for instance, will tell you that the drift nets are so numerous that they break up the schools of fish and scatter

and drive them out into deep waters. Those who use the drift net, on the other hand, will say that the weir takes fish of all sizes, and thus destroys large numbers of the half grown fish, which are of no commercial value, and breaks up the schools to the same extent that the drift nets do. I confess my prejudices are at present against the weir. Stake nets, I think, with a $4\frac{3}{4}$ inch mesh is a fair way of taking these fish, and drift nets should be curtailed to some extent, but at present I am not prepared to say how or to what extent.

In some portions of the country there is considerable dispute as to the right to occupy certain localities known to be of superior value as fishing grounds, and this often gives rise to law suits and much contention.

I beg leave, therefore, to suggest upon this point that a small rental be required by the government for the right to fish in these localities, or these rights might be sold by auction to the highest bidder. I think the latter course would be preferable; then these privileges would sell for the respective value, and a considerable revenue would be derived therefrom. A license should also be given to those who drift, and a small fee exacted according to the length of the net used; the mesh to be not less than $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

The shad fishing is a much more certain business than any other branch of fisheries, and attended with but little cost to the fisherman: there would therefore be no hardship in exacting the rental. I cannot see why a man who can clear \$400 to \$500 from this business by a few weeks work, should not pay a tax as well as those engaged in other branches of trade in order to its protection and preservation. There could be no hardship nor injustice in such a law.

The shad fisheries of the Bay of Fundy, I have little doubt, gives a yearly return of over a quarter of a million of dollars, probably more, and will, if properly preserved, increase in value year by year.

COAST FISHERIES.

The extent and importance of the coast fisheries of Nova Scotia are too well known to require any lengthened remarks from me, further than to say that there has been during the past fifteen or twenty years an alarming diminution in the quantities taken in proportion to the men and means employed, and the whole business is becoming more and more precarious and uncertain. Some years the catch is not over one-half what it is in others, thus leaving those employed in the business in many instances in a state of want and suffering. The primary cause of this is no doubt the destruction of the river fisheries, causing a scarcity of the natural food for codfish, mackerel, &c., around our coasts, and they leave our shores to seek food in other localities.

I hope, therefore, that the time is not distant when the fishermen of this province—so hardy and industrious a race of people as can be found in any country—will be cheered and encouraged in their often perilous and ill-requited toil.

RIVER FISHERIES, SUGGESTIONS, &c.

Perhaps there is no country in the world of its size, so bountifully supplied with rivers and streams so well adapted and so favorably situated for the propagation and production of all kinds of migratory fish, as Nova Scotia; and probably there are but few countries where this great source of wealth has been so recklessly and universally destroyed.

In order to the future preservation and restocking of our rivers, I beg leave to suggest that the Government enact a law or regulation applicable to all the rivers in this Province, viz.: that the weekly *close time* be from Friday evening, sundown, to Monday morning, sunrise. This law would be comparatively easily enforced, and would have a beneficial effect upon our rivers at once, and could be changed after the rivers are sufficiently improved to warrant it.

I would also most respectfully recommend that the Dominion Act, with the exception of the yearly *close time*, (which should be as at present in our own local law) extend to this Province as the law is at present. Our local officers are likely to be confused, as it is really difficult to tell what portion of the law applies to this province, and what does not. The more simple a law, the more it is easily understood and enforced; and when those for the most part who will be charged with the enforcing of it are not lawyers or versed in legal matters, it becomes the more important that the law should be clear and plain.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I have confined my observations for the most part in the foregoing remarks to those counties and rivers alone, which the limited time enabled me personally to inspect, but as the remaining portion of the province had been previously inspected and reported upon by persons concerned in the river fisheries heretofore, the absence of any information regarding them in this report will not be of much consequence.

The foregoing however, will serve to show to some extent the importance as well as the number of our rivers.

The coast line of the Province must be something over one thousand miles, and there is scarcely a dozen of the whole distance that is not penetrated by a river or stream visited by salmon, trout, and alewives. If these almost numberless streams were as free from obstructions as they were before the country was settled, what myriads of young fish would they pour forth year by year, into the bays and harbors along our shores, the effect of which upon the coast fisheries can scarcely be imagined; in a very few years our fisheries would become the greatest source of wealth in the country. And year by year, as the country increases in population, and as railway accommodations extend, these fish become more valuable. Who can imagine the effect of the completion of the Intercolonial and Portland railroads upon the value of these fish? In one of the best ice producing countries in the world, they can in a few hours be sent in the summer season fresh from the water, away into the Great West, where a market will always be found at remunerative prices.

Our salmon particularly, will be of great value, and ought to be preserved and propagated by artificial culture in every way.

The capabilities of our rivers, streams and bays, for the culture of fish of every kind cannot be surpassed in any country, and no doubt the increased markets soon to be opened by railway extension, will encourage private enterprise, and lead to the early development of our invaluable fisheries.

To show what may be done in this direction, I beg to call your attention to the following extract from a report of the Game and Fisheries Protection Society.

"The River Moyn, Ireland, on account of a high fall near its mouth, was destitute of salmon. Certain persons obtained a long lease of the river and immediately cleared the stream of all fish injurious to the salmon. Their leases from the riparian proprietors empowered them to kill all fish that injured the salmon, and people were a little surprised when they saw the pike and trout almost destroyed. These gentlemen made several little brooks and spawning grounds, and placed 200,000 ova in them."

"The consequences was that the fry went down the fishway, which had been built at the falls, and came back again next year to their native waters. The fifth year after the river had been leased to them they cleared £26,700 from the salmon they caught—a sufficient proof that money can be made out of the fishery of almost any river well managed and preserved."

I am hopeful of better times for our fishermen in this country. Everything in the immediate future seems to point in that direction, but wise legislation will do much to hasten this much desired state of things.

My investigations in Nova Scotia are still in progress, but I hope to have them so far completed as to enable you to utilize them during the coming season, and to make suggestions and recommendations which in my judgment are calculated to foster and protect this important source of provincial wealth.

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

W. H. VENNING,
Inspector of Fisheries for New
Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

APPENDIX No. 4.

REPORT OF THEOPHILE TETU, ESQ., OF THE CRUISE OF LA CANADIENNE IN THE RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE, FOR THE SEASON OF 1868.

To the Honorable P. Mitchell,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The intensely cold weather experienced this spring not only delayed the work on board the schooner "La Canadienne," but also retarded the breaking up of the ice in the St. Charles river, and prevented the expedition for the protection of the fisheries in the lower part and Gulf of St. Lawrence from leaving before the 13th May. Having received the instructions you were pleased to give me, and taken on board the seed-grain intended for the inhabitants of Magdalen Islands, we set sail towards evening with a gentle breeze from the south-west. At 9 p.m., however, we were becalmed, and had to cast anchor at L'Islet, which place we left on the morning of the next day. We then encountered contrary winds and had to tack till we reached the Pillars, where we anchored, when the wind increasing we were forced to retrace our steps, and seek shelter under lee of Pointe aux Pins.

The gale lasted until the 17th May, when we again started early in the morning, and anchored opposite St. Jean, where we waited for the ebb tide, and dropping down again with it, anchored off St. Denis wharf. A strong easterly wind compelled us to remain there until the morning of the 21st. I took advantage of this delay to go ashore, and collected the following information regarding the spring fishing of that locality.

Herring was caught at St. Denis in the first week of May, and capelin had also made their appearance, but later. Strange to say, although the small fish were abundant along the shore, but few porpoises had been caught; in the river Ouelle fishery, which is reckoned one of the best, only eight had been taken, and none were seen hovering round St. Denis wharf, which is considered one of the favorite resorts of that fish. On the 21st however, whilst sailing along Hare Island, we met a large quantity of porpoises, chiefly females, accompanied by their young ones, which are easily known by their grey color. This led me to believe that the fishermen would yet have better luck than they had hitherto experienced. These animals do not seem to have decreased in number in the waters of the river St. Lawrence, although a smaller number are caught by our Canadian fishermen, than formerly. The cause of this want of success arises from the fact of the porpoises not coming near the pounds, being too shy; and this fishery therefore affords only indifferent results.

On the 22nd we had calm weather until the evening, when favored by a strong easterly wind we left Isle aux Basques, where we had anchored during the calm, and tacked all night. On the morning of the next day, we anchored under the lee of the west point of Barnaby Island, and I immediately went ashore.

Herring has just appeared there, and although only a few brush fisheries were set, a good number of fish had already been caught. It was remarked by several persons, that the fish seemed to be larger and fatter than usual. The parish of Rimouski is known to be one of the most favorable spots for herring and sardine fishing. These seldom fail, and yield a large annual revenue to the inhabitants of the locality. In consequence of the scarcity of seaweed at Rimouski, capelin is used instead as manure.

I warned the owners of brush-fisheries to bear in mind sub-section 13 of section 17 of the Fisheries Act, respecting the net work to be placed over the opening in the pound of each brush-fishery. Some of them had already complied with the law, but others had neglected to do so, under pretence of some expected changes in the fishing laws. This was especially the case in Ste. Luce, and Ste. Flavie. I told the owners to delay no longer, under penalty of prosecution; that it was certainly easy to comply with the clause of the Act requiring each brush-fishery to be provided with a net work, and that in future no excuse would be received. They all promised to comply at once with the requirements of the Act.

Mr. Luc Sylvain, the agent of Messrs. Price, at Rimouski, continued to gather the sawdust of his mill, which practice ought also to be followed by Mr. Hall's agent, whose mill

is situated a little higher up the river. I was informed by Mr. Sylvain, that salmon had already been seen in the Rimouski river, and he expected that a larger number than usual would enter.

Everything being in order there, and the wind continuing to blow from the east, I drove down on the 23rd to Metis. Very few herring had been caught between Rimouski and Metis, the people seemed to be very poor; there were hardly any signs of vegetation, and hay was so scarce that we had great difficulty in procuring fodder for our horse. I was pleased to see that Mr. Larivée, Mr. Price's agent at Grand Metis, continued to gather the saw-dust in the mill. Whilst at Little Metis, which place I reached in the morning, and where I passed the night, the schooner being detained at Rimouski by calm weather, I heard that two new brush fisheries had been erected this spring at Sandy Bay, Tartigo River. I immediately wrote to the parties (being prevented by want of time from going myself) ordering them to destroy them, or they would be prosecuted; and I, at the same time, instructed a lawyer from Rimouski to sue them, should they not comply with my orders. I remained at Little Metis until noon the next day; when "*La Canadienne*" arrived. I went on board, and we proceeded on our way down, having to beat the whole time. Strange to remark, since our departure from Quebec, we have never yet had fair weather, and have had to tack night and day against contrary winds and gales.

On the 25th, the weather was calm the whole day.

On the 26th, easterly wind. A fishing boat which we passed opposite Magdalen River informed us that codfish and capelin had been abundant for the last few days on this part of the coast. At length, on the morning of the 27th the wind having veered round to the west, we set sail for Magdalen Islands. Being favored by a good breeze, we sighted the west point of Amherst Island at sun set, and anchored off the island at noon the ensuing day. I was glad to have reached these islands before seed-time had arrived; for the inhabitants were in great want of the seed kindly sent to them by the Government. The winter had been extremely severe among the islanders, several of whom were even compelled to grind their seed grain to feed their families. I was informed that at Allright Island, had it not been for Mr. Wm. Johnston, whose stores were well supplied, and who advanced provisions to the inhabitants of the island to the amount of some two thousand pounds, many would have been starved to death. The like had never been seen before; the inhabitants generally making out pretty well either by means of seal hunting in the spring, or by herring, cod, and mackerel fishing. The cod fishery, however, the most important to them, had been almost a total failure at Allright Island, and very little farming being carried on there, the inhabitants were left without any resources. These results however will not be lost upon the residents; and I have every reason to believe, that for the future farming will rank first, and fishing afterwards, in the Magdalen Islands. The grain was taken ashore and delivered into the hands of the Mayor, P. Painchaud, Esq., on the following day. At a meeting of the Council held a few days afterwards at Amherst, this grain was distributed according to the population of each of the Islands, and according to the work to be done to the roads. Herring which is usually plentiful at Magdalen Islands, had not failed this year, and a larger quantity had seldom been seen. A great number had been caught both by strangers and by the inhabitants. Fifty-one schooners, twenty-five of which were from the United States, fourteen from Prince Edward's Island, eight from Nova Scotia and four from New Brunswick had been there, and taken away 29,900 barrels of herring. The inhabitants had caught for home consumption and exportation 9,045 barrels, giving a total of 39,000 barrels of herring for the spring fishery, against 15,630 in 1867. The reason why the inhabitants salted more herring than in 1867 is that they were all provided with salt, and those who had none could obtain some by working for the crews of the foreign vessels resorting to Amherst. At the date of my visit the greatest part of the schooners resorting to the Magdalen Islands for herring fishery had left with their cargoes. Seal hunting on the ice, which is usually resorted to every spring by the Islanders, had been a failure, and few of them could even pay the cost of expeditions of this kind, the most successful having brought in but 140 seals, one had only 13. This will account for the hardships experienced amongst the inhabitants. Generally speaking the ice-banks covered with young seals, ground near the shores of the Islands, this spring however, the strong north-westerly winds carried them out of the Gulf. This is the reason why no seals were killed, either by the inhabitants, or by the crews of schooners. (See the appendices attached to the Report). Under such trying

circumstances a successful herring fishery was needed to raise the drooping spirits of the inhabitants of the Magdalen Islands. As already remarked, there were but few schooners at Amherst; 13 from Nova Scotia and Cape Breton waiting for the mackerel fishing, which was soon expected; the others belonged to the Islands. During my stay at the Magdalen Islands which lasted till the 30th of May, I caused a buoy to be placed in Pleasant Bay, to denote the spot where mackerel nets might be set.

Everything being in order, I took advantage of a fair south-easterly breeze to sail for Gaspé Basin, where we cast anchor the next day at 9.30 p. m. I stayed there until the 5th of June, and during this time issued the salmon fishing licenses of Gaspé, Douglastown, Malbaie and Barachois. Several difficulties between owners of fishing stations required also to be settled. Fishing promised to be successful, and every one expected a rich harvest, which expectations I am happy to say were fully realized. Salmon fishing has this year, not only at Gaspé, but in the whole of my division, been highly successful. A large quantity of this fish has been sent fresh to Montreal and Quebec. The Gaspé whalers were getting ready to start. Three of them intended to go to the coast of Labrador, towards Meccatina, and the others to the banks of Newfoundland. Having met with Capt. Setter at Gaspé, I again secured his services as Fishery Overseer for Antcosti Island.

On the evening of the 4th, I had the pleasure of meeting on board the "Secret" W. Smith, Esquire, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

On the 5th at 2. a. m. we left Gaspé Basin for the upper part of Bay des Chaleurs. Owing to light winds, we reached Point Peter only in the afternoon. Everything was in order there. Up to this time cod fishing in this locality, as well as in Gaspé Bay, had been but very middling, the fish having struck late. Herring on the contrary was abundant, and our fishermen salted about 500 barrels for home consumption. Capelin had also been plentiful, as well for bait as for manure. At Percé where we anchored in the afternoon, fishing had been poor; codfish nearing the shores only after the 2nd June. I was informed that on the 20th May, boats went on the Miscou banks, and returned without a single fish; this is certainly extraordinary codfish seldom failing on this favorite bank. Following the example of their Gaspé neighbours, the Percé fishermen had taken advantage of the abundance of herring to salt down a large quantity for home consumption. Contrary winds obliged me to stay at Percé until the morning of the 7th, when being favored by a gentle breeze from the north-east, we set sail at an early hour and succeeded in anchoring at Maria in the evening. On the next morning, I went ashore and met Mr. Cook, fishery overseer, who informed me that salmon fishing promised to be successful. The schooner being becalmed, and having several matters in dispute to arrange at Maria, respecting salmon fishery stations, I drove up to Carleton with Mr. Cook. The fishermen of Maria and Carleton were well pleased with their salmon fishing, and really large quantities were caught; unfortunately the same cannot be said of the herring fishing, which, as everybody knows, is carried on between these two places on a large scale. A very small number were caught this year, compared with last season; some fishermen from whom I enquired with reference to this failure, informed me that herring had shewn themselves in as large numbers as usual, but that having come late to spawn, and when most of the fishermen had taken up their nets, they had given up all hopes of their appearance; this seemed very plausible, as from having been so abundant at Magdalen Islands, and along the coast of the County of Gaspé, these fish must also have reached the upper part of Bay des Chaleurs. "*La Canadienne*" arrived during the afternoon, and having secured the services of a pilot, and being accompanied by Mr. Cook, we left Carleton, and on the same evening we anchored at Cross Point, where I remained until noon on the 10th.

As already stated in a special report, I had, whilst at Cross Point, to settle three cases of breach of the Fisheries Act. In the two first cases the defendants were acquitted for want of proof; in the third one however, the defendant having set his nets without license, on the Quebec shore of the Restigouche River, and refused to take them up when requested to do so, they were confiscated. The defendant being, however, a new Brunswicker, and as such probably unaware of the Fisheries Act, I did not fine him. I posted a notice on the Church door at Mission Point, warning the Indians that salmon could be speared or netted by them in Restigouche River only by virtue of special licenses, and, moreover, that they were to do so, only in places specially described in their licenses, and that they were allowed to kill salmon only for their own use and not for barter with the whites. On the 10th having concluded my business at Cross Point, we sailed down the river, and the same evening

anchored at Carleton, where I landed Mr. Cook and the pilot. I then delivered to Mr. Cook the salmon fishing licenses of Carleton and Maria, as well as those of the Restigouche River. Spring herring fishing had been poor at Carleton and Maria, and not more than 5,000 or 6,000 barrels were salted, which is a much smaller quantity than in 1867.

It being calm weather on the 11th, I was enabled to leave Carleton only next morning, and soon afterwards anchored opposite New Richmond, I there met Mr. Dimock, and gave him the licenses of his division. He had no complaint to make, and he informed me that salmon fishing in Cascapedia River was most successful, and our fishermen were very well satisfied. Salmon was so plentiful in the river that the pools were literally crowded with them. It is a fact that parties who have watched the progress of this fishery since 1862, are satisfied that salmon have increased in number fully fifty per cent. in Bay des Chaleurs. This will account for the numerous applications made for new fishing stations. The fish were moreover of a larger size than usual, and I saw one caught at Maria, weighing 47 lbs.

Everything being in order at New Richmond, we set sail in the afternoon, and on the morning of the next day anchored at Paspébiac. I counted only 10 vessels in this port, mostly coasters; some however were taking on board cargoes of dry codfish, herring, oats, and shingles for the West Indies. This trade has considerably increased since 1862, and our merchants ship cargoes every spring to these ports, in exchange for sugar and molasses. Less activity than usual might have been noticed this spring at Paspébiac, and other fishing establishments on the Bay des Chaleurs. This is not however to be wondered at when attention is called to the small profits realized last fall in the codfish trade, by our merchants. This fish, which usually sells at remunerative prices in the Brazilian and European markets was almost given away last winter; for \$2.00 per quintal cannot pay for codfish, which costs \$4.00 here to procure, this accounts for the advances made to fishermen, being smaller than usual. One good result of this however will be, that our people will be forced to devote themselves more to the cultivation of their lands than they have hitherto done. The system of advances being now so limited as to be merely nominal, our fishermen will have to look to something else for a living. The fishermen, besides, will learn economy, purchase only necessaries, and in the long run will benefit by this change. I availed myself of the day I spent at Paspébiac, to visit New Carlisle, where I found everything quiet. Vegetation was earlier than anywhere else. It would be difficult to find better land than is here met with, and added to this the farmers have abundance of manure in the shape of seaweed or capelin.

I left Paspébiac during the night, in order to be at Port Daniel on the next day, which was Sunday, as I wanted to ascertain whether the Sunday clause of the Fisheries Act was observed. Unfortunately for the owners, three stands were found in fault, two for not having their nets raised as required by the Act, and the third for having them only partly raised; this last one belonged to Mr. James Miller; in it I found six salmon. I was therefore compelled to fine the parties, and confiscated the nets, with twelve salmon caught in them. Codfishing had been middling at Port Daniel, and Anse aux Gascons. Salmon fishing however, was better than usual. I met there the local fishery overseer, Mr. Phelan, to whom I gave the licenses of his division.

I left Port Daniel on the same evening for Grand River, where I arrived the next day at noon, I immediately went ashore, and met Daniel Grange, Esquire, Mr. Robin's Agent, who gave me the following information:— Codfishing had been poor on account of the scarcity of bait. Caplin was abundant for a short time only, and our fishermen had great difficulty in procuring bait.

Newport is one of the favorite resorts of caplin, where it is found every year in a fine sandy bay. This fact being well known, the place is frequented not only by farmers from the counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure, but also by schooners from New Brunswick which resort thither to seine this fish. I would fain believe that this practice is not injurious to the increase of the fish, but some persons are of opinion that caplin does not stay at Newport as long as formerly, on account of the excessive number of seines used during the spawning season. It is quite natural to suppose, that if the fish is disturbed during the period of reproduction, it will remain along the shore only during the necessary time, and no longer. To counterbalance this however, according to the Fishery Overseer's returns, it is found that the catch of caplin was double that of last year, thereby shewing that in this special fishery as well as in others, we must expect fluctuations. One year may be very favorable for the catch of small fish, and large quantities may frequent the shores, whilst none will

be seen in a subsequent one ; the fish instead of visiting Bay des Chaleurs will resort to the south shore, or the north coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. A proof of this is found in the fact that for several years no caplin visited Percé, where it used to be found in great abundance, having during the period of its non-appearance migrated to other parts. The local guardian of Grand River had no infractions of the law to report. He informed me that although salmon was abundant in the upper water of the river, the fishermen were doing very little. This appeared extraordinary, as salmon could be seen leaping out of the water almost every minute both above and below the bridge. Codfishing was middling, and had it not been for scarcity of bait, the boats would have done well enough. On the complaint of Mr. La Perrelle, I issued a warrant against a runaway sailor, and entrusted the service of the same to a local constable.

My business at Bay des Chaleurs being finished, and the season for mackerel fishing being near at hand, I availed myself of a light westerly breeze to sail for Magdalen Islands in the evening.

At 4 p. m. next day, we anchored under lee of Entry Island, being unable on account of strong winds to reach Amherst before the following day. Mackerel had appeared some time previous, but seldom had it been known to be so scarce, and our fishermen who had relied on this fishery were sadly disappointed. Codfish as well as caplin were only beginning to come in. I found in the Port of Amherst on the 17th of June, 23 schooners, 23 of which were engaged in mackerel fishing ; the others belonged to Magdalen Islands, and one had just arrived from Quebec loaded with salt. As will be seen above, fishing was far from being good, and the most successful fishermen owed their success to the large number of mackerel nets they had been able to set. In the spring, fish seldom fails at the Magdalen Islands, and few of our fishermen were prepared for the present failure. The fishing being at this date mostly over, the 23 vessels above mentioned, caught only 880 barrels with 925 nets. The inhabitants of the islands did not catch more than 70. Some complaints were made that during my absence, foreign cod-fishing vessels had torn a great number of mackerel nets, whilst sailing through Pleasant Bay where there were some 800 or 900 of these nets set. The names of these schooners were unfortunately unknown, and I could do nothing. I was also informed that the crew of an unknown schooner had set bultow lines between Entry and Allright Islands, and that the vessel was still likely to be there. In order to ascertain the fact, I sailed on the 18th for Allright Island, but the schooner had left a fortnight previous. The seed grain brought to the Island was sown, and a good fall crop was looked for by all. I found everything in order at House Harbor. Most of the schooners had started for codfishing on the banks around the islands, or on the coast of Labrador. I found there four schooners from Cape Breton, engaged in codfishing. They were doing well. Everything being in order at House Harbor, and no American schooners being near our shores, we left on the 19th for Grosse Isle, where we anchored in the evening. I found there four schooners from Cape Breton engaged in codfishing, with success. Having touched at Bryon's Island the next day, we reached Percé on the 21st, at noon. Codfishing there as well as at Bonaventure Island, and the neighboring ports, was far from being good ; the boats averaging but 37 to 40 drafts a day. This was poor fishing, taking into consideration the advanced period of the season. Still our fishermen kept up their hopes, stating that the fish was not yet on the banks. This proved to be true, as was subsequently seen. With the exception of a schooner loaded with flour, bound for Prince Edward Island which had grounded near Percé, I found everything in order in the locality. The only thing complained of was the frequent desertion of fishermen, who for some time past seem to be leagued together to leave their employers' service ; the greater part of them however had been arrested, and order was restored. No schooners from the United State had yet been seen near the coast of Gaspé.

We left Percé on the 23rd intending to reach Malbaie where it was reported that some disturbance had taken place ; owing however to the high sea running, we could not anchor. I therefore called only at St. Peter and Grand Grève, and came to anchor at Gaspé Basin on the 24th in the forenoon. I there met the local fishery overseer, Mr. Jos. Eden, Jr., who informed me that a few days before, he had to confiscate two Salmon nets for violation of the Sunday clause. Salmon fishing at Douglstown as well as at Barachois, had been highly successful, and the rivers appeared to be teeming with fish. It was reported that the lessee of the fly-fishing division of the South-West River had killed 33 salmon in 8 days ; the large size of the fish, was something remarkable. The fish caught in the nets were mostly

sent fresh to the Quebec and Montreal markets, and everybody seemed satisfied with the profits realized.

During the afternoon of the 25th, the man-of-war "Doris" Capt. Glynn, arrived in Gaspé Bay from Halifax, bound to Bay des Chaleurs, to proceed thence to Prince Edward Island. Capt. Glynn reported having met with no American schooners.

I found but a few schooners in Gaspé Basin, and a barque which purposed loading with lumber from Messrs. Lowndes Bros., yards. Their mills were unfortunately burnt down lately, entailing a severe loss, not only on these enterprising merchants, but also on a large number of hands whom they employ the whole year round, and who will thus be thrown out of work. The mills were however to be soon rebuilt, and it was expected they would be completed by the fall.

On the 26th, having closed my business there, I left Gaspé Basin, but owing to calm weather, was not able to land at Douglastown till the afternoon. Codfishing was middling, and salmon fishing good. In pursuance of your orders, I examined the locality where two inhabitants from Douglastown intended to set a salmon fishery. This has already formed the subject of a special report to the Department. Douglastown has nearly doubled during the last few years. I noticed several new buildings. There were only 12 schooners engaged fishing last summer, the others were gone to the Island of Anticosti. For some years past, Douglastown fishermen have been in the habit of going codfishing at Anticosti, and up to the present time have been doing well. Apart from this last fishing, they fish for herring which in the fall usually resort to their shores. Another reason which calls them to Anticosti is, that Douglastown is not really a good spot for codfishing. These fishermen live too far from the banks and have to go as far as Grand Grève to make a day's fishing. Codfish near their shores only during the appearance of caplin; at other times the fish remains at the mouth of Gaspé Bay. For all these reasons, the Douglastown people prefer going to Anticosti rather than doing a middling fishing at Gaspé. Very little herring had been seen there this spring.

We left Douglastown for Barachois and Malbaie at 4 p. m., but it was blowing a north-east gale, and we had to anchor at Grand Grève. It being calm in the morning we reached Malbaie only about noon. Fishing was middling; for several days codfish seemed to be more abundant on the banks, and bait was plentiful. Salmon fishing, as in every other place was better than usual. I ordered the arrest of a man against whom complaint had been made. He gave securities to keep the peace. At Point St. Peter, which I visited in the afternoon, I found everything in order, with the exception of a slight difficulty which was amicably settled. On the next morning I anchored at Barachois to enquire into a case of robbery. The store of a merchant in that locality had been broken into, and goods stolen therefrom. As the plaintiff desired however to postpone the case for further proof, I did not proceed any further in the matter. Fishing had been good there, and several barrels of herring were salted this spring. Launoe appeared in large quantities towards the end of May. Barachois possesses a pretty looking church, and from what I could see the inhabitants seem disposed to cultivate their land on a larger scale than hitherto. This is certainly a matter of rejoicing, as the table-land extending from Coin du Banc to Point Peter, is so well adapted to culture, that it would not be advisable to leave it untilled, and when the forest joining Barachois and Douglastown shall have disappeared, there will be room for another parish. The land is level and fertile, and requires nothing else but culture.

We could not leave Barachois before the 29th when we sailed for Cape des Rosiers, which I visited in the afternoon, as well as Griffon's Cove where we anchored in the evening. Codfishing on the south coast, from Cape des Rosiers to Metis, was twice as good as last year. Our fishermen were satisfied and everything indicated a good year's fishing. The same remark applies to salmon fishing at Magdalen River and Grand Vallée des Monts. Spring herring fishery had been abundant in these places indeed far better than in 1867, and the inhabitants had salted down a large quantity.

At Griffon's Cove, I amicably settled several difficulties relating to damages to property, agricultural act, &c. Beyond these, everything was in order.

The next day I was at Grand Fox River, and in the afternoon walked up to Little Fox River, where I met Mr. Shaw, of the firm of Shaw and Rousseau, owners of the wrecked vessel "Ardenlee." Men were diving for the iron, successfully. According to your orders

I went there to render assistance if needed, but found everything quiet. Fishing had been good at Grand Fox River, still there were 15 boats less there than in 1867.

On the 1st July, we left Grand Fox River, and I paid a visit to little Fox River and Little Cape, where I found everything in order, and our fishermen doing well.

This being Confederation Day, we fired at noon a salute of 21 guns.

In the afternoon we left Little Cape, and it being calm were unable to reach Grand Etang till the third day. I there met Mr. Lespérance who informed me that codfishing was good, and bait plentiful.

On the 3rd I called at Grand Vallée des Monts and Magdalen River to settle some difficulties among the fishermen. Codfishing was good here, as it was on other parts of the coast, and I noticed that the residents were turning their attention to farming more than heretofore. When it was known that the Government were to send them seed grain, they all hastened to avail themselves of such good fortune. All were supplied with the exception of a few families from Grand Vallée and Chlorydorme, who, owing to some misunderstanding had gone to Fox River before the arrival of the schooner, and after waiting for several days, returned home without the seed. The aim of the Government was however attained; and with these few exceptions every one sowed the grain sent, and there is every prospect of a good harvest. Our fishermen are now beginning to understand that they must cultivate their lands, and that without farming, their wants cannot be met by fishing alone. Now even supposing the fishing to be poor, they could always manage to eke out a living, with the produce of their farms; and I am of opinion, although in opposition to many others, that there will be less hardship this winter than during 1867. I shall speak more at length on this matter in the remarks annexed to this report. I issued the salmon fishing licenses of Grand Vallée and Magdalen River. These fisheries were doing well.

On the 4th we anchored at Montlouis, where I found that cod and herring fishing was far better than last year. In the evening the "Napoleon III" arrived there with His Lordship Bishop Langevin. I met on board Mr. Whiteher, whom I was very anxious to see, to consult with him in reference to matters relating to the fisheries protection service. Having received from him the required advice and some directions necessary, I submitted the facts connected with certain violations of the fisheries laws, by netters who had failed to raise their nets on the Sunday previous, and which were consequently under seizure, and the parties liable to fines. After satisfying himself that these persons were very poor, and that they were really ignorant of the imperative nature of such requirement of the fishery laws, and also on their promise to comply strictly in future, Mr. Whiteher (in the name of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries), ordered a stay of proceedings against them, and release of their nets, informing them that as this act of offence was done in compliment to the visit of Bishop Langevin, they should express their gratification to His Lordship and thank him accordingly.

The following day, Sunday, it blew a gale from the north-west, and we were unable to leave till the 7th. From this date to the 10th, we had calm weather, during which I visited Glaude River and Echonerie. No American schooners had been as yet seen there, as mackerel fishing had not yet commenced.

On the 9th we anchored at Ste. Anne des Monts, where I at once proceeded according to your instructions, to hold an inquiry into the alleged salmon spearing, and other violations of the fishery laws, perpetrated at the River Ste. Anne des Monts for several years past, and discovered by an officer of the Department (Mr. Bauset) in course of last season while personally visiting Matane. These breaches of the law were proved by evidence, and the following parties fined in the several amounts opposite their names.

O. Leveque, Sr.,	\$15.00	} Besides having their nets and stations forfeited.	
O. Leveque, Jr.,	15.00		
O. Lefrançois,	10.00	Jean Pelletier,	\$1.00
Jos. Emond,	1.00	Olivier Vien,	1.00
Alexr. Dugas,	1.00	Jos. Isabelle,	2.00
Ed. Pelletier,	1.00	Jos. Moreau,	1.00
Henri Dugas,	1.00	L. Guilmette,	1.00

In all \$50.00. This will I hope deter parties from again resorting to these illegal and destructive practices. Codfishing was good at Ste. Anne des Monts, as well as at Gape Chatte;

which I visited on the 13th. Whilst at Cape Chatte, I arrested three Indians accused of having speared salmon in River Ste. Anne des Monts, during the fall of 1866. They were fined, but not having the means of payment, they were taken to goal at Rimouski, where we arrived on the 14th. During my stay at Cape Chatte, I in company with Mr. Lamontagne and Mr. Roy, fishery guardian, visited the fishway built in 1867, under the Messrs. Price Bros., mill. The dam had been injured by the fires which raged in the neighboring woods, and the fishway itself destroyed. Mr. Lamontagne informed me that he had written to Mr. Price on the matter, and indeed this very day he received an answer in which he was instructed to pull down the mill-dam. This was immediately done, and I have since ascertained that, an obstacle no longer existing, salmon had begun to ascend, and some were seen above the mill. In ordering the demolition of this dam, Hon. Mr. Price (at considerable pecuniary sacrifice) rendered a great service to the river, and it may be expected that it will soon be visited by a large number of salmon, as several favorite spawning beds are met with in the upper part of the stream. In the course of my visit from Cape Chatte to Rimouski, I noticed several boats engaged in codfishing opposite Blanche, Tartigo, and Metis rivers. The men informed me that they had caught a good many fish during the last two weeks, but owing to an almost total failure of this fishery for several years past, the fishermen were hardly prepared for this abundance, and this is why the catch was comparatively small. The chief reason however lay in the fact that our people devoted themselves more to agricultural pursuits than to fishing, and it is sincerely to be hoped that this state of things may continue, and that fishing will hereafter be only a secondary means of earning their livelihood. Sardine had not yet appeared.

We were detained until the 17th at Rimouski by calm weather, and on the 18th proceeded to Trinity Bay, where I met the Fishery Overseer, Mr. Comeau, and handed him the licenses of his division. He had no infractions of the law to report, and informed me that salmon fishing had been exceedingly good in his division, and the fish were of an unusually large size.

We left Trinity Bay on the same evening, and reached Moisie on the next day at noon. Salmon fishing was highly successful, I may almost add, extraordinarily good; one fishing station outside the river having caught over 150 barrels. It would be superfluous to repeat here, that salmon is largely increasing in Canada. Our fishermen know it, and everyone is asking for a fishery station. What better proof can we have, to show the wisdom and efficacy of the measures enacted by the Department to protect our waters and re-stock them with the best kinds of fish we have. Mr. Holliday the lessee of Moisie River had excellent fishing, and took as I was subsequently informed over 500 barrels of salmon. The local guardian Mr. Thivierge, had no infractions of the law to report, and the clause relating to the raising of nets on Sunday had been faithfully complied with. Codfish, which for several years seemed to have abandoned the Moisie banks had returned in large quantity, and boats from that place caught as much as ten drafts a day. However, the fish struck very late, the fishing season being nearly over; still our fishermen expected a fair catch. A fact worthy of remark is, that when codfish appear at Moisie, they are also met with at Matane and Metis, and *vice versa*, as well as at Gaspé, and *Petit Nord*, (coast of Labrador) and that when the fish fails at Gaspé, or the catch is middling, these are signs of an almost certain failure at Moisie and Matane; thereby proving that to meet with codfish in these two last named places it must be abundant on the coast of Gaspé.

On my arrival at Moisie, a man named Germain Gagnon, in the service of the Company, informed me that on the 28th June last while at May Islets, below Cawee, he discovered the dead body of a man partly buried, close to the edge of the wood, but that he could not see his features owing to his companion being frightened. Since then a letter had been received from River Ouelle, asking some information respecting one Baptiste Ouellet, who was supposed to be at Moisie. It was said that he left Glaude River last fall in company with an other person named Eugene Poitras, of the same place, to work for the Moisie Iron Company. Shortly afterwards, Poitras returned alone to the south shore with the boat, clothes, gun, &c., of Ouellet, stating that he had left him at River Ste. Marguerite, on his way to Moisie. Ouellet not having been seen at either of these places, and it being known that at the date of his departure he had a sum of \$50 with him, suspicions were excited, and Gagnon, as well as several other parties were led to believe that the dead body seen at May Islets, might be Ouellet's remains. Gagnon could not see the face of the corpse in consequence of its being

covered by a piece of bark ; however he could ascertain by lifting one of the arms, that the body was not yet in a state of decomposition. Three weeks however had elapsed since that date, and I feared being unable to identify the body, in consequence of the hot weather that we had.

Having taken Mr. Gagnon on board, we left during the night, and in the morning anchored at May Islets. Having empanelled a jury from the crew of *La Canadienne*, I proceeded to hold an inquest. We found a skeleton having on it Crimean shirting, a woollen necktie, and a pair of stockings, but no drawers, pants, vest, hat or boots. I afterwards sent these articles to the Sheriff at Rimouski. The right arm was under the body, a proof that it had been buried without much precaution. J. B. Lizotte, one of the crew, who was well acquainted with Ouellet, even before seeing the skeleton, stated that if it was Ouellet's, the lower jaw should be about an inch shorter than the upper, which was afterwards found to be the case. The length of the skeleton also corresponded exactly to that given by Lizotte. I did not at the time consider it necessary to carry this inquest further ; but I have since learned that at a second inquest, marks of violence had been found upon the remains. I caused a coffin to be made in which the bones were deposited, and buried at the same spot.

The verdict of the jury was as follows :

1st. That it was more than probable that the body found at May Islets was that of Baptiste Ouellet.

2nd. That Eug. Poitras being the last person seen in Ouellet's company, and he (Poitras) having returned without his late companion and having his boat, and clothes in his possession, there was strong suspicion against him, that he might have caused the death of Ouellet, to get possession of his property.

I therefore issued a warrant against Poitras, and sent it to the Sheriff of Rimouski ; the Moisie Company having kindly ordered their steamer to stop at Father Point, in order to have the same delivered. I have since ascertained that Poitras had been arrested and lodged in Rimouski jail.

We left May Islets in the afternoon, but owing to light winds, we did not reach Seven Islands till the 21st.

I found there an American schooner, the "Two Forty" engaged in mackerel fishing, and having taken only a few barrels. She had no license, and I gave one to the Captain for the sum of \$126. Mackerel had appeared a few days ago at Seven Islands, and seemed rather plentiful. But it did not continue so, and there as well as everywhere else, this fishery was a total failure. Everything was in order at Seven Islands. According to instructions from the Department, the inhabitants had set brush fisheries, but few herrings however were caught, the fish having been scarce last spring.

We landed Mr. Gagnon at Moisie, and immediately set sail for Sheldrake where we anchored the next morning.

I visited Thunder and Magpie rivers, and in the evening anchored at St. John River. Everthing was in order there, and codfishing, especially at Rambler's Cove, and St. John was excellent ; each boat taking an average of 15 drafts a day. Salmon fishing was also better than in 1867, the lessees of the St. John River having caught 243 barrels. I was informed by the local Fishery Overseer that no breach of the law took place at St. John. At Rambler's Cove however I had a good many disputes to settle between the fishermen, with reference to fishing stations and flakes. The whole was settled amicably. Rambler's Cove is the principal fishing post of this part of the coast, and the greater number of fishermen collect there. Opposite to it is a bank called Little Magpie Bank, where codfish are always sure to be found. This is why, at Rambler's Cove, fishermen seldom complain of the want of fish. At times they rather feel the want of bait, which prevents them during the fall from succeeding as well as they otherwise would, if the small fish were more abundant at this period of the year.

On the 23rd I visited the fishing establishments of Long Point, which I found had done very well, and the same evening we anchored at Mingan Harbour.

I there found a letter to my address from W. F. Whitecher, Esq., advising me that the Indians had, during the mission time, speared and caught salmon with nets in Mingan River. I have since ascertained that they carried on this practice for a couple of weeks, and must have destroyed a large quantity of salmon during that time. Complaints were made by Mr.

Beaubien, local fishery overseer, against the following Indians: Pierre Hamel, Jerome Jeromish and P. Musquarro, but only one of them (Jerome) could be found; the others had left Mingan. It would have pleased me very much to lay my hand on Pierre Hamel, who appeared to be the leader; however, he could not be found. Jerome was very much frightened; we had some difficulty in apprehending him, and could not prevent his wife and daughters from accompanying him on board, as they would have starved during his absence. He admitted having set a net and caught salmon in the Mingan River, but pleaded as an excuse (and I have no hesitation in believing him) that he did so to prevent himself from starving, and that he could get nothing from the Hudson's Bay Company—that he would never have violated the law, had he had any food for his family. He also stated (and this was corroborated by several other Indians) that had they received the provisions they expected, they never would have resorted to the spear or net; and that it was only when they ascertained that nothing was on board for them, and that what they had been promised could never come to hand that they resorted to these illegal modes of fishing. I therefore condemned him to pay a fine of \$10, or 15 days in gaol, and for some time made him believe I should take him with me; at last however, I took pity on him and seeing that his family would starve if he were really sent to gaol, I let him go with a solemn promise that he would neither spear nor net salmon again. This arrest, I am led to believe, will have a good effect with other Indians, for the sight of the armed sailors of *La Canadienne* arresting Jerome, gave them a great fright. I went up with Mr. Beaubien to the first falls of the river, and found no nets. There were, however, quite a number of *flambeaux* on the banks, and at the falls we pulled down a sort of scaffolding probably erected by the Indians to reach a salmon resting-pool below the falls. We observed in the pools of the river several salmon. Whilst there, we visited several wigwams, but found no salmon: the Indians generally seemed to be very poor.

We were unable to leave Mingan before the afternoon of the 26th, being detained by a strong easterly wind, accompanied with fog and rain. It may not be out of place to remark here, that I have seldom experienced so much calm weather and contrary winds as in July and August of the present year. This will account for my long stay on the north coast.

At Esquimaux Point I had several disputes to settle between the fishermen with reference to flakes, &c. Seal fishing on the ice had been a failure, only 1,880 seals having been taken. A schooner had been crushed by the ice, but the crew fortunately escaped. The cause of this failure was in the continuous north-west winds which prevailed during February and March, driving away into the gulf the ice covered with seals, and consequently out of the reach of the hunters.

On the morning of the 29th, nine schooners from Esquimaux Point returned from a codfishing voyage on the coast of Labrador, with 253 drafts of codfish, which may be considered good fishing. The owners of these schooners intended to go during the fall to Newfoundland for herring fishing.

At Esquimaux Point I met B. McFie, Esq., Collector of this port, who reported everything in order. I also met Mr. Prudent Fournier, local fishery guardian, who informed me that net fishing for salmon had been successful in the Watsheeshoo River, although the fifty-fishermen had had poor luck. He stated at the same time, that, through carelessness and want of proper precaution, a person belonging to a party of sportsmen had set fire to the woods adjoining Grand Watsheeshoo River. Having been notified of it, they tried to put it down, but without success; and, owing to the prevalence of a strong wind, the fire spread and destroyed the house and buildings of a fisherman named Jos. Tanguay, who valued his loss at \$1,000. This fire caused considerable damage, and spread to Natashquan.

On the 29th I landed at Natashquan, where I learned that H. M. S. "Sphinx" Captain Parish, had paid a visit to the locality a few days before. Codfishing without being good, was however better than last year, the greatest drawback being want of bait. The lessee of the net fishing division of Natashquan river caught 150 barrels of salmon, which was considered a good catch, the nets not having been set till the 12th of June. The local fishery guardian of the place Mr. Sylvestre, lodged three complaints against two salmon fishermen of Kegashka, and one against another from Mistassini. Of the two first named parties, one was fined for not having taken up his nets from Saturday night to Monday morning, and the other for taking salmon in nets of an illegal mesh. It being proved in the case of third party that rough weather prevented him from lifting his nets, the complaint

was dismissed. Salmon fishing at Kegashka, Musquarro, and Washecootai was poor, owing to the late appearance of fish in these rivers, none having been caught before July. I shall speak more at length on these matters, in the remarks annexed to this report, and relating to the coast of Labrador. The schooners from Natashquan and Kegashka, had been still less successful at seal hunting, than those of Esquimaux Point, the former having caught only 89 seals between 4 schooners, and the latter only 18 seals between 2 schooners. They relied on a good take of codfish, which fortunately did not fail them.

We left Kegashka on the 31st and being favored with a light westerly breeze set sail for Coacochoo Bay. The wind, however, veered to the east, and we had to beat till the 2nd August, when we at last reached the Bay. I there met the licensee of Coacochoo river who informed me that salmon fishing had been satisfactory. He also told me that four schooners from Nova Scotia again resorted this year to our coast and carried away a large quantity of wild fowl's eggs. I sincerely regret not having been able to arrest these poachers; but calm weather, contrary winds, and a pressure of business on the north and south shores of the river St. Lawrence, prevented me from reaching this part of the coast in time to catch them. They are getting bolder every year, and should we desire to prevent the utter destruction of our wild fowl, it is high time I think, that such nefarious practices should be put a stop to.

On Monday we experienced an easterly gale, and could not leave Coacochoo till the next day, when the fog clearing away, we were enabled to make Outer Island. We then shaped our course for Whale Head of Meccatina, which post I visited on the 5th, as well as Red Bay and La Tabatière.

On the 6th I landed at Whale Head of Pacachoo and St. Augustine, on the 8th at Bonne Espérance, and in the afternoon of the same day, anchored at Blanc Sablon, where I found only a few schooners engaged in codfishing.

At Whale Head of Meccatina, Red Bay and Tabatière, codfishing had been middling, but from there to Bonne Espérance, it had been a total failure, and as already stated in a special report, I am at a loss to understand how they will be able to live next winter. Even salmon fishing, for reasons above mentioned, had been middling, and I found them in the greatest poverty. Merchants would not make any further advances, several having suffered heavy losses in this manner, and our poor fishermen were placing all their hopes on a successful fall herring fishery. Should that unfortunately fail, they will be utterly helpless, and to add to everything they have very little salt on hand. I was informed at Bonne Espérance that the Revd. Mr. Butler was gone up to Quebec and Montreal with the view of raising funds in their behalf. I hope his efforts may be crowned with success.

I had several difficulties to settle at Blanc Sablon, Long Point, and Anse des Dunes. I met no schooners from the United States, and very few from Nova Scotia.

Generally speaking there are always codfish at Blanc Sablon. There was still some this year; they would not however take the hook, and at the close of the fishery, our fishermen had to use an instrument called a "*flaux*." This consists of a piece of lead six inches long by one in diameter; at one end of this are fixed two codfish hooks, and at the other the line to be held in the fisherman's hands. By constantly moving this instrument up and down, they succeed in "jigging" from two to three quintals of fish a day. I am very much in doubt whether such a mode of fishing for cod should be allowed, being convinced that for one fish caught by this method of fishing, six are wounded. I have seen some caught by the back, the belly, and in fact by every part of the body: I really think that this manner of fishing must be very injurious to the fish. Several schooners from Nova Scotia visited St. Augustin, Bonne Espérance, and Blanc Sablon, but went back almost immediately when they found there were no codfish.

We were detained until the 13th August at Blanc Sablon, and during our stay there experienced constant fog and contrary winds. The latter blowing from the west, we had to beat all the time till we reached Gaspé Basin on the 18th. We remained there until the 21st. During our stay, I had some painting done to the vessel, taking on board at the same time water and provisions.

The "*Doris*," Capt. Glynn, came into Gaspé Bay on the 18th, and her Captain informed me that he had met but few American schooners on our coast, and that mackerel fishing was generally poor.

On the 20th, Capt. Glynn being informed that American vessels had been seen at Percé, and being then unable to get out of Gaspé Bay, I left next morning and anchored at Percé

at 4 p. m. The report however proved to be false. Some American schooners had indeed been seen there about ten days before, and from the information I could get, only one or two had been fishing inside of the three miles' limit. I was unable to ascertain whether they had a license or not, although the number of American fishing vessels around the Gaspé coast was small last year, it was still smaller this year, on account of the scarcity of mackerel. Yet some persons assert that the fish were plentiful, and that the bad success of the fishing, must be attributed to their unwillingness to take the bait. Let it be as it may, one thing is very certain, and that is, that mackerel has seldom been so scarce on the Gaspé coast.

We remained at Percé until the 23rd, when I left for Cape Cove, expecting to find some mackerel fishing schooners there, but found none. I there met P. Vibert, Esq., who had granted two licenses to American vessels. * American fishermen are not anxious to take licenses when the fish is so scarce, they prefer fishing at Magdalen Islands and on the banks, rather than paying for a license for the privilege of fishing close to our shores. Should mackerel fishing not improve, the American fleet will suffer great loss this year.

Summer codfishing had been middling at Percé; boats averaging about seven quintals each. This is far from being bad fishing, and on the whole will turn out to be better than last year's; fall fishing was also good at Percé and in the neighboring posts. Crops looked exceeding well, and there will be an abundance of grain, potatoes, and hay. Some parties however will continue to complain, and to say they will have great difficulty in passing the winter. This I believe to be exaggerated. Certainly they had no advances from merchants; still I am convinced that with the produce of their lands they ought to be enabled to get through the winter without much trouble. This will be the most trying year for them, on account of the stop put to advances; but should they be able to overcome this temporary embarrassment during the ensuing winter, there will be no fear in future of its re-occurrence.

On the 23rd, as above stated, I went to Cape Cove; this fine place has of late greatly increased, and under the impulse of its enterprising merchants, bids fair to become one of the most flourishing centres of the county of Gaspé. A complaint was laid before me by a woman against a fisherman who had threatened to do her bodily injury; I issued a warrant, but the man could not be found. Everything else was in order at Cape Cove, and all were satisfied with the yield of the cod-fishery.

We left Cape Cove during the afternoon of the 24th, and anchored at Percé in the evening. No American schooners had been seen, since my last visit. On the 26th we left Percé, and anchored at Barachois, at noon. Summer codfishing was good, the boats averaging 70 quintals each. Our fishermen had resorted to another mode of fishing during the summer. They formerly used only the hand line, but since July adopted the bultow line fishing, and succeeded much better than formerly. Is this method of fishing injurious or not? It would be difficult for me to give a positive answer, as opinions greatly differ on the subject. One thing however is established; that is, that our fishermen are doing much better with this mode of fishing, than with the old plan used. I have already stated in a previous part of this report that a robbery took place at Barachois, and that the party robbed preferred waiting for my next visit to the place, before taking out a search warrant. Since then however, the goods stolen were all brought back to their owner, during the night.

In the afternoon we sailed for Malbaie, and anchored there in the evening. Everything was in order there, as well as at Point Peter, which place I visited the next day. There were only a few disputes between owners and sailors with reference to wages; these were settled amicably.

We left Malbaie on the 27th, and anchored at Percé in the evening. I there boarded an American schooner, the "C. B. Jones," she had a license, and had only caught 20 barrels of mackerel. Next day, having noticed two American schooners outside sailing down the bay with a strong S. W. breeze, and bound towards Gaspé Basin, we set sail and followed them. Being however too fast for them, we had to lie-to, and when they entered Gaspé we did the same, and I boarded them at Anse Brillante. They proved to be the "Harvest" and the "Anna Maria," of Gloucester. They refused to take licenses stating that they always fished outside of the limits. I merely gave them warning.

I afterwards left to visit Grand Grève, where codfishing was only middling.

* NOTE.—The drafts given in payment by these vessels were returned to Mr. Vibert for collection, and dishonored. Payment will be attempted to be obtained next season.

In the evening we followed the "Anna Maria" (whose Captain, very likely expected I would remain at Grand Grève) as far as Sandy Beach, where she anchored next morning. The Captain, seeing I was determined not to let him fish without a license, came on board and took out one. After this I left for Percé.

While at Gaspé, I met Capt. Setter, the local fishery guardian at Anticosti. He informed me that order had prevailed in his division, and that the salmon fishing had been better than that of last year. Some parties, whilst on a hunting expedition had set fire to the woods, and about 30 miles of forest were burnt. I told him to try and find out the names of the offenders.

The schooner "Harvest" left Gaspé Bay in the morning.

During the afternoon of the same day I boarded the American schooner "Trefelthen." She would not take out a license, the captain stating that he came to Gaspé only for repairs. I however warned him. She had only 50 barrels of mackerel, caught on Bradley's Bank.

During the night I anchored at Percé, and in the morning boarded the following vessels:—

Name of Vessel.	Name of Captain.	Where from.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	License.	No License.	Mackerel Brls	By whom Licensed.
Massena	E. H. Davis	Gloucester	54	15	1		170	P. Vibert.
Thistle	Ed. Roi	G. Basin	35	13				Cod 100 quintals..
Providence	N. Fournier	Quebec	88	5				Freight
Nelly M. Short	S. McDougall	Booth Bay	43	10		1		Cod 500 quintals..
G. A. Pierce	E. A. Pierce	Southport	57	13		1	170	
A: Brown	J. McNeil	Gloucester	47	13	1		120	V. Wallace.
Webster	C. Grant	C. Porpoise	52	14		1	70	
		Totals	374	83	2	3	530	

In the evening the American schooners having all left, and the wind being fair for Magdalen Islands where I expected to meet mackerel fishing vessels, we left Percé at 10 p.m. and the next day at 8 a.m. were at the west point of Amherst. Owing to calm weather we had to anchor at Entry Islands. The next morning we landed at Amherst, where the Collector of Customs, J. J. Fox Esq., requested me to sit with J. Fontana Esq., J. P. in a suit of four cases for sale of liquors without license. The parties were sued under Chapter VI. of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, and condemned to pay a fine of \$50 and costs. The fines will be remitted by Mr. Fontana. Codfishing had been good at Magdalen Islands; mackerel was unfortunately scarce, each boat taking only about 70 fish a day. The only American vessels at Magdalen Islands were those we had noticed on our arrival, leaving Amherst and bound to Bradley's Bank. I was informed that so few American vessels had seldom visited the Islands. For this reason, I did not deem it necessary to proceed to Prince Edward's Island, there being but few craft there, and I thought it better to devote my whole time to the protection of our own fisheries, since even during the quietest periods there are always disputes to settle, and the Government schooner is looked upon to effect the settlement. I remained at Magdalen Islands until the 8th of September, and during this time visited Amherst, Grindstone, Allright, Coffin, Bryon Islands, and Grosse Isle. Codfishing was fair, and having boarded 14 schooners from Arichat, ascertained that their fishing had been successful.

On the 7th, while anchored at Coffin's Island, I visited Oyster Pond, and found on shore quite a number of large oyster shells from 6 to 10 inches in length, and altogether different from the Prince Edward Island's oyster. Some persons being of opinion that these oysters came from the pond, I crossed over the sand-bar with the boat and dredged, but with no success. Being convinced that these oysters lay in the sea opposite the pond, I then dredged outside to a distance of from two to three miles from the shore, but with no more success. Night coming on and the wind increasing, I had to leave. These oysters, I think,

must be in 8 or 10 fathoms of water, and of a superior quality. Having also found the same kind of shells at Bryon's Island, leads me to believe that there is more than one oyster bank around the Magdalen Islands

On the morning of the 8th it blowing very strong from the east, and there being no American vessels in sight, we set sail for Percé and arrived there the next day, at noon. Codfishing was good, owing to the fishermen having bultow lines; each boat catching an average of 10 drafts a day. No American vessels had been seen since my last visit and mackerel was scarce.

Whilst I was at Percé before, I received a letter from Mr. Dimock, Fishery Overseer, requesting my presence at New Richmond to proceed against parties for violation of the Fisheries Act. I therefore left for the upper part of the bay.

At noon we anchored at Grand River, and in the evening I visited Little Pabos River, where some supposed cases of spearing were reported; but nothing definite had as yet been ascertained. Fall codfishing was good and everything else in order. Complaint were made that a large quantity of young salmon had been caught in the spring at Little Pabos, and elsewhere in seining for smelt. I do not know how far this may be true, but shall enquire into the matter. Squid had been plentiful during the whole of the summer season on the coast of Gaspé, so that there was no scarcity of bait. But strange to say, cod would not bite freely, and the only good fishing was done by those fishermen using the bultow line. We were unable to reach New Richmond before Friday night. The next morning I went ashore and met the local Fishery Overseer Mr. Dimock. Having taken his complaints, I immediately issued summonses and subpoenas, in order to have these cases decided on the following Monday.

On Sunday it blew very hard from the north-east; and we had therefore to run up and take shelter under the lee of Carleton Beach. Three cases of contravention of the *Fisheries Act*, all relating to the Sunday clause had occurred at Carleton since my last visit. The local Fishery Overseer, Mr. Cook, prosecuted the parties, and they were convicted.

On Monday morning, I went by land to Maria, *La Canadienne* proceeding meanwhile to New Richmond, and at 1.20 p.m. I opened court, assisted by three other magistrates. In the case of R. Dimock vs. Chas. Cowl, for spearing salmon in the Cascapedia River, the defendant pleaded guilty. He was condemned to be fined with costs, to forfeit his canoe, and as he was one of the licensees of the river, was also deprived of his fishing stand, until orders to the contrary, are given by the Department. In the second case, that of J. McIsaac vs. James Harrison, the defendant, for having set a salmon net in the fluvial division of the Cascapedia River, was condemned to pay a penalty of \$10 and costs, and to have his nets confiscated. The latter however could not be found, having been most likely put away beforehand by defendant. Subsequently the net in question was ascertained to be an old one, and of short length. Owing to their poverty, a delay of one month was granted to the parties. Harrison however being unable to find securities, was only saved from being taken by me to jail, through Mr. Montgomery of New Richmond coming forward and paying for him. With reference to the case of LeBlanc and Taylor, of New Richmond, which you were pleased to refer to me, the difficulty was settled amicably. Taylor paying all expenses incurred by LeBlanc, and promising to remove his fence from the limits of LeBlanc's trout fishing station. Besides these cases, Mr. Dimock had, in July last, taken under forfeit 4 canoes, and convicted 7 Indians for spearing salmon in the Cascapedia. Nearly all the Indians of New Richmond made enquiry if they would soon be allowed to spear. I replied that I knew nothing about it, but warned them not to violate the law in the meantime. The upper pools of the river were reported to be full of salmon, and from all appearances a still greater increase of this fish may be expected in 1869. The convictions made at New Richmond will, I hope, have a beneficial effect, and will convince our salmon fishermen especially, that the department will not allow contraventions of the law to go unpunished.

During the evening of the same day, we left New Richmond and anchored at Paspébiac. Several American vessels had visited the place in July; few of them however, it appears, had licenses.

The next day, it blew from the south-east, but at night, the wind shifted to the west, and we reached Port Daniel in the morning. Mr. Phelan reported everything quiet in his division; codfishing was middling.

Having left Port Daniel we reached Percé in the evening. I went ashore on the 18th and found everything in order.

During the afternoon we left for Gaspé Basin, where we remained until the 21st having some repairs made to the schooner before our last visit to the north coast. There were about 10 vessels in Gaspé Basin loading and taking on board cargoes of fish. The crops looked splendid all along the coast of Gaspé and Bay des Chaleurs.

On Monday morning I took on board H. Kavanagh, Esq., Inspector of Customs, on his way to Fox River, and landed him at the Peninsula. We then sailed for Magdalen Islands, and on the 22nd cast anchor at L'Anse à la Cabane, Amherst. Having gone ashore I ascertained that fall codfishing was bad, owing to a prevalence of strong winds which prevented our fishermen from going out as usual. It was the same at Moulin. No American vessels had been seen since my last visit, and summer as well as fall mackerel fishing was considered a failure, as the fish would not take the bait. At 11 p. m. on the same day we anchored at Amherst Harbour.

Note.—The foregoing part of Mr. Tetu's report has been compiled in this office from memoranda found among his effects, and from progress reports made to the Department from time to time, during the season. In the concluding paragraph of his last report of progress dated 23rd September, it is observed.

“After visiting Magdalen Islands, I will leave for Natashquan and take on board the fishery guardian from that place, and from Watcheeshoo River. I will afterwards visit the north coast as far as Moisie, and from thence cross over to the south shore, calling at Gaspé Bay, which place I ought to reach by the 15th of October. Unless I have very fine weather, I shall not proceed further down than Natashquan, as the season is too far advanced, and the people will be in the interior. Everything goes well on board.”

This was his last communication to the Department. On the 12th of October, when off Thunder River, he was taken suddenly ill, suffering from disease of the heart, of which he had previously had severe symptoms, and expired after a few hours illness, at the age of 34.

The remaining period of the cruise of the vessel is accounted for from the letters of the Fishery Overseer who was taken on board at St. John, and the journal of Mr. LeBlanc, sailing master, who succeeded to the command.

On the 23rd September “La Canadienne” left Amherst and anchored at House Harbour. On the 28th, left House Harbour, and on the 30th anchored at Natashquan. Visited Natashquan River, and on 4th October anchored at Natashquan Harbour, and on the 5th at Esquimaux Point, and at Mingan which place she left on the 6th and anchored at Long Point.

On the 7th October “La Canadienne” arrived at St. John, where she took on board the local Fishery Overseer, Mr. Beaulieu. On the following day visited Rambler's Cove, and on the 9th and 10th was delayed by calm, and then by stress of weather.

On the 11th (Sunday) the schooner left Long Point early in the morning with an easterly breeze *en route* for Moisie. About 8 a. m. she lay to opposite Thunder River, and Mr. Tetu went ashore. On his return he looked very pale, and complained that he felt so ill on landing, that he could hardly walk up the hill leading to Mr. LeBoutillier's establishment. On returning he was seized with the same weakness, and expected every moment to be obliged to give up the rudder to the boatswain. He complained of an acute pain in the region of the heart. Having ordered the Captain to shape the vessel's course towards Moisie, and being too ill to call at Sheldrake, he had to keep his room most of the day, although he felt well enough to come on deck to say prayers, as is usual on board. In the afternoon also he came on deck for the same purpose. When nearing Moisie, the sea being too rough to anchor, orders were given to run into Seven Islands Bay, it then being about 5 p. m. when Mr. Tetu seemed to be well enough; but the symptoms reappeared during the night, and at 4 a. m. he suddenly expired without uttering a single word.

On the 12th Mr. LeBlanc, sailing master, took charge of the schooner and directed her course to Father Point, but a strong breeze obliged him to change his course, and to steer for Gaspé, which he reached on the morning of the following day.

Having gone ashore, continues Mr. Leblanc, to secure necessary help, I learned that Dr. Fortin, ex-commander of “La Canadienne,” was at Fox River. I sent him a message and begged of him to give me assistance, but, owing to the distance, he did not arrive until 10 p.m. On the 14th, an inquest was held, and a verdict rendered of “Death from disease of the heart.” The next day, after a burial service, the body was placed on board of the Que

bec steamer, in charge of the first mate of "La Canadienne," to be delivered to his relations at Quebec. On the 15th, I sent a telegram to the Department by the "Secret," and on the 20th received your answer, in which you instructed me to pay every respect to the late Mr. Tetu's remains, placing me at the same time in temporary command of the vessel, with instructions to complete the season's work, and when completed report at Quebec.

I was detained at Gaspé until the 23rd, when I left for Percé, and arrived there at 10:30 a. m. Having gone ashore, I found everything in order. Fall codfishing was good; the boats averaging 30 drafts of fish, and should the weather continue fine a good fishing was anticipated.

On the 24th, I left Percé for Point St. Peter, where, having settled the accounts of "La Canadienne," I proceeded to Griffon's Cove, and was informed by Mr. Veil that fall codfishing was good. Everything being in order there, I left on the same day, intending to visit Anticosti. During the evening, however, a violent storm obliged me to change my course and to sail for Moisie, where I anchored on the 27th. On going ashore, I ascertained that the local Fishery Guardian, Mr. Thivierge, had already left for Quebec. Everything at Moisie was orderly and peaceable. Salmon fishing had been good, but codfishing was rather poor; the fish having remained but a few days on the banks.

On the 28th, we anchored at Trinity Bay. The local Fishery Overseer, Mr. Comeau, informed me that everything was in the most perfect order in his division. Only one offence had been committed against the Fisheries Act, and the guilty party was fined for the same. Contrary winds and snow detained me there until the 29th, when I left, and anchored at Quebec on the 2nd of November.

According to your orders, I delivered the vessel over to the agent of the Provincial steamers, to be placed in winter quarters.

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# REMARKS ON THE FISHERIES

AND

## THEIR YIELD THIS SEASON.

### FIRST DIVISION.

#### MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

##### *Seal-hunting on the ice from Schooners.*

This fishery, which in 1867 yielded 3,210 seals, was far from being so successful last spring, only 848 of these animals being killed. It proved a complete failure, and our fishermen greatly needed a good herring fishery to cover the loss experienced in their venture on the former.

Subjoined is the number of seals caught by the crews of Amherst and House Harbor schooners:

|                                |            |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| House Harbor—10 schooners..... | 530 seals. |
| Amherst Harbor—6 “ .....       | 318 “      |

It will be seen from the above returns that few of our fishermen could cover the cost of outfit. From information gathered, I found out that this failure was owing less to a scarcity of seals than to the prevalence of strong North-westerly winds, which constantly blew in March and April, driving the seals out of the Gulf. Our schooners had moreover met with a larger quantity of ice than usual on their way, and consequently the greater number of them could not force a passage through, and get to the herds of seals. After toiling several days, some were even compelled to lower their sails, and were unable to extricate themselves till about the 10th or 15th May. Another cause of the failure of this fishery was from the circumstance of no ice-fields grounding near the islands which could be reached by schooners; consequently the islanders were not nearly as successful as in 1867, when they killed 10,410. Never before had this fishing proved such a complete failure.

##### *Spring Herring Fishery.*

In 1867, 15,630 barrels of herrings were caught by the inhabitants at the Magdalen Islands, as well as by the crews of foreign schooners which repaired thither for this purpose, and this fishery was deemed excellent. Certainly it was so; but yet not comparable with this spring's fishing. Fifty-one schooners, 25 of which were from the United States, 14 from Prince Edward Island, 8 from Nova Scotia and 4 from New Brunswick came to Amherst to fish for herring, and after a short stay returned with 29,960 barrels of splendid herring, remarkable for their size and fatness. The inhabitants also succeeded well, and salted for home consumption and for exportation 9,055 barrels. I was also informed that herring spawned after the schooners had left; so that the fishery was pursued without injury to this valuable fish. At the time of my arrival at Magdalen Islands there was still a large quantity of herring, and the shore was covered with their eggs.

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**QUANTITY OF HERRING TAKEN.**

|                                 |        |          |
|---------------------------------|--------|----------|
| In 1867 by the inhabitants..... | 3,810  | barrels. |
| “ by strangers.....             | 11,820 | “        |
| Total.....                      | 15,630 | “        |
| In 1868 by the inhabitants..... | 9,055  | “        |
| “ by strangers.....             | 29,960 | “        |
| Total.....                      | 39,015 | “        |

*Spring Mackerel Fishing.*

Mackerel fishing, as well as seal hunting at Magdalen Islands, was a total failure; the fish coming in in very small schools.

About 30 foreign schooners came to Amherst for this fishery, but seeing the scarcity of fish, had gone back again, with the exception of 9 or 10, which, hoping to be a little more fortunate, had remained. They succeeded, however, in catching only a few barrels.

**QUANTITY OF MACKEREL TAKEN.**

|                                 |       |          |
|---------------------------------|-------|----------|
| In 1867 by the inhabitants..... | 634   | barrels. |
| “ by strangers.....             | 2,340 | “        |
| Total.....                      | 2,974 | “        |
| In 1868 by the inhabitants..... | 900   | “        |
| “ by strangers.....             | 80    | “        |
| Total.....                      | 980   | “        |

This is one of the worst fishings experienced for several years.

*Summer Codfishing.*

Happily for our Magdalen Island fishermen this fishing was tolerably good, the fish being abundant and bait plentiful. Grindstone and Amherst Islands were the best fishing grounds; and a smaller quantity than usual of haddock was noticed amongst the cod. This was considered a fortunate circumstance, on account of the difference in price between these two kinds of fish. Schooners from Amherst Island and House Harbor, which fished either on the North coast or around the islands had also been successful, having caught altogether 3,915 quintals. This may be considered middling fishing, still I believe that these schooners would have done better in not going on the North coast, and if they had fished around the islands. Acadian fishermen from Arichat, who every year resort to the islands for codfishing, are generally successful, and especially so this year, when their schooners caught an average of from 300 to 400 quintals of codfish each, which may be considered as good fishing. I cannot understand why our fishermen of Amherst and Allright Island do not follow the example of those of Arichat, and fish at their own doors, instead of repairing to the coast of Labrador and incurring the expenses of fitting out. Fish so seldom fails at Magdalen Islands that it would seem to me far more advantageous to fish there than to run the risk of a long and tedious trip to Labrador, where, for several years past, codfish seem to appear only in certain places. Did this fish always resort to the same spots, well and good; for our fishermen could then safely resort to such places and return with a complete cargo. Unfortunately, however, as already remarked, nobody can tell from one year to another where the cod will be the next season. In 1867 they were abundant at Blanc Sablon, but this year only a few were caught there. The same rule applies to other parts of the coast.

*Summer Mackerel fishing.*

Owing to the failure of the spring fishing, every one anxiously awaited the appearance of mackerel in July, August, September and October, especially at the Islands, where, for several years past, this fish has been abundant. I am sorry to have to remark that the fishing was much inferior to that of 1867. In fact, of what account are some 100 barrels distributed among the inhabitants of the islands? Nothing at all, comparatively speaking. As to the cause of this failure, opinions differ; some attributing it to the limited number of fish which resorted to the islands, others to the fact that the fish would not take the bait. My own opinion is that the mackerel were scarcer than usual.

## QUANTITY OF SUMMER MACKEREL TAKEN.

|              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| In 1865..... | 952 barrels |
| In 1866..... | 1,760 "     |
| In 1867..... | 3,157 "     |
| In 1868..... | 100 "       |

*Autumn Codfishing.*

The fishermen of the Magdalen Islands, strictly speaking, seldom pursue fall codfishing: the summer is the season they rely upon. In the former season the winds are so violent, that even if codfish were abundant, as was the case last fall, our fishermen could not take advantage of it: the weather sometimes preventing them from going out for two or three weeks together. Everyone remarked that had it been otherwise, plenty of fish would have been taken in the fall, for every fine day the boats brought in from 4 to 5 drafts. Such days, however, were of rare occurrence, and consequently our people made but a bad fishing.

## AUTUMN CODFISH TAKEN.

|              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| In 1865..... | 1,840 cwt. |
| In 1866..... | 1,790 "    |
| In 1867..... | 529 "      |
| In 1868..... | 1,120 "    |

*Mackerel Fishing from Schooners.*

Owing to some unknown cause, the net as well as the bait mackerel fishery has nearly failed on our coasts. As already stated, the spring fishing at Magdalen Islands had yielded almost nothing to the inhabitants, and the foreign schooners which resorted there to pursue the same fishing had barely covered the cost of outfit. According to general opinion, mackerel appeared but in very small numbers in Picasant Bay. However bad this fishery had been, hopes were entertained of the results of the summer fishery. There was, however, to be further disappointment in this instance. Mackerel, it is true, was seen on the shores of Magdalen Islands, Gaspé and Bay des Chaleurs, but in such limited numbers that, with the exception of a few caught for bait, a very limited quantity was taken at the Islands and at Gaspé Bay and Basin. The mackerel would not take bait at the surface of the water, and after trying every means for several weeks to induce the fish to come to the surface by means of bait, the American schooners left the Islands and shores of Gaspé with only a few barrels taken. I have since ascertained that at the end of August, or beginning of September, mackerel had been abundant on the shores of Prince Edward Island, and that the schooners which had resorted there had done well. It is to be hoped that this report was true, as otherwise the loss incurred by our own and foreign schooners must have been very large if this fishing had been a failure everywhere. The cost of outfit is heavy, and to compensate for expenses necessarily incurred by most of the vessels, it was necessary that there should be at least a middling success. The scarcity of mackerel was therefore the reason why I met so very few American schooners near our shores. In June, July, September and October, however, when the results of this fishing were still uncertain, several schooners were seen in Bay des Chaleurs, Paspebiac, Port Daniel and Percé. From what I could ascertain, about one-third had licenses; but the rest, dreading a bad season, preferred fishing only on the banks at

Magdalen Islands or outside the limits, rather than to pay for a license. Moreover, from information obtained, I have reason to believe that few were seen fishing inside of the three mile limits, and even those may have been provided with licenses. During the whole of my cruise in August I saw none of them acting in contravention of the law, and the owners of schooners whom I met without a license, had left without infringing the Act, after being notified. The fact of the matter is that, having fine and costly vessels, of which they are for the most part owners, they can ill afford the risk of losing them, especially this year, by fishing within the three miles limits. I have already stated that mackerel appeared in Gaspé Bay about the end of August. Several schools were then taken; and, what is still more astonishing, and perhaps had never been known before to happen, this fish had been caught inside of Gaspé Basin. It would seem that a school of sardines having appeared there, they had been closely followed by another of mackerel, of which the people took advantage and succeeded in catching several barrels of this delicious fish. Generally speaking, mackerel was large and very fat. It is only to be regretted that it was not more abundant; for this fish sells so well on our markets that when it fails to appear, a large number of our fishermen feel its want. None were seen on the coast of Labrador. They were formerly caught at Little Meccatina and Mutton Bay; this year, however, none were seen. A very small quantity visited Seven Islands Bay, and the only schooner I met there, and to which I gave a license—the “John Porter”—had only caught a few barrels, although she had been there for a fortnight. Neither had the inhabitants done any better. During my last visit to the Magdalen Islands I was informed by the fishermen that a large quantity of young mackerel had been seen along the shores about the end of September. They were from two to four inches long, bit freely and were very fat. They had never been noticed before. Must it be concluded, therefore, that the larger sized fish has disappeared, that the banks are ruined, and that, according to the opinion of several parties, this smaller breed of mackerel has replaced the others? Such a conclusion would be absurd. Mackerel, as well as other fish, has this year taken a different run from that of previous years, and this is all. Who can say that the fishing of 1869 will not be of the most abundant kind? I would not at all be surprised if such was the case, and can see no reason against it. Since so very few mackerel were caught this year, they were not disturbed on the spawning beds, and they, from this very circumstance, ought to reappear in larger numbers on our shores. It is possible that the fish may have repaired to other places to spawn, and will again return to their old haunts. Capelin has been known to disappear for thirty years from places in Gaspé, where it was always found, and yet return afterwards. Can any one say that it will not be the same with mackerel? Let it therefore be hoped that 1869 will witness a change for the better; for another bad year of fishing especially of summer mackerel, would be of the greatest injury to our fishermen, who most, of them rely almost entirely on this branch of the fishery to eke out a living, like those of the Magdalen Islands and river St. Lawrence.

#### NORTH SHORE OF THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE. NATASHQUAN TO BLANC SABLON.

##### *The Inhabitants.*

Some thirty or forty years ago, when mention was made of that portion of the Province of Quebec lying north of the river St. Lawrence, especially the part nearest to the eastern limit of Canada—Blanc Sablon—it was presumed that nothing was so easy as to make a fortune there. Indeed, from the abundance of seals and fur-bearing animals, some of our fishermen in a few years were enabled to lay by a competence. Amongst these the most successful were the Robertsons, Jones, and Buckle. Some 2,000 to 3,000 seals were caught in one fall or in one spring by some establishments, and, when the price of seal oil at that period is remembered, some idea can be formed of the profits realized. There was no competition then with coal oil, and pale seal oil was also in great repute, holding the first rank after porpoise oil. As soon as it reached the markets of Montreal or Quebec it was immediately sold at a fair price. For several years past, however, seals seem to have abandoned our shores to resort to the ice banks of the gulf, and although large quantities were seen last fall at Tabatière, still our fishermen cannot rely on this fishery as formerly. Seal oil being scarcer would be, as one would think, much dearer, or at least command a remunerative price. But such is not the case; coal oil has usurped its place, and other oils must in con-

sequence succumb. The cause of the state of poverty experienced by the inhabitants of this part of the coast may therefore be attributed to the scarcity of seals and the low price of oil. Besides this, the fishermen say that there appears to be more ice in the Straits of Belle Isle nowadays than formerly, when they were not obliged to lift up their nets to afford it a passage. I cannot say how far this may be correct; but the fact is there has been a great deal of hardship on this part of the coast since 1862, and when these amphibious animals were near the shore in abundance they could not set their nets to catch them, owing to the large quantity of ice drifting over the limits of their stations. It was particularly so at Anse des Dunes and Bradore Bay, formerly two of the best seal fishery stations, and which from the above mentioned causes are now two of the worst. The failure of this fishery must therefore be attributed more to rough weather and the ice, than to a decrease in the number of seals. How often have I heard our fishermen say that if it had not been for the large quantity of ice in the spring, which prevented them from setting their nets, they would have made a large catch, as the seals were abundant. Last fall the fishing was bad and in the spring it was still worse. As already stated, rough weather and contrary winds are unfavorable to this fishery. Last spring, for example, was very cold on this coast, as a proof of which there were some three or four feet of snow at Olomanosheboo River on the 28th June. The winds were mostly from the north-west—precisely those which prevent the seals from going up. Seal hunters from schooners belonging to the Magdalen Islands, Esquimaux Point, Natashquan and Kegashka, who unfortunately did almost nothing this spring, attribute this failure to excessive cold weather and to a constant north-westerly wind. The latter drove the banks of ice covered with young seals out of the gulf, and it was with the greatest difficulty that our fishermen could find a passage for their schooners, one of which was unfortunately lost, the crew, however, escaping. Others could not extricate themselves out of the fields of ice in which they were jammed, before the beginning of June. All these were additional causes of the bad success of our people on the north shore of the gulf. If otter, mink, marten and foxes were plentiful as formerly, they could rely on these for eking out a livelihood. Everybody knows, however, how scarce these animals have become. It is only the Montagnais Indians who continue this hunt and then after a journey of two or three months in the interior, and frequently with but little success. It is then a matter of little wonder if seal hunting is so seldom successful along our shores, and if the Indians find so much difficulty in hunting in the interior. What remains, then, for the inhabitants of the north coast when all these means of living fail? First salmon, then cod, and thirdly the fall herring fishing. Fisheries fluctuate every year, and the one which varied least last year was the salmon. This year, however, it was less successful than that of 1867 upon that part of the coast lying between Kagaska and Blanc Sablon. What is the reason of this? Is it owing to a decrease in the number of fish? Certainly not; as the upper parts of the river are filled with them. To what circumstance, therefore, must be attributed the falling off in the catch between these two points? The following is the information I have gathered, and I would beg to call the attention of the Department to a matter which I have studied carefully for several years past, and which is of great importance for salmon fishermen between Kegashka and the eastern limit of the Province of Quebec.

Most of the time—that is, four years out of five—salmon begin to ascend the Kegashka Musquarro, Washecootai, Olomanosheboo, Cacoachoo, Etamamu, Netagamu, St. Paul and St. Augustine rivers only about the 15th, 20th or 25th of July. Before this date few or no salmon are caught in these rivers; and these remarks apply also to the sea-shore stations. This year, for instance, no salmon were caught in these rivers before the 28th June; so that our fishermen barely had fifteen days' fishing, from the 15th to the 31st of July; doing very little indeed during the two first weeks of the month. The licensee of Washecootai river informed me that the 30th July, when he raised his nets, had been one of the best day's success, he having caught twenty-four salmon, and that if he had been allowed to fish until the 15th of August, he would no doubt have made a good fishing. Allowing the salmon fishermen on the fishery stations east of Natashquan to set their nets until the 15th August, would be granting them a great boon for which they would be very grateful.\* As already

\* NOTE.—This suggestion was carried out by the Regulation of 9th April, 1869, which reads as follows: "Salmon may be fished for, caught or killed by means of nets on that part of the coast of Labrador east of (and including) the river Kegashka, in the Province of Quebec, between the thirtieth day of April and the sixteenth day of August in each year."

remarked, owing to the limited profits arising out of codfishing and fur-hunting, salmon fishing holds the first rank among them, and in case of failure, those who follow these pursuits are at once without any means of subsistence during the winter, as they fish very little for cod or herring.

A singular fact is that at Natashquan, distant only 30 miles from Kegashka, salmon appears early. Might not the cause of the delay in the appearance of the fish in this as well as the more easterly rivers, be attributed to the difference in the temperature of the water? The bottom of these rivers being stony, and their banks covered with snow as late as June, their waters must remain very cold until an advanced season of the year. Who can tell whether salmon resorting to the upper pools of a river to spawn do not choose those in which the temperature is lowest? Be it as it may: from one cause or another, salmon appear on this part of the coast 15 days later than elsewhere, and the season of fishing is therefore shortened by that period.

Another fact worthy of note is, that last year when there was destitution on the coast from the failure of the cod and herring fishery, it also prevailed in the parts already mentioned. Above Kegashka, people could have managed, I believe, to get through the winter without government aid; but east of Kegashka the inhabitants having almost only salmon fishing to rely upon, were indeed in the greatest want. Should this last fishery therefore fail either by fluctuation or by reason of the non-appearance of salmon in the rivers by the end of June, as was the case this year, what would be the result? If the cod or herring fishery fail, these people will be under the necessity of either calling upon the government for provisions, or otherwise they will have to leave the coast. Owing to these reasons I have taken the liberty, since salmon fishing is of the utmost importance to them, to recommend a change in the Fisheries Act, and a modification in that part of it relating to the fishery stations east of Natashquan.

In addition to salmon fishing, I also mentioned cod and herring fishery, placing them second, as the fishermen of these localities do not follow them as much as they do the seal and salmon fisheries, and for the following reasons. Formerly, when the two latter were abundant, attention was not paid to cod-fishing, and it is only during the past year they have followed it; but as this pursuit cannot be learned in a day, they are as yet not adepts at it. It must also be borne in mind that cod-fishing lasts only one month at most, and sometimes less. The want of timber renders the cost of boats expensive, and only those who have contrived to lay by a little means, can procure them; those not possessing these barges, have but a wretched flat to use, serviceable in fine weather only.

Want of salt again is often felt. This article can only be procured in the spring or fall from a passing trader; and should it happen that the fisherman has money on hand, he can then procure it, otherwise he must go without; in which latter case no cod or herring fishing can be done.

The three reasons above given prevent the Labrador fishermen from gaining a livelihood from cod-fishing.

Turning to herring fishing, we find that it varies so much yearly on this part of the coast, that our fishermen derive little benefit from it, since when the fish appear in one locality only, very few can take advantage of it.

Thus it can easily be seen how difficult it is for the inhabitants to live when fishing fails. They have no land to cultivate, not a single inch of ground fit to sow, only turnips and lettuce can be raised; and that in places prepared expressly, where the soil has been carried by the hand, and by dint of heavy and constant manuring. Everything must therefore be procured from elsewhere, potatoes, pork, beef, in short every necessary of life; for how can it be expected that cattle can be raised, when fodder must be procured from a distance of 200 leagues!

This is the position of our fishermen on the coast of Labrador; it is not certainly a bright one. However when fishing is good there is nothing to fear, but should it fail, how can they subsist through the winter.

Although some idea may be formed of the dreariness of winter on this part of the coast, still I think it must be beneath the reality, and worse even than the ideal. To be confined for six or seven months without any means of communication with the outside world is certainly not very inviting; it however could be tolerated, when there is no lack of provisions, otherwise it must be hard in the extreme. During this period they sometimes have the good for-

tune to be visited by flocks of ptarmigan, or moose may be met with in the neighbourhood. This unfortunately is not the case every year, and the needy in their distress apply to their neighbours in better circumstances who refuse help, only when absolute starvation demands it.

The provisions sent last fall by the government were a great boon, and I was informed by several, that without it there would have been cases of actual starvation, one half of the people not having enough provisions to carry them through the winter. When the fisherman is poor, he need not expect credit from the merchants, and having been poorer than ever during the last fifteen years, he is in greater need of assistance than ever.

I advised many of them to leave the coast and settle on the Bay des Chaleurs or the Townships. The general answer I received was: "We have nothing now; how can we leave and settle elsewhere? We are not accustomed to farming, having always fished; how else can we earn our living?" I do not pretend to say what the future has in store for them; but judging from what I have seen, this future is dark and gloomy. The present state of affairs has lasted some years now, and I think will last till the inhabitants leave the coast; for a failure of the fisheries entails on them a want of everything. These remarks apply only to the residents east of Natashquan, as those west of that river seem to do well enough.

I shall not here speak of the settlers at Esquimaux Point. Up to the present time fishing has supplied their wants. Above Mingan, only a few families are scattered along the coast as far as Bersimis, and I never heard that any of them were in want. This may be accounted for from the fact of codfishing being generally good, and producing a sufficiency to meet their wants and those of their families.

It might be that a bad season should occur there, as has happened elsewhere. This however, will, I trust, scarcely take place, as codfish is usually abundant, and this season it, was especially so at Mingan, Long Point, Magpie and Thunder rivers.

#### STATE OF OUR FISHERMEN IN THE DISTRICT OF GASPÉ.

It is with pleasure that I now leave the coast of Labrador to make a few remarks respecting the county of Gaspé where a far more satisfactory state of things exists, both as regards fishing as well as agriculture, for during the past two years the Gaspé people have found that fishing without farming is nothing. It is a matter of regret that this discovery was not sooner made, for had that been the case we should not have had to record bad years, and subscriptions would not have been necessary for the relief of the destitute. However, a start has been made, and the government, by sending seed grain, has rendered a good service to the fishermen, and an abundant harvest will dispel all fears for the ensuing winter. When once a fisherman has a piece of ground under cultivation large enough to raise potatoes on, he will be enabled to live even if fishing should fail. Hitherto the reverse has been the case, and a successful fishing was necessary to enable the residents to procure provisions which they were under the necessity of purchasing. The example given by a few of them during the seven or eight years past, who abandoned fishing for the plough, thereby succeeding in earning a comparative living, has had the effect of inciting others to do the same, and it may be said that the notion of farming has now become quite general. On the south coast of the St. Lawrence, where a few years ago there was nothing but forests, a considerable extent of cultivated land can now be seen. This by no means prevents the occupants from still following cod and herring fishing; the only difference is, that they do not occupy themselves with the latter quite as much as formerly. I am perfectly satisfied that during the appearance of capelin last spring, had they fished as much as in 1867, their catch of cod would have been threefold larger. Another reason which induced the Gaspeians to cultivate and to find a means of living without the assistance of merchants, is the decision taken by the latter not to make any more advances. There was no means of backing out; the fishermen had to adopt a new system, and agriculture became a necessity. This system of advances has been fraught with more evil than is generally thought of, not only for the fishermen who cultivated no land, but for the merchants themselves. Their books are full of bad debts, and if it had not been for these advances, many of our fishermen would to-day be well-to-do, and would require to fish only to procure from the merchants articles of luxury, such as tea, coffee, &c. However, better late than never; and the beginning of this new order of things is so promising that there is no doubt of its success. The land bordering the south shore of the St. Lawrence is certainly not very level; still, fine table-lands are met with here and there; the soil is of a good quality, and its proximity to the sea greatly

ameliorates the condition of the crops, the grain being seldom burnt with the sun. For manure, the shore affords abundance in the shape of capelin, herring and cod heads, which, with other fish offal, constitute the best kind. With all these advantages, the Gaspé fisherman must soon succeed, and even should a bad season occur, his land will yield enough to support himself and his family. As already stated, however, things are as yet only just beginning to alter. The work is far from being completed, but the will is there, and with the little aid government might be induced to extend, the fishermen may succeed in getting out of the depressed state the system of fishing without farming has brought them into.

A change was much needed in Gaspé; the people were so much in debt, and their lands so heavily mortgaged that they no longer fished with the hopes of acquiring comfort, but only to find a means of actual living. At the same time they were never afraid of running into debt. And now that this system which was practised altogether on too large a scale, is abolished, there will be less useless expenditure; and when the fishermen has to pay cash for each article he needs, he will probably think twice before purchasing.

There is nothing so deceptive as an open account; a man thinks he owes comparatively nothing, and the real state of the case is only found out when the time for settlement comes. This was the case with our fishermen; for, although they had a good summer and fall fishing they were always astonished to find scarcely anything to their credit at the end of the year, although the reason of this was very obvious. Some of them who last spring were almost disheartened when they heard that no more advances would be made, and were at a loss how to manage during the summer, have now changed their minds, and begin to see that no other means would have succeeded in extricating them from debt.

No more credit being given in future, our fishermen will have to regulate their expenses according to their income. In this manner there will be no more getting into debt; they will cultivate the land more, fish perhaps a little less; but altogether will fare better than during the past, and will every year be enabled to give something on account of old debts entered into during years of abundance.

It was only when the fishing was good that the debts increased. This may seem strange when the reason is not known. Let us suppose a fisherman to have cleared \$100 during the season; out of this he must pay \$40 on account of some old debt, because one way or other, and with few exceptions there always was an old debt. He then had \$60 left on hand to live on during the winter. This would be insufficient for his wants, and the man having done well the previous year, being a good fisherman, and there being every expectation that next year's fishing would be good, the merchant would allow him advances, and the account once opened everything went on smoothly, the bill growing larger every day. This is the true cause, why the best fishermen did not succeed hitherto; this is the cause of their working all their life without being able to earn a competency for old age; this is the cause of indebtedness, and with few exceptions of the general situation of our fishermen who tilled no land, and whose sole means of living was by fishing.

Now however they all see the necessity and benefits of agriculture, as without credit there was no flour to be had, for cultivation alone can supply it to the producer. I am convinced that everyone will join this movement, and that all their efforts will tend towards this aim.

Let us take an instance shewing the advantages of the new system. Anyone would naturally suppose Mont Louis to be nothing else but a small bay, surrounded by high mountains, and that the residents devoted their whole time to codfishing. This is a mistake. Leaving the shore and following the banks of the river we come to level land, well cultivated; neat and tidy houses, and well-to-do farmers. What is the reason of the prosperous state of this place, where formerly only codfishing was prosecuted? The answer is, farming. I have also noticed with pleasure that new lands had been opened for a couple of years past, and one and all remarked that had they not turned their attention to agriculture, they could not have subsisted during the past few years; but thanks to that branch of industry matters now went well enough.

It is to be hoped that this example will be followed by the Gaspé fishermen, and that a bad season's fishing, if it were to occur, would not bring so much misery upon the population of our coast, as formerly.

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 COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE MARITIME AND FLUVIAL FISHERIES OF CANADA  
 FOR ONE HUNDRED YEARS PAST.
 

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The majority of people, judging from appearances only, and never having examined thoroughly the matter, repeat every day and every time that codfishing is not as productive as usual; that that fishery is annually decreasing in the Gulf, and that it is far from yielding as much as it did fifty or one hundred years ago, and that sooner or later this fish will entirely disappear from our coasts. Happily this is an erroneous idea, and I shall proceed to prove most positively that there is no decrease in the number of codfish visiting the shores of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, and that, quite the reverse, our exports during the last few years have been at least equal to, if not greater than formerly. As far as I can ascertain, the following is the reason of the idea alluded to: not taking into account the quantity of fish caught in the Gulf, but limiting themselves to two or three localities, where they have collected their information, under the impression that codfish was abundant everywhere at the same time, these persons at once conclude that the fishery is failing; and seeing that ten years ago boats used to take from 80 to 100 quintals of cod during the summer season at certain places where they hardly catch half of that quantity now, they unwisely conclude that the fish is leaving our shores. This is a complete error. It must first be borne in mind that codfish, like other grades of animal life, migrate and annually visit our shores in greater or lesser quantities. The same rule applies to the buffalo, moose, &c., which are plentiful one year and scarce another. It is not, therefore, to be expected that schools of cod which enter the gulf will every year be the same, and comprise the same number of fish. Consequently years will occur when, codfish being abundant, they will ascend the river as far as Matane, and I have myself seen them as far as Escoumains, whilst other seasons, when they are less numerous, they will be found only at the entrance to the Gulf, since a small number will not require to go so far to find food, the herring and capelin of Bay des Chaleurs being sufficient for their wants. From this it is apparent that codfishing cannot always be the same; it will depend entirely upon the large or small quantity visiting our shores. It certainly is true that eighty or a hundred years ago, during the month of July, Percé fishing boats used to take as much as 200 quintals of cod each. What is the reason that these boats then caught each of them as many as three boats now do? Simply this: to divide the wealth of a cod bank of say 4,000 quintals there were in those days but from twenty to twenty-five boats, the share of each was of course larger, from their limited number. What now, however, would a bank of 4,000 quintals be to divide between the 150 boats of Percé and the boats of Bonaventure Island, lying in front? Codfishing has not decreased; but this branch of industry having spread, and the number of boats having increased in consequence, the share coming to each is in reality smaller, but the grand total is the same, if not larger than formerly. What was codfishing when the Robins and Janvrins came, one hundred years ago, to establish themselves at Paspebiac and Gaspé? The little vessel which brought over the first of these merchants is still in the memory of people, and judging from her tonnage, the export of codfish could not have been very large. It was not till several years later, that having increased their business and means, the firm constructed larger vessels to transport their fish to a foreign market, that this trade became remunerative. Until quite lately the fleet engaged in the export of codfish from Bay des Chaleurs was quite small, and when the trade was carried on only by the Janvrins and Robins it could not have amounted to much. But mark the change in the period extending from five to thirty years ago. What an increase in the number of vessels built, in the new establishments, and in the number of merchants springing up in every part of Gaspesia, every one anxious to follow the steps of the Robins, and doing all in their power to procure this fish. Is it therefore to be wondered at, if after such a pursuit of the fish, it should have decreased the individual catch? But yet, far from having diminished, it is to this date caught in as large quantities as formerly, with this difference, however, that there is a larger number of boats to share the produce.

Another consideration; Paspebiac, as well as Bonaventure, were formerly considered good fishing places, but the yield there has much decreased. And why? Because there were there then but two or three fishing posts in the Bay, at Grand River and at Percé, beyond which scarcely any fishing was done; consequently there being no obstacle to the ascent of codfish, they were abundant at Paspebiac. Besides there were fewer boats and less fishing

was done at Miscou, Caraquette, and Shippegan. There were also fewer fishermen engaged then than now in this branch, if we take into consideration the hundreds of schooners which resort annually to Nova Scotia, Magdalen Islands, Anticosti and the coast of Labrador.

All these causes which formerly did not exist, prevent the cod from going up the river and Bay des Chaleurs in as large quantities as formerly. But if the fish is not caught at Paspébiac, it is caught somewhere else, and the yield is thus the same.

It is a well known fact that codfish is more abundant on the banks, than near the shores, apart from the season of herring and capelin spawning. Our fishermen knowing this, have always taken advantage of it, as the cod not only are more abundant in these places, but usually larger. If, as it is argued, cod is diminishing, how is it that it is always found on the banks. The French fishermen have fished for centuries on the banks of Newfoundland, and yet they still take it there, and weather permitting, boats repairing to Miscou and Orphan banks, always return with a good catch. If there was a decrease in the quantity of fish, it would be felt, but there is no perceptible difference on the banks. The reason is that these favorite resorts of cod are not regularly visited every day as fishing places near shore are, and that the amount caught there instead of being taken with the hook in five or six days, by a thousand boats, is caught during the whole summer, the latter being the secret of our fishermen always succeeding when they repair to the banks.

The small size of the fish taken at Gaspé last spring, also led to the idea of their decrease. Throughout the whole district of Gaspé at the commencement of the summer fishery, the cod were of a small size. But can we conclude from this that their numbers had diminished? By no means; and, the following will I think, explain the cause of the appearance of this small kind of cod on the coasts of Gaspé during last spring.

I have often remarked in rivers frequented by trout, that the largest sized fish always kept one side of the channel and the smaller ones on the other. Is it because the latter fear to become a prey to the former; for among the finny tribe, the larger generally feed upon the smaller. Now this being the case with trout, why should it not be so with cod, which is a still more voracious fish? Who can say that when cod entered the Gulf last spring, the large fish did not proceed to the north shore, probably in pursuit of the largest schools of bait, thus leaving to the smaller fish the only option of following in the wake of the smaller schools of capelin and herring which entered the Bay des Chaleurs?

This explains why during last spring cod taken on the coasts of Labrador and the north shore was of a very large size, whilst on the coast of Gaspé it was so small. Although there is an abundance of capelin in the Bay des Chaleurs, it is nothing compared to the quantity on the north shore. During July and August, the Gaspé fishermen were using nothing else than squid, which was then abundant near the shore. Squid is the favorite bait for cod, that fish preferring it to any other bait; codfishing is therefore good as long as squid is to be had on the coast.

I shall now touch upon another question, and allude to the small fish on which cod usually feed, such as herring, capelin, and smelt, which are the kinds specially abundant on the coast of Gaspé.

Have these fish diminished on our coast, or has the quantity caught and used as manure been injurious to the pursuit of fishing by our people?

Although it is difficult to answer this in a positive manner, I can not perceive any sensible decrease in the number of any of these fish. Some years it is true, they have been seen in smaller quantities than in others—during a period of twenty or thirty years, capelin did not appear at Percé, or its vicinity,—but this may be accounted for on the same grounds that codfish was sometimes caught in large quantities on the coast of Labrador, and then for several years after, it was seen only at certain parts. From this it seems apparent that capelin as well as codfish has not decreased. Instead of spawning in its usual locality, at the Islets or Newport, it went either to Paspébiac or New Carlisle, as I have often remarked that when numbers were caught at the Islets, fewer were found at Paspébiac. For instance in 1867, it was so abundant at the latter place, that I have seen the inhabitants catch in one single night nearly 1500 barrels, and last spring there was still a large quantity on hand.

Herring was never seen in such large quantities as it was at the Magdalen Islands this spring. Forty thousand barrels were caught by fishermen from Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and United States, and by the islanders themselves. This may be considered a splendid fishing and seldom equalled. At the date of my arrival, a few days

after the schooners had left, Pleasant Bay was still full of herring, but the inhabitants required no more, having salted all they wanted, and the shore was strewed with half-rotten fish washed there by the waves. Who will, after this, say that herring is decreasing on our coasts, and that it is less abundant now than formerly? It is true that during the spring herring was not as abundant as usual in the neighbourhood of Carleton and Maria. But may not the cause for this be ascribed to the fact of the fish having stopped in part at Magdalen Islands, which would thus account for the large catch at this latter place?

I have often heard it remarked by fishermen, that if people were not allowed to seine herring and capelin for manure in the spring, these fish would be more abundant and would stay longer on our shores during spawning time, thereby keeping codfish attracted to the spot, and that from the abundance of bait, fishermen would thus have more success than in previous years. Is this the case, however, and is it certain that if they were less seined, capelin or herring would remain longer on our shores, even after the spawning season? My private opinion, however, is that as soon as the act of reproduction is accomplished, the fish immediately return to the deep sea, not through fear of the fisherman's seine, but because nature requires it. I am ready to believe, though, that were a lesser quantity of this fish seined, it would be more abundant, the same as with salmon, that is if all the stations were closed it would be still more abundant than it is now. Apart from this there is something else to be taken into consideration—the injury occasioned to the farmer were he prevented from seining, and the loss to the salmon fishermen should their stations be closed. Was it not far better to go to work quietly at first? By doing this for the last few years, it can today be asserted that our salmon fisheries have increased threefold since the system of the protection of fisheries has been in force, and this without its being at all oppressive to our fishermen. It is the same with herring and capelin, which annually repair to our shores: we fail to see a decrease—quite the reverse. Those will, I think, be deemed successful results.

I need not speak of smelt fishing; it is unusually abundant this year, and the other day I saw the bottom of Port Daniel Bay covered with these little fish.

Civilization, with its daily progress, may drive wild animals away and remove them to the polar seas, as in the case of whales and seals; but it is not so with codfish and salmon, for civilization hardly troubles them, and as long as Percé, Orphan's and Miscou Banks will exist, codfish must be found there.

Bultow fishing has been abolished in several places, especially on the north part of Newfoundland, where the French fish. In our country this prohibition has been extended to the Magdalen Islands. Why is this mode of fishing prohibited by such skilful fishermen as the French? Is it on account of its being injurious? Several fishermen agree in saying that by this mode of fishing all the large or mother fish, which are always on the banks, are caught. But why should not a small-sized cod spawn as well as a large one? There is nothing, I think, to prove that it is only the large ones which do so. Then what harm can there be in taking a large fish, which must yield three times more than a small one? The profit of the fishermen is not so much in the quantity as in the weight of fish caught, and the heavier the fish caught, the larger his profit. However, the question, whether bultow fishing is more injurious than any other method, is still undecided. One thing is certain: when the cod last fall would not take the bait from a hand line, our Gaspé fishermen would have fared badly had they not used bultow lines, with which they succeeded well enough. It has been proposed to abolish this way of fishing. But how can it be done? Is it to be inside of the three miles limits from our shores? But no one sets lines so near as that, and outside is the open sea.

I shall now make a few remarks on salmon fishing, which, according to some statements, is daily falling off, is soon to disappear and to be spoken of as a thing of the past; and all this because fixed engines and brush fisheries are not abolished, and the use of seines substituted. This idea might be carried out in theory; but with the exception of a few rivers, where shall we find in Canada a sandy bottom level enough to permit the use of seines? Can this be done at the Etamam, St. Paul, Nabitippi or Kegashka rivers, or in other places outside rivers, or on the north and south shores of the St. Lawrence, where the bottom is generally of large boulders and the sea runs so heavily that it is with difficulty our fishermen can visit their nets, and are sometimes even utterly prevented from doing so for several days together? Are those favorable spots for seining? In order to pursue this fishery with success, it is necessary, first of all, that the bottom must be a sandy level, with no stones or

rocks to lift the seine, for if that should happen, the haul is lost; the fish finds a means of escape and takes advantage of it. Besides this, a rocky bottom tears and destroys the nets, which must be continually mended. Again, how long would seining last? Five or six months, as in Europe? No; only four or five weeks at the most. Were our rivers like those of England and Scotland, and had we several months for the purpose, we might follow that plan. But with such a limited season as ours and such unfavorable ground, no other method of salmon fishing can be followed, with the success aimed at by the government, than that now adopted, having a regard to the increase of the fish and at the same time looking to the interests of trade and the welfare of the fishermen. By abolishing all fixed engines used for salmon fishing, injury would be inflicted, especially on the latter. The wise policy adopted by government in putting a stop to spearing, in regulating the modes of fishing and the distance between the nets, has not only protected the interests of trade and of the fishermen, but those of the country also, and has already succeeded in trebling the number of salmon in our rivers. Should proof of this be necessary, let the incredulous visit Bay des Chalceurs, the north coast and Anticosti. Let him enquire of the fishermen themselves whether the yield is not better now than in any previous season; let him take a canoe and visit the upper waters of our rivers, and when he has counted the thousands of salmon which are to be seen there during the spawning season, and which have escaped the nets, he will return convinced of what is above stated. The fact is so apparent to the fishermen that they have little doubt of success, and applications are daily made for new stations. What a contrast to 1859, when the first licenses were issued! Then, from the uncertainty of taking anything, people would rather forego fishing than run the risk of paying license fees and catching nothing in return. Times are fortunately changed; and should government decide to grant new licenses, it will then shew whether our fishermen think that the salmon is decreasing. I am convinced that all who are able to secure a station will manage to procure sufficient twine for nets, and will willingly pay a license fee, knowing that the proceeds of their fishing would in a few days remunerate them. Despite the predictions of those who claim that the system now pursued is the forerunner of an early disappearance of salmon from our coasts, I am pleased to repeat that, so far from this, salmon visited us last summer in larger numbers than ever. Our fishermen have caught a remunerative supply, and the upper part of the rivers is full of them. What more is needed? When we consider that this protective system has only been in operation for a few years, the result surpasses belief. I insist upon it that what has been done has been done well, and the end in view has been attained by the government. We may for the future safely dispel all fears of the disappearance of salmon, and live in expectation of seeing this noble fish placed within the reach of the purse both of the poor and wealthy. Of course it might happen, as in the case of codfishing, that there will be fluctuations. This we must expect; but the difference will never be large enough to influence our markets, and judging from the past, the number of good years' fishing will always be greater than the bad, as experience has already proved.

# EXTRACT

From the Log-book of the Government schooner *La Canadienne*, for the season of 1868.

| Date.  | H.M.                                                     | Date.      | H.M.    |                                                   |            |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------|---------------------------------------------------|------------|
| May 13 | Left Quebec . . . . .                                    | 5 00 p.m.  | June 20 | Left the North Cape . . . . .                     | 9 30 a.m.  |
| " 13   | Anchored at Cape St. Ignace . . . . .                    | 9 40 p.m.  | " 20    | Anchored at Bryon's Island . . . . .              | 0 35 p.m.  |
| " 14   | Left Cape St. Ignace . . . . .                           | 4 30 a.m.  | " 20    | Left Bryon's Island . . . . .                     | 3 15 p.m.  |
| " 14   | Anchored at Pillars . . . . .                            | 6 40 a.m.  | " 21    | Anchored at Percé . . . . .                       | 11 30 a.m. |
| " 14   | Left Pillars . . . . .                                   | 4 00 p.m.  | " 23    | Left Percé . . . . .                              | 5 30 a.m.  |
| " 14   | Anchored at Pointe aux Pins . . . . .                    | 6 00 p.m.  | " 23    | Anchored at Point Peter . . . . .                 | 10 50 a.m. |
| " 17   | Left Pointe aux Pins . . . . .                           | 4 30 a.m.  | " 23    | Left Point Peter . . . . .                        | 1 30 p.m.  |
| " 17   | Anchored off St. Jean . . . . .                          | 9 10 a.m.  | " 23    | Anchored at Grande Grève . . . . .                | 9 30 p.m.  |
| " 17   | Left St. Jean, Port Joli . . . . .                       | 1 30 p.m.  | " 24    | Left Grande Grève . . . . .                       | 6 15 a.m.  |
| " 17   | Anchored at St. Denis . . . . .                          | 6 20 p.m.  | " 24    | Anchored at Gaspé Basin . . . . .                 | 10 00 a.m. |
| " 20   | Left St. Denis . . . . .                                 | 5 00 p.m.  | " 26    | Left Gaspé Basin . . . . .                        | 10 00 a.m. |
| " 20   | Anchored at Green Island . . . . .                       | 6 30 p.m.  | " 26    | Anchored at Douglstown . . . . .                  | 1 50 p.m.  |
| " 20   | Left Green Island . . . . .                              | 8 30 p.m.  | " 26    | Left Douglstown . . . . .                         | 4 05 p.m.  |
| " 20   | Anchored below Green Island . . . . .                    | 10 30 p.m. | " 26    | Anchored at Grande Grève . . . . .                | 8 00 p.m.  |
| " 21   | Left Green Island . . . . .                              | 6 00 a.m.  | " 27    | Left Grande Grève . . . . .                       | 8 30 a.m.  |
| " 21   | Anchored at Basque Island . . . . .                      | 7 40 a.m.  | " 27    | Anchored at Malbaie . . . . .                     | 11 30 a.m. |
| " 21   | Left Basque Island . . . . .                             | 4 30 p.m.  | " 28    | Left Malbaie . . . . .                            | 5 00 a.m.  |
| " 22   | Anchored at Barnabé Island . . . . .                     | 7 00 a.m.  | " 28    | Anchored at Barachois . . . . .                   | 5 45 a.m.  |
| " 24   | Left Barnabé Island . . . . .                            | 6 00 a.m.  | " 29    | Left Barachois . . . . .                          | 6 20 a.m.  |
| " 28   | Anchored at Amherst, Magdalen Islands . . . . .          | 0 40 p.m.  | " 29    | Anchored at Cape Rosier . . . . .                 | 5 20 p.m.  |
| " 29   | Left Amherst Island . . . . .                            | 2 30 a.m.  | " 29    | Left Cape Rosier . . . . .                        | 6 20 p.m.  |
| " 29   | Anchored at House Harbor . . . . .                       | 5 30 a.m.  | " 29    | Anchored at Griffon's Bay . . . . .               | 8 15 p.m.  |
| " 30   | Left House Harbor . . . . .                              | 5 00 a.m.  | " 30    | Left Griffon's Bay . . . . .                      | 10 35 a.m. |
| " 30   | Anchored at Amherst . . . . .                            | 6 50 a.m.  | " 30    | Anchored at Great Fox River . . . . .             | 11 45 a.m. |
| " 30   | Left Amherst . . . . .                                   | 4 16 p.m.  | July 1  | Left Great Fox River . . . . .                    | 9 45 a.m.  |
| " 31   | Anchored at Gaspé Basin . . . . .                        | 9 20 p.m.  | " 1     | Anchored at Cape Baré . . . . .                   | 10 20 a.m. |
| June 5 | Left Gaspé Basin . . . . .                               | 2 00 a.m.  | " 1     | Left Cape Baré . . . . .                          | 3 30 p.m.  |
| " 5    | Brought to at Point Peter . . . . .                      | 1 00 p.m.  | " 3     | Anchored at Grand Etang . . . . .                 | 3 30 a.m.  |
| " 5    | Left Point Peter . . . . .                               | 1 30 p.m.  | " 3     | Left Grand Etang . . . . .                        | 0 35 a.m.  |
| " 5    | Anchored at Percé . . . . .                              | 3 30 p.m.  | " 3     | Anchored at Grande Vallée . . . . .               | 1 00 p.m.  |
| " 7    | Left Percé . . . . .                                     | 5 40 a.m.  | " 3     | Left Grande Vallée . . . . .                      | 4 45 p.m.  |
| " 7    | Anchored at Maria . . . . .                              | 11 50 p.m. | " 3     | Anchored at Magdalen River . . . . .              | 8 40 p.m.  |
| " 8    | Left Maria . . . . .                                     | 9 00 a.m.  | " 4     | Left Magdalen River . . . . .                     | 10 00 a.m. |
| " 8    | Anchored at Carleton . . . . .                           | 2 50 p.m.  | " 4     | Anchored at Mont Louis . . . . .                  | 5 30 p.m.  |
| " 8    | Left Carleton . . . . .                                  | 3 20 p.m.  | " 6     | Left Mont Louis . . . . .                         | 10 45 a.m. |
| " 9    | Anchored at the Mission . . . . .                        | 5 55 a.m.  | " 6     | Anchored at Mont Louis . . . . .                  | 2 20 p.m.  |
| " 10   | Left the Mission . . . . .                               | 1 45 p.m.  | " 7     | Left Mont Louis . . . . .                         | 5 00 a.m.  |
| " 10   | Anchored at Carleton . . . . .                           | 4 45 p.m.  | " 7     | Anchored at Glande River . . . . .                | 2 40 p.m.  |
| " 12   | Left Carleton . . . . .                                  | 3 15 a.m.  | " 8     | Left Glaude River . . . . .                       | 9 00 a.m.  |
| " 12   | Anchored at New Richmond . . . . .                       | 7 10 a.m.  | " 8     | Anchored at Glaude River . . . . .                | 11 05 a.m. |
| " 12   | Left New Richmond . . . . .                              | 2 00 p.m.  | " 8     | Left Glaude River . . . . .                       | 5 00 p.m.  |
| " 13   | Anchored at Bonaventure . . . . .                        | 4 30 a.m.  | " 9     | Anchored at 2 miles from St. Ann River . . . . .  | 6 00 a.m.  |
| " 13   | Left Bonaventure . . . . .                               | 6 00 a.m.  | " 10    | Left from 2 miles from St. Ann River . . . . .    | 9 15 a.m.  |
| " 13   | Anchored at Paspébiac . . . . .                          | 8 40 a.m.  | " 13    | Left St. Anne des Monts . . . . .                 | 1 15 p.m.  |
| " 14   | Left Paspébiac . . . . .                                 | 4 00 a.m.  | " 13    | Anchored 1 mile from St. Anne des Monts . . . . . | 2 30 p.m.  |
| " 14   | Anchored at Port Daniel . . . . .                        | 9 15 a.m.  | " 13    | Left 1 mile from St. Anne des Monts . . . . .     | 3 45 p.m.  |
| " 14   | Left Port Daniel . . . . .                               | 5 10 p.m.  | " 14    | Anchored at Rimouski . . . . .                    | 3 45 a.m.  |
| " 15   | Anchored at Grand River . . . . .                        | 11 00 a.m. | " 17    | Left Rimouski . . . . .                           | 1 30 p.m.  |
| " 15   | Left Grand River . . . . .                               | 3 15 p.m.  | " 18    | Anchored at Trinity Bay . . . . .                 | 11 45 a.m. |
| " 15   | Anchored at L'Anse du Cap . . . . .                      | 4 30 p.m.  | " 18    | Left Trinity Bay . . . . .                        | 3 00 p.m.  |
| " 15   | Left L'Anse du Cap . . . . .                             | 7 40 p.m.  | " 19    | Anchored at Moisie . . . . .                      | 11 30 a.m. |
| " 16   | Anchored at Entry Island (Magdalen Islands) . . . . .    | 4 40 p.m.  | " 20    | Left Moisie . . . . .                             | 2 30 a.m.  |
| " 17   | Left Entry Island . . . . .                              | 4 30 a.m.  | " 20    | Anchored at May Islands . . . . .                 | 9 20 a.m.  |
| " 17   | Anchored at Amherst . . . . .                            | 5 50 a.m.  | " 20    | Left May Islands . . . . .                        | 11 45 a.m. |
| " 18   | Left Amherst . . . . .                                   | 2 20 p.m.  | " 21    | Anchored at Seven Islands . . . . .               | 8 20 a.m.  |
| " 18   | Anchored at House Harbor . . . . .                       | 4 45 p.m.  | " 21    | Left Seven Islands . . . . .                      | 9 15 a.m.  |
| " 19   | Left House Harbor . . . . .                              | 1 30 p.m.  | " 21    | Brought to at Moisie . . . . .                    | 10 30 a.m. |
| " 19   | Anchored at the North Cape of Magdalen Islands . . . . . | 6 20 p.m.  |         |                                                   |            |

## Extract from the Log-book, &amp;c.—Continued.

| Date.   |                                         | H.M.       | Date.  |                                         | H.M.       |
|---------|-----------------------------------------|------------|--------|-----------------------------------------|------------|
| July 21 | Left Moisie .....                       | 12 00 a.m. | Sept 1 | Left Amherst Bank .....                 | 6 35 a.m.  |
| " 22    | Anchored at Shelldrake .....            | 6 45 a.m.  | " 1    | Anchored at Amherst Harbor ...          | 9 30 a.m.  |
| " 22    | Left Shelldrake .....                   | 10 50 a.m. | " 2    | Left Amherst Harbor .....               | 5 20 a.m.  |
| " 22    | Anchored at Thunder River.....          | 10 05 p.m. | " 2    | Anchored at Cape Mouille.....           | 8 45 a.m.  |
| " 22    | Left Thunder River .....                | 2 00 p.m.  | " 2    | Left Cape Mouille .....                 | 5 10 p.m.  |
| " 22    | Anchored at Rambler's Cove... 3 20 p.m. |            | " 2    | Anchored at Amherst Harbor ...          | 6 45 p.m.  |
| " 22    | Left Rambler's Cove .....               | 6 50 p.m.  | " 4    | Left Amherst Harbor.....                | 4 00 p.m.  |
| " 22    | Anchored at St. John River....          | 8 20 p.m.  | " 4    | Anchored at 4 miles off Grande          |            |
| " 23    | Left St. John River .....               | 10 15 a.m. |        | Entrée .....                            | 9 30 p.m.  |
| " 23    | Anchored at Long Point.....             | 11 45 a.m. | " 5    | Left off Grande Entrée.....             | 5 20 a.m.  |
| " 23    | Left Long Point.....                    | 3 35 p.m.  | " 5    | Anchored at Grande Entrée,              |            |
| " 23    | Anchored at Mingan .....                | 4 30 p.m.  |        | Magdalen Islands.....                   | 6 20 a.m.  |
| " 26    | Left Mingan .....                       | 4 40 p.m.  | " 5    | Left Grande Entrée .....                | 9 30 a.m.  |
| " 26    | Anchored at Niapisea Island....         | 9 00 p.m.  | " 5    | Anchored at Cape North .....            | 0 20 p.m.  |
| " 27    | Left Niapisea Island .....              | 6 10 a.m.  | " 6    | Left Cape North .....                   | 7 15 a.m.  |
| " 27    | Anchored at Esquimaux Point..           | 7 45 a.m.  | " 6    | Anchored at Bryon Island.....           | 9 00 a.m.  |
| " 28    | Left Esquimaux Point.....               | 9 40 a.m.  | " 7    | Left Bryon Island .....                 | 9 40 a.m.  |
| " 28    | Brought to at Watsheeshoo Riv.          | 4 45 p.m.  | " 7    | Anchored at Old Harry Head..            | 2 00 p.m.  |
| " 28    | Left Watsheeshoo River .....            | 5 45 p.m.  | " 7    | Left Old Harry Head .....               | 6 29 p.m.  |
| " 29    | Anchored at Natashquan River.           | 0 40 a.m.  | " 9    | Anchored at Percé.....                  | 11 45 a.m. |
| " 29    | Left Natashquan River .....             | 2 30 p.m.  | " 10   | Left Percé.....                         | 9 00 a.m.  |
| " 29    | Anchored at Kegashka River... 3 50 p.m. |            | " 10   | Anchored at Grand River.....            | 2 00 p.m.  |
| " 29    | Left Kegashka River .....               | 5 30 p.m.  | " 10   | Left Grand River.....                   | 5 08 p.m.  |
| " 29    | Anchored at Kegashka Harbor.            | 7 25 p.m.  | " 10   | Anchored at Pabos .....                 | 6 00 p.m.  |
| " 31    | Left Kegashka Harbor.....               | 6 30 p.m.  | " 10   | Left Pabos.....                         | 7 10 p.m.  |
| Aug 1   | Anchored at Fog Island .....            | 9 30 a.m.  | " 11   | Anchored at New Richmond....            | 8 30 p.m.  |
| " 1     | Left Fog Island.....                    | 6 35 p.m.  | " 13   | Left New Richmond .....                 | 4 45 a.m.  |
| " 2     | Anchored at Cocoachoo .....             | 4 30 p.m.  | " 13   | Anchored at Carleton .....              | 6 50 a.m.  |
| " 4     | Left Cocoachoo .....                    | 8 40 a.m.  | " 14   | Left Carleton .....                     | 9 30 a.m.  |
| " 5     | Brought to at Whale Head of             |            | " 14   | Anchored at New Richmond....            | 11 30 a.m. |
| " 5     | Meccatina .....                         | 9 10 a.m.  | " 14   | Left New Richmond .....                 | 7 00 p.m.  |
| " 5     | Left Whale Head of Meccatina..          | 11 15 a.m. | " 15   | Anchored at Paspebiac .....             | 0 50 a.m.  |
| " 5     | Brought to at Baie Rouge.....           | 4 00 p.m.  | " 17   | Left Paspebiac .....                    | 5 20 a.m.  |
| " 5     | Left Baie Rouge .....                   | 5 30 p.m.  | " 17   | Anchored at Port Daniel .....           | 9 40 a.m.  |
| " 6     | Brought to at Whale Head of St.         |            | " 17   | Left Port Daniel .....                  | 2 40 p.m.  |
| " 6     | Augustin .....                          | 10 50 a.m. | " 17   | Anchored at Percé.....                  | 8 35 p.m.  |
| " 6     | Left Whale Head of St. Augustin         | 0 10 p.m.  | " 18   | Left Percé.....                         | 11 00 a.m. |
| " 6     | Brought to at St. Augustin .....        | 1 25 p.m.  | " 18   | Anchored at Gaspé Basin.....            | 3 40 p.m.  |
| " 6     | Left St. Augustin .....                 | 4 20 p.m.  | " 21   | Left Gaspé Basin .....                  | 10 00 a.m. |
| " 7     | Anchored at Bonne Espérance ..          | 6 40 a.m.  | " 22   | Anchored at the West Point of           |            |
| " 7     | Left Bonne Espérance .....              | 11 00 a.m. |        | Magdalen Islands.....                   | 9 30 a.m.  |
| " 7     | Anchored at Blanc Sablon .....          | 1 50 p.m.  | " 22   | Left the West Point.....                | 0 45 p.m.  |
| " 13    | Left Blanc Sablon .....                 | 11 55 a.m. | " 22   | Anchored at Amherst.....                | 11 00 p.m. |
| " 18    | Anchored at Gaspé Basin.....            | 3 30 p.m.  | " 25   | Left Amherst.....                       | 9 29 a.m.  |
| " 21    | Left Gaspé Basin .....                  | 10 00 a.m. | " 25   | Anchored at House Harbor .....          | 1 15 p.m.  |
| " 21    | Anchored at Percé.....                  | 3 80 p.m.  | " 28   | Left House Harbor .....                 | 11 10 a.m. |
| " 23    | Left Percé .....                        | 3 30 a.m.  | " 30   | Anchored at Natashquan River.           | 1 55 p.m.  |
| " 23    | Anchored at L'anse au Cap .....         | 8 10 a.m.  | " 30   | Left Natashquan River.....              | 3 35 p.m.  |
| " 24    | Left L'anse au Cap .....                | 1 20 p.m.  | " 30   | Anchored at Natashquan Harbor           | 4 05 p.m.  |
| " 24    | Anchored at Percé.....                  | 3 29 p.m.  | Oct 4  | Left Natashquan Harbor.....             | 9 55 a.m.  |
| " 26    | Left Percé.....                         | 9 20 a.m.  | " 4    | Anchored at Esquimaux Point..           | 8 10 p.m.  |
| " 26    | Anchored at Barachois.....              | 0 10 p.m.  | " 5    | Left Esquimaux Point.....               | 1 30 p.m.  |
| " 26    | Left Barachois .....                    | 1 50 p.m.  | " 5    | Anchored at Mingan .....                | 3 15 p.m.  |
| " 26    | Anchored at Malbaie.....                | 5 05 p.m.  | " 6    | Left Mingan .....                       | 11 30 a.m. |
| " 27    | Left Malbaie .....                      | 1 50 p.m.  | " 6    | Anchored at Long Point .....            | 2 30 p.m.  |
| " 27    | Anchored at Percé.....                  | 2 39 p.m.  | " 6    | Left Long Point .....                   | 7 25 a.m.  |
| " 28    | Left Percé.....                         | 10 40 a.m. | " 6    | Anchored at St. John River....          | 2 40 p.m.  |
| " 28    | Lay to at Grande Grève .....            | 3 19 p.m.  | " 6    | Left St. John River.....                | 5 40 p.m.  |
| " 28    | Left Grande Grève .....                 | 3 50 p.m.  | " 6    | Anchored at Rambler's Cove... 7 00 p.m. |            |
| " 28    | Anchored at Gaspé Bank.....             | 7 50 p.m.  | " 8    | Left Rambler's Cove.....                | 9 00 a.m.  |
| " 29    | Left Gaspé Bank .....                   | 3 00 p.m.  | " 8    | Anch. at Ramblers Cove [calm].          | 9 30 a.m.  |
| " 30    | Anchored at Percé.....                  | 1 30 a.m.  | " 8    | Left Rambler's Cove.....                | 3 00 p.m.  |
| " 30    | Left Percé.....                         | 10 30 p.m. | " 8    | Anchored at Long Point .....            | 6 30 p.m.  |
| " 31    | Anchored at Amherst Bank, Mag-          |            | " 10   | Left Long Point.....                    | 9 30 a.m.  |
|         | dalen Islands .....                     | 7 10 p.m.  | " 10   | Anchored at Block Point.....            | 1 40 p.m.  |

Extract from the Log-book, &c.—*Continued.*

| Date.  | H.M.                            | Date.  | H.M.                           |
|--------|---------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|
| Oct 11 | Left Block Point .....          | Oct 24 | Anchored at Griffon's Cove.... |
| " 11   | Brought to at Thunder River..   | " 25   | Left Griffon's Cove.....       |
| " 11   | Left Thunder River.....         | " 27   | Anchored at Moisie .....       |
| " 11   | Anchored at Seven Islands ...   | " 27   | Left Moisie .....              |
| " 12   | Left Seven Islands.....         | " 28   | Anchored at Trinity Bay.....   |
| " 13   | Anchored at Gaspé Basin.....    | " 29   | Left Trinity Bay .....         |
| " 23   | Left Gaspé Basin.....           | " 31   | Anchored at Kamouraska.....    |
| " 23   | Anchored at Percé.....          | Nov 1  | Left Kamouraska.....           |
| " 24   | Left Percé.....                 | " 2    | Anchored at St. Thomas.....    |
| " 24   | Lay to at Point St. Peter ..... | " 2    | Left St. Thomas.....           |
| " 24   | Left Point St. Peter.....       | " 2    | Anchored at Quebec.....        |

## APPENDIX No. 5.

## REMARKS ON THE FISHERIES OF THE SOUTH SHORE OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, FROM POINT LEVI TO MATANE, ENUMERATED IN DETAIL IN THE ATTACHED STATEMENT.

Spring fishing on that part of the south shore extending from Point Levi to Matane, has been unusually good, especially the herring fishery. A single brush fishery in the neighbourhood of Rimouski caught over 3000 barrels of herring, part of which had to be used for manuring purposes, for want of sufficient help to salt them down. The fish caught were also of a very fine quality, and remarkably fat.

One great drawback however seems to lie in the crowded number of fisheries in certain localities. The Department has of late been trying to shew that it would be to the advantage of the fishermen if they were to join together in setting fisheries, thereby diminishing the cost of manual labor and materials in so doing, whilst the profits would be the same, if not larger, and the fish would have more chance to visit the shore for the purpose of spawning. Every habitant having from time immemorial been accustomed to set his own fishery in front of his own land, does not at all relish the idea of going into partnership with two or three of his neighbours, and setting only one fishery where two or three formerly existed, even should he be well convinced that he will thereby be a gainer. Like every other improvement this, it must be supposed, will require time to effect, and reconcile persons to it.

All other fishing has been unusually good, as will be seen by referring to the statistics appended to this report.

Salmon fishing is steadily improving, and there is a marked improvement in the rivers frequented by this fish.

Matane river, where the Department has caused a fishway to be erected on the mill-dam bids fair to become before long, a good salmon river. This fish had of late almost deserted the stream, but by putting a stop to all net fishing, by building an effectual fishway, and

preventing sawdust and mill rubbish from being thrown into the river, salmon has again appeared therein. Gratings have also been placed under the sluices of the mills, thereby forcing the fish to take the fishway. Salmon has been seen at a distance of thirty-six miles above the dam. It is a pleasure to add, that in this work of improvement the Department has been spiritedly supported by the mill owners.

Great changes have also been attained at Metis river, which was formerly almost deserted, the late catch of one net there amounting to only eight salmon. Spearing has been stopped therein, several successful prosecutions have been brought, and the river kept clean. A larger number of salmon were seen spawning in Metis river last fall than for several year past. Rimouski river has wonderfully improved of late. Poaching has been prevented, and a stop put to choking the stream with mill refuse and saw-dust. No other fishing than angling for salmon is allowed in the river, and that even on a very limited scale. The following figures will show the improving catch by means of angling.

|           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| 1865..... | 8 Salmon |
| 1866..... | 22 "     |
| 1867..... | 36 "     |
| 1868..... | 48 "     |

There is no fishway at the mill dam on the Rimouski river, the old one built there in 1860 having been allowed to decay as useless. The best spawning beds being in that portion of the river between Mr. Sylvain's mill and the mouth, it is not considered desirable to let the fish any higher up. The net fishery at the Government wharf of Rimouski, about three miles outside of and below the mouth of the river, now yields one hundred and fifty salmon. It has been customary since this river was protected and improved to take above five hundred salmon at the wharf station, but having been instructed by the Department to curtail the net, the owner was compelled to leave nearly two hundred yards clear distance between the inner end of the net, and the point of the wharf. There was another salmon fishery stand in the immediate neighbourhood, at Little South-west river, which also took about 200 salmon ; and as this also operated as a serious drain on the river just at the period of its first recovery from former injuries, the Department ceased to license it, and closed up the fishery for the present.

The Department has caused the rock at the Basin of St. Thomas, to be blasted, in order to form a succession of natural basins, by which the fish can easily ascend and surmount the falls. It is intended in connection with this, to try artificial fish breeding at this spot, and restock River du Sud.

Owing to several local causes, porpoise-fishing has been a failure.

ALFRED BLAIS,  
*Fishery Overseer.*

## APPENDIX

## STATEMENT of the number of Fishing Stations, Revenue, value, description of

| LOCALITY.                                             | Names of Proprietors.     | DESCRIPTION OF FISHERIES AND NETS USED. |                          |                  |            |               | DESCRIPTION OF FISH |                |                            |                           |              |                                        |                                       |                            |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
|                                                       |                           | Salmon nets.                            | Brush and net Fisheries. | Brush Fisheries. | Eel Weirs. | No. of Boats. | No. of Men.         | No. of Salmon. | No. of barrels of Herring. | No. of barrels of Salmon. | No. of Shad. | Summer fishery—No. of quintals of Cod. | Autumn fishery—No. of barrels of Cod. | No. of gallons of Cod oil. |
| Grand Capucin.....                                    | Jean Bte. Saucier.....    |                                         |                          |                  |            | 15            | 40                  |                |                            |                           |              | 450                                    |                                       | 400                        |
| La Weippert.....                                      | Frs. Saucier and Frère... |                                         |                          |                  |            | 10            | 30                  |                |                            |                           |              | 300                                    | 100                                   | 250                        |
| Buissau, Jacob Hughes..                               | L. H. Gosselin.....       |                                         |                          |                  |            | 10            | 25                  |                |                            |                           |              | 450                                    |                                       | 200                        |
| Anse Lacroix.....                                     | A. E. Rion.....           |                                         |                          |                  |            | 2             | 5                   |                |                            |                           |              | 50                                     |                                       | 10                         |
| Do.....                                               | L. H. Gosselin.....       |                                         |                          |                  |            | 10            | 25                  |                |                            |                           |              | 450                                    | 410                                   | 200                        |
| Pointe au Massacre.....                               | J. Janot.....             |                                         |                          |                  |            | 3             | 8                   |                |                            |                           |              | 75                                     | 25                                    | 30                         |
| Matane.....                                           | Les Habitants.....        |                                         |                          |                  |            |               |                     |                |                            |                           |              |                                        | 200                                   | 50                         |
| Ste. Felicité to Matane..                             | Octave Desjardins.....    |                                         | 1                        |                  |            |               |                     |                |                            | 6                         |              |                                        |                                       |                            |
| "                                                     | Augustin Harrison.....    |                                         | 1                        |                  |            |               |                     |                |                            | 8                         |              |                                        |                                       |                            |
| "                                                     | Pierre Savard.....        |                                         | 1                        |                  |            |               |                     |                |                            | 7                         |              |                                        |                                       |                            |
| "                                                     | Gervais Gauthier.....     |                                         | 1                        |                  |            |               |                     |                |                            | 10                        |              |                                        |                                       |                            |
| "                                                     | Damase Lavasseur.....     |                                         | 1                        |                  |            |               |                     |                |                            | 9                         |              |                                        |                                       |                            |
| "                                                     | Widow Lozier.....         |                                         | 1                        |                  |            |               |                     |                |                            | 10                        |              |                                        |                                       |                            |
| "                                                     | Hypolite Dechêne.....     |                                         | 1                        |                  |            |               |                     |                |                            | 7                         |              |                                        |                                       |                            |
| "                                                     | Pierre Marquis.....       |                                         | 1                        |                  |            |               |                     |                |                            | 6                         |              |                                        |                                       |                            |
| "                                                     | Simon Lachance.....       |                                         | 1                        |                  |            |               |                     |                |                            | 15                        |              |                                        |                                       |                            |
| "                                                     | Charles Thibeau.....      |                                         | 1                        |                  |            |               |                     |                |                            | 30                        |              |                                        |                                       |                            |
| "                                                     | Alexandre Grant.....      |                                         | 1                        |                  |            |               |                     |                |                            | 50                        |              |                                        |                                       |                            |
| "                                                     | Augustin McDonald.....    |                                         | 1                        |                  |            |               |                     |                |                            | 55                        |              |                                        |                                       |                            |
| "                                                     | Guillaume Gagnon.....     |                                         | 1                        |                  |            |               |                     |                |                            | 75                        |              |                                        |                                       |                            |
| "                                                     | Israël Truchon.....       |                                         | 1                        |                  |            |               |                     |                |                            | 50                        |              |                                        |                                       |                            |
| "                                                     | Eusèbe Imbeau.....        |                                         | 1                        |                  |            |               |                     |                |                            | 60                        |              |                                        |                                       |                            |
| "                                                     | Rémi Ouellet.....         |                                         | 1                        |                  |            |               |                     |                |                            | 45                        |              |                                        |                                       |                            |
| Grand Matane.....                                     | Forty Habitants.....      |                                         |                          |                  |            |               |                     |                |                            |                           |              |                                        |                                       |                            |
| Petit Matane.....                                     | do.....                   |                                         |                          |                  |            |               |                     |                |                            |                           |              |                                        |                                       |                            |
| Sandy Bay to Métis.....                               | do.....                   |                                         |                          |                  |            |               |                     |                |                            |                           |              |                                        |                                       |                            |
| Anse de la Petite.....                                | Noël Tremblay.....        |                                         | 1                        |                  |            |               |                     |                |                            | 15                        |              |                                        |                                       |                            |
| River Blanche.....                                    | Etienne Levasseur.....    |                                         | 1                        |                  |            |               |                     |                |                            | 12                        |              |                                        |                                       |                            |
| Do.....                                               | Michel Proulx.....        |                                         | 1                        |                  |            |               |                     |                |                            | 10                        |              |                                        |                                       |                            |
| Do.....                                               | Hilaire Campagna.....     |                                         | 1                        |                  |            |               |                     |                |                            | 10                        |              |                                        |                                       |                            |
| N. E. of the Grande }<br>River Blanche.....           | George Levasseur.....     |                                         | 1                        |                  |            |               | 10                  | 25             |                            |                           |              |                                        |                                       |                            |
| South-east of the Boules }<br>Pointe Petit Metis..... | Thomas Gagnon.....        |                                         | 1                        |                  |            |               |                     | 35             |                            |                           |              |                                        |                                       |                            |
| Pointe Petit Metis.....                               | Thomas Burke.....         |                                         | 2                        |                  |            |               |                     | 40             |                            |                           |              |                                        |                                       |                            |
| Pointe Petit Metis.....                               | John Ferguson.....        |                                         | 1                        |                  |            |               | 6                   | 50             | 50                         |                           |              |                                        |                                       |                            |
| Anse aux Morts.....                                   | Peter Leggat.....         |                                         | 1                        |                  |            |               | 10                  | 25             | 250                        |                           |              |                                        |                                       |                            |
| "                                                     | Pêche de Terre.....       |                                         | 1                        |                  |            |               | 2                   | 50             | 25                         |                           |              |                                        |                                       |                            |
| "                                                     | Colin McVay.....          |                                         | 1                        |                  |            |               |                     | 70             |                            |                           |              |                                        |                                       |                            |
| "                                                     | Alexander McDonald.....   |                                         | 1                        |                  |            |               |                     | 50             |                            |                           |              |                                        |                                       |                            |
| "                                                     | Wm. Campbell.....         |                                         | 1                        |                  |            |               |                     | 10             | 50                         |                           |              |                                        |                                       |                            |
| "                                                     | John Cochrane.....        |                                         | 1                        |                  |            |               |                     | 5              | 55                         |                           |              |                                        |                                       |                            |
|                                                       |                           |                                         | 31                       |                  | 50         | 133           | 28                  | 850            | 430                        |                           | 1775         | 735                                    | 1140                                  |                            |



RETURN of Fishing Stations, yield, value, kinds of Fish, &c., within the District of the undersigned Fishery Officer.

| LOCALITY.         | NAMES OF PROPRIETORS. | KINDS OF NETS USED. |                            |                  |                | KINDS OF FISH. |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         | REMARKS. |                     |                  |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------|---------------------|------------------|
|                   |                       | Salmon Nets.        | Brush Fisheries with Nets. | Brush Fisheries. | Bel Fisheries. | No. of Salmon. | No. of Shad. | Herrings—Barrels. | No. of Eels. | Sturgeon—Barrels. | Sardines—Barrels. | Bar and White Fish—Doz. |          | Small Fish—Barrels. | Fish for Manure. | Under Lease or License. |
| Anse aux Morts    | Henry Page            |                     | 1                          |                  |                |                |              | 2                 |              |                   |                   | 60                      |          |                     |                  |
| "                 | Adam Banvil           |                     | 1                          |                  |                |                |              | 1                 |              |                   |                   | 50                      |          |                     |                  |
| "                 | Joseph Boucher        |                     | 1                          |                  |                |                |              | 25                |              |                   |                   | 60                      |          |                     |                  |
| Grand Métis       | Joseph Lavoie         |                     | 1                          |                  |                | 10             |              | 40                |              |                   |                   | 45                      |          |                     |                  |
| "                 | Henri Caron           |                     | 1                          |                  |                | 12             |              | 100               |              |                   |                   | 110                     |          |                     |                  |
| Point aux Saïlles | Joseph Lavoie         |                     | 1                          |                  |                |                |              | 90                |              |                   |                   | 100                     |          |                     | 30               |
| "                 | Anselme Côté          |                     | 1                          |                  |                |                |              | 100               |              |                   |                   | 90                      |          |                     | 45               |
| "                 | Ferdinand Langis      |                     | 1                          |                  |                |                |              | 100               |              |                   |                   | 100                     |          |                     | 75               |
| Ste. Flavie       | Jno. Miman, L. Lavoie |                     | 1                          |                  |                |                |              | 100               |              |                   |                   | 110                     |          |                     | 60               |
| Ste. Lucie        | Magloire Carier       |                     | 1                          | 1                |                |                |              | 20                |              |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |                  |
| Anse aux Coques   | François Ruel         |                     | 1                          |                  |                |                |              | 25                |              |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |                  |
| "                 | Julien St. Laurent    |                     | 1                          |                  |                |                |              | 30                |              |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |                  |
| "                 | Amable Langlois       |                     | 1                          |                  |                |                |              | 10                |              |                   |                   | 96                      |          |                     |                  |
| "                 | Michel de Champlain   |                     | 1                          |                  |                |                |              | 12                |              |                   |                   | 75                      |          |                     |                  |
| "                 | Huvert Langlois       |                     | 1                          |                  |                |                |              | 8                 |              |                   |                   | 90                      |          |                     |                  |
| "                 | Olivier de Champlain  |                     | 1                          |                  |                |                |              | 7                 |              |                   |                   | 80                      |          |                     |                  |
| "                 | Elzéar Côté           |                     | 1                          |                  |                |                |              | 10                |              |                   |                   | 60                      |          |                     |                  |
| "                 | Pierre Aubain         |                     | 1                          |                  |                |                |              | 9                 |              |                   |                   | 55                      |          |                     |                  |
| "                 | André Simard          |                     | 1                          |                  |                |                |              | 15                |              |                   |                   | 75                      |          |                     |                  |
| "                 | Nazaire St. Laurent   |                     | 1                          |                  |                |                |              | 10                |              |                   |                   | 100                     |          |                     |                  |
| "                 | N. P. Peltier         |                     | 1                          |                  |                |                |              | 9                 |              |                   |                   | 200                     |          |                     |                  |
| Anse aux Lard     | Augustin Richard      |                     | 1                          |                  |                |                |              | 7                 |              |                   |                   | 77                      |          |                     |                  |
| "                 | Théophile Goulet      |                     | 1                          |                  |                |                |              | 7                 |              |                   |                   | 100                     |          |                     |                  |
| "                 | Louis Antoine Lavoie  |                     | 1                          |                  |                |                |              | 10                |              |                   |                   | 80                      |          |                     |                  |
| "                 | François Simard       |                     | 1                          |                  |                |                |              | 8                 |              |                   |                   | 55                      |          |                     |                  |
| "                 | Charles Drapeau       |                     | 1                          |                  |                |                |              | 6                 |              |                   |                   | 60                      |          |                     |                  |
| "                 | Louis Desrochers      |                     | 1                          |                  |                |                |              | 9                 |              |                   |                   | 60                      |          |                     |                  |
| Pointe aux Pères  | Reny Langlois         |                     | 1                          |                  |                | 35             |              | 12                |              |                   |                   | 40                      |          |                     |                  |
| "                 | Widow Langlois        |                     | 1                          |                  |                | 4              |              | 9                 |              |                   |                   | 45                      |          |                     |                  |
| "                 | Louise Marie Lavoie   |                     | 1                          |                  |                |                |              | 10                |              |                   |                   | 30                      |          |                     |                  |
| "                 | B. St. Laurent        |                     | 1                          |                  |                |                |              | 15                |              |                   |                   | 4                       |          |                     |                  |
| "                 | Ruel Banvil           |                     | 1                          |                  |                |                |              | 100               |              |                   |                   | 50                      |          |                     | 10               |



RETURN of Fishing Stations, yield, value, kind of Fish, &c., within the District of the undersigned Fishery Officer.—Continued.

| LOCALITY.                   | NAMES OF OWNERS.           | KINDS OF NETS USED. |                            |                  |                | KINDS OF FISH. |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         | REMARKS. |                     |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------|---------------------|
|                             |                            | Salmon Nets.        | Brush Fisheries with Nets. | Brush Fisheries. | Eel Fisheries. | No. of Salmon. | No. of Shad. | Herrings—Barrels. | No. of Bels. | Sturgeon—Barrels. | Sardines—Barrels. | Bar and White Fish—Doz. |          | Small Fish Barrels. | Fish for manure. |
| Batare St. Simon.           | Calixte St. Laurent.       | 1                   |                            |                  |                | 70             |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          | 1                   |
| Cap à l'Aigle.              | Cyrille Damour.            | 1                   |                            |                  |                | 60             |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          | 1                   |
| North-east Grs. Cacouna.    | J. Bélanger, J. Desjardins | 2                   | 1                          |                  |                | 210            |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          | 1                   |
| "                           | George Gagnon.             |                     |                            |                  |                |                | 100          |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          | 1                   |
| "                           | Victor Hudon.              |                     |                            |                  |                |                | 95           |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          | 1                   |
| Anse St. Simon.             | Xavier Fournier.           |                     |                            |                  |                |                | 35           |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |
| "                           | Marial Bélanger.           |                     |                            |                  |                |                | 45           |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |
| "                           | Pierre Jean.               |                     |                            |                  |                |                | 75           |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |
| Trois Pistoles              | Hyrolite Michaud.          |                     |                            |                  |                |                | 7            |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |
| "                           | Joachim Boucher.           |                     |                            |                  |                |                | 80           |                   |              |                   |                   | 10                      |          |                     |
| "                           | Augustin Fournier.         |                     |                            |                  |                |                | 25           |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |
| "                           | Hylaire Damour.            |                     |                            |                  |                |                | 60           |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |
| "                           | Joseph St. Laurent.        |                     |                            |                  |                | 2              | 175          |                   |              |                   |                   |                         | 36       |                     |
| South-west of the Îlets.    | Octave Drapeau.            |                     |                            |                  |                |                | 180          |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |
| Do de la Caillie.           | Joseph Rioux.              |                     |                            |                  |                | 15             | 100          |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          | 50                  |
| North-east R. T. Pistoles.  | Isaac Morancy.             |                     |                            |                  |                |                | 20           |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |
| Pointe à la Loupe.          | Thomas Rioux.              |                     |                            |                  |                |                | 25           |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |
| "                           | Isaac Leclerc.             |                     |                            |                  |                |                | 15           |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |
| "                           | Narcisse Dumas.            |                     |                            |                  |                |                | 18           |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |
| North-east Bay Islo Verte   | Pascal Dumas.              |                     |                            |                  |                |                | 8            |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |
| "                           | Bazile Michaud.            |                     |                            |                  |                |                | 7            |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |
| "                           | Alexis Michaud.            |                     |                            |                  |                |                | 10           |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |
| "                           | Napoleon Lavéque.          |                     |                            |                  |                |                | 9            |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |
| "                           | Octave Boucher.            |                     |                            |                  |                |                | 6            |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |
| "                           | George Coté.               |                     |                            |                  |                |                | 20           |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |
| "                           | Michel Lemieux.            |                     |                            |                  |                |                | 90           |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |
| "                           | Achille Bertrand.          |                     |                            |                  |                | 6              | 100          |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |
| Mouth of the R. Isle Verte. | Napoleon Coté.             |                     |                            |                  |                | 5              | 200          |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |
| Islet Rond.                 | Jean Dambroise.            |                     |                            | 3                |                |                | 1100         |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |
| "                           | J. Bie, Moïse Beaubien.    |                     |                            |                  |                |                | 75           |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |
| "                           | Firmin Villeneuve.         |                     |                            |                  |                |                | 26           |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          | 1000                |
| "                           | Cyprien Bouchard.          |                     |                            |                  |                |                | 150          |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |
| Cacouna.                    |                            |                     |                            |                  |                |                | 20           |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          | 30                  |
|                             |                            |                     |                            |                  |                |                | 75           |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |
|                             |                            |                     |                            |                  |                |                | 90           |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          | 37                  |
|                             |                            |                     |                            |                  |                |                | 300          |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          | 50                  |

|                               |                                 |   |    |     |     |     |     |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| "                             | J. Bte. Pinet.....              | 1 | 22 | 80  | 310 | 40  | 75  |
| "                             | Victor Hudon.....               | 1 | 18 | 50  | 350 | 25  | 50  |
| "                             | Hilaire Gagnon.....             | 1 | 12 | 50  | 100 | 12  | 50  |
| Gros Cacouna.....             | Represent. Veuve Langlais.....  | 1 | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 50  |
| South-west Bay.....           | Bénoni Strois.....              | 1 |    |     | 400 |     |     |
| "                             | Abel Marquis.....               | 1 | 64 | 600 | 120 | 75  | 60  |
| "                             | Joseph Michaud.....             | 1 | 26 | 250 | 200 | 50  | 50  |
| South-west R. Islo Verte..... | Zéphirin Raymond.....           | 1 | 28 | 200 | 340 | 50  | 37  |
| "                             | Zéphirin Caron.....             | 1 | 10 | 00  | 100 | 75  | 70  |
| "                             | Paul Peltier.....               | 1 | 10 | 150 | 290 | 47  | 40  |
| "                             | Edouard Villeneuve.....         | 1 |    |     | 200 | 310 | 140 |
| S. W. Gros Cacouna.....       | Thomas Ely.....                 | 1 | 25 | 200 | 250 | 50  |     |
| "                             | Marthal Dumont.....             | 1 | 12 | 100 | 80  | 30  |     |
| "                             | Xavier Larouche.....            | 1 | 25 | 600 | 200 | 150 | 75  |
| "                             | Joseph Lucas.....               | 1 | 30 | 50  | 12  | 50  |     |
| "                             | Bruno Lévesque.....             | 1 | 60 | 12  | 6   |     |     |
| Rivière du Loup.....          | Jean Bte. Lucas.....            | 1 | 56 |     | 25  | 12  |     |
| "                             | Bruno Dion.....                 | 1 | 20 | 50  | 60  | 25  |     |
| "                             | Joseph Berubé.....              | 1 |    |     | 100 |     |     |
| "                             | B. Gagnon.....                  | 1 | 30 | 200 | 60  | 10  | 60  |
| "                             | Alexis Beaubien.....            | 1 | 4  | 68  | 100 | 400 | 100 |
| "                             | Herring nets at the wharf.....  |   |    |     |     |     |     |
| Notre-Dame du Portage.....    | Alexandre Lapointe.....         | 1 |    |     | 50  |     |     |
| "                             | Pierre Fournier.....            | 1 |    |     | 20  |     |     |
| "                             | Louis Léveillé.....             | 1 |    |     | 25  |     |     |
| "                             | Mr. le Curé.....                | 1 |    |     | 8   |     |     |
| "                             | Edouard Valcourt.....           | 1 |    |     | 15  |     |     |
| "                             | Rennald Leboné.....             | 1 |    |     | 25  |     |     |
| "                             | Edouard Levasseur.....          | 1 |    |     | 75  |     |     |
| "                             | Xavier Latort.....              | 1 |    |     | 10  |     |     |
| "                             | François Moreau.....            | 1 |    |     | 12  |     |     |
| "                             | Renny Souci.....                | 1 |    |     | 600 |     |     |
| "                             | Pierre Lefort.....              | 1 |    |     | 100 |     |     |
| "                             | Joseph Michaud.....             | 1 |    |     | 250 |     |     |
| "                             | Narcisse Strois.....            | 1 |    |     | 300 |     |     |
| St. André.....                | François Marquis.....           | 1 |    |     | 10  | 15  | 4   |
| "                             | Théodore Marquis.....           | 1 |    |     | 200 |     |     |
| "                             | Edouard Lévesque.....           | 1 |    |     | 50  | 30  | 50  |
| "                             | Syfrois Dumont.....             | 1 |    |     | 180 | 250 | 250 |
| "                             | Widow P. Strois.....            | 1 |    |     | 800 |     |     |
| "                             | Euzèbe Michaud.....             | 1 |    |     | 300 |     |     |
| "                             | Edouard Dion.....               | 2 |    |     | 250 |     |     |
| "                             | Honoré Michaud.....             | 1 |    |     | 450 |     |     |
| "                             | Damase Paradis.....             | 1 |    |     | 130 | 150 | 40  |
| "                             | Olivier Souci.....              | 1 |    |     | 80  | 60  |     |
| "                             | Noel Levasseur, T. Peltier..... | 1 |    |     | 150 | 200 |     |
| "                             | Augustin Desjardins.....        | 1 |    |     | 170 | 275 |     |









RETURN of Fishing Stations, yield, value, kinds of Fish, &c., within the District of the undersigned Fishery Officer.—Continued.

| LOCALITY. | NAMES OF OWNERS.      | KINDS OF NETS USED. |                            |                  |                | KINDS OF FISH. |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |                     | REMARKS. |                  |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------|------------------|
|           |                       | Salmon Nets.        | Brush Fisheries with Nets. | Brush Fisheries. | Eel Fisheries. | No. of Salmon. | No. of Shad. | Herrings—Barrels. | No. of Eels. | Sturgeon—Barrels. | Sardines—Barrels. | Bar and White Fish—Doz. | Small Fish—Barrels. |          | Fish for Manure. | Under Lease or License. |
| St. Jean  | Edouard Fortin        |                     |                            |                  | 1              |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |                     |          |                  |
| "         | Servile Fournier      |                     |                            |                  | 1              |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |                     |          |                  |
| "         | Pierre Moreau         |                     |                            |                  | 1              |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |                     |          |                  |
| "         | Bonaventure Francoeur |                     |                            |                  | 1              |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |                     |          |                  |
| "         | Elzéar Dubé           |                     |                            |                  | 1              |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |                     |          |                  |
| "         | Frédéric Caron        |                     |                            |                  | 1              |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |                     |          |                  |
| "         | Benjamin Channard     |                     |                            |                  | 1              |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |                     |          |                  |
| "         | Frédéric Caron        |                     |                            |                  | 1              |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |                     |          |                  |
| "         | Giles Bourgeau        |                     |                            |                  | 1              |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |                     |          |                  |
| "         | Cyprien Toussaint     |                     |                            |                  | 1              |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |                     |          |                  |
| "         | Severin Thibeau       |                     |                            |                  | 1              |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |                     |          |                  |
| "         | Alexandre Bourgeau    |                     |                            |                  | 1              |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |                     |          |                  |
| "         | Benoni Chamard        |                     |                            |                  | 1              |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |                     |          |                  |
| "         | Antoine Dubé          |                     |                            |                  | 1              |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |                     |          |                  |
| "         | Louis Abbé            |                     |                            |                  | 1              |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |                     |          |                  |
| "         | Alexandre Vallé       |                     |                            |                  | 1              |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |                     |          |                  |
| "         | Germain Caron         |                     |                            |                  | 1              |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |                     |          |                  |
| "         | Jean Bte. Fortin      |                     |                            |                  | 1              |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |                     |          |                  |
| "         | François Boucher      |                     |                            |                  | 1              |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |                     |          |                  |
| "         | Octave St. Pierre     |                     |                            |                  | 1              |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |                     |          |                  |
| "         | Paul Boucher          |                     |                            |                  | 1              |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |                     |          |                  |
| "         | Joseph Bernier        |                     |                            |                  | 1              |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |                     |          |                  |
| "         | Ambroise Couillard    |                     |                            |                  | 1              |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |                     |          |                  |
| "         | Gabriel Abut          |                     |                            |                  | 1              |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |                     |          |                  |
| "         | Alexis Ballargon      |                     |                            |                  | 1              |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |                     |          |                  |
| "         | Joseph Caron          |                     |                            |                  | 1              |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |                     |          |                  |
| "         | Fabien Caron          |                     |                            |                  | 1              |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |                     |          |                  |
| "         | Joseph Alexis Caron   |                     |                            |                  | 1              |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |                     |          |                  |
| "         | Joseph Bertrand       |                     |                            |                  | 1              |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |                     |          |                  |
| "         | Claude Tournier       |                     |                            |                  | 1              |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |                     |          |                  |
| "         | Octave Étiénger       |                     |                            |                  | 1              |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |                     |          |                  |
| "         | Marvel Richard        |                     |                            |                  | 1              |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |                     |          |                  |



RETURN of Fishing Stations, yield, value, kinds of Fish, &c., within the District of the undersigned Fishery Officer.—Continued.

| LOCALITY.                 | NAMES OF OWNERS.                     | KINDS OF NETS USED. |                            |                  |                | KINDS OF FISH. |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         | REMARKS. |                     |                  |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------|---------------------|------------------|
|                           |                                      | Salmon Nets.        | Brush Fisheries with Nets. | Brush Fisheries. | Eel Fisheries. | No. of Salmon. | No. of Shad. | Herrings—Dorsets. | No. of Eels. | Sturgeon—Barrels. | Sardines—Barrels. | Bar and White Fish—Doz. |          | Small Fish—Barrels. | Fish for Manure. | Under Lease or Licence. |
| St. Thomas.               | Félix Bernèche.                      |                     |                            |                  |                |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |                  |
| "                         | Pierre Cazeau.                       |                     |                            |                  |                |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |                  |
| "                         | Joseph Côté.                         |                     |                            |                  |                |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |                  |
| Berthier.                 | Edouard Cazeau.                      |                     |                            |                  |                |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |                  |
| "                         | Félix Bernier.                       |                     |                            |                  |                |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |                  |
| "                         | Joseph Ouellet.                      |                     |                            |                  |                |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |                  |
| "                         | Edouard Lespérance.                  |                     |                            |                  |                |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |                  |
| "                         | Widow F. Lavallée.                   |                     |                            |                  |                |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |                  |
| "                         | Augustin Buteau.                     |                     |                            |                  |                |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |                  |
| St. Valier.               | Remainder of the Parish of Berthier. | 1                   |                            |                  |                |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |                  |
| St. Michel.               | François Ruelland.                   | 1                   |                            |                  |                |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |                  |
| Beaumont.                 | Pierre Dugal.                        | 1                   |                            |                  |                |                |              |                   |              |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |                  |
| "                         | Florent Turgeon and others.          |                     |                            |                  |                | 40             | 500          |                   | 2200         |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |                  |
| "                         | Charles Paquet.                      |                     |                            |                  |                | 90             | 900          |                   | 4            |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |                  |
| Point Lévis.              | P. McIntyre.                         | 1                   |                            |                  |                |                |              |                   | 2            |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |                  |
| "                         | Jean Bte. Guay.                      | 1                   |                            |                  |                |                |              |                   | 3            |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |                  |
| "                         | Ferdinand Guay.                      | 1                   |                            |                  |                |                |              |                   | 3            |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |                  |
| "                         | Louis Godbout.                       | 1                   |                            |                  |                |                |              |                   | 5            |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |                  |
| "                         | Pierre Lapointe.                     | 1                   |                            |                  |                |                |              |                   | 16           |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |                  |
| "                         | Xenophon St. Nare.                   | 1                   |                            |                  |                |                |              |                   | 20           |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |                  |
| "                         | Damase Guay.                         | 1                   |                            |                  |                |                |              |                   | 25           |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |                  |
| "                         | Jean Bte. Guay.                      | 1                   |                            |                  |                |                |              |                   | 75           |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |                  |
| Isle aux Oies.            | Residents.                           |                     |                            |                  |                |                |              |                   | 20           |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |                  |
| Isle d'Orléans, S. Shore. | Henri Delaire.                       | 9                   |                            |                  |                |                |              |                   | 12400        |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |                  |
| St. François.             | Fabien Moreau.                       | 1                   |                            |                  |                |                |              |                   | 200          |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |                  |
| "                         | Louis Lamant Dion.                   | 1                   |                            |                  |                |                |              |                   | 230          |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |                  |
| "                         | Etienne Campagna.                    | 1                   |                            |                  |                |                |              |                   | 400          |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |                  |
| "                         | Joseph Labbé.                        | 1                   |                            |                  |                |                |              |                   | 175          |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |                  |
| "                         | René Picard.                         | 1                   |                            |                  |                |                |              |                   | 300          |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |                  |
| "                         | Magloire Jincheraut.                 | 1                   |                            |                  |                |                |              |                   | 300          |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |                  |
| "                         | Michel Hammond.                      | 1                   |                            |                  |                |                |              |                   | 250          |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |                  |
| "                         |                                      |                     |                            |                  |                |                |              |                   | 325          |                   |                   |                         |          |                     |                  |

Proprietors of Smeit seines in use at Beaumont:  
 1 Joseph Bellerive,  
 2 Abraham Larivière,  
 3 Joseph Turgeon,  
 4 Thomas Côté,  
 5 Abraham Enouf,  
 6 Charles Paquet.



RETURN of Fishing Stations, yield, value, kinds of Fish, &c., within the District of the undersigned Fishery Officer.—*Concluded.*

| LOCALITY.                   | NAMES OF OWNERS.        | KINDS OF NETS USED. |                            |                  | No. of Salmon | No. of Shad. | Herrings—Barrels. | No. of Bels. | KINDS OF FISH. |                   |                   |                         |                     |                  | REMARKS. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------|
|                             |                         | Salmon Nets.        | Brush Fisheries with Nets. | Brush Fisheries. |               |              |                   |              | Ice Fisheries. | Sturgeon—Barrels. | Sardines—Barrels. | Bar and White Fish—Doz. | Small Fish—Barrels. | Fish for Manure. |  | Under Lease or License. |
| Ste. Famille.....           | Pierré Asselin.....     | 1                   | 1                          | 1                | 150           | 50           | 110               | 2            | 104            | 12                | 2                 | .....                   | .....               | .....            | .....    |
| Ile Verte (on the I.) s. w. | Suzon Fraser.....       | 1                   | 1                          | 1                | 100           | 40           | .....             | .....        | 90             | .....             | .....             | .....                   | .....               | .....            | .....    |
| "                           | Fabien Guichereau.....  | 1                   | 1                          | 1                | 250           | 55           | .....             | .....        | 170            | .....             | .....             | .....                   | .....               | .....            | .....    |
| "                           | George Caron.....       | 1                   | 1                          | 1                | 200           | 80           | .....             | .....        | 100            | .....             | .....             | .....                   | .....               | .....            | .....    |
| "                           | Malcolm Marquis.....    | 1                   | 1                          | 1                | 100           | 80           | .....             | .....        | 130            | .....             | .....             | .....                   | .....               | .....            | .....    |
| "                           | Pierre Desjardins.....  | 1                   | 1                          | 1                | 80            | 60           | .....             | .....        | 110            | .....             | .....             | .....                   | .....               | .....            | .....    |
| "                           | Olivier Caron.....      | 1                   | 1                          | 1                | 12            | 75           | .....             | .....        | 120            | .....             | .....             | .....                   | .....               | .....            | .....    |
| "                           | Malcolm Fraser.....     | 1                   | 1                          | 1                | 20            | 70           | .....             | .....        | 100            | .....             | .....             | .....                   | .....               | .....            | .....    |
| "                           | Charles Caron.....      | 1                   | 1                          | 1                | 15            | 45           | .....             | .....        | 90             | .....             | .....             | .....                   | .....               | .....            | .....    |
| "                           | Théodore Fraser.....    | 1                   | 1                          | 1                | 25            | 35           | .....             | .....        | 80             | .....             | .....             | .....                   | .....               | .....            | .....    |
| "                           | Pierre Fraser.....      | 1                   | 1                          | 1                | 60            | 25           | .....             | .....        | 75             | .....             | .....             | .....                   | .....               | .....            | .....    |
| "                           | Jean Bie. Caron.....    | 1                   | 1                          | 1                | 75            | 15           | .....             | .....        | 60             | .....             | .....             | .....                   | .....               | .....            | .....    |
| "                           | Cyrille Lévêque.....    | 1                   | 1                          | 1                | 100           | 40           | .....             | .....        | 100            | .....             | .....             | .....                   | .....               | .....            | .....    |
| "                           | Fruin Grandmaison.....  | 1                   | 1                          | 1                | 20            | 30           | .....             | .....        | 150            | .....             | .....             | .....                   | .....               | .....            | .....    |
| "                           | Cyrille Tremblay.....   | 1                   | 1                          | 1                | 150           | 35           | .....             | .....        | 130            | .....             | .....             | .....                   | .....               | .....            | .....    |
| "                           | Honoré Lévêque.....     | 1                   | 1                          | 1                | 100           | 40           | .....             | .....        | 100            | .....             | .....             | .....                   | .....               | .....            | .....    |
| "                           | Syrois Michaud.....     | 1                   | 1                          | 1                | 50            | 50           | .....             | .....        | 150            | .....             | .....             | .....                   | .....               | .....            | .....    |
| "                           | Narcisse Marquis.....   | 1                   | 1                          | 1                | 50            | 50           | .....             | .....        | 150            | .....             | .....             | .....                   | .....               | .....            | .....    |
| "                           | Syrois Grandmaison..... | 1                   | 1                          | 1                | 200           | 75           | .....             | .....        | 201            | .....             | .....             | .....                   | .....               | .....            | .....    |
| "                           | Marital Rousteau.....   | 1                   | 1                          | 1                | 4             | 500          | .....             | .....        | 250            | .....             | .....             | .....                   | .....               | .....            | .....    |
| "                           | Pierre Caron.....       | 1                   | 1                          | 1                | .....         | .....        | .....             | .....        | 200            | .....             | .....             | .....                   | .....               | .....            | .....    |
| "                           | Honoré Roi.....         | 1                   | 1                          | 1                | 6             | 200          | .....             | .....        | 200            | .....             | .....             | .....                   | .....               | .....            | .....    |

ALFRED BLAIS,  
Fishery Officer.

RECAPITULATION.

| No. of legal Salmon nets. | No. of brush and net fisheries. | No. of brush fisheries. | No. of Eel Weirs. | No. of Men. | No. of Boats. | No. of Salmon. | No. of Shad. | No. of barrels of Herring. | No. of barrels of Sardines. | No. of barrels of Sturgeon. | No. of Hals. | No. of barrels of small mixed fish. | No. of barrels of fish for manure. | No. of doz. of Bar, Pickered and White fish. | No. of doz. of Bar, Pickered and White fish. | No. of Porpoises. | No. of quintals of Cod—Summer fishery. | No. of barrels of fishery. | No. of quintals of fishery. | No. of gallons of Oil.                                                                                                                                                                                           | REMARKS. |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 15                        | 15                              | 283                     | 269               | 133         | 50            | 4545           | 3222         | 30117                      | 11702                       | 350                         | 100242       | 303                                 | 21063                              | 3318                                         | 12                                           | 1775              | 735                                    | 1140                       |                             | I have not considered it expedient to enter smoked herring separately—having valued it in barrels.<br>Bar, Trout, and other river fish, taken with the line are not entered, for want of sufficient information. |          |

|                                                                        |             |                                                                            |              |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Number of Salmon nets.....                                             | 15          | Number of Eel Weirs.....                                                   | 269          |
| Number of Brush and net fisheries.....                                 | 15          | Number of Men.....                                                         | 133          |
| Number of Brush fisheries.....                                         | 283         | Number of Boats.....                                                       | 50           |
| Number of Salmon 4,545, at \$1 00 each.....                            | \$ 4,545 00 | Total value.                                                               |              |
| Number of Shad 32,242, at \$0 10 each.....                             | 3,224 20    | Number of doz. of Bar, Pickered and White fish 3,318, at \$2 00 per dozen. | 6,636 00     |
| Number of barrels of herring 30,117, at \$3 00 per barrel.....         | 90,351 00   | Number of quintals of Cod—Summer fishery 1,775, at \$3 00 per quintal.     | 5,325 00     |
| Number of barrels of Sardines 11,702, at \$5 00 per barrel.....        | 58,510 00   | Number of barrels of Cod—Autumn fishery 735, at \$3 00 per barrel.....     | 2,205 00     |
| Number of barrels of Sturgeon 350, at \$4 00 per barrel.....           | 1,400 00    | Number of gallons of oil 1,140.....                                        | 570 00       |
| Number of Hals 160,242, at \$10 00 per quintal.....                    | 16,024 20   |                                                                            |              |
| Number of barrels of small fish 303, at \$3 00 per barrel.....         | 909 00      |                                                                            |              |
| Number of barrels of fish for manure 21,063, at \$0 25 per barrel..... | 5,265 75    |                                                                            |              |
|                                                                        |             |                                                                            | \$195,770 15 |

Certified,  
W. F. WHITCHER.

## APPENDIX No. 6.

To the Hon. PETER MITCHELL,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
&c., &c., &c., Ottawa.

SIR,—Having been appointed a Fishery Officer, under your Department on the first day of July last, with instructions to apply myself more particularly to the speciality of Pisciculture, I beg to submit a brief report of my experiments thus far and their results.

I may be permitted perhaps before doing so, to premise a few general remarks on this important and interesting subject.

The propagation of Fish by artificial means, is a science to which a great deal of attention has been given in France and other European Countries, and which of late has been somewhat prominently brought before the notice of the people of the Dominion of Canada by myself. My efforts in this direction, from the first attracted the attention and interest not only of persons in the neighbourhood, but also induced many from a distance to visit Newcastle for the purpose of obtaining full information as to the *modus operandi* pursued, and the success attending it.

The art, altogether quite new in this Country, has been extensively practised in France, and generously fostered by the Government of that Country, and through this wise and liberal policy, its benefits have been most satisfactorily felt throughout the Empire, in an unmistakable increase of what to a considerable extent forms a staple article of food to the Nation.

The immense wealth and the great encouragement afforded to an important branch of Commercial enterprise that would flow from the development of Fish Culture in a Country like Canada, is beyond calculation, possessing as this Dominion does within its boundaries innumerable Lakes, Rivers, and inland streams, adapted naturally for the production and increase of the valuable fishes which at one time were so abundant, but which from the want of proper care and protection have now become extremely scarce, and in some localities almost extinct.

Salmon, although still comparatively plentiful in the tributaries of the lower St. Lawrence River, were at one time quite as numerous in most of the waters running into that river west of the Saguenay, and every little stream, creek, and river flowing into Lake Ontario, was in the early settlement of the Country literally alive and teeming with that valuable fish; whilst now from the causes just alluded to they have almost entirely disappeared. The same thing is observed in New Brunswick, many of the Rivers in that Province which at one time abounded in salmon are now almost entirely depleted.

The foregoing will show the absolute necessity for some well devised system of fish culture—a rich and valuable source of our National wealth.

The measures adopted by other Governments.

## FRANCE.

The idea of fish culture as a branch of commerce is due to a French peasant, who first introduced the artificial breeding of fish into France. As soon as the Government ascertained its practicability, measures were adopted on a large and extensive scale. It was taken up as a National project. The Government took every possible means to ensure the immediate and substantial success which happily followed the undertaking. A series of buildings were erected, and ponds constructed covering some seventy imperial acres for the breeding and acclimatising of native and foreign fish. The total cost of this establishment was £10,667, sterling. The expense attending the care of it during nine years was £13,887, sterling. The average annual expense being about £2,000. From this nursery, the French Government has been, and still is restocking most of the rivers and Lakes of the Country with valuable fish, distributing through the several Provinces about twenty millions of young fish of the best kinds annually. The establishment is now considered one of the most practicable and valuable of the public industrial institutions.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Here the Government has not yet taken the matter in its own hands, and no doubt for the reason that the principal salmon grounds are held by the proprietors of the soil. Private

individuals however have engaged largely in the enterprise, and with marked success. In some instances large fortunes have been amassed by parties engaged in this branch of industry, not only by the increased productiveness of established fishery grounds, but in some cases from waters where salmon were not known formerly to inhabit.

#### AUSTRALIA.

The Government of this Colony after repeated efforts, and much cost succeeded some seven years ago, in introducing into the Rivers of that Country artificially impregnated salmon ova, obtained in Scotland. It is now ascertained that this fish frequents several of the Rivers there.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

In 1868, the Government of New Zealand imported from England artificially impregnated ova of Salmon, Trout, Carp, Tench, and other fish. Some of these appear from the last accounts to be doing well, and the projectors of this important undertaking feel confident of ultimate success,—assisted as they are in their laudable enterprise by generous and liberal aid from the public funds.

#### UNITED STATES.

In the adjoining Republic a good deal of attention is now given to Pisciculture. Fishery Commissioners have been appointed within the last year or two in several of the States, with a view to recommend on proper investigation the adoption of such measures as appear most advisable for restocking and replenishing their waters with the more valuable kinds of fish. The artificial propagation of Salmon, Shad and Trout, has thus far met with a satisfactory amount of success.

This wide spread desire on the part of Nations and Governments to utilise the science of artificial propagation of Fish, and through it to preserve and multiply a valuable article of food and commerce, sufficiently indicates as well the necessity as the importance, of calling into requisition the best known methods of Pisciculture, and if possible of improving them.

Of the experiments made under my own direction and observations, I will now proceed to give a succinct account.

#### OPERATIONS ON WILMOT'S CREEK.

By an order in Council issued at my solicitation in 1866, Wilmot's Creek near Newcastle, in the Township of Clarke, was set aside for the natural and artificial breeding of salmon. Formerly salmon frequented this stream in vast numbers; so abundant was this fish within the memory of the older settlers in the neighbourhood, that, small as the creek is, as many as a thousand and upwards have been taken by torch and spear in one night. So plentiful indeed was the supply, that not only large quantities were preserved by the inhabitants for domestic use, but a large and profitable trade was carried on both in our own cities and in Rochester in the United States. Gradually, as might be expected, the numbers diminished until scarcely a fish could be obtained. Famous as this stream was for the purity of its water, flowing over a gravelly bed from its fountain head, some ten miles distant, thus admirably adapting it for the formation of spawning beds, and making it a favorite resort of salmon for the purpose of depositing their ova,—yet no other result than its utter depletion could be looked for, when by taking these fish at the only time they can be taken in such streams,—that is their spawning season,—no opportunity was afforded them for the increase of their kind.

This cruel and untimely destruction was, until within a few years ago, not only permitted, but to a certain extent legalised. The law as it now stands affords ample protection to the fish in its spawning season, and if rigorously enforced will tend to prevent the destruction of the few fish that remain. The law however came too late; there is not now a sufficiency of parent stock to ensure any great amount of reproduction in the way of nature—art must be employed,—not only must the fish be protected and increased by artificial means, but suitable streams must be reserved for their especial accommodation. From the causes just assigned salmon became so scarce as to make it a matter of great difficulty to obtain a sufficient number of parent fish, when operations were begun by me in the fall of 1866. In that year I began as an amateur to carry out the plans I had formed, with the view of replenishing the stream, in the hope of being able, by artificial methods of breeding, very materially to add to the numbers of fish hatched in the course of nature.

In the prosecution of this design, I erected a small building on a branch of the Creek for entrapping the fish, if perchance any yet remained, and by constructing a temporary barrier across the main channel to prevent their passage upwards, compelling them to ascend the channel leading to the reception house, where by a simple arrangement of wire gratings, they could easily enter, but out of which they could not escape. In this way I secured in the fall of 1866, some fifteen salmon male and female.

The undertaking being obnoxious to several people in the vicinity, who considered it an infringement of their rights of poaching, some of the more evil disposed among them forced an entrance into this building, and destroyed eleven out of the fifteen fish, all of which were just ripe for manipulation. Thus the four uninjured fish were the first stock for breeding taken from the Creek. From these about fifteen thousand ova were obtained, which were impregnated by the artificial process. These eggs were placed in small boxes, which I had arranged in the cellar of my dwelling house, through which streams of spring water were made to run. In about seventy days a large proportion of the ova came into life, and after being carefully watched, and nursed into their parr state, most of them were turned out into the creek, a few being reserved for experiment and observation.

In the fall of 1867, I procured twenty-five or thirty salmon in a reception house which I had enlarged and improved upon the former, with the aid and sanction of the Fisheries Department. From these salmon I obtained about 50,000 ova, many of these unfortunately proved immature, and therefore not susceptible of impregnation; on this account, my success this year was not as full, or satisfactory as the previous year. However the cause being ascertained and understood, failure on the same account is not likely to occur again. These ova were also placed in the hatching boxes, in the cellar of my dwelling house in spring water. A large number hatched out, and were in due time like their predecessors turned into the stream. In the spring of 1868, I found on examination that the few I had retained of the previous year's hatching, for experiment and observation had become smolts. From this circumstance, it may be safely assumed that those turned out into the stream the year before, had arrived at this state as well.

My operations in the fall of 1868, being assisted by your Department, were on a larger scale, and will in all probability be attended by greater and more satisfactory results. Further improvements were made in the reception house, and in the breeding house, now almost completed on the banks of the Creek,—hatching troughs and other appliances were provided, with a view to test the artificial process, with the water of the Creek itself. Hitherto all the experiments had been made with pure spring water, in the cellar of my dwelling house. This water differs in many respects from the other. First, as regards temperature, while this ranges from 40° to 44°—the other during the winter stands at 32½° to 33° or just above freezing point. Now, as this is the hatching season, the time required to bring out the young fry would differ of course proportionately. Thus, in water at the lower temperature, 150 to 180 days will elapse before the little fish emerges from the egg, while in the higher temperature the same process will be completed in 60 to 70 days. Besides this difference, spring water will be found almost entirely free from any deposit or sediment, and to contain no insects, nor the larvae of flies, &c. Creek water, on the other hand, gathers in its course and holds in suspension a large amount of alluvial deposit, and other injurious substances. With these difficulties to contend with, above and beyond those which I had already encountered, I began the work of testing the efficiency of the arrangements I had made for last fall's and this winter's experiments.

As early as the month of September, nearly a month earlier than any former season, I observed that a Grilse had found his way into the reception house. No such occurrence has taken place within my knowledge for the last fifteen or twenty years. In a few days, others followed in succession until by the middle of the month of October, eighty or ninety had taken up their quarters in the house provided for them. They continued to come until about one hundred and fifty Grilse were safely housed. This novel sight attracted numbers of visitors. Among the whole of these grilse I found on close and particular examination only three female fish. During the time these Grilse remained in the building, a large number were observed scattered throughout the Creek below the fish house as far as the Lake, a distance of one and a half miles. On one occasion, at night, with the aid of a light, I counted forty within the distance of half a mile. The weight of these young salmon is from two and a half to three pounds each, and measuring about twenty-two inches in length.

In addition to these Grilse about thirty adult salmon were obtained, varying in weight from eight to thirteen pounds, and from which I procured a considerable amount of spawn. This after being impregnated was laid down in the hatching boxes, in the breeding house adjoining. Some of these salmon as well as some others that did not enter the building, deposited ova upon the natural spawning beds in the creek below.

From this brief account of my operations from the beginning, it will be observed that results of a most satisfactory and encouraging character followed.

First, a large increase, in the number of salmon visiting the stream was observable during the fall of 1868. At no former time for a period of twenty years, were so many seen nor so early. The definitely ascertained increase from the fall of 1866 to that of 1868, was quite large.

Secondly, The number of Grilse seen last fall was larger than had ever been seen before even by those who have lived in the vicinity of the stream from their childhood. Testimony from fishermen in the neighbourhood to the same effect was voluntarily given. This circumstance points to an important fact in connection with the experiments that have been made with a view to the repopulating the Creek. Some special cause must exist for the sudden appearance of these young salmon, which did not exist for the last fifteen or twenty years and no probable or reasonable cause can be assigned but the one that leads to the supposition that they are part of the product of the first brood which were hatched and set at liberty in the spring of 1867. To this conclusion we may very fairly arrive, from our knowledge of the nature and habits of the fish; for it has been ascertained positively that the period intervening between the time these young fry were let loose, and the appearance of the Grilse alluded to, is exactly the time required for their growth to that state of their existence. To be more explicit. These little fish let loose in the spring of 1867, would have to remain as parrs in the creek until the spring of 1868, when after assuming the form and livery of smolts, they would take their first migration to salt water, and return in September, October, and November of the same year to their native stream as Grilse; and the proof that these were the result of the artificial process commenced by me in the Autumn of 1866, is, to my mind and to the minds of others, conclusive and almost amounts to a demonstration.

An opinion prevails that the salmon caught here are not the migratory salmon of the sea, but that they are natives of Lake Ontario. In order to settle this question if possible, I have marked all of the salmon and grilse entrapped at the Grafton Creek, and at this place, by cutting off the second dorsal or adipose fin. Should any salmon therefore, be taken below Quebec by fishermen without this fin it will prove the contrary; and corroborate the opinion generally maintained that the salmon of Lake Ontario are the true migratory salmon of the sea. It is possible that the Ontario salmon no doubt originally coming from salt water may have become acclimatised. If this can be satisfactorily shewn, then immediate steps should be taken to introduce them into Lakes Huron and Superior, the waters of which no doubt contain all the requisites for the wants of the salmon even in a greater abundance than Lake Ontario.

#### FISH BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT AT NEWCASTLE.

The present condition of this establishment will be found as efficient as could be expected. It consists of a reception house 15 × 36, substantially built, and roofed in, fitted up with necessary weirs and other appliances for the safe and comfortable keeping of salmon until they become sufficiently ripe for manipulation. This house is erected upon a narrow cut from the main channel of the Creek and through which the water is allowed to pass, in such quantities as may be required. From the unexpected increase of salmon last fall, and in anticipation of a corresponding increase in future, this building is likely to prove too small, and will require extension. This can be done at a trifling cost. Alongside of this is erected a substantial stone breeding room, or cellar, properly roofed in, and made frost proof. Its size is 20 × 60 inside, with walls seven feet high. In this are placed a series of hatching troughs longitudinally, where the ova are deposited during incubation; upon the floor above there is sufficient space for a room for an assistant, and for an office, which at a trifling expense can be made comfortable and convenient.

The nursery ponds, plans for the construction of which were submitted to the Department, are not yet completed. When finished the whole establishment will be found complete, economical and well adapted for the purpose for which it is contemplated.

The experiments and operations in this establishment now in progress are as follows:— At the Grafton Creek, and at this place, about two hundred thousand salmon ova were obtained, which number far exceeded my expectations. These were laid down in the breeding room, principally during the first week in November last, and fully one half are now plainly showing life and action within the shell, whilst a considerable number are now out, and swimming about in their troughs. A period of from five to six months is necessary for the incubation of salmon ova, in the water naturally flowing in the streams of Canada. But with spring water flowing through the earth and not exposed to any variation of temperature the same process will take place in a period varying from two to three months. In the former case, artificial feeding will not be required, as by the time in which the young fish will have absorbed his umbilical sac, natural food will have been produced abundantly in the streams by the warmth of spring. In the latter case nearly two months artificial feeding will have to be resorted to, as until that time no natural food can be obtained. It is a matter of conjecture with me at present which of the two kinds of water will be best adapted for artificial breeding. I am however somewhat inclined to prefer the spring water, if obtainable in a sufficiently large quantity for all purposes. Further experiments and actual trial can alone solve this question.

In this establishment the experiment of hatching out the *Coregonus albus*, or white-fish of the Country, has been also successfully achieved. Some thousands of the eggs of this fish were laid down on the sixteenth day of November last, a great number of which are now, the middle of April, showing signs of life and action visible to the naked eye, whilst others, hatched out, are fully developed and perfect fish, and unlike the salmon are apparently anxious to seek out their natural food at once. The ova of the white-fish in the same temperature of water will take the same period of time as the salmon for incubation. In my opinion the same time will have to elapse in the incubation of the ova of all of the Salmonidae tribe of fish; from the fact that they are all deposited at or nearly the same time in the autumn months, all having to undergo the same temperature of water during the winter months, not hatching out till the opening of spring, when a warmer temperature gives strength to the embryo fish to emerge from the shell, and in due course of time after absorbing the contents of the sac become nicely formed little fish. The warmth of spring will then produce the necessary food for their growth. Were they to hatch out in the middle of winter, it would be impossible for them to find food for their existence, in which case they would necessarily perish.

A further experiment has been made in producing a cross, or hybrid fish, by taking the ova of the salmon trout of Lake Ontario, and impregnating them with the milt of a Grilse, (*salmo salar*). These eggs, though few in number, from an accident which occurred to many of them, being only now about three hundred in number, are all in the same stage of incubation as the eggs of the salmon and white fish. Some few of these cross breeds are out and moving about. They are very similar in appearance to the young salmon, not quite as large in size, nor yet as pink in color. What this mule or cross may amount to, it is impossible at present to conjecture. This cross bred fish, as well as others, may possibly prove a valuable and important addition to our present stock of fish, especially if the one in question should be found to forsake the migratory habit of the salmon, and yet partake in a greater or less degree of the richness and value of that fish.

There is at present reported to be a fish in Lake Superior which is supposed to be a cross breed, called the Siskawitz, the fattest and most delicious fish obtainable there. The gray back, or Frost fish, so called by fishermen, which frequents the shores of Lake Ontario in great abundance, just as the winter is setting in, is supposed to be a cross between the White-fish and the Herring, and it is remarkable that they have not been generally known, not yet taken to any extent, until within a few years. Whether a hybrid, or cross bred fish can be produced, so as to become of value to the Country, is at present merely conjecture. The experiment however is worthy of a trial. Science as applied to Agriculture so long has produced at the present day by cross breeding the most valuable and useful animals for the use of mankind, raising most of our domestic animals from a lower to a higher grade. By the same application of science to Pisciculture, there is little reason to doubt that similar beneficial results may be brought about.

#### OPERATIONS AT GRAFTON CREEK.

At my suggestion, and by the prompt action of the Fisheries Department, this stream was set aside for the natural and artificial propagation of salmon last autumn.

On this creek situated about eight miles east of Cobourg, emptying into Lake Ontario, I (acting under the authority of Mr. Whitcher, who was present) caused to be erected in the latter part of October last, a reception house, the more easily to obtain the spawning salmon after they had entered the stream for the purpose of depositing their ova. This building is placed immediately below the dam formed for the purpose of driving Bingley's Plaster mills. The dam is about a quarter of a mile up the stream from the Lake. This Creek years ago was considered one of the best for salmon, emptying into Lake Ontario. It must not be forgotten that salmon only entered streams of this kind for the one specific object of depositing their spawn, generally in the latter part of October and beginning of November. The system pursued here as elsewhere in the Province by the inhabitants has been to watch the time at which the salmon enter the stream; then in the most wanton and cruel manner, with torch-light and spear, destroy every fish in the very act of spawning.

The distance between the mouth of the creek and the dam above mentioned, being only about eighty rods, and the space available for spawning beds covering only half that distance, the remainder being marshy ground and dead water, left no possible means of escape. This ruinous practice has been so persistently carried on that the fish had become almost exterminated. The slight protection however afforded by the appointment of a Guardian for the stream, may have been the means of preserving a few. Under these circumstances I was induced to erect the reception house previously mentioned. It was constructed in consequence of the lateness of the season in great haste, in order to secure the run of fish that might enter the stream. The building and barrier thus hastily erected were in a very incomplete state, but notwithstanding this I am happy to say that in consequence of the erection of this building, and with more care and protection than hitherto given, nearly all the salmon were either secured or saved from destruction. By this means also a large number of spawning salmon were enabled to deposit their ova in the natural way. In addition I obtained at the same time by artificial manipulation upwards of one hundred thousand ova, all of which were deposited in the hatching troughs of the Piscicultural Establishment at Newcastle. From the hurried, and to a certain extent imperfect manner, in which the process of manipulation and impregnation was performed, I was not sanguine of much success. Having to carry the ova in pails by hand some distance, and then by railway some thirty odd miles, subject moreover to delays and much shaking and knocking about; all these difficulties combined, as I supposed to endanger their safety and vitality. From the fear of such a disaster however I have been happily relieved, as a fair proportion of the ova thus taken are now bursting into life.

With some additional expenditure upon the building and other appliances at this stream, and with proper Guardianship and oversight, I anticipate being enabled to procure a largely increased quantity of ova for future operations.

In the setting aside of this stream by the Fisheries Department for the natural and artificial propagation of salmon, a salutary effect has been produced amongst the people in that neighbourhood. The increased penalties imposed by this order under the *Fisheries Act*, has thrown terror and dismay amongst those lawless and worthless persons who heretofore placed law and order at defiance. The distribution of public notices, the erection of the buildings, the additional watchman put upon the stream, and the fearless prosecution of my work, produced a conviction at once, that the strong arm of the law would be upheld, and the result was that few attempts were made to violate it; one or two cases occurred in which the guilty parties were arraigned, convicted and fined. I was pleased to find, and am now happy to state, that the more intelligent and influential people in that section of the Country, when they learned that prompt and energetic measures were to be taken by the Department to enforce the law, afforded every assistance, and evinced great anxiety for the thorough and efficient prosecution of the work in which I was engaged.

#### ARTIFICIAL AND NATURAL BREEDING SHOULD BE COMBINED.

Artificial fish breeding is to be considered a valuable adjunct to the natural method of propagation. It is consequently of the greatest importance that the natural and artificial methods should be combined, and that wise and wholesome provisions should be enacted for the protection of Fish during their breeding seasons. The law to be of any practical use, must be framed on a careful study and ample knowledge of the nature and habits of the fish that it is most desirable to produce. I beg therefore to state my views on this important

question. They are offered as convictions founded upon such practical knowledge as I have been enabled to gather in reference to the several kinds of fish hereafter noticed.

It is of importance to remember that all fish during the spawning season become very dull, and are in a semi-lethargic state, and generally speaking consume no food whilst performing this work of nature. Salmon take nothing whatever at this time. And it is believed to be the case with all fish. They become very weak and emaciated during and for some time after spawning. Nor do they recover their vigor and activity until they have consumed sufficient food to recuperate from the debilitating effects of this drain upon their system. Immediately or very soon after depositing their ova, they become ravenous and greedy for food, and therefore are very easily taken. And if at all practicable they should be protected from molestation at this period. And for this reason, during the spawning season, and for some time afterwards, they are actually foul and unfit for food. It is not less repugnant to common sense, than it would be to kill an animal in an advanced state of pregnancy or for some time afterwards. Why then should persons conjure up the belief that fish do not come under the same laws of nature as other animals?

There is a period when fish are *in season*, and when they should be taken by legitimate means. There is another period when they are *out of season*, and then should be protected by all legitimate means. They are *in season* after they have fully recovered from the prostrating effects of spawning, and when found upon their feeding grounds, putting fat upon the body. At this time though the eggs are in the ovaries yet they are so minute as to take little if any nourishment from the system, all of the food taken forming muscle and fat. They are *out of season* when they have left their feeding grounds, and are coming upon their spawning beds, and are in the act of spawning. The eggs at this period having absorbed from the body of the fish the fat which had been previously put on, become enlarged to their full size, and are mature and ripe for being deposited.

In the egg will be noticed a fatty substance resembling small globules of oil, which is the nourishment for the embryo fish during incubation, and is the food contained in the sac attached to the young fish for several weeks after emerging from the shell. This drain of fat from the parent fish into the egg, and the prostrating effects of spawning, cause it to become lean and lank in condition, and therefore foul and out of season.

It is a wise provision of nature, that the spawning season is not at the same time of year with all fish, some kinds of fish deposit their ova in the spring months, others in the fall. By this means a succession of fish can be taken in season throughout the whole year. It only becomes necessary then, that wise and discriminating enactments should be made to assist the laws of nature, to give to the people of this Country not only for the present time, but also for the future, a bountiful supply of wholesome fish food.

#### SALMON.

This noble fish which has been largely dwelt upon in the foregoing remarks, need not again be noticed particularly here; it may suffice to state that as the law now stands, if thoroughly and efficiently enforced, it is sufficient for their protection during the spawning season. The close season being between the 31st July and the 1st of May in each year, should proper care and attention be given, and the laws stringently carried out by Guardians and others, together with increased facilities for their artificial production, but a few years would elapse before the salmon would again be abundant in the waters of Lake Ontario.

#### SALMON TROUT.

This is one of the most important fish in the Province of Ontario, frequenting Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, Superior, and almost all of the smaller Lakes in the interior of the Country. With judicious care and proper protection, this fish would become of great commercial importance. These fish are in proper season during the spring and summer months, and are then to be found upon their feeding grounds in very deep water in Lake Ontario. They are taken principally with Gill nets, where the water is from three to four hundred feet in depth, and are in best condition in the months of May, June, July, August and September. Their spawning season is in October and November, at which time they leave the deep water, and approach nearer the shores and upon shallows to lay their eggs; during this time they should neither be disturbed nor taken. In order to keep up a proper standard of these important fish, for the future interests of the Fisheries, and the benefit of the Province,

Trout should not be taken in any manner whatever between the 30th September and

the 31st of December. To re-establish this fish in Lake Ontario, the aid of the artificial process should be employed, as they have now become scarce. With this assistance the catch of this important commercial fish will soon not only be improved but maintained.

#### WHITE FISH.

This fish is with justice considered the most delicious that abounds in the inland waters of Canada. The numbers taken at one time in Lake Ontario were prodigious. They have been known to be taken by tens of thousands, at a single haul of a seine a few years ago at Weller's Beach, and at Presque Isle. Very few indeed are now taken. They still abound in Lake Erie, and are in greater abundance still in Lakes Huron and Superior. These rich and beautiful fish at one time so numerous in Lake Ontario, are now almost wholly gone. Improper modes and times of catching, have been the cause of this destruction, and a continuance of the same system will in a few years produce a like result in Lakes Erie, Huron and Superior.

The feeding grounds of these fish are generally supposed to be in deep water, and they are, properly speaking, in best condition, and in proper season, at the same time as all others of the salmon family, namely during the summer months. They approach the bays, rivers and shallows, when unmolested, in the months of October and November for the purpose of spawning. During and after this period and until the spring they should not be taken, neither should their spawning grounds be disturbed by seining.

Hitherto the system pursued by fishermen and others has been to wait until these fish "begin to run," as it is termed, and then commence in a wholesale manner to kill and destroy them, just when in the act of coming upon the spawning grounds. Instead of the fishermen procuring the proper means and appliances, and going to these fish when they are upon their feeding grounds in the summer months, in deep water, and catching them in best condition and *in season*, they wait until these fish, compelled by the requirements of nature, *come to them*, upon the shallow spawning grounds, and then kill them in the very act of laying their eggs, and consequently *out of season*.

Another great source of destruction is caused by hauling seines over these grounds, entailing great injury to the eggs that may have been deposited.

White fish, as before mentioned, lay their eggs in October and November, upon the sandy, pebbly or shaly bottoms of their spawning grounds. Great numbers are prevented from approaching these grounds, and are thereby compelled to lay their eggs in deep water; it is doubtful whether these ever hatch out, not receiving sufficient light and aeration to assist incubation. Now as the eggs should remain quiet and undisturbed from the operations of man, at least during the whole of the hatching period, which will require from five to six months, it will be readily understood that the practice of hauling seines over these grounds, where thousands of eggs have been deposited, must disturb, injure, and otherwise destroy them.

My experience in the artificial breeding of fish proves to me the great necessity of allowing the eggs to remain as quiet as possible, during the whole period of hatching. Here then are two serious and fatal causes of destruction to the increase of white fish, to which must be added the immense loss constantly going on by their natural enemies; predacious fish, and insects of various kinds praying upon them continually, during the whole period of incubation. This wholesale mode of destruction being constantly carried on since the first settlement of the Country, has in my opinion brought about the almost total extermination of this highly esteemed fish in many parts of this Province, the loss of which the inhabitants now so deeply deplore.

Few White-fish are to be found upon the spawning grounds after the 20th or 25th of November, and yet the law at present makes the close season commence on the 19th November, and it is frequently extended to the 25th of November. In this case it will be perceived that the system of taking these fish during the spawning season is legalised. This defect in the law should be remedied. The passage of one general law operating everywhere alike in Ontario, not admissable of being changed by Orders in Council, and fixing the close season for white-fish from the 31st October to 30th April, would be an effectual mode of doing so. This time it may be said would come in conflict with the long continued use of the fishermen in taking these fish up to the 19th and sometimes 25th of November. But if, as has been clearly shown, this period is the spawning season, then why should the inter-

ests of a few be considered, at the expense of the general good, by allowing the destruction of this valuable commercial fish. Should fishermen be allowed to continue, as heretofore, destroying the white-fish at the same times, and by the same means, which has proved to be the surest for their destruction, they will become a luxury of the past, and be exterminated from Lake Ontario; and it will be but a mere matter of time for the same results to follow in the great inland seas of the West.

By the application of some well devised system for producing these fish by Artificial means, by which myriads could be turned into the Lake annually, and combining therewith a trial of the method of protection suggested above for their preservation and natural increase, but a short time would elapse before White-fish would again become plentiful enough, not only for the local consumption of the inhabitants, but also as an important article of export from the Country.

#### HERRING.

This fish though very much resembling in appearance the Commercial Herring of the seas, is of the salmon family, having the second dorsal or adipose fin, which is a distinctive mark of that tribe of fish.

This delicious little fish was at one time very numerous, and was taken in great abundance all along the shores of Lake Ontario, but of late years has become very scarce indeed. The same causes which have almost destroyed the white fish, have produced the same results with regard to the Herring, namely: the constant habit of killing them during their spawning season. In fact this really valuable little fish has not been considered worthy of any legal enactments for their protection, hence the indiscriminate destruction at all seasons of the year.

This fish was usually taken by means of seines almost everywhere along the Lake shore, during the summer months, and afforded a great luxury to the inhabitants during that season. The herring resort to shallow sandy bottoms in Bays, and protected places during the months of November to spawn; so soon as this is known by fishermen and others, they commence the work of havoc and destruction by taking them with nets upon their spawning grounds. The consequence has followed—these fish have become very scarce. The spawning grounds not being very numerous, and the Herring resorting thither within circumscribed limits, are easily taken; this is being continually done, and if not at once prohibited, the total extinction of this fish is inevitable. The Herring is really of greater importance than has been generally supposed, and requires, equally with the salmon, salmon trout, and white fish, the full protection of the law. Besides being a delicious food for man, it is the principal food of the salmon trout, and of the salmon during their sojourn in Lake Ontario. Therefore in permitting the wholesale destruction of the Herring, you are actually injuring and impoverishing the larger fish mentioned.

What time is necessary for the incubation of the Herring, I cannot from actual experiments say—We may however assume that they require the same period of time as the ova of the white-fish, being deposited at or near the same time, and being subject to the same temperature in the winter months. If this supposition is correct, they will not hatch out till April, or perhaps May. Herring then should not be taken between the last of October and the first of May.

#### SPECKLED TROUT.

This beautiful and delicious game fish is another of the Salmonidae tribe, inhabiting at one time in great numbers almost every rapid, gravelly creek, and stream in the Province; now they are disappearing very rapidly, and in some localities are never seen. The same story must be repeated regarding the cause of their decline. Their numbers have been lessened, and their capabilities of reproduction curtailed by catching them during the spawning season, and at other improper times; to this may be added the constant habit of throwing sawdust and other deleterious substances into the streams from saw mills and other manufacturing establishments.

The close season by law is from the first of October to the first of January. These fish are somewhat earlier in commencing to spawn, than others of the same family—beginning in September, and continuing through October and November, and even later.

Speckled trout during the cold winter months collect together in deep holes in Creeks and Mill Ponds for protection and warmth. Immediately after the spawning season, they

become lean and lank in flesh, and from the setting in of cold weather, and formation of ice over the creeks and ponds, they are unable to procure their ordinary supply of food. On this account they continue low in condition, and become very greedy and voracious in appetite. The means employed to take them at this time is by cutting holes through the ice. The fish being half starved—in many instances feeding upon one another, readily seize upon any bait offered, and by throwing small particles of meat or other food into this opening, the fish are attracted and caught. It only requires a short time to take in this way almost all the trout in a pond, unless it be a very large one.

This is the most destructive method that can be imagined or devised to take trout, and should therefore be prevented by legal prohibition. Speckled trout should not be taken by any means whatever between the tenth of September and the first of May.

These fish can be very easily produced by the artificial method of propagation. Though highly prized by the sportsman, and unequalled for the use of the table, they are comparatively of little commercial importance. Their production and increase either by preserves or artificial means, may perhaps be safely left to private enterprise under certain restrictions.

#### MASKINONGE.

This is also a valuable fish, attaining to a great size, and was, at one time very numerous in the back Lakes and Rivers of this Province. Like all others of our best fish, they are passing rapidly away,—the blazing torch and deadly spear doing the work of havoc and destruction to this fish whilst depositing their spawn in the early spring months. Another ruinous practice is in vogue, viz: taking them through the ice, by cutting holes and luring them thither to be speared; at this time they are half torpid from the severity of the cold winter. This, although a very objectionable proceeding, cannot be wholly condemned, as during a portion of the winter months the fish being in good condition might be taken. These fish spawn in the early spring months upon shallow, marshy grounds immediately upon the ice leaving these situations, the actual time depending on the late or early opening of spring, which varies from the latter end of March till the middle of May. By the first of June or perhaps later they will have recovered from the effect of spawning. The close season for Maskinongé should cover a sufficient period of time so as to make the law general in Ontario,—say from the fifteenth of February to the first of June.

These fish could be produced by the artificial process, and no difficulty would stand in the way of replenishing and restocking Lakes and Rivers in which they have become scarce, by adopting this process, and giving thorough protection for spawning in the natural way.

#### PIKE.

This fish is almost precisely similar in habit and every other respect to the Maskinongé, and the remarks in reference to the latter will apply in every sense to the Pike.

#### BLACK BASS.

This is also a very excellent fish for domestic use, and frequents generally the same waters where Maskinongé and Pike are found. They were very plentiful at one time, affording much pleasure to the sportsman, and supplying to a considerable extent an important article of food to the inhabitants. They have been taken in the same ruinous way and at the same improper times as the Maskinongé.

This fish, I am informed, spawns during the months of May and June, the close season should therefore extend beyond that of the Maskinongé. A difficulty however will arise in enforcing this close season, because in fishing for Maskinongé in the usual way, viz: trolling, Bass are quite as frequently taken; it would be better perhaps that the close season for Bass and Maskinongé should cover the same period of time, viz: from the 15th of February to the 1st of June.

I have not yet applied the artificial method of breeding to this fish. I purpose trying the experiment at the approaching spawning season, and I have no doubt that these fish may be greatly increased in numbers by the application of that process. I might here mention that I have already received an order from England to forward artificially impregnated ova of this fish.

#### PICKEREL.

This is a fish of considerable importance, and is still found to a limited extent in our market. Vast numbers in former years frequented the Trent, Moira, Napanee and other

rivers flowing into Lake Ontario, in the early spring months, for the express purpose of spawning. They are now very much reduced in numbers. It was the prevailing custom for the inhabitants to rush to these waters, as soon as it was known that Pickerel were "running" and kill them to such an extent as literally to cover the banks of the stream with these fish, the spawn extending from them and besmearing the ground in every direction. This practice carried on for years has caused a most wanton destruction of the parent fish, as well as myriads of their eggs, and is the most cruel and effectual mode of extermination.

Pickerel become solitary in their habits after spawning, and are taken by fishermen throughout the whole of Lake Ontario, forming a considerable supply of fish food in the market. They are in best condition, from June till closing in of winter. The close season for this fish should be from 31st March to 1st June.

#### SUCKERS AND MULLET.

These fish are generally considered of little importance, but though they do not rank as high in standard as the salmon and some other kinds of fish, yet in the absence of a supply of these last, the sucker and mullet are eagerly sought after, and in some localities highly prized. They are however unfortunately invariably taken in the Rivers and streams when they are in the ripest possible state for spawning, and are then as a natural consequence soft and flabby in flesh. When caught in the Lake in the summer and autumn months they will bear a fair comparison with many other kinds of fish. The powers of procreation in the sucker and mullet are immense. They deposit their ova in the Rivers and streams during April, May, and sometimes as late as June. The young of these fish hatch out in about six days after the egg is laid if the weather proves warm. I am of opinion that both these fish with their young form a very large item of food for the larger and more voracious tribes. Innocent in nature and not unlike sheep on land they are largely preyed upon. The mullet were at one time caught in immense numbers in the streams in this section of the Country, but for some years past they are scarcely known—the sucker to a certain extent taking their place. Both of these fish producing food for a portion of the inhabitants, and for the larger kinds of their own species, well deserve legal protection. Their close season should be between the 31st March and the 30th June.

#### PERCH.

These are another fish that deserve some consideration for their protection, as they are destroyed indiscriminately at all seasons of the year. They are much prized for the use of the table, and afford considerable sport for the angler. As one of nature's gifts to man, they should not be wantonly destroyed during their spawning season. Their fecundity is very great, and if let alone during their breeding season they would soon become very abundant. They spawn in April and May. The close season for Perch should be from the 31st March to the 1st of June.

The views submitted in reference to the several kinds of fish noticed in this report, are not of a theoretical nature, they are founded upon practical knowledge and experience. The improper times of catching, and the wanton modes of destruction, have been largely practiced by myself in common with others. I therefore feel the great necessity for enacting such fishery laws as will preserve to this Country, some of the gifts which the hand of bounteous nature has so freely given, but which the inhabitants have so improperly husbanded.

These suggestions are offered in the hope that they may be found useful to the Department when taking measures for preserving and increasing the vast wealth stored up in the Lakes and Rivers of the Dominion.

From the close and individual attention required in the particular work in which I have been engaged, I have been unable thus far to comply with your letter of special instructions. I shall however take the earliest opportunity of carrying out these instructions. In doing so any further information derived relative to the subjects now submitted, will be laid before the Department.

I have the honor to be,  
Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL WILMOT.

Newcastle, 15th April, 1869.

## APPENDIX No. 7.

RECAPITULATION of the yield of the Fisheries on the North and South Shores of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, from Quebec to Blanc Sablon, and from Point Levi to Bay des Chaleurs, during the years 1867 and 1868.

|                                                  | 1868.   |              | 1867.        |      | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------|--------------|--------------|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                  | \$      | cts.         | \$           | cts. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Summer Codfishing, 32,364 cwt. at.....           | \$ 60   | 116,510 40   | 424,407 60   |      | The total difference between the values of fish products in 1867 and 1868, is due to the falling off of the Cod and Mackerel fisheries in the last year, and the almost total failure of the spring Seal fishery.<br><br>Owing to the want of reliable statistics, the yield and value of the River and inland Fisheries in those departments of the Province of Quebec, west of the City of Quebec, cannot be determined with any degree of accuracy; but the value per annum may be safely estimated at about \$100,000 for commerce and local consumption. |
| Autumn Codfishing, 7,012 cwt. at.....            | 3 60    | 25,343 20    | 125,388 00   |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Ling, 3,364 bls. at.....                         | 5 00    | 16,820 00    | 6,040 00     |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Mackerel, 1,119 brls. at.....                    | 10 00   | 11,190 00    | 35,200 00    |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Herring, 83,218 brls. at.....                    | 3 00    | 249,654 00   | 140,766 00   |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Herring (smoked), 3,142 boxes at.....            | 25 cts. | 785 50       | 1,767 50     |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Sardines, 12,546 brls. at.....                   | \$ 00   | 62,730 00    | 68,435 00    |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Halibut, 199 brls. at.....                       | 5 00    | 995 00       | 1,805 00     |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Salmon, 7,262½ brls. at.....                     | 12 00   | 87,150 00    | 57,223 00    |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Trout, 76 brls. at.....                          | 10 00   | 760 00       | 1,127 50     |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Sturgeon, 394 brls. at.....                      | 5 00    | 1,970 00     | 3,405 00     |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Eels, 175,427 fish, at \$10 per cwt.....         |         | 17,542 70    | 21,668 60    |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Cod Tongues and Sounds, 101 brls. at.....        | \$ 00   | 707 00       | 2,821 75     |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Seal Oil, 15,315 gals. at.....                   | 80 cts. | 12,252 00    | 68,621 20    |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Whale Oil, 2,933 gals. at.....                   | 80 cts. | 2,346 40     | 20,959 20    |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Porpoise Oil, 155 gals. at.....                  | 60 cts. | 183 00       | 1,020 00     |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Cod Oil, 35,719½ gals. at.....                   | 70 cts. | 25,003 65    | 72,160 20    |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Haddock, 379 brls. at.....                       | \$ 00   | 1,895 00     | 6,838 00     |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Bar and Whitefish, 7,005 at \$2 per doz.....     |         | 1,166 00     | 608 10       |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Mixed Fish, 321 brls. at.....                    | \$ 00   | 963 00       | 1,830 00     |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Shad, 33,242 fish at 20 cents a piece.....       |         | 6,648 40     | 3,970 80     |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Sticklebacks, 24 brls. at 25 cts.....            |         | 6 00         | 37 50        |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Fish used as manure, 34,701 brls. at 25 cts..... |         | 8,675 25     | 4,525 00     |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Total .....                                      |         | \$651,296 50 | 1,070,622 95 |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,  
Fisheries Branch, Ottawa, 1868.

(Certified,) W. F. WHITCHER,

P. MITCHELL,  
*Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*

## APPENDIX

## RETURN of Fishing Stations, Yield, Value, number of men employed, number

| DIVISIONS.                                                                          | Number of men employed. | Value of Boats, Nets, and material employed. |      | Gill nets. | Seines. | Hoop nets. | Pound nets. | Number of Barrels of Fish. | White fish. | Trout. | Herring. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------|------------|---------|------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|--------|----------|
|                                                                                     |                         | \$                                           | cts. |            |         |            |             |                            |             |        |          |
| Lake Superior Division, from head of Lake Superior to Thessalon River....           | 67                      | 3,007                                        | 00   | 16000      | 1       | 4          | ...         | 1490                       | 994         | 458    | .....    |
| Lake Huron and Georgian Bay Division, from Thessalon River to Penetanguishene ..... | 380                     | 22,925                                       | 00   | 180000     | 1       | .....      | .....       | 4788                       | 2517        | 2232   | .....    |
| Indian Peninsula Division, from Penetanguishene to Cape Hurd.....                   | 71                      | 8,395                                        | 00   | 109500     | not     | give       | n.          | 4380                       | 2775        | 1605   | .....    |
| Saugeen Division, from Cape Hurd to Goderich.....                                   | 148                     | 14,784                                       | 00   | 173000     | 11      | .....      | .....       | 4328                       | 1314        | 800    | 2214     |
| Huron, Lake and River St. Clair Division, from Goderich to River Thames.            | 56                      | Not given.                                   |      | .....      | 11      | .....      | .....       | 1775                       | 500         | .....  | 1203     |
| Detroit River and Lake Erie Division, from River Thames to Rondeau.....             | 311                     | 15,542                                       | 50   | 1450       | 53      | .....      | .....       | 4589                       | 4503        | .....  | 8        |
| Erie, Niagara, and part of Ontario Division, from Long Point to Whitby Harbor.....  | 279                     | 20,128                                       | 00   | 104720     | 40      | .....      | .....       | 2116                       | 466         | 278½   | 446½     |
| Newcastle Division, from Whitby Harbor to Presqu'île.....                           | 41                      | 3,110                                        | 00   | 16500      | .....   | .....      | .....       | 3482                       | 1750        | 1732   | .....    |
| Bay of Quinte Division.....                                                         | 133                     | 5,000                                        | 00   | 900        | 22      | 10         | 1           | 1551½                      | 597         | .....  | 954½     |
| Prince Edward County Division .....                                                 | 250                     | 5,955                                        | 00   | 50297      | 6       | .....      | .....       | 2842½                      | 2403½       | 578    | 61       |
| Wolfe Island Division, including Amherst, Ducks, and Timber Islands...              | 119                     | 8,248                                        | 50   | 31550      | .....   | 97         | 6           | 1538                       | 565         | 475    | 11       |
| Brockville and Cornwall Division.....                                               | No                      | statistics.                                  |      | 100        | 2       | .....      | .....       | 50                         | .....       | .....  | .....    |
| Lake Simcoe Division and Sturgeon Lakes.....                                        | do                      | do                                           |      | 100        | 2       | .....      | .....       | 305½                       | 40          | 5½     | 10       |
| Total.....                                                                          | 1855                    | \$107,095                                    | 00   | 684117     | 149     | 111        | 7           | 32254                      | 16424       | 8163   | 4907     |

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,  
Fisheries Branch, Ottawa, 1868.

(Certified,)

W. F. WHITCHER.

No. 8.

of Nets, and yards of Gill Net, in the Province of Ontario, during the year, 1868.

| Season. | Maskinongé. | Pike and Bass. | Bass and Perch. | Pickeral. | Coarse Fish. | Total Value. | Value.     |           | Where disposed of. | REMARKS.                                                          |
|---------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
|         |             |                |                 |           |              |              | Fresh.     | Pickled.  |                    |                                                                   |
|         |             |                |                 |           |              | \$ cts.      | cts.       | \$ cts.   |                    |                                                                   |
| .....   | .....       | .....          | .....           | 38        | .....        | 7,922 00     | 684 00     | 7,238 00  | Can. & U. S.       | No return from the Fort William Indians.                          |
| .....   | .....       | .....          | .....           | 39        | .....        | 29,242 00    | 5,350 00   | 23,892 00 | do                 |                                                                   |
| .....   | .....       | .....          | .....           | .....     | .....        | 24,800 00    | 24,320 00  | 480 00    | Canada.            |                                                                   |
| .....   | .....       | .....          | .....           | .....     | .....        | 21,127 75    | 2,1127 75  | .....     | do                 |                                                                   |
| .....   | .....       | .....          | .....           | 72        | .....        | 7,336 50     | 3,211 00   | 4,125 50  | Can. & U. S.       |                                                                   |
| .....   | .....       | .....          | .....           | 40        | 38           | 30,337 50    | 30,337 50  | .....     | do                 |                                                                   |
| 291½    | 2 196½      | 4 156½         | 274½            | .....     | .....        | 17,011 50    | 17,011 50  | .....     | do                 |                                                                   |
| .....   | .....       | .....          | .....           | .....     | .....        | 22,000 00    | 20,900 00  | 1,100 00  | do                 |                                                                   |
| .....   | .....       | .....          | .....           | .....     | .....        | 6,005 00     | 1,181 00   | 4,824 00  | do                 |                                                                   |
| .....   | .....       | 150            | .....           | .....     | .....        | 19,398 00    | 14,389 00  | 5,009 00  | do                 |                                                                   |
| .....   | .....       | 331            | .....           | 50        | 106          | 10,952 00    | 10,522 00  | 430 00    | do                 |                                                                   |
| .....   | 1 42        | 5              | 2               | .....*    | .....        | 40 00        | 40 00      | .....     | do                 | 2 sturgeon, \$2. (\$.00)                                          |
| .....   | 125         | 125            | 0               | .....     | .....        | 1,910 00     | 1,910 00   | .....     | do                 | Trolling with hook in this Division prevents accurate statistics. |
| 291½    | 128 844½    | 9 397½         | 418½            | .....     | .....        | \$198,082 75 | 150,983 75 | 47,098 50 |                    |                                                                   |

P. MITCHELL,  
*Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*

## RETURN of Fishing Stations, Yield, Value, number of men employed, number ]

| DIVISIONS.                                                                          | Number of men employed. | Value of Boats, Nets, and material employed. |      | Gill nets. | Seines. | Hoop nets. | Pound nets. | Number of Barrels of fish. | White fish. | Trout. | Herring. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------|------------|---------|------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|--------|----------|
|                                                                                     |                         | \$                                           | cts. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Yards. |
| Lake Superior Division, from head of Lake Superior to Thessalon River.              | 85                      | 3,165                                        | 00   | 16300      | 3       | .....      | .....       | 1094                       | 511         | 583    | .....    |
| Lake Huron and Georgian Bay Division, from Thessalon River to Penetanguishene ..... | 350                     | 21,872                                       | 00   | 102100     | 5       | .....      | .....       | 7132                       | 3597        | 3249   | .....    |
| Indian Peninsula Division, from Penetanguishene to Cape Hurd.....                   | 83                      | 12,200                                       | 00   | 98300      | 1       | .....      | .....       | 4100                       | 2835        | 1265   | .....    |
| Saugeen Division, from Cape Hurd to Goderich .....                                  | 163                     | 13,698                                       | 00   | 16770      | 9       | .....      | .....       | 4843                       | 1362        | 354    | 3127     |
| Huron, Lake and River St. Clair Division, from Goderich to River Thames .....       | 76                      | 3,240                                        | 00   | .....      | 22      | .....      | .....       | 1707                       | 28½         | .....  | 1233½    |
| Detroit River and Lake Erie Division, from River Thames to Rondeau...               | 291                     | 16,125                                       | 00   | .....      | 46      | 1          | .....       | 4949                       | 4854        | .....  | 10       |
| Erie, Niagara, and part of Ontario Division, from Long Point to Whitby Harbour..... | 203                     | 11,618                                       | 50   | 96580      | 46      | .....      | .....       | 3125                       | 834½        | 302½   | 751      |
| Newcastle Division, from Whitby Harbour to Presqu'île.....                          | 54                      | 3,110                                        | 00   | 22400      | .....   | 1          | .....       | 1464                       | 700         | 764    | .....    |
| Bay of Quinte Division.....                                                         | No statistics in 1867.  |                                              |      | 1867.      |         |            |             |                            |             |        |          |
| Prince Edward County Division. ....                                                 | 261                     | 13,611                                       | 00   | 133797     | 11      | .....      | .....       | 2896                       | 2569        | 175    | 122      |
| Wolfe Island Division, including Amherst, Ducks, and Timber Islands.....            | 93                      | 14,727                                       | 00   | *45265     | .....   | 97         | .....       | 1382                       | 601         | 670    | .....    |
| Brockville and Cornwall Divisions...                                                | 6                       | 100                                          | 00   | .....      | .....   | 2          | .....       | 26                         | .....       | .....  | .....    |
| Lake Simcoe Division.....                                                           | No statistics.          |                                              |      | 100        | .....   | .....      | .....       | 325                        | 125         | 150    | 50       |
| Total.....                                                                          | 1665                    | \$113,466                                    | 50   | 531612     | 144     | 99         | .....       | 33043                      | 18017       | 7512½  | 5293½    |

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,  
Fisheries Branch, Ottawa, 1868.

(Certified,)

W. F. WHITCHER.

of Nets and yards of Gill-net in the Province of Ontario, during the year 1867.

| Sciscos. | Pike and Bass. | Bass and Perch. | Pickarel. | Coarse fish. | Total Value. | Value.    |           | Where disposed of. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                     |
|----------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|          |                |                 |           |              |              | Fresh.    | Pickled.  |                    |                                                                                                                              |
|          |                |                 |           |              | \$ cts.      | \$ cts.   | \$ cts.   |                    |                                                                                                                              |
| .....    | .....          | .....           | .....     | .....        | 6,064 00     | 1,227 00  | 4,837 00  | Canada.            | 23,000 White fish frozen for winter use.                                                                                     |
| .....    | .....          | .....           | 240       | 46           | 35,820 00    | .....     | 35,820 00 | Can. & U. S.       |                                                                                                                              |
| .....    | .....          | .....           | .....     | .....        | 19,600 00    | 13,066 00 | 6,534 00  | do                 |                                                                                                                              |
| .....    | .....          | .....           | .....     | .....        | 22,604 50    | 1,194 50  | 21,410 00 | Canada.            |                                                                                                                              |
| .....    | .....          | .....           | 445       | .....        | 13,302 00    | 1,665 00  | 11,637 00 | Can. & U. S.       |                                                                                                                              |
| .....    | .....          | .....           | 25        | 60           | 31,479 00    | 31,304 00 | 175 00    | do                 | No returns from two localities, and \$512 worth added from Wheatley, without particulars.                                    |
| 685      | 4              | .....           | 147       | 401          | 19,626 00    | 18,506 00 | 1,120 00  | do                 |                                                                                                                              |
| .....    | .....          | .....           | .....     | .....        | 9,250 00     | 9,250 00  | .....     | do                 |                                                                                                                              |
| .....    | 30             | .....           | .....     | .....        | 17,020 00    | 9,620 00  | 7,400 00  | do                 | From the difficulty of obtaining accurate statements, the overseers think the catch has been nearly double the amount given. |
| .....    | 74             | .....           | 37        | .....        | 10,440 00    | 9,455 00  | 985 00    | do                 | *No return of nets from Amherst Island.                                                                                      |
| .....    | 20             | 1               | 2         | 3            | 210 00       | 210 00    | .....     | Canada.            |                                                                                                                              |
| .....    | No             | stati           | tics      | .....        | 2,450 00     | 2,000 00  | 450 00    | do                 |                                                                                                                              |
| 685      | 128            | 1               | 896       | 510          | \$187,865 50 | 97,497 50 | 90,368 00 |                    |                                                                                                                              |

P. MITCHELL,  
*Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*

RECAPITULATION of the yield of the Fisheries, Value of Fish taken, number of Men, Nets, and value of Boats and materials employed in the Fisheries in the Province of Ontario, in 1867 and 1868.

|                                                 | 1868.   | 1867.   | \$ | cts.         | \$ | cts.       |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|----|--------------|----|------------|
| Number of men employed.....                     | 1,855   | 1,665   |    |              |    |            |
| Quantity of Gill-nets (yards).....              | 684,117 | 531,612 |    |              |    |            |
| Do Seines (number).....                         | 149     | 144     |    |              |    |            |
| Do Hoop nets (number).....                      | 111     | 99      |    |              |    |            |
| Do Pound nets do .....                          | 7       | 7       |    |              |    |            |
| Number of barrels of fish taken.....            | 33,234  | 33,043  |    |              |    |            |
| Value of boats, nets, and material engaged..... |         |         |    | 107,095 00   |    | 113,466 50 |
| Total value of fish.....                        |         |         |    | \$198,082 75 |    | 187,865 50 |

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,  
Fisheries Branch, Ottawa, 1868.

(Signed,) W. F. WHITCHER.

P. MITCHELL,  
*Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*

APPENDIX No. 9.

STATEMENT of the Fishing Licenses issued to American Fishing Vessels during the year 1868, in the several Provinces forming the Dominion of Canada, with the names of Owners, Tonnage, Port, Amount of License Fee and name of issuing Officer.

NOVA SCOTIA.

| Name of Vessel.       | Owners.              | Port.                  | Tons. | Men. | Where issued       | Name of Officer.     | Rate per ton. | Amount of License Fee. |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------|------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Venelia.....          | Jas. W. Eaton.....   | Castine, Maine.....    | 54    | 16   | Port Mulgrave..... | Vincent J. Wallace.. | 2 00          | 108 00                 |
| Fashion.....          | J. Lewis.....        | Gloucester, Mass.....  | 46    | 14   | .....              | .....                | 2 00          | 92 00                  |
| Telegraph.....        | Patrick Feaning..... | do.....                | 67    | 16   | .....              | .....                | 2 00          | 134 00                 |
| H. Atwood.....        | S. Foster.....       | Wellfleet, ".....      | 61    | 16   | .....              | .....                | 2 00          | 122 00                 |
| M. F. Dunbar.....     | Joseph Dunbar.....   | Castine, Maine.....    | 61    | 15   | .....              | .....                | 2 00          | 122 00                 |
| J. C. Tarr.....       | Daniel Douglass..... | Gloucester.....        | 70    | 18   | .....              | .....                | 2 00          | 140 00                 |
| Chanticleer.....      | George M. Arey.....  | Newburyport, Mass..... | 33    | 12   | .....              | .....                | 2 00          | 66 00                  |
| Martha Ann.....       | B. Y. Jewett.....    | Camden, Maine.....     | 69    | 17   | .....              | .....                | 2 00          | 138 00                 |
| R. A. Kingsbury.....  | Wm. Mulloch.....     | Wellfleet.....         | 55    | 16   | .....              | .....                | 2 00          | 110 00                 |
| Freedom.....          | Moses M. Murray..... | Gloucester, Mass.....  | 32    | 10   | .....              | .....                | 2 00          | 64 00                  |
| C. R. Jones.....      | Henry Smith.....     | Salem ".....           | 47    | 13   | .....              | .....                | 2 00          | 94 00                  |
| Abigail Brown.....    | James McNeil.....    | Gloucester ".....      | 44    | 13   | .....              | .....                | 2 00          | 88 00                  |
| J. W. Fairfield.....  | Adin Storey.....     | Rockport ".....        | 38    | 11   | .....              | .....                | 2 00          | 76 00                  |
| Hiram Power.....      | James McKinnon.....  | Gloucester ".....      | 42    | 12   | .....              | .....                | 2 00          | 84 00                  |
| Charger.....          | Wm. H. Thurston..... | do.....                | 51    | 14   | .....              | .....                | 2 00          | 102 00                 |
| Tidal Wave.....       | S. D. Rich.....      | Hingham ".....         | 40    | 12   | .....              | .....                | 2 00          | 80 00                  |
| Grace Darling.....    | J. L. Fernald.....   | Camden, Maine.....     | 45    | 13   | .....              | .....                | 2 00          | 90 00                  |
| Wm. V. Hutchings..... | Jnc. Parkhurst.....  | Gloucester, Mass.....  | 52    | 14   | .....              | .....                | 2 00          | 104 00                 |
| Indus (Boat).....     | Z. Rich.....         | Provincetown ".....    | 24    | 7    | .....              | .....                | 2 00          | 48 00                  |
| Rio Grande.....       | B. Y. Rich.....      | do.....                | 37    | 10   | .....              | .....                | 2 00          | 74 00                  |
| Lottie F. Babson..... | Wm. Greenleaf.....   | Gloucester ".....      | 53    | 15   | .....              | .....                | 2 00          | 106 00                 |
| Forest Queen.....     | Albert Farr.....     | do.....                | 61    | 13   | .....              | .....                | 2 00          | 102 00                 |
| M. L. Wetherall.....  | S. Morrison.....     | do.....                | 53    | 14   | .....              | .....                | 2 00          | 106 00                 |
| Light Foot.....       | James Wells.....     | do.....                | 50    | 14   | .....              | .....                | 2 00          | 100 00                 |

STATEMENT of the Fishing Licenses issued to American Fishing Vessels during the year ending the year 1868, &c.—*Concluded.*

| Name of Vessel.   | Owners.            | Port.              | Tons. | Men. | Where issued.  | Name of Officer.    | Rate per ton. | Amount of Licence Fee. |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------|------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Equity (Boat).    | Thomas Kimbell.    | do                 | 16    | 6    |                |                     | 2 00          | 32 00                  |
| Arcola            | B. Y. Torrey.      | do                 | 45    | 13   |                |                     | 2 00          | 80 00                  |
| Fanny             | J. H. Gilmour.     | Hingham            | 40    | 14   |                |                     | 2 00          | 90 00                  |
| Traverse          | T. Gott            | Swan's Island, Me. | 42    | 12   |                |                     | 2 00          | 84 00                  |
| John Pew.         | H. Hutchins        | "                  | 40    | 12   |                |                     | 2 00          | 80 00                  |
| Effort (Boat).    | Charles Loveland   | New London, Conn.  | 9     | 4    | Port Mulgrave. | Vincent J. Wallace. | 2 00          | 18 00                  |
| Ranger.           | Alexander Weston.  | Gloucester, Mass.  | 37    | 11   |                |                     | 2 00          | 74 00                  |
| Vision            | R. D. Cobb.        | Hingham, Mass.     | 43    | 13   |                |                     | 2 00          | 86 00                  |
| John Wesley.      | C. C. Poole.       | Rockport           | 45    | 12   |                |                     | 2 00          | 90 00                  |
| L. B. Snow.       | Wm. Hampson        | Truro              | 36    | 13   |                |                     | 2 00          | 72 00                  |
| Chalcydony        | Gilbert Davis.     | Gloucester         | 43    | 14   |                |                     | 2 00          | 86 00                  |
| David A. Osier.   | Charles W. Osier.  | do                 | 26    | 10   |                |                     | 2 00          | 52 00                  |
| Chapparell        | Y. H. Steele.      | St. George, Me.    | 41    | 14   |                |                     | 2 00          | 82 00                  |
| Laura Sayward.    | Eps. Sayward & Co. | Gloucester, Mass.  | 68    | 14   | Halifax.       | H. W. Johnston.     | 2 00          | 136 00                 |
| Hy. Ellsworth.    | "                  | "                  | 59    | 14   |                |                     | 2 00          | 118 00                 |
| Harriet Samantha. | David Low & Co.    | "                  | 58    | 17   |                |                     | 2 00          | 116 00                 |
| Madam Roland.     | Philip Johnston.   | "                  | 62    | 16   | Port Hawsbury. | Malcolm McDonald.   | 2 00          | 124 00                 |
| Alhambra.         | George Steele.     | "                  | 57    | 14   |                |                     | 2 00          | 114 00                 |
| Madanaska Maid.   | Wm. Brown          | "                  | 63    | 16   |                |                     | 2 00          | 126 00                 |
| Franklin A.       | David Melancon.    | "                  | 65    | 17   |                |                     | 2 00          | 130 00                 |
| Granada.          | George Steel.      | "                  | 59    | 14   |                |                     | 2 00          | 119 50                 |
| Samuel Gilbert.   | George Steel.      | "                  | 51    | 14   |                |                     | 2 00          | 102 00                 |
| Fleetwood.        | R. S. Smith.       | "                  | 55    | 14   |                |                     | 2 00          | 110 00                 |
| George B. Lenore. | T. Calliher.       | North Haven.       | 58    | 15   | North Sydney.  | Thomas Sam Bown.    | 2 00          | 116 00                 |
| Bay State.        | W. Walsh.          | do                 | 52    | 12   |                |                     | 2 00          | 104 00                 |
|                   |                    |                    | 2345  | 650  |                |                     |               | \$1691 50              |

QUEBEC.

|                |                       |                      |     |       |                                |                     |      |          |
|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----|-------|--------------------------------|---------------------|------|----------|
| Montrose.....  | Eps. Seward.....      | Gloucester.....      | 42  | 11    | Port of New Car-<br>liste..... | J. Fraser.....      | 2 00 | 84 00    |
| Comet.....     | Nich. Felch.....      | Newbury Port.....    | 22  | 11    | do.....                        | .....               | 2 00 | 44 00    |
| Whisper.....   | George N. Jelfs.....  | do.....              | 18  | 11    | do.....                        | .....               | 2 00 | 36 00    |
| Ann Maria..... | Wm. Parsons & Co..... | Gloucester Mass..... | 41  | 12    | Gaspé Bay.....                 | Theophile Tetu..... | 2 00 | 82 00    |
| Two Forty..... | Joseph Friend.....    | do.....              | 63  | 14    | Seven Islands.....             | do.....             | 2 00 | 126 00   |
| Massena.....   | George H. Davis.....  | .....                | 59  | ..... | Perce.....                     | Philip Vibert.....  | 2 00 | 119 00   |
| Senator.....   | Jno. McInnis.....     | Backsport, Me.....   | 17  | ..... | Do.....                        | do.....             | 2 00 | 35 00    |
|                |                       |                      | 262 | 59    |                                |                     |      | \$526 00 |

Certified,  
 W. F. WHITCHER,  
 Department of Marine & Fisheries,  
 Fisheries Branch, Ottawa 1868.

P. MITCHELL,  
 Minister of Marine & Fisheries.



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# REPORT

OF

**Chairman of Board of Steamboat Inspection,**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER, 1868.

With Return of Steamboats Inspected, and Penalties Collected under  
the Steamboat Inspection Act.

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BOARD OF STEAMBOAT INSPECTION,  
CHAIRMAN'S OFFICE.

Toronto, 18th February, 1869.

SIR,—I beg leave to forward to you for your information of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, a report of the proceedings of the Board of Steamboat Inspection and a return of all steamboats inspected, and of all penalties collected under the Steamboat Inspection Act for the year ended the 31st December, 1868.

Meetings of the Board of Steamboat Inspectors for the examination of Engineers and the renewal of certificates to qualified Engineers were held at

|                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Windsor on the..... | 12th March. |
| Hamilton .....      | 16 “        |
| St. Catharines..... | 19 “        |
| Toronto.....        | 21 “        |
| Kingston.....       | 25 “        |
| Ottawa.....         | 30 “        |
| Montreal.....       | 27th May.   |
| Quebec.....         | 1st June.   |

There were issued by the Board at these sittings, 291 certificates, 40 of which were for examinations, and 251 for renewals.

In compliance with the third section of the Steamboat Inspection Act, passed last Session of the Dominion Parliament which came into force on the 22nd May, 1868, I called the Inspectors together at Montreal on Wednesday the first day of July.

Minutes of their proceedings, and the rules and regulations adopted by them for their own guidance, and a uniform inspection of Steam Vessels were forwarded to your Department on the 7th of July.

In view of meeting the wishes of Steamboat Engineers, and also to allow the Inspectors more time for their Inspection duties in the Spring of the year, it was decided to change the sittings of the Board for the examination of Engineers from the Spring to the Fall of the year, the Board to issue certificates at that time for the ensuing year.

In conformity with this resolution meetings composed of a quorum of the Board were called at the following places:—

|                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| St. John, N. B. .... | 10th October. |
| Halifax, N. S. ....  | 15 “          |
| Pictou “ .....       | 19 “          |
| Quebec.....          | 26 “          |
| Montreal.....        | 30 “          |
| Kingston.....        | 1st December. |
| Windsor.....         | 8 “           |
| Hamilton.....        | 12 “          |
| St. Catharines.....  | 15 “          |
| Toronto.....         | 19 “          |

Three hundred and forty engineer certificates were issued by the Board at these sittings 98 of which were for examinations, and 242 for renewals. Minutes of the proceedings of the meetings at Montreal, which all the Inspectors except Mr. Smith from St. John, N. B. (who was prevented by illness from attending) were present, were forwarded to your Department. Returns of the number of Steam Vessels inspected in the Dominion for the year 1868, their tonnage, and the amount of dues and fees paid on account of the same have also been forwarded to your Department at Ottawa.

The accompanying statement exhibits as far as I have been able to obtain information from the Local Inspectors, the number of Steam Vessels that have been added to the Dominion during the year 1868, their class, where built, and how employed, and their gross and Registered Tonnage.

Also a statement shewing the number of steam vessels lost, and such information as I have been able to gather in respect to accidents on steam vessels, endangering or causing loss of life for the same period in the Dominion.

I am Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

SAMUEL RISLEY,  
Chairman of the Board of S. B. I.

WILLIAM SMITH, ESQ.,  
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

STATEMENT of Losses and Accidents to Steam Vessels and their machinery in the Dominion, for the year ended 31st December, 1868.

New Brunswick and N. S. District.—None.

Quebec District.—Steam Tug “St. Marie” burnt at the wharf at Quebec, 5th October.

The vessel was not in commission at the time. Steamship “Margaretta Stevenson” on her way up from Montreal on the 5th September, burnt her steam chimney, killing one fireman Propé Lahay, and severely scalding the second engineer.

After hearing evidence in respect to the circumstances connected with this accident, the Board were of opinion that the chief engineer Benjamin Filteau was to blame in deputing his second to examine a defect in the boiler, however slight without satisfying himself as to its extent and danger. The Board did not feel justified in revoking Filteaus License for this offence, but they severely censured him, and cautioned him against such neglect in future.

Three Rivers District.—Steamer “Relief” sunk on the 5th May, opposite Sorel, in a gale of wind. The Captain and one of the firemen lost.

Steamer “Yamaska” sunk by a collision with a sailing craft. The steamer a total wreck no lives lost.

Montreal District.—Steam Tug “Lily” burnt at Greenpoint in the Grenville Canal, 30th of August.

Steam Tug “Leeds” sunk in the Chute à Blondeau Rapids, no lives lost.

Steamer “Spartan” of the Royal Mail line struck on her way down the St. Lawrence injuring her forward compartment. No lives lost.

Kingston District.—“Steamer Empress” burnt at the wharf at Kingston.

West Ontario District.—Steamer “Frances Smith” running between Collingwood and Owen Sound, run ashore in a fog in Georgian Bay. No lives lost.

Steamer “Perseverance” the property of the Welland Railway Company lost by fire on Lake Ontario, in October—A Report of this loss was forwarded to your Department shortly after it occurred. I may state here that the origin of the fire which caused the total loss of this vessel and the loss of several lives is unknown. The vessel was well equipped in every respect and well officered; the fire was so rapid that the boats could not be properly launched; the officers did their best, and appear to have lot their lives in their efforts to save life and property.

(Signed,)

SAMUEL RISLEY  
Chairman of the Board of S. B. I.

STEAM VESSELS inspected in West Ontario and Superior Division for the year ending 31st December, 1868.

| Name of Vessel.        | Port of Inspection. | Name of Collector.    | Date of Inspection. | Tonnage. |        | Tonnage Insp. Dues. | Insp. fee. | Date of Payment. | Totals. | REMARKS. |
|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------|--------|---------------------|------------|------------------|---------|----------|
|                        |                     |                       |                     | Gross.   | Reg'd. |                     |            |                  |         |          |
| Great Western.....     | Windsor.....        | J. T. Elliott.....    | April 27...         | 1252     | 712    | \$ cts.             | \$ cts.    | April 27...      | 130 20  |          |
| Union.....             | do                  | do                    | "                   | 1190     | 999    | 125 20              | 5 00       | "                | 127 00  |          |
| Essex.....             | do                  | do                    | " 30...             | 94       | 52     | 119 00              | 8 00       | "                | 14 40   |          |
| Florence.....          | do                  | do                    | "                   | 168      | 73     | 9 40                | 5 00       | "                | 18 80   |          |
| Valley City.....       | do                  | do                    | " 11...             | 84       | 8 40   | 10 80               | 8 00       | "                | 16 40   |          |
| Ada Carter.....        | do                  | do                    | " 14...             | 15       | 1 50   | 8 40                | 5 00       | "                | 6 50    |          |
| T. T. Noyes.....       | do                  | do                    | " 30...             | 22       | 2 20   | 1 50                | 5 00       | "                | 7 20    |          |
| Dominion.....          | do                  | do                    | May 6...            | 117      | 11 70  | 2 20                | 8 00       | May 6...         | 19 70   |          |
| Bella Taylor.....      | Chatham.....        | T. G. Penefather..... | Aug. 22...          | 38       | 17 37  | 11 70               | 8 00       | Aug. 22...       | 8 80    |          |
| George Campbell.....   | do                  | do                    | " 22...             | 27       | 15 52  | 3 80                | 5 00       | "                | 7 70    |          |
| Quail.....             | do                  | do                    | " 22...             | 17       | 15 53  | 2 70                | 5 00       | "                | 6 70    |          |
| Hero.....              | Sarnia.....         | J. Scully.....        | June 4...           | 30       | 34     | 1 70                | 5 00       | June 4...        | 8 00    |          |
| Shamrock.....          | do                  | do                    | " 4...              | 40       | 34     | 3 00                | 5 00       | "                | 9 00    |          |
| Sea Gull.....          | do                  | do                    | " 8...              | 31       | 31     | 4 00                | 5 00       | "                | 8 10    |          |
| W. T. Spleer.....      | do                  | do                    | " 3...              | 51       | 43     | 3 10                | 5 00       | "                | 10 10   |          |
| Silver Spray.....      | do                  | do                    | " 3...              | 356      | 239    | 5 10                | 5 00       | "                | 10 10   |          |
| Bonny Maggie.....      | do                  | do                    | " 6...              | 173      | 142    | 35 60               | 8 00       | "                | 43 60   |          |
| Rothsay Castle.....    | do                  | do                    | July 11...          | 202      | 169    | 17 30               | 8 00       | May 23...        | 25 30   |          |
| Princess of Wales..... | Toronto             | J. Smith.....         | April 13...         | 177      | 169    | 20 20               | 8 00       | "                | 28 20   |          |
| Her Majesty.....       | do                  | do                    | " 16...             | 94       | 94     | 15 90               | 8 00       | April 13...      | 23 90   |          |
| G. S. Hathaway.....    | do                  | do                    | " 20...             | 531      | 531    | 9 34                | 5 00       | "                | 14 34   |          |
| Victoria.....          | do                  | do                    | May 11...           | 144      | 144    | 53 10               | 8 00       | "                | 61 10   |          |
| Banquet.....           | do                  | do                    | " 23...             | 64       | 59     | 1 55                | 5 00       | May 11...        | 6 55    |          |
| Hell Mixer.....        | do                  | do                    | " 23...             | 93 6     | 59     | 6 40                | 5 00       | "                | 11 40   |          |
| Algoma.....            | do                  | do                    | " 29...             | 21       | 21     | 5 90                | 5 00       | "                | 10 90   |          |
| Ida Burton.....        | Collingwood.....    | do                    | June 3...           | 797 5 6  | 623    | 2 10                | 5 00       | "                | 7 10    |          |
| City of Toronto.....   | Barric.....         | do                    | " 8...              | 85       | 54 1/2 | 62 30               | 8 00       | June 3...        | 70 30   |          |
| Deane.....             | Toronto             | do                    | " 24...             | 403      | 403    | 5 48                | 5 00       | "                | 10 48   |          |
| Little Bra.....        | Aurora.....         | do                    | July 2 6...         | 7        | 7      | 40 30               | 8 00       | "                | 48 30   |          |
| Fairy.....             | do                  | do                    | " 6...              | 121      | 121    | 0 70                | 5 00       | July 6...        | 5 70    |          |
| Emily May.....         | do                  | do                    | " 6...              | 20       | 20     | 1 70                | 5 00       | "                | 6 70    |          |
| Bell Bwark.....        | Bell Bwark.....     | do                    | " 7...              | 181      | 104    | 2 00                | 5 00       | "                | 7 00    |          |
| Simcoe.....            | do                  | do                    | " 7...              | 28       | 15     | 18 10               | 8 00       | "                | 26 10   |          |
|                        |                     |                       |                     |          |        | 2 60                | 5 00       | "                | 7 60    |          |

|                      |                      |                   |               |       |       |       |               |       |
|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|
| Wenah.....           | Gravenhuret.....     | J. E. Smith.....  | July 14.....  | 83    | 62    | 5 00  | July 14.....  | 11 20 |
| George Watson.....   | Collingwood.....     | do do.....        | " 14.....     | 28    | 13    | 5 00  | " 14.....     | 7 80  |
| Rescue.....          | do do.....           | do do.....        | " 30.....     | 12    | ..... | 5 00  | " 30.....     | 6 20  |
| Chicago.....         | do do.....           | do do.....        | Dec. 30.....  | 415   | ..... | 5 00  | Dec. 30.....  | 49 50 |
| Oprey.....           | Hamilton.....        | W. H. Kitson..... | April 21..... | 460   | 260   | 8 00  | April 21..... | 54 00 |
| Acadia.....          | do do.....           | do do.....        | " 16.....     | 339   | 217   | 8 00  | " 16.....     | 41 90 |
| Prince Alfred.....   | do do.....           | do do.....        | July 22.....  | 15    | 8     | 1 30  | July 22.....  | 6 80  |
| Ottawa.....          | do do.....           | do do.....        | Sept. 22..... | 264   | 126   | 26 40 | Sept. 22..... | 34 40 |
| Dromedary.....       | do do.....           | do do.....        | April 16..... | 219   | 174   | 21 90 | " 22.....     | 29 90 |
| America.....         | Dalhousie.....       | T. Parke.....     | " 16.....     | 331   | 302   | 8 00  | April 16..... | 41 10 |
| Metemora.....        | do do.....           | do do.....        | " 24.....     | 208   | ..... | 20 08 | " 16.....     | 28 08 |
| Dominion.....        | do do.....           | do do.....        | " 24.....     | 352   | 285   | 35 20 | " 24.....     | 43 20 |
| Enterprise.....      | do do.....           | do do.....        | June 20.....  | 564   | 494   | 56 40 | June 20.....  | 64 40 |
| Perseverance.....    | do do.....           | do do.....        | " 20.....     | 564   | 491   | 56 40 | " 20.....     | 64 40 |
| L. N. Y.....         | Port Robinson.....   | do do.....        | Aug. 19.....  | 12    | ..... | 1 20  | Aug. 18.....  | 6 20  |
| Bennet.....          | do do.....           | do do.....        | " 19.....     | 7     | ..... | 0 70  | " 18.....     | 5 70  |
| T. K. Secord.....    | do do.....           | do do.....        | " 19.....     | 14    | ..... | 1 40  | " 18.....     | 6 40  |
| Young Lyon.....      | do do.....           | do do.....        | " 19.....     | 54    | 43    | 5 40  | " 18.....     | 10 40 |
| John Gordon.....     | do do.....           | do do.....        | April 16..... | 1095  | 732   | 7 20  | April 16..... | 12 30 |
| S. Neelon.....       | do do.....           | W. Pring.....     | " 16.....     | 4611  | 2964  | 2 90  | " 16.....     | 7 90  |
| Lionne.....          | do do.....           | do do.....        | " 16.....     | 3190  | 2173  | 2 20  | " 16.....     | 7 20  |
| Dover.....           | Dunville.....        | do do.....        | Aug. 19.....  | 64    | 64    | 18 80 | Aug. 19.....  | 11 40 |
| W. T. Robb.....      | do do.....           | W. A. McCrae..... | " 19.....     | 188   | 188   | 6 90  | " 19.....     | 23 80 |
| Mary Ann.....        | do do.....           | do do.....        | " 19.....     | 69    | 69    | 5 00  | " 19.....     | 11 90 |
| Jessie.....          | do do.....           | do do.....        | " 19.....     | 115   | 115   | 11 50 | " 19.....     | 16 50 |
| N. G. Sprague.....   | Rowan.....           | do do.....        | " 19.....     | 119   | ..... | 16 90 | " 19.....     | 21 90 |
| City of London.....  | Stanley.....         | P. Bennett.....   | " 19.....     | 334   | 307   | 33 40 | " 19.....     | 41 40 |
| Argyle.....          | Dundas.....          | J. Hemphill.....  | May 11.....   | 121   | 82    | 8 20  | May 11.....   | 13 20 |
| T. K. Park.....      | do do.....           | W. B. Gwyn.....   | April 9.....  | 185   | ..... | 15 50 | April 9.....  | 23 50 |
| Alexander Jones..... | do do.....           | E. Anderson.....  | " 30.....     | 22    | ..... | 2 20  | " 30.....     | 7 20  |
| Lily.....            | Wallaceburg.....     | do do.....        | " 23.....     | 32    | 32    | 3 20  | " 28.....     | 8 20  |
| Mack.....            | do do.....           | C. Fraser.....    | June 4.....   | 18    | 15    | 1 80  | June 4.....   | 6 80  |
| Danless.....         | do do.....           | do do.....        | " 27.....     | 13    | ..... | 1 30  | " 27.....     | 6 30  |
| Champion.....        | Lindsay.....         | do do.....        | " 23.....     | 82    | 73    | 4 70  | July 11.....  | 13 20 |
| Anglo Saxon.....     | do do.....           | M. Whitehead..... | " 23.....     | 47    | ..... | 8 75  | July 11.....  | 9 70  |
| Novely.....          | do do.....           | do do.....        | " 23.....     | 53    | 57    | 7 36  | June 3.....   | 13 75 |
| Victoria.....        | do do.....           | do do.....        | " 23.....     | 94    | 48    | 7 36  | " 29.....     | 12 36 |
| Commore.....         | do do.....           | do do.....        | " 23.....     | 103   | 82    | 10 30 | May 30.....   | 18 20 |
| Mary Ellen.....      | do do.....           | do do.....        | " 23.....     | 31    | 95    | 10 30 | June 6.....   | 18 30 |
| Ogenah.....          | do do.....           | do do.....        | " 23.....     | 1024  | 94    | 10 25 | July 11.....  | 8 10  |
| Ontario.....         | do do.....           | do do.....        | " 23.....     | 38    | ..... | 3 80  | Sept. 17..... | 18 25 |
| Annie Read.....      | Not inspected.....   | do do.....        | May 1.....    | 4260  | 29    | 4 38  | Nov. 25.....  | 8 80  |
| Norseman.....        | Port Hope.....       | do do.....        | June 22.....  | 295   | 224   | 29 50 | June 15.....  | 9 58  |
| Otonabee.....        | do do.....           | do do.....        | July 27.....  | 84    | 23    | 29 50 | June 15.....  | 37 50 |
| Forest City.....     | Harwood Landing..... | H. Easton.....    | " 27.....     | 79    | ..... | 7 90  | July 31.....  | 13 40 |
| do do.....           | do do.....           | do do.....        | " 27.....     | ..... | ..... | ..... | " 31.....     | 12 90 |

STEAM VESSELS inspected in West Ontario and Superior Division, for the year ending 31st December, 1868.

| Name of Vessel.     | Port of Inspection. | Name of Collector. | Date of Inspection. | Tonnage. |          | Tonnage Insp. fee. | Date of Payment. | Totals. | REMARKS. |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------|----------|--------------------|------------------|---------|----------|
|                     |                     |                    |                     | Gross.   | Reg'd.   |                    |                  |         |          |
| Alu.....            | do                  | do                 | " 27...             | 35       | 109 6/10 | \$ 3 50            | Aug. 31...       | 8 50    |          |
| Spider.....         | do                  | do                 | " 27...             | 15       | 34 2/10  | 1 50               | " 31...          | 6 50    |          |
| Margaret Hales..... | do                  | do                 | Aug. 27...          | 63       | 6        | 6 30               | Sept. 30...      | 11 30   |          |
| Niagara.....        | Coburg.             | do                 | July 27...          | 6        | 6        | 6 00               | Aug. 31...       | 5 60    |          |
| Frances Smith.....  | Owen Sound          | W. Stephens.       | " 30...             | 461 6/10 | 10       | 46 16              | Dec. 31...       | 54 16   |          |
| Champion.....       | do                  | do                 | " 29...             | 51 2/10  | 16       | 5 12               | Aug. 3...        | 10 12   |          |
| Hero.....           | do                  | do                 | " 29...             | 16 1/10  | 16       | 1 60               | Sept. 14...      | 6 60    |          |
| Okoua.....          | do                  | do                 | " 37                | 37       | 16       | 3 70               | Oct. 8...        | 8 70    |          |
| Wabano.....         | Collingwood.        | J. M. Smith.       | " 11...             | 146      | 16       | 14 60              | June 8...        | 22 60   |          |

STEAM VESSELS inspected in East Ontario Division, for the year ending 31st December, 1868.

| Name of Vessel.       | Port of Inspection. | Name of Collector. | Date of Inspection. | Tonnage. |        | Tonnage Insp. fee. | Date of Payment. | Totals. | REMARKS. |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------|--------|--------------------|------------------|---------|----------|
|                       |                     |                    |                     | Gross.   | Reg'd. |                    |                  |         |          |
| Bay of Quinté.....    | Kingston            | W. B. Simpson.     | April 11...         | 250      | 16     | 25 00              | .....            | 33 00   |          |
| Georgian.....         | do                  | do                 | " 13...             | 346      | 16     | 34 60              | .....            | 42 60   |          |
| Hercules.....         | do                  | do                 | " 15...             | 470      | 16     | 47 00              | .....            | 52 00   |          |
| City of Hamilton..... | do                  | do                 | " 15...             | 391      | 16     | 39 10              | .....            | 44 10   |          |
| J. A. Macdonald.....  | do                  | do                 | " 15...             | 268      | 16     | 26 80              | .....            | 31 80   |          |
| Bruno.....            | do                  | do                 | " 16...             | 359      | 16     | 35 90              | .....            | 40 90   |          |
| Highlander.....       | do                  | do                 | " 16...             | 300      | 16     | 30 00              | .....            | 35 00   |          |
| William.....          | do                  | do                 | " 16...             | 371      | 16     | 37 10              | .....            | 42 16   |          |
| Swan.....             | do                  | do                 | " 16...             | 36       | 16     | 3 60               | .....            | 8 60    |          |
| America.....          | do                  | do                 | " 16...             | 260      | 16     | 26 00              | .....            | 31 00   |          |
| Colonist.....         | do                  | do                 | " 17...             | 341      | 16     | 34 10              | .....            | 42 16   |          |
| East.....             | do                  | do                 | " 20...             | 348      | 16     | 34 80              | .....            | 42 80   |          |
| Brantford.....        | do                  | do                 | " 20...             | 311      | 16     | 31 10              | .....            | 39 10   |          |
| Huron.....            | do                  | do                 | " 22...             | 388      | 16     | 38 80              | .....            | 46 80   |          |
| M. Greenway.....      | Pictou.             | J. Roblin.         | " 22...             | 37       | 16     | 3 70               | .....            | 8 70    |          |
| Glide.....            | Kingston            | W. B. Simpson.     | " 26...             | 60       | 16     | 6 00               | .....            | 11 00   |          |
| Kingston.....         | do                  | do                 | " 30...             | 344      | 16     | 34 40              | .....            | 42 40   |          |
| Greclac.....          | do                  | do                 | " 24...             | 422      | 16     | 42 20              | .....            | 50 20   |          |
| Magnet.....           | do                  | do                 | " 25...             | 428      | 16     | 42 80              | .....            | 50 80   |          |



STEAM VESSELS inspected in Montreal Division, for the year ending 31st December, 1868.

| Name of Vessel.  | Port of Inspection. | Name of Collector. | Date of Inspection. | Tonnage. |       | Tonnage Dues. | Infra. fee. | Date of Payment. | Totals. | REMARKS.                         |
|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------|-------|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------|----------------------------------|
|                  |                     |                    |                     | Gross.   | Reg'd |               |             |                  |         |                                  |
| John Brown       | do                  | A. M. Deslisle     | " 28                | 87       | 59    | 8 70          | 5 00        |                  | 13 70   |                                  |
| M. K. D.         | do                  | do                 | " 28                | 103      | 37    | 10 80         | 5 00        |                  | 15 80   |                                  |
| Boston           | do                  | do                 | " 28                | 83       | 23    | 16 60         | 10 00       |                  | 26 60   |                                  |
| Atlas            | Lachine             | do                 | " 29                | 176      | 38    | 17 60         | 5 00        |                  | 22 60   | Paid for two years, 1867 & 1868. |
| Leeds*           | Montreal            | do                 | " 29                | 82       | 51    | 8 20          | 5 00        |                  | 13 20   |                                  |
| Maguet           | do                  | do                 | " 29                | 336      | 274   | 33 60         | 8 00        |                  | 41 60   |                                  |
| Wood             | do                  | do                 | " 30                | 97       | 23    | 9 70          | 5 00        |                  | 14 70   |                                  |
| Oak              | do                  | do                 | " 30                | 92       | 22    | 9 20          | 5 00        |                  | 14 20   |                                  |
| Noran†           | do                  | do                 | May                 | 45       | 16    | 4 50          | 5 00        |                  | 11 00   | \$148.70.                        |
| Plover           | do                  | do                 | " 1                 | 83       | 22    | 8 30          | 5 00        |                  | 13 30   |                                  |
| Media            | do                  | do                 | " 1                 | 374      | 220   | 37 40         | 8 00        |                  | 45 40   |                                  |
| Corinthian.      | do                  | do                 | " 1                 | 83       | 30    | 16 60         | 10 00       |                  | 26 60   |                                  |
| Fawn             | do                  | do                 | " 1                 | 87       | 23    | 17 80         | 10 00       |                  | 27 80   |                                  |
| Aid.             | do                  | do                 | " 2                 | 147      | 92    | 14 70         | 8 00        |                  | 22 70   |                                  |
| Fashion          | do                  | do                 | " 2                 | 153      | 122   | 15 30         | 5 00        |                  | 20 30   |                                  |
| Weather Bell     | do                  | do                 | " 2                 | 205      | 41    | 20 50         | 5 00        |                  | 25 50   |                                  |
| Cultivateur      | do                  | do                 | " 2                 | 346      | 184   | 34 60         | 8 00        |                  | 42 60   |                                  |
| Passport         | do                  | do                 | " 2                 | 107      | 54    | 10 70         | 5 00        |                  | 15 70   |                                  |
| Excelsior        | do                  | do                 | " 3                 | 260      | 164   | 26 00         | 8 00        |                  | 34 00   |                                  |
| Royal            | do                  | do                 | " 5                 | 238      | 93    | 23 80         | 8 00        |                  | 31 80   |                                  |
| Sanbery          | do                  | do                 | " 5                 | 141      | 55    | 14 10         | 8 00        |                  | 22 10   |                                  |
| Dagma            | do                  | do                 | " 6                 | 132      | 37    | 13 30         | 5 00        |                  | 18 30   |                                  |
| Lawrence         | do                  | do                 | " 6                 | 87       | 40    | 17 40         | 10 00       |                  | 27 40   | \$356.60.                        |
| Easton           | do                  | do                 | " 6                 | 206      | 63    | 20 60         | 5 00        |                  | 25 60   |                                  |
| Prescott         | do                  | do                 | " 8                 | 101      | 46    | 10 10         | 5 00        |                  | 15 10   |                                  |
| Caroline         | do                  | do                 | " 12                | 214      | 51    | 21 40         | 8 00        |                  | 29 40   |                                  |
| Lord Elgin       | do                  | do                 | " 13                | 240      | 88    | 24 00         | 8 00        |                  | 32 00   |                                  |
| Beaver           | do                  | do                 | " 14                | 107      | 27    | 10 70         | 5 00        |                  | 15 70   |                                  |
| Lina             | do                  | do                 | " 15                | 86       | 22    | 8 60          | 5 00        |                  | 13 60   |                                  |
| Matilda          | do                  | do                 | " 15                | 214      | 68    | 21 40         | 8 00        |                  | 29 40   |                                  |
| Prince of Wales. | Lachine             | do                 | " 16                | 351      | 223   | 35 10         | 8 00        |                  | 43 10   | \$1.00—9 miles.                  |
| Iroquois         | do                  | do                 | " 18                | 98       | 23    | 9 80          | 5 00        |                  | 14 80   |                                  |
| St. Laurence     | Montreal            | do                 | " 19                | 83       | 32    | 8 30          | 5 00        |                  | 13 30   |                                  |
| Alice.           | do                  | do                 | " 19                | 76       | 35    | 7 60          | 5 00        |                  | 12 60   |                                  |
| Bytowna          | do                  | do                 | " 23                |          |       |               |             |                  |         |                                  |



STEAM VESSELS inspected in Three Rivers Division for the year ending 31st December, 1868.

| Name of Vessel. | Port of Inspection. | Name of Collector. | Date of Inspection. | Tonnage. |           | Tonnage Insp. fee. | Date of Payment. | Totals.  | REMARKS. |
|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------|-----------|--------------------|------------------|----------|----------|
|                 |                     |                    |                     | Gross.   | Reg'd.    |                    |                  |          |          |
| Fire Fly        | Sorel               | A. M. Delisle      | March 30            | 92       | 46        | \$ 9 20            | 5 00             | \$ 14 20 |          |
| Berthier        | do                  | do                 | April 2             | 96       | 37        | 7 60               | 5 00             | 12 60    |          |
| Terrebonne      | do                  | do                 | " 11                | 141      | 28        | 14 10              | 8 00             | 22 10    |          |
| Victoria        | do                  | do                 | " 14                | 274      | 114       | 27 40              | 8 00             | 35 40    |          |
| L. Thompson     | do                  | do                 | " 16                | 309      | 107       | 30 90              | 8 00             | 38 90    |          |
| Columbia        | do                  | do                 | " 16                | 858      | 527       | 83 80              | 8 00             | 91 80    |          |
| Quebec          | do                  | do                 | " 16                | 114      | 25        | 11 40              | 8 00             | 16 40    |          |
| Royer           | do                  | do                 | " 19                | 570      | 284       | 57 00              | 8 00             | 65 00    |          |
| Montreal        | do                  | do                 | " 20                | 252      | 107       | 25 20              | 8 00             | 33 20    |          |
| Meteor          | do                  | do                 | " 22                | 104      | 30        | 10 40              | 5 00             | 15 40    |          |
| Albert          | do                  | do                 | " 23                | 118      | 63        | 11 80              | 5 00             | 16 80    |          |
| Whitehall       | do                  | do                 | " 24                | 387      | 172       | 38 70              | 8 00             | 46 70    |          |
| Rocket          | do                  | do                 | " 24                | 83       | 18        | 8 30               | 5 00             | 13 30    |          |
| Richelieu       | do                  | do                 | " 26                | 126      | 68        | 12 60              | 5 00             | 17 60    |          |
| River du Loup   | do                  | do                 | " 27                | 41       | 25        | 4 10               | 5 00             | 9 10     |          |
| ChAMPLAIN       | do                  | do                 | " 27                | 117      | 47        | 11 70              | 5 00             | 16 70    |          |
| St. Ann's       | do                  | do                 | " 27                | 34       | K'n.      | 3 40               | 5 00             | 8 40     |          |
| Napoleon        | do                  | do                 | " 28                | 274      | 114       | 27 40              | 8 00             | 35 40    |          |
| Mac             | do                  | do                 | May 1               | 107      | 21        | 10 70              | 8 00             | 18 70    |          |
| King Bird       | do                  | do                 | " 1                 | 7        | 3         | 0 70               | 5 00             | 5 70     |          |
| Arthur          | do                  | do                 | April 29            | 15       | 7         | 1 50               | 5 00             | 6 50     |          |
| Canada          | do                  | do                 | May 1               | 144      | 19        | 14 40              | 5 00             | 19 40    |          |
| Messenger       | do                  | El. Campbell       | " 2                 | 28       | 2         | 2 80               | 5 00             | 7 80     |          |
| Maskinongé      | do                  | A. M. Delisle      | " 2                 | 30       | 20        | 3 00               | 5 00             | 8 00     |          |
| Le Clara        | do                  | do                 | " 11                | 7        | 1         | 0 70               | 5 00             | 5 70     |          |
| Topay           | do                  | do                 | " 15                | 175      | 65        | 17 50              | 8 00             | 25 50    |          |
| Hope            | do                  | do                 | " 23                | 126      | 40        | 12 60              | 5 00             | 17 60    |          |
| L'Ecole         | do                  | do                 | " 26                | 57       | 21        | 5 70               | 5 00             | 10 70    |          |
| Carillon        | do                  | do                 | June 1              | 87       | 8         | 8 70               | 5 00             | 13 70    |          |
| Uilon           | do                  | do                 | " 9                 | 686      | 432       | 68 60              | 8 00             | 76 60    |          |
| Ignatius Tyler  | do                  | do                 | " 12                | 105      | 21        | 10 50              | 8 00             | 18 50    |          |
| Castor          | do                  | Gadby              | " 16                | 92       | 71        | 9 20               | 5 00             | 14 20    |          |
| Three Rivers    | do                  | do                 | " 16                | 22       | not known | 2 20               | 5 00             | 7 20     |          |
| St. Paul        | do                  | do                 | " 18                |          |           |                    |                  |          |          |

|               |       |           |    |      |           |       |          |
|---------------|-------|-----------|----|------|-----------|-------|----------|
| Monasell..... | do    | 16..      | 34 | 5 00 | "         | 21... | 8 40     |
| Doré.....     | do    | 17..      | 45 | 4 50 | "         | 21... | 9 50     |
| City.....     | do    | 17..      | 67 | 6 70 | "         | 21... | 11 70    |
| Lincoln.....  | Sorel | Aug. 28.. | 82 | 8 20 | Sept. 2.. |       | 13 20    |
|               |       |           |    |      |           |       | \$332 20 |

STEAM VESSELS inspected in Quebec Division, for the year ending 31st December 1868.

| Vessel Name           | Owner       | Month    | Tonnage | Days | Days  | Days | Days  | Days  |
|-----------------------|-------------|----------|---------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| Prince Edward         | Quebec      | March 24 | 162     | 112  | 16 20 | 8 00 | July  | 24 20 |
| Aretic                | Indian Cove | April 3  | 153     | 104  | 15 30 | 8 00 | April | 27... |
| St. Andrew            | do          | 4        | 218     | 137  | 21 80 | 8 00 | May   | 23 30 |
| Margaretta Stephenson | Quebec      | 5        | 114     | 66   | 11 40 | 8 00 | April | 29 80 |
| Queen                 | Indian Cove | 17       | 89      | 55   | 8 70  | 5 00 | May   | 19 40 |
| Voyageur              | do          | 22       | 137     | 77   | 13 70 | 8 00 | May   | 13 70 |
| Maid of Orleans       | do          | 27       | 119     | 76   | 13 70 | 8 00 | "     | 21 70 |
| Providence            | do          | 27       | 133     | 26   | 11 30 | 8 00 | "     | 19 90 |
| Hercules              | Levis       | 28       | 199     | 125  | 13 30 | 8 00 | "     | 19 90 |
| Reinder               | Quebec      | 28       | 199     | 125  | 19 90 | 5 00 | "     | 21 30 |
| Quebec                | do          | 28       | 187     | 125  | 18 70 | 5 00 | "     | 24 90 |
| Levis                 | do          | 30       | 159     | 100  | 15 90 | 8 00 | July  | 23 70 |
| do                    | do          | 30       | 159     | 100  | 15 90 | 8 00 | May   | 23 90 |
| Powerful              | do          | 30       | 199     | 125  | 15 90 | 8 00 | "     | 23 90 |
| James McKenzie        | do          | 30       | 443     | 109  | 19 90 | 8 00 | April | 29... |
| National              | do          | 30       | 443     | 109  | 44 80 | 5 00 | May   | 27 90 |
| Ranger                | do          | 30       | 241     | 77   | 12 10 | 8 00 | May   | 49 80 |
| Phoenix               | Levis       | May 1    | 241     | 152  | 24 10 | 8 00 | June  | 20 10 |
| Kate                  | do          | "        | 105     | 22   | 24 10 | 8 00 | May   | 32 10 |
| Samson                | do          | "        | 24      | 10   | 20 50 | 5 00 | "     | 15 50 |
| do                    | do          | "        | 2       | 10   | 2 40  | 5 00 | "     | 7 40  |
| Gaspe                 | do          | "        | 168     | 106  | 16 80 | 5 00 | "     | 21 80 |
| St. Roch              | Quebec      | "        | 340     | 232  | 34 10 | 8 00 | "     | 42 10 |
| Levis                 | do          | "        | 125     | 72   | 12 50 | 5 10 | "     | 19... |
| Lady Head             | Quebec      | "        | 239     | 168  | 29 90 | 8 00 | "     | 17 50 |
| Express               | do          | "        | 105     | 78   | 22 50 | 8 00 | June  | 37 90 |
| Hero                  | do          | "        | 209     | 78   | 20 90 | 8 00 | May   | 18 50 |
| St. Nicholas          | Quebec      | "        | 82      | 52   | 8 20  | 8 00 | "     | 23 90 |
| St. Nicholas          | Levis       | "        | 82      | 52   | 8 20  | 8 00 | "     | 16 20 |
| Quebec                | do          | "        | 89      | 58   | 8 90  | 5 00 | "     | 27... |
| Secret                | do          | "        | 92      | 58   | 9 20  | 5 00 | "     | 13 90 |
| Tiger                 | Quebec      | "        | 427     | 293  | 46 70 | 8 00 | "     | 16... |
| do                    | do          | "        | 124     | 78   | 12 40 | 8 00 | "     | 13... |
| do                    | do          | "        | 152     | 96   | 15 20 | 8 00 | "     | 14... |
| Portneuf              | do          | "        | 218     | 138  | 21 80 | 8 00 | "     | 20 40 |
| Lothaire              | do          | "        | 205     | 130  | 20 50 | 8 00 | "     | 23 20 |
| St. Antoine           | do          | "        | 150     | 105  | 15 00 | 8 00 | "     | 7...  |
| St. Croix             | do          | "        | 149     | 94   | 14 90 | 8 00 | "     | 28 50 |
| Notre Dame            | do          | "        | 135     | 55   | 13 50 | 8 00 | "     | 22 90 |
| Napoleon III.         | do          | "        | 495     | 212  | 49 50 | 8 00 | "     | 23 00 |
| Storm                 | do          | "        | 54      | 37   | 5 40  | 5 00 | June  | 21 50 |
| St. Charles           | Levis       | "        | 117     | 74   | 11 70 | 5 00 | May   | 16... |
| St. Charles           | do          | "        | 117     | 74   | 11 70 | 5 00 | June  | 10 40 |
| St. Charles           | do          | "        | 117     | 74   | 11 70 | 5 00 | June  | 16 70 |

Mr. Gady made an error of 40 cents in giving the receipt.

STEAM VESSELS Inspected in Quebec Division for the year ending 31st December, 1868.

| Name of Vessel.     | Port of Inspection. | Name of Collector.  | Date of Inspection. |        | Tonnage. |         | Tonnage Insp. |            | Date of Payment. | Totals. | REMARKS. |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|----------|---------|---------------|------------|------------------|---------|----------|
|                     |                     |                     | Gross.              | Reg'd. | Gross.   | Reg'd.  | Dues.         | cts.       |                  |         |          |
| Mars .....          | Quebec.....         | J. W. Dunscomb..... | May 14...           | 37     | 24       | \$ 3 70 | \$ cts. 5 00  | June 23... | \$ 8 70          |         |          |
| Margaret.....       | do .....            | do .....            | " 14...             | 65     | 36       | 6 50    | 5 00          | May 27...  | 11 50            |         |          |
| Alliance.....       | Levis .....         | do .....            | " 15...             | 69     | 47       | 6 90    | 5 00          | " 16...    | 11 90            |         |          |
| Napoleon III.....   | do .....            | do .....            | " 16...             | 91     | 57       | 9 10    | 5 00          | " 16...    | 14 10            |         |          |
| Tadoussac .....     | do .....            | do .....            | " 19...             | 148    | 46       | 14 80   | 5 00          | " 19...    | 19 80            |         |          |
| Fire Fly.....       | Quebec .....        | do .....            | " 22...             | 28     | 18       | 2 80    | 5 00          | July 6...  | 7 80             |         |          |
| Point Levis.....    | do .....            | do .....            | " 23...             | 93     | 33       | 9 30    | 5 00          | May 16...  | 14 30            |         |          |
| Albion .....        | do .....            | do .....            | " 23...             | 171    | 118      | 17 10   | 5 00          | " 10...    | 22 10            |         |          |
| C. P. Doré .....    | Quebec .....        | do .....            | " 25...             | 42     | 26       | 4 20    | 5 00          | July 9...  | 9 20             |         |          |
| John Bull.....      | Levis.....          | do .....            | " 25...             | 117    | 76       | 11 70   | 5 00          | May 23...  | 16 70            |         |          |
| St. George .....    | Quebec.....         | do .....            | " 25...             | 253    | 128      | 20 30   | 8 00          | " 18...    | 28 30            |         |          |
| St. Louis.....      | Levis.....          | do .....            | " 3...              | 118    | 41       | 11 80   | 5 00          | " 18...    | 16 80            |         |          |
| New Dominion.....   | Quebec.....         | do .....            | " 9...              | 33     | 26       | 3 80    | 5 00          | Aug. 9...  | 8 80             |         |          |
| Canada.....         | do .....            | do .....            | " 17...             | 10     | 26       | 1 00    | 5 00          | July 6...  | 6 00             |         |          |
| St. Marie.....      | Levis.....          | do .....            | " 18...             | 211    | 120      | 21 10   | 5 00          | " 7...     | 26 10            |         |          |
| Gross Isle.....     | do .....            | do .....            | " 22...             | 190    | 75       | 12 00   | 5 00          | " 7...     | 17 00            |         |          |
| Midge.....          | Quebec.....         | do .....            | " 22...             | 30     | 22       | 3 00    | 5 00          | " 7...     | 8 00             |         |          |
| Fairy.....          | do .....            | do .....            | " 27...             | 28     | 19       | 2 80    | 5 00          | " 8...     | 7 80             |         |          |
| Eugénie.....        | Levis.....          | do .....            | July 15             | 138    | 87       | 13 80   | 5 00          | May 23...  | 18 80            |         |          |
| Clyde.....          | do .....            | do .....            | " 28                | 237    | 137      | 23 70   | 8 00          | Nov. 18... | 31 70            |         |          |
| St. Andrew.....     | Quebec.....         | do .....            | " 9                 | 218    | 137      | 21 80   | 8 00          | " .....    | 26 80            |         |          |
| Gaspé.....          | do .....            | do .....            | " 25                | 840    | 232      | 34 00   | 5 00          | " .....    | 42 00            |         |          |
| Advance.....        | do .....            | do .....            | Aug. 6              | 373    | 238      | 37 30   | 5 00          | July ..... | 42 30            |         |          |
| City of Québec..... | do .....            | do .....            | Sept. 5             | 556    | 380      | 55 60   | 8 00          | Sept. 8... | 63 60            |         |          |

STEAM VESSELS Inspected in the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Division, for the year ending 31st December, 1868

|               |                    |                  |             |     |    |       |      |             |       |
|---------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------|-----|----|-------|------|-------------|-------|
| Antelope..... | St. John, N.B..... | B. Robinson..... | Aug. 5...   | 128 | 77 | 12 80 | 8 00 | Aug. 28...  | 20 80 |
| Ada G.....    | do .....           | do .....         | Oct. 6...   | 102 | 30 | 10 20 | 8 00 | " 29...     | 18 20 |
| Bessie B..... | do .....           | do .....         | Sept. 29... | 39  | 9  | 3 90  | 5 00 | Sept. 29... | 8 90  |

|                       |                       |               |     |       |       |       |               |            |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|---------------|------------|
| Conqueror.....        | do                    | Oct. 3.....   | 146 | 56    | 14 60 | 8 00  | 28.....       | 22 60      |
| Chabucto.....         | do                    | Oct. 3.....   | 108 | 65    | 10 80 | 8 00  | Nov. ....     | 18 80      |
| Dragon.....           | E. Binney.....        | Nov. 15.....  | 137 | 49    | 13 60 | 8 00  | Sept. 15..... | 21 60      |
| Dot.....              | B. Robinson.....      | Nov. 11.....  | 37  | 9     | 3 70  | 5 00  | Oct. 5.....   | 8 70       |
| David Weston.....     | do                    | Aug. 23.....  | 765 | 552   | 76 50 | 8 00  | " 2.....      | 84 50      |
| Emperor.....          | F. Hammington.....    | May 12.....   | 352 | ..... | 35 20 | ..... | .....         | (18 41)    |
| Daily.....            | St. John, N.B.....    | Nov. 27.....  | 47  | 7     | 4 70  | 5 00  | Oct. 2.....   | 35 20      |
| Empress.....          | do                    | Dec. 16.....  | 929 | 600   | 92 90 | 8 00  | Nov. 30.....  | 100 90     |
| East Riding.....      | D. McCulloch.....     | Nov. 16.....  | 85  | 54    | 8 50  | 5 00  | " 16.....     | 13 50      |
| Forty Second.....     | T. R. Robinson.....   | Oct. 23.....  | 49  | 49    | 4 90  | 5 00  | Oct. 23.....  | 9 90       |
| Rawn.....             | B. Robinson.....      | Sept. 2.....  | 621 | 457   | 62 10 | 8 00  | Aug. 28.....  | 70 10      |
| Gaselle.....          | T. R. Robinson.....   | Oct. 22.....  | 109 | 77    | 10 90 | 5 00  | Oct. 22.....  | 15 90      |
| General.....          | St. John, N.B.....    | Nov. 26.....  | 159 | 23    | 15 90 | 8 00  | Aug. 31.....  | 23 90      |
| Highlander.....       | Fredericton, N.B..... | Oct. 23.....  | 184 | 74    | 18 40 | 8 00  | Oct. 22.....  | 26 40      |
| Hercules.....         | T. R. Robinson.....   | Dec. 17.....  | 53  | 13    | 5 30  | 5 00  | " 26.....     | 10 30      |
| Isa Whittier.....     | Fredericton, N.B..... | Aug. 26.....  | 250 | 207   | 25 00 | 8 00  | .....         | 33 00      |
| Lady Colabrook.....   | T. R. Robinson.....   | Nov. 10.....  | 113 | 71    | 11 30 | 8 00  | Oct. 30.....  | 19 30      |
| St. Laurence.....     | D. McCulloch.....     | Nov. 14.....  | 843 | 675   | 84 50 | 8 00  | Nov. 14.....  | 92 50      |
| Lion.....             | St. John, N.B.....    | Dec. 18.....  | 42  | 10    | 4 20  | 5 00  | Oct. 1.....   | 9 20       |
| Lincoln.....          | do                    | Sept. 26..... | 87  | 32    | 8 70  | 5 00  | Aug. 29.....  | 13 70      |
| Lion.....             | Halifax, N.S.....     | do            | 20  | 8     | 2 00  | 5 00  | Sept. 10..... | 7 00       |
| Maid of the Mist..... | do                    | Dec. 9.....   | 193 | 93    | 19 30 | 5 00  | " 9.....      | 24 30      |
| Merrimad.....         | do                    | Sept. 3.....  | 150 | 102   | 15 00 | 5 00  | Nov. 9.....   | 23 00      |
| May Flower.....       | D. McCulloch.....     | Sept. 14..... | 142 | 95    | 14 20 | 5 00  | .....         | 19 20      |
| Maysville.....        | T. R. Robinson.....   | Oct. 23.....  | 25  | 25    | 2 50  | 5 05  | Oct. 23.....  | 7 50       |
| New Dominion.....     | do                    | " 23.....     | 18  | 18    | 1 80  | 5 00  | " 23.....     | 6 80       |
| New Castle.....       | W. Parker.....        | Nov. 5.....   | 30  | 20    | 3 00  | 5 00  | Nov. 5.....   | 8 00       |
| Olive.....            | St. John, N.B.....    | Oct. 7.....   | 366 | 257   | 36 60 | 8 00  | Sept. 2.....  | 44 60      |
| Sir C. Ogle.....      | E. Binney.....        | Dec. 4.....   | 126 | 76    | 12 60 | 8 00  | Dec. 4.....   | 20 60      |
| Princes of Wales..... | B. Robinson.....      | Nov. 27.....  | 168 | 68    | 16 80 | 8 00  | Sept. 29..... | 24 80      |
| Princes of Wales..... | Sheillac, N.B.....    | Sept. 30..... | 936 | 655   | 93 60 | 8 00  | " 30.....     | 101 60     |
| Rotheray.....         | St. John, N.B.....    | Aug. 3.....   | 839 | 627   | 83 90 | 8 00  | Aug. 21.....  | 91 90      |
| Relief.....           | do                    | Nov. 5.....   | 77  | 16    | 7 70  | 5 00  | Nov. 5.....   | 12 70      |
| Sultan.....           | do                    | Dec. 19.....  | 50  | 10    | 5 00  | 5 00  | Sept. 30..... | 10 00      |
| Sunbury.....          | do                    | Aug. 12.....  | 184 | 108   | 18 40 | 8 00  | Aug. 29.....  | 26 40      |
| Tiger.....            | do                    | Dec. 21.....  | 105 | 19    | 10 50 | 8 00  | " 31.....     | 15 50      |
| Treasurer.....        | Chatham, N.B.....     | Nov. 5.....   | 42  | 24    | 4 20  | 5 00  | Nov. 5.....   | 9 20       |
| Victor.....           | St. John, N.B.....    | Dec. 22.....  | 29  | 12    | 2 90  | 5 00  | " 5.....      | 7 90       |
|                       |                       |               |     |       |       |       |               | \$1,167 01 |

W. M. SMITH,  
S. B. Inspector, N. S. & N. B.

S. RISLEY, ESQ.,  
Chr. B. of S. B. Inspection.

RETURNS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1868.  
 STATEMENT of the number of Steam Vessels that have been added to the Dominion, their Class, where built, and how employed, and their Gross and Registered Tonnage.

| Name of Steamer.     | Class.                 | How Employed.                                    | Where Built.                | TONNAGE.   |             |
|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|-------------|
|                      |                        |                                                  |                             | Gross.     | Registered. |
| Ida Whittier.....    | Paddle.....            | On the Upper River St. John, N. B.....           | Carlton, N. B.....          | 250        | 207         |
| Express.....         | do.....                | Quebec Market Boat.....                          | Point Levi.....             | 99         | 62          |
| Clyde.....           | do.....                | do.....                                          | do.....                     | 237        | 149         |
| City of Quebec.....  | do.....                | Passenger Steamer between Quebec and Pictou..... | Scotland.....               | 556        | 380         |
| Amada.....           | Screw Tug.....         | Towing between Montreal and Quebec.....          | Quebec.....                 | 10         | 7           |
| New Dominion.....    | do.....                | do.....                                          | do.....                     | 38         | 16          |
| Mac.....             | Passenger and Tug..... | Between Montreal and Quebec.....                 | Sorel.....                  | 107        | 21          |
| Arthur.....          | do.....                | do.....                                          | Yamaska.....                | 15         | 7           |
| Messenger.....       | Tug.....               | Towing between Montreal and Quebec.....          | Sorel.....                  | 28         | Not known.  |
| Carlton.....         | do.....                | do.....                                          | do.....                     | 87         | 8           |
| Union.....           | Paddle.....            | Montreal and Quebec.....                         | Levi.....                   | 686        | 432         |
| Lincoln.....         | Tug.....               | do.....                                          | Sorel.....                  | 82         | 43          |
| Ignatius Tyler.....  | Paddle.....            | Passenger and Towing, Montreal and Quebec.....   | River du Loup.....          | 105        | 21          |
| Caroline.....        | Propeller.....         | Lake Freight.....                                | Montreal.....               | 100        | 46          |
| Lina.....            | Screw Tug.....         | River St. Lawrence.....                          | do.....                     | 107        | 26          |
| Canada.....          | Paddle Tug.....        | do.....                                          | do.....                     | Not known. | Not known.  |
| Mink.....            | do.....                | do.....                                          | Cumberland.....             | “          | “           |
| Longueil.....        | Paddle.....            | Ferry, Montreal and Longueuil.....               | Montreal.....               | 308        | 189         |
| Charlotte.....       | Screw Tug.....         | Between Montreal and Quebec.....                 | do.....                     | 41         | Not known.  |
| Prince Alfred.....   | do.....                | River St. Lawrence, Kingston.....                | Brockville.....             | “          | “           |
| Prince Edward.....   | Paddle.....            | Ferry, Belleville.....                           | St. Catharines.....         | “          | “           |
| Albanian.....        | do.....                | Passenger, Lake Ontario.....                     | Clayton, United States..... | “          | “           |
| Mary Ellen.....      | Paddle Tug.....        | do.....                                          | do.....                     | “          | “           |
| Ontario.....         | do.....                | Towing lumber on Lake Scougog.....               | Lindsay.....                | 31         | 13          |
| Norseman.....        | Paddle.....            | do on Cameron Lake.....                          | Fenelon Falls.....          | 38         | .....       |
| Spider.....          | Paddle Tug.....        | Passenger, Port Hope and Rochester.....          | Montreal.....               | 295        | 224         |
| Champion.....        | Screw.....             | Towing lumber on Rice Lake.....                  | Rice Lake.....              | 15         | Not known.  |
| Herc.....            | do.....                | Passenger and Tug, Georgian Bay.....             | Buffalo, U. S.....          | 51         | 32          |
| Okour.....           | do.....                | do.....                                          | Buffalo, U. S.....          | 16         | 2           |
| Dominion.....        | Propeller.....         | Lake Freight.....                                | Owen Sound.....             | 37         | .....       |
| Mary Ann.....        | Screw Tug.....         | Towing timber on Lake Erie.....                  | St. Catharines.....         | 350        | 285         |
| Alex. Jones.....     | do.....                | Towing, Detroit River.....                       | Stromness.....              | 69         | .....       |
| George Watson.....   | do.....                | Towing saw logs at Collingwood.....              | Amberburg.....              | 32         | 22          |
| Rescue.....          | do.....                | Fishing boat at.....                             | Buffalo, U. S.....          | 28         | 13          |
| Chicora.....         | do.....                | Passenger, Fort William and Collingwood.....     | Collingwood.....            | 30         | 13          |
| Dromedary.....       | Propeller.....         | Lake Freight.....                                | Scotland.....               | 415        | 372         |
| Bells Taylor.....    | Screw Tug.....         | Towing on River Thames.....                      | Hamilton.....               | 219        | 174         |
| George Campbell..... | do.....                | do.....                                          | Chatham.....                | 30         | 17          |
|                      |                        |                                                  | do.....                     | 27         | 15          |

# RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 3rd May, 1869; For a Return of all Licenses granted during the past year to American Fishermen to fish in the waters of the Dominion; the names of the vessels and of their masters or owners, and to what Port they belonged; the amount of revenue derived from such licenses, and the names of the Ports or places at which such licenses were issued; also, of all Regulations and Orders in Council that have been made respecting the protection of the Fisheries since the 1st July 1867, and for the current year.

By Command.

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,

*Secretary of State.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

Ottawa, 14th May, 1869.

## RETURN TO AN ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

For information relating to the issue of Licenses to foreign fishing vessels, and correspondence affecting the protection of the Fisheries of Canada.

P. MITCHELL,  
Minister of Marine & Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,  
Fisheries Branch,  
Ottawa, 14th May, 1869.

(Copy.)

DOWNING STREET, 6th July, 1867.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a despatch from the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island, stating that his Government had increased the fee on fishing Licenses, because the Government of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, acting as Mr. Dundas presumed in concert with Canada, had determined to issue fishing licenses on a tonnage fee of 4s. instead of 2s. per ton; or, as elsewhere stated, a dollar instead of half a dollar.

Similar information as to Nova Scotia has reached England from the Admiral at Halifax.

I have learned with surprise that the fee to be demanded from American Fishermen has been doubled without communication from Her Majesty's Government.

I request that Your Lordship will have the goodness to inform me whether the step has been taken in Canada, and if so, that you will apprise me of the reasons which may have induced the Canadian Government to adopt the measure. As the proceeding is reported to have occurred in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick before the date of Confederation, I have, in order to save time, written to request Sir F. Williams and Major General Doyle for similar information.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

Governor, the Right Hon. Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

QUEBEC, 18th July, 1867.

To Hon A. CAMPBELL,  
Ottawa.

Am I right in saying that no change has been made in price of Canadian fishing Licenses to U. S. vessels this year ?

(Signed,)

DENIS GODLEY.

(Copy.)

OTTAWA, 18th July, 1867.

*Answer.*To DENIS GODLEY, Esq.,  
Quebec.

There is no change.

(Signed,)

W. F. WHITCHER,  
for Hon. Mr. Campbell,  
Acting Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

(Copy.)

DOWNING STREET, 3rd September, 1867.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information, the enclosed copy of a despatch received from the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island.

The anomaly of having a charge of one dollar for licenses in those waters connected with the former separate Government on the sea-board, and half a dollar in the waters belonging to the former Government of Canada is objectionable. But the season is now so far advanced, that unless you should find it necessary on the spot, I have no desire to suggest a change for the remainder of this current season.

Mr. Dundas' despatch affords some reasons for thinking that next season one dollar would be no more than a suitable fee for the whole Dominion of Canada, and for the smaller adjacent Colonies; and also that it would be advisable to give up the plan of three warnings, which plainly renders the existing Laws ineffectual and teaches the American Fishermen to treat them with indifference. On this point, however, I should be glad to receive your opinion.

It does not appear whether Monsieur Fortin of "La Canadienne" has received a fresh commission since the Dominion has been created, so as to extend his authority over all the waters of the Dominion.

I presume that this has been done, but I quite concur in the expediency of the orders which he appears to have received, that in case of his granting any Licenses, he is not to charge more for them than the half dollar authorized in the waters of the former Province of Canada.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,) BUCKINGHAM &amp; CHANDOS.

Governor, the Right Hon. Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

## DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

(Copy.)

FISHERIES BRANCH,

OTTAWA, 27th February, 1868.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has the honor to report on reference by the Privy Council of despatches from the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, dated 6th July and 3rd September last, relative to increasing the fees at present charged for Season Fishery Licenses to American fishing vessels and United States fishermen, authorizing them to take bait and fish and frequent harbours in all the waters, and to land or haul and dry nets, and to cure fish on the coasts of the several Provinces now forming the Dominion of Canada, and those of Prince Edward Island, in common with subjects of Her Britannic Majesty; also on a memorandum by the Governor General, dated 21st ultimo, bringing under notice of the Privy Council, the actual position of the Fishery Question, and suggesting four different modes of dealing with the subject, namely:—

*First.* To maintain the small fee (of fifty cents per ton) merely still as an assertion of title.

*Second.* To increase the fee to a sum representing the value of the liberty conceded.

*Third.* To absolutely prohibit fishing by United States fishermen in colonial waters.

*Fourth.* To propose to the Government of the United States, to admit their vessels and fishermen on condition of opening American markets to Canadian caught fish.

The despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies favor the continuance of the present licensing system, and intimate the expediency of adopting a uniform tonnage rate at one dollar per ton.

The first course suggested by the Governor General's memorandum, besides its inadequacy, is liable to the grave objection noticed by His Excellency of being likely to degenerate into a tacit relinquishment of the exclusive right of fishery. A continuation even for another year of this nominal license fee, which system when established was expressly limited to the first year, but has now extended over two years, ought on no account whatever to be proposed. The special privileges thus conveyed were for the season of 1866, after the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, and as a temporary measure, permitted to United States fishing vessels and fishermen in a conciliatory and liberal spirit and on entirely exceptional terms. The merely nominal fee of fifty cents per ton of measurement of the vessels proposing to engage in fishing was, as expressed in a despatch from the then Governor General of Canada (Lord Monck) to the late Sir Frederick Bruce, on the 23rd May, 1866, intentionally fixed at this very low rate for the formal purpose of asserting exclusive rights of fishery in Colonial waters; and His Excellency indulged the hope that some satisfactory permanent arrangement might be arrived at before the recurrence of another fishing season. It was further observed, in this connection, that the minimum tonnage duty so imposed was adopted for that year only, and must not in any sense be regarded as an equivalent for the advantages accorded. And in the course of negotiations to effect such a temporary arrangement, it was distinctly understood, in the words of a despatch from Mr. Cardwell, dated 3rd March, 1866, that unless some satisfactory agreement between Great Britain and the United States, embracing the whole subject of reciprocal commercial relations, should be made during the course of the then current year, the special privileges thus allowed should cease, and all concessions made in the treaty of 1854 be liable to withdrawal.

There is every reason to think, it was in the expectation of its enduring for such limited period and being succeeded by legitimate exclusion, that the then Governments of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island were enabled to overcome the strong reluctance felt to the proposed arrangement, and expressed in a minute of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, dated 21st June, 1866, although they ultimately concurred with Canada in granting joint licenses.

Notwithstanding these reserved conditions, the issue of licenses to American fishing vessels at a nominal charge has been continued throughout the past year, subject only to an alteration which increased the rate per ton to one dollar for those licenses issued at Ports in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The Government of the late Province of Canada deeming it essential to maintain the obviously nominal character of the rate first stipulated, and desiring to act in complete accord with Her Majesty's Government, did not concur in the partial advance of fifty cents suggested by the Governments of the sister Provinces in the course of last season.

Throughout the year 1866 about eight hundred American vessels have prosecuted fishing in various places around the sea coasts and in the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, many of them making two or more voyages,—of which number only 454 took out licenses, the aggregate amount of tonnage fees paid by them being \$13,016.85. In Nova Scotia there were 354 licenses issued, the collections on which amounted to \$9,368.50; in Prince Edward Island 89 were taken out, and fees paid to the amount of \$3,339.35; only 10 licenses were obtained in Canada, on payment of \$296.00, and but one in New Brunswick, at \$13.00. None were granted in Newfoundland.

The returns for 1867 have not yet been completed, but it is generally understood that the number of licenses issued is in still greater disproportion to the number of vessels actually fishing in provincial waters than it was during the previous year. From Canada and New Brunswick, none were procured; and in Nova Scotia, the whole number issued was 269, the amount received (\$13,929) is proportionately greater because of the double rate. This diminution is said to be partly owing to the practice of Imperial cruisers in

giving three separate warnings to each vessel before either enforcing the acceptance of licenses or attempting to make seizures. Such indulgence is mentioned in a despatch from the Colonial Office of 3rd September last, as rendering the existing laws ineffectual, and causing the American fishermen to treat them with indifference. It also operates as a relative injustice towards those who have voluntarily taken licenses, and offers a premium on evasion or refusal.

Thus the practical effect of a formal license system has been to admit Americans to an almost free use of our fisheries, whilst incurring on our own part, and that of the Imperial Government, a very considerable and uncompensated expense to merely regulate foreign participation in those important advantages, to protect British fishermen in the concurrent enjoyment of their rightful privileges, and to guard the fishing grounds against substantial injury.

With reference to the fourth course pointed out by His Excellency, it may be here remarked that a somewhat similar proposal has already received the earnest consideration of the Government. In answer to Mr. Secretary Seward's proposition, conveyed by the despatch from the British Minister at Washington, under date of 4th June, 1866, to negotiate a reduction of United States customs duties on fish imports from the Provinces, in consideration of admitting American fishing vessels and fishermen to fish in provincial waters, it was stated in the Minute of Council, approved on the 18th of June, 1866, and communicated on the day following to the United States Government, that no engagements could be entered into which would at all connect the admission of American vessels and fishermen to the desired liberty, with a remission of duties proposed to be levied by the United States on provincial caught fish.

The undersigned is of opinion that, besides being in other respects objectionable, any proposal to now effect this object and open a free market as an equivalent for unrestricted access to Canadian fisheries, would certainly fail of its intent. And even if successful it must indefinitely defer all hopes of a return to the policy of reciprocal trade. Moreover, the time required to bring about such an alteration in the United States tariff, involving the sanction of Congress, would amount in fact to the loss of another season.

The United States Government are fully advised of the provisional nature and nominal character of the licensing system adopted avowedly as a temporary expedient in 1866; and while their fishermen have continued to enjoy the fishing privileges during an additional year, no advance has been made towards effecting a permanent and fair arrangement, nor have any means been sought to attain a just settlement of the Fishery Question. Early in the year 1866 the Earl of Clarendon, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, expressed a cordial desire to associate with the American Government in naming a mixed Commission to enquire into and define the several questions which had been put in abeyance by the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, and had authorized the British Minister at Washington to enter forthwith into negotiations with Mr. Secretary Seward for such purpose. It does not however appear that the friendly concert then suggested has since been acceded to; notwithstanding that revival of the former irritating and critical conditions was due entirely to the deliberate action of the United States in abrogating the treaty. Their customs regulations are not modified, nor are their (virtually prohibitive) tariff rates on the chief productions of the Dominion yet relaxed.

These excessive duties bear with peculiar hardship on our fishing industry, and particularly that of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island: the fishermen and dealers in those Provinces being forced into competition, in United States markets, under serious disadvantages side by side with the American free catch taken out of our own waters. At the same time other producers are subjected to equally heavy charges on the agricultural, mineral and other natural products of the United Provinces. (1)

(1) MEMO. FROM U. S. TARIFF:

|                         |                 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Mackerel.....           | \$2 00 per bbl. |
| Herrings.....           | 1 00 " "        |
| Salmon.....             | 3 00 " "        |
| Other pickled fish..... | 1 50 " "        |
| All others.....         | ½ct. " lb.      |

NOTE.—These rates with other Government taxes are in most instances equal to 33 per cent, and as regards pickled fish from Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario, are utterly prohibitory.

The direct extent to which such prohibitory duties affect the fishery interests of these Provinces may be stated in few words. During the year 1866, for example, the several Provinces have paid (in gold) as custom duty on provincial caught fish exported to the United States about \$220,000, whilst American fishermen in the same period have paid as license fees the comparatively insignificant sum of \$13,000, although in that year they took from our deep sea and inshore fishings over four millions of dollars worth of fish, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth from the inland waters of the Province of Ontario. (1)

If there appeared at this juncture any near prospect of continued liberality and forbearance being reciprocated by the United States—if there was evinced an active desire to restore equitable trade relations and promote reasonable interchange of the staples of the two neighboring countries,—the inequality of these conditions and the discriminative features of their commercial policy, might not seem to press with so great urgency. There is, however, no indication of such desirable results. And whatever may be at present determined on by Her Majesty's Government, unless before the advent of another fishing season some satisfactory arrangement shall be effected, the existing and any other mere provisional system ought wholly to cease, and all concessive liberties of fishing be absolutely withheld.

Regarding the third course mentioned by His Excellency, the adoption of which is considered to be fraught with disagreeable and perhaps dangerous complications, it is obviously that one which sooner or later must be adopted. The difficulties and delicacy of this question constantly increase through deferment. Every renewal of concessions seems calculated to augment the claims advanced, and serves to confirm the American fishermen and people in an indefinite conviction of the rightful character of their entire pretensions. They must come at length to the conclusion that Great Britain is indisposed to effectively dispute them, or unwilling to assert and maintain the just claims of Her subjects. Any misconstruction of this kind must necessarily intensify disputes, and may, in spite of the utmost moderation and prudence on the part of British fishermen, expose the two nations to occupy a position at once false and perilous.

It is stated in the instructions from the Secretary of State for the colonies, dated 12th April, 1866, that Her Majesty's Government are clearly of opinion that by the Convention of 1818, the United States have renounced the right of fishing, not only within three miles of the colonial shores, but within three miles of a line drawn across the mouth of any British Bay or Creek; and also, that American vessels might be lawfully prevented from navigating the Gut of Canso.

There can be no doubt the claims advanced in former times by the maritime provinces, and which are said to have occasioned difficulties, are just and tenable—being confirmed alike by British and American authorities on international law. A report by the Officer in charge of the Fisheries, on certain disputes arising out of the above named Convention, is submitted herewith.

The people of these Provinces having loyally responded to the policy of the Empire, and under severe trials and increasing disadvantages for two years past displayed that moderation and forbearance anticipated in Mr. Cardwell's despatch of the 21st April, 1866, might justly urge the peculiarity of their situation. They might earnestly impress upon Her Majesty's Government the vital and vast importance of these Fisheries to the actual position and prospective interests of the New Dominion, and confidently expect that the maritime jurisdiction and national right of fishery derivable from the parent state shall be now firmly asserted and vigorously enforced. Such a policy, temperate in spirit, just in its operation, and national in its objects, would doubtless favourably influence the public sentiment of Nova Scotia, and present a new and tempting inducement to the Islands of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland to join the confederation.

(1) *NOTE*.—More forcibly to illustrate the unequal operation of the present system suffice it to instance the following cases: a British vessel of 71 tons, built and equipped last season at St. John, (N.B.) costing \$4,800, expressly for the mackerel fishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Bay of Chaleurs, took 600 barrels of fish, which sold in Halifax and Boston for \$6,000. After paying expenses (including \$986 in gold for customs), a profit of \$1,200 accrued to the owners. An American vessel from Newburyport, (Mass.) of 46 tons burthen, took a license at Port Mulgrave, (N.S.) paying \$46. The whole cost of vessels and voyage was \$3,200 or \$2,400 Halifax cy. She fished 910 barrels of mackerel, which sold in Boston for \$13,000, about \$9,110 in gold, leaving a profit of \$6,710.

However desirous we may be to restore those commercial relations which have proved mutually beneficial to both parties, the Canadian Government would disclaim all idea of coercion through the medium of forcibly excluding Americans from their fishing grounds, and disavow any action conceived in a retaliatory spirit; being actuated solely by the conviction that absolute exclusion (if only from the indisputable limits of the inshore fishery) is more likely to ensure an amicable adjustment of the entire controversy than renewed evasion of an issue that should be fairly met and in the interests of peace and justice be finally determined. The welfare of this country depends upon the peaceful pursuit of its several industries, and the steady development of its varied resources. With the extensive sea board we possess, and the rich fields our coast afford for maritime enterprise, Canadians look forward to the occupation of those shores by a still more numerous and productive population supplying the wants of our people and contributing largely to the foreign and domestic commerce of British North America, whilst affording material for a hardy and skilled marine. Hence their anxiety that this important question should be brought to an early and satisfactory settlement. Conscious of their rights, and equally anxious to obviate every possibility of estrangement between neighboring peoples, or of international difficulty between Great Britain and the United States, they would rather accept a further temporary arrangement for the current year—provided it shall be made contingent on contemporary enquiries by a mixed commission of the nature indicated in the Earl of Clarendon's despatch of 11th May, 1866.

Referring therefore to the second course proposed by His Excellency, and suggested by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as if alone open to immediate and practical adoption, it remains to be considered on what term licensed admission should take place.

Without at present raising any question as to the definition of bays, &c., and conceding for the time being that the modification of strict right already consented to by Her Majesty's Government in respect to all bays or creeks of less than ten geographical miles in width at the mouth, might without detriment to our legal claims temporarily continue, it is suggested that Americans be again admitted to the inshore fishings without limitation, but at an increased rate of charge.

In order that provincial fishermen may be placed on a somewhat less disadvantageous footing in comparison with United States citizens in British waters, a higher rate per ton should be charged for licenses to American vessels. This charge should be regulated with reference as well to compensating our own fishermen and traders for the tax levied on fish exported to the United States markets, as to forming a fund for the maintenance of a Marine Police, made requisite by the presence of foreigners, and also to encourage and develop the fisheries; and it should not in any sense be rated either as an equivalent for the privileges conveyed, or as commensurate to the advantages enjoyed.

It is recommended that the rate be \$2 per ton. The mackerel fishery being that in which Americans chiefly engage, and as mackerel is the principal fish marketed in the United States by Canadians, on which the tax is now \$2 per barrel, this rate amounts to a charge of but 20 cents per barrel, still leaving them an advantage of \$1.80, on each barrel besides the drawback allowed on salt.(1)

To effectively carry out the proposed policy it is necessary that the practice of repeated warnings should be abandoned, and other regulations made with reference to such participation in the fisheries by United States vessels and fishermen. The Government of the Dominion will also require to establish and maintain a respectable force of marine police. And it may be found desirable on the part of Her Majesty's Government, as formerly, to instruct the naval officers in command of the North American Squadron to co-operate with the Dominion authorities in enforcing this system and protecting the fisheries. It is further recommended that an Act be submitted for the consideration of Parliament during the present session, which would legalize and enforce the policy herein recommended—and as this policy is merely experimental—that such act be limited in its duration to one year.(2)

(1) *NOTE*.—The total amount estimated from this increase of rate is \$130,000, being about \$90,000 less than the sum payable as duties.

(2) *NOTE*.—Vide statute 31 Vic. Cap. 61, "An Act respecting fishing by foreign vessels."

The whole, nevertheless, respectfully submitted.

P. MITCHELL,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

*COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 11th day of March, 1868.*

The Committee have had under consideration the annexed memorandum dated 27th February, 1868, from the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, having reference to the subject of the Despatches dated 6th July and 3rd September last, from His Grace the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as well as to Your Excellency's Memorandum of the 21st January last, respecting the policy to be pursued in regard to the admission of American citizens to fish on the coasts of the several Provinces, now forming the Dominion of Canada, and they respectfully report their concurrence in the views and recommendations contained in the said annexed Report, and submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

They would further suggest that a copy of this Order in Council, when sanctioned by Your Excellency, should at once be communicated to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and also to the Government of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.

Certified.

(Signed,)

W. A. HIMSWORTH,  
Asst. C. P. C.

To the Honorable

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
&c., &c., &c.

The Committee of the Privy Council have considered the Memorandum of His Excellency the Governor General relative to a Minute of the 11th instant upon the subject of licensing American fishing vessels;

His Excellency correctly observes that he considers himself relieved from any inconvenience which may arise from the lateness of the period at which this Minute has been agreed to, and the Council have certainly no reason to impute blame for any delay which has heretofore arisen either to His Excellency or to the Imperial Government.

His Excellency also observes that in assenting to the Minute of Council referred to, he has done so upon the understanding that it shall not be made public or be acted upon until he shall have received the assent of the Secretary of State for that purpose, and observes that the plan of licensing was originally instituted in concurrence with the Imperial Government, and calls the attention of the Privy Council to the fact that the forces of the Royal Navy have been those which have been used for the assertion of the right to exclude Foreigners from these Fisheries.

With reference to His Excellency's stipulation that no action should be taken on the approved Minute of Council until the policy adopted shall have been assented to by the Secretary of State, the Committee of Privy Council must observe that such a delay will not only give rise to new occasions of difficulty, but is not justified by the circumstances of the case.

If United States fishermen are now allowed to proceed to the fishing grounds under the supposition that a merely nominal system still exists, and the right of exclusion is practically abandoned by the British Government, they will in all probability either resist the exaction of an increased fee, or altogether avoid paying for any licenses.

There certainly is nothing in the present aspect or past history of this matter to afford any justification or even excuse for inaction. And referring to the various communications on the subject between the Imperial, Canadian and American Governments, the Council find ample ground for the action presently taken being promptly carried out.

His Excellency will perceive that the Minute of Council of 31st March, adopted on the letters of Mr. Secretary Cardwell, dated 3rd and 10th March, 1866, originated the

license system, and although, as His Excellency states, it was in concurrence with the Imperial Government, it was based on the previous action of the Canadian Government, and the policy which was thought most desirable for colonial interest as proposed by them. That policy, it is true, was adopted in express deference, to the wishes intimated by Her Majesty's Government, pointing to the logical and just consequences of the voluntary abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty by the United States, which should succeed the proclamation of 20th of July, 1866, and it was so adopted "on the distinct understanding" suggested in Mr. Cardwell's first named despatch already referred to by the Privy Council, "that unless some satisfactory arrangement between the two countries be made during the course of the year, this privilege will cease, and all concessions made in the Treaty of 1854, will be liable to be withdrawn."

Such was the principal condition on which the system was approved by the Government of the then Province of Canada; and on which this Government procured its adoption by the Maritime Provinces. To this conditional policy Her Majesty's Government gave direct confirmation by the despatch to the Governor General of 21st April, 1866, fully approving of the course proposed for the then current year.

The principle therefore being recognized, and its operation having been since extended and acted upon with an advance in the rate of charge of licenses in some of the Maritime Provinces, whilst no effectual endeavour has been in the meanwhile made to realize the expectation of some more permanent and satisfactory arrangement indulged in by the Secretary of State and intimated to the American Government,—the Privy Council respectfully consider that any reasonable and moderate terms on which the license system may be continued for another season form a matter of detail within the Province of the Canadian Government, being simply *the extension of a principle fully sanctioned and acted upon and involving no new elements of consideration*. In this connection the Council beg to refer to the fact of such advance in the price of licenses not being a new proposal. The despatch of Vice-Admiral Hope, of the 7th July, 1866, communicated to His Excellency by Earl Carnarvon on the 18th August of the same year, recommends that "next year the rate of the present license shall be raised to that which will still "be a moderate one, after which that it shall be doubled each succeeding year until it becomes prohibitory." This recommendation was communicated by His Excellency in a despatch to the Colonial Office, of 18th August, 1866, with the suggestion that advantage should be taken of the intended presence of the Confederate Delegates in London, to arrange a more satisfactory understanding on the fishery question than the existing one; and as no change of policy was proposed by the Imperial Government, it is presumed that they viewed the licensing system as sanctioned in principle and detail, to be carried out by the Province so long as they were content to submit to the unjust disadvantages which it entails.

Referring to the observation of His Excellency, that the present state of the relations between England and the United States renders it necessary that great care should be taken that no act on the part of any British Dependency should introduce fresh complications into these relations, the Privy Council quite concur in the desirability of avoiding every possible cause of irritation, and have on such account guarded most carefully against introducing any new element into the policy adopted. An attentive perusal of the Minute in question will show that, even as respects the limits for exclusion of unlicensed vessels, any action which might occasion dispute has, for the time being, been waived. It does not seem at all probable that Her Majesty's Government will find, in the guarded and moderate policy adopted, any such objectionable feature. And as regards the employment of the forces of the Royal Navy to assert the right of excluding Foreigners from these fisheries, His Excellency will find that the Minute of Council provides that the license fees shall form a fund for the support of a Marine Police to enforce the system, thus supplementing the efforts of Her Majesty's vessels.

The Privy Council cannot refrain from respectfully impressing upon his Excellency the urgency of communicating, without further delay, to the American Government, the course decided on, as they feel, should this not be done, advantage may be taken to continue the present objectionable and inefficient system for still another year. Already has decisive action been deferred in the hope that certain indications of a returning disposition towards renewed commercial intercourse, which were perceptible in the United States, would lead to proposals obviating the necessity for any special policy on the fishery ques-

tion. These, however, have not as yet led to anything definite, and the subject being in this instance more urgent than when two years ago it was pressed upon the decision of the Canadian Government by Mr. Secretary Cardwell, it is of the highest importance that no further time should be lost.

Privy Council Chamber,  
Ottawa, 16th March, 1868.

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DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, (Fisheries Branch,)

Ottawa, 3rd April, 1868.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has the honor to bring under the notice of the Governor General in Council, that for several years past a practice has prevailed in the United States of repacking (in bond) certain kinds of British and French caught fish for exportation to foreign markets, and although the custom is profitable to Americans engaged in the business, while it has incidentally proved beneficial to our own fishermen, the United States Customs authorities have, it is credibly reported, received instructions to disallow it in future. Such a regulation will afford an additional advantage to the United States fishermen, and superadd to the almost prohibitory effect of American imposts on provincial caught fish. It is highly desirable therefore that immediate action should be taken to carry out the policy adopted by the Minute of the 11th ultimo. Any further delay may occasion the loss of a great part of the license fees which might be collected from the spring fleet of American fishing vessels resorting to Canadian waters.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed,) P. MITCHELL,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

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DOWNING STREET, 9th May, 1868.

MY LORD,—With reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 11th of March, and your subsequent despatch, No. 52, of the 23rd of March, I have the honor to inform you that Her Majesty's Government do not object to the proposed rate this year of two dollars a ton on licenses to American fishermen to fish within British waters on the coasts of the Dominion of Canada.

This information will be communicated to the Governor of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been requested to authorize the Admiral to instruct the Naval Officers under his command that one previous warning will henceforward be sufficient before seizing any vessel which may be fishing in transgression of the law.

(Signed,) I have, &c.,  
BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

Governor, the Right Hon.  
Viscount Monck.

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(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 12th May, 1868.

MY LORD,—I had the honor to receive last evening your telegram of date the 9th instant, informing me that the Imperial Government had sanctioned a fee of two dollars per ton fishing licenses this year.

Under these circumstances fishing licenses will be issued by this Government at that rate, and the licenses will declare that they give the privilege of fishing for the present

year in the waters subject to the jurisdiction of the Dominion of Canada, as well as of this Island.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

GEORGE DUNDAS,  
Lieut. Governor.

His Excellency

The Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., 18th May, 1868.

To Viscount Monck.

Island licenses state that they give permission to Americans to pursue deep sea fisheries in all waters within jurisdiction of Island or of Dominion, and to crews to land upon the coasts of Island or of Dominion to dry nets or cure fish subject to fishery laws of Canada. Is there any objection to this?

(Signed,)

GEORGE DUNDAS,  
Lieut. Governor.

(Copy.)—Immediate.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,  
19th May, 1868.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to enclose copies of the Fisheries license, which it is proposed to issue for the present season.

As these licenses state that they give the privilege of fishing in the waters of the Dominion of Canada, I yesterday telegraphed to your Lordship to ascertain if there is any objection on the part of your Lordship to the form of this license. The extension to the Dominion of Canada is proposed by my advisers to be inserted in the licenses of this year, in order to remove doubts which existed last year on the part of the American fishermen, as to the mutual recognition of these licenses.

In order to avoid any difficulty, these licenses will not be issued until I am assured that there is not any objection on the part of your Lordship to this form; I shall, therefore, be obliged, if your Lordship will communicate to me your decision by telegraph at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

GEORGE DUNDAS,  
Lieut. Governor.

His Excellency the Right Hon. Viscount Monck.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, (Fisheries Branch,)  
OTTAWA, 19th May, 1868.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries begs to recommend that the arrangement entered into in 1866, between the then provincial Governments, by which fishing licenses issued to United States vessels should be mutually interchangeable without reference to the respective collection of fees thereon, be for the present season continued; and that the Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward Island be informed, by telegraph, in reply to His Excellency's telegram of yesterday, that there is no objection to the form of license proposed.

The whole, nevertheless, humbly submitted.

(Signed,)

P. MITCHELL,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, (Fisheries Branch,)  
OTTAWA, 20th May, 1868.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries begs to report with respect to the telegraphic despatch from the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island, relative to the form of

fishing licenses proposed to be issued to United States vessels by His Excellency's Government, that, in pursuance of an agreement made in 1866, between the then provincial governments, mutually interchangeable licenses were granted during two years past to American fishermen without reference to the appropriation of moneys collected thereon.

Under this arrangement the Government of Prince Edward Island has already received as license fees on 115 licenses, the sum of \$4,272.00 without having incurred any other expense than the mere issuing of such licenses; while the governments of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Canada have incurred considerable outlay towards enforcing the licensing system. The agreement in question was regarded as a temporary one; and any such provisional understanding entered into prior to confederation might now very properly be revised. If that province may continue to enjoy the benefit of protection afforded as well by the Dominion as by the Imperial Government to the inshore fisheries, being relieved of all cost and responsibility in the matter, and at the same time derive funds from the system, its operation in this regard will prove highly objectionable. Whatever inducements a just policy and efficient measures to prevent intrusion by foreign vessels and fishermen, are supposed to hold forth to those of the inhabitants of that Island engaged in or interested in the fisheries, would be much lessened in their effect if the system be indiscriminate.

The undersigned perceives that the question of local jurisdiction is merged in the mutual recognition of licenses; and that any difficulty which might otherwise attach to the necessity for common action and co-operation among the naval and Dominion service, is thus avoided. It seems however none the less desirable to establish at once a practical distinction in favor of the united provinces upon whom must devolve so much of the trouble and cost of enforcing an exclusive policy, or the modification of it by compulsory licensing.

As the season is now far advanced, and further delay in negotiating a different arrangement on the basis of participation on the part of Prince Edward Island in the expense of the fisheries protection service, or the payment of some proportion of the fees collected might injuriously affect the issue of licenses for this year, it is respectfully suggested that the form of license which the Lieutenant Governor proposes should be at once approved, and that in the event of the license system being continued another season, definite terms shall be made for the future.

Occasion is taken to state that it is requisite, for the information of the Privy Council, that returns in detail of the names, tonnage, &c., of vessels licensed at Prince Edward Island during the years 1866 and 1867, similar to those published for Nova Scotia and Canada, should be furnished to the Government.

The whole, nevertheless, humbly submitted.

(Signed,)

P. MITCHELL,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

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*COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 22nd May, 1868.*

On a Memorandum dated 20th May, 1868, from the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, reporting with respect to the telegraphic despatch from the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island relative to the form of fishing licenses proposed to be issued to United States vessels by His Excellency's Government, that in pursuance of an agreement made in 1866 between the then Provincial Governments, mutually interchangeable licenses were granted during two years past to American fishermen without reference to the appropriation of moneys collected thereon.

That under this arrangement the Government of Prince Edward Island has already received as license fees on 115 licenses the sum of \$4,272, without having incurred any other expense than the mere issuing of such licenses; while the Governments of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Canada have incurred considerable outlay towards enforcing the licensing system. That the agreement in question was regarded as a temporary one, and any such provisional understanding entered into prior to Confederation might now very properly be revised.

That if that Province may continue to enjoy the benefit of protection afforded as well by the Dominion as by the Imperial Government to the inshore fisheries, being relieved of all cost and responsibility in the matter, and at the same time derive funds from the system, its operation in this regard would prove highly objectionable.

That whatever inducements a just policy and efficient measures to prevent intrusion by foreign vessels and fishermen are supposed to hold forth to those of the inhabitants of that Island engaged in or interested in the fisheries, they would be much lessened in their effect if the system be indiscriminate.

The Minister states that the question of local jurisdiction is, he perceives, merged in the mutual recognition of licenses, and that any difficulty which might otherwise attach to the necessity for common action and co-operation among the Naval and Dominion Service, is thus avoided. That it seems, however, none the less desirable to establish at once a practical distinction in favor of the United Provinces upon whom must devolve so much of the trouble and cost of enforcing an exclusive policy, or the modification of it by compulsory licensing.

That as the season is now far advanced and further delay in negotiating a different arrangement on the basis of participation on the part of Prince Edward Island in the expenses on the fisheries protection service, or the payment of some proportion of the fees collected, might injuriously affect the issue of licenses for this year, he suggests that the form of license which the Lieutenant Governor proposes should be at once approved, and that, in the event of the license system being continued another season, definite terms shall be made for the future.

The Minister takes occasion to state that it is requisite for the information of your Excellency in Council that returns in detail of the names, tonnage, &c., of vessels licensed at Prince Edward Island during the years 1866 and 1867, similar to those published for Nova Scotia and Canada, should be furnished to the Government.

The Committee concur in the Report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and advise that the form of license proposed by the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island be approved as recommended.

Certified.

WM. H. LEE, Clk. P. C.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES (Fisheries Branch.)

OTTAWA, 22nd May, 1868.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has the honor to refer to certain suggestions offered in the report of Captain Hamilton, in command during last season of Her Majesty's ship "Sphinx," engaged in protecting the fisheries of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, and fully concurred in by Vice-Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy. These suggestions relate to the more effectual detection of trespass on the inshore fisheries by United States fishing vessels, and better enforcement of the licensing system.

This officer suggests, as the best means of ensuring protection to British fishermen, and securing compliance with our fishery laws on the part of Americans, that small schooners should be employed similar to those belonging to the fishing fleets, and cruise inshore to intercept vessels when clearly within forbidden limits; also that boats from the men-of-war should cruise about in the vicinity of their ships for the purpose of detecting such vessels as might be unprovided with licenses.

The Canadian Government having already in employ an armed schooner (*La Canadienne*,) together with a steamer (*The Druid*,) and as the expense of chartering other schooners would be very considerable, it seems to the undersigned most advisable rather to improve the suggestion made by Captain Hamilton relative to the engagement of boats crews than to incur the cost of other decked vessels.

The fishing fleet often resort for shelter, and sometimes for bait, to harbors within easy reach of the fishing grounds; they also fish quite close inshore off several parts of the coast where in fair weather said boats can readily accost them. And as several boats' crews stationed at convenient places could at the same time co-operate with and assist the local Fishery Overseers charged with carrying out the fishery laws and regulations among Canadian fishermen, it is considered preferable to adopt such means, having reference to

both economy and efficiency, instead of engaging schooners. The fact, moreover, of waiving for the time being the right of exclusion from bays of less than ten miles in width, favors the adoption of smaller craft.

It is respectfully recommended that the undersigned be authorized to employ efficient boats' crews at the following places :—

Ports Hood and Digby, in Nova Scotia ; Miramichi, West Isles and Miscou, in New Brunswick.

Arrangements may be made for these crews to act under the general direction of the officers in command of the Government vessels, and to receive directions and aid in case of need from Her Majesty's ships. Licenses can also be supplied to the person in charge of each boat, for issue to any vessel to the owner of which the alternative of seizure or acceptance might be afforded.

The whole, nevertheless, humbly submitted.

(Signed,)

P. MITCHELL,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 1st June, 1868.*

On the annexed Report from the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, submitting in reference to certain suggestions made by Captain Hamilton of H. M. Ship "Sphinx" for the employment of vessels for the detection of trespass by United States Fishing Vessels on the inshore Fisheries, and the better enforcement of the licensing system,—that boats crews be employed for that service on certain parts of the coasts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The Committee advise that the recommendations contained in the said annexed Report be approved ; it being understood that the Officer in charge of a boat shall not be authorized to capture or seize any vessel, but only to report the fact of such vessel fishing without license to the nearest Government vessel.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
&c., &c., &c.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, (Fisheries Branch,)

OTTAWA, 22nd May, 1868.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has the honor to report for the information of the Governor in Council, that the steamer "Druid" is nearly ready for sea, and to recommend that a suitable person being selected as commander, she be placed, when ready, on active service.

In addition to the duties assigned to this vessel, in supplying the light-houses, rendering assistance to wrecks, relieving distressed mariners, and tending the Humane Establishments around the coasts of Nova Scotia, it will be necessary also to employ her as formerly in carrying out the fishery laws still in force in that province, and the recent Acts of the Dominion Parliament for protecting the fisheries, particularly with respect to the collection of license fees imposed on American fishing vessels. The officer in command will receive instructions similar to those proposed to be issued to the officer in charge of the schooner *La Canadienne*.

As the licenses issued by Canada are to be interchangeable with those granted by Prince Edward Island, it is desirable that these officers should procure commissions of the peace from the island government, which view might be communicated to the Lieutenant Governor.

The whole, nevertheless, humbly submitted.

(Signed,)

P. MITCHELL,  
M. of M. & F.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 28th May, 1868.

On a Report, dated 22nd May, 1868, from the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, stating that the steamer "Druid" is nearly ready for sea, and recommending that a suitable person being selected as commander, she be placed, when ready, on active service.

That in addition to the duties assigned to this vessel, in supplying the light-houses, rendering assistance to wrecks, relieving distressed mariners, and tending the Humane Establishments around the coasts of Nova Scotia, it will be necessary also to employ her as formerly in carrying out the fishery laws still in force in that province, and the recent Acts of the Dominion Parliament for protecting the fisheries, particularly with respect to the collection of license fees imposed on American fishing vessels:

The officer in command will receive instructions similar to those proposed to be issued to the officer in charge of the schooner "La Canadienne," a copy of which is annexed to his report.

That as the licenses issued by Canada are to be interchangeable with those granted by Prince Edward Island, it is desirable that these officers should procure Commissions of the Peace from the Island Government, which view might be communicated to the Lieutenant Governor.

The Committee concur in the report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and submit the same for Your Excellency's sanction.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,  
Ck. P. C.

To the Honorable  
The Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,  
28th May, 1868.

MY LORD,—With reference to my Despatch of date 17th instant, I have the honor to enclose an extract from the Island Gazette of this day's date, shewing the places at which Fishing Licenses for the present year are to be issued, with the names of the officers authorized to issue such licenses.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

GEORGE DUNDAS,  
Lt. Governor.

His Excellency,  
The Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.,  
Governor General,

BY AUTHORITY.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
May, 13, 1868.

Fishing Licenses will be granted at this Office to United States Vessels to prosecute the Deep Sea Fisheries during the year 1868, in all waters within the jurisdiction of Prince Edward Island, and of the Dominion of Canada, on payment of a Tonnage Fee of Two Dollars, or Twelve Shillings, currency, per ton; and at the following Out-ports, viz:—

Cascumpec, John Clark, Esq.  
Richmond Bay, Henry Stewart McNutt, Esq.  
Georgetown, Archibald J. McDonald, Esq.  
Colville Bay, John McLean, Esq.

GEORGE COLES,  
Colonial Secretary.

## DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, (Fisheries Branch.)

OTTAWA, 29th May, 1868.

The undersigned has the honor to report, in further reference to a report from this Department dated 20th instant, on the proposal of the Government of Prince Edward Island to issue Fishing Licenses to foreign vessels interchangeably with those issued by the Canadian Government, and to the Minute of Council of 22nd instant passed thereon, also referring to recent despatches from Lieutenant Governor Dundas, (12th and 19th May) communicating the form of License proposed to be issued in pursuance of such mutual recognition; that, as the present form of Licensing already in use and adopted by the Dominion Government (a copy of which is herewith), does not specify any extension to the waters of that province, nor imply any jurisdiction beyond the waters of Canada, but effects the interchangeable character desired by means of a manuscript endorsement by the issuing Officer, it is inadvisable to allow so important a substantial difference in the form as might be drawn into a precedent, and will convey to foreigners an indistinct idea of jurisdiction liable to be confused with the concurrent rights of colonists as British subjects.

It is therefore respectfully suggested that the form submitted by the Government of Prince Edward Island be approved, after omitting the words "or of the Dominion of Canada," "or of the said Dominion of Canada," and "of the Dominion of Canada," and leaving the application over our waters to be endorsed by the issuing officer on each license granted similar to the practice adopted in Canada; and that the Naval Officers in Her Majesty's Service should be advised of this and instructed to recognize the endorsements.

The whole, nevertheless, humbly submitted.

(Signed,)

P. MITCHELL,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

*COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 1st June, 1868.*

On a Memorandum, dated 29th May, 1868, from the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, reporting in further reference to his memorandum of 20th instant, on the proposal of the Government of Prince Edward Island to issue Fishing Licenses to foreign vessels, interchangeably with those issued by the Canadian Government, and to the Minute in Council of 22nd ultimo, passed thereon; also, referring to certain recent despatches from Lt. Governor Dundas (12th May) communicating the form of License proposed to be issued in pursuance of such mutual recognition; that as the present form of License, already in use and adopted by the Dominion Government, a copy of which he submits, does not specify any extension to the waters of that Province, nor imply any jurisdiction beyond the waters of Canada;

He, the Minister, states he deems it inadvisable to permit the Government of that Province to assume, as is done by their Licenses, a jurisdiction in the waters of the Dominion beyond that which our Government have assumed by our Licenses in the waters of Prince Edward Island.

He therefore suggests that the form submitted by the Government of Prince Edward Island be approved, after omitting the words "or of the Dominion of Canada," "or of the said Dominion of Canada," and "of the Dominion of Canada," and leaving the application over our own waters to be endorsed by the issuing officer on each license granted, similar to the practice adopted in Canada; and that the naval officers in Her Majesty's Service should be advised of this, and instructed to recognize the endorsements.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable  
The Minister of Marine & Fisheries,  
&c., &c., &c.

*Admiral Mundy to Lord Monck.*

(Copy.)

“ROYAL ALFRED,”

Halifax, 8th June, 1868.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's letter of the 28th ultimo, on the subject of granting Licenses to United States fishing vessels.

I regret that I am unable to comply with the suggestions offered by Mr. Mitchell, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, that the captains in command of Her Majesty's ships employed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence for the protection of the fisheries, should take charge of and issue licenses to any fishing vessels which they may fall in with, and find unprovided with them.

It is not within the province of the duties of a ship of war to undertake this service, more especially as it would appear from the last paragraph of Mr. Mitchell's letter, that the money which the master of the fishing vessel might be provided to pay would be received by the captain of Her Majesty's ships, and subsequently paid over to the credit of the Receiver General.

The officers in command of the cruisers will be furnished with the list of the places named by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries at which licenses will be issued to American vessels, and when the boarding officer finds that the vessel he has visited has not the required license, he will indicate the stations where these may be procured, acquainting the master at the same time that he will be liable to detention if he should again be met within British limits unprovided with a license.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

RODNEY MUNDY,

Vice-Admiral.

His Excellency the Right Hon. Viscount Monck,  
Governor General of the Dominion of Canada.

(Copy.)

*Lieut. Gov. Dundas to Lord Monck.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Prince Edward Island, 9th June, 1868.

MY LORD,—In consequence of your Lordship's despatch of 1st instant, I have ordered the issuing officers at the various outports of this Island to return the fishing licenses which (after the assurance that the Canadian Government had no objection to the form) had been forwarded to these officers, and licenses with the omission of the words now objected to by the Canadian Government will be issued in their place.

So soon as answers are received from all the officers authorized to issue licenses, I shall have the honor to report to your Lordship whether any of the licenses of the form to which objection is now taken, have been issued, and I trust that if any such have been issued, the fishery officers of Canada may receive instructions to recognize and endorse them, or to take such other steps as may be deemed advisable in order to prevent any difficulty therefrom to the holders.

I shall be glad to receive from your Lordship, at your earliest convenience, the form of endorsement used in Canada, and also to hear what officials are authorized to endorse these licenses, and at what places.

I would also be glad to hear whether your Lordship would commission an officer of the Island to endorse the Island licenses.

Enclose a report of the Attorney General on the Minute of the Privy Council of Canada of the 1st June.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

GEORGE DUNDAS,

Lieut. Governor.

The Right Honorable  
Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
CHARLOTTETOWN, 8th June, 1868.

SIR,—I have read over His Excellency Viscount Monck's despatch of the 1st June instant, transmitting copy of an approved Minute of the Privy Council of Canada, suggesting a change in the form of the license to be issued in Prince Edward Island, and also a copy of the Minute referred. The fishery licenses issued by Prince Edward Island are objected to, because they purport to extend to the waters of Canada, and imply a jurisdiction beyond the waters of Prince Edward Island, and it is suggested that the form of license to be issued hereafter be amended by omitting the words "or of the Dominion of Canada," "or of the said Dominion of Canada," and "of the Dominion of Canada," leaving the application over Canadian waters to be endorsed by the issuing officer on each license granted.

The proposed amendment would leave the licenses applicable solely to Prince Edward Island and its waters. I advise therefore that pending further correspondence with the Canadian Government, no license be granted except such as are limited to this Island and its waters only, and that instructions be at once sent to the various officers authorized to issue licenses, not further to issue any of the licenses which contain any reference to the Dominion of Canada.

To prevent delay, new licenses had better be printed and issued referring to this Island and its waters only, and furnished to the proper officers.

There is, however, some ambiguity in the recommendation which suggests that the application to Canadian waters should be endorsed by the issuing officer on each license granted. The term "The Issuing Officer" can hardly mean, I should think, the officer who issues the license here in Prince Edward Island, because that would appear to be at variance with the suggestion to remove all reference to the Dominion of Canada from the license, who then is the "issuing officers" referred, and how and where is the license to be presented to him for endorsement?

Meantime licenses had better be issued in the limited form to which I have already referred.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,) JOSEPH HENSLEY,  
Attorney General.

His Excellency George Dundas, Esq.,  
&c., &c., &c.

To prevent difficulties under licenses already issued, the Canadian Government should be requested to direct their officers to recognize and endorse any licenses already issued, although they are more extensive than they desire. The Canadian Government will, no doubt, accede to this request upon being assured that steps have been taken to prevent any more of such licenses being issued in Prince Edward Island.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 18th June, 1868.

MY LORD,—I have the honor, with reference to my despatch of 8th June, to enclose fishing licenses, which I am now issuing to U. S. vessels.

I have ascertained that the officers commissioned to issue licenses in Nova Scotia have received instructions from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to endorse the licenses, which they issue, stating that they apply to the waters, and admit to the fisheries round Prince Edward Island.

I have therefore, ordered a similar practice here, and the indorsements are to be signed by the issuing officer.

This does not meet the difficulty raised in Your Lordship's despatch of June 1st. It is perhaps worthy of consideration whether it would not be expedient, that the issuing officers of this island should receive commissions from Your Lordship to indorse for Canadian, and that your officers should receive like commissions from me to endorse for the waters of this Island.



The Committee submit the above recommendations for your Excellency approval.  
Certified.

(Signed,) WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk, P. C.

To the Honorable  
The Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
&c., &c., &c.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, (Fisheries Branch.)

OTTAWA, 27th June, 1868.

With reference to the despatch from Lieutenant Governor Dundas, dated 18th instant, suggesting that special Commissions should be issued to officers in Canada and Prince Edward Island charged with the issue of licenses to foreign fishing vessels, authorizing them to endorse mutually the applicability of such licenses to the respective fisheries of the Dominion and the Island, the undersigned has the honor to report that the Minute in Council of 23rd instant, which fully explains the matter, will render it unnecessary to adopt His Excellency's suggestion.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) P. MITCHELL,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

(Copy.)

OTTAWA, September 14th, 1868.

Hon. H. L. Langevin, C. B.,  
Secretary of State, Canada.

SIR,—I beg to state for the information of the Government, that during the present season, in consequence of the refusal of the American fishermen, passing through the Strait of Canso, to pay the tonnage dues now exacted, the officers of the customs there have prevented such vessels from having their former business transactions with the merchants and others in that locality, and from landing, refitting, or obtaining supplies there. The effect of this prohibition is that a very lucrative and extensive trade, long enjoyed by my constituents, has been entirely cut off, and has been transferred to Prince Edward Island, where, although there is said to be in force a similar ordinance to our own in relation to tonnage dues, I have still reason to believe that the violation of such ordinance is a matter of daily recurrence, and that in fact the American fishermen on the coasts and in the ports of Prince Edward Island are permitted as ample privileges as they ever enjoyed during the existence of the Reciprocity Treaty.

I need not remind you that the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, in relation to the Fisheries of British North America, is equally operative on the coasts of Prince Edward Island as it is on the coasts of Nova Scotia, under the facts as I assume them to exist. The knowledge of such being the scope of the Treaty, on the part of my constituents, largely aggravates the very serious damage to which they have been subjected.

Under these circumstances I deem it my duty very respectfully to solicit the attention of the Government to this important subject, and it will be a matter of great gratification to myself and to those on whose behalf I am interested, to learn at as early a day as may be convenient, that steps have been taken by the Government to ascertain the facts in relation to this matter with a view to some practical and beneficial result.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) STEWART CAMPBELL, M. P.,  
Guysborough, N. S.

MEMORANDUM.

Mr. Stewart Campbell, after communication this day with the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, begs to submit the following remarks in connection with his letter

of yesterday's date conceived in general terms, and addressed to the Honorable the Secretary of State.

During the continuance of the Reciprocity Treaty, and even during the season of 1867, a very large and lucrative trade and business, extending a distance of 25 miles interiorly from the Strait of Canso, had existed between the merchants and inhabitants of the County of Guysborough and the American fishermen passing through the Strait. This trade and business consisted in the sale to the Americans of very many thousands of barrels manufactured by the people of that County; in the sale of salt, bait and necessary fishing and other supplies, in the storage of the cargoes and materials of such vessels and in the refitting of the same. This trade and business had rendered the Western side of the Strait of Canso (embracing three convenient harbours and forming a portion of the County of Guysborough) the constant resort of American fishing vessels, and a very prosperous and progressive section of the Province.

During the present season, the Department of Customs, through its officers, by a strict construction of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, have put a stop to all commercial intercourse between the American fishermen and the constituents of Mr. Campbell, in consequence of the refusal by the former to pay the tonnage dues now exacted from them. The effect of this prohibition has been to transfer to Prince Edward Island the whole of the advantageous trade heretofore subsisting and as a natural consequence a very serious depression at this moment exists in that community.

Mr. Campbell has good reason to believe that the American fishing vessels are now admitted to equally ample privileges in Prince Edward Island as they enjoyed previous to the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, he having been credibly informed that during the present season, notwithstanding the fact of there being in the Island a similar regulation in reference to tonnage dues as exists in the Dominion of Canada, the American fishing vessels do not pay such dues, while they are constantly to be found within the prohibited limits of the coasts of that Island, and carrying on commercial intercourse in the ports and harbors thereof in violation of the Treaty with Great Britain. The Treaty is of course equally operative when licenses are not obtained at Prince Edward Island, as it is on the coasts of Nova Scotia, and the constituents of Mr. Campbell, with the knowledge of this fact, feel as they have reason to feel, much aggrieved by the destruction of their trade under the peculiar circumstances.

Mr. Campbell regrets to be obliged to say that he anticipates considerable commercial embarrassment in the community whose interests he represents, as the consequence of the diversion of the trade in question.

Mr. Campbell would add, that he has also reason to believe that much of the fish landed by the Americans on Prince Edward Island, is in reality British caught fish, while it is exported thence to the United States as fish caught in American bottoms.

Ottawa, 15th September, 1868.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, 15th Sept., 1868

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose copy of a letter just received from Mr. Malcolm McDonald, relative to American vessels shipping their fish in steamers from Canso, without having a license. Mr. Vincent J. Wallace also writes me as follows:—

“American fishermen returning with fares and landing in transit at Port Hawkesbury Cape Breton, *without Licenses*, their cargoes are taken from them in steamers to United States—with this privilege I do not of course expect to be called on for another license.”

Will you please instruct me what steps to take in this matter.

When I was at the Strait of Canso a short time since, the merchants then complained that their trade this year had been entirely destroyed, in consequence of the privileges allowed in Prince Edward Island to *unlicensed* American fishermen. These privileges, to which I adverted in a former communication, have, I am credibly informed been increas-

ing every day, and the result to Nova Scotia traders on the shores of the Strait of Canso, has been of the most disastrous character.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
(Signed,) H. W. JOHNSTON.

The Hon. P. MITCHELL,  
&c., &c., &c., Ottawa.

(Copy.)

CUSTOM HOUSE,  
HAWKESBURY, 7th Sept., 1868.

SIR,—There are many American vessels coming in here from the Bay to ship their fish by the steamers for Boston. When I do not allow them to do so without a fishing license, they return to Charlottetown where they say they can ship without taking a license. Will you please let me know if I can make any concession in this matter, as I am pressed on the subject by the merchants of this place, who appear to think that it is quite legitimate for the American fishermen to trade with them. Please say if it is desirable to carry out the law strictly.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
(Signed,) MALCOLM McDONALD  
Compt.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,  
OTTAWA, 15th September, 1868.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries to whom has been referred, for Report to Council, the letters of Stewart Campbell, Esq., M. P., of the County of Guysborough, Nova Scotia, under date 14th and 15th instant, in relation to the exercise of privileges by American fishermen, and the construction to be placed upon the Treaty of 1818, begs to report—

That Mr. Campbell alleges, that under the Reciprocity Treaty, a trade of considerable magnitude grew up in the Province of Nova Scotia, and especially in that part of it bordering upon the Straits of Canso, between the people of that Province and American fishermen frequenting our waters; that a considerable market was afforded for the farmers in the supplying of these fishermen; that the manufacture of barrels had sprung up to a great extent along the Straits, giving employment to great numbers of people, and that a large business was done through the local merchants in supplying the American vessels with salt and other outfits for the prosecution of their business; that business practically continued even since the termination of the Treaty until the present year, when, as he alleges, the American vessels were prevented by the Customs Officers from landing, refitting and storing cargoes and supplies, from purchasing barrels, salt and outfits in the Straits, without first taking out licenses, and paying the fee of \$2 per ton, as it was contended that the Treaty of 1818 precluded such privileges, and that the permission to fish or enjoy the privileges not conceded to them by the Treaty could only be enjoyed on such license being obtained. Mr. Campbell alleges that in the neighboring Colony of Prince Edward Island, a different system prevails, and that though they are equally bound by the Treaty referred to, they permit the storing of fish and the landing of bait and supplies, and the purchasing of salt, barrels, and other outfits and materials necessary for the prosecution of the fisheries, whether the masters of these vessels have first taken out a license or not.

Mr. Campbell further alleges that he believes that American fishermen largely supply themselves in the vicinity of the said Island, and within the prohibited limits, with fish caught in British waters, and catch fish and obtain supplies, and in a large majority of cases have no licenses—thus practically evading the terms of the Treaty and enjoying all the rights of Her Majesty's subjects.

He further complains that the effects of such a laxity in the enforcement of the Treaty rights in Prince Edward Island, while they are stringently enforced in Nova Scotia, has had the effect of drawing off a lucrative trade which had sprung up in the Straits of Canso to the ports of that Island.

The undersigned begs respectfully to submit :—

That the rights which the citizens of the United States are entitled to enjoy in relation to the fisheries on the coast of these Provinces, are those only which are granted them by the Convention of 1818.

That this Convention excludes them from any right of fishing within 3 miles of the coast of British America, and that the prescribed distance is to be measured from the headlands or extreme points of land next the sea or the coast, or the entrance of bays or indents of the coast, and consequently that no rights exist on their part to enter the bays or ports of Nova Scotia for the purpose of fishing, other than for the purpose of getting wood and water, or for the purpose of shelter and repairing damages therein. (See sections 2 and 3 of the Imperial Act 59 Geo. 3, Cap. 38) in the latter part of which it is distinctly stated that they shall enter "*for no other purposes whatever.*"

The concluding part of the Fishery Article of the Convention of 1818 reads thus—

"Provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbors for the purpose of shelter, and for repairing damages therein—of pursuing wood and of obtaining water and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby preserved to them."

It may be suggested, however, that though precluded from entering for purposes of fishing, that they may be permitted to exercise the right of entering for purposes of trade. Whether such a claim might be fairly maintained were the vessel purely a trading vessel would depend upon the Treaties between Great Britain and the United States and the usages of nations in such cases; but I presume that no such question could arise here—the vessels in question are alleged to be purely fishing vessels—fitted out as such, and calling into the ports referred to for the purposes of supplying themselves with salt, barrels, stores and provisions for the prosecution of a fishery business, and for landing and storing their catch from time to time, and alleging that they do not want a license to fish as they do not intend to fish within the three miles limit, avowing themselves fishermen; but at the same time declaring that they do not contemplate fishing within the limits. This class of vessels, have no right to enter our ports for other purposes than those of *shelter, repairing damages, purchasing wood, and obtaining water.*

Citizens of the United States have no right conceded them by the Treaty of 1818, to navigate or use the passage or Strait of Canso, and the Queen's Advocate General and Her Majesty's Attorney General of England in 1841, gave the following opinion upon this point :—

"We are of opinion that independently of Treaty, no foreign Country has the right to use or navigate the passage of Canso; and attending to the terms of the Convention relating to the rights of fishing to be enjoyed by the American citizen, we are also of opinion that that Convention did not either expressly or by necessary implication concede any such right of using or navigating the passage in question. We are also of opinion that casting bait to lure fish in the track of any American vessel navigating the passage would constitute a fishing within the negative terms of the Convention."

I would also notice that a letter from the Hon. Edward Cardwell, the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lord of the Admiralty, under date 12th April, 1866, in relation to this question of the fisheries, states :—

"The determination of the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded in 1854, between Great Britain and the United States, renews the first article of the Convention of the 20th of October, 1818, with various Imperial and Colonial Acts enumerated in the margin, of which the operation had been suspended during the continuance of the Treaty by the Imperial Act 18 and 19 Vic. Cap. 3, Sec. 1, or otherwise."

The letter referred to goes on to state, amongst other things, that except within certain limits named, American fishermen are not to take, dry or cure fish on or within three miles of the coasts, bays, creeks and harbors of British North America. But they may

enter such bays and harbors *for certain specified purposes*, under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent abuse by fishing or otherwise; but are forbidden to enter such bays or harbors *except for certain defined purposes*. The letter further states, after referring to Act of Geo. III, and the Merchant Shipping Act, that more extended powers are conferred by the Local Acts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island on certain officers, sufficient to bring into port any foreign vessel which continues within these waters for twenty-four hours after notice to quit them, and in case she shall have been engaged in fishing to prosecute her to condemnation. It further refers to the wish of Her Majesty's Government, in reference to treatment of American fishermen, in connection with a question of bays and headlands, and that they should not be interfered with, unless found within three miles of the shore; but if found within these limits, should receive the notice to depart, which is contemplated by the laws of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island, if within the waters of one of these Colonies under circumstances of suspicion,—and the letter in concluding states:—

“Her Majesty's Government do not desire that the prohibition to enter British “Bays should be generally insisted upon, except when there is reason to apprehend some “substantial invasion of British rights. And in particular they do not desire American “vessels to be prevented from navigating the Gut of Canso, (from which Her Majesty's “Government are advised they might be lawfully excluded), unless it shall appear that “this permission is used to the injury of Colonial fishermen, or for other improper “objects.”

The undersigned therefore concludes that as it is only by Treaty right that these American fishing vessels have a right to enter Nova Scotia ports, and as that is limited to specific objects, they have no right to exceed them; and the Customs officers were quite within the scope of their jurisdiction in refusing to allow them to enjoy privileges other than those named in the Treaty.

Next it is submitted that the same duties which it devolved on the Customs officers of the Dominion applied equally to those of Prince Edward Island, which latter Colony has, like the Colonies of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, her own laws, similar in their scope and spirit, and giving ample power to enforce compliance with the terms of the Convention of 1818 above referred to. But it is alleged by Mr. Campbell that they are not equally enforced by the Officers of that Government, and while this enures to the benefit of the Island inasmuch as it attracts the trade, a large share of which Nova Scotia formerly enjoyed, it must be most damaging to certain sections of the latter Province, and if permitted to continue, would be manifestly unjust.

Before dealing with the question of remedy for such an anomalous state of things, the undersigned would respectfully recommend that he be instructed to employ Mr. Campbell personally to proceed to Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, and ascertain with accuracy the facts in detail, in relation to the American fishing trade with these Colonies, and report fully on all matters connected therewith, with as little delay as possible.

Respectfully submitted.

P. MITCHELL,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

*COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 18th September, 1868.*

The Committee have had before them the Memorandum from the Honorable the 14th and 15th September, 1868. Minister of Marine and Fisheries, dated 15th instant, on the subject of the letters of Stewart Campbell, Esq., M. P., for the County of Guysborough, N. S., in relation to the exercise of unauthorized privileges by American fishermen on the coast of Prince Edward Island, and the construction to be placed on the Treaty of 1818, and they concur with the Minister in advising that, before dealing with the question of remedy for the anomalous state of things described in the Memorandum submitted, Mr. Campbell be instructed to proceed to Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, and ascertain

with accuracy the facts in detail in relation to the American fishing trade with these Colonies, and report fully on all matters connected therewith, with as little delay as possible.

Certified.

(Signed,) WM. H. LEE, Clerk., P. C.

To the Honorable,  
The Minister of Marine and Fisheries.  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy,)

OTTAWA, 16th September, 1868.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of 14th instant, drawing attention to the fact that, owing to the refusal of American fishermen passing through the Gut of Canzo to pay tonnage dues exacted under authority of the Fisheries Act, the lucrative trade formerly carried on there has been entirely cut off and transferred to the Island of Prince Edward, where, it is alleged, they are permitted to land stores and take cargoes in violation of the Convention of 1818, entered into between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States, and of the laws of Prince Edward Island in relation to the enforcement thereof, and contravening the spirit of the arrangement entered upon by the Government of the Dominion and that of Prince Edward Island in relation to the mutual recognition of licenses issued to American fishermen by the Government of that Island and of the Dominion respectively; I beg to request you to make a personal visit to these localities, and ascertain with accuracy and in detail the facts in relation to the United States fishing trade with these Colonies, ascertaining;

1st. The names and tonnage of such vessels as have entered the Ports of Prince Edward Island from the United States during the past three years, and separately the numbers that have visited the Island during the present year;

2nd. How many of those were purely trading vessels; the number of those purely fishing vessels, and the number of those which were of a mixed character of fishing and trading;

3rd. In all cases where you can do so, ascertain the several tonnages and crews of these vessels, with the cargoes;

4th. Ascertain, if possible, how many of those vessels were provided with licenses, and by whom issued, and whether any and what number of these, fished within the three miles limit;

5th. Whether any, and what, American fishing vessels, not having licenses, were permitted to land stores, bait, salt, barrels, tackle and other outfits; or to trade or purchase some or any parts thereof, and whether any of them, after declining to take licenses in the Ports of Nova Scotia afterwards took license, or not in those of said Island;

6th. The nature and value of stores, fish and supplies landed, as well as the value of the fish, barrels and other outfits purchased,—the nature and extent of the damage done to the trade of the Ports of the Gut of Canzo, and any other incidental detail which may appear of importance or bearing on the question;

7th. The number of said vessels which came into the Ports of said Island, purely for the purposes permitted by the Treaty of 1818, viz: "*for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein—of purchasing wood and of obtaining water,*" and more particularly during the present season;

8th. Whether any, and what number, of American vessels, stating the tonnage and crews thereof, entered the Straits of Canzo during the present year, and so far as you can obtain this information, also get it with regard to the Ports of Nova Scotia;

9th. Note carefully the practical working or application of the Treaty of 1818, or of other laws relating to or affecting American fishermen in British North American waters, and state wherein they differ in the two Colonies referred to, and also whether there is any differences in the local laws of these Colonies, and if so, state what they are;

10th. Ascertain whether any difference exists in the application or enforcement of such laws; and if so, state what effect it has had upon the trade of each Colony, and the nature and extent of the damage done to the trade of each, and whether such difference in the manner of enforcement of existing laws is done under official authority and with their knowledge, or does it arise from exceptional circumstances, and if the latter, state what they are;

11th. You will please ascertain the quantity of fish, caught by American fishermen, landed in Prince Edward Island, and transhipped either in American or British bottoms to American Ports, and the relative shipments in each. Also, whether any, and to what extent, fish caught by British subjects and sold to Americans is exported to American markets as American caught fish;

12th. Also, whether American caught fish are forwarded, and to what extent, in steamboats trading from the Ports of the Island, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick to the States, or over the railroads of either Nova Scotia or New Brunswick towards their destination;

13th. You will also please state the best remedy for any or all of the evils which are complained of in relation to the working of the laws, and while reporting fully on all the matters specially herein referred to, you will also get such information, and with as little delay as possible, and report on such other points as you may consider to be connected therewith or have a bearing on this question.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

P. MITCHELL,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Hon. Stewart Campbell,  
Ottawa.

(Copy)

Hon. P. MITCHELL,

GUYSBOROUGH, N. S., FEBRUARY, 2nd, 1869.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—With reference to your communication of the 16th September last, on the subject of the operation of the license system policy embodied in and intended to be enforced by the provisions of the Act for the regulation of fishing and protection of the fisheries, and the Act respecting fishing by foreign vessels, and also in relation to the fishing trade and business generally, I have the honor to inform you that in accordance with your instructions conveyed to me by that communication, I visited the Island of Prince Edward, and the other localities affected by the subject in the months of October and November last, and I now beg to report the following observations bearing upon the general question. I regret that in doing so, I shall not be able to reply seriatim to the several enquiries propounded by you. The difficulty or rather the impossibility of obtaining in the Island the required information, will I hope be regarded as sufficient apology for such deficiency, and the probably less satisfactory shape which this communication will consequently assume. I trust however that even in its present form, it will not be without some value.

The principal source of inconvenience and grievance on the part of the British traders and subjects generally in the Maritime Provinces, who are connected with the fisheries is to be found in the great change of circumstances brought about by the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. During the existence of that Treaty, the entire freedom with which that branch of industry, represented by the fisheries, was pursued on the part of the subjects of the United States of America on the coasts of the British Provinces, naturally brought these foreigners into most intimate business relations with merchants, traders, and others in many localities of the maritime portion of the Dominion, and especially at and in the vicinity of the Strait of Canso. The great body of the large fleet of American fishermen, numbering several hundred vessels, which annually passed through that Strait to the Gulf of the St. Lawrence in the prosecution of the fisheries, and especially the Mackerel fishery, was invariably in the habit of procuring much of the requisite supplies for the voyage at the several ports in that Strait. The business thus created largely benefited not only those directly engaged in commercial pursuits, but was also of immense advantage to other classes of the inhabitants of several of the adjacent counties of Nova Scotia. The constant demand for, and ready disposal at remunerative prices to the American fishing vessels, of a large quantity of farm produce, and other products of industry in the shape of barrels, hoops, lumber, wood, &c, was at once the character and result of the intercourse which subsisted during the existence of the Reciprocity Treaty. The total exemption from duty of all fish exported from the Maritime Provinces to the markets of the United States was also a boon of inestimable value to the very large class of British subjects directly and

indirectly connected with our fisheries and its resulting trade. This state of things, which was beneficial also in no small degree to the subjects of the United States, undoubtedly created a condition of general prosperity and contentment among the classes of British subjects referred to, such as had never previously existed.

On the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty in 1866, by the Act of the government of the United States, both parties, viz: the subjects of Great Britain and those of the United States were remitted to their respective former status under the terms and provisions of the London Convention of October 20th, 1818, and the several Colonial enactments based on, and in accordance therewith, supplemented by such exceptional rights in favor of foreign fishing vessels as the license system or policy has created and conferred. To that status I beg now to advert. And first with regard to the rights of American fishermen under the convention of 1818, although no small amount of official correspondence and even controversy between Great Britain and the United States has taken place on this subject, particularly previous to the Treaty of Washington, 1854, commonly known as the Reciprocity Treaty, the right of American fishermen to participate in the fisheries on the coasts of British North America are very clearly defined by the latter part of the first article of the Convention of 1818: "And the United States hereby renounce forever any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof to take, dry or cure fish, on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbours of His Britannic Majesty's Dominion in America, not included within the above mentioned limits." (The limits here referred to are specified in the same article, and have no application to the matter in hand) "provided however that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbours for the purpose of shelter, and repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying, or curing fish therein, or, in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them."

Notwithstanding the just and indisputable construction of the terms of this article by Her Majesty's Government, to the effect that the Government of the United States have thereby renounced the right of fishing not only within three miles of the Colonial shores, but also within three miles of a line drawn across the mouth of any British bay or creek, and although Her Majesty's Government is advised that American vessels engaged in fishing, might be lawfully excluded from navigating the Strait of Canso, yet as I apprehend, it is not the desire of Her Majesty's Government, or of the Government of this Dominion, to either waive or enforce the more extensive but legal construction of the article already cited in the foregoing respects, the policy of granting American subjects the liberty to fish within three miles of the Colonial shores, and the conditions upon which such liberty is to be permitted, became, on this branch of the subject, questions of very serious moment, and entitled to very serious and mature consideration. Upon the first of these points, I think I may assume that both the Imperial and Dominion authorities, entertain no other idea than that of insisting, under any circumstances, upon the absolute right to exclude American fishermen from any free participation in the inshore fisheries. Any other policy would, I conceive, under existing circumstances be unjust and suicidal, particularly in view of the impositions of the United States Government upon British caught fish, and would certainly eventuate in general dissatisfaction of the most aggravated kind. I trust therefore that it is unnecessary to dwell upon this point. Upon the second, viz: The conditions upon which, if permitted, the liberty to fish is to be enjoyed by the subjects of the United States, difference of opinion may no doubt exist, and the character and form of those conditions are of course subject to question. The experience of the past may, in this particular as in others, be a guide for the present. I shall therefore examine the operation of the license system during the last three years, and present the results. In 1866, the tonnage duty under that system was 50 cents per ton. In 1867 was \$1.00 per ton, and in 1868, \$2.00 per ton. In 1866 about eight hundred vessels were engaged in the fisheries of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, of which number 454 took out licenses, the aggregate amount of tonnage dues paid by them being \$13,016 85. In Nova Scotia there were 354 licenses issued, the collections on which amounted to \$9,368.50. In Prince Edward Island 89 licenses were taken out, and dues paid to the amount of \$3,339.35. Only 10 licenses were taken out in the late Province

of Canada, the payment on which was \$296. But one was issued in New Brunswick, yielding \$13, and none were granted in Newfoundland.

In 1867, in Canada and New Brunswick no licenses were issued. In Nova Scotia the whole number issued was 269. The amount received therefor was \$13,929. This amount is proportionably greater in consequence of the double rate or \$1 per ton as against 50 cts. per ton in the previous year. The actual diminution in the number of licenses may be regarded as owing in some measure to the practice of giving three warnings to intruders, before enforcing acceptance of license, or making seizure.

In 1868, 49 American fishermen took out licenses in Nova Scotia, the tonnage dues on which at \$2, per ton amounted to \$4,691.50. The diminution in this year of the number of licenses accepted, is attributed to the high rate of the tonnage duty. From personal observation and enquiry I am disposed to charge it to another but additional reason, and that is the exemption from all restrictions practically enjoyed by American fishing vessels at the several ports and on the shores of Prince Edward Island. In this connexion I would submit the very strange and startling fact that only five or six licenses were issued by the Island authorities in the past year. Free fishing upon grounds within the most liberal interpretation of the phrase "prohibited limits" was the rule and not the exception. This unquestionably passive toleration on the part of the Island authorities is certainly quite inconsistent with the arrangements entered into with regard to the mutual adoption of the license system and the exaction of a similar rate of tonnage dues between the Government of the Island, and that of Canada.

On the assumption that the policy of exacting tonnage dues from the American fishermen for the privilege of fishing in British waters, will be continued for the present, the question naturally presents itself, at what amount such exaction should be placed. The statistics of the last three years shew a decided diminution in the acceptance of licenses by the Americans in proportion to the increase of duty payable thereon; and I am strongly of opinion that henceforth it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to induce them to accept licenses, unless the dues be placed at the lowest rate yet exacted. I derive this view from personal intercourse with many of the parties concerned; and even in their submission to that rate, I might be disappointed, if the authorities of Prince Edward Island continue practically to encourage the refusal to take licenses from the authorities of the Dominion, by permitting on the shores, within the jurisdiction of that Island, the free fishing to which I have already adverted. There is, I am aware, a considerable class of persons, who advocate a continuance of the present high, or even a higher rate of duty as the condition of license. But it must be borne in mind that in the present state of this question a high rate of duty means efficient protection and its accompanying expense. Without that efficient protection, licenses at any rate, exceeding a nominal amount, and I consider 50 cents per ton to be an amount of that character, will not be accepted. And this brings me to the consideration of the nature and character of such protection. I would be the last man to utter a word or write a line that could be construed as a matter of reproach towards the Imperial naval authorities, in respect of their services on this point, but the facts of the case compel me to say that I cannot regard with favor the present system of the protection of the fisheries. The inefficiency of the protection now afforded may be attributed to two causes. In the first place, Her Majesty's ships are sent on this service at too late a period in the fishing season. It is during the months preceding the fall of the year that their presence on the fishing grounds is most required. Later in the season the fish resort to deeper water, and are to be found outside of the prohibited limits. Protection therefore is not then necessary. As an illustration of the habits of the fish, as well as of the necessity of the vessels engaged in the protection of the fisheries being on the ground at an earlier period, I may mention that I was credibly informed, when at Georgetown, Prince Edward Island, by an eye witness of the fact, that in the month of August last an entire fleet of about 100 sail of American fishermen had actually and very successfully fished for several days, without interruption, in the land-wash near Rustico, on the North side of the Island, of course to the great insult and detriment of British subjects residing there. I was also given to understand that Her Majesty's ships *Niger* and *Barra-coutta*, detailed as the protective force during the last season, did not reach the shores of Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island until the beginning of the month of October. In the second place, the vessels ordinarily employed on this service are of considerable size

and being steamers, their approach is readily discerned by actual intruders and thus time is afforded for escape. It is a remarkable fact that not a single seizure has been made during the season.

The conclusions suggested by the foregoing state of facts are very intelligible. If the present high or any higher rate of tonnage dues is to be continued, and in view of the hostility which such exactions will undoubtedly induce, the water police to be provided, must be of corresponding power of control, and perfect good faith, material aid and activity on the part of the authorities of Prince Edward Island must be demanded. As I have already intimated, the force now provided seems of a character ill-calculated to answer the purpose for which it is designed. Upon a careful consideration of the subject, and having conferred with many persons whose opinions are entitled to weight, I am led to entertain the opinion that the aid of H. M. ships of the class now used might to some extent be dispensed with. A single vessel of war discreetly stationed in the vicinity of the principal fishing grounds, say alternately at Port Hood, Cape Breton, and George Town, Prince Edward Island, and perhaps an additional port to the north-ward of the Island, from the first of July to the tenth of November, would be sufficient, if in connexion with her and subject to proper communication with her Commander, four or five fast-sailing schooners of similar size and appearance to the ordinary class of American fishing vessels, with a commissioned officer, and sufficient crew, and duly armed, were appointed to cruise during the above mentioned period within the points embracing the fishery rights of the Dominion. The expense of such a force is easy of ascertainment, and it would no doubt be considerable. This however would be met to some fair extent by the revenue from dues, and possibly by a share of seizures. This suggestion is predicated upon the exaction of what may be termed a high rate of tonnage dues. If on the other hand the nominal rate of 50 cents per ton as hereinbefore stated, and which is more as an explicit acknowledgment of our right than as an equivalent for the privileges conceded, be sanctioned. I feel well assured that although the revenue derived would be of smaller amount, yet the force necessary to ensure its collection might be of a very inferior, and consequently less expensive description, while the national bitterness which this question is daily engendering, would be largely averted.

And here I may offer some observations as to what in my judgment would be the probable effects of dealing with the American fishermen in the more liberal spirit of cheap licenses. In a former part of this communication I have referred to the active and advantageous business relations subsisting between them and the merchants, traders, and others, in the Eastern Counties of Nova Scotia, and particularly at the Strait of Canso, during the existence of the Reciprocity Treaty, and pointed out the very prosperous condition of our own people during that period. Much depression has prevailed since its abrogation, caused principally by the exaction of a higher rate of tonnage dues, which has induced the Americans to transfer their former business relations to Prince Edward Island, where the terms of the Convention of 1818 are practically permitted to be unrecognized. The suggestion I have offered with regard to the imposition of a nominal duty of 50 cents, seems to me if adopted as well calculated to restore to the sections of Nova Scotia referred to, much of their former prosperity and consequent contentment. I firmly believe that licenses at that rate will be generally if not universally accepted. The liberty to use our ports as a consequence of such acceptance of licenses, will be again embraced. The transfer of their trade to Prince Edward Island will be checked, if not abandoned. The Americans will use the more convenient ports of the Strait of Canso. Their cargoes will be landed and stored there, while if they desire to ship the same to their own home markets, facility to do so by steamers which pass through the Strait of Canso weekly will be at hand. And I feel convinced that a marked improvement in our trade and business generally would be the immediate result.

There is another branch of the general subject on which I take the opportunity to remark, and that is the probability of a large amount of American caught fish being forwarded as British caught fish to Ports in the United States by steamboats trading from British Ports and particularly from Ports in Prince Edward Island. There is an obvious difficulty in obtaining accurate information on this point. The records of the Custom Houses in the United States would be the only means of arriving at just conclusions in the matter. I may however, give an extract of a letter received from a merchant of standing, residing at St. John, N. B., which throws some light upon the state of the case. It

is dated 4th December, 1868. The writer says, "I fear the Bostonians are doing a large illicit trade in British caught mackerel in Prince Edward Island. There have been large quantities passing through here this season, principally Prince Edward Island brand. I learn that they are forwarded by an American, who is carrying on a shore fishery at the Island in small boats, and in addition, buys all he can get, and is allowed by the authorities at Washington, to enter his fish as American caught, he being an American citizen. The shipments have been from 200 to 300 barrels by each boat semi-weekly since I came here, up to last week, and as I am told, was going on for some time before. I presume they will amount in the aggregate to some 4000 or 5000 barrels for the season by this route. They arrive here by railway from Shediac, and likely the same parties are shipping by the Charlottetown, Halifax and Boston line also. This may lessen your Bay fares, as many of that catch may be purchased by them, and entered free of duty at Boston."

The foregoing seems to embrace the principal points of enquiry suggested by your communication and instructions, and I trust that the same will be acceptable to the Department and the Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
(Signed,) STEWART CAMPBELL,

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, (Fisheries Branch),

OTTAWA, 3rd October, 1868.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has the honor to bring under the notice of the Privy Council, that the information he has received from Nova Scotia leads him to believe that the steps taken to enforce the payment of the tonnage dues chargeable on American fishermen are quite inadequate to the requirements of that service.

A recent communication from Port Hood alleges that about three hundred American fishing vessels were in that port about the 28th ult., and that not one in twenty had licenses, and that there was no cruiser or cutter on the coast.

The undersigned would respectfully suggest that the attention of His Excellency, the Governor General be called to the facts above stated, with the view of securing for this great source of national wealth the more active services of Her Majesty's cruisers engaged on the North American Station.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed,) P. MITCHELL,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

*COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 9th October, 1868.*

On a memorandum dated 3rd instant, from the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, stating that the information he has received from Nova Scotia leads him to believe that the steps taken to enforce payment of the tonnage dues chargeable on American fishing vessels are quite inadequate to the requirements of the service.

That a recent communication from Port Hood alleges that about 300 American fishing vessels were in that port about the 28th ultimo, and that not one in twenty had licenses, and that there was no cruiser or cutter on the coast.

He therefore suggests that the attention of Your Excellency be given to the facts stated, with a view of securing to this great source of national wealth the more active services of H. M. cruisers engaged on the North American Stations.

The Committee concur in the Report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

(Signed,) WM. H. LEE, Clerk, P. C.

To the Honorable  
The Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, (Fisheries Branch.)

OTTAWA, 9th November, 1868.

In connection with the unsettled state of the Fishery Question between Great Britain and the United States, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries desires respectfully to draw the attention of the Governor General in Council to certain anomalous features of the present system of granting licenses to American fishing vessels.

When it was at first suggested that at least some formal recognition of the just and reasonable claims of the British North American Colonies, to exclusive rights of fishery within the limits described in the Convention of 1818, should be exacted, the Canadian Government perceived that the situation of the inshore fishings around Prince Edward Island and the exceptional position of that colony as regards the other confederated colonies, must necessarily occasion new difficulties in carrying out the desired policy; and that any system not under uniform control would operate to the relative disadvantage of the other provinces forming the confederation. This was felt to be the case not merely in a pecuniary but likewise in a political sense. The proposal, however, that interchangeable licenses should be issued by the respective governments was acquiesced in by Canada, as well in deference to the proposed arrangement of a complicated and urgent dispute, as in view of the expressly temporary nature of the system. But this system has now extended over three years, instead of being confined to the current season of 1866, as it was then stipulated should be the limits of its duration. And owing to the practice of mutually recognizing licenses issued, the chief political burden of such renewed policy, and the whole provincial cost of applying and enforcing the system, have devolved on the united provinces, while a very large share of the license fees collected has accrued to Prince Edward Island. These results appear in some degree an aggravation of injury borne by the Dominion from the continued admission of foreign fishermen and vessels into colonial waters on merely nominal terms, whilst the produce of Canadian fisheries still competes in the United States markets on most disadvantageous conditions with fish caught by Americans on the same fishing grounds.

The undersigned having already brought this particular subject under notice, begs reference to the Minute of Council adopted thereon, the 22nd of May last.

Another anomaly arising out of the licensing system has developed itself in the course of the fishing season of 1868, and forms the subject of a report on the 15th of September last, to which the Minister has now the honor to revert.

It is therein stated that a very considerable trade, which formerly existed among the crews of American fishing vessels and the merchants at several of the ports of Nova Scotia, to which they resorted in great numbers, has latterly become diverted to Prince Edward Island; and that such diversion occurs through facilities afforded by the Island authorities to United States citizens, to fish and land and trade there without first obtaining fishing licenses. such as are required at Nova Scotian ports, in conformity with the laws and the system adopted under the existing Treaty with Great Britain. Although these vessels are prohibited by the Imperial and Provincial Statutes, and by the Convention of 1818, from entering British harbors for any other purposes than shelter, or to repair damages and to purchase wood and water, the masters are there allowed to procure supplies, to store fish, and bait, buy salt, barrels and other materials necessary for fishing operations, without any interference on the part of the Island officials; all of which is in violation of the Customs laws, and at variance with the letter and spirit of the Treaty by which they are equally bound with the officers and inhabitants of the other provinces. In addition to which evasive privileges United States vessels (unlicensed) are also permitted to transfer their cargoes at Prince Edward Island to foreign steamers, and to include quantities of fish captured by and purchased from the Island fishermen,—thus exempting them from duties levied on fish caught and marketed by the other colonists. The actual gain from this mode of dealing with the crews and owners of United States fishing vessels, and the requisite establishment of business firms and agencies at the Island, together with minor benefits of local trade, doubtless prove more than an equivalent to the aggregate amount of small tonnage fees which might be derived through strict enforcement of the laws and the system in force under the treaty.

The undersigned perceives that were the revenue officers who are stationed at these ports of Nova Scotia, to avail themselves of the auxiliary means afforded by the Customs Acts, to

enforce, under pain of direct seizure and confiscation, the acceptance of licenses, notwithstanding any professed intention to resort to Prince Edward Island to procure licenses—which are not there required of them,—the evil complained of might in a measure be remedied. These officers have (under instructions) refrained from such legitimate action because of an anxious desire to avoid every possible risk of collision, and bearing in mind the particular wish expressed by the Colonial Secretary's despatch of 12th April, 1866, respecting the free navigation of the Gut of Canso by American vessels.

There can be no doubt that the laxity and connivance of the authorities of Prince Edward Island are calculated practically to defeat the Imperial measures devised for the protection of our fisheries, and they certainly thwart the endeavors of the Canadian Executive to give effect to the very moderate and conciliatory views of Her Majesty's Government. It is, moreover, peculiarly unfortunate that any such grievance as the diversion of an active portion of local trade should at this time be superadded to the feeling of discontent in Nova Scotia, particularly as it seems closely related to the insufficiency of naval assistance referred to in the Minute of Council dated 9th of October last. In the present temper of that province an injury of this kind is naturally ascribed to the policy and action of the Dominion Government, instead of being attributed to the peculiar conduct of Prince Edward Island.

It is quite obvious from recent events, that influential parties in the United States are seeking to take advantage of, as well as to encourage the isolation of that Province, and by tempting inducements to the fishing and other interests there designed to react upon the fishing populations of the adjacent provinces, may much embarrass any future disposal of the fishery question.

Under all of these circumstances it seems highly important, that, if the system of licensing American fishing vessels is to be again renewed, the whole administration of it should be placed under control of the Government of Canada. Otherwise it will be absolutely necessary, should the license system continue, to compel the masters of foreign fishing vessels to provide themselves with licenses on entering the Gut of Canso, or upon touching in their course at any of the ports of Nova Scotia. It is, however, questionable whether such system of licensing, adopted as a temporary expedient on the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, should be further continued since its past continuance has not led to any desirable results.

The undersigned recommends that advantage be taken of the presence in England of Sir Geo. E. Cartier and the Honorable Mr. Macdougall, C. B., to make this the subject of personal conference with the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Minister having prepared and furnished directions to Stewart Campbell, Esq., M. P., of Guysborough, Nova Scotia, in accordance with the Minute of Council dated 18th September last, to ascertain accurately the facts in detail of the American fishing business and trade at the various sea-ports of Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, and their relation to the licensing system, that gentleman is still engaged in making such enquiries, and so soon as his report shall be received it may be found necessary again to refer to the subject.

The whole respectfully submitted.

P. MITCHELL,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, (Fisheries Branch,)  
Ottawa, 10th November, 1868.

The undersigned desires to bring under the notice of the Governor General in Council the still unsettled and very unsatisfactory state of the fishery question between Great Britain and the United States, and respectfully suggests that the attention of Her Majesty's Government be again called to the same.

An opportunity is at present afforded by the presence in England of Sir Geo. E. Cartier and the Hon. Mr. Macdougall, C. B., to make this question the subject of personal conference with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a view to the timely adoption of some permanent and satisfactory policy.

It will be recollected that the irritating and critical discussions on this important question, which for several preceding years had engaged the anxious attention of the two governments, were put in abeyance by the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854. The concession of free access for American fishermen and fishing vessels to the inshore fisheries of British North America formed an essential and valuable element in such compact. That treaty, fraught with commercial advantages to the United States and Canada, and promotive of mutual friendship and prosperity between Great Britain and America, was (for somewhat equivocal reasons) voluntarily determined by the latter power. Through this abrupt termination of a measure involving the arrangement of serious and protracted disputes, those difficulties became revived, which, prior to the treaty, had exposed both nations to constant political anxiety and subjected them to great public expense. It was hoped that this action on the part of the United States—resulting apparently from causes less potent and enduring than considerations of international peace and business relations of a liberal and profitable character—would, after a short period of reflection, undergo some revision more or less favorable to resumed intercourse. In such hope the Government of Canada, with the concurrence of the mother country—both being actuated by an earnest spirit of conciliation and liberality—sought out and adopted a plan to effect the admission, in an authorized form, of United States citizens to fish along the shores of these colonies, and thus avoid the danger and vexations which must necessarily attend a practical revival of differences amongst the fishermen of both countries. The formal expedient of exacting season licenses from these foreign vessels, admitting them for the time being to fishing privileges identical with those enjoyed under the late convention, and on merely nominal terms, was thus in operation early in the same year during which the treaty had been abrogated by the American Government. It was deemed necessary, however, to stipulate that the system so devised should be limited to the current year; and in the various communications which have passed between the British and United States authorities, this limitation has been coupled with the expression of a hope that, in the meantime, such temporary arrangement might be superseded by return to the policy of reciprocal free trade, and the restoration of that commercial freedom and unrestricted fishing which heretofore existed. During three successive seasons the same system has been continued. It was each year renewed with manifest reluctance, attended as it has been by considerable loss and many inconveniences, occasioning impatient acquiescence on the part of the Maritime Provinces.

This burdensome continuance of a system originated as an amicable concession towards the neighboring States does not seem to have met with the slightest appreciation. The sole practical effect of it has been to admit foreigners to a free use of our fisheries, whilst imposing on the Imperial and Provincial Governments the material expense of regulating such foreign participation in lucrative advantages, and incurring the cost of protecting British subjects in the concurrent use of privileges exclusively theirs by the laws and usages of civilized nations, and at the same time guarding their own fishing grounds against substantial injury by American fishermen.

Under all of these circumstances it is respectfully but earnestly submitted whether the system of licensing United States fishing vessels, avowedly a provisional one, and implying no principle, should now be absolutely discontinued, and that it shall in future give place to a definite policy of exclusion, agreeable to colonial interests and consistent with national dignity and rights.

The Minister need not in this connection enlarge upon the vital and vast importance to the Dominion of Canada of a strict maintenance of those principles of Maritime jurisdiction and rights of fishery derivable from the parent state. Immense as is the intrinsic value of the exhaustless fisheries, which form so large a portion of our material resources, their rightful control and exclusive use possess a peculiar value and significance intimately connected with the new condition and prospects of this country. The actual situation and future development of these inshore fisheries acquire if possible additional importance from the selection of a sea-board line of railway connecting the hitherto separated Provinces of the British North American Confederation.

Reference is requested to Minutes of Council, dated 23rd of May 1866, and 27th February, 1868.

The whole, nevertheless, respectfully submitted.  
(Signed,)

P. MITCHELL,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

(Copy.)

OTTAWA, 3rd March, 1869.

Telegram to W. H. Venning,  
Inspector of Fisheries,  
St. John, New Brunswick.

Newspaper telegrams say United States fishermen and vessels trespass on Canadian inshore fishings around islands in Passamaquoddy Bay, and elsewhere along that coast, interfering with and injuring Canadian fishermen. If clearly within Canada waters and doing substantial injury to native fishermen, and that there exists thereabouts no mutual toleration between neighbors regarding fishing and fish-trade, such as makes invasion of exclusive rights practically of no serious concern, two courses are open: either warn them off, and seize in default of removal, or compel them to take and pay for licenses,—both recourses being provided for by the *Fisheries Act*. Visit the locality, satisfy yourself with certainty of the facts and limits, and see what is best to do: Report by telegram before taking decided action.

(Signed,)

P. MITCHELL,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

(Copy.)

FISHERIES OFFICE, ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK,  
6th March, 1869.

Hon. P. Mitchell,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—With reference to your telegram of the 3rd instant, alluding to the encroachments of American Fishermen in Passamaquoddy Bay, Lepreaux Harbour, and the Bays and Harbours intervening between them on the South-Western Coast of New Brunswick, and directing me to visit the localities, and ascertain the facts, I have the honor to report:—

That the fishing season was over, and, the vessels had left the coast previous to the receipt of your instructions, but I immediately proceeded to collect the most reliable information regarding the subject, which I now transmit for your consideration.

In consequence of the protection which has, for the last three years, been enforced on the spawning ground at the Southern head of Grand Manan, the shoals of herring have been immense the last winter, and have attracted unprecedented numbers of various kinds of deep sea fishes, whose principal food consists of herrings, and other small fish.

The fishing on the coast, and in the numerous harbors and inlets having been unusually good, large numbers of American vessels frequented our waters. These consist of two classes, viz.: fishermen and traders,—the former catch all they can, and buy all they can; the latter buy from the shore people all their fish, paying in cash or goods at their own prices. As far as I can learn these vessels never make entry at the Customs, never pay tonnage dues, nor any duties on the goods brought for the prosecution of their trade.

This is nothing unusual,—the system has been pursued for years, and was formerly considered by the settlers and inhabitants rather an advantage than otherwise, for it gave them a ready market for their fish, and supplied them with goods at a cheaper rate than our dealers, who paid Customs' duties, could furnish them.

This winter, however, the number of American vessels attracted to this fishery was more than usually numerous; in some localities, such as New River, Lepreaux and St. George Harbors there were sometimes from thirty to forty, and took up so much room that our fishermen were comparatively crowded out, and made complaints to the local authorities. These complaints did not reach me until near the close of the fishing season, consequently I was unable to take any steps to remove the evils complained of. I am credibly informed that the captains of these vessels, when warned off by the local authorities, refused to leave, asserting that they would occupy the ground till forcibly driven off.

The Overseer of the County resides at too great a distance to be applied to in an emergency of this kind, and I would strongly recommend the appointment of a competent intelligent man, with magisterial power, as Overseer for the Eastern District of Charlotte County, comprising the Parishes of St. George, Pemfield, and Lepreaux, with Local Wardens in the several parishes to act under his directions. This officer should have power to swear in a boat's crew, in cases of emergency, and take such steps as the exigencies of the case might demand.

As the duty is a responsible and highly important one, a first-class man in point of intelligence and judgment will be required, and I will take the earliest opportunity of consulting with John Bolton, Esq., M. P., of the County, as to the selection of a suitable man for the office of Overseer of the Eastern District, and suitable men for the office of Local Wardens, the result of which consultation will be reported to you without loss of time.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) W. H. VENNING,  
Inspector of Fisheries for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

"ROYAL ALFRED,"  
Bermuda, 5th March, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint your Excellency that I have directed Commodore Phillimore, the Senior Officer at Jamaica, to send to Bermuda, the "Niobe," "Royalist," "Dart" and "Mullet," which vessels I propose to employ in the ensuing summer for the protection of the Fisheries in Newfoundland and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

I have also ordered the "Phœbe," Frigate, Captain Bythesed, to rejoin my flag at this Island from Barbadoes, and she will be ready to proceed to Quebec on the opening of the navigation, should the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty desire me to afford a vessel of War of her class to that part of my command.

The "Minstrel" Gunboat will also be stationed on the Northern Division.

I shall be glad if your Excellency will inform me at your earliest convenience if these arrangements meet your wishes, and any information your Excellency may be able to afford me in reference to the state of the fishery question with the United States, will be of service to me in framing my instructions to the Cruisers.

The "Britomart" Gunboat now employed in the West Indies, might come to the Northward if actually necessary, though her services, on account of the disturbed state of Hayti and Cuba, are useful in the South.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,) RODNEY MUNDY,  
Vice-Admiral.

His Excellency,

The Right Honorable, Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., G. C. B.

&c., &c., &c.

(Copy,) DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, (Fisheries Branch,)  
Ottawa, 29th April, 1869.

The undersigned has the honor to recommend to the Governor General in Privy Council, that under section one of the Statute passed during last Parliament, and entitled, "*An Act respecting Fishing by Foreign Vessels*," he be authorized to continue the granting of fishing licenses, for the year 1869, to foreign fishing vessels, admitting foreign fishermen to fish, and dry and cure fish in Canadian waters within the limits described in the aforesaid section, at the same rate of *two dollars per ton* measurement, as was adopted for the past year.

With a view to render more effectual the system of licensing thus temporarily continued for the current year, it is recommended that the Naval Officers in command of Her Majesty's vessels, and also the Fishery Officers and others engaged in the service of protecting the fisheries of Canada, or charged with the duty of issuing such licenses, be in-

structed to discontinue the practice of giving foreign fishing vessels "three warnings" before either enforcing the acceptance of licenses, or being compelled to depart from the in-shore fishing grounds under pain of seizure, and that a single warning during the whole season, and the lapse of twenty-four hours, shall be allowed, as provided in the second section of the above recited Act.

Also that commissioned officers (or some competent persons specially deputed therefor) on board of Her Majesty's ships employed on the service of protecting the fisheries, be empowered to grant licenses to United States fishing vessels, whenever and wheresoever they shall be met with, and may be required to procure the same, for which purpose a supply of blank licenses, duly stamped, should be furnished through the Admiral for distribution among the officers, or persons, so authorized to grant them and receive the fees payable thereon for remittance to this department.

As it may be necessary again to recognize, interchangeably, the licenses issued by Canada and Prince Edward Island, occasion should be taken to direct the attention of the authorities of that Province to the laxity and evasion which have existed in respect of requiring foreign vessels, frequenting the Island harbors and fishing stations, to be provided with licenses. Reference is requested to reports on this subject, dated 15th September and 9th November last.

In addition to the services of the government vessels "La Canadienne" and "Druid," it is necessary to employ boats' crews at Ports Hood, Mulgrave, Digby, and Westport, in Nova Scotia, L'Etang Harbor, West Isles, Miscou, Fox Island (Miramichi), in New Brunswick; either at the Magdalen Islands or Chaleur Bay, in Quebec. Arrangements may be made for these crews to act under the general direction of the officers in command of the government vessels, and to receive further directions and aid in case of need from Her Majesty's ships. If practicable they would also be placed under charge of some of the local fishery overseers, who could be supplied with licenses for ensuing to any foreign vessel, to the owner of which the alternative of seizure or acceptance might be afforded, after the prescribed notice, by any of Her Majesty's commissioned officers, or Canadian officers in command of vessels (others than the boats referred to) engaged in protecting the fisheries, to whom such refusal shall be reported. This plan would be at once more efficient and economical than to adopt the suggestions already made by Admiral Mundy, and referred to in a report from this Department of 22nd May last, to employ several small sailing vessels, to cruise along various parts of the coasts. Should another suggestion however, offered in the Admiral's despatches of last year be now adopted—namely, to allow boats from Her Majesty's cruisers to move about in the vicinity of their ships and detect foreigners fishing without licenses—the system would be materially improved, particularly if the officer in charge, or some other person on board, be ready to issue licenses.

The estimates for the fisheries service, during the latter part of the year ending 30th June next, and the first half of the ensuing financial year from July to 31st December, not having made any provision for these additional expenses, the funds which it is intended to provide for the year from the 1st July, 1869 to the 30th June, 1870, being also very limited, it will be necessary now to supplement them, in order to give effect to the recommendations herein submitted, at least to the extent of enforcing the system throughout the summer and autumn months. A further sum of at least \$3,200 would be required.

The Minister further submits that it may prove desirable to make use of either of the Provincial steamers, when not otherwise indispensably occupied during the fall mackerel fishery, in conjunction with the other vessels employed; but this would be done only in case of absolute necessity, and can, it is believed, be effected without material expense except for coal, and by economizing closely the funds obtained for maintaining the steamer.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

P. MITCHELL,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

*COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 29th April, 1869.*

The Committee have had under consideration the memorandum, dated 29th April 1869, from the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, submitting for Your Excellency's ap-

proval, certain recommendations on the subject of licensing foreign vessels to fish in Canadian waters, and suggesting the measures which he considers it expedient to adopt in order to secure a better observance by such vessels of the regulations established in reference thereto, and requesting a further appropriation for the current year of \$3,200, to enable him to give effect to the recommendations submitted.

The Committee advise that the recommendations contained in the said memorandum be approved and acted on.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE.

Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable

The Minister of Marine, and Fisheries,  
&c. &c. &c.

*COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 5th May, 1869.*

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Committee advise that the form of notice to foreign vessels employed in fishing in Canadian waters be approved and published, and that it be disseminated in such manner as the Minister shall direct.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE.

Clerk. P. C.

To the Honorable,

The Minister of Marine, and Fisheries,  
&c. &c. &c.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, (Fisheries Branch,)

OTTAWA, 1st May, 1869.

*PUBLIC NOTICE and the attention of Foreign Fishermen is hereby drawn to the provisions of an Act of the Parliament of Canada entitled:*

“An Act respecting Fishing by Foreign Vessels,” which renders liable to seizure and confiscation any foreign ship, vessel or boat found fishing, or preparing to fish, or having fished (in British Waters,) within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors, whatever, of Canada, and (as affects United States ships, vessels or boats,) not included within the limits specified and described in the first article of the Convention of 1818, unless provided with a license.

Licenses may be had, on payment at the rate of \$2 per ton measurement as follows:  
On board the Government Armed Schooner “La Canadienne,” in the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, through Napoléon Lavoie, Esq., in command;

On board the Government Armed Steamer “Druid,” on the coasts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Quebec, through Capt. P. A. Scott, R. N. in command;

ALSO

At the Marine and Fisheries Office, Halifax, N. S., through H. W. Johnston, Esq.;

At the Fisheries Office, St. John, N. B., through W. H. Venning, Esq.;

AND

At Port Hood, Cape Breton, N. S., through the Customs Officer, E. D. Tremain, Esq.;

At Port Mulgrave, N. S., through the Customs Officer, V. J. Wallace, Esq.;

At Port Hawkesbury, N. S., through the Customs Officer, Malcolm McDonald, Esq.;

At Cape Canso, N. S., through the Customs Officer, Wm. Bigelow, Esq.;

At Pictou, N. S., through the Customs Officer, D. McCullough, Esq.;

At Port Digby (Bay of Fundy) N. S., through the Customs Officer, Bottsford Viets, Esq.;

At Westport, (Bay of Fundy) N. S., through the Customs Officer, B. H. Ruggles, Esq. ;

At Grand Manan Island, (Bay of Fundy) N. B., through the Local Fishery Overseer, W. B. McLaughlin, Esq. ;

At St. Andrews (Passamaquoddy Bay) N. B., through the Customs Officer, J. H. Whitlock, Esq. ;

At West Isles, (Passamaquoddy Bay) N. B., through the Customs Officer, J. R. Dixon, Esq. ;

At Beaver Harbor, (Bay of Fundy) N.B., through the Local Fishery Overseer, Leonard Best, Esq. ;

At Shippegan Island, N. B., through the Customs Officer, P. J. N. Dumaresq, Esq. ;

At Miscou, N. B., through the Officer in charge of the boat's crew ;

At Fox Island, (Miramichi) N.B., through the Officer in charge of the boat's crew ;

At New Carlisle, (Chaleur Bay) Quebec, through the Customs Officer, John Fraser, Esq. ;

At Percé, Quebec, through the Fishery Overseer, P. Vibert, Esq. ;

At Gaspé Basin, Quebec, through the Customs Officer, J. C. Belleau, Esq. ;

At Amherst, (Magdalen Islands) through the Officer in charge of the boat's crew, and through the Customs Officer, J. J. Fox, Esq.

P. MITCHELL,  
Minister of Marine, and Fisheries.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 7th May, 1869.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Committee advise that the accompanying draft of "Special Instructions" which he proposes to issue to the officers in command of the Government vessels "La Canadienne" and "Druid" employed in the fisheries service, be approved by Your Excellency.

Certified.

(Signed,) WM. H. LEE, Clerk. P. C.

The Honorable  
The Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
&c. &c. &c.,

#### DOMINION OF CANADA.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS to the Officers commanding the Government Vessels "La Canadienne" and "Druid," engaged in protecting the Fisheries of Canada.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, (Fisheries Branch,)  
Ottawa, 1st May, 1869.

SIR,—The Government having decided to continue the system of granting Licenses to foreign fishing vessels, for the year 1869, admitting foreign fishermen to fish and dry and cure fish in Canadian Waters, and land upon the coasts of Canada for the purposes of curing fish and drying their nets, certain special directions for your guidance during the ensuing season, in addition to the ordinary instructions for protecting the Fisheries in the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, are thus made necessary.

This issue of Licenses takes place under the provisions of the *Act respecting Fishing by Foreign Vessels* (31 Vic. cap. 61), copies of which are herewith ; and your particular attention is directed to the several provisions of said statute affecting the powers and proceedings therein prescribed.

Blank Licenses to the number of———, numbered from———to———, both numbers inclusive, dated at Ottawa, the 30th day of April, 1869, and signed by me, are enclosed for your use. Each License issued must be filled up with the name of the vessel, of what place, name of master, number of crew, and tonnage, and countersigned by you. A full registry thereof should be kept, and these particulars form part of your returns. Also

note the actual date of delivery of each License. Returns of the Licenses granted shall be made at the close of the season, in the form of the accompanying blank statements.

In addition to issuing Licenses through you, and through the Customs Officers at Ports Hood, Mulgrave, Plaister Cove, Hawkesbury, Ship Harbor, Pictou, Cape Canso, Digby and Westport, in Nova Scotia; West Isles, St. Andrews, L'Etang and Shippegan, in New Brunswick; Amherst, Port Daniel, Paspebiac, New Carlisle, Gaspé, and Percé in Quebec,—the Department purposes to employ efficient boats' crews of from four to six men, each under the control of a Fishery Overseers, of the location of which you will be duly informed. These will be subject generally to your direction, and also receive instructions and aid in case of need from commissioned officers belonging to Her Majesty's ships. They will be furnished from here with blank forms of Licenses to be offered to foreign fishing vessels not otherwise provided, and will report to you, or some of Her Majesty's Officers, any refusal to accept the same, and whatever trespass may have been committed; but boats' crews are not authorized to capture or seize any vessel.

Licenses are mutually interchangeable with those issued for fishing in the waters of Prince Edward Island by the Government of that Province, for the current season only. Keep separate entries of the different foreign vessels holding such Licenses, and report where they are found, and in what branch of the fishery they are at the time engaged.

Although the above named Acts and the License system apply to all foreign vessels and fishermen, it is probable that in practice American vessels and Fishermen chiefly will be concerned. Therefore it is requisite for you to be more especially informed of the relation of United States citizens to fishing privileges in the waters of Canada, as well of a common and concurrent nature, as those of an exclusively Canadian character.

The terms of the First Article of the Convention of the 20th October, 1818, between Great Britain and the United States, has since the expiry of the Reciprocity Treaty governed the participation of American fishermen in the Gulf and Labrador fisheries.

1. United States fishermen may exercise the liberty of fishing in common with British subjects along that part of the coast of Canada extending from Mount Joly, near the River Grande Natashquan, to the easterly limit of Canada, at Blanc Sablon Bay, and at the Magdalen Islands; and enjoy freedom also to land and cure fish on certain of the unsettled shores of the Labrador coast. Wherever any settlement exists the privilege of landing and curing fish may be enjoyed by previous agreement with the settlers, or with proprietors of the ground.

2. In all other parts foreigners are precluded from fishing within three marine miles of Canadian shores. American vessels may, however, enter into all bays and harbors for certain specified purposes under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent abuse by fishing or otherwise.

With regard to the Magdalen Islands, although the liberty to land and to dry and cure fish there is not expressly given by the terms of the Convention to United States fishermen, it is not at present intended to exclude them; nor is it desirable to impose a narrow construction on the term "unsettled." Places containing a few isolated houses might not, in some instances, be susceptible of being considered as "settled" within the meaning and purpose of the Convention. Something would, however, depend upon the facts of the situation and the circumstances of the settlement. Private and proprietary rights form an element in the consideration of this point. The generally conciliatory spirit in which it is desirable that you should carry out these instructions, and the desire of Her Majesty's Government that rights of exclusion should not be strained, will probably influence you in making as fair and liberal an application of the term as shall consist with the just claims of all parties.

Americans so admitted should be made aware that, in addition to being obliged in common with those subjects of Her Majesty with whom they exercise concurrent privileges of fishing in Colonial waters, to obey the laws of the country, and particularly such Acts and Regulations as exist to ensure the peaceable and profitable enjoyment of the fisheries by all persons entitled thereto; they are peculiarly bound to observe peace and order in the quasi settled places to which by the liberal spirit of these instructions they may be admitted.

The limits within which you will, if necessary, exercise the right of excluding American vessels or boats, and United States fishermen, are for the present year to con-

tinue exceptional. Difficulties have arisen in former times with respect to the question, whether the exclusive limits should be measured on lines drawn parallel everywhere to the coast and describing the sinuosities, or on lines produced from headland to headland across the entrances of bays, creeks, or harbors. Her Majesty's Government are clearly of opinion, that by the Convention of 1818, the United States have renounced the right of fishing not only within three miles of the Colonial shores, but within three miles of a line drawn across the mouth of any British Bay or Creek. It is, however, the wish of Her Majesty's Government neither to concede, nor, for the present, to enforce any rights in this respect which are in their nature open to any serious question. Until further instructed, therefore, you will not interfere with any American fishermen unless found within three miles of the shore, or within three miles of a line drawn across the mouth of a bay or creek which is less than ten geographical miles in width.

With reference to those inshore fishings, it is proposed for the current season to allow United States fishermen to resort to them on the basis of their participation in such privileges under the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854. The special definitions of rivers and mouths of rivers, and the description of fishery reserved under that Treaty for the exclusive use of British subjects, will be those stated in the awards of the Joint Commission and in the Article I of the said Treaty. Also the same reservations in respect of private property and pre-occupation will be maintained.

The conditions upon which such liberty will be thus continued are :

1. Compliance with the Fishery Laws, Municipal Regulations, and Harbor Rules of Canada ;
2. Taking out a License for the season of 1869, and paying the License Fee chargeable thereon. This License Fee will be rated by you on the tonnage of each vessel or boat at the rate of *two dollars* per ton measurement.

Where you find any difficulty in ascertaining tonnage, or have good reason to suspect misrepresentation, you will estimate the same, and charge the dues accordingly.

Should the master or crew, owing to the unexpected nature of this demand, and from having left any United States port unprepared with funds for such a purpose, be unable to pay the license fee in cash, you will take a draft on some responsible person, payable at the port whence the vessel or boat has sailed or outfitted, or at some other convenient place. This draft should be made payable at ten days' sight, and you will forward it immediately to Ottawa for collection. Be particular to endorse on the License a memorandum of the mode of payment, and a supplementary condition to the effect that if payment shall fail to be made or secured on such draft being notified or presented, the License shall lapse.

After accosting every United States vessel or boat actually within a maritime league of the shore, along any other part of the coast except Labrador and around the Magdalen Islands, or within three marine miles of the entrance of any bay, harbor, or creek which is less than ten miles in width, either fishing, preparing to fish, or having obviously fished within the exclusive limits, you will offer the owner, master, or person in charge a License on the above terms.

Should the owner, master or person in charge of any foreign ship, vessel or boat, being clearly within proscribed limits and so found fishing, preparing to fish, or having fished therein, refuse or neglect to take and pay for a License, yet after being duly notified to depart and informed of liability to forfeiture, still wilfully persist in despite of a single warning and the lapse of twenty-four hours' notice, to remain and fish in such waters, or shall be again found fishing, preparing to fish, or having fished, you will seize and detain the ship, vessel, or boat for an infraction of the Statute of Canada, entitled, "*An Act respecting Fishing by Foreign Vessels*," copies of which are herewith for use and distribution.

Compulsory means may be employed ; but such resort to force will be justified only after every other prudent effort has failed.

If from threatened resistance and obvious determination to contest the seizure, and because of the inadequacy of your own force, you shall believe any attempt at capture liable to be frustrated, you will warn the parties of the futility of resistance and that you are authorized to procure the assistance if needed of any of Her Majesty's cruisers.

If a ship, vessel, or boat be found violating the Convention, or resisting consequent seizure, and she shall be enabled momentarily to effect her escape from the vicinity, she

remains still liable to seizure and detention during the same voyage, if met by yourself in Canada waters, and in British waters everywhere if brought to account by Her Majesty's cruisers.

The Act of Parliament already mentioned subjects to forfeiture any foreign ship, vessels, or boat which is found fishing, or having fished, or preparing to fish within the prohibited limits, and provides for the enforcement of this forfeiture.

In your capacity of a Customs Officer you cannot receive any aid from Her Majesty's vessels, but only for unlawful fishing. It is therefore preferable that your proceedings should be taken under the Act above referred to.

All seizures must be placed as soon as convenient in the custody of the nearest Customs Collector; and information, with a statement of the facts, and the depositions of your sailing master, clerk, lieutenant, or mate, and of two at least of the most respectable of your crew, be despatched with all possible diligence to the Government. Be careful to describe the exact locality where the fishing took place, and the ship, vessel, or boat was so seized.

On capture it will be desirable to take part of the foreign crew aboard the vessel under your command, and place some of your own crew, as a measure of precaution, on board the seized vessel. If your ordinary complement does not admit of this being done, or if because of several seizures the number of your hands might be too much reduced, you will endeavour to engage a few trustworthy men to supply any such emergency. The portion of foreign crew taken on board the Government vessel, you will land at the nearest place where a Consul of the United States is situated, or where the readiest conveyance to any American Consulate in Canada, or the other British Provinces, may be reached, and leave them there.

When any of Her Majesty's vessels about the fishing stations or in port, shall be met with, you should, if circumstances permit, go on board and confer with the Naval Commander and receive any suggestions he may feel disposed to give, which do not conflict with these instructions, and afford him any information you may possess about the movements of foreign craft, also inform him of what licenses you have granted and what vessels accosted.

Do not fail to make a full entry of all circumstances connected with foreign vessels, noting their names, tonnage, ownership, crew, port, place of fishing, cargo, voyage and destination, and (if ascertainable) their catch. Report your proceedings as often as possible, and keep the Department fully advised on every opportunity of where instructions would most probably reach you at stated intervals.

These instructions, it is almost needless to add, should be carried out with the utmost forbearance, discretion and firmness; and the Government relies upon your tact and judgment in performing the special duties which circumstances have thus attached to the Fisheries Service with which you are charged.

They should be communicated to the Commanders of any of Her Majesty's cruisers you may meet with, and a form of the license in use should be left with each of them, with your countersignature thereon.

Considerable inconvenience is caused by Canadian fishing vessels, and those belonging to Prince Edward Island, neglecting to show their colors. Please draw the attention of the masters to this fact, and request them to hoist their colors without requiring to be hailed and boarded.

I am, Sir,

(Signed,) Your obedient Servant,  
P. MITCHELL,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

OTTAWA, 10th May, 1869.

*To the Governor General, Ottawa, from Government House, Prince Edward Island, (via Pictou, N. S.)*

The Government of this Island will agree as they did last year to the interchangeability of the fishery licenses. Cable not yet laid to this Colony. Could not answer first

telegram received on the 7th instant, earlier. No boat leaving for Pictou until to-day, although a boat arrived 8th instant, bringing second telegram.

(Signed,)

R. HODGSON,  
Administrator.

(Copy.)

Ottawa, 4th May, 1869.

SIR,—The Governor General has been pleased to appoint you a Fishery Officer under the *Fisheries Act*, with Magisterial powers for the Dominion of Canada, for all the purposes of the Fishery Laws.

Copies of these Acts are herewith for your use, the provisions of which it will be your duty to enforce.

Special instructions for the present season, with reference to granting Licenses to foreign fishing vessels, are also herewith.

Enclosed is a printed form of the Oath of Office which it is necessary for you to take and subscribe under the *Fisheries Act*. Please retain one copy as completed, and return the other to be filed in this office.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

P. MITCHELL,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

P. A. Scott, Esq.,

Commanding Steamer "Druid," Ottawa.

A similar letter was written to L. Lavoie, Esq., Fishery Officer, commanding "La Canadienne," Ottawa, same date.

(Copy.)

Ottawa, 3rd May, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward, for transmission to Sir Rodney Mundy, twelve copies of the formal instructions addressed to the Fishery Officers in charge of the Government vessels "La Canadienne" and "Druid" engaged in protecting the Canadian Fisheries, for their guidance in the issue of Licenses to foreign fishing vessels.

Also, I am to enclose two hundred copies of Blank Fishery Licenses for foreign fishing vessels, numbered from 402 to 601, both numbers inclusive, dated here the 30th April, 1869, and signed by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, under authority of an Order of the Governor General in Council of the 29th ultimo. Also, 25 blank forms of statements of Licenses issued, that the Issuing Officer or other person may the more conveniently make returns of the same.

The Minister directs me, while enclosing these forms, to refer to that part of the report from this Department of the 29th ultimo, which was approved of by the Minute of Council above mentioned, suggesting that some persons on board of Her Majesty's vessels, or in charge of boats from the Imperial cruisers, should be authorized to issue such Licenses; and to add that the present number of forms is supplied for Vice-Admiral Mundy, to be disposed of in that manner, should the suggestion be accepted and carried out by his orders. Each License granted should be countersigned by the Issuing Officer, or other person.

Moneys collected as License fees may be paid to the credit of the Receiver General, through the Branch of the Bank of Montreal, at Halifax, as "Collections on Fishing Licenses."

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

W. F. WHITCHER,  
For the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

F. Turville, Esq.,

Governor's Secretary, Ottawa,

(Copy,)

Ottawa, 3rd May, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint you for the information of Vice-Admiral Mundy, with the names of places and persons, where and from whom licenses to foreign fishing vessels for the year 1869 may be procured, as stated in the accompanying printed notice, copies of which have been circulated and posted at the various places resorted to by foreign fishing vessels on the coasts of Canada.

The Minister directs me respectfully to suggest the desirableness of given local publicity to these notices, through Her Majesty's Consuls at Boston, and Portland, who might be requested also to cause copies to be circulated through the Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents in neighbouring ports where American fishing vessels, which frequent Canadian waters during the fishing season, usually outfit and resort.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

W. F. WHITCHER,

For the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

F. Turville, Esq., Governor's Secretary,  
Ottawa.

(Copy,)

Ottawa, 4th May, 1869.

SIR,—The Government having decided to continue for this year the system of issuing fishery licenses to foreign fishing vessels, under the Fishery laws, I am directed to enclose for your use two hundred blank licenses, numbered from 602 to 801, both numbers inclusive, dated here the 30th April, 1869, and signed by the Minister. Please forward such portion of this supply to each of the Customs Officers in Nova Scotia, to whom it is usual to intrust the granting of the same, as they will probably require for use during the current season. The places designated as most convenient for the delivery of licenses, and where foreign vessels are accustomed to call along the coasts of Nova Scotia are,—Ports Hood, Pictou, Mulgrave, Hawkesbury, Cape Canso, Digby and Westport. Should you know of any others to which it is desirable to send licenses, please include them. Report afterwards how the forms are distributed. The Officers in command of the Government vessels "La Canadienne" and "Druid," will also issue licenses, forms for which are to be supplied to them from here. A copy of special instructions to each, is herewith for your own information. It is further expected that some persons will be authorized on board of Her Majesty's ships engaged in the fisheries protection service to grant licenses, for which purpose copies have been sent to Vice-Admiral Mundy. It is presumed that you have still unused a sufficient number of blank forms of returns of licences issued, to answer for the present year.

The rate at which license fees are to be charged is \$2 per ton measurement.

Each license will be countersigned by the Issuing Officers. The fees collected are to be paid over without any deduction to the Dominion Treasury, through you, and sums equal to five per cent., on the same will be afterwards paid on demand (with their returns) through this Department for the Officers' labors respectively.

Reference may be had to the copies of the Fisheries Act with which the issuing Officers are already furnished for the text of the statute, entitled, "*An Act respecting Fishing by Foreign Vessels*," also, for Chapter 94 of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia.

Should these Officers at any time require aid, instructions or specific advice in connection with the enforcement of the Acts above cited, the Department will readily assist them.

It should however be impressed upon them, that all due prudence and precautions are expected to characterize their dealing with these foreign fishing vessels.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

W. F. WHITCHER,

For the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

H. W. Johnson, Esq.,  
Marine and Fisheries Office, Halifax, N. S.

A similar letter to the above was written and despatched to W. H. Venning, Esq., Inspector of Fisheries New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the same date.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, (Fisheries Branch,  
Ottawa, 11th May, 1869.

SIR,—The Government having decided to continue for this year the system of issuing fishing licenses to foreign fishing vessels, under the Fishery Laws, I am directed to enclose for your use 12 blank licenses, numbered from 1003 to 1014, both numbers inclusive, dated here the 30th April, 1869, and signed by the Minister.

I also enclose 6 blank forms of returns of licenses issued, and 25 copies of a notice, enumerating the several persons authorized to issue these licenses, for posting at conspicuous places in your neighbourhood.

The unused blank forms of licenses are to be returned here at the end of the season, and should there be any discrepancy between the numbers furnished and issued, and the residue returned, please state it.

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

(Signed,) W. F. WHITCHER,  
For the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

J. J. Fox, Esq., Collector of Customs,  
Amherst, Magdalen Islands.

Similar letters were written and despatched to J. C. Belleau, Esq., Collector of Customs, Gaspé Basin; to John Fraser, Esq., Collector of Customs, New Carlisle, and to P. Vibert, Esq., Fishery Overseer, Percé, at the same time and date.

(Copy.)

OTTAWA, 4th May, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to apply for your authority for Capt. Scott, R. N., who is charged with the command of the Steamer *Druid*, employed in the service of protecting the fisheries, to procure through the Deputy Adjutant General at Halifax, (Lieut. Col. Sinclair) the armament detailed in the memoranda overleaf, either from the naval arsenal at Halifax, or from our own stores, if in possession of the articles required.

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

(Signed,) P. MITCHELL,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

The Honorable  
Sir. G. E. Cartier, K. C. B.  
Minister of Militia.

(Copy.)

MEMO. of armament required for Government Steamer *Druid* :—

- Two guns, six (or nine) pounders, with necessary stores;
- 100 rounds of ammunition for same;
- 100 detonating tubes;
- 20 muskets (naval rifles) and bayonets, complete with belts, pouches, &c. &c.
- 500 rounds of ammunition for same;
- 20 cutlasses, &c., &c.
- 20 pistols.
- 300 rounds ammunition, &c. for same.

Certified.

W. F. WHITCHER,  
For Hon. the Minister of Marine & Fisheries

STATEMENT of the Fishing Licenses issued to American Fishing Vessels during the year 1868, in the several Provinces forming the Dominion of Canada, with the names of Owners, Tonnage, Port, Amount of License Fee, and name of Officer.

NOVA SCOTIA.

| Name of Vessel.       | Owners.              | Port.                   | Tons. | Men. | Where Issued.      | Name of Officer.      | Rate per Ton. | Amount of License Fee. | REMARKS. |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------|------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------------|----------|
|                       |                      |                         |       |      |                    |                       | \$ cts.       | \$ cts.                |          |
| Venelia.....          | Jas. W. Eton.....    | Castine, Me.....        | 54    | 16   | Port Mulgrave..... | Vincent J. Wallace... | 2 00          | 108 00                 |          |
| Fashion.....          | J. Lewis.....        | Gloucester, Mass.....   | 46    | 14   | do.....            | do.....               | 2 00          | 92 00                  |          |
| Telegraph.....        | Patrick Fanning..... | do.....                 | 67    | 16   | do.....            | do.....               | 2 00          | 134 00                 |          |
| H. Atwood.....        | S. Foster.....       | Wellfleet, Mass.....    | 61    | 16   | do.....            | do.....               | 2 00          | 122 00                 |          |
| J. G. Terr.....       | Joseph Dunbar.....   | Castine, Me.....        | 61    | 15   | do.....            | do.....               | 2 00          | 122 00                 |          |
| Chanticleer.....      | Isabel Douglass..... | Gloucester, Mass.....   | 70    | 13   | do.....            | do.....               | 2 00          | 140 00                 |          |
| Martha Ann.....       | Geo. M. Arcey.....   | Newburyport, Mass.....  | 33    | 12   | do.....            | do.....               | 2 00          | 66 00                  |          |
| R. A. Kingsbury.....  | B. F. Jewett.....    | Camden, Me.....         | 69    | 17   | do.....            | do.....               | 2 00          | 138 00                 |          |
| Freedom.....          | Wm. Mulloch.....     | Wellfleet, Mass.....    | 55    | 16   | do.....            | do.....               | 2 00          | 110 00                 |          |
| C. R. Jones.....      | Moses M. Murray..... | Gloucester, Mass.....   | 32    | 10   | do.....            | do.....               | 2 00          | 64 00                  |          |
| Abigail Brown.....    | Henry Smith.....     | Salem, Mass.....        | 47    | 13   | do.....            | do.....               | 2 00          | 94 00                  |          |
| J. W. Fairfield.....  | Jas. McNeil.....     | Gloucester, Mass.....   | 44    | 13   | do.....            | do.....               | 2 00          | 88 00                  |          |
| Hiram Power.....      | Adm Storey.....      | Rockport, Mass.....     | 38    | 11   | do.....            | do.....               | 2 00          | 76 00                  |          |
| Charger.....          | Jas. McKinnon.....   | do.....                 | 42    | 12   | do.....            | do.....               | 2 00          | 84 00                  |          |
| Tidal Wave.....       | Wm. H. Thurston..... | do.....                 | 51    | 14   | do.....            | do.....               | 2 00          | 102 00                 |          |
| Grace Darling.....    | S. D. Rich.....      | Hingham, Mass.....      | 40    | 12   | do.....            | do.....               | 2 00          | 80 00                  |          |
| Wm. V. Hutchings..... | J. L. Fernald.....   | Camden, Me.....         | 45    | 13   | do.....            | do.....               | 2 00          | 90 00                  |          |
| Indus (boat).....     | John Parkhurst.....  | Gloucester, Mass.....   | 52    | 14   | do.....            | do.....               | 2 00          | 104 00                 |          |
| Rio Grande.....       | Z. Rich.....         | Provincetown, Mass..... | 24    | 7    | do.....            | do.....               | 2 00          | 48 00                  |          |
| Forest Queen.....     | B. F. Rich.....      | do.....                 | 37    | 10   | do.....            | do.....               | 2 00          | 74 00                  |          |
| M. L. Wetherell.....  | Wm. Greenleaf.....   | Gloucester, Mass.....   | 53    | 15   | do.....            | do.....               | 2 00          | 106 00                 |          |
| Light Foot.....       | Albert Farr.....     | do.....                 | 51    | 13   | do.....            | do.....               | 2 00          | 102 00                 |          |
| Equity.....           | S. Morrison.....     | do.....                 | 53    | 14   | do.....            | do.....               | 2 00          | 106 00                 |          |
| Arcola.....           | Jas. Wells.....      | do.....                 | 50    | 14   | do.....            | do.....               | 2 00          | 100 00                 |          |
| Fanny.....            | Thos. Kimball.....   | do.....                 | 16    | 6    | do.....            | do.....               | 2 00          | 32 00                  |          |
| Traverse.....         | B. F. Torrey.....    | Hingham, Mass.....      | 40    | 13   | do.....            | do.....               | 2 00          | 80 00                  |          |
| John Pew.....         | J. H. Gilmour.....   | Swan's Island, Me.....  | 45    | 14   | do.....            | do.....               | 2 00          | 90 00                  |          |
| Effort (boat).....    | F. Gott.....         | do.....                 | 42    | 12   | do.....            | do.....               | 2 00          | 84 00                  |          |
| Ranger.....           | H. Hutchings.....    | do.....                 | 40    | 12   | do.....            | do.....               | 2 00          | 80 00                  |          |
| Vision.....           | Chas. Loveland.....  | New London, Conn.....   | 9     | 4    | do.....            | do.....               | 2 00          | 18 00                  |          |
| John Wesley.....      | Alex. Weston.....    | Gloucester, Mass.....   | 37    | 11   | do.....            | do.....               | 2 00          | 74 00                  |          |
|                       | R. D. Cobb.....      | Hingham, Mass.....      | 43    | 13   | do.....            | do.....               | 2 00          | 86 00                  |          |
|                       | C. C. Poole.....     | Rockport, Mass.....     | 45    | 12   | do.....            | do.....               | 2 00          | 90 00                  |          |

|                      |                        |       |     |                     |                       |      |            |
|----------------------|------------------------|-------|-----|---------------------|-----------------------|------|------------|
| L. B. Snow.....      | Turo, Mass.....        | 26    | 13  | do                  | do                    | 2 00 | 72 00      |
| Chaitydony.....      | Gloucester, Mass.....  | 43    | 14  | do                  | do                    | 2 00 | 86 00      |
| David A. Oster.....  | do                     | 28    | 10  | do                  | do                    | 2 00 | 52 00      |
| Chapparel.....       | St. George, Me.....    | 41    | 14  | do                  | do                    | 2 00 | 82 00      |
| Laura Sayward.....   | Gloucester, Mass.....  | 68    | 14  | Halifax.....        | H. W. Johnson.....    | 2 00 | 136 00     |
| Hy. Ellsworth.....   | do                     | 59    | 14  | do                  | do                    | 2 00 | 118 00     |
| Harriet Samanth..... | do                     | 58    | 17  | do                  | do                    | 2 00 | 114 00     |
| Madam Rowand.....    | do                     | 62    | 16  | Port Hawkebury..... | Malcolm McDonald..... | 2 00 | 124 00     |
| Alhambra.....        | do                     | 57    | 14  | do                  | do                    | 2 00 | 114 00     |
| Madanaska Maid.....  | do                     | 63    | 16  | do                  | do                    | 2 00 | 126 00     |
| Franklin A.....      | do                     | 65    | 17  | do                  | do                    | 2 00 | 130 00     |
| Granada.....         | do                     | 59    | 14  | do                  | do                    | 2 00 | 119 50     |
| Samuel Gilbert.....  | do                     | 51    | 14  | do                  | do                    | 2 00 | 102 00     |
| Fleetwood.....       | North Haven, Mass..... | 55    | 14  | do                  | do                    | 2 00 | 110 00     |
| Geo B. Lenore.....   | Gloucester, Mass.....  | 58    | 15  | North Sydney.....   | Thos Sam. Bawn.....   | 2 00 | 116 00     |
| Bay State.....       | do                     | 52    | 12  | do                  | do                    | 2 00 | 104 00     |
|                      |                        | 2,345 | 650 |                     |                       |      | \$4,601 00 |

CANADA (PROVINCE OF QUEBEC)

|                |                       |     |    |                                      |                     |      |            |
|----------------|-----------------------|-----|----|--------------------------------------|---------------------|------|------------|
| Montrose.....  | Gloucester.....       | 42  | 11 | Port of New Carlisle.....            | J. Fraser.....      | 2 00 | 84 00      |
| Comet.....     | Newburyport.....      | 22  | 11 | do                                   | do                  | 2 00 | 44 00      |
| Whisper.....   | do                    | 18  | 11 | do                                   | do                  | 2 00 | 36 00      |
| Ann Maria..... | Gloucester, Mass..... | 41  | 12 | Gaspé Bay.....                       | Theophile Tetu..... | 2 00 | 82 00      |
| Two Forty..... | do                    | 63  | 14 | Seven Islands.....                   | do                  | 2 00 | 126 00     |
| Massena.....   | do                    | 59  |    | Perce.....                           | Philip Vibert.....  | 2 00 | 119 00     |
| Senator.....   | Bucksport, Me.....    | 17  |    | do                                   | do                  | 2 00 | 35 00      |
|                |                       | 262 | 59 |                                      |                     |      | \$526 00   |
|                |                       |     |    | Total amount of Licenses issued..... |                     |      | \$5,217 50 |

W. F. WHITCHER,  
For the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES (Fisheries Branch),  
Ottawa, 10th May, 1869.

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(No. 12)

# RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 7th June, 1869, praying for a Copy of the General Instructions given this Spring to the Officer entrusted with the command of the expedition for the Protection of the Fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, etc.

By Command.

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,  
*Secretary of State.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,  
Ottawa, 21st June, 1869.

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(No. 13.)

## BONDS AND SECURITIES.

A Detailed Statement of all Bonds or Securities registered at the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, submitted to the Parliament of Canada, under 31 Victoria, chap. 37, sec. 15.

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[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return and Statement are not printed.]

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# SECRETARY OF STATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1868.

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Printed by Order of Parliament.

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OTTAWA :  
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO.  
1869.

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
SECRETARY OF STATE  
FOR THE YEAR 1868.

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*To the Right Honorable Sir JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
Governor General of Canada, &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honor to lay before Your Excellency the following report of the affairs my Department, in conformity with the 41st section of the 31st Victoria chapter 42, which provides for its organization.

My department consists of four principal branches, namely: 1. The Secretary's, properly so termed; 2. The Registrar's office; 3. Indian affairs; 4. The Ordnance Lands. The three last have each a head who manages them, and the Secretary's office is under the immediate direction of the under Secretary of State, who has the general superintendence of the Department.

Having made this general division of the duties to be performed, I endeavoured to assign to each branch only a sufficient number of officers to perform them in an adequate manner, and I am happy to say that by this means I have been able to effect a saving of a considerable amount, in addition to that which was effected when the Act of Confederation was put in force. Accordingly, I was able to dispense altogether with the services of one clerk in the Branch for Indian affairs; of one clerk whose duty it was to attend to the regular and correct distribution of the Official Gazette and of the statutes; and of another in the Register Office; and further to effect a saving of nearly \$1000 by combining the duties of the clerk of the Crown in Chancery with those of the Deputy Registrar General, the aggregate amounting to a diminution of expense of at least about \$2,900.

The reduction of the number of persons employed and therefore of the amount of salaries, was also extended to the contingencies of the department, which have amounted to about one third less than the sum voted by Parliament to meet them in the year 1867-8 and which will not exceed \$3,000 for the year 1868-9 being about two thirds less than the estimate.

At the Secretary's office, properly so termed, have been received, in the 18 months ending on 1st January last 7133 letters, either single or containing documents, that is to say for the year 1867-8, 4,682 letters, and for the last six months of 1868, 2,451 letters.

Compared with the year preceding Confederation the figures are as follows:

<i>Letters received</i>	<i>Numbers.</i>
In 1866-7.....	3534.
In 1867-8.....	4682.

The number of letters written and despatched has been as follows, for the 18 months ending on the 31st December, 1868:—3741.

Compared with 1866-7 the figures give the following result.

Letters written and despatched.

In 1866-7.....1739

In 1867-8.....2392

The duties of the Registrar's office are as follows:—1. The engrossing of Patents of Indian Lands and Ordnance Lands, and of all commissions issued under the great seal and the Privy seal. 2. The registration at length of such patents and commissions, as also of Patents of inventions and of other documents. 3. Preparing copies of Patents, Commissions or other documents already registered; 4. The preparation of Indexes and of copies of documents required by Parliament, by the Council, by other departments and by individuals. 5. The safe keeping and classification of the archives: 6. Preparing copies of records transmitted by other departments to that of the Secretary of State for the purpose.

The branch charged with the affairs of the Indian Lands has the management of the affairs, lands and funds of the Indians. I have instructed the Deputy Superintendent to prepare for me a report of the affairs of his branch, together with tabular statements as complete as possible to give an exact idea of the situation of the Indian Tribes, of the extent of their domain, of the funds belonging to them, and of their income and expenditure. This Report follows that which I now have the honor to present, and is as complete as it could be made. Your Excellency will perceive that most of the tribes have a sufficient income, but that those of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have no means of acquiring the education necessary to enable them hereafter to share the blessings of civilization. It would, in my own opinion, be expedient to grant the sum of \$1000 to each of the two Provinces to procure for them this advantage.

The experience which I have gained since I took in hand the superintendence of the affairs of the Indians has convinced me that the time has come for facilitating the enfranchisement of a great number of those Indians who, by their education and knowledge of business, their intelligence and their good conduct, are as well qualified as the whites to enjoy civil rights, and to be released from a state of tutelage. For this reason, I propose, with Your Excellency's sanction, to submit to Parliament a measure which would attain that object, and would be more easily carried into effect than the present law respecting the Indian tribes of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

The fourth branch of my Department is that of the Ordnance Lands. The head of that branch has forwarded to me a report which I had instructed him to prepare, and which will explain to Your Excellency the present condition of those lands; the amount which they have produced, and the actual revenue arising from them. It will show you that this revenue has been more than doubled in twelve years, without taking into account that a large portion of them is now occupied, either by the military authorities or the militia, for the purposes of defence, or by public institutions, for other purposes of general interest, among which may be mentioned the site of the present Parliament House and Departmental Buildings. This Report is annexed to the present one.

Before concluding, I ought to add that the officers of my Department and more particularly the under-Secretary of State and the heads of branches have fulfilled their duties with zeal, assiduity and exactness.

The whole is respectfully submitted.

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,
Secretary of State.

Department of Secretary of State of Canada,
Ottawa, 10th April, 1869.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
INDIAN BRANCH.

Ottawa, 2nd April, 1869.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following Report, relative to Indian Affairs for the period commencing 1st July, 1867, and terminating 30th June, 1868.

The Indian Office on its disconnection from the Crown Land Department upon the latter being removed from Ottawa, in the year 1867, underwent an important change, and new duties and responsibilities devolved upon its officers. Coupled with this was a change which I had been for some years anxious to see accomplished, namely the placing of Indian monies direct and immediately to the credit of the Receiver General, on account of Indian funds, upon their being paid in instead of their being first deposited to the credit of the Crown Lands Department, and mingled in the Bank with Crown Land Receipts; and at subsequent dates transferred to the Receiver General, for the benefit of the Indians.

The new system thus accelerates the proper disposition of the monies, and also renders it less difficult to bring the balances in the books of the Indian Office, and in those of the Finance Department, into agreement the one with the other.

It is obvious, however, that while an improvement, it entails upon the Accountant the entire responsibility and the whole of the onus which had been previously shared by the Crown Land Department.

There is another deviation from former practice which has thrown additional duties both upon the Accountant and Deputy Superintendent since the first July, 1867. I allude to the present mode of making all payments by cheque issuing from the Indian office instead of as originally from that of the Receiver General.

A further change, adding also to the work of the Indian Office has been the drafting of descriptions for patents formerly carried on in the Crown Lands Department, the engrossing from which description has of late been done in the office of the Registrar General.

The Indian Office Staff has nevertheless had no addition made to it, so that the capacity of the gentlemen composing it has been tested to the utmost.

In the management of the Indian lands the object has for several years been steadily kept in view, of inducing actual settlement, thus promoting the great agricultural interests of the country, while giving an additional value to sufficiently contiguous unsold lands; and furnishing also from Indian funds substantial aid towards opening out leading roads.

Urgent complaints having been made that settlers in the Saugeen Districts were hemmed in by unoccupied lands of absentee purchasers, the resumption of a large number of lots upon which none but the first instalments had been paid, and the period for the remaining payments had expired was effected in the spring of 1867. This proceeding has opened for actual settlement some of the most desirable lands in that part of the Province of Ontario, and which have been freely purchased by persons proposing to farm in that quarter.

The easy terms of payment by five instalments are well adapted to the agricultural class of purchasers, and admit, too, of better prices being realized. The selling on time instead of all cash down affording an accommodation similar to that, to which in transactions one with another they are accustomed and is therefore the more acceptable to them.

The lands resumed and reopened for sale bring the disposable lands in the Peninsula up to about 240,000 acres.

In reference to the construction of roads in the Saugeen Peninsula, by the co-operation which had been arranged between your department and the municipal authorities, the assistance supplied from Indian funds has resulted in the opening out of leading roads having a commencement upon the Owen Sound and Saugeen gravelled road, and which have been carried northward far up into the township of Albemarle. This work while offering inducements and valuable facilities to the settlers in affording access to the lands does unquestionably promote the sale of those still disposable and we make the calculation that the outlay is soon repaid from the earlier, larger and better sales which are in consequence effected. The contemplated continuation of the main line of road to the northern extremity of the Peninsula for which the estimated cost has been provided for by you under sanction of an order in Council cannot fail to attract settlers. Licensed surveyor Charles Rankin computes that

upon this continuation, there will be about 200 farm lots of fair quality. The road will terminate at the safe and convenient harbor of Tobor Moray, distant about 25 miles from Thomas Bay and about 5 miles more from Heywood Sound, generally known now as "South Bay," on the great Manitoulin Island. It is anticipated that when settlement shall have sufficiently progressed upon the island and the northerly coast of Lake Huron, the route up the Peninsula, a distance of somewhat over 50 miles, shortening as it will for a winter transport of mails, the journey as now made around the eastern coast of Lake Huron, (for a considerable distance a desolate region) by about 150 miles, will become a great highway to the mining districts, the Sault Ste. Marie and the Red River country. (The Ontario and Huron and Bruce Railway lines will form the first link in the chain of communication.) It is believed that the traverse from Tobor Moray to the Island, can be passed by a suitable screw steamer throughout probably the whole winter. The interval as it is understood being seldom so obstructed by ice, as to prevent a steamer adapted for winter navigation making the passage.

An examination of the continuation of the line of road with a view to locating it to the best possible advantage, which it is expected will prove it to be advisable to deviate in some degree from the line run under the name of the Bury Road, when the Northern townships were laid out in survey, was commenced last autumn, and it is trusted that contracts for making the road will be entered into early in the coming season.

It may be proper to state here, that assistance has also been given in the construction of one wharf and landing place on Colpo's Bay, on the North side of the township of Keppel; and another at the village of Wiarton. The steamers touching at these places admit of supplies for the new settlers being the more conveniently and less expensively conveyed, and also for produce being carried to market at Owens Sound, the county town.

The construction of roads on the Manitoulin Island has likewise engaged your attention.

Two contracts entered into with T. Herrick Esq., surveyor and engineer, have been satisfactorily carried on, and one of them completed. The first section from Little Current now village of Shaftesbury to the village of Sheguiandah, a distance of rather more than 9 miles, and the second from the last named place to Manitowaning about 12 miles more, have been certified by Superintendent Plummer as satisfactorily constructed, and appear to be excellent roads of their class, well drained, and the culverts, crossways, and bridges well planned and built. A branch road from that line to Michael Bay on the southern coast of the Island is in course of construction, under Mr. Plummer's supervision. The latter road which leads to the vicinity of Messrs. Lyon and White's Mill, will afford additional facilities for settlement. Mr. Herrick who explored the line and located it, describes both lines explored by him as passing, upon the departure from the main line, through some miles of excellent land. Then occurs a level limestone plain, extending about two miles, succeeded by a tract of about two and a half miles in length, of "rich land heavily timbered with maple, basswood, beach, pine, cedar and oak." Mr. Herrick remarks in some spots the fires have burnt off fallen timber—"many acres of land require only the removal of a few scattered logs to each acre to afford rich and thoroughly cleared farms." He continues, "on nearing the town line of Tehkumah, a rich and heavily timbered country is entered on; which extends over the Southern portion of sand field and entirely across Tehkumah until within about three miles of Michael Bay.

I considered it advisable to insert these extracts that through the medium of this report such useful particulars calculated to inform the public mind as to what has been done in Indian affairs, and what the prospects are resulting therefrom, might be to some degree disseminated.

The nine townships upon the island which have been surveyed, consisting of Billings, Shegucandah, Howland, Bidwell, Assiginach, Tehkumah, Carnarvon, Campbell and Allan, (under the charge of Mr. Plummer, the successor of Mr. Dupont) contain such a proportion of agricultural land, with considerable quantities of other land adapted for pasturage, (cattle do remarkably well upon the island) as to present advantages; enhanced by the island being less remote from the mining regions than the main land, of which it is trusted many individuals about to seek for land for settlement will avail themselves,—for the completion of the roads will now enable them the more readily to visit the lands open for sale.

In the vicinity of the Sault Ste. Marie and Batchewana, and Goulais Bay, no steps

have yet been taken to open roads, as the prospects for disposing of lands in the hands of the Local Agent have not appeared to warrant an expenditure for that object.

The transfer of the Indian Affairs of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to the Government of Canada has occupied as much attention on the part of your department as the limited amount of information available, has admitted of.

It would seem that no progress of importance has yet been made in prevailing with them to assent to forming themselves into communities similar to those which have long existed in Ontario and Quebec, where occupying farms or village lots they enjoy, in settled and permanent habitations, many of the comforts and advantages of civilization, combined with systematic and continuous education, and the pastoral care of religious instructors.

This has been carried on with comparative ease with little aid from the Public chest. The revenues derived from invested Indian monies and annuities having supplied the required Funds. In Nova Scotia as well as New Brunswick, the Land Reserve Funds are so small in amount that nothing entitled to the name of revenues is derived from them; and the Parliamentary Annual Grants in the one of \$1,300 and in the other \$1,200, are hardly sufficient to relieve the pressing wants of the more indigent people, furnish medical attendance to the sick, and some clothing and blankets to those who most require them; and likewise supplies of seed grain to the few who have hitherto planted some of the land belonging to them. It should be the object of the Department to elevate the condition of those people, and the population return which will be found appended to this report will shew the number of Indians in each of those Provinces and afford data to compute the amount required to assist them in any effectual degree.*

The alternative presents itself either of allowing those Indians to continue in their present unprogressive state or to make a philanthropic effort to bring them up, to at least, the standard of the more advanced Indian communities in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec; where in several bands, agriculture is the main support of their families, although as yet not managed, but in limited instances, with the requisite skill. Nevertheless the training of the younger members of those bands is producing some satisfactory results—and the formation of an Agricultural Society among the Six Nation Indians indicates an appreciation of good farming. Among the same people temperance societies have been some years in existence.

And the cause of good order is no doubt gaining ground, although occasionally interrupted, as might be expected in a settlement where the numbers approach three thousand, by the misconduct of persons with ill regulated minds: and the same with similar numbers of white persons is unfortunately continually witnessed. However, the present when compared with the former condition of those people affords encouragement to attempt the amelioration of the state of the Indians in the Maritime Provinces.

With reference to the Indians within the Province of Quebec it is requisite to state that the annual Grants for seed grain and the purchase of agricultural implements have, as authorized by Order in Council, been made in such a manner as to benefit very considerably the people for whom such aid was intended. And in the appendix will be found in detail the various sums allotted from the Lower Canada Indian Fund for those objects, and likewise for the relief of the Indians on the North shore of the Lower St. Lawrence and gulf. Those in the vicinity of Lake St. John, and likewise those in the Restigouche, and the vicinity of the Bay of Chaleur, the township of Maria, and also other localities.

There would seem, from the reports of the Agent, M. White, to be an increasing disposition on the part of the Indians, for whose benefit the lands in the Township of Maniwaki, on the River Gattineau and River Désert, were set apart, to avail themselves of the opportunity of taking up lands, and becoming settled there; and the establishment of schools both there and at Golden Lake, affords inducements thereto which the Indians are appreciating. The schools among the Iroquois of St. Regis, the Hurons of Lorette, the Abenakis of St. Francis, and also three schools at the Lake of Two Mountains, it will be perceived, on reference to the Tabular Statement marked M, are reasonably well attended, as are also those at the River Désert and Golden Lake, considering that the Indian population at the two last named places are but now settling down into communities, several of the families connected with which settlement resort to their hunting grounds at certain seasons of the year. There is reason to believe that there is general evidence of progress among the Indians of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and improvement in their habits of life. A portion of this is

undoubtedly due to the personal influence of the clergy who minister among them, exercised as it is for the repression of intemperance and vice, and for the promotion of industry and good order. An evidence of this will be found in the population return marked L, showing that in twenty-two settlements there is an increase in numbers, and in two only of those from which returns have been received is there a decrease. The sanitary condition of the settlements is beyond doubt much better than it was some years since. One cause of this is that the contagious diseases, such as small-pox, which have at times swept off whole families, have, of late, been guarded against; and at periods sufficiently near to each other it is our practice to require professional men to make so general a vaccination as to leave little room for apprehension of a repetition of such visitations. And the cause is the improved mode of living in comfortable habitations, better diet and better clothing, all of which assist in diminishing the number of cases of pulmonary disease to which the Indians when in semi-civilized state become liable.

It will be desirable to allude to the extensive fires in the woods, and especially those on the Manitoulin Island, which occasioned during the last year, suffering to many Indian families.

But the assistance in supplies, furnished by the Department, mitigated in a very important degree the misfortune which befel them.

I proceed now to refer to the receipts and disbursements during the past financial year, but giving in the first place, the amount in full, of fresh sales effected during that period.

New sales between 1st July, 1867 and 30th June, 1868, payment for which except in regard to small parcels of land, and lots sold at twenty cents per acre is received by five Annual instalments.

Total of Sales.....	\$ 54,561 19
The total amount from all sources placed to the credit of Indian funds during the period referred to was.....	\$182,627 50
which may be placed under the following heads,	
Receipts from land and timber.....	\$ 41,501 49
Interest on investments.....	\$101,016 01
Annuities and grants.....	\$ 40,120 00
The payments and expenditure have amounted to.....	\$147,142 10
comprehended under the following heads.	
Interest money and annuities periodically distributed among the Indians.....	\$128,338 89
Grants towards school teachers salaries and school buildings	\$ 2,155 24
Clergymens' salaries	\$ 2,555 24
Superintendents and medical officers' salaries, paid chiefly from funds belonging to the various bands; to interpreters, chiefs, councillors and others; also payments to old and infirm persons to whom the bands of which they are members have voted pensions.....	\$ 1,050 00
Construction of roads and other work.....	\$ 2,965 50
The Investments on the 1st July, 1867, bearing interest, amounted to.....	\$1,778,665 69
The amount at the credit of Indian funds on the 1st July, 1868, after deducting the payments and expenditure for the year then concluded, was.....	\$1,808,261 69

It will be understood that the expense of surveys, the construction of roads, special relief to various bands of Indians, assistance in the erection of school buildings, and to other objects, diminished considerably the balance which would otherwise have been added to the invested funds.

With reference to provisions for ameliorating the condition of the Indians of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the amounts granted in the last Bill of Supply unsupplemented as formerly by aid from other sources, are entirely inadequate.

And I would suggest that a sum in each case not less than \$2,500, be hereafter appropriated.

Detailed information similar to that contained in former periodical Reports will be found in the Appendix to be attached hereto in the statements marked consecutively from A to B.

It is proper to refer to such Indian Reserves in the Province of Quebec as it is anticipated will for the chief part be opened for settlement. There are the reserves in the Township of Viger, near Isle Verte, in the County of Temiscouata, and Ouatichouan, on Lake St. John, County of Chicoutimi;—Negotiations with the Indians owning which have been opened, with a view to the lands being yielded up and sold for their benefit, after providing for such families as have made improvements. In each, there is a fair proportion of land suitable for settlement.

With regard to the Indian lands at St. Francis, Yamaska, some of the most valuable of which had been taken possession of by white settlers, an inspection has been made, and the requisite steps taken to secure satisfactory payment for them. Many complaints having been made by the Iroquois of Caughnawaga of the intrusion of persons not of Indian origin, and some of whom plundered their lands of its timber, &c., others who illegally vended spirituous liquors, active measures were adopted for their removal and for the termination without delay of the abuses complained of.

It may be advisable here to make reference to the misunderstanding at the Seigniorship of the Lake of Two Mountains. The bands of Iroquois and Algonquin Indians settled there, entertained the impression that they had rights in the soil. An examination of the title given by the French Crown to the gentlemen of the Seigniorship of St. Sulpice, and also of different statutes since passed by Parliament, has proved that the Indians have in that Seigniorship no rights whatever in the soil.

In the measures taken to remove the misapprehension the required explanations were given.

It having been found that the statutes in existence relating to Indian affairs required improvements for promoting the general welfare of the Indians; it is trusted that the new measure now in preparation, under your direction, will be found sufficient to meet such circumstances and contingencies, as it has been ascertained were not hitherto adequately provided for.

All which is submitted.

W. SPRAGGE,

D. S. I. A.

Ottawa, 10th April, 1869.

A.
RETURN of Officers and Employés of the Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

Designation.	Name.	Salary per Annum.	When appointed.	By whom appointed.	Date of First Appointment to Provincial Service.	REMARKS.
Superintendent-General.	Hon. H. J. Langevin, C. B.	Nil.				
Deputy Superintendent.	William Spragg.	2,000 00	17th March, 1862.	Governor in Council.	Appointed to Surveyor-General's Department 1st January, 1859.	Holds the office, combined with that of Secretary of State of Canada and Registrar-General of Canada.
Accountant.	Chr. T. Walcott.	1,400 00	1st Dec., 1850.	Governor General and O. C.	Appointed to Crown Lands Department, October, 1854.	
Corresponding Clerk.	Lawrence Vankoughnet.	940 00	13th Feb., 1861.	do		
Clerk and Draughtsman.	J. P. M. Lecourt.	730 00	10th April, 1862.	Hon. Alex. Campbell, and made permanent by Hon. A. Campbell.		
Clerk.	S. G. Murray.	750 00	1st Jan., 1868.	Hon. Alex. Campbell.	Appointed by Sir John Colborne, Forest Warden, Township Tyndenaga.	

B.

SCHEDULE of Salaries paid and Allowances and payments made to Individuals ending 30th June, 1868, for ser-

Local Superintendency or Division.	Names of Recipients of payments.	Nature of Office or Service.	Amount Paid.	For what period paid.
			\$ cts.	
Western Superintendency...	Robert McKenzie.....	V. S. and Commissioner.....	1,000 00	1st April, '67, to 31st March, 1868.
Do	Rev. W. P. Chase.....	Missionary.....	400 00	do do
Do	Rev. A. Jamieson.....	do	400 00	do do
Do	D. B. Wawanosh.....	Chief and Interpreter.....	300 00	1st April, 1867, to 31st Dec., 1867.
Do	W. Wawanosh.....	School Teacher.....	250 00	1st April, 1867, to 31st March, 1868.
Do	W. A. Cathcart.....	do	50 00	1st April, '67, to 30th Sept., 1867
Do	Joshua Wawanosh.....	Chief.....	250 00	1st July, '67, to 31st March, 1868.
Do	W. Wawanosh.....	Interpreter.....	25 00	1st Jan., '68, to 31st March, 1868.
Do	W. N. Fisher.....	School Teacher.....	50 00	1st Oct., '67, to 31st March, 1868.
Do	do	Councillor.....	70 00	1st April, '67, to 31st March, 1868.
Do	J. Natahwash.....	do	20 00	1st April, '67, to 31st March, 1868.
Do	Thomas Buckwheat.....	do	20 00	do
Do	Joshua Greenbird.....	do	20 00	do
Do	John Henry.....	Interpreter.....	100 00	do
Do	Jos. Fisher.....	Teacher.....	200 00	do
Do	Jos. Wancansh.....	do	200 00	do
Do	Philip Jacob.....	Chief.....	100 00	1st April, '67, to 31st March, 1868.
Do	D. J. Croghan.....	Teacher.....	100 00	1st April, '67, to 30th Sept., 1867.
Do	Alfred A. Jones.....	do	125 00	1st Nov., '67, to 31st March, 1868.
Do	James H. Crowley.....	do	225 00	1st April, '67, to 31st March, 1868.
Do	Dr. W. Lambert.....	Medical Attendant.....	80 00	do
Central and Eastern Superintendency of U. C.....	W. R. Bartlett.....	V. S. and Commissioner.....	1,400 00	1st April, '67, to 31st March, 1868.
Do	A. Deacon.....	Clerk.....	660 00	do
Do	Rev. G. A. Anderson.....	Missionary.....	600 00	do
Do	Glenholm Garrett.....	Teacher.....	200 00	do
Do	Wm. Law.....	do	50 00	1st April, '67, to 31st March, 1868.
Do	S. Bigsail.....	Chief	50 00	do
Do	John Assance.....	do	50 00	do
Do	Rev. Alan Salt.....	Interpreter.....	25 00	do
Do	Jonas Monage.....	School Teacher.....	16 16	1st April, '67, to 30th June, 1867.
Do	Miss Emeline Thomson..	do	54 38	14th Sept., 1867, to 31st March, 1868.
Do	Rev. R. Brooking.....	do	50 00	1st April, '67, to 31st March, 1868.

of the Indian Branch, (Department of the Secretary of State,) during the year vices at the Outposts and Stations.

Out of what Fund Paid.	Authorities for Appointment.	Date of Appointment.	REMARKS.
Indian Land Management Fund.	Superintendent General.....	10th Feb., 1865..	Stationed at Sarnia.
do	Governor in Council.....	1st January, 1865	do Carradoc.
do	do	5th June, 1845.....	do Walpole Island.
Chippewas of Sarnia.....	Nominated by the Band and approved by the Department.		Died 12th Dec., '67; last year paid to his widow.
do	do do		
Chippewas of Walpole.....	do do		
do Sarnia.	do do		
do do	do do		
do Walpole.....	do do		
do do	do do		
do do	do do		
do do	do do		
do do	do do		
Chippewas of the Thames..	do do		
do	do do		
do	do do		
Moravians of the Thames	do do		
do	do do		
do	do do		
Wyandotts of Anderdon...	do do		
do	do do		
Indian Land Management Fund.	Governor General.....	1st July, 1858.....	Stationed at Toronto.
do do	Superintendent General.....	1st July, 1864.....	do
Mohawks of Bay of Quinté	Governor General.....		
do do	Nominated by the Band and approved by the Department.		
Chippewas of Snake Island	do do		
do do	do do		
do do	do do		
do Beausoliel....	do do		
do do	do do		
do do	Nominated by the Band and approved by the Department.		
do do	do do		
Chippewas of Rama	do do		

B.

SCHEDULE of Salaries paid and Allowances and Payments made to Individuals ending 30th June, 1868, for services at

Local Superintending or Division.	Names of Recipients of payments.	Nature of Office or Service.	Amount Paid.	For what Period Paid.
			\$ cts	
Central and Eastern Superintendency of U. C.	Dr. G. H. Corbett.....	Medical Attendant.....	100 00	1st April, '67, to 31st March, 1868.
Do	Thos. Naningishkung...	Chief.....	25 00	do
Do	Geo. Young.....	do	25 00	do
Do	J. B. Naningishkung.....	Chief and Interpreter.....	50 00	do
Do	George Paundaush.....	Chief.....	100 00	do
Do	Mezang G. Paundaush.....	Writer.....	15 00	do
Do	Robt. Paundaush.....	Messenger.....	10 00	do
Do	Joseph Wehtung.....	Chief.....	25 00	do
Do	Jacob Jacobs.....	Messenger.....	10 00	do
Do	John Johnston.....	Chief.....	25 00	do
Do	Dr. W. Nodon.....	Surgeon.....	100 00	1st April, '67, to 31st Mar., 1868.
Do	John Sunday.....	Chief.....	112 00	do
Do	Jacob Storm.....	Councillor.....	12 00	do
Do	Michael Chubb.....	do	12 00	do
Do	Thos. Marsden.....	do	12 00	do
Do	Peter Crow.....	do	12 00	do
Do	Rev. D. B. Maddon, for	Church Sexton.....	39 00	do
Do	John Sunday, Jun.....	Secretary.....	48 00	do
Do	John Kadahgegwon.....	Chief.....	100 00	1st April, '67, to 31st March, 1868.
Do	H. H. Madwayosh.....	do	100 00	do
Do	Dr. Frichtleton.....	Surgeon.....	158 22	15th June, '67, to 31st Mar., 1868.
Do	M. B. Madwayosh.....	Teacher.....	50 00	1st April to 30th June, '67..
Do	H. S. Jones.....	do	150 00	1st July, '67, to 31st Mar., 1868.
Do	H. S. Jones.....	Interpreter.....	50 00	1st April, '67, to 30th Sept., 1867.
Do	H. S. Jones.....	Church Sexton.....	12 50	1st April, '67, to 30th Sept., 1867.
Do	Rev. W. Cross, for.....	Do	12 50	1st Oct., '67, to 31st Mar., 1868.
Do	Joseph Jones.....	Chief.....	25 00	1st April, '67, to 30th Sept., 1867.
Do	G. A. Tabegroon.....	do	50 00	1st April, '67, to 31st Mar., 1868.
Do	F. Lamorandiere.....	Interpreter.....	100 00	do
Grand River Superintendency.	J. T. Gilkison.....	V. S. and Commissioner.....	1,400 00	1st April, '67, to 31st Mar., 1868.
Do	Henry Andrews.....	Clerk.....	300 00	do
Do	R. H. Doc, M. D.....	Medical Attendant.....	1,500 00	do
Do	W. M. Cargo, M. D.....	Do	280 00	do
Do	G. H. M. Johnson.....	Interpreter.....	400 00	do
Do	Jas. McLean.....	Warden.....	200 00	do
Do	David Hill.....	Carotaker.....	20 00	do
Do	David Sawyer.....	Chief and Agent.....	200 00	do
Do	Moses Padaguong.....	Sexton.....	25 00	do
Do	Thos. Pyno, M. D.....	Medical Attendant.....	200 00	Do

of the Indian Branch, (Department of the Secretary of State,) during the year the Outposts and Stations.—*Continued.*

Out of what Fund Paid.	Authorities for Appointment.	Date of Appointment.	REMARKS.
Chippewas of Rama.....	Nominated by the Band, and approved by the Department.		
do	do		[family. Died, last payment made to his
do	do		
do	do		
Mississaguas of Rice Lake	do		
do	do		
do	do		
do Mud Lake	do		
do	do		
do Skugog	do		
do Alnwick	do		
do	do		
do	do		
do	do		
do	do		
do	do		
do	do		
Chippewas of Saugeen.....	do		
do	do		
do	do		
do	do		
do	do		
do	do		
do	do		
Chippewas of Nawash.....	Nominated by the Board, and approved by the Department.		Dead, last payment made to his widow.
do	do		
do	do		
Six Nations, of G. River...	Superintendent General.....	1st May, 1862.	
do	Governor General.....	1st January, 1855	
do	Nominated by the Band, and approved by the Department.		
do	Nominated by the Band, and approved by the Department.	16th October, 1865	
do	do		
do	do		
Mississaguas of the Credit.	do		
do	do		
do	do		

B.

SCHEDULE of Salaries paid and Allowances and Payments made to Individuals ending 30th June, 1868, for services at

Local Superintendency or Division.	Name of Recipients of Payments.	Nature of Office or Service.	Amount Paid.	For what period paid.
			\$ cts.	
Grand River Superintendency.	Elijah McDougall.....	Teacher.....	250 00	1st April, '67, to 31st Mar., 1868.
Do	Francis Wilson.	do	259 72	do do
Do	Jas. McLean.....	Warden.....	100 00	do do
Northern Superintendency.	C. T. Dupont.....	V. S. and Commissioner.....	1,200 00	do do
Do	McGregor Ironside.....	Clerk.....	730 00	do do
Do	Thos. Simpson.....	Medical Attendant.....	973 30	1st April, '67' to 31st Mar., 1868.
Do	Joseph Jennessaux....	Teacher.....	243 33	do do
Do	Rev. Jabez Sims and Mr. Burkitt.	do	200 00	do do
Lower Canada.	Rev. F. Boucher.....	R. C. Missionary.....	225 96	do do
Do	Rev. F. X. Marcoux.....	do	203 33	do do
Do	Rev. Jos. Mauraud.....	do	225 96	do do
Do	J. B. Morrison.....	Teacher.....	150 00	do do
Do	Campbell Blackburn.....	do	112 50	1st July, '67, to 31st Mar., 1868.
Do	Thomas White.....	do	150 00	1st April, '67, to 31st March, 1868.
Do	Mrs. M. J. Powell.....	do	200 00	1st April, '67, to 31st Mar., 1868.

INDIAN OFFICE,
April 9th, 1869.

of the Indian Branch, (Department of the Secretary of State,) during the year the Outposts and Stations.—*Concluded.*

Out of what Fund paid,	Authorities for Appointment.	Date of Appointment.	REMARKS.
Mississaguas of the Credit.	Nominated by the Band, and approved by the Department.	.....
do	do .....	.....	This includes a sum of \$9.72 paid for services rendered in December, 1866.
do	do .....	.....
Indian Land Management Fund.	Superintendent General.....	4th Sept., 1863....	
do	do	5th Aug., 1863....	
do	do	1st April, 1867....	
do	Governor General.....	22nd Oct., 1849 ..	
do	Superintendent General.....	.....
L. C. Indian Fund.....	Governor General.....	.....	Resident at Indian Lorette.
do	do .....	.....	do St. Regis.
do	do .....	.....	do St. Francis.
do	do .....	.....	do Caughnawaga.
do	Superintendent General	1st July, 1867....	School Teacher to Golden Lake Indians.
do	do	1st April, 1867....	School Teacher to River Desert Indians.
do	do	8th May, 1865....	School Teacher to Iroquois of St. Regis.

C

STATEMENT of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental Expenditure by the Indian Branch, (Department of the Secretary of State,) during the year ending 30th June, 1868, out of Upper Canada Indian Funds.

Station, Superintendent or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amount Paid.	Out of what Fund paid.	REMARKS.
Head Quarters.....	Postage.....	\$ 27 59	Indian Land Management Fund.....	
Do	Blankets.....	1,137 43	do	
Do	Telegrams.....	68 12	do	
Do	Survey.....	2,008 71	do	
Do	Roads.....	2,965 50	do	
Do	Pensioners.....	400 00	do	
Do	Grants towards the erection of School Houses.....	350 00	do	
Do	Law expenses and Special Work.....	277 11	do	
Do	Stationery, Books, Binding, Printing and Instruments, &c.....	1,235 80	do	This comprises Stationery supplied to outside Agencies.
Do	Joseph Wilson, as Commissioner for the protection of Indian Land and visiting Reserves.....	164 95	do	
Do	Gratuity to Henry John Jones.....	400 00	do	
Do	Advertising.....	7 17	do	
Do	Office Furniture, and Repairs and Disbursements.....	304 24	do	
Do	C. T. Dupont's travelling expenses in visiting Parry Island, Lake Nepigon, Lake Superior, &c.....	327 50	do	
Do	Travelling expenses of Sick Indians, &c.....	37 75	do	
Do	Office Rent for the Agency.....	98 10	do	
Do	Commission on sales on Manitoulin Island.....	158 82	do	
Do	Plans.....	93 25	do	
Do	H. Strong's professional services, &c.....	200 00	do	
Western Superintendent.....	Postage.....	1 40	Chippewas of Sarنيا.....	
do	Pensioners.....	100 00	do	Charged to Principal.
do	Survey.....	400 00	do	
do	Distribution.....	5,579 76	do	
do	Funeral articles.....	99 76	do	
do	Medicines and attendance.....	118 83	do	
do	Books.....	16 74	do	
do	Coffins.....	48 25	do	
do	Chapel Steward.....	25 00	do	
do	Messenger.....	10 00	do	

Do	Refunds	2,191 00	Ottawas and Ojibewas of Manitoulin Islands
Do	Postage	0 56	Chippewas of Walpole
Do	Distribution	1,552 07	do
Do	Postage	1 80	Chippewas of the Thames
Do	Distribution	3,043 24	do
Do	Interest balance	66 23	do
Do	Contingencies	17 00	do
Do	Pensioners	30 00	do
Do	Church Repairs	15 00	Moravians of th Thames
Do	Postage	7 80	do
Do	Bonus on Oil workings	80 00	do
Do	Advertising	5 76	do
Do	Distribution	5,466 32	do
Do	Postage	6 20	Wyandotts of Anderson
Do	Distribution	2,342 17	do
Do	Annual Allowance in respect to claims on Oil lands in Ennskillen	101 90	Wm. Wabuck
Do	do	76 43	Jas. Manace
Do	do	127 37	Nancy Malville
Central and Eastern Superintendency	W. R. Bartlett's Office contingencies	276 98	Indian Land Management Fund
Do	Distribution	4,090 81	Mohawks of Bay of Quinté
Do	Forest Bailiff	85 00	do
Do	Insurance upon the Mohawks Church and Parsonage	39 40	do
Do	do	1,389 92	Chippewas of Lake Huron and Simcoe
Do	Distribution	2,388 32	Missisaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes
Do	do	36 00	do
Do	Medical Services	444 20	Missisaguas of Skugog
Do	Distribution	3,747 53	Missisaguas of Alnwick
Do	do	2,124 32	Chippewas of Rama
Do	do	136 70	Chippewas of Sauguen and Owen Sound
Do	Advertising	75 00	do
Do	Pensioners	7,647 75	do
Do	Distribution	4 85	do
Do	Travelling Expenses	8 73	do
Do	Refund	140 11	Chippewas of Nawash
Do	Advertising	103 00	do
Do	Improvements	75 00	do
Do	Pensioners	9,465 98	do
Do	Distribution	4 85	do
Do	Travelling Expenses	8 73	do
Do	Refund	250 00	Six Nations of the Credit
Grand River Superintendency	Pensioners	131 00	do
Do	Allowance for the celebration of Her Majesty's birth-day		

C

STATEMENT of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental Expenditure by the Indian Branch, (Department of the Secretary of State,) during the year ending 30th June, 1868, out of Upper Canada Indian Fund.—*Concluded.*

Station, Superintendency or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amount Paid.	Out of what Fund paid.	REMARKS.
		\$ cts.		
Grand River Superintendency.....	Losses by Fire.....	476 50	Six Nations of the Grand River.....	
Do	J. T. Gilkison's contingencies.....	321 27	do	
Do	Advertising.....	33 76	do	
Do	Law expenses.....	22 97	do	
Do	Distribution.....	39,271 51	do	
Do	Assistance to sick Indians and Medicines.....	98 70	do	
Do	Chief, Board Bill attending Councils.....	400 00	do	
Do	Insurance.....	12 50	do	
Do	Travelling expenses of 3 sick Indians.....	55 00	do	
Do	Pensioners.....	150 00	Mississaguas of the Credit.....	
Do	J. T. Gilkison's contingencies.....	45 40	do	
Do	Insurance upon Saw mill.....	27 50	do	
Do	Distribution.....	4,203 84	do	
Do	Postage.....	3 93	do	
Do	Sundry bills approved by the Tribe in Council and allowed by the Superintendent General.....	190 73	do	
Northern Superintendency.....	Distribution.....	42 53	Chief Tetomonias and his Band.....	
Do	Relief and Supplies.....	200 00	Ojibewas of Lake Huron.....	
Do	Distribution.....	203 20	do	
Cornwall Superintendency.....	Distribution.....	2,159 63	Iroquois of St. Regis.....	
Do	Per centage upon Receipts and Distribution Money allowed to S. Colquhoun.....	165 96	do	

D.
STATEMENT of Sums Paid out the Lower Canada Indian Fund, during the year ending 30th June, 1868.

Station, Superintendency or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amount.	Out of what Fund payable.	To whom Paid.
Lower Canada..	Sundry Roman Catholic Missionaries...	\$ 655 24	L. C. Indian Fund.....	Rev. F. Beucher at Lorette, Rev. F. Marcoux at St. Regis, Rev. J. Maurault at St. Francis.
Do	Salaries to School Teachers.....	425 00	do	Thos. White at River Desert, Campbell Blackburn at Golden Lake, J. B. Morrison, St. Louis; Mrs. Powell, St. Regis.
Do	do Interpreter.....	50 00	do	Samuel Sook.
Do	Grant for Erection of Church.....	500 00	do	Iroquois of St. Regis.
Do	Grant for support of aged and infirm Indians.	937 50	do	Abenakis of Becancour; Abenakis of St. Francis; Iroquois of St. Louis; Bersimits Indians; Moisie and Mingan Indians; Godbout Indians.
Do	Relief.....	37 50	do	Widow, late Paul Joseph.
Do	Grant in aid of Schools.....	300 00	do	Micmacs of Restigouche; Abenakis of St. Francis; Micmacs of Maria; Hurons of Lorette.
Do	Relief.....	100 00	do	Indians of Isle Verte.
Do	R. C. Missionaries.....	500 00	do	Very Rev. Langevin.
Do	do	250 00	do	Indians, Moisie and Mingan.
Do	do	250 00	do	do Bersimits.
Do	Seed Grain.....	1,075 00	do	Micmacs of Maria; Micmacs of Restigouche; Abenakis of Becancour, Abenakis of St. Francis; River Desert Indians; Golden Lake Indians; Hurons of Lorette.
Do	Provisions.....	300 00	do	Montagnais of Upper Saguenay.
Do	Relief.....	50 00	do	Widow of the late Joseph Vincent.
Do	Survey of Indian Reserve, Mamiwaki. ...	\$25 45	do	River Desert, (to be refunded when lands are sold)
Do	Travelling expenses.....	41 98	do	Ed. N. de L'Ormier.
Do	Provisions.....	280 14	do	Bersimits Indians.
Do	Professional services.....	110 00	do	James Armstrong, Q. C.
Do	Medicines.....	5 07	do	J. Brown.
	Total.....	6,693 48		

INDIAN OFFICE,
Ottawa, April 8, 1869.

E.

STATEMENT of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental Expenditure, by the Indian Branch, (Department of the Secretary of State,) during the year ending 30th June, 1868, out of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Indian Fund.

Station, Superintendency or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amount paid.	Out of what Fund payable.	REMARKS.
New Brunswick.....	Relief to Sick and Indigent Indians and others.....	\$ 212 00	New Brunswick Indians	
Do	Seed Grain.....	830 00	do	
Do	Grant.....	40 00	do	
Do	Survey of Indian Lands (County Victoria).....	434 00	do	
Nova Scotia.....	Grant to destitute Indians.....	300 00	Nova Scotia Indians.....	
Do	Seed Grain.....	750 00	do	

INDIAN OFFICE,
Ottawa, 8th April, 1869.

F.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure as shewn in the Indian Branch Books, on account of the several Tribes and Funds during the year ending 30th June, 1868; shewing, also, the Balances of the several Accounts at the commencement and close of the year.

Tribe or Fund.	RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.		CREDIT BALANCES.		REMARKS.
	Land, Timber, &c.	Interest on Investments.	Annuities and Grants.	By Transfers.	By Warrant.	1st July, 1867, 30th June, 1868.			
						\$	cts.	\$	
Albert Anthony.....		\$ 28	89			\$ 574	30		
Abenakis of St. Francis.....		1	22		28	98		574	27
Batchewana Indians.....	178	75					20	86	22
Durham Indians.....			131	70			2,525	63	2,919
Iroquois of Caughnawaga.....			30	69			544	71	575
Indian Schools.....			71	19			1,189	49	1,260
Lake of Two Mountain Indians.....			2,496	39		248	60	44,636	40
Lake Huron Indians on Missis- saga River.....	200	00					395	39	419
Lake St. John Indians.....			12	22			105	96	298
Mississaguas of Skugog.....			37	16			729	23	766
Munsees of the Thames.....			102	30		494	20	1,936	41
Ojibwas of Lake Huron.....			132	46		165	98	2,649	27
Payments in liquidation of J. B. Clench deficit.....			5	61		403	20	147	69
River Desert Indians.....			37	19			730	02	767
Chief Tetomonias and his Band.....	730	57				404	44	7,251	50
Ojibwas of Lake Superior.....			55	74			914	03	969
Beausel Indians.....			1	21			23	73	1,923
Garden River Indians.....	396	56					39	65	8,947
Chippewas of Snake Island.....			530	28		2,223	23	8,567	00
Pottowatomies of Walpole Is- land.....	15	16					0	82	1,123
Chippewas of Saugeen.....			8	13		1,099	04	4,190	97
Lower Canada Indians.....	11,547	52						61	03
Chippewas of the Thames.....			6,295	16		8,496	35	106,733	54
Wyandots of Anderson.....			2,200	85		6,693	48	42,441	65
Amalctees of Isle Verte & Viger.....	182	62				3,540	29	19,853	71
	2,754	34			178	43	240	43	45,206
			1	66		36	20	15	91
Carried forward.....	16,014	10			214	65	26,451	81	292,573
			16,590	39		16,653	28	314,019	87

F. [STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure, as shewn in the Indian Branch Books, &c.—Continued.

Tribe or Fund.	RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.		CREDIT BALANCES.		REMARKS.
	Land, Timber, &c.	Interest on Investments.	Annuities and Grants.	By Transfers.	By Warrant.	By Transfers.	1st July, 1867.	30th June, 1868.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
<i>Brought forward.</i>							292,573 62	314,019 87	
Mississaugas of the Credit	16,014 10	16,590 39	16,553 28	214 65	26,451 81	1,556 36	64,780 97	65,124 51	
Iroquois of St. Regis	203 02	3,848 39	2,090 00	.....	5,780 17	17 70	30,525 62	30,685 22	
William Wabbeek	850 50	1,803 73	.....	.....	2,494 63	.....	2,025 63	2,025 64	
James Manace	.....	101 91	.....	.....	101 90	.....	1,519 22	1,519 23	
Nancy Matville	.....	76 44	.....	.....	76 43	.....	2,532 03	2,532 04	
Mohawks of Bay of Quinte	.....	127 38	.....	.....	127 37	.....	53,759 14	55,388 73	
Six Nations of the Grand River	1,886 06	3,157 23	1,800 00	.....	5,025 21	188 49	798,283 68	803,107 14	
Chippewas of Walpole Island	4,423 46	46,511 41	.....	.....	45,680 21	436 50	4,439 87	7,530 24	
Manitoulin Island, unceded portion	.....	355 60	1,400 00	3,117 40	1,732 63	.....	.....	.....
Moravians of the Thames	.....	1 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 63	32 21	
Chippewas of Rama	1,489 77	5,303 98	600 00	.....	5,929 88	148 97	101,346 18	102,661 08	
General Fund, Provisional Account	30 75	568 37	1,806 00	.....	2,374 22	3 07	9,428 36	9,454 19	
Mississaugas of Rice & Mud lakes	717 20	232 89	.....	259 50	3,805 00	533 99	4,665 55	1,536 15	
Mississaugas of Alnwick	1,994 09	68 72	2,568 10	.....	2,654 32	199 39	22,150 81	22,233 58	
Indian Land Management Fund	260 00	1,348 30	2,570 00	.....	4,055 53	10 00	169,593 23	162,792 63	
Chippewas of Sarnia	80 30	9,723 01	2,200 00	3,842 10	18,742 08	3,903 93	75,998 07	76,231 39	
Chippewas of Nawash	516 28	4,248 40	3,000 00	.....	7,224 74	216 62	128,925 11	139,917 99	
Ojibwas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island	11,721 58	7,381 86	2,932 62	.....	9,969 43	1,073 81	.....	.....
New Brunswick Indians	961 98	269 30	.....	320 39	2,191 00	355 69	5,843 31	4,848 29	Dr. balance 30th June, 1868,
Nova Scotia Indians	.....	.....	1,200 00	.....	1,616 04	.....	.....	\$416 04.	
Lake Nipissing Indians	600 00	.....	1,800 00	.....	1,050 00	60 60	.....	260 00	
Total	41,749 09	101,718 89	40,120 00	7,754 04	147,142 60	8,704 52	1,768,665 69	1,804,576 63	

INDIAN OFFICE,
Ottawa, 8th April, 1869.

G.

Government in Account Current with Secretary of State Department, (Indian Branch.)

Dr.		Cr.		
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1st July, 1867.—To amount of Balance.....	1,768,665	69		
To amount of Receipts from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1868.....	186,788	71		147,142 60
Total.....	1,955,404	40		1,808,261 80
			Total.....	1,955,404 40

INDIAN OFFICE,
Ottawa, April 8th, 1869.

H.

STATEMENT shewing the number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ending 30th June, 1868.

No. of Acres, Exclusive of Town Lots, sold by the Lot.	To what Tribes belonging.	Comprising number of Sales.	Amounts of Principal.	Average rate per Acre.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
19,350	Chippewas of Saugeen and Owen Sound.....	249	41,407 25 }	2 21
2,082	Chippewas of Nawash.....	22	1,353 00 }	4 58½
3	Six Nations of the Grand River.....	4	9,549 00 }	100 00
877½	Batochewanning Bay Indians.....	5	303 00	175 50
200	Mississagus River Reserve, Lake Huron.....	1	200 00	1 00
100	Mohawks of Bay of Quinté.....	1	214 00	2 14
146	Chippewas of Lakes Huron and Simcoe.....	4	464 00	3 17
59	Mississaguas of Alnwick Islands, in Bay of Quinté.....	1	100 00	9 00
2,133	Mississaguas of Rice Lake Islands.....	1	533 31	533 31
	Ojibewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.....	27	514 00	0 24
24,950		315	54,813 06	

INDIAN OFFICE,
Ottawa, 8th April, 1869.

I.

STATEMENT shewing the quantity of Surveyed surrendered Indian Lands remaining unsold, with their computed value, on 30th June, 1868.

TOWNSHIPS.	Where situated.	Estimated No. of Acres.	Average value per Acre.
			\$ cts.
Amabel.....	Saugeen Peninsula.....	9,986	2 50
Keppel.....	do	1,578	2 50
Albemarle	do	23,052	2 50
Sarawak	do	281½	2 50
Half-mile Strip.....	do	425	2 50
Indian Reserve, Cape Croker.....	do	15,586	1 00
Eastnor.....	do	52,392	1 00
Lindsay.....	do	69,084	1 00
St. Edmund.....	do	66,720	1 00
Macdonald.....	Lake Huron, North Shore.....	18,641	0 20
Aweres.....	do	21,544	0 20
Fenwick.....	do	17,330	0 20
Kars.....	do	10,416½	0 20
Pennefather.....	do	17,894	0 20
Dennis.....	do	3,537	0 20
Needing.....	Lake Superior, Batchewanung Bay.....	20,660	0 20
Pai-Poonge.....	do	43,846	0 20
Herrick.....	do	7,205	0 20
Fisher.....	do	12,241	0 20
Tilley.....	do	13,261	0 20
Haviland.....	do	3,821	0 20
Vankoughnet.....	do	2,800	0 20
Tupper.....	do	2,800	0 20
Archibald.....	do	2,980	0 20
Tyendinaga.....	Bay of Quinté.....	7,250	2 50
Orford.....	County of Kent.....	215	4 68
Tborah Island.....	Lake Simcoe.....	1,001	4 00
Bidwell.....	Manitoulin Island, Lake Huron.....	26,334	
Howland.....	do	23,713	
Sheguiandah	do	28,123	
Billings.....	do	21,053	
Assickinack.....	do	14,901	
Campbell.....	do	38,980	
Carnarvon.....	do	15,628	
Allan.....	do	22,289	
Tehkummah.....	do	18,083	
		655,656	

Agricultural lands,
 20 cts. per acre.
 Mineral Lands,
 \$1.00 per acre.

J.

STATEMENT of Indian Pensions and Retired Allowances paid by the Imperial Government, for the year ending 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1868.

Name of the Officer or other person entitled to Pension.	RANK, &c.	Amount paid. Sterling.
Chesley, S. Y.....	Retired Accountant and Superintendent	£ 300 16 6
Anderson, T. G.....	Retired Superintendent.....	221 11 6
O'Meara, Rev. F.....	Retired Chaplain.....	97 5 10
Elliott, Mrs. S.....	Widow of Colonel Elliott.....	74 6 0
Macomber, G.....	Late Interpreter.....	36 0 0
Necajus, Pierre.....	Wounded Warrior.....	15 1 8
		835 1 6

Amounting to Eight hundred and thirty-five pounds one shilling and six pence, sterling.

K.

STATEMENT shewing the quantity of Indian Lands sold during the year ended
30th June, 1868.

Number of Acres.	To what Tribes belonging.
12,897	Chippewas of Saugeen, Owen Sound, and Nawash.
300	Mississaguas of Alnwick.
2,644	Manitoulin Island.
877	Batchewauning Bay Indians.
100	Tyendinga.
200	Garden River.
45	Six Nations of the Grand River.
17,063	

L.

PROVISION RETURN for the year ended 30th June, 1868, for Indians of Lower Canada, in lieu of which a Money commutation is received from the Imperial Government, through the Commissariat Department in Canada.

TRIBES.	Denominations.	Number of Persons.	Amount paid. Sterling.	REMARKS.																		
St. Francis..... Do..... Do..... Do.....	Women, half rations..... do..... do..... do.....	3 do do do	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>£</td> <td>s.</td> <td>d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>10</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>11</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>13</td> <td>3½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>14</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>21</td> <td>9</td> <td>3½</td> </tr> </table>	£	s.	d.	6	10	6	5	11	3	4	13	3½	4	14	3	21	9	3½	For quarter ended 30th September, 1867. For quarter ended 31st December, 1867. For quarter ended 31st March, 1868. For quarter ended 30th June, 1868.
£	s.	d.																				
6	10	6																				
5	11	3																				
4	13	3½																				
4	14	3																				
21	9	3½																				
Total.....																		

M.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Population of the different Indian Tribes and Bands throughout Canada between the years 1867 and 1868.

Name of Tribe or Band.	Population in 1867.	Population in 1868.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
<i>Province of Ontario.</i>					
Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames.....	588	606	18	.....
Moravians of the Thames.....	254	259	5	.....
Wyandotts of Anderdon.....	71	70	.....	1	
Chippewas, Pottawatomes and Ottawas of Wal- pole Island.....	748	804	56	.....
Chippewas of Snake Island.....	130	128	.....	2	
Do Rama.....	265	271	6	.....
Do Christian Island.....	186	192	6	.....
Missisaguas of Rice, Mud and Skugog Lakes.....	282	302	20	.....
Mohawks of Bay of Quinté.....	664	683	19	.....
Missisaguas of Aluwick.....	212	198	.....	14	
Ojibways of Sandy Island.....	174	181	10	.....
Chippewas of Saugeen.....	280	292	12	.....
Do Cape Croker.....	352	346	.....	6	
Christian Island Band on Manitoulin Island....	71	73	2	.....
Six Nation Indians of the Grand River.....	2,779	2,796	17	.....
Missisaguas (late of the River Credit, now on the Grand River).....	204	205	1	.....
Chippeways of Lake Superior.....	1,263	.....	.....	.....	No Returns for 1868.
Do Lake Huron.....	1,748	1,846	98	.....	do
Manitoulin Island Indians.....	1,498	1,300	.....	198	do
Golden Lake Indians, in the County of Renfrew	164	185	21	.....
<i>Province of Quebec.</i>					
Iroquois of Sault Ste. Louis.....	1,596	1,601	5	.....
Do St. Regis.....	797	801	4	.....
Nipissings, Algonquins and Iroquois of the Lake of Two Mountains.....	593	611	8	.....
River Desert Indians.....	317	358	41	.....	Increase caused by immigration.
Abenakis of St. Francois du Lac.....	Returns not reliable	268	.....	.....
Do Becancour.....	67	83	16	.....
Hurons of Lorette.....	276	297	21	.....	No Returns for 1868.
Amalacites of Viger.....	170	.....	.....	.....	do
Micmacs of Restigouche.....	378	.....	.....	.....	do
Do Maria.....	113	.....	.....	.....	do
Montagnais of Point Bleu and Chicoutimi.....	200	.....	.....	.....	do
Do Mosie and Seven Islands.....	137	.....	.....	.....	do
Do Betsiamits.....	554	584	30	.....	do
Do Grand Cascapediae.....	75	.....	.....	.....	do
Do River Godbout.....	73	.....	.....	.....	do
Naskapas of the Lower St. Lawrence.....	2,860	.....	.....	.....
<i>Province of Nova Scotia.</i>					
Indians of Annapolis.....	.....	70	.....	.....
Do Colchester.....	.....	60	.....	.....
Do Cumberland.....	.....	75	.....	.....
Do Digby.....	.....	65	.....	.....
Do Guysborough.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Do Halifax.....	.....	110	.....	.....
Do Hants.....	.....	90	.....	.....
Do Kings.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Do Lunenburg.....	.....	50	.....	.....

M.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Population of the different Indian Tribes and Bands, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Tribe or Band.	Population in 1867.	Population in 1868.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
<i>Province of Nova Scotia.—Continued.</i>					
Do Pictou.....		195			
Do Queens.....		110			
Do Shelburne.....		55			
Do Antigonish.....		180			
Do Yarmouth.....		50			
Do Cape Breton.....		180			
Do Inverness.....		70			
Do Richmond.....		160			
Do Victoria.....		115			
<i>Province of New Brunswick.</i>					
Indians of Restigouche.....		60			
Do Shediac.....		51			
Do Northumberland.....		410			
Do Indian Village.....		1,000			
Do Indian Point.....					
Do Opposite Fredericton.....					
Do County Gloucester.....		52			
Do County Kent.....		383			
Do Tobique.....		128			
Do Dorchester.....		34			

N.

STATEMENT of the condition of the various Schools established for the benefit of Indian youths throughout the Dominion of Canada, taken from the reports received at this Office.

Indian Reserve and Band.	Name of Teacher.	Salary per Annum.	From what Funds paid.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total No.	REMARKS.
Mount Elgin Industrial School...	R. E. Tupper.....	\$ cts.	Wesleyan Methodist Society.....	28	24	52	
Meravians of the Thames.....	A. A. Jones.....	300 00	Funds of the Band.....	30	20	50	
Wyandots of Anderson.....	Jas. H. Crowley.....	250 00	do	4	12	16	
Chippewas of Sarnia.....	Wm. Wawanosh.....	250 00	do	20	8	28	
Chippewas and Pottawatomes of Walpole Island.....	James Cameron.....	300 00	\$100 from fund of Band.....	45	6	51	
			200 from Church Mission Fund.				
Chippewas of the Thames.....	Jos. Wancansh.....	200 00	Funds of the Band.....	17	15	32	
Do	Jos. Fisher.....	200 00	do	13	15	28	
Chippewas of Saugeen.....	Henry S. Jones.....	200 00	do	17	22	39	
Do	Mary A. Read.....	200 00	Wesleyan Methodist Society.....	25	31	56	No Indian School. Some of the children attend the school for white children in the vicinity.
Mississaguans of Skugog Lake.....							
Do Mud Lake.....	Mr. and Mrs. Schofield.....		New England Company.....	No	No		
Do Alnwick.....	Martha J. Cathy.....	200 00	Wesleyan Missionary Society.....	return	return		
Do Rice Lake.....	J. E. Reynolds.....	150 00	do	23	17	40	
Chippewas of Cape Croker.....	D. Craddock.....	250 00	\$200 by Church of England.....	17	8	25	
			50 from funds of Tribe.	24	16	40	
Do Christian Island.....	Emma Jeffrey.....	200 00	\$100 by Wesleyan Methodist Society.	15	13	28	
Do Itana	Rev. R. Brooking, for Miss Jacobs	100 00	100 from funds of Tribe.	28	15	43	
Do Snake Island.....	Wm. Law.....	250 00	\$50 from funds of Tribe.	10	8	18	
Do	Charles Grills.....	150 00	50 from Wesleyan Methodist Society.	8	5	13	On Georgina Island.
Mohawks of Bay of Quinté.....	G. Garrett.....	250 00	\$200 from funds of Tribe.....	15	20	35	
Do	John Wilson.....	417 00	50 from White people.	12	22	34	
Do	Luke Sky.....	50 00	\$217 by New England Company.....	11	5	16	
Ojibeways of Shawanega.....	J. A. Wood.....	250 00	200 from White pupils.	11	9	20	
Mississaguans of New Credit.....	Francis Wilson.....	250 00	Wesleyan Missionary Society.....	11	9	20	
Do			Funds of the Tribe.....	27	14	41	

N. STATEMENT of the condition of the various Schools established for the benefit of Indian youths, &c.—Continued.

Indian Reservo and Band.	Name of Teacher.	Salary per Annum.	From what Funds paid.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total No.	REMARKS.
Six Nations of the Grand River	No. 1, Thomas Griffith	250 00	New England Society	45	45	90	
Do	No. 2, Mrs. Roberts	160 00	do	34	34	68	
Do	No. 3, Isaac Barefoot	160 00	do	19	11	30	
Do	No. 4, Mrs. Bowles	160 00	do	31	19	50	
Do	No. 5, Albert Anthony	200 00	do	20	10	30	
Do	No. 6, Mrs. Beaver	160 00	do	11	8	19	
Do	No. 7, Miss Hindman	160 00	do	20	22	42	
Do	No. 8, Miss Crombie	160 00	do	20	18	38	
Do	No. 9, G. E. Blackburn	200 00	Wesleyan Society	17	14	31	
Manitoulin Indians of Wikwemikong	Rev. Joseph Jenessaux	240 00	Indian Funds	90	66	156	
Manitoulin Indians of Manitowaning	Rev. J. B. Sims	100 00	do	35	22	57	
Manitoulin Indians of Little Current	Rev. Mr. Burkitt	100 00	do	No return	No	No	
Manitoulin Indians of Shebenaquaning (2 schools)	Peter Gezhik and W. Barrel	Not known.	Congregational Society	Not known	Not known	25	
Garden River Indians	Mrs. Chance	do	Church of England	15	18	33	
Ft. William Ind's (Lake Superior)	Rev. Father Chouf	No	do	Not known	Not known	35	
Micmacs of Restigouche	Joseph Dorais	salary.	\$150 from Indian Funds	do	do	do	
Do Maria	Jean Legendre	200 00	Indian Funds	12	5	17	
Lake of Two Mountain Indians	Un Frère des Ecoles Chretiennes	150 00	Seminary of Montreal	30	do	30	
Do	Les Sœurs de la Charité	Not known.	do	30	do	30	
Do	Une Seur de la Charité	do	do	12	20	32	
Iroquois of Caughnawaga	J. B. Morrison	150 00	Indian Funds	19	28	47	
Do St. Regis	Mrs. M. J. Powell	200 00	do	13	16	29	
Abenakis of St. Francis du Lac	Basilide Desfossez	156 00	Department of Instruction	13	12	25	
Do	Simon Annance	200 00	\$100 from Indian Funds	13	12	25	
Riviere Desert Indians	Thomas White	150 00	100 Colonial Church School Society	16	12	28	
Hurons of Lorette	J. G. Vincent	120 00	Indian Funds	Not known	Not known	45	
Golden Lake Indians	Campbell Blackburn	200 00	Department of Instruction	do	do	24	No regular school. The Missionary instructs the Indian youth.
Betsumits Indians	Rev. Chas. Arnaud	200 00	\$150 from Indian Funds 50 by the Indians themselves	do	do	do	

O.

NUMBER of Letters, Petitions, Orders in Council, &c., &c., received during the fiscal year from the 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1868, by the Indian Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, as entered in the Registration Book of the Branch.

Letters under which entered.	From No. (Both in clusive.)	To No.	Total received.	No. checked as answered.	EXTRA ENTRIES ON ACCOUNT OF SAID LETTERS.		
					Township	Name	Total of
					Index.	Index.	extra entries.
A	89	146	58	46	81	17	98
B	520	710	191	123	27	9	36
C	419	538	120	82	38	34	72
D	328	441	114	74	10	17	28
E	19	23	5	3	4	3	7
F	59	86	28	19	9	15	24
G	491	656	166	109	22	18	40
H	141	197	57	40	23	2	25
I	17	20	4	4	9	6	15
J	65	76	12	12	4	3	7
K	47	57	11	8	30	4	34
L	108	152	45	12	0	2	2
M	206	277	72	58	35	80	115
N	32	46	15	8	3	22	25
O	89	117	29	26	47	1	48
P	117	173	57	40	12	6	18
Q	20	22	3	0	0	0	0
R	90	122	33	20	15	22	37
S	209	298	90	73	32	23	85
T	89	126	38	27	51	8	59
U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V	16	20	5	4	2	2	5
W	262	333	72	42	8	8	17
Y	1	1	1	0	1	1	2
Mc	293	378	86	68	0	4	4
			1,302	898			823

RECAPITULATION.

No. of letters received.....	1,302
do checked as answered.....	898
Extra Entries on account said letters.....	823
Total number of Entries in Registry.....	2,023

No. of Letters written during the year.....	1,158
Do Reports.....	85
Do Assignments of lands examined and registered.....	57

P.

MEMORANDUM of Indian Lands in Upper and Lower Canada, comprising
Lands both Surveyed and Unsurveyed.

LOWER CANADA INDIANS.	Acres.	
Seigniory of St. Louis.....	30,000	About.
Land of Iroquois of St. Regis.....	33,000	
Islands in St. Lawrence.....	20,000	Estimated.
Seigniory of Lake of Two Mountains.....	16,000	Probably.
Abenakis Reserve on St. Francis—10,612 acres ceded to whites—quantity remaining.....	750	
Abenakis of Becancour.....	350	
Hurons of Lorette.....	59	At Lorette.
	1,600	At St. Gabriel.
Amalacites of Viger and Isle Verte.....	3,000	
Micmaes of Restigouche.....	840	Reserve.
<i>Additional Appropriations under Acts 14 and 15, Vic., Chap. 106.</i>		
Algonquins and others, Lake Temiscamingue.....	38,400	
Algonquins and Nipissingues, Manwaki or River Desert.....	45,750	
Becancour Indians, Coleraine.....	2,000	
Indians of Caughnawaga and Two Mountains, Doncaster.....	16,000	
Algonquins and Abenakis of Becancour, Lands at La Tugue.....	14,000	
Hurons of Lorette, lands on River St. Anne, township of Rocmont.....	9,600	
Amalacites of Viger and Isle Verte, township of Viger.....	3,650	
Micmaes of Restigouche, township of Mann.....	9,600	
Montagnais of Lake St. John and Tadousac, township of Peribouka.....	16,000	
Lands in Wetabetchonan.....	4,000	
Montagnais of Lake St. John and Tadousac, and other Tribes in the vicinity of the King's Posts, and including the Bersimits, lands in township of Maicougan.....	70,000	
UPPER CANADA—UNSOLD INDIAN LANDS.		
Six Nations, lands in townships of Tuscarora and Oneida, &c.....	52,133	
Mississaguas of the Credit, lands in Tuscarora.....	6,000	
Oneidas of the Thames, lands in Delaware.....	5,400	
Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames, lands in Caredoc.....	12,075	
Moravians of the Thames, lands in Orford.....	4,000	About.
Wyandotts of Anderdon, lands in Anderdon.....	8,000	About.
Chippewas and Pottawatamies of Walpole Island, lands in Walpole Island.....	10,000	About.
Chippewas of Sarnia and St. Clair, lands in Sarnia Reserve, River Sable and Kettle Point.....	5,096	
Ojibewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island, lands in Manitoulin Island.....	700,000	About.
Garden River Indians, Ojibewas of Lake Huron, lands in Garden River.....	130,000	About.
Batchewana Bay Indians, lands in Batchewana Bay.....	250,000	About.
Other tracts on Lakes Huron and Superior, reserved under the Robinson Treaty.....	Quantity not	computed.
Chippewas of Saugeen and Nawash, lands in Saugeen Peninsula.....	260,000	About.
Chippewas of Rama, including lands in Rama.....	1,600	
Do Georgiana Island and Beaver Island.....	5,500	About.
Chippewas of Beansoliel, Christian and other Islands.....	12,000	About.
Chippewas of Snake Island, lands in Snake Island.....	.....	Uncertain.
Mississaguas of Rice, Mud and Skugog Lakes:		
Lands in township of Alnwick, Rice Lake Indians.....	2,000	About.
Do do Smith, Mud Lake Indians.....	1,000	
Do do Cartwright, Skugog Indians.....	600	
Mohawks of Bay of Quinté, lands in Township of Tyendenaga.....	10,700	About.
Mississaguas of Alnwick, Islands in Bay of Quinté and Lake Ontario.....	.....	Uncertain.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S DEPARTMENT,
(Indian Branch.)
April 8th, 1869.

To the Hon. Hector L. Langevin, C.B., Secretary of State, Canada.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

ORDNANCE LANDS BRANCH,

OTTAWA, 15 March, 1869.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to submit for your consideration, a report to present date, on the Ordnance Lands in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, which under the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, have become the property of the Dominion of Canada, and by the Act 31 Vict., Cap. 42 are placed under the management and direction of the Department of Secretary of State.

2. For the better understanding of the duties of this office, as reorganized and now administered, I beg leave, to wit, to lay before you a summary, as brief as I can make it, of occurrences relating to the acquisition and management of these Ordnance Estates which will introduce, secondly, a further report on the transaction of the last eighteen months.

3. By the Act 19 Vict., Cap. 45, known as the "Ordnance Lands Transfer Act," passed 19 June, 1856, the ordnance properties enumerated in the 2nd Schedule of the Act were transferred to the Province of Canada, to be used, leased or sold, to aid in the support of a Provincial Militia and Police. On the 11th September, 1856, an order in council was passed in relation to the management of the Ordnance lands and the Ordnance canals, and on the 15th September I was appointed Ordnance Lands Agent.

4. The Ottawa and Rideau canals, which constitute the "Ordnance Canals" had been before, actually handed over to the Province of Canada, on the 1st October, 1853. The Province assumed the Canal establishment on the Imperial footing, and maintained it, at the Imperial rate of payment, until the Act of 1856 confirmed the transfer legally. On my appointment, I was ordered to report upon the whole, and to devise a system calculated to simplify the management, both of the lands and canals, and to reduce the staff and lessen the expenses.

5. The suggestions of the report then made, dated December 1856, were adopted by order in Council of the 5th March, 1857, by which the superintendance of the canals and of the engineering works thereof, devolved to the department of Public Works, leaving the lands alone to the management of the Ordnance Lands Agent.

6. It may be well to add here, with reference to the profitable, but unemployed water powers on the line of the Rideau navigation, that it was found that they were, in all cases, connected with important engineering works, and still more, dependent on the available supply of water, under the ever changing conditions of succeeding seasons. It was, therefore on like suggestion, further determined in Council, that the water powers should also be placed in the hands of the department of Public Works, with such additions of land as might be required for their proper development. It was also understood that the rents of these water privileges were to be divided between the Department of Public Lands and the Department of Public Works.

7. Under these arrangements therefore my duties were confined to the administration of the Ordnance Lands, comprising 91,236 acres, scattered in varying quantities over the outskirts of both Provinces, from Penetanguishene to Amherstburgh in the west and north, from Fort Erie to Fort George on the south, from Isle aux Noix on Lake Champlain to Fort Ingall on Lake Temiscouata, and including the seigniory of Sorel, the "Bytown Estate," which comprises two thirds of the present city of Ottawa, and the lands on the line and on both sides of the Rideau navigation, 126 miles in length.

8. It was thought advisable to realize, as soon as possible, by the sale of such portions of these lands as might be safely disposable, but in making this disposition it became neces-

sary to act with caution and with a prudent regard to eventualities. In the peaceful aspect of human affairs, at that time, war had become, almost an obsolete idea, yet, it could not be ignored that these Ordnance properties had been acquired and held for military purposes, and that a portion of them might eventually prove more valuable and more directly useful for the defence of the Province, if retained, than by contributing, when sold, to the support of the Militia.

9. In this view it was decided not to sell lands which might possibly be required for the future defence of the country, and which circumstances might compel the Province to resume, either at an advanced price, or burthened with claims for compensation. Guided chiefly by recollections of the past, it was determined to preserve intact defensible positions at Penetanguishene, Point Edward, Sarnia, Fort Malden, Amherstburgh, Fort Erie, and Fort George, Navy Island on the River Niagara, at London, Toronto, Fort Wellington, Prescott, (in Ontario), Isle aux Noix, St. Johns, Chambly, Laprairie, the Barracks at Three Rivers, and Fort Ingall on Lake Temiscouata, all in the Province of Quebec.

10. The course of events since 1856 has justified those precautions, since that time Sarnia, Amherstburgh, Windsor, on the western frontier, Fort George and Fort Erie, London, Toronto, Fort Wellington, Prescott, Isle aux Noix, St. Johns, Chambly, Laprairie, and Fort Ingall in the east, have all been reoccupied militarily, and have helped to protect the country from aggression.

11. Looking in the same direction, and with the same object in view, Penetanguishene and Isle aux Noix were converted temporarily to the purposes of Juvenile Reformatories, and Fort Malden in Western Canada, and St. Johns in the eastern Province, were made use of as Asylums for the Insane. It enabled the Province for a present and useful purpose, to keep in repair buildings, which on an emergency, could be restored promptly to their original destination, and here likewise, events have borne witness to the prudence of the precaution.

12. But the reservation of these properties exclusively for military objects, deducted in proportion so much from the convertible value of the Ordnance Lands and it added considerably to the expense of maintenance. For some years the salaries of caretakers amounted to \$2,000 per annum, but as occasion offered, this expense was steadily reduced; at present we have but one caretaker receiving 50 cents per diem.

13. It remains now to be shewn what has been done with the remaining Lands not required for purposes of defence. From the first outset, it was seen that in dealing with them whether in country parts or in towns, as farm lands, or town lots, or wharf lots, much circumspection was necessary. They could not be dealt with as wild and unoccupied Crown Lands, free from all preceding obligations or engagements, but as estates which had been vested by Act of Parliament in a corporate body known as the "Principal Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance." They had accumulated in course of time. Part had been acquired under the Treaty of Paris, 1763, part by purchase; some was held under letters patent, and some under license of occupation from the Crown. The Province accepted of the transfer of these properties, liable to the legal acts and obligations of our predecessors. The 6th section of the Act of Transfer expressly provided that these Ordnance Lands were to be held "subject to all sales, agreements, leases, or agreements for lease already entered into with or by the principal officers of the Ordnance."

14. Relying upon this proviso in the Act, from the time of my appointment, claims and applications poured in from different parts of the country, all urgent for immediate settlement. An impression appeared to have obtained that these lands had been transferred to the Province for distribution among claimants generally, and in consequence pretensions, some of them very unreasonable, were revived, which had been often, and long before, settled by law or by the proper authorities. Appeals were constantly made beyond law, to the equity of the Crown. It was found that these lands had, to a considerable extent been occupied, in larger or smaller proportions, sometimes on annual lease, sometimes by sufferance, very often on verbal engagements or understandings, pretended or implied, to which prescriptive or presumptive rights were unduly ascribed. All these applications, however, were in reality, appeals to the justice of the Government, and all alike *prima facie* was entitled to the investigation which all have received. It became necessary to inquire into the circumstances of every case, and of very numerous conflicting cases, before it could be pronounced how far the Government was or could be bound, to use the words of the Act, by the engagements or agreements of their predecessors, "the Principal Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance."

15. These retardments have continued, though partially surmounted, and still continue to exist. Hundreds of such cases had been discussed and disposed of, when the approach of confederation, and its actual advent, and the removal of the Seat of Government created an unavoidable pause in the despatch of office work, and led to an accumulation of cases which awaited decision and received the early and rapid attention of the Secretary of State. Of these cases a large number already reported on, were disposed of forthwith, many are in process of settlement (some involving claims for money of considerable magnitude). All that we know of have been carefully considered, and are now in a shape, either admitting of decision, or inviting the opinion of the Law officers of the Crown.

16. A large majority of these troublesome questions have arisen in the city and in the vicinity of Ottawa and on the line of the Rideau navigation. That part of the city which lies north of Wellington and Rideau streets was formerly the property of the Ordnance authorities and known as the "Bytown Estate" It consists of the Lots A and B in Concession C of the Township of Napean, contents about 415 acres, and was purchased in 1829 by the Earl of Dalhousie from Hugh Fraser, Esquire, Prothonotary of Three Rivers, in the name of the King. It has been for the most part divided and set off in town lots, a considerable portion has been sold and granted in fee simple, other portions have been leased for periods of 30 years, on leases renewable at the option of the holder. The Government of the Dominion holds for the sites of Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings, about 70 acres of land worth, as prices rule in Ottawa at least \$8,000 per acre. The rental of the City of Ottawa in 1856 amounted to \$8195.06. Many Lots then held on lease, but open to redemption, have been redeemed and the capital passed to the credit of the Militia and Police Fund. Other lands or lots have since been disposed of so as to keep up and increase the income of the rent roll which for 1869 will equal at least a sum of \$11,036.86.

17. On the line of the Rideau navigation a large proportion of the lands disposable have been sold. It may be explained here that these lands consisted in parcels of various dimensions and of irregular shapes, acquired by the Royal Engineers from 1827 to 1832, for the use of the canal or to foreclose damages. These pieces of land amounted in all to 22,586 acres, of which 11,107 acres are given on the Ordnance Schedule at "left dry," and available. These lands are scattered along the whole length, and on both sides, of a navigation of 126 miles in extent. In process of time, from their situation in connection with the canal and the growing population of the surrounding country, they have all become valuable. All, or very nearly all, became occupied, in process of time, partly by recognized tenants "at will," partly by squatters not recognized, but not dispossessed. All these people had lived on in the hope of acquiring the land each had occupied, or, as they term it, improved. At least nine hundred applications were preferred in writing for such pieces of land. From the first it was difficult to understand what was the legal character and force of the engagements or agreements, expressed or implied, existing between these parties and our predecessors, which had been entailed upon us by the 6th Sec. of the Statute 19 Vic., cap. 45; still more difficult was it to understand the conflicting claims and adverse pretensions which, in the course of years had grown up between the parties themselves and their neighbors, perhaps more legitimately established, on contiguous lots. One enquiry was found to lead and to be dovetailed into others indispensable for the settlement of questions, often of trivial value, but complicated, and arising in fact, from a general disregard of the morality of lawful occupation; still, the man who held a rood of ground with his shanty and potato patch, had, with the children around him, as deep an interest in it as the neighbouring farmer who sought it as a means of access for his cattle to the water of the Rideau. All these cases, therefore, demanded and received equal and careful examination, and of them a large number have been investigated and disposed of since the confederation of the Provinces. It is satisfactory to know that in the settlement of these cases by this Department, not a single man has been dispossessed of his holding. Squatters have been converted into contented settlers, with equal benefits to public and private interests.

18. In the Province of Quebec the Seigniori of Sorel is the most extensive of the Ordnance properties. It includes several important islands in the River St. Lawrence and contains 50,000 acres of land and 12,000 inhabitants. The *censitaires* or tenants paying rents number 3,000. The sum paid by these parties respectively, as rent, are small. The whole revenue of the Seigniori amounts to about \$2,400. This year, (1868,) the rents

actually collected amounts to \$2,280.80. At the time of the transfer many difficulties were encountered in the administration of this property. Our military predecessors, not conversant with French law, had been indulgent, and advantage had been taken of their generosity. Mutations, covert and disguised, had taken place without their knowledge, which on the subsequent abolition of *lods et ventes* in the Crown Seigniories, were produced with confidence. Transactions of this nature *promesses de vente* had been multiplied, and upon conditions which remained unfulfilled, and which we, as inheriting the "agreements" of our predecessors, were called upon to satisfy. This led necessarily to enquiries and to the discovery of large tracts of land which were found to be occupied, though unconceded, and so far unproductive of rents, while this illegitimate occupation caused contentions, ill-will and litigation among neighbours, which the Government was asked to abate, and which, indeed, the Government alone was capable of bringing to a peaceful issue. Our embarrassments were increased by the want of a plan of the Seignior, the last and only authentic plan having been destroyed by fire. These wants have been supplied by slow degrees, and these questions and applications having been reduced to an intelligible shape it has been in the power of the Honorable the Secretary of State within the last few months, after careful and patient examination of every individual claim, each involving questions both of facts and law, to bring a large majority of these vexatious cases to a satisfactory close.

19. Before proceeding further it may be well to introduce here a statement of the value of the ordinance properties, generally at the time of the transfer as derived from documents furnished by the Ordnance Officer and Royal Engineer. The lands purchased and prices paid by the Imperial Government and the costs of buildings are given as follow:

Rideau Canal lands—Ordnance Schedule.....	£ 44,807 12 6½
Lands bought for defence.....	340,000 0 0
Barracks, &c., present value.....	105,000 0 0

No monetary value is assigned to lands transferred as military properties in 1763 by or under grants from the Crown. By the Ordnance Schedule of 1856 the annual income derived from the Ordnance Lands, including the Bytown estate and the Seignior of Sorel was \$15,020.

20. It would be interesting, for the sake of comparison, to establish precisely the costs of the management and maintenance of these Ordnance Properties previous to the transfer from the Imperial to the Provincial authorities, but it has not been found practicable to do so with certainty. Judging from the expense assumed by Canada in 1853, and continued, though diminishing steadily, up to say 1858, the cost of management must have been equal to, from \$15,000 to \$16,000 per annum.

21. Since the transfer in 1856, that is to say during the first eleven years, the cost of the maintenance of the Ordnance Lands, including salaries of agent, clerk and caretakers, stationery, postage, repairs and several extensive and expensive surveys have amounted to \$85,182.99, or, at the rate of \$7,744 per annum. It may be said here that the ordinance lands have from the first, been self supporting, never having cost the Province one dollar directly, and that up to 1867, \$220,524.98 net, had been contributed to the militia fund.

22. The receipts from Ordnance Lands derived both from sale and rents annually have been as follows:

From 5 November, 1856	
to 31 December, 1857.....	\$21,822 93
31 December, 1858.....	15,127 50
31 December, 1859.....	32,213 68
31 December, 1860.....	26,210 49
31 December, 1861.....	23,100 52
31 December, 1862.....	24,181 61
31 December, 1863.....	21,965 88
31 December, 1864.....	25,211 29
31 December, 1865.....	28,172 58
31 December, 1866.....	42,259 79
31 December, 1867.....	47,441 70
31 December, 1868.....	38,307 27

\$344,015 24

23. On the 1st July, 1867, from the inauguration of the Dominion, the Ordnance Lands, previously under the direction of the Crown Lands Department of the Province, were transferred to the Department of the Secretary of State for the Dominion. The transfer then made under the authority of the Governor in Council was subsequently confirmed by the Act 31 Vic. cap 42. The impulse given by this change was at once seen in the immediate and increased activity imparted to this branch. The amount of business disposed of in relation to Ottawa the line of the Rideau navigation and the Seigniory of Sorel, has been already adverted to, but the same influence was exercised as practically and to the same good end, from Penetanguishene to Amherstburgh, on the Niagara frontier, at Fort Erie, Toronto, Kingston, Prescott, down to Chambly, Laprairie, and Three Rivers in the Province of Quebec. The influence of the new state of things was further shown in the increased value of property generally throughout the Provinces and specially at the Capital. To meet an increasing demand, sales of building lots was ordered in Ottawa and elsewhere. The result is best shown by the returns.

24. Between 1st July, 1867 and the 31st December of the same year, sales were made to the extent of \$11825.18, and the receipts arising from instalments paid upon the last mentioned and previous sales, and from rents, amounted for the six months to... \$25,971.40. From the 1st January to the 31st December, 1868, sales were made, chiefly of building lots, to the extent of \$38,460.25, and the receipts for the same period, comprising instalments on sales as above, and the proceeds of rents for the year amounted to \$38,307.27. Within the three first months of the present year, 1869, sales have been made by public auction at Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Fort Erie, Amherstburgh, London and Penetanguishene which have realized \$31,367.18, the actually netted proceeds of which amount to \$5,204.28; and further sales of building lots, wharf lots and country lots in the vicinity of Ottawa produced on the 16th March last \$30,670.53, on which the paid up instalments produced a sum of \$2,559.55.

The whole sales for the three months amount to \$62,037.71, and the actual receipts to \$14,860.19, but the sum to be credited to the fiscal year beginning 1st July 1868, amount at the present date to \$34,493.38, and justifies the expectation that by the 30th of June next, the last day of the said fiscal year it will equal a sum of \$50,000.

25. The total results of sales made since the incoming of the Government of the Dominion, 1st July, 1867, amounts to \$112,323.14.

The total amount of receipts for the same period, and up to the present date is \$79,139.57.

26. This last amount of receipts must be understood to include capital as well as rents and interest, equivalent to rent.

The actual annual income derived from rents, or from interest equivalent to rent, for the year to end 30th June 1869, based upon the return for the preceding year, and on actual receipts since, may be estimated as follows :

Rental.....	\$17,154.86
Interest at 6 per cent. on, say \$250,000, passed to credit of Militia Fund.....	15,000.00
Interest on price of 70 acres of land assumed by Dominion Government for Public Buildings valued at \$8000 but put at \$2000, per acre at 6 per cent.....	8,400.00
	\$40,554.86

27. The Ordnance Lands at the places hereinafter mentioned, which were considered to be saleable, without prejudice to the public service have been sold and the proceeds realized or are in process of collection.

At Penetanguishene, except Juvenile Penitentiary and land surrounding.

At Amherstburgh, except Fort Malden and fifty acres of land around it.

At London, except the Barracks and the land surrounding.

At Toronto, except Victoria Square.

At Kingston, except a large part of Herchmer Farm under lease.

At Fort Erie, except the ruins of Fort Erie and land immediately surrounding.

At Pelham Farm, all.

At Burlington Heights, Hamilton, except Lot letter A.

At Prescott, except Fort Wellington and land surrounding.

At Ottawa and on the line of the Rideau Navigation, except lots on Rear street and lots 34 and 35 con. A. B. Nepean, and some few other scattered pieces.

At Cornwall.

At Chambly, except Barracks and Parade ground, and Fort Pontchartrain.

Three Rivers under lease.

It is intended that the Department of the Secretary of State should retain possession of all the above properties until final payment of instalments due and until Letters Patent are issued to the purchasers.

28. The following properties will remain either in the temporary occupation of the Imperial Military authorities, or will be transferred to the Militia Department as relating directly to the Public Defence :

Ottawa, Parade ground, Maria street.

Chatham, Reserve.

London.

Toronto.

Kingston.

Prescott.

Laprairie, Barracks and Common.

St. John, Fort and reserve.

Isle aux Noix and Sonta River, Fort Lenox.

Chambly, Barracks and Fort.

Fort Ingall, Temiscouata.

28. It is proposed to transfer to the Department of Public Works of the Dominion,—

The land occupied by the Parliament and Departmental Buildings.

The Major's Hill and Plateau beyond.

29. A schedule accompanies this report, showing in detail the quantities of land and the condition of each Ordnance property on the 1st September 1856, and the present state and condition of the same on the 1st September, 1868, showing the mutations which have taken place in the interval, the amounts realized and the properties remaining unsold.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,

Ordnance Lands Agent.

Schedule of Ordnance Lands,

29th September, 1868.

SCHEDULE of Ordnance

LOCALITY.	Ordnance Properties transferred 18th June, 1856.		Properties disposed of.		Amount realized.
	a.	r. p.	a.	r. p.	\$ cts.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.					
Temiscouata.....	Land attached to Barracks.	11 2 13			
Three Rivers.....	Barracks and Barrack field.	3 2 35			
Laprairie.....	Barracks and land.....	43 1 8	Buildings.....		1,680 62
".....				52 ... 4	368 60 per annum.
St. John's.....	Barracks and land.....	128 1 33		76 1 29	
Isle Aux Noix.....	Buildings and land.....				
South River.....		135 2 5			
Chambly.....			Cavalry Barracks, &c.....		2,938 30
			Miscellaneous.....		125 95 per annum.
Chateauguay.....			Barracks, &c.....		
	Block House, &c.....	5 ... 1			
Cascades.....	Wood Yard, Common and Canal.	9 ... 12			
Cedars.....	Storehouse and wharf.	... 2 23			
Coteau du Lac.....	Old Fort, including barracks, storehouse, used as church, Commandant's quarters, &c.	7 2 36	Old Fort, &c.....	7 2 36	200 00 per annum.
		8 1 3		3 ...	10 00 per annum.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.					
Cornwall.....		1 ...			
Prescott.....			Fort Wellington.....		15,492 00
	Fort Wellington and land.		Hospital and 74 lots...		183 00 per annum.

Lands—1st September, 1868.

Amount due 1st Sept., 1868.	Properties remaining unsold 1st Sept., 1868.		Present estimated value.	Present Occupancy.	REMARKS.
\$ cts.	a.	r.	\$ cts.		
	Unsold.....			Imperial Military authorities.	This property, including Fort Ingall, is occupied by H. M. troops. It should be transferred to the Department of the Minister of Militia, through whom the property should pass to the Imperial Military authorities.
	Unsold.....			Corporation of the College of Three Rivers.	Occupied free of rent on condition of an Annual Insurance of the Barracks for \$2,000.
	Unsold.....			Militia Department	Transferred to Militia Department, Order in Council, 8th December, 1866.
28 00				Leased.....	
	Unsold.....			Imperial Military authorities.	The Barracks and 76a. 1r. 29p. are occupied by H. M. troops. Should be transferred to the Minister of Militia.
	Unsold.....			Imperial Military authorities.	Ile aux Noix, Fort Lenox and the land next described, at "South River," are in the occupation of H. M. troops, and should be transferred to the Minister of Militia.
	Unsold.....				Should be transferred to Minister of Militia, as above.
142 00				Leased.....	
	Unsold.....			Imperial Military authorities.	The Barracks and other buildings are occupied by H. M. troops. The whole property should be transferred to the Hon. the Minister of Militia.
	Unsold.....				Appropriated by the erection of a Monument commemorative of the battle of Chateauguay, Order in Council, 7th Dec., 1859. This property should be transferred to the Minister of Militia.
	Unsold.....				Ordered to be sold, 26th October, 1868.
	Unsold.....				Ordered to be sold, 26th October, 1868.
				Leased.....	On the expiry of the present lease—1st May, 1871—the water privileges at the Coteau, which are and which may be created, are to be offered to public competition, on long lease.
				Leased.....	
					The land to the north of the Queen's highway, now leased, should then be set off in emplacements or building lots and sold.
	2 Lots.....				Sold to Andrew Elliott—surrendered by him, October 1866—open for sale.
				Militia Department	Fort Wellington and land surrounding have been transferred to the Militia Department, Order in Council, 8th December, 1866.
200 40				Leased.....	
1,090 00					
	122 lots unsold.				122 lots remain unsold—of these a sale has been ordered to take place 1st December next, 1868.

SCHEDULE of Ordnance Lands—

LOCALITY.	Ordnance Properties transferred 18th June, 1856.	Properties disposed of.	Amount realized.
	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	\$ cts.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO— <i>Cont'd.</i>			
Grant's Island.....	Block House.....	.....	.....
	Lot 23 or Herschmer Farm.....	12 Sub-lots	10,760 00
			166 00
			per annum.
	Gore between 23 & 24.....		
	Part of Lot 24.....		10 20
	Cartwright's Field.....		
	Cassidy and Kirkpatrick's Field.....	Site of Block house, No. 2.....	500 00
	Lots 19, 21, 22, Place d'Armes.....	Land near Orphans' Home.....	400 00
Kingston.....	Lots 23, 24, 25, do.....	Orphans' Home.....	400 00
		26 to 30, Place d'Armes.....	3,120 00
	Late Commandant's Quarters.....	Old Brewery.....	100 00
	And Old Brewery.....	Land between Prince's and Brock Streets.....	1,200 00
	Lot No. 286.....	Lot No. 286.....	870 00
	do.....	do 382.....	500 00
	do.....	do 413.....	340 00
	Old Tannery.....	Old Tannery.....	18 86
	Ferguson Property.....		
Kingston.....	Horse Shoe Island.....		
".....	Snake Island.....		
Kingston Mills....	Including the drowned land, about.....	423 3	4,778 25
		28	15 00
			per annum.
Cape Vesey.....		12	
		9 lots.....	3,529 18
Green Point.....			
Toronto.....		Old Fort.....	
		New Barracks and Hospital.....	
		14 lots sold.....	7,647 89
		S. E. corner Lathurst St. Barracks.....	605 00
		Lunatic Asylum.....	300 00
	Buildings, &c.....	11	225 25
			per annum.

1st September, 1868.—Continued.

Amount due 1st Sept., 1868.	Properties remaining unsold 1st Sept., 1868.	Present estimated value.	Present Occupancy.	REMARKS.
\$ cts.	a. r. p.	\$ cts.		
			Brockville & Ottawa Railway Co.	Who agreed to pay \$1000 for it, which have never been paid. They should be proceeded against to compel payment.
2,614 08 249 00			Leased	Of this property 92 acres are held on lease by J. Fraser, which expires in 1872, when it may be sold. Very valuable.
7 80 320 00	Due by G. Robbs.		Militia Department	This piece of land was handed over to the Adjutant-General of Militia for the use of the volunteers. Should be formally transferred to the Minister of Militia.
				All land at Kingston, except field known as "Cartwright's Field," 15 acres which should go to the Minister of Militia; and the farm occupied on lease by Fraser should be retained by the Department of the Secretary of State, and be sold as may be ordered.
170 40				
231 00 337 28				
	29 lots			This property, held under License of Occupation to a Mrs. Ferguson, by her daughter, Mrs. Farley, on the death of the latter, will revert to the Crown.
				Should be transferred to the Minister of Militia.
				Should be transferred to the Minister of Militia.
744 27 37 99			Leased.	All land at Kingston Mills, as yet unsold, should be retained by the Department of the Secretary of State, to be sold as may be hereafter ordered.
486 53			G. Trunk Railway.	865 acres sold, such being the quantity of land found at Cape Vesev, on actual survey—not 1260 acres.
	Not to be found.			The Old Fort, the New Barracks and Hospital, and all the land lying between the Hamilton Railway and the Lake, are in occupation of H. M. troops, also the Bathurst St. Barracks.
2,979 37 109 26			Imperial Military authorities and Militia Department	
				The land lying between the Grand Trunk Railway and the Hamilton Railway has been handed over to the Militia Department.
5 00			Leased	

SCHEDULE of Ordnance Lands—

LOCALITY.	Ordnance Properties transferred 18th June, 1856.		Properties disposed of.		Amount realized.
	a.	r. p.	a.	r. p.	\$ cts.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Cont'd.					
Toronto.....			S. W. angle of Reserve.	18 ... 20	
			Buildings, &c.....		
			Sold to G. W. Railway Co.	35	8,928 18
			Sold to Corporation of Hamilton.	8 3 37	1,077 75
			Sold to R. C. Episcopal Corporation.	8 3 37	1,077 00
			Sold 65 lots.....	39 2 14	5,781 00
Burlington H'gts.			Sold to Canada Powder Co.		
			Magazine and Road.....		30 00
				5	
			Miscellaneous.....	50	82 50
					per annum.
Short Hills..... (Pelham Farm.)	200		Sold 7 lots.....	172 3 7	8,621 25
			Buildings, &c.....		
			Sold lots 13, 14 and 15.	5 2 3	587 10
			Buildings, &c.....		
			Erie & Niagara Railway Co.	50	180 00
Niagara.....			Corporation of Town of Niagara.	6	per annum. 20 00
			Miscellaneous.....		per annum. 1,125 48
			Chain Reserve.....		per annum.
Queenston.....			Sold lots 1 and 4 to 14 inclusive.		625 00
			Buildings, &c.....	111	53 00
			Miscellaneous.....		per annum.
Lyons' Creek.....		3 1 ...	Sold to Jas. Crane....	3	123 00
Chippawa.....		19 3 29	Sold to Mrs. Macklem	19 3 ...	1,368 75
Navy Island.....					
			52 lots sold.....		5,227 50
			12 lots free grants.....		288 00
			Erie & Niagara Railway Co.		per annum.
Fort Erie.....		940 2 13			
			Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway Co.		
Port Maitland.....		426			

1st September, 1868.—Continued.

Amount due 1st Sept., 1868.	Properties remaining unsold 1st Sept., 1868.		Present estimated value.	Present Occupancy.	REMARKS.
\$ cts.	a.	r.	\$ cts.		
				Imperial Military authorities.	N. B.—All the foregoing should be formally transferred to the Militia Department.
					All the remaining property or lots should be retained by the Department of the Secretary of State, and should be sold as may be ordered.
					The remainder of this property should be sold, as may be ordered by the Hon. the Secretary of State.
1,120 45					
				Desjardin Canal.	
215 50				Sir A. McNab's Estate.	
	13 lots.....			Leased.....	
	1 lot vacant	24	2	7	This Lot should be sold.
				Militia Dept.....	At the Town of Niagara, the Ordnance Reserve, Fort Mississagua, with its glaciers, the Hospital, Barracks and Buildings, were transferred to the Minister of Militia, by Order in Council 8th December, 1866.
720 00					
20 00				Leased.....	
31 85					
					The Chain Reserve, on the Niagara River, should also be transferred to the Minister of Militia.
68 90					
3 00					To be retained by the Department of the Secretary of State.
					Sold.
					Sold.
					Held under License of Occupation by John Cummings of Chippawa, terminable at his decease,—should pass to the Minister of Militia.
1,224 00					
4,107 18	104 lots.....				These lots should be offered for sale in the spring of 1869, by public auction, under orders from the Hon. the Secretary of State.
					On enquiring it was found that all the land at Port Maitland had been patented to the parties now in possession.

SCHEDULE of Ordnance Lands—

LOCALITY.	Ordnance Properties transferred 18th June, 1856.		Properties disposed of.		Amount realized.
	a.	r. p.	a.	r. p.	\$ cts.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO— <i>Cont'd.</i>					
Turkey Point.....			Part of Lot No. 11.....		
			Broken Front A.....	207	252 95
			Block D, sold.....		200 00
London.....			“	26 2 2 ² / ₁₀	1,400 00
	Barracks, &c.....	73 2 35			
Chatham.....	Barracks and Land.....	11 3 8	Amount due by A. McKellar.		
Rond Eau.....		500			
Amberstburgh.....			Fort Malden Lunatic Asylum, and 32 Lots sold	50	11,071 25
			5 “		52 00
					Per annum.
Bois Blanc Island.....		212	Due by G. McLeod.....		4,000 00
			(Balance of rent.)		
Fighting Island.....		1,200			
Windsor.....	Barrack premises.....	4		4	1,600 00
Piont Edward, Sar- nia.		41 3		41 3	40 0
					Per annum.
Owen Sound.....	S. W. ¼ Lot 1, Block B	18 3 34½			
	Lots 5 & 6, do	32 2 10½			
		51 2 4½			
Nottawasaga Bay.....		66			4 00
					Per annum.
Penetanguishene.....			Reformatory Prison.....	186	
			35 lots sold.....	336 ... 27	1,088 59

1st September, 1868—Continued.

Amount due 1st Sept., 1868.		Properties remaining unsold 1st Sept., 1868.		Present estimated value.	Present Occupancy.	REMARKS.
\$	cts.	a.	r. p.	\$	cts.	
						The land remaining at Turkey Point should be sold.
					Imperial Military authorities.	The Barracks are held by H. M. troops. A square piece of land lying to the south of the infantry barracks, and to the west of the artillery barracks, is also used as a "drill ground." The whole should be transferred to the Minister of Militia.
		Part of Lot 9, Con. B.	22 ... 17			This piece of land to be retained by the Department of the Secretary of State, to be sold.
160	00				Militia Department.	Transferred to the Minister of Militia, by Order in Council of the 8th December, 1866.
						This property was patented by Crown Lands Department to Colonel Prince.
2,781	69				Province of Ontario.	Fort Malden and the buildings and the 50 acres of land, whether they continue to be occupied as a lunatic asylum or not, should be transferred to the Minister of Militia. The remaining property to be retained by the Hon. the Secretary of State, to be sold as ordered.
18	00				Leased	
		4 Lots.				
36	60					Sold to Col. Arthur Rankin, with right of resumption, if required, for military purposes.
1,425	40					Transferred to the Indian Department.
96	00	Interest on debentures.				Sold to the Corporation of Windsor upon bond.
40	00				Grand Trunk Railway Company.	Lease, with right of resumption for military purposes. Should be transferred to the Minister of Militia.
						This property was found to have been patented to certain parties by the Crown Lands.
46	60					This piece of land was leased in 1849 to Dr. W. Rees, for a term of 50 years, for \$4 per annum. Dr. Rees is now in arrears \$46.60.
389	06				Province of Ontario.	This property should not be disposed of except on consultation and agreement with the Minister of Militia. The Reformatory and 186 acres reserved, should be transferred to the Minister of Militia, and so much more as may be required for military purposes.
		60 Lots.				The remainder of this property should be sold, as the Hon. the Secretary of State may order.

SCHEDULE of Ordnance Lands—

LOCALITY.	Ordnance Properties transferred 18th June, 1868.		Properties disposed of.		Amount realized.
		a. r. p.		a. r. p.	\$ cts.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.— <i>Cont'd.</i>					
St. Joseph's Island.....		910			
St. Mary's Island.....		170			
Rideau Canal lands.....	23,409	... 9	Nepean.....	417 ... 17	25,921 95
			Gloucester.....	775 3 27	16,700 51
			North Gower.....	1,744	2,781 50
			Marlborough.....	735 ... 28	3,211 01
			Wolford	24 3 35	1,490 44
			North Crosby.....	284 2 21	898 28
			South Crosby.....	408 3 37	425 00
			Storrington.....	1,037	4,342 38
			Pittsburgh.....	2,146 2 19	9,161 70
			Kingston Township	359 ... 27	2,588 30
				7,833 2 11	67,521 07
			Miscellaneous		2,187 23
					Per annum.
			115 Lots sold.....		41,415 00
			96 Lots redeemed...		16,393 29
			532½ Lots leased.....		6,336 51
					Per annum.
City of Ottawa.....			Occupied by Parliamentary & Departmental Buildings.	29	
			Major's Hill & Plateau	41	
			Parade Ground.....	12 1 16	
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.					
Ottawa and Canal lands. }			Grenville—sold.....	2	200 00
		468 1 10	Miscellaneous		87 65
					Per annum.

OTTAWA, 29th September, 1868.

1st September, 1868.—*Concluded.*

Amount due 1st Sept., 1868.	Properties remaining unsold 1st Sept., 1868.		Present estimated value.	Present Occupancy.	REMARKS.
\$ cts.	a.	r.	\$ cts.		
13 84					These properties should be retained by the Department of the Secretary of State, to complete present sales, and to sell further, as may be ordered.
343 45					
193 08					
386 96					
49 23					
304 73					
614 43					These lands and Town Lots should be retained by the Department of the Secretary of State, rents to be received and instalments from those sold or leased, and the remainder to be disposed of as may be found convenient.
270 84					
2,176 56				Leased or rented...	
10,906 20					
2,133 16					Militia Department
9,747 51					
264 75					

WM. F. COFFIN,

Ordinance Lands, C. C.