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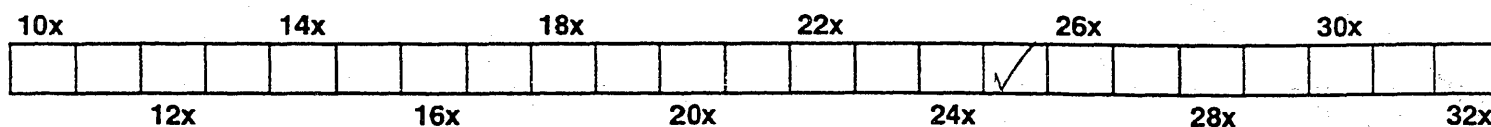
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# SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME III.

FIFTH SESSION OF THE EIGHTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

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Session 1866.

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VOLUME XXVI.

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OTTAWA :

PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO.

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# FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF INSPECTORS

OF

# ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.,

FOR THE YEAR

1865.

.....  
Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.  
.....



OTTAWA:  
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., SALLY STREET.  
1866.



BOARD OF INSPECTORS OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.,  
OTTAWA, 12th May, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, in compliance with the provisions of Cap. 110 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, the Report of the Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., for the year 1865, with the usual General Appendix.

In a Special Appendix, which follows the General Report, will be found copies of two Despatches addressed to His Excellency the Governor General by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, enquiring into the state of the Prisons of Canada, and referring generally to the subject of the improvement of Prison discipline and management in the Province.

The letter addressed to the Governor's Secretary by the Board, in reference to these Despatches, is also included in the Special Appendix.

The separate Reports of the Inspectors follow the Special Appendix.

The usual General Appendix contains the Annual Reports furnished to the Board by the heads of the following Institutions:—

1. The Quarantine Establishment.
2. The Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec.
3. The Beauport Lunatic Asylum.
4. The St. John's Lunatic Asylum.
5. The Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.
6. The Orillia Lunatic Asylum.
7. The Malden Lunatic Asylum.
8. The Rockwood Lunatic Asylum.
9. The Provincial Penitentiary, Kingston.
10. The Reformatory Prison, L. C.
11. The Reformatory Prison, U. C.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. A. MEREDITH,

*Chairman of the Board.*

The Honorable the Provincial Secretary.

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# FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF INSPECTORS

OF

# ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.,

FOR THE YEAR 1865.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, Viscount  
MONCK, Governor General of British North America, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

The Board of Inspectors have the honor to submit, for the information of Your Excellency, under the provisions of Cap. 110, Consolidated Statutes of Canada, their Fifth Annual Report of the several Institutions, charitable and penal, coming under their supervision.

The following is a Summary of the Institutions embraced in the Report:—

Charitable.		Penal.	
Quarantine Establishment.....	1	Penitentiary .....	1
Marine and Emigrant Hospital.....	1	Reformatories.....	2
Lunatic Asylums.....	7	Common Gaols.....	55
Total.....	9	Total.....	58

It will be seen from the preceding summary that it includes in fact six entirely distinct and separate classes of institutions; three coming under the general head of charitable and three under the general head of penal, and that the total number of Institutions is no less than 67 of which nine are charitable and 58 penal.

In their Report for 1864 the Board called attention to the vast extent of country over which these various Institutions are scattered, and to the number of visits annually made to each; in order that the public might be able to form some idea of the amount of physical labor and of the time necessarily expended in what may be termed *statutory* inspections.

When, in addition to this, the great diversity of these six classes of Institutions is considered, the vast extent and importance of very many of them, as well as the infinite number and variety of the questions constantly presenting themselves in reference to each, it will be conceded that the duties devolved upon the Board are onerous, responsible and varied. Indeed the Inspectors, after the experience of another year in the discharge of their duties, feel warranted in asserting that the reduced number of members now composing the Board—four—is not enough for the efficient performance of the work imposed on them; more particularly as one of the members of the present Board is, from the nature of his duties as Secretary and Chairman of the Board, as well as of his other official duties as Assistant Provincial Secretary, unable to leave the Seat of Government for more than two or three weeks at any one time, and thus there are in effect but three Inspectors to divide amongst them the enormous amount of travelling and inspection work which must be got through during the twelve months.

The usual Statistical Tables are given. They will be found to include not only the *movements* in all the Institutions enumerated above, but also a statement of the revenue and expenditure of each Institution with several other matters of importance extracted from the records and Reports of the Institutions for the year 1866.

STATISTICS relating to Institutions supported exclusively by the Province.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

	Remaining in Dec. 31, 1864.	Received in 1865.	Total number in 1865.	Discharged in 1865.	Died.	Average number in 1865.	Remaining in Dec. 31, 1865.	Total Expenditure.	Paid by the Province.
Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto	396	96	568	74 <sup>a</sup>	27	469	407	\$ 55079 57	\$ 53104 50
Do Branch do	76							7218 48	7218 48
Do do Orillia								15450 22	15228 72
Asylum at Malden	285	21	256	14 <sup>b</sup>	10	236	232	27920 82	27057 65
Do Roxwood	95	35	130	12	2	103	116	20694 91	20694 91
Do Beauport								32628 49	32628 49
Do St. John's								16103 33	13714 53
Marine Hospital, Quebec	55	1450	1505	1389	40		76	22245 00	c 21091 00
Hospital, Grosse Isle		33	33	30	3			5347 73	5347 73

PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

Provincial Penitentiary	739	276	1005	220	10	752	774	122453 98	80291 78
Reformatory for Upper Canada	131	66	200	46		144	154	30371 42	29750 95
Reformatory for Lower Canada	77	24	101	73 <sup>d</sup>	1	79	81	22063 22	20730 23

<sup>a</sup> This includes 1 elopement.

<sup>b</sup> This includes 3 elopements.

<sup>c</sup> The difference between this amount and that in preceding column is made up by paying patients and other sources.

<sup>d</sup> This includes 1 escape.

The Statistical Table relating to the Common Gaols, which contains much important information not heretofore tabulated in the Report, will be found to precede that portion of the Report which treats of Common Gaols.

## CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

### QUARANTINE ESTABLISHMENT, GROSSE ISLE.

The Immigration to this country last year was remarkably healthy. Indeed, it is believed that, in that respect, the statistics of the year will compare favorably with those of any other year since the first organization of the Quarantine Establishment in 1832. This improvement in the sanitary condition of the Immigrants is all the more gratifying as it cannot be considered as merely accidental, but rather as the result and evidence of changes gradually effected during the last few years in the sanitary arrangements of the vessels bringing emigrants to the country, and the improved quality of the food served out to the emigrants on board ship. The earnest and repeated representations of the Chief Emigrant Agent at Quebec, Mr. A. C. Buchanan, have, we believe, aided not a little in effecting these important reforms on behalf of the poor emigrants.

The Table subjoined contains some interesting statistics in relation to the Quarantine Establishment during the last five years.

Year.	Total No. of Emigrants,	Inspected at* Quarantine.	Admitted into Hospital.	Died in Hospital.	Deaths during voyage.	Cost.
1861	19923	8059	341	25	132	\$4700 25
1862	22176	7780	367	58	243	5389 66
1863	19419	not given.	44	1	32	6095 76
1864	19147	8298	60	9	60	4673 00
1855	21355	5334	33	3	38	5347 73

The above figures would, however, in some respects mislead without certain explanations.

The Immigration in 1863 for example appears to have been more healthy than it really was. This arises from the fact that in that year no less than 20 vessels with sick on board evaded Quarantine and took on their sick to Quebec.

It is to be remembered also that both in 1863 and 1862 the Quarantine regulations were greatly relaxed, and as a necessary consequence the admissions to the Hospital and the deaths in the Hospital at Grosse Isle were proportionably reduced.

As bearing on the utility of Quarantine it may be mentioned that during the two years '62 and '63, when the strictness of the Quarantine rules was relaxed, contagious diseases prevailed to a very unusual extent throughout the Province, and the then Medical Superintendent at the Quarantine Station did not hesitate to assert that "the prevalence of those diseases might be traced to the neglect of those means which had hitherto proved efficacious in arresting at Grosse Isle all diseased Emigrants."

The Medical Superintendent states that, in view of the threatened invasion of cholera during the approaching summer, he has endeavoured, so far as the means at his disposal would permit, to have the hospital and other buildings on the island put in a proper state for the reception of patients.

The Board consider it unnecessary to discuss the recommendations submitted by the Superintendent on the subject of the preventive measures which should be adopted with a view to protect the country, as far as possible, against the ravages of this formidable epidemic, should it, unfortunately, reach our shores. The responsible duty of watching over the public health has been specially assigned by Government to the Department of the Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, and the Board are well aware that that Department

\*This includes the number landed at the healthy part of the Island.

has already given this important subject their most careful consideration, and is fully impressed with the necessity of increasing the stringency of the Quarantine at Grosse Isle.

#### MARINE AND EMIGRANT HOSPITAL, QUEBEC.

This Institution, intended originally as its name indicates, for the use of sailors and emigrants exclusively, has for the last few years been made to serve the purposes of a General Hospital, and is now used for the benefit of the resident and transient poor of Quebec and its neighbourhood.

The Schedule below shews the number of patients of each class admitted into the Hospital during each of the last six years :

Year.	Sailors.	Immigrants.	Residents.	Total.
1860	611	28	189	828
1861	749	94	325	1168
1862	632	111	410	1153
1863	931	153	549	1633
1864	722	106	607	1435
1865	838	101	566	1505

In addition to the 1,505 patients who were treated in the Hospital, a large number, 630 (of whom 146 were sailors or immigrants and 484 residents) received medicine and advice as *extern* patients. This class of patients was unusually small last year. In 1863 it reached 1,320.

The total number of patients, *intern* and *extern*, in 1865 was, therefore, 2,135. Of these 1,085 were sailors or immigrants and 1,050 residents.

The cost per head of each patient is nearly one-tenth larger than in the preceding year. This increase is due partly to the fact that the average stay of the patients in the Hospital was one-sixth more than in 1864, and partly to the unusually large amount expended during the year in drugs and medicines.

During the course of the year, the work of repairing and improving the sewerage was carried on to a considerable extent, and about \$500 was expended in this way.

The improvement effected in the sewerage cannot fail to produce a marked influence in the sanitary condition of the Institution. In former years the Trustees had much reason to complain of the bad smells which at times pervaded the building. It is believed that this very serious evil has now been, to a very great extent, remedied.

The Institution was visited, and carefully inspected, four or five times during the year by one or more of the Inspectors, and upon every occasion it was found to be in an admirable state of cleanliness and order.

## LUNATIC ASYLUMS IN LOWER CANADA.

### BEAUPORT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

No formal meeting of the Board was held at this Asylum during the year, but the Institution was visited and carefully inspected throughout, on several occasions, by one or more of the Inspectors.

It will be remembered that in 1864, the enterprising proprietors of this Institution made a large and handsome addition to the main Asylum building. This addition, which consisted of a central structure and two wings, was completed and taken possession of by the patients in 1864.

Finding the additional accommodation thus secured entirely inadequate to meet the constantly increasing demands for lodgment, the proprietors commenced, in the fall of



1864, the erection of a large building at some distance from the main building and entirely detached from it, calculated to receive about 300 patients.

This detached building, which stands nearly on the site of the old "Richardson House," was pushed forward with great vigour, and in April last was sufficiently advanced to allow of 100 patients being moved into it from the main building, at that time very much over-crowded; and in the month of September all the remaining male patients were transferred to the new building.

The proprietors have resolved, wisely as the Inspectors believe, to devote the new building to male patients exclusively, reserving the old building for females exclusively. This separation of the sexes is attended with many obvious advantages.

The new building, it may be remarked, contains within itself all the requisites of an independent Asylum, having its own separate kitchen, refectories, infirmaries and airing ground.

While the Inspectors heartily congratulate the proprietors on the successful completion of this handsome and expensive building, and bear willing testimony to the substantial character of the work, they think it right to express their disapproval of the system adopted here, as well as in the new part of the main building, of placing the dormitories, like prison cells, back to back. Had the plans for the building been submitted for the approval of the Government, as the Inspectors recommended, they feel satisfied that this arrangement of the dormitories would never have been sanctioned.

The proprietors gladly availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by the removal of the male patients from the main building to carry out many repairs and alterations there, which were greatly needed for sanitary purposes. The condition of the attics in particular, has been very materially improved. Of the two tiers of cribs for patients which, heretofore, ran along either side of the attic story under the roof, and which the Inspectors have always condemned as being quite unsuitable for lunatics, one has been entirely removed and windows opened on the side which these cribs occupied. The other tier of cribs has also been greatly improved, two being thrown into one by the removal of the partitions between. While the condition of the attics has been in this way very much ameliorated, and the ventilation in particular, very much improved, the Inspectors are still inclined to adhere to their opinion, that this portion of the building can never be made suitable for the proper accommodation of insane patients.

During the year the airing ground connected with the old building has been greatly enlarged, and an equally spacious airing ground has been formed in connection with the new building for the benefit of the male patients. These airing grounds which are intended for such of the patients as cannot be trusted to wander at liberty through the extensive grounds, are admirably adapted for the purpose, being very pleasantly situated and with an abundance of fine shade trees.

#### *Administration.*

During the course of the summer, Dr. Landry, who had in 1864 become a part proprietor of the Institution, entirely abandoned his large and lucrative practice for the purpose of devoting his time exclusively to the Asylum. The patients have thus secured the services of one of the ablest and most experienced medical practitioners in Canada, and the circumstance is the more fortunate as during the year Dr. Catellier, who had for some time acted as resident House Surgeon, left the Asylum, and the Institution was for a short time without any resident medical man. The vacancy caused by the retirement of Dr. Catellier was soon filled by the appointment of Dr. Pickup to his place.

In the course of last year the Government decided to appoint to this Institution a visiting Physician, such officer to be named by Your Excellency, but paid by the proprietors. Dr. Roy, of Quebec, was accordingly appointed to that post. Before the close of the year, however, that gentleman became a part proprietor in the Asylum in the place of Dr. Douglas who ceased to have any further pecuniary interest in the establishment. Dr. Douglas was one of the original founders of this Asylum, and has been from the first intimately connected with it. The loss of his large experience and admitted ability is keenly felt by those upon whom now devolves the management of the affairs of what has grown to be the largest Lunatic Asylum in Canada, and one which has in fact assumed the character of an important Provincial Institution.

While the Inspectors cheerfully and thankfully admit that the Beauport Asylum has been an immense boon to the country, they cannot conceal their conviction that the principle upon which it is established is an erroneous one. The farming out of lunatics to private persons is in their opinion, as a general rule, most objectionable. In asylums supported by the State, the Medical Superintendent in charge of the Institution has no interest which conflicts with the interests of the patients committed to his care. But in proprietary asylums the case is far otherwise. Here it is plainly the interest of the proprietors or contractors to spend as little as possible on the food and maintenance of the patients, and to get as large a return as possible from them in the shape of labor; on the other hand, it is the interest of the patients that they should be fed liberally, even generously, and that they should never be expected, much less compelled, to labor harder or longer than they wish. A system can hardly be expected to work satisfactorily where the interests of the parties concerned are so essentially at variance.

If in the case of the Beauport Asylum no evils have followed from this inherent defect in the proprietary system, the result is due to the high character of the gentlemen who up to the present time have had the management and control of the Institution.

The Inspectors think it right to add, that upon the occasion of their frequent visits, they always found the Asylum throughout in a state of good order and cleanliness, and that, so far as they have been able to judge, the present Steward and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. Vincelette, appear to be worthy successors of the late Stewart and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. Wakeham.

#### ST. JOHN'S LUNATIC ASYLUM.

This Institution was visited frequently during the year by one or more of the Inspectors, and a meeting of the Board was held there on the 25th October.

It was on the occasion of this visit of the Board to the Institution that they found with some surprise, that since the last preceding visit of an Inspector, made on the 10th August, the Superintendent had taken upon himself to order the erection of the detached building to which he refers in his Report, intended to receive some 20 patients of the filthy class. This building the Inspectors found completed and occupied at the date of their visit in October. While the Inspectors felt satisfied that the Medical Superintendent was actuated wholly by humane and philanthropic motives in ordering this building to be erected, they felt constrained to record their disapproval of the proceeding—not only because the Medical Superintendent, before incurring any expense for such a purpose, should have obtained the sanction of the Board and of the Government for so doing, but also because the Inspectors were strongly of opinion that it was not expedient to increase the number of patients previously congregated on the very limited area (about two acres) which forms the whole Asylum property, and still further because (as the present Asylum is confessedly only a make-shift which should be abandoned at the earliest possible moment) it seems unwise to expend any money on these premises beyond what is absolutely required to make them comfortable for the patients.

The same reasons which compelled the Inspectors to dissent from the propriety of this additional building have also led them to refuse to recommend to the Government the outlay which the Medical Superintendent urges for the erection of another day-room for the patients.

It will be seen by the Statistical Tables which form part of the Report, that the number of patients at the beginning of the year was 64, and at its close 77. The number of deaths during the year was 13, and the number of discharges was also 13.

The Tables which the Superintendent gives, shewing the probable prospects of recovery of the 77 patients who remained in the Asylum at the beginning of the year, is far from cheering: 47 cases are considered absolutely incurable, 18 as almost hopeless, and 12 only as being likely to recover.

The Inspectors much regret that the carefully prepared Statistical Tables sent in by the Medical Superintendent of this Asylum with his Report for 1864, were by some accident omitted from the printed Report. How this accident can have happened, they are quite unable to explain.

## LUNATIC ASYLUMS OF UPPER CANADA.

## PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, TORONTO.

This Institution was visited and thoroughly inspected by the Board in the months of February, May, and October; several days being on each occasion devoted to the work of inspection. In the intervals between these inspections the Asylum was frequently visited by one or more of the Inspectors.

The Inspectors have much pleasure in once more recording their entire satisfaction with the manner in which the affairs of this vast Institution continue to be conducted, under its able, zealous and experienced Medical Superintendent.

The general Tabular Statement which accompanies this Report shews that the rate of mortality in this Asylum and its Branch at Toronto was unusually low during the year; a result which appears very extraordinary, when taken in connection with the fact that the principal Institution was visited during the year with three formidable epidemic diseases:—small pox, typhus fever, and measles. The first made its appearance in the parent Institution in March, the second in August, and the third in December. Happily, there was not a single death from any of these epidemics, generally so fatal in Institutions of this kind. The total mortality, out of 568 patients, was only 25, or 4.4 per cent. nearly.

When we bear in mind that the parent Institution and the Branch were both crowded when these epidemics presented themselves, we must join heartily with the Superintendent in a feeling of thankfulness to Providence for having dealt so mercifully with the inmates; and they feel it due to the Superintendent to state that they ascribe, under Providence, the checking of these serious epidemics in the Asylum to the prompt, energetic and judicious measures adopted by him on their appearance.

When making their visit in May, the Inspectors observed with regret the enfeebled state of health of the Superintendent, and urged upon him the necessity of taking some relaxation from his anxious, incessant, and laborious duties. The Superintendent accordingly, with the strong recommendation of the Board, applied to Your Excellency to be allowed to absent himself from time to time, for short periods, from the Institution. The permission was cheerfully accorded, and, although the Superintendent has availed himself but sparingly of the discretionary power granted him, the Inspectors are much gratified at being able to state that the health of this valuable officer was materially improved before the close of the year.

Later in the year, the admirable Matron, Miss Parke, was induced, at the earnest request of the Medical Superintendent, to take leave of absence, for the benefit of her health, for about a fortnight. This, it may be remarked in passing, was the first holiday which Miss Parke had permitted herself to take since 1854.

During the year the subject of improving the ventilation of the building was much considered by the Board and the Superintendent. The result of their joint deliberations was the establishing of ventilating flues in several of the wards and corridors, and the placing of two of Griffith's Archimedean Screw Ventilators over the main ventilating shafts of the building, the ventilation of the whole building has been thus, at a very trifling cost, materially improved.

The Superintendent has devoted a large portion of his interesting Report to the discussion of a comprehensive system of providing for the wants of our curable and incurable insane. As this part of the Superintendent's Report will be noticed at length in a subsequent part of this document, it is unnecessary to do more than allude to the matter here.

The Superintendent treats in his Report, at considerable length, the subject of the causes of insanity. He points out many errors which generally prevail in reference to this deeply interesting question, and repeats what, on former occasions, he has asserted in other words, that "certain of the causes supposed to be the most powerfully operative, and especially those of a mental form, have not much or probably very little to do with the production of insanity." He contends that an "intimate acquaintance with the disease (insanity) on a large scale, can hardly fail to draw us constantly towards the conclusion

that it (insanity) seldom springs from any other than physical causes," and that the first step towards restoring the mind to reason is to restore the impaired bodily health. "In truth," he adds, "the best part of the secret of success in the treatment of insanity, is found in good beef and a good supply of other nutritious substances."

Under the head of the General Causes of Insanity, the Superintendent has dwelt earnestly and powerfully on one cause of a physical character, of the frightful and increasing prevalence of which, none but those who are at the head of Lunatic Asylums can form any adequate conception, and of the very existence of which, or of its connection with insanity, many persons are entirely ignorant. The cause of insanity to which we refer, is what the Medical Superintendent styles that "enshrouded moral pestilence"—secret vice! We shrink from polluting our pages with the words, but when we read that half the beds in one division of the Toronto Asylum, and a certain number in the remainder, are filled with loathsome incurables, who have reduced themselves to this deplorable state by the practice of this disgusting vice, we cannot but commend the moral courage with which the Superintendent has addressed himself to the task of laying bare this moral and physical pestilence; one, be it observed, which finds its most numerous victims, not amongst the rude and ignorant, but among the more respectable and educated classes.

The remarks of the Medical Superintendent in connection with this deeply important social question will be found well worthy of careful perusal, and we would more particularly commend them to the earnest consideration of those who are in any way connected with the education and training of youth, whether as parents, guardians or teachers. It will be for them well to consider whether the growth of this frightful vice may not be due, as the Medical Superintendent inclines to believe, to the too severe exactions and restraints of modern training and modern society.

The Inspectors congratulate the country that effectual steps have at length been taken towards the completion of this important Provincial Institution, in accordance with the original design, at least so far as the general plan of the Asylum is concerned.

The Medical Superintendent and the Inspectors, in their respective reports, have again and again represented the urgent necessity of erecting the wings of this fine building, not only for the purpose of providing additional Asylum accommodation for the insane (which all admit to be necessary), but also with a view to complete the Asylum, which, wanting the wings, did not possess those means of classifying the inmates, now universally admitted to be essential to the full efficiency of a curative hospital for the insane.

The Legislature having appropriated the sum of \$25,000 during the last Session for the proposed wings of the Toronto Asylum, the Inspectors lost no time in making, in concert with the Medical Superintendent, the necessary preliminary arrangements for commencing the works.

The Inspectors accordingly spent several days at the Asylum in discussing with the Medical Superintendent and the Asylum Architect, the original plans, prepared by Mr. Howard of Toronto. For these plans, be it observed in passing, Mr. Howard is entitled, in the opinion of the Board, to no slight praise, as they were evidently prepared with great care and after a thorough study of Asylum Architecture. It seemed, however, desirable to modify the plans for the proposed wings in several minor details, and to add to the original design two detached Hospitals, one for males the other for females. The frequent appearance in the Asylum, during the last few years, of alarming contagious diseases, had made the necessity of detached hospitals for such cases, painfully evident. Let us pray that we may not have, during the present year, a further illustration of their necessity.

Before determining upon the precise modifications and changes to be adopted in the plans, the Inspectors deemed it advisable to send the Asylum Architect, Mr. Tully, to visit some of the Model Asylums in the adjoining States, in order to obtain accurate information as to the improvements which have been made during the last few years in the details of Asylum Architecture. This task was executed, by the Architect, to the entire satisfaction of the Inspectors, and at a very trifling cost. The information obtained by Mr. Tully, on his visit to the Asylums in the States, greatly assisted him in the work of elaborating the new plans for the wings and hospitals. Every care was taken by the Inspectors, the Medical Superintendent and the Architect, to make these plans, in all respects, as perfect as possible, and to have them completed at the earliest

possible day, so that no unnecessary delay should take place in proceeding with the work of building. In the month of October the Architect was able to invite tenders for the work, and the Inspectors need only add that everything was arranged for the commencement of the works at the earliest moment in the present year.

#### ROCKWOOD CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

This Institution was carefully inspected by the Board, on the occasion of each Quarterly Board Meeting at the Penitentiary. In the intervals, it has also been regularly visited by the Inspector who made the necessary monthly visit to the Penitentiary. The Asylum has, at all times, been found in a state of admirable order and cleanliness.

In their Report for last year, the Inspectors paid a well-deserved compliment to the Architect, Mr. Coverdale, in charge of the erection of this handsome and extensive structure. It is, this year, their painful duty to record his death. Thoroughly master of every thing connected with the building, earnestly devoted to his duties, and most untiring in his superintendence of the works, his death, before the completion of the Asylum, cannot but be regarded as a circumstance greatly to be deplored on public grounds. It will, indeed, be difficult to find, anywhere, a more faithful, painstaking and conscientious public servant. Mr. Coverdale's son, who had acted as Clerk of Works to his father, and who was necessarily well acquainted with his father's views, was, on the recommendation of the Board, appointed by Your Excellency to succeed his father as Architect to the Asylum. It appears very questionable, whether the labor of superintending these extensive works, is not more than one man can reasonably be expected to perform, and the Inspectors should not be surprised if it became necessary to associate some other person with Mr. Coverdale in this important duty.

Before the end of 1864, 22 male lunatics were removed from the temporary Asylum in the Penitentiary, to the east wing of the building at Rockwood, leaving 48 still in the wretched basement in the Penitentiary. On the 24th March last, that wing of the Rockwood Asylum was so far completed as to allow of the transfer to it of all the male patients then remaining in the Penitentiary. This transfer was effected without the slightest accident to any of the patients.

In their Report for 1864, the Inspectors expressed their confident expectation, that the transfer of the Lunatics to the healthful and elevated Asylum at Rockwood, from their wretched and confined apartments in the Penitentiary, would produce a marked and most favorable influence on their general health. The Report of the Superintendent entirely bears out their anticipation. "In 1864," writes Dr. Litchfield, "the percentage of deaths was 9.01, and the mortality was chiefly confined to those patients who had been immured for successive years in the under-ground apartments beneath the dining hall of the Penitentiary. In 1865, the deaths have only amounted to 1.54 per cent., and the physical condition of the patients has greatly improved." Dr. Litchfield thus describes the portion of the new building, the east wing, now occupied by patients,—“It includes three corridors each 132 feet long by 14 feet wide, a large and well-ventilated hospital ward and convalescent ward, 60 separate dormitories, with detached dining rooms for each corridor and ample provision in lavatories, clothes rooms and closets.” The remaining, or west wing, which is now being pushed on steadily, and which is expected to be completed during the year, is larger than the east one. Together they are calculated to accommodate between 250 and 300 patients.

It will be seen that at the beginning of the year 1865 there were 95 patients in the Rockwood Asylum, and in the temporary Asylum at the Penitentiary. During the year 31 additional inmates were sent from the Upper Canada Gaols and four from the Penitentiary. There were two deaths and twelve discharges during the year. At the close of the year there were 116 inmates in the Asylum at Rockwood; of these, 25 were females, who still continue to be lodged in the temporary Female Asylum. The temporary Female Asylum being crowded to its utmost capacity, no new admissions were possible, unless where a vacancy was created, either by death or discharge; and in fact only three females were admitted during the 12 months. There has been, consequently, a very painful accumulation of dan-

gerous female lunatics in the Upper Canada Gaols. But the Inspectors confidently rely on being able to provide, at least temporary accommodation for these poor creatures, before this Report is presented to the House.

In the course of the summer the Board pressed the Architect to prepare specifications of all the fittings for the heating, lighting, and water supply to the Asylum, in order that the Inspectors might come to the determination of either having the work done by convict labor or by contract. But before undertaking to do so, he requested leave to visit different establishments in the Province, at which such articles were manufactured, and his request was agreed to. Not long after his return, he was, unfortunately, seized with the malady which, ultimately proved fatal, and during his sickness the matter remained, of necessity, in abeyance. Immediately after the appointment of Mr. Coverdale, Jun., to the place his father had occupied, the Board called upon him to lay before them the information which they had been so long desirous of obtaining, but up to the close of the year no report had been received. They hope, however, that they will be enabled at the next meeting of the Board at the Asylum to come to some resolution for commencing and vigorously prosecuting the important work referred to, in the course of 1866.

The Inspectors beg again to refer to the absolute necessity of acquiring additional land for this Institution, both for the purposes of the building specially and for the general purposes of the Asylum.

#### MALDEN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

This Institution was visited by the Board in the months of March, May, and October. On each of these occasions the Inspectors remained three or four days at the Asylum, and made a thorough inspection of every portion of the main building, as also of the farm, garden and outbuildings. At every visit the accounts of the Institution were carefully audited. The Inspectors are gratified to be able to state that they had every reason to be satisfied with the state of order and cleanliness in which they found the buildings on the occasions of their several visits.

The number of patients in the Institution at the beginning of the year was 235, and at the close, 232. The number of applications for admission to the Asylum since November, 1861, when the Institution ceased to be a mere branch of the Asylum at Toronto, and was made a primary Asylum for the eight South-Western Counties of Upper Canada, is 188. Of these, 123 have been admitted, and 65, or about 50 per cent. of the total number of applications could not be received, owing to the crowded state of the Asylum.

It will be observed that out of the nine deaths which occurred during the year, no less than six died of pulmonary disease. It is satisfactory to find, from the report of the Superintendent, that the sanitary condition of the Asylum was decidedly superior to that of the neighborhood generally.

During the month of November the Asylum buildings narrowly escaped being burnt down. The Inspectors have frequently noted in former Reports that these buildings were especially liable to danger from fire, being almost all old wooden buildings, and being heated, of necessity, with stoves, the use of which in such Institutions is always attended with considerable risk. In order to be prepared for such a calamity, should it unfortunately occur, the Inspectors had taken care to adopt all the precautionary measures which circumstances permitted. A large reservoir of water was placed in the centre of the quadrangle formed by the buildings. A good pony engine and a portable fire-engine were purchased and kept always ready for use. The patients and servants of the Institution were also regularly exercised from time to time in working the engines, in order that in case of emergency they should be able to act efficiently. It is very gratifying to the Inspectors to be able to record that when the emergency did occur, the officers and patients behaved admirably, and if the fire was subdued before much damage was done, it was owing almost entirely, under Providence, to the efficiency of the fire engines belonging to the Institution, and to the prompt and well-directed exertions of the officers, servants and patients in the Asylum.

#### *Improvements.*

The important work of protecting the river front of the farm from being washed

away at every rise of the water, and especially in the spring thaws, from land slides, has been proceeded with as opportunity offered. At the last meeting of the Board, held last year at this Asylum, the Inspectors directed that the farm horses should be employed during the winter months in conveying boulder stones from the fields in the vicinity, where they were to be procured, and depositing them along the line of the shore, to form part of the protecting wall. A great deal of material has thus been collected and the Inspectors feel confident that, by thus making use of the Asylum teams on every occasion when there is nothing else for them to do, during either summer or winter, they will be able in a few years to preserve entirely the valuable land of the farm from the gradual destruction which it, in common with other lands along the Detroit River, has been subject to in years past.

They also recommended that the Medical Superintendent should ascertain where drain tile and stone suitable for drains could be procured for under-drains where required on the farm, and for a system of such drains for the garden. Should the prices of material when laid down at the Institution be found to be reasonable, it is the intention of the Inspectors to direct the work to be commenced during the ensuing year. The soil at Malden being of a most fertile character, and the season having been favorable, the crops of all kinds of produce were very great. The vineyard which was planted in a part of the garden two or three years ago, yielded last year such a profusion of grapes, that not only were the patients liberally supplied with all they required, but quantities remained over, which were converted into wine.

#### ORILLIA ASYLUM.

This Institution was visited and carefully inspected by the Board during the months of June and October. It was also visited occasionally in the intervals by one or more of the Inspectors. The Inspectors invariably found everything connected with the Institution in a state of perfect order and cleanliness.

The number of patients at the beginning of the year was 129, and at its close 121. The latter number is quite as much, if not more, than the Institution can properly accommodate. The number of deaths during the year was 7, and the number of discharges also 7. The number discharged cured, 3, may appear very small; but it should be remembered that this Asylum is almost exclusively intended for *chronic and incurable cases*. In relieving the parent Asylum of these unfortunate creatures it has contributed not a little to increase the efficiency of the former as a curative Institution, while, at the same time, it has, as the Medical Superintendent states, done much by the humane character of its arrangements, to improve the condition and alleviate the sufferings of those who are received within its doors.

The general health of the patients during the year has been good; and as the ventilation of the building has been improved during the year, and many other changes made, with a view to better the hygienic state of the Institution, the Inspectors trust that the Medical Superintendent will have it in his power to make an equally favorable Report next year, as to the health of the patients under his charge.

On the strong recommendation of the Board, a small steam engine was purchased (at the low price of \$300) for the use of the Asylum. This engine was intended for the double purpose of securing an ample supply of water for the use of the Asylum, and also to serve as a fire engine in case of need. Its value in both ways has already been abundantly shown.\*

The Superintendent found it necessary from the state of his health to get a short leave of absence from his duties. The Inspectors were gratified to find that he returned to his post much benefited by his temporary relaxation.

\* Since the date of the Superintendent's Report, the Asylum has been saved from destruction by a fire which originated in and destroyed an adjacent property, mainly through the efficiency of this new steam engine.

## ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION.

The Inspectors have frequently taken occasion, in former Reports, to point out the pressing need of increased accommodation for the insane in both Upper and Lower Canada. In their Report for 1864, they devoted a special memorandum\* to this very important topic. In reverting to the matter this year, the Inspectors have great pleasure in calling special attention to the remarks contained in the Report of the Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum. Dr. Workman discusses this large and difficult question in all its bearings—social, medical, and economic—with his accustomed force and practical ability.

It will be seen on referring to the accompanying Schedule (A.), that the number of lunatics in the Asylums of Upper Canada at the close of the year 1865, was 860, and (assuming the approximate correctness of the estimate made by the Inspectors in their Report for 1864) the number of lunatics in that section of the Province, *not* provided with accommodation at the close of the year, may be set down at about 550. To this number, however, must be added the whole of those, say 76, now occupying the building in the Queen's Park, Toronto, used as a temporary Asylum, and known in the Reports as the "University Branch Asylum."† We have thus an aggregate of 626 lunatics in Upper Canada for whom Asylum accommodation of some kind has still to be found.

In Lower Canada, again, the total number of lunatics in the two Lunatic Asylums, that at Beauport and that at St. Johns, at the close of 1865, was 633, and assuming as before, the approximate correctness of the figures given in the Inspectors' Report for 1864, the number of lunatics in that section of the Province, not provided with accommodation at the close of the past year, may be estimated at the large number of 717. The aggregate number of lunatics in both sections of the Province, for whom Asylum accommodation has yet to be found, may therefore, be set down in round numbers at 1,343.

These are startling figures, and it may probably be thought, by some, that any scheme sufficiently comprehensive in its character to meet the exigency of the case, must involve so heavy a demand upon the Public Exchequer as to preclude the possibility of securing for it the sanction of the Legislature. The scheme, however, submitted by Dr. Workman, and which appears to the Inspectors to afford the best practical solution of the difficult problem under consideration, will not be found to necessitate the heavy public expenditure which, at first sight, might be expected.

The plan submitted by Dr. Workman will be fully considered in the observations which follow. It may suffice here to say, generally, that Dr. Workman contemplates the establishment of two distinct classes of Institutions—one for the curable and the other for the incurable Insane—the former to be supported by the General and the latter by the Local Government (*i.e.*) by the Municipalities for whose insane they are intended.

It may be remembered that in their Report for 1864, the Inspectors strongly recommended—

*For Upper Canada—*

1. The completion of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, by the construction of the wings, etc., as proposed in the original design;
2. The completion of the Rockwood Asylum, with the exception of certain wings not then commenced; and—

*For Lower Canada—*

3. The building of a new and large Asylum for the western portion of Lower Canada in place of the miserable temporary makeshift at St. Johns.

Were this amount of additional Asylum accommodation provided, it is believed, that if the proposed system of dealing with incurable lunatics could be brought at once into operation, and our present large Asylums at Toronto, Quebec, Kingston and Malden reserved for curable cases exclusively, it would not be found necessary for the Government to expend any further public moneys on the construction of Asylums for many years to come. And it

\* See Special Appendix of Report for 1864.

† The University Authorities, to whom this building belongs, and the Municipal Authorities of the City of Toronto, to whom the Park belongs, have for years past been urging the Government to remove the lunatics to some other place.



must be borne in mind, that of the three important works above recommended, the two former, the extension of the Toronto Asylum and the completion of the Asylum at Rockwood, are now in progress, and that both are likely, within the next two or three years, to be finished.

It is indeed more than likely that Dr. Workman is warranted in stating that by the time the wings of the Toronto Asylum are finished the additional 230 or 240 beds thus provided, will have applicants to fill them; as one-third of the beds will be immediately required for the patients in the University Branch, and "the remaining 150 or 160 beds will not be more than sufficient for the accumulated number of applicants who during the next three years will have been unable to obtain admission in the chief Asylum;" and it is also likely that the Medical Superintendent may be right when he predicts that the Rockwood Asylum, when finished, will not be found much more than adequate for the number of claimants for lodgment in it, from the Eastern Counties of Upper Canada,—in addition, of course, to those sent to it from the Penitentiary, and as criminal Lunatics from the Gaols.

It is truly a most discouraging reflection that after the expenditure of the large sums required to complete the extensive Asylums at Toronto and Kingston, we should, at the end of four or five years find ourselves just where we are now; looking round in vain for room to lodge the unhappy claimants for admission into our Asylums, and compelled by force of circumstances to allow many of these unfortunate creatures to linger in our Gaols until their cases have become hopeless.

What then is the cause of this choking up of our larger Institutions for the insane? Whence comes it that we are compelled almost invariably to refuse admission to patients whose cases are recent and curable, and only open our doors to admit them when they have become imbecile or hopelessly incurable? Dr. Workman answers—"They (the insane,) are denied early admission because we have no room for them, and we have no room for them because three-fourths or seven-eighths of our beds are held for life by persons who cannot recover." "*The retention of those incurables is the cause of this evil.*" In other words, by retaining our incurables permanently in our Asylums we go on indefinitely multiplying the incurables outside. The problem then to be solved is this: "How shall we reconcile the interests of the curable and the incurable insane?" To do justice to the former we must see that our curative Asylums are open to receive them as soon as the necessary formalities required by law have been complied with. To do justice to the latter we must see that even where their recovery is hopeless, and there is no longer any sufficient reason for permitting them to occupy room in the chief Asylum, *to the exclusion of curable patients*, they are not turned adrift upon the world in their utterly helpless state without any provision being made for their shelter or protection. If, indeed, we were unhappily compelled to weigh the relative claims upon the State of the curable and incurable insane, and altogether to reject either one class or the other, there can be no doubt that the unfortunate incurables would be the sufferers. Society or the State may justify, even on the most selfish and economic grounds, the expenditure of public moneys in providing buildings and everything else necessary to aid in the work of restoring its insane members to reason. She is thus adding to the number of *workers* and diminishing the number of *non-workers* in the community. Again, Society may, upon the yet stronger grounds of self-protection, call for the erection of buildings intended for the safe keeping of dangerous lunatics; but the State cannot, *on these grounds*, justify any expenditure on account of the quiet, incurable, and chronic insane. This is an expenditure from which society derives no direct pecuniary advantages, however justifiable and commendable it may be on the higher grounds of philanthropy and charity. It is indeed true that the first and paramount objects towards which our efforts on behalf of our insane should be directed, are to protect its members against dangerous lunatics, and to restore as many of the insane as possible to the possession of their reason. The dangerous and curable insane should doubtless occupy our first attention, but the quiet incurables must not on that account be altogether overlooked.

To meet the wants of both these classes of lunatics, Dr. Workman submits therefore that two distinct classes of Asylums are required. One class might be styled "Primary Asylums," or "Curative Hospitals for the Insane;" and the other, "Secondary Asylums," or "Asylums for Chronic and Incurable Lunatics." The former class of Asylums, the Curative Hospitals, should be built and maintained entirely at the cost of the State, and the latter

class of Asylums, those for incurable cases, should be built and maintained by unions of counties or districts, but should be subject to Government Inspection and have their principal Medical Officers selected and paid by the Government. The Secondary Asylums should not receive any patients who had not passed a certain stated time in the Primary Institution. The necessary consequence of the adoption of such a scheme as this would be to increase to a very high degree the efficiency of the Primary Asylums as curative Institutions—to increase very largely every year the proportion of the insane who would be restored to reason, or in other words to check, to a very large extent, the wholesale manufacture of incurable lunatics, which under the present erroneous system, must be every year thrown as a burthen for life upon the country.

It is not necessary here to repeat the facts and arguments adduced by Dr. Workman to prove that the important consequences above mentioned would follow from the establishment of the two classes of Institutions proposed by him. The great value of the system arises from the fact that it recognizes and acts upon the now well understood truth that the hopes of recovery for the lunatic, the chance of his being restored to reason, depends, more than on anything else, upon his being immediately placed under proper treatment in a well-appointed Curative Hospital. And this is only possible when there is always in these Asylums ample room to receive all claimants, especially acute and violent cases, the very moment they require attention.

It is due to our Canadian Government, which in this as in other matters connected with Legislative provision for the insane is far in advance of the majority of the British Colonies, to state that they have already admitted and acted upon this principle. The Asylum at Orillia was established for the express purpose of receiving the *chronic and incurable insane* from the Provincial Lunatic Asylum. It was, however, very soon filled to its utmost capacity, and can now only take annually from the Parent Institution a very small quota of patients to fill the places of the few who are discharged or die in the Institution.

The grounds upon which Dr. Workman justifies throwing the support of the Secondary Asylums upon the Municipalities rather than upon the community at large appear to the Inspectors entirely conclusive. This principle has indeed, so far at least as Upper Canada is concerned, already received the direct sanction of the Legislature. The Act respecting the support of insane destitute persons, cap. 122, Con. Stat. U. C., distinctly declares that provision shall be made for their maintenance and support either in the Gaol or some other place within the County, *by the County authorities*.

The establishment of two distinct classes of Asylums for the insane, as proposed in the scheme now under consideration, would be attended with many incidental advantages, two or three of which may be referred to briefly:

1. The cost of maintenance of the insane, individually, would be reduced, in consequence of the fact, that the Secondary Asylums could be constructed and maintained much more economically than Institutions which are designed for the treatment of violent and dangerous lunatics.

2. It is generally admitted that it is not conducive to the improvement or cure of the curable insane, that they should be treated in the same Institution with numbers of hopeless incurables, and on this ground alone, the proposed separation of the two classes of lunatics has been, by many, strongly insisted on.

3. Were the two classes of Asylums established, the idiots who, in spite of every effort to exclude them, crowd our principal Asylums, would find shelter in the Secondary Asylums, to the great comfort and benefit of themselves and of the patients in the Primary Institutions. For it is now well understood that when idiots and violent lunatics are associated together in one building, both suffer from the unnatural neighborhood. The idiots, being imitative, acquire the mischievous and dangerous propensities of the violent lunatics, and the lunatics, on the other hand, are aggravated and annoyed by the presence of the unhappy idiots.

In confirmation of the views above expressed, it may be noted that in the suggestions respecting Asylums, contained in the printed circulars on Colonial Hospitals and Asylums, communicated by the Imperial Government to all Governors of Colonies, and referred to at length in last year's Report, the importance of excluding idiots from General Asylums

and of having separate establishments for incurable patients is specially noticed; and the same views are also urged in the Report of the Medical Superintendent of the St. Johns Asylum for the past year.

### PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

It is with regret that the Inspectors have to state, that the marked decrease in the number of Convicts sent to this Institution, which took place in 1864, has been only of a temporary character. The decrease in 1864, the Inspectors have no doubt, arose mainly from the demand for men to fill up the waste in the Federal Armies of the adjoining Republic, and the payment of very high bounties for recruits by the American Government, and for substitutes in filling up quotas by the Municipalities. But the War having come to a sudden termination, all the loose characters who had been attracted into the ranks, and all those who had been discharged from prisons in the Eastern States, on condition of enlisting, had no further employment, and they naturally relapsed into their former habits of lawlessness. The consequence has been, not only that the number of prisoners sent to the Penitentiary has increased considerably, but that the crimes for which the Convicts have been condemned, have partaken of the violent character which the ruthless passions, engendered by a protracted Civil Contest, are so apt to give rise.

The numbers sent to the Penitentiary in the years 1863 and 1864, as stated in our last Report, stood at 299 and 166 respectively. For last year they were 273, approaching the figures of 1863, the males being 252 and the females 21; of the 252 males, 9 were incorrigibles from the Reformatory for Lower Canada, and 3 from that for Upper Canada.

The great excess in the class of incorrigibles from Lower Canada, over that from the Upper Province, the Inspectors are inclined to think, may have arisen partly from the great difficulty experienced at the former Institution of maintaining proper discipline in the state of confusion the Institution was thrown into by the total destruction of the establishment by fire, in the previous year; a difficulty which the officers must continue to labor under until the new buildings are fully completed.

Deducting the number (12) of incorrigibles from the total (273) number of Convicts sentenced during the year, there remains 261 fresh convictions by the Criminal Courts, cases deserving the Penitentiary.

The total of Convicts remaining at the close of 1864, was 729, and at the close of last year 774, of whom 718 were males and 56 females.

Of the convictions for 1865, 70 were from Lower Canada, and 203 from Upper Canada. The married were 102, the unmarried 158; widowers 5; widows 8.

Those committed for the first time were: males 226, females 19; for the second time, males 22, females 2; for the third time, one male.

#### DISCIPLINE.

As bearing upon the discipline of the Penitentiary, the Inspectors think it proper to compare the convictions for acts of ferocity or violence during 1864 and 1865, as under:

	1864.	1865.
Murder.....	1	2
Manslaughter .....	4	8
Assaults of Rape, or with intent to ravish, murder, or do bodily harm .....	19	30
Arson .....	5	10
Burglary .....	5	25
Robbery .....	3	7
Total cases of ferocity or violence.....	37	82

With so large a number of desperate men thrown into the Prison in the course of twelve months, it is to be expected that breaches of discipline would occur in greater proportion than usual. The Inspectors, however, have to observe that, although there is an increase in the total of punishments over 1864, the increase in 1865 is not excessive.

But it is under circumstances such as those presented last year, that the Inspectors

have especial reason to regret the want of the means in the Institution for placing every convict in solitary confinement for the first months after his committal. By the present arrangement, convicts however ferocious in disposition and hardened in spirit, are at once put to work in association with others at occupations, the tools of which may be made use of for any murderous purpose. They come fresh from the outside world against which they have been at war, their minds burning with feelings of hostility and revenge, and no time is given for reducing them to a state of contrition or obedience, by secluding them from all society except their own, and from all intercourse except with the officers of the Prison.

The silent system is undoubtedly the one laid down in the Statute and enforced in the Institution, so far as it can be, but it is quite unnecessary to state that convicts find frequent means of communicating with one another; but even were it not so, the very presence of a set of desperate villains, carried through the atmosphere, as it were, the influence of the bad feelings and violent passions which are boiling within them, and breaches of discipline are the natural effect of their very contact. Their being permitted, therefore, to mingle at once with other convicts, has a bad effect upon those with whom they come in contact, at the same time that no good impression is made upon themselves.

The Inspectors regard solitary confinement as the basis of all discipline and of all moral improvement, a basis without which, indeed, they consider no effort at permanent reformation is likely to be generally effectual with these unruly beings, to whom self-control has always been a stranger.

Before passing from the consideration of the general discipline of the Penitentiary, the Inspectors think it right to repeat the remarks on this subject contained in their Report of 1864:—

“The Inspectors are by no means of opinion that nothing remains to be done to improve the discipline of the Penitentiary. On the contrary, they are persuaded more than ever, of the absolute necessity of the fundamental changes in the system of Prison discipline advocated in former Reports. It is needless to repeat here the arguments advanced in favor of those changes. To recapitulate the principal changes themselves may not, however, be out of place:

“1st. Every Convict should be made to undergo a certain amount of solitary confinement at the commencement of his imprisonment.

“2nd. The Convicts should be classified according to their conduct in the Penitentiary, by means of the ‘mark system.’ The advanced classes should receive slight money gratuities.

“3rd. Every Convict should have it in his power, by steady good conduct, to earn a remission of a stated portion of his term of imprisonment; or, if a Life Convict, some other important advantage.

“4th. Something should be established in Canada analogous to the ‘Intermediate Prisons,’ which form perhaps, the most admirable, as they certainly are the most original feature in that most successful of all modern Prison systems, the ‘Irish Convict System.’

“Until we have fairly tested the reformatory efficacy of some such system as that indicated above, we must not assume that we have done all that we ought to do, or can do, towards solving the difficult problem, “How shall we best reform our adult criminals?”

“Meanwhile, it is consolatory to think that, if we cannot yet boast, that we have brought the discipline of the Penitentiary up to the level of the model Institutions of England and France, we have at least set our faces in the right direction, and taken some steps on the road of improvement.”

#### SANITARY CONDITION.

The whole number of sick passing through the Hospital last year was 1,135, of whom 61 were those remaining from 1864; the number discharged was 1,074, and 10 died, leaving 51 still under treatment at the close of the year.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that the Inspectors have it in their power to state, that the typhoid fever, which was so prevalent in the Prison in 1862, 1863 and 1864, has so far disappeared as no longer to be entitled to the name of an epidemic. In 1864, the number treated for this disease was 381, of whom 21 died. In 1865 the number treated was reduced to 122, (of whom 17 remained over from the previous year,) and only 3 died.

Cases of Diarrhoea, however, have still come under the physician's hands to a considerable extent. There were 6 cases remaining from 1864, and 144 new patients were admitted to Hospital in 1865, making in all 150 cases, against 206 in the previous year, but not one of these proved fatal. Of Intermittent Fever, there were 106 cases, of which 104 were discharged, cured, and two remained on 31st December.

Upon the whole, the Inspectors have reason to congratulate themselves upon the greatly improved sanitary condition of the Institution, and they attribute the prevention of disease, in a great measure, to the attention which is now regularly given to the cleansing and purifying of the drains, and to the care taken by the present Kitchen Clerk in receiving provisions only in accordance with contract. During the early part of the year the Inspectors caused a regular flushing of the drains, and personal inspection of them by a person descending through them once a week. They still direct the practice to be continued every fortnight, and find it attended with the best results. Perceiving also how the tall chimneys of the steam-engine furnaces might be utilized as ventilators, they directed air ducts to be opened from them to the nearest points in the main drains, and by this means have succeeded in causing the poisonous effluvia, which formerly found passage from them chiefly into the air within the buildings and around them, to be discharged into the atmosphere at a great height above the walls. Greater care has also been taken to prevent an upward current from the mouth of the drain, into which all the others are discharged, by keeping the slide over it, closed. The ventilating force of the furnace chimneys is thus utilized in creating a down draft from the upper parts of all the drains, which sweeps the foul air generated in them, through the tall ventilating shafts. The air ducts are also so arranged, with a valve and a branch leading to the door of the fire chambers, that when a blast is required for the furnaces, the foul air is made use of to feed it, and is, in this manner, consumed with the fuel.

They have also caused the tank into which the water for the supply of the Institution is pumped from the Lake, to be divided into compartments, with a filtering chamber, of the most improved construction, between them. By this means, all impurities which are not held in absolute solution in the water, are removed from it before it is used in the Institution.

From the fact that every available portion of the buildings has been in use for the purposes of the works carried on within the walls, the Inspectors, although earnestly anxious to re-establish the means of bathing, which the changes noticed in last report had deprived them of, have found much difficulty in making the arrangements they desired for that purpose. A sufficient number of single baths are now in hand, and will soon be put up, and the great loss of the swimming bath will be, in so far, remedied.

During last year the authority given to the Surgeon in 1864, to regulate the diet of the Convicts as he might consider necessary, was continued to him, and there is no doubt, he availed himself of it with judgment, and as nothing but well-fed meat and wholesome vegetables are received from the Contractor by the present Kitchen-keeper, the hygiene has been placed on as favorable a footing for the health of the Institution, as it has been in the power of the Inspectors to do.

The Physician states in his Report, his opinion that as soup and boiled meat are given every day to the Convicts, a variety in the mode of cooking would be attended with advantage. The Inspectors are glad to have a favorable opinion, on this point, from the Medical Officer, as it supports them in their own ideas. He does not seem to be aware that the subject has been frequently under their consideration, but the arrangements for cooking made by the Architect who designed the prison, are such, that in order to place them on such a footing as would be necessary for varying the mode of preparing the victuals, changes must be made which the Inspectors have not as yet been able to effect. By removing the workhouse, however, to a distant portion of the buildings, which will be effected during the present year, an enlargement of the kitchen can be effected, and additional cooking apparatus introduced, which will enable them to carry their long-contrived improvements into effect.

#### RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR INSTRUCTION.

The Inspectors direct attention to the Reports of the Chaplains, as evidence of the improved state of religious feeling among the Convicts. They have reason to believe that

the duties of both Chaplains are performed with zeal and with benefit to their people respectively.

They have, however, to bring under the notice of Your Excellency, that the labor of attending to the spiritual interests of so large a body of Convicts is a severe tax upon the energies of any one clergyman.

At the present moment there are in the Penitentiary, 326 Roman Catholics, and 448 of other denominations, and as it ought to be the duty of each Chaplain to see and hold conversation with every one of his flock, individually, at least once a month, it is evident that when it is considered that Divine Service is performed twice every Sunday and Holiday, that there is a Lecture every Thursday and School held by the Chaplains every Sunday, the strain upon the attention and mental strength of the Chaplains during the other days of each week, when they have to be present at an early hour in the morning, for prayers, must be exhausting. The time too, even were they not disabled by sickness, nor absent on necessary business, is quite insufficient for the writing of letters for the Convicts, for the examination and distribution of library books, for visiting the sick in hospital, and for the painstaking communications which ought to be the rule between them and such a class of persons as find their way into a Penitentiary.

The Inspectors, deeply sensible of the responsibility they are under in providing for the moral and religious necessities of the Convicts under their control, and aware of the labor which an earnest and conscientious discharge of duty must force upon the Chaplains, have deemed it their duty to suggest that the services of an Assistant Chaplain should be secured. They, at the same time, pointed out that such an appointment would effect a saving to the Institution in money expenditure, as a salary of \$1,200, they consider would be sufficient remuneration for the Chaplains, in place of \$1,600 paid to each of them at present, and as the two keepers now employed in attending them in the quality of messengers, at the rate of \$400 a year each, would then be no longer required. They are of opinion that the services of a young man, as Assistant Chaplain, could be procured for \$500 a year, and that all the duties of the Department would be much more efficiently performed, and with much more beneficial effects on the Convicts. They, therefore beg respectfully to urge it upon Your Excellency's favorable consideration.

#### ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Besides the usual repairs always necessary in such an Institution, several important improvements have been effected during the year, the principal of which was the covering of the east roof with tin in place of shingle, which had become rotten, and was at all times attended with risk from fire. The Hospital has also been repaired, and repainted throughout. Foul air ducts have been constructed leading from the drains to the chimneys of the Foundry and Carpenter Shop, and water-closets have been erected at the Cabinet Shop. The Wharf opposite the west lodge gate has been repaired, and on the Farm a frame building has been erected 36 + 18 feet.

#### THE FEMALE PRISON.

Mrs. Walker, the Matron, who had filled that office for the last nine years, left the Institution on the 1st October last, without the slightest previous intimation to the Warden or Inspectors, of her intention, and the appointment of a new officer in her place thus became necessary. The Inspectors having every confidence in the capacity of Mrs. Plees, a lady who had held the position of Assistant Matron, for upwards of a year, appointed her to the vacant place of Matron, and they have pleasure in stating, that up to the present time, she has managed her department of the Prison, to their entire satisfaction. While punishments in the department have actually diminished, the discipline has never been relaxed, and the uneasy feeling which the Inspectors have had several times to bring under Your Excellency's notice, as prevailing among the women, has altogether disappeared. The Inspectors can only hope, therefore, that this satisfactory state of things may continue. The average number of Female Convicts was 59, and the amount earned was \$1,581.76.

## REFORMATORY PRISON FOR UPPER CANADA.

## PENETANGUISHENE.

The number of delinquents in this Reformatory at the close of 1864 was 134. In 1865 the admissions were 66, and the discharges 46, leaving 154 at 31st December, 1865. The main building of this Reformatory was closed in last fall, and the tinning of the roof completed before the bad weather set in.

The greater part of the joiner work had been prepared during the summer by the keeper of the Carpenter and Joiner shop, with the boys employed at learning the business under him, and so soon as the roof was on the work of laying floors and hanging windows commenced. There is little doubt in the minds of the Inspectors, that by next fall this building will be entirely completed and fit for occupation.

The wing forming one of the dormitories was completely finished early last year, and so soon as the walls of the first-erected cells were considered sufficiently dry, the older boys were removed from the over-crowded rooms in the old barracks to the new building to sleep. This proved an important relief, both to those who were removed and to those who remained. In the course of the summer the whole of the new cells, numbering 120, were occupied, the smaller boys for whom there was no accommodation being still continued in the barracks.

On the completion of the main building it is the intention of the Warden to appropriate some of the large rooms in it as an associated dormitory for the little boys until the second wing is erected, and to remove all from the old buildings entirely. It is desirable indeed, that this should be done at as early a date as possible, conducive as it will be to the discipline, health and comfort of the inmates, to be taken to an entirely new establishment, from old wooden berths in which vermin had obtained such possession that no amount of cleaning could expel them.

The Warden still continues to ascertain, so far as he can, the position and conduct of youths discharged, and to receive most encouraging accounts of them. It appears from his statement, that of 130 delinquents discharged since the opening of the Reformatory, seven years ago, only two have been recommitted and three have been sent to the Penitentiary. It is to be acknowledged that this evidence of the well-doing of the lads is to a certain extent of a negative character; but it must be considered that in a country like Canada youths cannot be kept in view as they may be in Great Britain and Ireland. The Warden, however, in addition, has positive accounts of the good conduct and success in life of very many of the youths who have left the Reformatory.

The health of the Institution has continued good during the past year, and although scarlet fever of a malignant character was prevalent through the neighboring settlements, none of the boys were attacked. The prudent precautionary measures of Dr. Gilmore, the physician, followed strictly by the *employés*, were with the blessing of God so efficacious, that not one case occurred in the Reformatory.

The Inspectors direct attention to the Reports of the Chaplains, in which the moral improvement of the boys is confidently stated, and such advance made in education as the want of room and of other accessories would permit.

The Inspectors have every reason, from their own inspections of the Institution, to speak highly of the industry and contented demeanour of the boys, and to bring to notice not only the excellent management of the Warden himself, but the considerate and judicious bearing of all the officers under him towards them.

During last year the Warden obtained the services of a skilled practical farmer, from whose instructions the Inspectors hope the boys will derive much advantage. Drains are being dug and gullies filled up with large quantities of the boulders which encumber almost the whole of the two hundred acres comprising the farm, and already the pleasing effect of such labor is apparent.

The brick for the new buildings is still manufactured on the premises, and all the Carpenter, Joiner and Blacksmith work required for them is done by the keepers and the boys under them in those respective trades.

The Inspectors beg again to bring under the notice of Your Excellency the desirableness of granting as a portion of the Reformatory property the lot of land on the opposite side of the Bay known as the "Redoubt," and containing about 40 acres. The firewood for the Institution is now obtained from the lot, and as the timber is cleared away in this manner, the clearing is brought under crop, much to the profit of the Institution and the saving of money to the Province. The occupation of the lot is, however, only on sufferance, and it is in every point of view of consequence that a title of some kind should be given to it, and a proclamation issued declaring it part of the Reformatory.

## REFORMATORY FOR LOWER CANADA.

### ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

The number of boys in this Reformatory on 31st December, 1864, was 77, and the number remaining on 31st December, 1865, was 81.

During the season of sleighing, in the winter of 1864, a large quantity of building stone was hauled to the ground for the new prison to replace the one destroyed by fire the previous year; and as soon as the weather permitted after the opening of spring, excavations for the foundations of the dormitory were commenced.

The works were pushed on with such vigor by Mr. Labelle, the Superintending Officer in charge, that the building was covered over and the roof tinned before the beginning of winter. Every arrangement for the various portions of the undertaking was made with such intelligent forethought by Mr. Labelle, and so ably carried out by the Clerk of Works under him, that not one day was lost by any failure or accident.

So soon as the roofing was completed and the windows placed, further arrangements were pushed forward for erecting the cells, of which there will be 120 divided into three ranges, one over the other, with forty in each range or gallery. The cells are built back to back, giving twenty in a range on either hand. The Inspectors anticipate that by the month of August the walls will be sufficiently dry to permit of the building being occupied.

During the winter much material has been collected and hauled for the erection of the main building, and the Inspectors hope that the energy of the officers in charge will be as conspicuously displayed as last year in the erection of the wing.

Twelve of the boys were placed under the instructions of the Master Mason in May, and they have shown such a liking for the business and such aptitude in learning it, that before the close of the year their work was estimated as being worth a dollar a day each to the Institution. By the time the buildings are finished there is no reason to doubt these lads will prove themselves to be excellent workmen.

The Inspectors have also pleasure in stating that notwithstanding the state of disorder, which in the inconvenience and bustle arising from such operations going on is inevitable, the boys at the other occupations carried on at the Reformatory have been making satisfactory progress. It was with much regret, however, that the Inspectors learned at one of their meetings that the school had been for some months closed from want of proper means for carrying it on. They at once directed that no difficulty should be allowed to prevent the boys from attending school, and the school was again opened.

It is with much regret that the Inspectors have to notice that one of the boys, while bathing with his companions in the presence of some of the Guards, lost his life by drowning. The unfortunate accident happened by his suddenly going beyond his depth, at a shelving spot in the brook, and as he was unable to swim, he sank before assistance could be given him.

### *Discipline.*

The Inspectors are fully aware that it is impossible for the Warden or Officers under him, to enforce the discipline among the boys which would be expected in a normal state



of the Institution. They have in their frequent inspections seen the state of confusion which the presence of so many workmen in the Reformatory and around it, engaged in the active work of their various occupations, has necessarily produced, and they are therefore prepared to make all due allowances in the existing untoward state of matters. It is not then to be wondered at that ideas of effecting escape should be present in the minds of some of the boys, nor that others of a bad disposition of riper years should take advantage of the situation to make themselves troublesome to their keepers, and mischief-makers among their companions. The Inspectors, therefore, have not hesitated to recommend at once to Your Excellency the removal of all such vicious delinquents from the Reformatory (where their malign influence and bad example was so liable to produce great mischief among well-disposed boys,) to the Penitentiary, where a stricter discipline and sterner means of enforcing it, would bring them to reflection and obedience. While they regret that the large proportion of nine should have so conducted themselves, they nevertheless considered the step unavoidable, and they have satisfaction in stating that not only has the condition of the Institution been thereby improved, but that with some of the boys so removed it has worked beneficially, as they have expressed to members of the Board their contrition for their behaviour, and their desire to be sent back to the Reformatory again.

They have at the same time reason to regret that grown-up men, one of them a married man, have occasionally during last year been sentenced to the Reformatory for their offences. The Inspectors are satisfied that under no circumstances and at no time should lads over sixteen years of age be sent to a Reformatory; but when young men of 21 and 22 years of age are sent to a Reformatory in the existing state of affairs at St. Vincent de Paul, the sentence can be of no benefit to the prisoner himself, but of very great detriment to the boys with whom he is sent to mingle.

#### *Sanitary.*

The typhoid fever which prevailed in the Institution in 1864, continued, although with less virulence, until March of last year, when it disappeared, and the health of the boys has since been excellent.

#### *Farm.*

The labor on the farm has been carried on satisfactorily during the year, and the soil, which was much exhausted when it came into hands of the Warden, is now beginning to improve.

From the Report of the Warden it will be seen, with satisfaction, that he generally receives good accounts of the boys who have been discharged. The Inspectors had pleasure in sanctioning the employment, on the representation of the Warden, of one as a keeper and instructor of a trade in the Institution, who had been discharged a year or two ago, and is now a married and respectable man. He conducts his workshop with energy and intelligence. In approving of his being employed, the Inspectors were partly influenced by the opinion that the other youths would learn from his example that society, instead of being their enemy, was ready to appreciate their good conduct and to assist them in the path of rectitude and virtue.

#### GENERAL REMARKS ON THE REFORMATORY PRISONS.

During the course of the year the Board submitted to the Government a memorandum recommending that the Warden of the Reformatory Prison should be authorized to take the necessary steps for establishing naval drill in both these Institutions.

Such a system has been in most successful operation in many similar Institutions in Great Britain and France for many years back. The initial cost is comparatively trifling.

The Inspectors were induced to urge the introduction of naval drill into the Reformatory Prisons, because, irrespective of the benefits—physical and moral—to the boys,

which are found to attend either this kind of training or military drill, there would be an incidental advantage, not undeserving of consideration, that thereby a step would be taken towards forming a class of native sailors in Canada, thus striking at the root of the odious system of crimping, now so prevalent in Lower Canada, and which is, indirectly, the cause of so much crime and misery.

The Inspectors think it right again to renew their oft-repeated recommendation as to the necessity of making certain alterations in the present laws relating to Reformatory Prisons.

The two chief defects in the existing laws, in the opinion of the Wardens of both the the Reformatories and the Board, are :—

1. That persons of 21 years of age may be sent to the Prisons; and,
2. That the minimum period of sentence is fixed at six months.

The Inspectors and the Wardens are strongly of opinion—

1. That no Convict over 16 years of age should be sent to a Reformatory; and,
2. That the minimum period of sentence should be fixed, as a general rule, at three or five years;
3. That, as a general rule, boys should not be discharged from Prison under 18 years of age.

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Statement of the Principal Statistical  
Information compiled from the  
Annual Returns of the Sheriffs.

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STATEMENT of the Principal Statistical Information compiled from the Annual Returns of the Sheriffs.

UPPER CANADA.

Table with columns: NAME OF DISTRICT, NAME OF GAOL, PRISONERS, 1865 (Males, Females, Under 16 years of age, Total number of prisoners), No. of prisoners committed for the 1st time, No. of prisoners committed for the 2nd time, No. of prisoners committed for the 3rd time, No. of prisoners committed ofteners, NATIONALITIES (Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, United States, Other countries), RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS (Roman Catholics, Ch. of England, Ch. of Scotland, Other Presbytns, Methodists, Other denominations).

LOWER CANADA.

Table with columns: District, Males, Females, Under 16 years of age, Total number of prisoners, No. of prisoners committed for the 1st time, No. of prisoners committed for the 2nd time, No. of prisoners committed for the 3rd time, No. of prisoners committed ofteners, NATIONALITIES (Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, United States, Other countries), RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS (Roman Catholics, Ch. of England, Ch. of Scotland, Other Presbytns, Methodists, Other denominations).

\* No return having been received for 1865, the figures of the previous year are given.

STATEMENT of the Principal Statistical Information compiled from the Annual Returns of the Sheriffs.—Continued.

UPPER CANADA.

NAME OF COUNTY.	NAME OF GAOL.		PRISONERS MARRIED.		PRISONERS UNMARRIED.		No. of prisrs who could neither read nor write.	HABITS OF PRISONERS.		Greatest No. of prisoners in gaol at one time.	Number of escapes.	Number of insane persons received.	Number of deaths.	Total revenue derived from labor of prisoners.	Actual cost of prison for the year.	Cost of daily rations for each prisoner during the year.
	Males.		Fem's.		Males.			Fem's.								
	Males.	Fem's.	Males.	Fem's.	Temperate.	Intemperate.										
Brant.....	92	20	198	41	111	210	141	47	9	1	9	1	2490 96	2490 96	34	
Carleton.....	105	25	175	96	3	144	258	38	7	1	1	1	4414 07	4414 07	24	
Elgin.....	18	7	35	3	3	29	34	19	8	1	1	1	Not given.	Not given.	22	
Essex.....	96	39	101	48	87	103	101	46	4	8	3	2	2479 24	2479 24	9	
Frontenac.....	98	51	86	141	125	24	350	64	4	3	3	2	3 50	4043 89	83	
Grey.....	46	12	32	8	12	40	88	18	2	1	6	1	1886 16	1886 16	10	
Haldimand.....	34	9	36	12	28	15	70	18	2	1	6	1	2384 64	2384 64	25	
Hallow.....	25	3	15	3	9	8	34	9	1	1	8	1	1195 78	1195 78	9 6	
Hastings.....	40	10	27	15	32	31	71	23	1	1	11	2	3901 45	3901 45	7 6	
Huron and Bruce.....	83	6	63	7	9	52	67	23	1	6	6	2	1802 59	1802 59	9 4	
Kent.....	44	14	54	7	3	35	51	14	6	3	3	1	1512 00	1512 00	20	
Lambton.....	48	18	65	5	37	85	51	18	2	3	3	1	2233 00	2233 00	15	
Lennox and Renfrew.....	36	3	33	12	46	27	101	28	2	4	2	2	1 94	2020 22	8 2	
Leeds and Grenville.....	16	4	32	6	40	39	16	9	2	2	3	1	886 23	886 23	10	
Lennox and Addington.....	49	6	61	9	40	49	101	35	2	2	3	1	5747 00	5747 00	8	
Lincoln.....	63	20	61	68	178	234	34	51	3	9	9	1	2125 78	2125 78	26	
London.....	89	43	39	10	111	178	234	40	12	10	13	1	2986 19	2986 19	15	
Middlesex.....	19	12	82	51	111	33	163	30	13	13	13	1	2007 75	2007 75	12 1/2	
Norfolk.....	50	13	82	7	1	40	32	16	5	5	5	1	1963 86	1963 86	9 3/4	
Northumberland and Durham.....	29	29	7	1	1	00	24	18	12	12	12	1	1656 25	1656 25	15 1/2	
Ontario.....	33	8	42	10	16	53	25	15	5	5	5	1	1318 83	1318 83	11 4	
Oxford.....	35	8	25	10	11	19	40	10	1	1	1	1	868 73	868 73	25 7	
Peterborough.....	21	4	28	6	11	20	5	5	5	5	5	1	843 37	843 37	13	
Prescott and Russell.....	15	1	8	1	12	14	27	6	2	2	2	1	1962 95	1962 95	13	
Prince Edward.....	18	2	19	2	12	41	87	27	3	3	3	1	349 00	349 00	13	
Simcoe.....	43	13	58	14	12	20	28	13	1	1	6	1	1164 40	1164 40	12 1/2	
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry Cornwall.....	18	3	26	1	11	20	28	14	2	2	2	1	1952 01	1952 01	16 1/2	
Victoria.....	30	5	21	1	11	20	28	14	2	2	2	1	1952 01	1952 01	9	
Waterloo.....	30	3	39	1	7	55	18	19	1	1	1	1	1952 01	1952 01	9	

LOWER CANADA.

NAME OF COUNTY.	Males.	Fem's.	Males.	Fem's.	No. of prisrs who could neither read nor write.	HABITS OF PRISONERS.		Greatest No. of prisoners in gaol at one time.	Number of escapes.	Number of insane persons received.	Number of deaths.	Total revenue derived from labor of prisoners.	Actual cost of prison for the year.	Cost of daily rations for each prisoner during the year.	
						Temperate.	Intemperate.								
Wendall.....	23	3	42	3	11	44	27	27	7	3	4	2	1872 37	1872 37	12
Wentworth.....	203	135	230	272	329	234	636	101	23	4	4	1	2050 00	2050 00	14
York and Peel.....	144	152	565	584	490	664	730	187	1	8	6	6	327 00	327 00	11
District of Algoma.....	14	2	14	2	11	21	21	5	1	3	3	3	15730 26	15730 26	8
Arthabaska.....	22	4	13	1	7	7	7	3	3	1	1	1	356 41	356 41	30 1/2
Beauce.....	10	13	13	1	7	17	7	9	6	1	1	1	774 00	774 00	12 1/2
Beauharnois.....	21	1	12	1	18	13	15	11	9	5	5	1	787 91	787 91	12 1/2
Bedford.....	45	2	37	2	7	10	17	6	6	1	1	1	617 00	617 00	17 1/2
Chicoutimi.....	5	1	13	1	7	11	10	419	2	32	18	2	1275 86	1275 86	10
Gaspé, Bonaventure.....	9	12	57	4	68	72	32	19	5	1	1	1	25805 84	25805 84	6
Do Gaspé County.....	31	12	109	2	18	13	15	11	9	1	1	1	1160 00	1160 00	12 1/2
Iberville.....	15	1	11	1	18	10	17	9	5	1	1	1	779 00	779 00	15
Joliette.....	16	2	9	1	18	10	17	6	2	1	1	1	395 00	395 00	15
Kamouraska.....	1209	913	1209	1093	1767	20	5	5	1	11	2	2	766 00	766 00	10
Montreal.....	315	233	720	511	41	304	442	12	9	8	1	1	4210 47	4210 47	10
Ottawa.....	31	10	24	1	21	25	1	8	1	1	1	1	2105 12	2105 12	10
Quebec.....	7	1	16	2	6	14	41	33	3	3	3	1	603 00	603 00	8
Richelieu.....	95	10	66	7	48	137	32	21	7	7	7	1	2027 91	2027 91	9 1/2
Rimouski.....	5	2	23	5	29	30	30	7	1	1	1	1	59705 45	59705 45	15
Saguenay.....	35	2	13	2	13	30	105	30	12	74	21	21	81067 21	81067 21	15
St. Francis.....	14	1	13	2	13	69	105	30	40	160	21	21	140072 66	140072 66	15
St. Hyacinthe.....	73	15	72	14	84	784	1875	891	12	40	42	42	1905	1905	52
Toronto.....	1978	1211	2342	1652	2209	2488	3850	1014	801	234	21	21	4193 50	4193 50	42
Three Rivers.....	1706	681	2691	1521	1641	2488	3850	1014	801	234	21	21	1905	1905	52
Totals for Lower Canada.....	3684	1892	4983	3173	3850	3272	5725	1905	2209	234	21	21	140072 66	140072 66	15
Do Upper Canada.....	1706	681	2691	1521	1641	2488	3850	1014	801	234	21	21	1905	1905	52
Totals for Canada.....	3684	1892	4983	3173	3850	3272	5725	1905	2209	234	21	21	140072 66	140072 66	15

These figures have been furnished by the Inspector General's Department.

† Insane, 40 cents.

## COMMON GAOLS IN LOWER CANADA.

## ARTHBASKA.

Three prisoners made their escape from this Gaol on the 21st May. The Gaol was visited in the following month by an Inspector, who made a full report to the Board on the matter, of which a copy was at once communicated to the Executive Government. The Inspector stated in his Report that in this Gaol—as indeed in all the new District Gaols in Lower Canada—the locks now in use are worthless, and that so long as these locks are continued in the Gaols it will be impossible to prevent frequent escapes. He added that, in the present case, it would seem that the prisoners opened the locks through some simple contrivance, and passed out through the Gaoler's residence. There being no enclosing walls for any of these new Gaols in Lower Canada, when a prisoner once succeeds in getting outside the building he finds himself in the open fields, without any impediment to his escape.

It is right to mention here, that the Board have, repeatedly, called the attention of the Government to the insufficiency of the locks in the new District Gaols of Lower Canada, and have also, in all their reports, represented the necessity of surrounding the Gaols with high stone walls.

## BEAUHARNOIS.

In the month of April, the Visiting Inspector forwarded to the Board a letter from the Keeper of this Gaol, representing the damaged state of the pipes leading from the water-closets, and urging their immediate repair. A copy of this communication was at once transmitted to the Provincial Secretary, backed by the recommendation of the Visiting Inspector, who stated that the repairs were necessary, and that a trifling expenditure, made at once, would probably save a much larger expenditure hereafter.

In May the Sheriff wrote the Board urging some other repairs in the Gaol which required immediate attention. A copy of this letter was also immediately communicated to the Provincial Secretary.

In the month of July the Sheriff called the attention of the Board to the defective state of the locks of this Gaol, a subject which the Board had on several previous occasions brought under the notice of the Department of Public Works.

## CHICOUTIMI.

The Board received a letter from the Keeper of the Gaol respecting certain repairs required in this Gaol. A copy of this communication was at once sent to the Provincial Secretary.

## KAMOURASKA.

The Inspector, who visited this Gaol in September, reported to the Board that the arrangements made for carrying off the night soil from the privies, in the building recently erected here for gaol purposes, were very defective, and that it would be found impossible to make use of them during the summer or in dry weather. A copy of the Inspector's report was transmitted to the Provincial Secretary.

## MONTREAL.

The Board has repeatedly, in previous annual and special Reports, represented the inadequacy of this Gaol to the wants of the populous District and City of Montreal, and urged the necessity of either making large additions to the present building, or of erecting a new prison.

The subject was again brought under the notice of the Government by a Presentment made by one of the Grand Juries during the course of the past summer. Being called upon to report on the Presentment, the Board availed itself of the occasion to express

strongly its opinion as to the absolute necessity for the crection of an entirely new Gaol at Montreal.

The original design on which the Gaol is constructed is so inappropriate for purposes of classification, and so faulty in its arrangements for heating, lighting and ventilation, that they think the money which must be expended in reconstructing it, would be laid out to much more advantage in building a new one. But, even if it could be altered at a moderate expense, that the necessity for increased accommodation would still remain is obvious, from the fact that it was erected for receiving only 250 prisoners, and it has at the present moment over 400 within its walls. The only classification, therefore, that is at any time or by any means possible is simply the separation of the sexes; and the contamination of the youthful boy and girl compelled to be shut up with the hardened in crime is matter of deep commiseration by the Inspectors, while at the same time they are unable to mitigate so deplorable a condition of affairs.

It affords the Inspectors pleasure, however, to state that notwithstanding the habitually crowded condition of this Gaol, they have, on their frequent visits to it during the year, found it in a state of remarkable cleanliness and good order.

#### NEW GAOL AT QUEBEC.

The plans of this Gaol were designed in the idea, that should the Government authorize the establishment of Central Prisons, the proposed Gaol would be one. But the plan has been only partially carried out; indeed, one half of the cells are as yet wanting, and also the Dining Hall, the Hospital, and Workshops. It was visited by an Inspector last year on a reference to the Board by the Government of a report made by the Sheriff of Quebec to the Department of Public Works, and the report of the Visiting Inspector was transmitted to the Honorable the Provincial Secretary.

The absence of portions of the Gaol essential for the application of the system for which it was intended, will of necessity prevent the classification of the prisoners, and virtually places this Gaol in the same position as the other Common Gaols of Canada, in which classification of criminals, and organization of labor, are impossible.

#### SHERBROOKE.

In their report for 1864 the Inspectors stated that they had been given to understand that it was the intention of the Government to erect a new Gaol here in place of the old one, which had been so frequently and strongly condemned by the Inspectors in their previous reports.

The Inspectors are happy to state that they were not disappointed in their expectations. In the month of February the Department of Public Works sent to the Board for report, the plans of the Gaol which it was proposed to build at Sherbrooke. No time was lost in considering them, and in the month of March they were returned to the Department of Public Works with the report of the Board.

#### ST. HYACINTHE.

In the month of September two prisoners made their escape from this Gaol.

During the course of the following month, one of the Inspectors, under the express directions of the Crown Law Officers for Lower Canada, made a strict investigation on the spot into the circumstances connected with these escapes. The Inspector reported that the escapes were attributable, in some measure, to the negligence of the turnkey in charge, and that the turnkey to avoid dismissal had resigned his situation. The Inspector added, however, that the miserable locks employed in this Gaol, as well as in all the other new District Gaols in Lower Canada, added to the want of a proper enclosing wall, made it a very easy matter to effect an escape.

#### ST. JOHN'S.

The Inspector who visited this Gaol in April, reported that several repairs were urgently needed in the building. A copy of the Inspector's report was at once communicated to the Provincial Secretary for the information of the Executive Government.

## ST. JOSEPH.

It will be seen from the statistical table annexed, that an escape was effected from this Gaol during the present year.

The Inspector who made an enquiry into the facts connected with the escape, reported that here, as elsewhere, it was mainly due to the bad locks and to the want of a proper Gaol wall. The Inspector did not, however, exonerate the Gaol officials from all blame in the matter, as it appeared to him they had not exercised the necessary care and supervision over the prisoners under their charge.

## SWEETSBURG.

The Inspector who visited this Gaol last April reported to the Board that the water closets on the East side of this Gaol had been rendered utterly useless and were falling rapidly into ruin, in consequence of the water from the eaves pipes discharging itself inside the building. He further reported that in many other particulars the building was greatly out of repair, and required immediate attention.

No time was lost in submitting a copy of this report, of which the substance is given more at large in the Separate Report of Mr. Inspector Ferres, to the Provincial Secretary, for the information of the Executive Government.

## COMMON GAOLS OF UPPER CANADA.

## ALGOMA.

The District of Algoma still continues to be without any proper Gaol. Although the pressing need of a Gaol here has been represented by the Board, not only in every Annual Report, but also in many special Reports.

It may be well to repeat what is stated in the Report of the Board for 1864, that a plan for a Gaol at Sault Ste. Marie was in July, 1861, submitted to the Board by the Department of Public Works. This plan was without delay examined by the Board, reported on, and returned to the Department from which it came. The Board is not aware that anything further was ever done with it.

In the month of June last an entirely new plan for a Gaol at the Sault was referred to the Board by the Department of Public Works. This plan was carefully examined by the Board and returned to the Public Works Department, with a very full report. It would appear, however, that nothing has as yet been done towards the erection of the proposed Gaol building.

The only place now provided for the confinement of prisoners of all kinds for this vast District are two small rooms, or lock-ups, in detached houses. Each room being thirteen feet square by eight feet high. In these two miserable rooms all prisoners, including debtors, males and females, tried and untried, are huddled together.

It is almost needless to remark that the Judge and the Sheriff of the District have made frequent and energetic remonstrances respecting the want of a proper Gaol.

## BARRIE.

A meeting of the Board was held here on the 10th March. The Inspectors carefully examined the Gaol premises, and regretted to find that the cells and corridors were not kept in a proper state of cleanliness. The cells occupied by prisoners appeared not to have been swept out for days, and the floors of the cells and corridors were evidently not regularly or carefully washed. The walls of the cells and corridors also required whitewashing.

The Inspectors regretted to observe great extravagance in the way in which fuel was used in heating the prison, and in supplying blankets to the prisoners. They found on one bed five blankets, on another six, and on another seven. The Board were all the more



surprised at the waste of bedding, as two of them had in their memoranda, entered in the Inspectors' Book in the month of August previous, formally called the attention of the local authorities to this very subject.

The Inspectors learned with no little astonishment that the Gaoler was in the habit of charging the County Council 20 cents per cord for all the wood sawed by the prisoners in the Gaol sentenced to hard labor. They were informed that the quantity of wood sawed by the prisoners and consumed annually in the Court-House or the Gaol, was between 140 and 150 cords. As the Government pays out of the public funds a large proportion of the total penditure of all the Gaols in Upper Canada, and is, therefore, directly interested in the economic administration of these Institutions, the Board deemed it right to make a formal report to the Provincial Secretary in reference to these matters, as indicating carelessness or extravagance on the part of the local authorities at the Barrie Gaol.

#### BELLEVILLE.

In the Report for 1864, the Board stated that plans for certain much needed alterations and additions to this Gaol had been submitted to them by the County Council of Hastings. These plans not being found at all satisfactory by the Board, were returned to the Municipal Council with a request that they would prepare new plans embracing more extensive alterations. The new plans were sent to the Board in June, and in the following month they were approved by the Board, subject to some trifling modifications, and submitted to the Government. The Executive Government sanctioned the plans as amended, and transmitted them to the County authorities in July; but the County Council considered it then too late to advertise for contracts. They, however, intimated to the Board their intention of proceeding with the building as early as possible this year. The Board trust that nothing will prevent this being done, as the present Gaol is a disgrace to the country.

#### BROCKVILLE.

The Visiting Inspector reported to the Board, in June last, that at the last visit made by him to the Gaol, he found in the yard two of the male prisoners recently received into the prison, with blankets fastened round their half-naked bodies, washing the filthy clothing they had brought with them to the prison, there being no prison clothing for them to wear. As the Board had previously tried in vain every other means to induce the County authorities to supply the prison with the clothing prescribed by the Prison Rules, without which it is wholly impossible to keep the prisoners in a proper state of cleanliness, they felt that no other course was open to them but to send the Report of the Visiting Inspector to the Executive Government, in order that the necessary steps might be taken to enforce the observance of this important Prison Regulation.

#### CAYUGA.

The Board took occasion again to call the attention of the Government to the very insecure state of this Gaol, in connection with an escape of a prisoner in the month of March last. The Inspector who enquired into the circumstances of the escape, reported that it was not attributable to any negligence on the part of the Gaoler or his officers, but solely to the insecure condition of the building. Indeed the Architect of the prison has shewn a good deal of ingenuity in so arranging the out-buildings as to afford the prisoners every facility for escape.

It may be added that the County Council of Haldimand have taken no steps to carry out the alterations and additions to their Gaol, recommended by the Board and sanctioned by the Governor General in 1861.

#### CORNWALL.

In the month of June last the Visiting Inspector reported to the Board that, on inspecting the Gaol in the preceding month, he found that the Counties Council had (without having notified the Board or obtained their sanction for the procedure) about a fortnight before, given out a contract for opening a door in the rear of the prison and constructing a covered way thirty feet long, to lead to a privy to be built at the end of it. The

Board thought it right to report the action of the Counties Council in this matter to the Executive Government, not only as being a violation of the Act which requires that no alteration shall be made in a Gaol without the approval of the Board, but also because the alteration proposed, in this case, was calculated, unless well planned and well executed, to render this miserable prison even more insecure than before.

The Board, in a previous Report, stated that they had been reluctantly obliged to acquaint the Executive that the Municipal Council of these Counties had wholly refused to take the necessary steps to comply with the requirements of the Statute as to the alterations and additions necessary in this Gaol, notwithstanding the strong and repeated representations of the Board. In the month of September last, the Board deemed it proper again to lay before the Executive a full statement of their transactions with the County Council in relation to the County Gaol.

The Board are now glad to be able to report that, before the close of the year, they received an invitation from the Clerk of the County Council to meet that body early in January, to confer with them upon the subject of the erection of a new Gaol; and the Board have reason to believe that the Council is now resolved to proceed, without further delay, either to improve the present Gaol or build a new one.

#### GODERICH.

The lock used for the cell doors in this Gaol is an ordinary padlock; the Visiting Inspectors at every visit, had represented the insecurity of this lock and the necessity of adopting the fixed lock sanctioned by the Board. During the summer the Grand Jury in one of their presentments (of which they furnished the Board a copy), condemned the padlock as almost useless. The Inspector who last visited the Gaol, availed himself of the presentment to renew his efforts to persuade the authorities to introduce the fixed lock. The County authorities, however, represented that, in order to meet the exigencies of the case they had imported strong padlocks of a superior make from Scotland, and added that to adopt the fixed lock, approved by the Board, to the existing prison cells, would involve very great expense. Under these special circumstances the Board, having examined and approved the imported padlocks, sanctioned, though with some hesitation, their use in this Gaol.

#### HAMILTON.

The Board have in former Reports set forth, strongly, the utter inadequacy of this Gaol, to the wants of the populous County of Wentworth and of the City of Hamilton. With but 33 night cells, and no day rooms, there are frequently 70 or 80, sometimes over 100, prisoners at one time confined in the Gaol. While, therefore, the Prison Act requires that each prisoner shall have a separate cell at night, here three or even four prisoners are obliged to pass the night in the same cell. The practice is not only utterly subversive of all salutary discipline, but in a sanitary point of view, is much to be deprecated.

The Board finding that there was, apparently, no prospect of any steps being taken by the County authorities to provide the necessary gaol accommodation, deemed it their duty to bring the matter once more under the notice of the Executive Government, in order that they might determine what course should be taken to secure, what seems absolutely necessary, the erection of a new Gaol at Hamilton.

Two prisoners having effected their escape on the same night from this Gaol, during the month of November last, an Inspector proceeded at once to Hamilton and instituted a strict enquiry into the circumstances connected with the escapes. The report of the Inspector was at once communicated by the Board to the Provincial Secretary for the information of the Government.

#### KINGSTON.

The insecurity of this Gaol, from the want of a sufficient wall enclosing the yards has been noticed in many former Reports, but more fully in that of last year. In 1864 no less than five prisoners escaped from this Gaol, and during the course of the last summer another escape was also effected. On the occasion of the last escape the Grand Jury of the Recorder's Court of Kingston presented once more the utter insecurity of the

prison; and the Board thereupon renewed their appeal to the Executive Government to take steps to compel the County authorities to build a proper Gaol wall. The Board further represented that but one turnkey is employed in this Gaol, and that it was plainly impossible for any one person to exercise the necessary *surveillance* over the large number of prisoners usually confined at one time in the Gaol. They therefore urged that at least one additional turnkey should be appointed.

In the month of December last the Board held a meeting at this Gaol. They regretted to find that notwithstanding their frequent and urgent remonstrances on the subject, the separation and classification of the prisoners were here habitually neglected. At the time of their visit, all the male prisoners were placed in three wards; three others being at the time left wholly unoccupied. The Inspectors also found that with a very few exceptions the prisoners, both male and female, were clothed in their own filthy rags, some of them being covered with vermin, and some not having sufficient clothing on for the purposes of decency.

In many of the wards, the stench, owing partly to the filthy clothes of the prisoners, and partly to the dirty state of their persons, was almost insufferable. The Inspectors also found that no baths or other sufficient means of thoroughly washing the prisoners on their admission to the Gaol have been yet provided.

The Inspectors not only entered a minute upon the Inspectors' Memorandum Book, animadverting upon the foregoing and other defects and irregularities in this prison, but also communicated a copy of the Memorandum to the Provincial Secretary, considering the case to be one which called for the intervention of the Executive.

#### NIAGARA.

The Visiting Inspector called the attention of the Board to certain irregularities in the discipline of this prison which he noticed on his last visit. The Board reported the matter to the Provincial Secretary, in the hope that the Sheriff might be instructed to prevent the recurrence of such irregularities in future.

#### OWEN SOUND.

This Gaol has for some years enjoyed the unenviable privilege of being the worst prison in Upper Canada. The Inspectors, in their Report for 1864, announced that they had been notified by the Provincial Secretary that the County Council had decided to take immediate steps to comply with the requirements of the Statute respecting the alterations and additions necessary in the Gaol building. This step was not taken by the County Council until the Executive Government, on the strong representation of the Inspectors, had called upon the Council to proceed with the work of altering the Gaol. In the month of January the plans for a new Gaol at Owen Sound were submitted for their consideration. They were examined by the Board, and with some slight modifications were approved and submitted for the sanction of the Executive Government in the month of March. In the month of May, the Provincial Secretary notified the Board that the plans as amended by them had been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council and transmitted to the County authorities.

The County Council, having obtained an estimate of the cost of the proposed Gaol, found that the estimate would exceed what they proposed to expend. They, therefore, decided not to proceed with the work but to remit the matter to the Board, with a view to some modifications being made in the plans so as to reduce the cost of the building. The Board greatly regret that the erection of the new building has in this way been postponed for another year. It is hoped, however, that next year will see this much-needed building commenced.

#### PETERBORO.

In the month of May, the Board had the satisfaction of reporting to the Government that the new Gaol erected here, on the plans approved by the Board, was complete and ready for the reception of prisoners.

#### SIMCOE.

The Visiting Inspector reported to the Board that on his visit to this Gaol in the

month of June, he found that, either through ignorance or culpable negligence on the part of the Keeper of the prison, certain of the prisoners confined in the Gaol were allowed indulgences which the Prison Regulations did not warrant. The Board communicated a copy of the Inspector's Report to the Provincial Secretary, in order that directions might be given to the Sheriff to put a stop to this improper practice.

During the course of the year some correspondence passed between the authorities of the County of Norfolk and the Board, relative to the erection of a Gaol wall, Gaol kitchen and lock-up, and plans for the proposed additions were received by the Board in the month of October.

The Visiting Inspector subsequently met by appointment the County Surveyor and Sheriff, and an understanding was come to respecting the proposed alterations.

#### ST. THOMAS.

This Gaol has been condemned in very strong terms in every report which the Inspectors have made since the first organization of the Board; but unhappily without anything being done to better the condition of the Gaol. The Inspectors must be content to leave the matter, where it now stands, in the hands of the Executive Government.

The Inspector who visited the Gaol last year reported that the Prison Rules respecting the mode of supplying the prisoners' rations, and the description and quantity of food allowed them, were persistently violated in this Gaol, the keeper of the Gaol being himself the contractor for the rations, and the allowance of food being much in excess of that sanctioned by the Prison Rules. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the charge for feeding the prisoners of this County is so much higher than in the neighboring Counties where the Prison regulations in these particulars are observed.

The Inspectors communicated a copy of the Report on these subjects to the Executive Government for their information.

#### STRATFORD.

In the Report of 1864 it was stated that the Board had laid before the Government the Report of one of the Inspectors, recommending that this Gaol should be condemned in consequence of its being utterly insecure, and that the Board was informed that the Government had demanded from the County authorities an explanation of the reasons for their having neglected to carry out the requirements of the law respecting the Gaol.

The Inspectors regret to state that nothing was done during the past year to improve the Gaol. The Inspector who visited it last summer reported that its condition was, if possible, worse and more dilapidated than at the previous visit; as a proof of the miserably insecure state of the Gaol, the Inspector stated that two small boys who had been allowed to go into the Gaol yard for a short time before receiving sentence, were able to scratch out bricks enough from the wall to allow themselves to pass through and so had escaped. The Inspectors forwarded a copy of the Report of these facts to the Provincial Secretary, but have not been informed whether any action was taken on the case by the Executive Government. The Inspectors think it right to state that the Grand Juries of the County of Perth have time and again in their Presentments condemned the inefficient condition of the County Gaol.

#### TORONTO.

A meeting of the Board was held in this Gaol in the month of March. The Board had much pleasure in recording the marked cleanliness and good order observable throughout every portion of this large building, a state of things reflecting credit on the Governor of the Gaol and his assistants. They also observed with satisfaction that a number of the female prisoners were employed in knitting socks and sewing, and that those of the male prisoners who were shoemakers were employed at their trade.

The Inspectors regretted to find that the Prison dietary prescribed by the rules was not strictly observed, and they thought it right to renew their protest against the steam-boiler being kept within the Gaol, and once more to recommend its being removed outside.

## GAOLS BUILT OR ALTERED IN UPPER CANADA DURING THE YEAR.

The Inspectors have from the first attached great importance to those provisions of the Prison Act which relate to the alterations and additions required in the Gaols which were already built when the Board was called into existence. They felt persuaded that little or nothing could be done to improve the discipline of our prisons until the prisons themselves were first improved. They have labored, therefore, earnestly to persuade the Municipal authorities in Upper Canada,—for with them it rests to take the initiative in this important matter—to carry out the salutary provisions of the Statute regarding the alterations or additions required in the old, and for the most part miserably defective, Gaols.

The annexed Tabular Statement presents, at a glance, the results of the labors of the Board in the matter of the erection or alteration of Gaols from their first organization, in 1859, up to the close of the last year.

The Schedule contains all the Gaols (35) now built or in progress of erection in Upper Canada.

Gaols built since 1859.	Gaols altered and improved.	Gaols for altering which Plans have been prepared.	Gaols in which nothing has been done.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Barrie.</li> <li>2. Brantford.</li> <li>3. Liudsay.†</li> <li>4. L'Orignal.</li> <li>5. Napanee.†</li> <li>6. Ottawa.</li> <li>7. Pembroke.†</li> <li>8. Peterboro'.</li> <li>9. Perth.</li> <li>10. St. Catharines.</li> <li>11. Sarnia.</li> <li>12. Toronto.</li> <li>13. Walkerton.†</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Berlin.</li> <li>2. Brockville.</li> <li>3. Chatham.</li> <li>4. Cobourg.</li> <li>5. Goderich.</li> <li>6. Guelph.</li> <li>7. London.</li> <li>8. Simcoe.</li> <li>9. Whitby.</li> <li>10. Woodstock.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cayuga.</li> <li>2. Cornwall.*</li> <li>3. Milton.</li> <li>4. Owen Sound.</li> <li>5. Picton.*</li> <li>6. Sault Ste. Marie.*</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Belleville.*</li> <li>2. Hamilton.</li> <li>3. Kingston.</li> <li>4. Sandwich.*</li> <li>5. Stratford.</li> <li>6. Welland.</li> </ol>

\* It is believed that these Gaols will be rebuilt or altered next year.

† These Gaols belong to counties established since 1859.

The plans for the Gaols at Walkerton and Pembroke, both of which places appear in the first column of the preceding schedule, were approved by the Board and sanctioned by the Executive Government as far back as 1862. In consequence, however, of various delays connected with the selection of the County Towns for the Counties of Bruce and Renfrew, respectively, for which the proposed Gaols were intended, the erection of the Gaols at these places was not proceeded with until this year. Both buildings are now being rapidly pushed forward and will, it is expected, be ready for occupation early in 1866.

The Gaol at St. Catharines, which is also found in the first column, and which is to take the place of the miserable building at Niagara, has been proceeded with very energetically during the year, and is likely to be finished early this spring. The work of this Gaol appears to be very substantially executed, and the Gaol when finished, will reflect credit on the County of Lincoln.

The new Gaol at Peterboro' was completed and occupied last summer.

With these exceptions the preceding schedule differs but little from that which accompanied the Report for 1864.

There are still, unfortunately, no less than 12 Gaols included in the last two columns, where up to the present moment the efforts of the Board have produced no visible fruits. The Inspectors allow themselves to hope, however, that during the present year, five or possibly six of these Gaols will be taken out of this category, and that the wretched buildings at these six places will be either replaced by entirely new Gaols or will be materially altered and improved.

If the results of the labors of the Inspectors in this Department of their duties have

not been more satisfactory, the Inspectors feel that they cannot fairly be held responsible for it. The powers of the Board under the Statute are very limited. They may reason and remonstrate with the County authorities: and when their reasoning and remonstrances prove unavailing they can refer the matter to the Executive Government. This they have done—more they have no power to do.

The Inspectors have indeed strongly represented to the Government the expediency of amending the present law so far as it relates to the alteration and improvement of defective Gaols, so as to provide some summary means of enforcing compliance with its salutary requirements.

#### PRISON DIETARY.

The Board have used every means in their power, since their first organization, to enforce the Prison Rules respecting the dietary of the prisoners, and they are gratified at being able to report that there are now very few Gaols in either section of the Province in which the dietary prescribed by the Rules is not observed. Two important objects are thus being gradually attained:—

1. Uniformity, so far as dietary is concerned, in the discipline of Prisons; and,
2. Economy.

In their Report for last year the Inspectors recorded the fact that since 1860 the cost of the prisoners' rations had been steadily declining year by year. In 1860 it was 14 $\frac{8}{10}$  cent per head; in 1861, 14 $\frac{1}{10}$ ; in 1862, 12 $\frac{4}{10}$ ; in 1863, 12 $\frac{2}{10}$ ; and in 1864, 9. It will be found from the Schedule that the daily cost during 1865 was about the same as in the previous year. It will also be seen, by reference to the Table, that there were last year but six Gaols in the entire Province where the daily cost of a prisoners' rations exceeded 20 cents. The average cost of the Gaol rations when the Board was established was upwards of 25 cents per day for each prisoner; the average during the past year was about nine cents.

The rule which the Inspectors laid down for themselves in fixing the Gaol rations was that the prisoners' fare should be of the very simplest kind, and the quantity what was absolutely necessary to keep him in health and *no more*; and it is satisfactory to know that while none will be found to assert that the present scale of Prison rations is too high; on the other hand, it is admitted that the health of the prisoners is just as good as formerly, and the medical officers of the Gaols, without exception, pronounce the dietary as being amply sufficient.

#### GAOL STATISTICS.

The Gaol Statistics included in the Tabular Statement which accompanies this year's Report will be found to be much more full than in former years.

We have this year for the first time an accurate statement of the number of previous commitments of the prisoner, his nationality and religious denomination, his civil state, and habits as to temperance. The information obtained under these heads cannot fail to be interesting and instructive.

Two columns which were given in former Tables are purposely omitted this year: those namely which were headed, "Number of Prisoners become insane in Prison during the year," and "Number of Suicides committed in Gaol during the year." In the five years in which the Board has been in existence, there has not been on an average one entry each year in either of the columns referred to. It seemed, therefore, quite unnecessary to reserve special columns for these very unusual occurrences; more especially as whenever anything which would be recorded in them may happen, it can be made the subject of a special notice.

The information contained in the Tabular Statement is readily obtained from the new Prison Registers, which are now, on the recommendation of the Board, in use in all the Gaols in Upper and Lower Canada. The new Gaol Registers, although the forms had been submitted by the Board to the Government in 1861, were not sanctioned until the close of 1864, and were only distributed early in 1865.

It will be remembered that when the Board was organized, many Gaols did not possess any regular Register of prisoners, and there were not, it is believed, any three prisons

where the Registers were alike. The information too, afforded by even the best Register, was very meagre.

The adoption in all our Gaols of the same kind of Register is an important step towards that uniformity in our Prisons which is so desirable, and as the form of Register adopted supplies information on all matters of special importance relating to the prisoners, the foundation is thereby laid for a full and accurate system of Gaol Statistics.

#### IMPROVEMENT IN PRISON DISCIPLINE.

In a memorandum contained in the Special Appendix (A) of the Report for 1864, the Board discussed very fully the measures necessary, in their opinion, for the improvement of the system of Prison discipline and Prison management which now obtains in Canada. It is not their intention here, to repeat the arguments or conclusions set forth in that paper; they will content themselves here with a very brief summary of the principal improvements in the Prison system of Canada, which, up to the present time, they have submitted for the consideration of the Government and the country.

1st. The establishment of a class of Prisons, intermediate between the Common Gaol and the Penitentiary, to be called "Central" or "District Prisons." In these prisons should be confined all prisoners whose term of sentence exceeds 30 or 40 days, and is less than three years. They should be under the control of the Government, and their discipline should resemble that of the Penitentiary.

2. *Separate Confinement* should be made the basis of the system of discipline in all prisons.

3. "*Hard Labor*," that is, *Penal unproductive labor*, as distinguished from Industrial labor, should form part of the ordinary sentence of all prisoners sent to the "Central Gaols," or to the Penitentiary; and the necessary machinery for enforcing such "Hard labor," (as fixed and defined by Statute,) should be provided in every "Central Prison," and in the Penitentiary.

4. "Whipping" should be resorted to as a punishment for such offences and for such offenders as may now, under the recent Imperial Statutes, be punished in that way in England, Ireland, and Scotland.

"Whipping" should be employed, either as a substitute for part of the sentence of imprisonment, or in the case of offenders under 14 or 16, instead of imprisonment.

5. No child under 12 years of age should, under any circumstances, be sent to a Common Gaol.

In the absence of any Homes or Refuges, recognized by law, for the reception of these unfortunate children, they should be admonished, or whipped, or sent to a Reformatory Prison.

The Board can hardly allow themselves to hope that either the Executive or the Legislature will be inclined, during the coming Session, to open up the consideration of any merely social question, however interesting and important. The questions, Constitutional, Political, and National, which demand immediate attention, are so numerous and so absorbing, that we may well believe that every matter which will admit of it, will be postponed to a more convenient season. For the sake of humanity, for the character of our country, let us hope that convenient season may not prove a very distant one.

With a view to secure, as far as practicable, the co-operation of the local authorities in the important work of improving the discipline and management of our Common Gaols, the Provincial Secretary, at the suggestion of the Board, instructed the Sheriffs of Upper and Lower Canada, to submit the "Inspectors' Memorandum Book" kept in each Gaol, to every Grand Jury visiting the Prison. The Sheriffs in Upper Canada were further directed to cause copies of the Minutes entered in these Memorandum Books, to be communicated both to the County Judges and to the County Wardens, for the information of the County Councils.

The Inspectors cannot close this section of their Report without referring to two circular despatches addressed during the early part of the past year by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governors of all the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Crown. Copies of these despatches with the printed blue-books to which they refer were kindly communicated by Your Excellency to the Board.

These despatches appear to the Board to contain so much valuable information, they present such an able exposition of the great principles on which Prison discipline and Prison management should be conducted, and point out so clearly the main objects to which the attention of those who are laboring in the cause of Prison Reform should be directed, that the Board have thought that they could not better promote the work of Prison Reformation in Canada than by giving publicity to these documents. They have accordingly placed them in a Special Appendix.

The Board have also thought that it would not be amiss to print with the circular despatches, the letter addressed by them to Your Excellency and communicating for the information of the Secretary of State part of the desired information as to the state of Prisons in this Colony. In connection with this matter, it should be added that the answers to the interrogatories received from the Sheriffs of Upper and Lower Canada were duly communicated early in 1866 to Your Excellency's Secretary, for transmission to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

#### ASSISTANCE TO PRISONERS DISCHARGED FROM GAOL.

Any one who is in the habit of visiting our City Gaols, will soon learn to recognize certain prisoners as almost regular *habitués* of the prison. Should he remonstrate with any of this class, on their course of life, he will probably hear some of the following excuses: "That it is not his fault, he has no place to go to when he leaves Prison." "No one will employ him," or that, "he has no decent clothes to wear, and cannot therefore go to such employment." Such or similar excuses are constantly urged, especially by female prisoners, and there is, no doubt, much truth in them.

The evil is indeed a serious one, but it is one which the Legislature can hardly deal with. It must rather be met, if at all, by the co-operative efforts of benevolent and enlightened individuals or municipalities. There are, the Inspectors are persuaded, few ways in which the active philanthropy of our large cities could employ itself with so much real benefit to our adult criminals, as by the establishment of Societies for the assistance of discharged prisoners, especially females. Such Societies have, for many years back, been in operation in England, France, and other parts of Europe, as also in the neighboring States, and the amount of good which they have effected, can hardly be over-estimated. The Inspectors would, therefore, earnestly commend this important subject to the benevolence of our philanthropists, and the good sense of our City municipalities.

#### DESTITUTE AND VAGRANT CHILDREN.

Some of the Inspectors in their Separate Reports have endeavoured to arouse public attention and to enlist public sympathy on behalf of the destitute and neglected children, "City Arabs," as they have been termed, who are found in such large numbers in all our principal cities. For this large class of children, our admirable and costly Common Schools are perfectly useless. They will not attend them; they soon, however, find their way into our Common Gaols, and there, their ruin and degradation is rapidly completed.

The statistics of our Gaols shew, what common sense would lead us to expect, that these vagrant and neglected children, form the "raw material" out of which our dangerous criminals are, in due course, manufactured.

Nor do our Reformatory Prisons, admirable and useful as they are, meet the wants of this class, inasmuch as they only receive those who have passed through the Common Gaols; those, in fact, who are already *criminal*.

It is plain that in the chain of Institutions established for the education and reformation of the youth of the country, there is an important link still missing; we lack something between the Free School and the Reformatory; an Institution recognized by law, where these destitute and neglected outcast children may receive such a training and education as will induce and enable them to earn an honest living for themselves. In other words, something in the nature of "The Ragged Schools," "Industrial Homes," or "Refuges," which during the last quarter of a century have, with so much advantage to society, been organized, both in Europe and America.

The Inspectors are of opinion that with a view to open up this deeply interesting



social question for general consideration, they cannot do better than give some of the resolutions adopted by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed in 1851, to make a special Report on this subject:—

“1st. That it appears to this Committee to be established by the evidence, that a large proportion of the present aggregate of crime might be prevented, and thousands of miserable human beings, who have before them, under our present system, nothing but a hopeless career of wickedness and vice, might be converted into virtuous, honest, industrious citizens, if due care were taken to rescue destitute, neglected, and criminal children from the dangers and temptations incident to their position.

“2nd. That a great proportion of the criminal children of this country, especially those convicted of first offences, appear rather to require systematic education, care, and industrial occupation, than mere punishment.

“3rd. That the Common Gaols and Houses of Correction do not generally provide suitable means for the educational or corrective treatment of young children, who ought, when guilty of crime, to be treated in a manner different from the ordinary punishment of adult criminals.

“4th. That Reformatory Schools should be established for the education and correction of children convicted of minor offences.

“5th. That such Reformatory Schools should be founded and supported partially by local rates, and partially by contributions from the State, and that power should be given for raising the necessary amount of local rates.

“6th. That the delinquency of children, in consequence of which they may become subjects of penal or reformatory discipline, ought not to relieve parents from their liability to maintain them.

“7th. That it is essential that power should be given to detain children placed in such Institutions, so long as may be necessary for their reformation; provided always that no child be so detained after the age of sixteen.”

The Inspectors cannot close their report without expressing their sincere regret that they have been compelled to carry on the arduous and responsible work of building up and organizing the Asylums, Reformatories, and Prisons of Canada, without having had an opportunity of visiting the model Institutions of the old World, and particularly those of Great Britain and of France.

Shortly after the organization of the Board at the close of 1859, the Inspectors represented to the Government the expediency of sending one or more of its members to visit the celebrated model Institutions, Penal and Charitable, on the Continent of Europe and in the United States. It appeared to them that in no way could they acquire so much valuable practical information, at once readily and quickly, as by carefully inspecting the representative Institutions of each class in other countries, and by conversing with the able and experienced men who preside over them.

Up to the present time the Executive Government have not deemed it necessary to carry out the suggestion of the Board, beyond indeed granting the late Chairman of the Board, Dr. Taché, leave of absence for some weeks, to visit the principal Asylums and Prisons of the neighbouring States.

The Inspectors cannot but feel that had they been afforded an opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the systems pursued in the best conducted Asylums and Prisons of Europe, they could not have failed to acquire information of the greatest value in organizing and improving the important Institutions in this Country entrusted to their charge.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. A. MEREDITH, *Chairman*.  
J. M. FERRES,  
T. J. O'NEILL,  
FR. ZEP. TASSÉ.

Ottawa, 12th May, 1866;

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## SPECIAL APPENDIX.

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DOWNING STREET, 17th January, 1865.

MY LORD,—I enclose for your information and that of your advisers, should they feel disposed to make themselves acquainted with its contents, a copy of a Circular Despatch, which I have addressed to the Governors of Colonies, in which the Government is not responsible to the local Legislature. You will perceive that the object of the Despatch is to obtain, in the form of answers to a series of interrogatories, an exposition of the state of the Colonial Prisons, in respect of their construction, discipline and management, with a view to ascertain how far they are in conformity with approved models in this country, and what reforms may be required in them.

The system of Government established in the Colony under your Government relieves me from the responsibility under which I lie in respect of the Colonies to which the Circular is addressed, but I am not the less desirous to afford the authorities acting under you any assistance which they may desire to receive in applying the experience of this country, and the labors of the eminent men who have made that experience their study, for the purpose of effecting any amendments which may be needed in the Prisons, and systems of Prison Discipline in use in the Colony of Canada.

I beg you, therefore, to make such use as you may think proper and convenient of the papers which accompany this Despatch, and to report to me any steps you may have taken, and their result.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Viscount Monck,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Circular.)

DOWNING STREET, 16th January, 1865.

SIR,—In the Duke of Newcastle's Circular Despatches of the 19th of August and 19th October 1863, the Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies were furnished with copies of the Report and Evidence presented by the Committee of the House of Lords, on the State of Discipline in Gaols, and of copies of the Report and Evidence presented by the Royal Commission on Penal Servitude. These documents were brought to the notice of the Governors, from the desire felt by Her Majesty's Government that the results of the extensive experience obtained in this country on these subjects, and the evidence (so laboriously collected) by which those results had been ascertained and brought to light, might not be altogether lost to the Colonies, but that, on the contrary, the Colonies might be enabled to share with this country the benefit to be derived from experiments and operations on the largest scale, conducted with care and vigilantly observed, and from the labors of our most enlightened public men in digesting our experience, and drawing conclusions from it.

I am not informed whether, in the Colony under your Government, these documents have obtained the attention which it was hoped that their importance would command; but Her Majesty's Government do not relinquish the desire that the state of the Colonial Prisons, and the system of discipline in operation, should be investigated with a view to ascertain how far they are in accordance with principles adopted in this country, or how far they are open to objection and capable of improvement.

In order to the institution of such an enquiry, I transmit to you herewith a series of interrogatories, to which I request that you will furnish me with answers as early as you conveniently can, accompanying them with any remarks by which I may be enabled the better to understand the state of the Prisons in your Government, the system of discipline pursued in them, and the means by which it may be practicable to effect improvements.

You will observe it to be stated by the Lords' Committee, as their "very decided opinion," that, having reference to the course of Legislation, now extending over many years, and the agreement in opinion and practice of the highest authorities, the system generally known as the Separate System, must now be accepted as the foundation of Prison discipline." Those of the interrogatories which have reference to this system will, therefore, demand your especial care and attention; and you will bear in mind that no ordinary difficulties from defects in the construction of a Prison, nor indeed any difficulties which are not absolutely insurmountable, should be allowed to stand in the way of the establishment of this system, nor will you fail to perceive on examination of the Committee's Report and the Evidence attached to it, that in this country it has been found possible, by zealous and judicious efforts, to effect the introduction of the system, notwithstanding many defects and insufficiencies of construction and means. Should separation be absolutely impracticable in the Prisons as they are, it will be for the consideration of the Legislature, whether means cannot be found for effecting the alterations required in them.

The question which is perhaps next in importance, is the penal efficacy of the labor exacted from offenders under sentence of imprisonment with hard labor, and the methods by which that efficacy is ensured; and you will observe that the object of the sentence is inevitably sacrificed when industrial and productive employment is substituted in short terms of imprisonment, or in the earlier stages of long terms, for labor strictly penal; whilst it will be found to be a delusion to suppose that any real economy is effected by defeating the object of the sentence. On the contrary, the result of all attempts to economise by industrial employment, at the sacrifice of effective punishment, is to show that whilst the labor of the prisoners does not repay the cost of their subsistence and supervision, their number is the greater in proportion as the labor is less deterrent, and the community is charged with the cost of more prisoners, whilst at the same time it suffers by the commission of more offences. Thus labor enforced by the tread-wheel or the crank for a minimum term of imprisonment, or portion of the sentence, is considered by the Lords' Committee to be essential in the case of every prisoner condemned to imprisonment with hard labor.

In the later stages of a long imprisonment, a different regimen may be applied. It is, indeed, by severe suffering in the earlier portion of a sentence, rather than by sufferings prolonged through a series of years, that a different effect is produced; for the class of persons by whom offences are generally committed do not look far forward, and they are governed by what is presently, and not by what is distantly, within their view.

Rigorously penal labor, therefore, which is generally of necessity, wholly, or more or less unproductive, should be enforced at first; and afterwards, in long sentences, it may be possible to combine industrial employment with some relaxation of penal rigor.

It is probably also in the stages of imprisonment subsequent to those which are most severely penal, that efforts for the reformation of offenders may be made with the best prospect of success, and you will perceive that the division of the prisoners into classes, and their promotion from one class to another (after the severely penal stage of imprisonment has been undergone, but not before), has been found to be of much use in furthering the efforts made for the reformation of prisoners. But the promotion should proceed upon such evidence of self-control as shall be afforded by actual labor performed where the employment is industrial, rather than upon more uncertain indications of improvement in character and disposition. Another advantage derivable from this system of classification and promotion, is that the authorities of the Prison will find themselves enabled to maintain discipline with less effort, with less irritation on all sides, and with less recourse to methods which are painful to humane officers, and hardening to those to whom they are not painful.

In the same direction and with the same view, the system may be resorted to, which is commonly known as the Ticket-of-leave system. It would seem, indeed, that in small communities, where supervision after release can be exercised more readily and efficiently, and in Colonies where labor is more in demand and subsistence more surely obtainable than in this country, the Ticket-of-leave system might be pursued with fewer difficulties and drawbacks than are found to attend it here. But, wherever adopted, it is indispensable that its operation should be duly regulated and guarded, so as not to interfere with the absolute certainty that an adequately deterrent punishment will be inflicted, and that no

abridgments of sentences will take place, till after this punishment shall have been undergone. With this view a distinct limit should be fixed to the abridgments of imprisonments to be granted in respect of good conduct and amount of labor performed in prison; and the system should be clearly explained to the Courts and Judges, so that the sentences passed may be adequately penal and deterrent, notwithstanding any possible remissions under Tickets-of-leave. And when Legislation is required to adapt the Criminal Law to the system, the Local Government, with the assistance of the Law Officers of the Crown, should apply for the assistance of the Legislature.

Having thus pointed to the main features to be kept in view in any efforts to be made for the improvement of prisons, I will only add that I feel assured that the importance of the object to the public welfare, will commend it to your attention, as well as to that of the Public Officers, Magistrates and others, who may have any means of contributing to its attainment; and as the first step must be to ascertain with completeness and precision the state of things now existing, I request you to obtain as fully and exactly as may be in your power, the information sought by the enclosed series of interrogatories.

I have, &c.

BOARD OF INSPECTORS OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.,  
Quebec, 12th April, 1865.

SIR,—The copy of the Circular Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to His Excellency the Governor General, with its printed enclosures, on the subject of Prison Discipline in Canada, which you communicated to me last month, was laid before the Board within the last few days, at their first meeting here since the documents came into my possession.

2. The object of the Despatch is stated to be to obtain, in the form of answers to the series of interrogatories which accompanied it, an exposition of the state of the Prisons in Canada, in respect of their construction, discipline and management, with a view to ascertain how far they are in conformity with approved models at home, and what reforms may be required in them. The Circular Despatch of the 16th January, explains still more fully the spirit which has prompted the present enquiry on the part of Her Majesty's Government in the following words, which the Board quote with much satisfaction: "These documents," referring to certain enclosures mentioned in that Despatch, "were brought to the notice of the Governors from the desire felt by Her Majesty's Government that the results of the extensive experience obtained in this country on these subjects (Prison Discipline, &c.), and the evidence so laboriously collected, by which those results have been ascertained and brought to light, might not be altogether lost to the Colonies; but that, on the contrary, the Colonies might be enabled to share with this country, the benefit to be derived from experiments and operations on the largest scale, conducted with care, and vigilantly observed, and from the labors of our most enlightened public men, in digesting our experience and drawing conclusions from it."

3. The Inspectors desire me to assure His Excellency, that it will afford them most sincere pleasure to contribute as far as in their power to the attainment of the enlightened and philanthropic objects proposed in the Despatch.\*

6. In the meantime, as a very large portion of the information which the series of interrogatories is calculated to elicit, is embodied in the documents and reports officially communicated to the Government by the Board, since its first organization in 1859, the Inspectors desire me to place at once at His Excellency's disposal such of these official documents and reports as seem best calculated to exhibit the present state of the Prisons of Canada, the laws regulating their maintenance, control and inspection; the Rules now in force in the Gaols; the views of the Inspectors on the subject of the construction and discipline of Prisons; a history of their efforts to enforce those views, and of the results of those efforts up to the present time.

7. It is hoped that an examination of the documents transmitted will serve to show that, although the state of the Common Gaols and other Prisons in Canada, is confessedly

\* Paragraphs Nos. 4 and 5 are omitted, they merely describe the steps taken by the Board to obtain from the Sheriffs and other local authorities the information asked for by the Imperial Government.

far from what it ought to be, or from what the Board trust it may soon become; yet that, since the organization of the present Board, in December, 1859, a marked improvement has been made in the discipline and management of all those Institutions. And the Inspectors would venture to add, that they trust it will also be found that in their earnest efforts to improve the Prison system of Canada the Board have not lost sight of those great principles of Prison Discipline which eminent men at home have deduced from the large and carefully recorded experience of the Mother Country.

8. The Board of Inspectors to which reference is made in the preceding part of this communication was called into existence under the provisions of the Provincial Act, ch. 110 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada; the first appointments being made in December, 1859. Up to that time, the Gaols in Canada were not subject to any inspection, beyond the ordinary and generally formal inspections by the County and City Grand Juries.

The Act constituting the Board, assigns to that body, as will be seen, not only the general duties of inspecting all the prisons twice a year, but also that of preparing plans for new Gaols, of altering old ones, and of framing the Rules and Regulations for their government.

9. When it is remembered that the Common Gaols subject to inspection under the Act, are 54 in number, that the distance between the most Easterly and most Westerly of them,—those at Gaspé and Sandwich,—is measured by nine degrees of longitude, or about 1,200 miles, that the distance between the most Southerly and the most Northerly—Sandwich and Sault Ste. Marie—is measured by about six degrees of latitude, or about 600 miles by the line of travel; and further, that every one of those Gaols must be visited at least twice every year, it will probably be thought that, even if the labors of the Inspectors were confined to the Gaols exclusively, their time would be tolerably well filled up, and their mental and physical powers sufficiently taxed; especially as the number of Inspectors, for the last two years, has been four instead of five, the number fixed by the Act, and to one of the four is specially assigned, in addition to the ordinary business of inspection, the onerous duties of Secretary of the Board.

10. It will be seen, however, from the terms of the Statute, that the labors of the Inspectors are by no means confined to the duty of inspecting the Common Gaols of the Province, and suggesting means for improving their construction and discipline. The Board is also charged with the duty of inspecting the Lunatic Asylums of the country, (seven in number,) scattered over the Province, together with the two Reformatory Prisons, one in Upper Canada and the other in Lower Canada. Besides all these, the Quarantine Establishment at Grosse Isle, about thirty miles below Quebec, the Marine and Emigrant Hospital of this city, and lastly, the vast Penitentiary at Kingston, a little world of itself, containing at times nearly 1000 inmates, are all subject to their control and supervision.

11. As the system of management of our Prisons is one of the most important matters upon which information is sought to be obtained by the Imperial authorities, it is thought that the foregoing explanations with regard to the duties of the Board (other than those connected with the Prisons), may not be considered irrelevant. It is right that it should be understood that, while there are four persons charged with the responsible task of inspecting the 54 Common Gaols of the Province, other, and even more onerous duties, are also assigned to them, duties which practically leave them much less time than they should desire for the satisfactory discharge of the labors connected with the Prisons and Prison discipline of Canada.

12. It is feared that the Annual Reports of the Board, herewith transmitted, may not be found as convenient for reference as such documents in England and France usually are. This is a necessary consequence of the fact that the Annual Reports of the Board relate to five entirely distinct classes of Institutions: Hospitals—Lunatic Asylums—Reformatory Prisons—Penitentiaries—and lastly, Common Gaols. In England and most other countries, each of these five classes of institutions is generally placed under a special Board, and treated of consequently in a separate Report. It may, therefore, be well to remark, that the information relating to the Common Gaols will be found partly in the General Report, and partly in the Separate Reports of the individual Inspectors.

From the so-called Preliminary Report may be gathered a tolerably correct notion of

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the state of the Common Gaols when the Board was first organized in 1859. It was in the last degree deplorable and disgraceful to the country. The description of the Common Gaols given in that Report was based, it will be observed, in part upon actual inspection of some of them, and in part on the information derived from three distinct series of questions addressed by the Board, immediately after their appointment, to the Sheriffs, Chaplains, and Medical Officers of every Gaol in Upper and Lower Canada.

13. In conclusion, the Board desire me to express their grateful appreciation of the affectionate and enlightened wisdom of Her Majesty's Government, in seeking to give to this country, on a matter of such deep importance to the public welfare, the benefit of the large and costly experience of the Mother Country, and the fruits of the labors of those eminent and philanthropic men, who have digested that experience and deduced from it those principles which must form the basis of any sound system of Prison discipline.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obdt. servant,

E. A. MEREDITH,

*Secretary of Board.*

D. GODLEY, Esq.,  
Governor's Secretary,  
&c., &c., &c.

SEPARATE REPORT  
OF  
MR. E. A. MEREDITH,  
FOR 1865.

During the year 1865 the Gaols enumerated in the list below, were visited and inspected by me:—

*Upper Canada.*

Belleville,  
Brockville,  
Cobourg,  
Cornwall,  
Hamilton,

L'Orignal,  
Ottawa,  
Perth,  
Picton.

*Lower Canada.*

Aylmer,

Montreal.

A brief report of these visits is subjoined.

U P P E R C A N A D A .

BROCKVILLE GAOL.

Visited this Gaol on the 5th June. There were 18 prisoners in confinement, 17 males and 1 female. The ward for male prisoners was very much crowded, there being two prisoners in several of the single cells. Three of the cells in the basement were diverted from their proper use, one being used as a kitchen, another as a store-room, and a third as a wash-room. In this way, the limited cell accommodation of the Gaol is very greatly reduced. I strongly recommended the erection of a detached kitchen, store-room, &c., in the Prison yard.

The attention of the local authorities has been repeatedly called to the fact that the prisoners in this Gaol, have never received the Gaol clothing prescribed by the Prison Rules. I had painful evidence of this fact, on this occasion, when I found two prisoners (who had that day been admitted into the Prison) washing their filthy clothes in the Gaol yard. The unfortunate creatures had blankets round their half-naked bodies, while engaged in this operation. The Gaoler informed me that, from want of proper gaol clothing, it was quite out of his power to keep the prisoners, or their bedding, clean; that in spite

of all his efforts, the prisoners' blankets and bedding frequently got filled with vermin, and that, in order to destroy the vermin, it became necessary to boil the sheets and blankets. Economy, if nothing else, should induce the County authorities to provide the necessary clothing. While at the prison, I made enquiry into the circumstances connected with the escape of a boy, from this Gaol on the 15th May. I found that the boy escaped from the yard at the time when there were several other prisoners and the Turnkey in the yard. The Turnkey did not seem to me to have been blameable in the matter.

I called the attention of the County authorities to the fact that the locks of the cell doors were very insecure, and required to be replaced by strong ones; also, that there should be a grated door at the end of the hall, in the passage leading into the yard.

#### BELLEVILLE GAOL.

Visited this Gaol on the 7th June. Found eight prisoners in confinement, six males and two females; one of the males being a debtor. The Gaol, everything considered, was tolerably clean. The Gaol has been repeatedly condemned, as being a disgrace to the county, but as yet no effectual steps have been taken to improve it, or build another.

I once more called the attention of the local authorities to the necessity of supplying the prisoners with the prison clothing prescribed by the Rules.

There is no religious service for the prisoners in this Gaol, on Sunday.

#### CORNWALL GAOL.

I visited this Gaol on the 14th June. There were then eight prisoners in confinement, seven males and one female; of the males, two were lunatics. The Gaol still continues in the same wretched state as when first visited by an Inspector; it is perhaps the worst now in Upper Canada. The wards were by no means clean. I called the attention of the local authorities to the habitual neglect of the prison rules, in the following particulars:—

- 1st. The prescribed prison clothing is not supplied;
- 2nd. The beds are not furnished with sheets.

#### COBOURG GAOL.

Visited this Gaol on the 9th June. There were then 25 prisoners, 15 males and 10 females, in confinement. I found the Gaol clean and in good order throughout. The prison clothing has been supplied here, (but only to a partial extent,) to the prisoners. I suggested the propriety of employing the female prisoners, who are here very numerous and often quite idle, in making prison clothing for themselves and the male prisoners. I noted in the Inspectors' Book that one of the stoves in the basement appeared to be unsafe.

I regretted to learn that the Sunday services in this Gaol are habitually discontinued during the part of the summer when Victoria College is closed; the ordinary services on Sundays being conducted by the students from that Institution.

#### HAMILTON GAOL.

I visited this Gaol on the 11th June. There were then 71 prisoners in confinement, 41 males and 30 females. Found the Gaol, as usual, scrupulously clean and neat throughout.

#### L'ORIGNAL GAOL.

Visited this Gaol on the 3rd June, accompanied by the Sheriff. Found four prisoners in confinement, three males and one female.

The interior of the Gaol was tolerably clean; but the yard for the male prisoners was not so. I noted in the Inspectors' Memorandum Book several matters which required the attention of the local authorities:



1. The cell furniture prescribed by the Prison Rules is not supplied.
2. The Prison dietary costs an extravagant price, 25 cents per day.
3. Certain of the corridor gratings are quite insecure.
4. Means should be provided for getting into the female yard, without passing through the male yard.

5. No baths or wash-tubs are provided for the prisoners.

I regretted to hear that there is no religious service for the prisoners on Sunday.

The Gaol was visited by me a second time on the 18th November, accompanied by Sheriff and Gaoler. I found that matters generally were in the same state as at the time of my last visit.

#### OTTAWA GAOL.

Visited this Gaol on the 2nd June. At the time of my visit there were 26 prisoners in the Gaol; 16 males and 10 females. Of these, two were lunatics, one being a male and the other a female. The Gaol was, as usual, scrupulously clean throughout.

Among the male prisoners were several youths who had been sent to Canada from the Reformatory Prisons of England. These boys were represented by the Keeper of the Gaol, as very hardened and bad boys. He added that a large number of these Reformatory boys had settled in the vicinity of Ottawa, and that for the most part they soon found their way into the Gaol, where they proved themselves very troublesome.

I entered a report in the Inspectors' Memorandum Book, calling the attention of the local authorities to certain matters which had been repeatedly noted by previous Inspectors but which had not yet been remedied:

1. The cost of the daily rations of the prisoners, 24 cents per day for males, and 21 for females, is extravagant. In other Counties the daily rations cost hardly one-third of this sum.
2. No baths or wash-tubs have been supplied for the use of the prisoners.
3. No adequate supply of prison clothing is provided for the prisoners.

#### PERTH GAOL.

Visited this Gaol on the 5th June. Found 17 prisoners in confinement, 15 males and 2 females. The Gaol was quite clean throughout.

Entered a minute in the Inspectors' Memorandum Book, calling the attention of the local authorities to the fact that, contrary to the Prison Regulations, the Gaoler continues to have the contract for the prison supplies.

I recommended the construction of a tank in the yard to receive the rain water from the roof, which had been urged strongly by Mr. Inspector O'Neill.

There is no religious service on Sundays in this Gaol.

#### PICTON GAOL.

Visited this Gaol on the 7th June. There was but one prisoner, a male, in confinement. The Gaol was clean throughout. I was gratified to find that within the last few months sheets have been supplied for the prisoners' beds. I noted in the Inspectors' Memorandum Book, that the Prison Rules continue to be neglected in the following particulars:

1. The Rules are not printed and hung up in the prisoners' cells.
2. The bedsteads are not of the prescribed pattern.
3. The prisoner has never been supplied with the prescribed Gaol clothing.

#### LOWER CANADA.

#### AYLMER.

Visited the Gaol on the 23rd December, accompanied by the Sheriff and Keeper of

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Gaol. There was not a single prisoner in the Gaol at the time of my visit, nor had there been for some weeks previously. The Gaol was clean.

I called attention to the fact that there were no sheets for the prisoners' beds, and that the bedsteads, being of iron, were objectionable, as furnishing weapons to prisoners desiring to effect their escape.

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MONTREAL.

Carefully inspected the Gaol, accompanied by my colleague, Mr. Ferres, on the 23rd October. The particulars of the visit are given in the report of Mr. Inspector Ferres.

E. A. MEREDITH.

1st April, 1866.

## SEPARATE REPORT

OF

MR. J. M. FERRES,

FOR THE YEAR 1865.

I have the honor to report the visits of inspection made by me to the various Institutions in my district during the year 1865.

## ASYLUMS.

## PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, TORONTO.

I visited this Institution with the Board on the 28th February, 18th, 19th and 20th May, 2nd and 3rd October, and 5th and 6th December. I also visited with my colleague, Mr. O'Neill, on the 23rd November, and alone on the 11th March, 15th October, and 10th November.

There is no department connected with this Asylum, depending upon the Medical Superintendent, which is not carried on with never-ceasing care and attention. The utmost order and cleanliness prevails within the building and without, and whatever science can do in the treatment of the patients for their recovery, and if incurable, for their comfort, is here done.

The erection of the wings to the chief Asylum having been authorized by the Legislature at the last Session of Parliament, plans were made for them by Mr. Tully, the Asylum Architect, without loss of time, and the work will be prosecuted with vigor in 1866.

## UNIVERSITY BRANCH.

The University Branch is visited, generally, at the same time as the chief Asylum. Under Mr. Blair, the Steward, and Miss Blair, the Matron, it also exhibits extreme cleanliness and most attentive management.

## BRANCH ASYLUM, ORILLIA.

I visited this Asylum along with the Board and Mr. Tims of the Audit Department, on the 6th, 7th and 8th June, and after the other members of the Board left, I remained with Mr. Tims to work at the books and accounts on the 9th and 10th, leaving on the 11th. I again visited with the Board on the 8th and 9th October, and alone on the 17th and 18th November.

The Institution is maintained at all times in the most perfect cleanliness, and Dr. Ar-

dagh, the Medical Superintendent, is gradually improving the grounds. The way in which the books and accounts were kept by the clerk had been a subject of frequent trouble to the Audit Inspectors and of regret to the Board. The previous Book-keeper, however, having resigned, another has been employed, who gives satisfaction, and no doubt will continue to do so.

#### MALDEN ASYLUM.

Meetings of the Board, at all of which I was present, were held at this Asylum on the 3rd and 4th March, 23rd, 24th and 25th May, and on the 11th and 12th October.

The Institution was found on all the above occasions in a good state of order generally, Dr. Fisher seems entirely devoted to the interests of his patients, which now average 125 males and 115 females.—Total, 240.

#### PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, ST. JOHNS.

I inspected this Asylum on the 17th January and 19th of April, and 4th November, as also, on the 25th October, with the Board.

The Asylum is kept in an admirable state of cleanliness; were it not so it would be impossible for Dr. Howard to maintain it so free from sickness as it is. He continues to devise expedients for improving the ventilation, so that almost as soon as foul air is generated it is expelled. It can, however, be only partially called a *Lunatic Asylum*, as a great number of its inmates are idiots from their birth.

#### BEAUPORT ASYLUM.

I visited this Asylum along with my colleagues on the 26th January, 31st March, 3rd April and 15th September.

The whole Institution is kept as usual, scrupulously clean, and the ventilation of the new portion of the old building has been improved.

#### PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

I made the monthly inspection of this Prison from the 30th January to the 3rd February, also from the 23rd to the 27th February; from 4th to 10th May, I was engaged by request of Mr. Langton, Auditor of Public Accounts, with Mr. Tims of the Audit Office, who had been commissioned to proceed to all the Asylums and Penal Institutions directly supported by the Government, to inspect their books, and give instructions in the system of accounts recently put in force by the Auditor. On the 15th June, I again visited the Institution with Mr. Tims. I made a visit on the 16th and 17th October, and the monthly inspection from the 24th to 30th November.

In addition to the above visits of inspection, I was present with the Board at the quarterly meetings held from the 13th to the 17th March, from the 13th to the 17th May, from the 25th to the 30th September, and from the 9th to the 15th of December.

#### REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE.

I visited this Institution with the Board from the 7th to the 9th March, from the 3rd to the 5th June, and from the 4th to the 7th October.

At the inspection in June Mr. Tims was present. We examined the books of account with the Deputy-Warden and the Audit Committee of the Board, and gave instructions in the new system of rendering accounts.

On all these occasions I found, generally, everything as it should be, clean and orderly, and the boys healthy, industrious and contented.

#### REFORMATORY, ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

I visited this Reformatory with the Board on the 20th March, on the 22nd and 25th September, and on the 24th October.

I also visited it with Mr. Tims on the 17th June, for initiating the new system of

accounts, and alone, for purposes of general inspection, on the 22nd and 23rd September, and on the 16th December with my colleague, Mr. O'Neill.

As the works of rebuilding were in hand, matters were, as might be expected, in a confused state, and the energy of the Warden and his officers severely taxed to maintain necessary discipline. The reconstruction of the buildings, after their total destruction by fire last August, will require, at least, three years, during which time intercourse cannot be prevented between the boys and the workmen, nor can the proper Reformatory course, laid down by the rules, be efficiently followed. Everything appears to be done, however, which is possible under the circumstances, to maintain regularity, and to carry on the instruction of the delinquents in their various trades.

### COMMON GAOLS.

#### BARRIE

(County of Simcoe).

I inspected this Gaol on the 10th March, along with the Board, and alone on the 4th October and 22nd November.

The Board having taken notice of the dirty condition of this Gaol at the time of their visit, matters were found improved at the inspections I made subsequently. The number of blankets too, which in March was found extravagant, no less than five, six and seven having been in use upon some of the beds, has been reduced to two, and sheets are now also provided.

The Gaoler still makes a profit of one shilling per cord upon all the wood cut by the prisoners for the use of the Court-house, and even upon that cut for the prisoners' own consumption in the Gaol. There seemed to me to be no reason why a gaoler should receive any pay for labor done by the prisoners under any circumstances, but least of all for that done for the Gaol itself, or for the public.

#### BEAUHARNOIS GAOL

(District of Beauharnois).

I visited this Gaol on the 22nd May. It was in excellent order.

#### BERLIN

(County of Waterloo).

This Gaol was inspected on the 22nd May and 11th November. It is at all times in the highest state of cleanliness. The Gaoler is likewise ready to put prisoners to work when work can be found for them. At my first visit he had them occupied in constructing a work-shop for carpenter and other work, out of all the materials which had been lying on the yard. The locks of the corridor grated door, which had not been considered safe, have been removed and made secure.

The insane woman who had been confined in this Gaol for several years, was last summer admitted to the Rockwood Asylum. At my second visit there was one insane man in confinement.

#### COBOURG (U. C.), NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

I visited this Gaol on the 12th May and on 4th December. It was in good order. A well, which was much wanted, has been dug in the north yard. One man, insane, confined here.

It appears that one of the magistrates for these counties never commits prisoners to hard labor, on the extraordinary ground that if any accident should happen to them while engaged in it, they could bring an action against the committing magistrate.

## CHICOUTIMI

*(District of Chicoutimi).*

I visited this Gaol on the 19th August, and it was entirely empty. It was all clean.

## CORNWALL (U. C.), STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.

I visited this Gaol on the 3rd May. There were five prisoners in it, two of whom were insane.

The Prison has been condemned by the Board, and remains in a very wretched condition.

## GUELPH

*(County of Wellington).*

I visited this Gaol on the 20th May and 11th November. The Gaol itself was in good order, but the yard was encumbered with litter and rubbish of various kinds, and had been so for two months previous to my inspection.

The cess-pool constructed in the yard for preserving the filth of the water-closets for twenty-two cells, from which nauseous gases find their way into the building, is still continued as great a nuisance as ever.

Michael Noolahan, an insane man, has been in this Gaol since the beginning of 1863.

## GODERICH GAOL (U. C.), HURON AND BRUCE.

I visited this Gaol on the 27th May and 13th November. It was very clean and orderly.

At my inspection in May there was one man confined in it as being *sick* and *indigent*; another had been sent there in November preceding, to be taken charge of by the Gaoler, upon a letter from the Mayor, and went out and in as suited him. The attention of the Government was called to these instances of conversion of a prison into an almshouse and hospital.

There were two males and two females insane.

There is a cess-pool in every one of the five yards. A wood yard has been enclosed with a board fence, only eight feet and a half high, in which it was intended to employ the prisoners in cutting wood, but it was so obviously insecure that the Gaoler would not be justified in running the risk of escapes by admitting them to it.

## JOLIETTE

*(District of Joliette).*

I visited this Gaol on the 24th June, and found it clean.

It has required repairs of different kinds for a long time, a statement of all which has been laid before the Government, but nothing has been authorized as yet. One male prisoner insane.

## KAMOURASKA

*(District of Kamouraska).*

I inspected this place on the 10th September, and found the new Gaol not yet occupied. The prisoners were confined in an out-building turned into a temporary prison, in which two males were confined.

The arrangement of the new Gaol appears to be exceedingly faulty; a door to every ward opens upon the street. The water-closets are supplied with water from the rain-spout, and only when it rains. As is the case with all the new District Gaols in Lower Canada, there is no enclosed yard.

## KINGSTON

*(County of Frontenac).*

I visited this Gaol several times along with the Board, and particularly on the 16th

May and 9th December. As the Board made the observations necessary, I add nothing here.

## LINDSAY

(County of Victoria).

I inspected this Gaol on the 12th June, at night, and on the 13th, in the morning, and also on the 3rd December.

The County Council have done nothing as yet to make good the defects which render their Gaol insecure.

The piers are of brick-work, and the brick has fallen out from the locks. The corridor doors are not secure, and some of them have sunk so as to drag on the floor. One of them at the date of my visit had fallen down, and another could not be shut. The upper wards were so unsafe that they could not be occupied. The defects are, in short, so serious and so numerous, that the Gaol is not secure against escapes.

## MALBAIE

(District of Saguenay).

I inspected this Gaol on the 4th July and 5th September, and found it, as usual, exceedingly clean. It requires repairs.

## MONTREAL

(District of Montreal).

I inspected this Prison on the 17th February, 19th March, 8th April, and 15th and 23rd October.

It is kept in the most excellent order by Mr. Payette, the Governor, and his assistants, although exceedingly crowded. Its condition as to accommodation may be comprehended from the fact that it was designed for the reception of 250 prisoners, and it sometimes is made to contain over 400 adults, besides a number of small children—sometimes over 20—who are brought into it along with their sentenced mothers.

The diet established by the Inspectors is now supplied, and costs from 5½ to 6 cents per head per day.

## OWEN SOUND

(County of Grey).

This Gaol was inspected on the 1st June, and was found not so clean nor orderly as it ought to have been.

It is so insecure that the Board of Inspectors have entirely condemned it as a Gaol. Two men effected their escape from it in January.

There were two insane women in the Gaol at my visit, one of whom has been there for years, as mentioned in previous reports. Being harmless, she had been allowed to pass out occasionally, and last year became mother of a child. The matter was investigated by the County Attorney and County Council, but without eliciting any information.

## PETERBOROUGH

(County of Peterborough).

The new Gaol for this county was almost fully completed last year, and is a structure creditable alike to the county, to the Architect and the Contractor. It will be ready for occupation early in January.

The old Gaol has always been kept in excellent order, and was so at my visits on the 12th and 13th June, and 1st and 3rd December.

## ST. GERMAIN

(District of Rimouski).

I visited this Gaol on the 8th September. It was very clean and contained only two prisoners at that date.

It required some repairs, but no authority had been given by the Government for effecting them.

## SARNIA

(*County of Lambton*).

I visited this Gaol along with my colleagues on 5th March, when an investigation was made into the facts of the escape of five prisoners.

## ST. SCHOLASTIQUE

(*District of Terrebonne*).

This Gaol was in course of reconstruction during last year, after having been burned down in 1864.

## ST. JOHNS.

(*District of Iberville*).

I visited this Gaol on the 19th April and 31st October. The repairs here, which would have cost but a trifle at the proper time, will now cost a considerable sum. Nothing, however, is as yet authorized by the Government. It is kept by the Gaoler and his Assistant in excellent order.

## STRATFORD

(*County of Perth*).

I visited this Gaol on the 22nd and 26th May, and on 12th November. It is kept in good order, neat and clean. But having been in a state of dilapidation for years, the Board has condemned it as a Prison. It is so unsafe that in the interval of a dinner hour, two boys, 13 and 14 years old respectively, made a hole in the yard wall without any tools, and escaped.

At my last visit there were two insane males and two insane females in confinement. The rations here is now reduced to 12 cents per head per day.

## SWEETSBURG

(*District of Bedford*).

I visited this Prison on the 10th January and 15th April. It is kept remarkably clean. Portions of it, however, from want of repairs being effected when first required, have fallen into ruins. From leaks in the roof the rain freezes inside the wall in cold weather, and destroys the mason work. Some of the doors have fallen down. The lead fixing the iron bars of the window gratings is gone, and some bars are quite loose. The water pipe in the kitchen has burst, and the floor in consequence is rotting. No repairs have as yet been authorized by the Government.

## SANDWICH

(*County of Essex*).

I visited this Gaol with my colleagues on the 25th and 26th May, and on the 11th and 13th October. We have always found it exceedingly clean.

It is badly designed and the work badly executed. The defects have been repeatedly pointed out, but the County Council have not, to this time, done anything to remedy them. Several escapes took place last year.

## TORONTO.

(*United Counties of York and Peel*).

I visited this Gaol on the 10th March, and with my colleagues on the 20th May and 3rd October. It is at all times in the very best order.



## WHITBY

*(County of Ontario).*

I visited this Gaol on the 14th June and 10th November, when every portion was, as usual, very clean and orderly.

## MARINE HOSPITAL, QUEBEC.

I visited this Institution on the 26th and 27th January, 11th February, and 28th and 31st March. It is generally well regulated and efficiently looked after, but on one occasion the Visiting Inspectors had occasion to find fault with the neglected condition of the cellars and chambers underground, arising, as it was stated, from a short number of servants, and their suggestions on the point were promptly attended to. It seems to be the practice here for the Trustees to send up to the Foundling Hospital at Montreal, the children born in the Institution whose mothers are unable, or unwilling, to take care of them. Being of opinion that in the winter time it was dangerous to the lives of infants, some of them not twenty-four hours, and some only twelve hours old, to be conveyed such a distance, I brought the subject before the Board, by whom it was submitted to the Government. The Medical attendants of the Marine Hospital, however, reported that there was no danger. As a matter of medical opinion this may be correct, I do not presume to judge, but as a matter of fact it happened that two children were sent, as usual, from Quebec on the 8th February last, and when they arrived at Montreal on the 9th, one of them was a corpse, having died soon after leaving, and the other was frightfully burned in the face. And, seeing that the fact has come within my knowledge as an Inspector, I feel in duty obliged to relieve myself from all responsibility by recording my disapproval of the practice under any arrangements under which such events can occur.

J. M. FERRES,

*Inspector.*

SEPARATE REPORT  
OF  
MR. T. J. O'NEILL,  
FOR THE YEAR 1865.

~~~~~  
COMMON GAOLS OF UPPER CANADA.

BARRIE GAOL

(*County of North Simcoe*).

The addition lately made to this Gaol leaves it now one of the best of our Common Gaols.

If due attention were paid to the rules and recommendations of the Inspectors, there are few of our Gaols in which the proper separation of the prisoners could be better carried out than in this one in its present improved form, but the value of classification seems to be but imperfectly understood here.

No employment is found for the prisoners but the cutting of the Prison and Court-house fire-wood, and for this work the Gaoler receives a fixed price per cord from the County Council. The prudence of such arrangement might, in some cases, be questioned, when we consider that such a species of remuneration might lead to not only the cutting but the consumption of more fire-wood than might be absolutely necessary. The continuance of the practice, which is a most unusual one, might, with much propriety and some advantage to the public, be discontinued.

Some work is also occasionally done in the Gaoler's garden, but this piece of ground is quite insecure, and we may not be surprised if we some day hear of escapes having taken place from it, as has been the case in some other of our Gaols where the same lax and too-confiding practice has obtained.

The diet, contrary to regulation, is still furnished by the Gaoler.

My visits were on the 13th January, when there were eight prisoners; on the 10th March, when there were 14; and on the 31st May, when there were 15.

The Gaol was, on those occasions, moderately clean. The attention of the county authorities was called to the want of bed sheets and the rather extravagant use of blankets.

BELLEVILLE GAOL

(*County of Hastings*).

I visited this Gaol on the 11th April. It contained then 13 male and eight female prisoners.

This Gaol has been persistently condemned by the Inspectors since their entrance into office, for its defects within and without.

The County Council have, at length, yielded to the remonstrances of the Inspectors, and determined on the erection of a new prison in connection with the old one, after plans approved of by the Board and sanctioned by the Government, and which will meet the requirements of the county for several years to come.

The building, it is expected, will be completed by the ensuing fall.

This Gaol, so deserving of condemnation in other respects, is usually in a clean state, owing to the industry and attention of the excellent Matron, who may virtually be considered the chief officer of the prison.

#### BRANTFORD GAOL.

(*of County of Brant*).

I visited this Gaol on the evening of the 22nd and morning of the 23rd June. There were then in confinement no less than 31 prisoners, viz., 26 males and five females. A large number for such a locality.

The Gaol was quite clean and orderly, but the supply of bed-sheets was insufficient.

The yards are very insecure, one of them having buildings erected against the walls, and the boundary walls of the other—the labor one—being only 13 feet in height. It is, therefore, unsafe to admit prisoners into them unless under the strictest surveillance.

There is no systematic means adopted for making the prisoners labor. The cutting of a little firewood is their sole employment, which is mere "child's play" for them. It is distressing to think that the large number, usually in confinement here, must be permitted to spend their time in almost total idleness.

To this important matter, and the insecurity of the gaol yards, as also to the removal of a cess-pool which threatens to become a grievous nuisance if not speedily got rid of, I begged to call the attention of the County Council in a memorandum made on the Gaol Minute Book.

I visited again on the 1st December when there were 16 male and nine female prisoners in confinement, and on the 29th when there 22 male and nine female prisoners. On both occasions the Gaol was in its usual orderly and clean state.

#### CAYUGA GAOL.

(*County of Haldimand*).

I visited this Gaol on the 13th June, there were then in confinement 15 prisoners; 14 males and one female.

This building is but a few years erected, but is so small and its plan so defective that no mere alteration would make it suffice for the purposes of a proper prison for this county. The necessity, therefore, for an entirely new prison, or extensive additions to this one, has been for several years past represented by the Inspectors to the municipal authorities, but up to the present without effect. It rests accordingly with the Government to determine in what manner the injury thus being done to the public interests, is to be remedied.

On the 2nd December I visited this Gaol again, the number of prisoners then was but seven, viz., five males and two females—both of the latter were insane.

One of these women, a kind of half-breed negro, I found, on visiting her cell, manacled with handcuffs, and fastened to a ring in the floor by a heavy iron chain. She exhibited no intentions of violence, her manner was rather supplicatory of relief; but it was stated she was in the habit of breaking the plaster of her cell, and to prevent her continuing this she was thus secured, I requested she should be released from her fetters at once, which was done, and I had the inexpressible pleasure of witnessing, during the three or four subsequent hours I spent in the prison, that she gave not the least trouble, apparently enjoying her freedom in thankful quiet.

I mention with regret that the Cayuga one is not the only prison in which I have witnessed severe treatment of the insane. Were it not that the characters of the persons chargeable with this misconduct are such as would not justify the imputation of intentional cruelty, their mode of dealing occasionally with that bereaved class from ignorance or carelessness would seem to warrant the suspicion of it.

Owing to the defenceless state of the Gaol yard, rarely any but prisoners of the va-

grant class are admitted into it, the prisoners, therefore, of the more criminal classes, escape from labor altogether. The evils of this policy, and of persisting in making the Gaoler the contractor for the prisoners' diet, at a very high cost, have been energetically represented to the County Council by the Inspectors, but without receiving any attention from that body. The recommendation to supply trestle bedsteads of the Penitentiary pattern, the cost of which would be only some five or six shillings each, remains yet unheeded, the prisoners being still obliged to sleep on the floor.

On all occasions this Gaol has been found by the Inspectors in the most perfect state of cleanliness and good order. In these respects the Gaoler and Matron are entitled to special commendation.

#### CHATHAM GAOL

(County of Kent).

I visited this Gaol on the 24th June. The number in confinement was 16, namely, nine males and seven females. One of the male prisoners insane.

This Gaol is usually kept in moderately good order. On this occasion it required whitewashing.

I visited here again on the 30th November, when there were in confinement but two male and two female prisoners.

One of the former, an aged colored man, was insane, and presented one of the most shocking instances of neglect I have met in my official experience.

He sat squatted on the floor by the side of the stove, without a vestige of covering over him but a fragment of cotton, said to have been once a shirt, which hung merely over his back, leaving every other portion of his person in utter nakedness, the Gaoler stating that it was useless to clothe him, as he was in the habit of destroying every article of dress put on him.

What a condition for one of our fellow-creatures on the last day of November, within the cheerless walls of a prison! Are we to conclude that humanity is compelled to abide outside the prison walls as soon as vice or misery enters them? Does shame lose its blushes because the indecency we would shudder at elsewhere takes place within a Gaol ward?

The authorities, surely, must be sensible that a single strait-waistcoat is, in such cases, an effective remedy, and experience ought, one would suppose, to prompt the providing of such a necessary appliance where the Gaol has, of late years, been so commonly used for the keeping of the insane.

Several matters necessary to the utility and convenience of the Gaol that have been pointed out in the memoranda of the Inspectors at their visits to the Gaol have been overlooked up to the present. It is hoped that in the ensuing year they will meet with the attention of the Council. The prisoners' diet costs 12½ cents per day. Under a strict adherence to the Inspectors' dietary it should not exceed from 8 to 10 cents.

#### HAMILTON GAOL

(County of Wentworth).

I visited this Gaol on the 14th June. There were then in confinement the large number of 76 prisoners, viz., 42 males and 34 females.

Its defects have been made public for several years past; both in their annual reports and in the memoranda of the Inspectors made by them on their periodical visits to the Gaol, the attention of the municipal authorities has been drawn to the utter inappropriateness of this building to produce the ordinary desired results of all Gaol imprisonments—punishment and reform—but as yet nothing has been done by that body towards remedying this great public grievance.

The want of space, both within and without, is such that no mere reconstruction of the present building could make it a suitable prison for a locality having the large gaol-population of the City of Hamilton. A new prison is, therefore, an indispensable necessity, and the demoralization inseparable from defective accommodation and appliances is such as to demand urgently that the necessity be speedily satisfied.

I visited again on the 17th and 18th November. There were then 70 prisoners, 43 males and 27 females.

The special object of my visit on this occasion was to inquire into the escape of some prisoners which had occurred some time previous. As one of these, at least, was understood to possess a powerful influence upon a large fraternity of thieves who had been depre- dating widely throughout the Province, it was but to be expected that the Government would naturally desire to learn if the necessary precautions for safe-keeping had been exercised, and the proper measures for re-capture resorted to.

From the testimony produced at the investigation it was, I regret to mention, clearly demonstrated that the suspected criminality of the principal prisoner was, in no degree, a bar to his receiving comforts and luxuries to an almost unrestricted extent, and that to the opportunities thus, at all hours during the day, imprudently afforded of contact from without, might be charged the successful introduction of the appliances used for liberation.

Nor was this mistaken liberality, which seemed to have taken the place of ordinary prison circumspection, more open to censure than the want of judgment and energy displayed in taking measures for the re-capture when the escapes had come to be discovered.

On the score of cleanliness this Gaol ranks amongst the best of the Province. Labor at breaking stone is almost constantly found for the male prisoners, but the greater number of the female prisoners pass their time in total idleness.

The female prisoners are now permitted daily to occupy the spacious hall of their ward as a day room. This merciful privilege, which I solicited, though unsuccessfully, for some two or three years, will, I am sure, be accepted by the unfortunate prisoners as a blessed relief from the fetid, roasting atmosphere of their gloomy unventilated cells. Would it not be possible to extend the same relief to the male prisoners?

I visited again on the 29th December, when there was still in Gaol the large number of 64 prisoners.

#### KINGSTON GAOL

(*County of Frontenac*).

This Gaol, though containing six wards for male and three for female prisoners, and thereby possessing the means of keeping the prisoners, to some extent, in a state of separation, is very imperfect.

In consequence of the Gaol-yard being defended by only a board fence, the authorities decline to let any prisoners into it, except the mere vagrant class; consequently, the prisoners charged with the higher offences, and sentenced for long periods, are confined constantly within their cells and contracted day-rooms. Nevertheless, prisoners have managed to escape on several occasions within the past year or two. The state of the Gaol and yard has been brought under the notice of the County Council for several years, but without avail.

The number of prisoners here is usually large, but the cutting of the fire-wood is the only work done by the men and a little sewing and knitting by the women.

There are regular attendances by clergymen of the Protestant body on Sundays, and through the week several benevolent ladies visit the Gaol to give instructions and advice to the female prisoners.

#### LONDON GAOL

(*County of Middlesex and City of London*).

This is now a capital Gaol, owing to the valuable improvements made in it within the past two or three years. The demands on it, however, are such that the unaltered portions will require to be similarly improved at an early day.

Through the energy of the Matron, work is pretty constantly found for the female prisoners, but there is no labor of a general kind found for the male prisoners, who frequently amount to a large number here. The cutting of fire-wood furnishes but a small amount of labor and is done at much expense of supervision, as the yard in which the wood is cut is very much exposed and unsafe. There is a capital yard, well suited, from its extent and security, for a hard labor yard, but no provision has been made for the

admission of stone or wood into it. I addressed a memorandum to the County Council on the subject of constructing a proper gateway in it for the admission of material for employing the prisoners, which I hope will receive the concurrence of the Council, who have hitherto responded very cordially to the recommendations of the Inspectors.

At my visit of the 25th June (Sunday), I was gratified to find all the prisoners assembled in the main hall receiving religious instructions from the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, one of the clergymen belonging to the Methodist body of the city. London is one of the very few places of the Province in which the unfortunate gaol-tenant is not considered unworthy of the spiritual beneficences of the local clergy. The Gaol is seldom or never left without some Sabbath service for the prisoners.

The number of prisoners on this occasion was 19, viz., 12 males and 7 females.

I repeated my visit on the following day (26th). On both occasions the Gaol was in admirable order.

I visited again on the 16th October, when there were in confinement the large number of 29 males and 14 females, and on the 30th November, and found the Gaol in its usual state of cleanliness and good order.

#### MILTON GAOL.

(County of Halton).

This Gaol, though built within a few years, and in a substantial manner, was found to be so totally destitute of the requirements of a properly constructed prison that the Inspectors at their very first visit felt compelled to record their condemnation of it.

On the recommendation of the Board, plans for a new Gaol were obtained, which were approved of by the Board and received the sanction of the Government, but from that period (1860) no action has been taken by the County Council towards the commencement of the work.

From the construction of the building, it is impossible to keep the two sexes from seeing and conversing with each other, unless by keeping those of either sex constantly locked within their cells, which, from the dark and airless nature of these, it would be gross inhumanity towards the prisoners to do, particularly during summer. With but two small wards, then, to accommodate the various cases which make up an ordinary gaol population; the tried and untried; the incorrigible hoary villain and the merc juvenile culprit; the debtor, crown witness, and insane; the *maniac à potu*, &c., &c., it can but too readily be seen that within such a place the descent from "bad to worse" is inevitable. And this injustice of indiscriminately massing all classes of prisoners together, through the want of sufficient accommodation, was a subject of especial notice in the presentment of a grand jury, who had, a short time previous to my visit, made an inspection of the Gaol.

With the Government alone lies the power of dealing with those cases of resistance; but let us hope that a timely resolve of the County Council will render an appeal to that quarter unnecessary.

The Gaol is usually kept in an orderly and clean state. The diet is furnished by contract, at the daily cost of 10 cents. A supply of stone is furnished by the Council for the employment of the prisoners.

#### NIAGARA GAOL.

(County of Lincoln).

The removal of the County seat from this old and beautifully-situated town to that of Saint Catharines, and the erection of a new and approved Gaol there, render a continuance of the unfavorable reports which the Inspectors were compelled to make from year to year upon the miserable condition of this Gaol, no longer necessary.

In a Gaol so constructed as this, containing at times a large number of male prisoners, massed throughout the day time in a single room (for virtually the whole male prison consists of but a single room, divided in the centre by an open wooden railing, which simply served to keep one half of the prisoners from fighting with the other, but totally useless as to moral separation) there must necessarily be some room for complaint, on the score of laxity of management. In the new Prison, supplied as it is, to a moderate extent, with

the means for classifying the prisoners, it is hoped that the Prison regulations will be strictly observed, both in relation to the Prison officials and prisoners.

At my visit of the 22nd June, there were 19 prisoners, 18 males and 1 female; and again on the 27th December, there were 21, viz., 17 males and 4 females.

This Gaol has usually been kept in a clean and orderly state, and the daily cost of diet has not of late years exceeded from 8 to 10 cents per head.

#### OWEN SOUND GAOL

(County of Grey).

This Gaol has been long since condemned, and plans for a new and appropriate one have been prepared by the orders of the County Council. The plans have been approved of by the Board and received the sanction of the Government, and the works are likely to be proceeded with in the ensuing spring.

I visited here on the 12th November (Sunday), and again on the next morning, Monday 13th. The Gaol was in a clean state, but the yard attached to the female ward was in a state of disgusting filthiness. It is hard to imagine how the negligence discoverable in this fact could have escaped the attention of those parties charged by law with authority over the Gaol property and its management; for to suppose the nuisance adverted to to have been detected and its removal not instantly ordered, would be to suppose an indifference to all considerations of health and decency, which few, even amongst the most degraded classes, are guilty of.

The three female prisoners then under confinement had all been committed as insane. One of them, probably rather an idiot than a lunatic, was represented to have been an inmate of this Gaol for some seven or eight years, and was then (to the great disgrace, I consider, of the Gaol authorities) nursing an infant of some twelve months old, of which she had been allowed to become the mother within the walls of the prison, probably to add another, should it survive, to the already large progeny of idiots for whom no appropriate shelter has yet been secured either through legislative charity or private benevolence. Another of these poor creatures, a noble-looking Indian girl apparently of some 20 years of age, was sitting crouched in a corner with the rough wind of this 12th November beating in through the open window of her cell upon her thinly-clad frame, but without bed or bedding, which were withheld on the score of economy, as it was said she would destroy both, and in that sad state she had been allowed to continue since her arrival, some eight or ten days previous. I requested she should get bed and bedding forthwith, and I had the great pleasure, on visiting the prison next morning at six o'clock, to find that instead of sitting shivering and screaming from the cold, as on the previous day, and with her bedding in tatters, she lay in perfect quiet, apparently enjoying her bed and covering as any rational creature would.

The Gaoler is still, contrary to the Inspector's regulations, the contractor for the prisoners' diet, the cost of which is about three times what it is in some of the neighboring counties.

#### SANDWICH GAOL

(County of Essex).

I visited this Gaol on the 23rd May. There were then in confinement 15 male and 10 female prisoners. It possesses a good deal of room, but the place is so faulty that the whole interior would require to be remodelled to make it an useful prison. From its imposing exterior one would be led to suppose it substantially built and secure, but the very reverse is the case. The execution of the work seems to have been of the most superficial kind, which has not remained undiscovered by the tenants, as is obvious from the many escapes which have, from time to time, taken place from within it.

On the 13th October I visited again in company with my colleagues, Mr. Ferres and Dr. Tassé, when an enquiry was instituted into the escape of eight prisoners, which had taken place on the 11th June previous, some of whom were under long sentences and heavy money penalties, none of whom have been, I believe, since retaken. We found on this occasion in Gaol, 16 prisoners, nine males and seven females.

The Gaoler has, on all occasions, been found by the Inspectors at his post, and apparently attentive to his duties; but it is hardly reasonable to suppose the supervision so close as it should be or, the prisoners who effected their escapes would scarcely have attempted an act of such cool boldness at such a time—three o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday.

From the representations made by the Inspectors the County Council are quite aware of the defects of the prison. It is hoped that these will not be allowed to remain long unremedied in injury to the public welfare.

## SARNIA GAOL

(County of Lambton).

I visited this Gaol on the 6th March. There were then in confinement five prisoners—four males and one female. The new prison was perfectly clean, but the old one, which of late has been devoted principally to the confinement of female prisoners, was, for the most part, occupied by the Gaoler as store and lumber rooms.

On this occasion a meeting of the Board was held to investigate the circumstances connected with the escape of several prisoners which had occurred here a short time previous. From the testimony of the Gaoler himself, and of the Turnkey, it was clearly elicited that the repeated escapes which had taken place here were mainly owing to the inertness and incapacity of the Gaoler.

The unfitness of this officer for his duties and the injury being done to the public welfare by continuing him in office were subjects which had been frequently brought under the notice of the authorities by the Inspectors.

I visited again on the 6th May, when there were in confinement but two male prisoners, and again on the 24th of same month, when there were three male and two female prisoners. On each of these occasions both the new and old prisons were in an excellent state of cleanliness and order. A new Gaoler had recently been appointed, who seemed to have entered upon his duties with earnestness and ability. The County Council was respectfully enjoined to order the adoption of the Inspectors' dietary, and that the rations should be in future supplied by some one disconnected with the Gaol, which it was then in their power to do, as the existing contract, which was excessively high, was on the eve of expiring.

## SIMCOE GAOL

(County of Norfolk).

I visited here on the 23rd June, there were then in confinement but three prisoners (males).

The alterations effected in this Gaol a year or two ago, have made it very commodious, safe and healthy.

It is usually kept in the best possible order. The prisoners are dieted by contract, but, from the want of competition, the price is considerably higher than it should be. The County Council should adopt other means for obtaining the prisoners' food at a more reasonable rate.

I visited again on the 17th of October, and met by appointment the County Surveyor and Sheriff regarding some proposed improvements upon which the Council Council were anxious to ascertain the views of the Inspectors. The improvements contemplated if carried out as decided on this occasion, would add materially to the accommodation, and usefulness of the prison.

The liberal spirit of the County Council to make their Gaol all that the law requires, and, at the same time, to render it convenient for the prison officers, is deserving of much praise.

## ST. CATHARINES GAOL

(County of Lincoln).

A new and substantial prison to supersede the old and condemned one at Niagara has



been constructed here during the present year, and is now on the eve of completion. The plans were approved of by the Board and sanctioned by the Government.

The necessity for a new prison for this county would be fully understood by referring to any of the Reports of the Inspectors on the state of the Niagara Gaol for the past five or six years. It is hoped that, under the increased facilities which the new Gaol will afford, the management will become proportionably vigorous and effective.

ST. THOMAS GAOL

(County of Elgin).

I visited here on the 26th June. There were then in confinement six male and four female prisoners; all, or nearly all, under sentence to the Penitentiary.

This Gaol is destitute of every requirement of a well ordered prison—it is deprived of air, light and ventilation. The privies, which at times smell most offensively, are placed in the miserably small day rooms which the prisoners inhabit during the day and in which they eat their meals. The construction of the building is such as to admit of the male and female prisoners seeing and conversing with each other, and is alike unfavorable to health and morality.

The condition of the Gaol and its defects have been the subjects of repeated representations and remonstrances by the Inspectors to the County Council, but in vain. The Gaol yard is too unsafe to admit prisoners into it, consequently they can obtain no relief from the noxious atmosphere of the interior, nor do they fulfil the "labor" sentence imposed on them.

On this occasion the Gaol was not as clean as it should have been. The sickness of one of the prisoners was the reason assigned, but that excuse could only have been valid to the extent of the one cell occupied by the invalid prisoner, and could not cover the neglect pointed out in other portions of the prison by the Inspector.

I visited again on the 1st December. The number in confinement was five, viz., three males and two females; both of the latter were insane. The Gaol was quite clean.

The Gaol had been recently visited by a Grand Jury who in their presentment called the attention of the Government to the unwholesome, insecure and otherwise bad condition of the Gaol in order "That it might receive those alterations and additions peremptorily required to make it a proper and safe place of confinement."

No alteration will suffice to make this a proper prison. The true remedy is the course taken by the Municipality of Brant County whose Gaol was constructed from the same model—to build a Gaol of the proper form and dimensions in connection with the present one, which would be useful as a lock-up.

The pernicious practice of making the Gaoler contractor for the prisoners' food is still pursued here in defiance of a regulation whose observance has been strictly enjoined by Government; under this system the prisoners are treated with a degree of liberality incompatible with the claims of Gaol prisoners on the community. The cost of diet is 22 cents per head daily, which is about two and a half times what it should be, causing thereby a large loss annually to the public.

STRATFORD GAOL

(County of Perth).

I visited this Gaol on the 27th May. There were then in confinement seven prisoners, all males. Of these, one was a poor idiot boy about twelve years of age, who had been in gaol about fifteen months. What a pity that, for the want of suitable asylums, this wretched, unaccountable class must be subject to the jeers and injurious examples of their profligate gaol associates.

The plan of this prison is much at variance with the modern ideas of prison construction. The material is brick and the work quite loosely executed, when the subject of prison security is considered; and in addition, it must be noted that the apparent weakness of portions of the main walls have become, within the past two or three years, so developed as to make the question of occupying those shaken and dangerous portions of the building a fit subject for prompt inquiry. Its inapt and insecure condition has been repeatedly

brought under the notice of the County Council by the Inspectors, but, it would seem, without doing any good.

The whole Gaol is usually kept in the most clean and orderly condition. The Gaoler is still made the contractor for dieting the prisoners, and at a very much higher rate than is paid in the adjoining counties.

The practice of allowing the prisoners to cut the Gaol fire-wood in open ground, unprotected by the necessary inclosing walls, has been observed by the Inspectors to take place here and should be discontinued. It is dangerous to the public welfare and unjust to the prisoners, in placing before them, unnecessarily, the opportunities for escape.

#### TORONTO GAOL

*(United Counties of York and Peel and City of Toronto).*

I have visited this spacious new Gaol several times during the year. The whole prison continues to be kept in a model state of cleanliness and regularity. The numbers in confinement have ranged, from time to time, from about 90 to 180. In all cases the number of female prisoners has been much in excess of the males, occasionally to the extent of two to one.

A good deal of labor has been extracted from the male prisoners in levelling and improving the approaches, and in cutting down some portions of the grounds and cultivating others. Some work also has been done by the females in sewing and knitting, but up to the present no systematic occupations have been introduced whereby the prisoners would have such allotted tasks to perform as would make them feel that the employment was really "hard labor."

The apology commonly offered for the idleness of our Gaol prisoners is that the periods of imprisonment are so short that a knowledge of any useful or profitable work could not be acquired within the time. In answer to this I may remark that in the County Prison of Buffalo, which I have visited twice within the last two years, the labor of the prisoners (whose periods of confinement range from twelve months to ten days) is made profitable to the community by being hired to contractors, that of the males at twenty cents a day, and of the females at fifteen cents.

With the appliances which this admirable Gaol possesses, somewhat similar results might, not unreasonably, be looked for here, whether the labor be utilized in the hands of the authorities, or by agencies from without.

At several of my visits I found numbers of children, varying in age from six to thirteen years, sent here by the police authorities for no other offence than being caught sleeping out of doors at night. The motive for doing so was, no doubt, a humane one, but experience proves that it is also a dangerous one. Until humanity shall have provided some means of suitably refuging those little gypsies, it would be less dangerous to their morals, and threaten fewer evils to society that they should be allowed to camp out wherever they would, than by familiarizing them with the Gaol, thereby divesting it of its traditional terrors for them, lead them to view, without dismay, the punishments attending dishonesty, and actually, as it were, force them into crime by placing them in companionship with practised thieves.

The steam-boilers used for heating the prison continue still to cause anxiety, and receive their share of attention from Grand Juries who visit the prison. It is desirable that the question should be settled upon reliable authority whether or not there is any possibility of accident from their being placed within the walls of the building.

The cost of diet is very moderate, but the regimen is not according to the Inspectors' regulations.

#### WELLAND GAOL.

I visited this Gaol on the 12th and 13th June. The number then in confinement was 15, viz., 12 males and three females. Of the former one was insane, and another was supposed to be so, but had not undergone the required medical inquest.

The former of these two was reported to have been some 12 months in confinement here. Application was said to have been made several times for his admission into the

Toronto Lunatic Asylum, but without success, owing no doubt to the crowded state of that institution.

The dilapidated and dangerous state of this Gaol has been before the public for several years; and, by the frequent representations of the Inspectors, has been brought under the notice of the County Council, but apparently without arousing that body to any effectual steps for saving the building from destruction. The injury to the females' wing has proceeded so far as, in my opinion, to make it dangerous to confine prisoners within it. The Gaol yards are in such a state of insecurity that prisoners cannot be admitted into them either for labor or air.

The entire prison, in both its internal and external aspects, presents now but too many inducements to escape to the thief of even ordinary daring to expect that he would submit to imprisonment within it unless under a strictness of *surveillance*, which is rarely met with in the management of our Common Gaols. And should, unfortunately, an escape of malefactors of the higher class hereafter take place, through the facilities which this most inexcusable state of insecurity presents, it is not difficult to imagine the indignation which would be felt at a neglect which had led to so grievous a public injury.

The supply of bedding was miserably insufficient. There were no bed sheets, and for blankets, horse-rugs of a dark color and inferior quality, were substituted. The cells, in fact, contain nothing in conformity with the requirements of law, either for the ensurance of health, cleanliness or decency.

On this occasion the water cistern was out of order, there was, consequently, no supply of either soft or hard water for the prisoners.

Some work had recently been done in constructing water closets within the wards, and for improving the drainage, but beyond these all else was left unremedied.

I visited again on the 28th December. There were then in confinement six males and one female.

On both occasions I found the occupied parts of the prison clean.

#### WOODSTOCK GAOL

(County of Oxford).

I visited this Gaol on the evening of the 23rd and on the morning of the 24th June. There were seven prisoners in confinement, viz., five males and two females. All the male prisoners, consisting of a debtor; a boy 12 years of age; an insane person, and two others of some other class were, despite the injunctions of the Inspectors to the contrary, associated in a single ward, whilst three other wards in the same wing were allowed to remain without an occupant.

This disregard of the instructions given by the Inspectors for duly classifying our Gaol prisoners, to which instructions the Government has added the weight of its authority, is the more to be condemned as there are but few Gaols in Upper Canada which possess in the same degree the means for keeping prisoners in a proper state of separation, as does this of Woodstock since its late valuable improvements.

I visited again on the first December. The whole number of prisoners was then but four, only one of these was a male, the remaining three females were, melancholy to state, insane.

I was much surprised to discover on this occasion, that the male officers seemed unconscious of the impropriety of entering the female wards alone, notwithstanding the regulation requiring the presence of a matron whenever female prisoners are in confinement; but when any of them happens unfortunately, to be insane, this regulation should be most strictly followed. The necessity for these bereaved creatures being attended only by those of their own sex is so obvious that we can hardly imagine any one acting to the contrary through ignorance.

On this occasion I found the male prisoner, a robust youth of some 20 years of age, with about five months of his sentence unexpired, working in the outer yard—a piece of ground quite unfenced and open to the public. This gambling with the public interests on the mere security of the honor of a thief may some day prove a serious injury, and it is therefore highly advisable that the practice should be discontinued.

This Gaol is uniformly kept in the cleanest condition. It may however, be here observed that by adopting the use of bed sheets as recommended by the Inspectors, a considerable saving in the consumption of blankets might be effected, besides promoting in a greater degree the cleanliness of the prisoners and prison.

At my visit in June, I found no less than four blankets and a woollen rug upon the beds. At that time a single blanket and a pair of sheets should have been sufficient.

## COMMON GAOLS OF LOWER CANADA.

### ARTHABASKA GAOL.

I visited this Gaol on the 3rd July. The wards in the lower and upper stories were clean, but those of the middle one, a part of which was occupied by a sick prisoner, were not so.

This is one of a series of Gaols erected within a few years; the plan is in many respects different from that recommended by the Inspectors. The walls which are of stone appear to be substantially built, but much of the carpenters' work in material and execution appears to be very faulty. The fastenings of the cell doors are troublesome; they should be of the simplest and most facile kind, which whilst not being more expensive would be equally as safe as those adopted here. The corridor locks and those leading out of the Prison are little better than useless. The cell necessaries are not in conformity with the Prison regulations; the bedsteads particularly are objectionable and dangerous.

There being no enclosed yards to these Gaols the prisoners are not admitted out of their day rooms for hard labour or exercise, nor is any kind of labour found for them within the wall that I am aware of.

### BEAUHARNOIS GAOL.

I visited this Gaol on the 5th July. It was in a clean and orderly condition. It is one of the series last described, and has the same defects. I found that sufficient strictness had not been observed in the treatment of the prisoners. For instance, smoking and playing at chequers were considered only necessary indulgences to enable the prisoner to pass through his imprisonment without despondency. Others convicted of the crime of crimping were regarded in the light of political misdemeanants and allowed to receive subsistence and bedding from without. There was no improper motive I am sure in acting thus, but there certainly was an ignorance of duty. There were seven prisoners, all males. The diet costs but nine cents per head daily.

### MONTREAL GAOL.

This, though a large Gaol, is quite inadequate to the demands on it. There are occasionally as many as 400 of both sexes within its walls, with but very imperfect means of classifying them. But the most regrettable feature of the crowding which is witnessed in these female wards, is that of the homeless virtuous poor who, to save themselves from perishing on the streets, are compelled to seek a refuge in this abode of the criminal, exposed to language and behaviour to which the pure minds of many of them were hitherto strangers.

It is surely time that the practice of allowing the destitute to commit themselves by the sanction of the authorities to the companionship of the criminal, were superseded by providing some benevolent institution which would rescue them from that danger.

The active charity and deep christian instincts of the inhabitants of this important city, require but to be roused to a knowledge of the evil, and a remedy will, no doubt, not long be delayed.

Employment is found for the male prisoners at breaking stone, but, as it is done, it can hardly be called "hard labor" in the proper sense. Some of the female prisoners are employed at picking oakum, others at making and mending the prison clothing, washing

and scrubbing, but there are usually a large number, still, for whom no employment is found.

The present management is economical, and such as to reflect much credit on the authorities. Every part of the prison, and each department of duty, bears evidence of being attended to with the strictest care. I visited here several times during the year and found the entire Gaol and premises in the most admirable order.

#### MONTMAGNY (ST. THOMAS).

This is another of the same class as the Arthabaska Gaol, and with similar defects. At my visit, which was on the 20th September, there were but two prisoners. The Gaol was then thoroughly clean. The carpenters' work was in a worse state than in the other Gaols of this class referred to. Scarcely any of the wooden doors would shut home, owing to the frames having become twisted and got loose in their places.

Mr. Inspector Ferres had, in a memorandum made at a former visit, called the attention of the authorities to the defects of the Gaol. His views were concurred in by the Grand Jurors who subsequently visited it.

#### ST. HYACINTHE GAOL.

I visited this Gaol on the 4th July. There were then it in nine prisoners, seven males and two females.

This is another of the same category as the preceding one, having the same defects, and equally requiring amendments to make it an appropriate place of imprisonment and punishment. It was in an admirable state of cleanliness and order.

#### ST. JOHN'S (IBERVILLE).

I visited this Gaol on the 18th December. The number of prisoners then was 11, viz., 10 males and one female.

This Gaol is, in all respects, similar to the preceding one. It is invariably kept in the cleanest manner. The supply of bed sheets was insufficient, and common dark horse-rugs were used instead of the ordinary woollen blankets. In consequence of this the beds have not that clean and trim look which the prison bed should always present.

#### SHERBROOKE GAOL.

I visited this Gaol on the 4th July. It is an old building, of most unsuitable construction, and has long been condemned by the Inspectors. It is expected that the new Gaol intended to supersede this will be completed this year. The building was but moderately clean. It then contained several prisoners.

## LUNATIC ASYLUMS OF UPPER CANADA.

### PROVINCIAL ASYLUM, TORONTO.

I have visited this large institution several times during the year. Little more need be stated regarding its condition and management than that the same scrupulous observance of extreme cleanliness, regularity and careful treatment which has uniformly marked its administration during the long incumbency of its present Medical Superintendent, is strictly maintained.

Whilst the most untiring devotion is bestowed to the material wants of his patients, their recreation and amusements are not less the objects of that devoted officer's paternal solicitude. Such enjoyments as conduce most to their health and pleasure, and as they can best appreciate, are liberally provided for them. The flower grounds are beautiful, the pleasure walks improved, the delicacies of the fruit and vegetable gardens cultivated with

but the single object—the happiness and improvement of the afflicted ones committed to his care.

It is no wonder, then, that Dr. Workman should gain that beneficial influence over his patients which he possesses in so marvellous a degree, and which, aided by a benign Providence, has produced results hardly inferior to those recorded of the most successful institutions of the old world.

The want of accommodation for the many distressing cases for which applications are incessantly being made, has been the cause, for several years, of much pain and anxious consideration to the Medical Superintendent. This want is at length about being supplied through the liberal spirit of the Government in ordering the erection of the wings designed in the original plan to form the completion of this noble structure, and which, when finished, besides yielding accommodation to some two hundred additional patients, will afford means for classification never hitherto practicable, and place it in the front rank of the benevolent institutions of the entire continent.

#### TORONTO BRANCH ASYLUM (UNIVERSITY GROUNDS).

The opportune vacancy of this building (designed originally to form a portion of the University) a few years ago, was the means of relieving the parent Institution at a moment of unprecedented pressure. By judicious temporary arrangements the building was made to accommodate advantageously, between seventy and eighty patients, thereby leaving an equal number of beds available in the Provincial Asylum for the most pressing cases.

This Institution is attended principally by Dr. Benjamin Workman, Assistant Superintendent of the "Provincial," whose daily visits are performed with exemplary punctuality. The soothing and indulgent manners of their humane physician have obtained for him the reverential love of this (his especial) family of bereaved ones; his visit therefore, is watched for daily by them with a childlike anxiety which is usually rewarded by some smile from him, or pat on the head, or word of loving-kindness to each.

The steward and matron, placed in charge of the Institution at its first opening, continue still in office, winning the approval of their medical superiors, and the affections of the patients, by their judicious and humane administration.

The occupation of these premises will of course be abandoned when the wings about being added to the parent Asylum are completed.

At my several visits of the year, I found the whole establishment in the most perfect state of cleanness and regularity.

#### MALDEN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

This Asylum, which is in a healthy and beautiful situation, was originally constructed for a temporary barrack. It was established some seven years ago as a branch of the Provincial Institution to relieve it of its redundant numbers, but has since been constituted a separate institution for the especial relief of the eight proximate counties.

It has some sixty acres of excellent land attached to it, which is cultivated with considerable profit, and great benefit to the health of the patients, the average number of whom is about two hundred and thirty. The treatment of the patients is marked by the most benevolent liberality; nevertheless the management is governed by so close a regard to economy that this may be set down as one of the most cheaply supported institutions in this country.

Too much could hardly be said of the pains taken by the humane Medical Superintendent, Dr. Fisher, to solace and restore those committed to his care; their improvement and pleasure seem to engage his undivided attention, but next to these, and in no remote degree, is the constant apprehension of danger from the destructible composition of the buildings, which, with the exception of a small portion, are frame-work, and liable to destruction at any moment.

I was present, with the Board, at all the quarterly meetings. On those occasions the buildings and premises were minutely inspected, and found to be in the proper state of cleanness and regularity.

## ORILLIA LUNATIC ASYLUM.

This Asylum, originally designed for an hotel, has, happily, served to relieve the Provincial Institution (of which it is a branch), when no longer able to respond to a single claim upon it. It has accommodation for about 130 patients, and is generally filled to its utmost capacity. The cases are, for the most part, of long standing, and may be regarded as incurable. The attention of the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Ardagh, is most unremitting, and the treatment of the patients most considerate and liberal. Nothing can surpass the cleanness and good order observed throughout the Asylum.

I visited here in January, May and October, and on all occasions found the institution in the highest degree creditable.

## ROCKWOOD LUNATIC ASYLUM.

A portion of this extensive structure, containing about one hundred patients, is now occupied. The demands for accommodation, not alone for the lunatics of the Penitentiary, who had, for some time, been most unsuitably lodged in a basement of that prison, but for many unhappy creatures locked up in gaol, were so urgent that it was found impossible to defer admission until the entire building should have been completed. The architect, therefore, under the directions of the Medical Superintendent, accomplished the partial equipment of the constructed wing, by which means the above number are now enjoying a condition of comparative happiness, many of whom are advancing towards recovery, whilst some others have been discharged completely recovered.

## LUNATIC ASYLUMS OF LOWER CANADA.

## BEAUPORT ASYLUM.

This extensive Asylum, distant about two miles from Quebec, is a proprietary concern, in which the patients are maintained at the cost of the Government, at a sum regulated by a contract extending over several years. It is intended, owing to the large additions lately made to it, to accommodate some six hundred patients. It is uniformly kept in the best possible condition of cleanliness and order. The proprietors are medical gentlemen of large experience and the most benevolent views.

My visits during the year were on the 26th January, 31st March, 4th April and 1st July.

## ST. JOHNS ASYLUM.

This is a most wretched substitute for an hospital for the insane. The building which forms its nucleus was originally the Court-house of a small locality, a new brick tenement of about 40 feet square. Since its occupation as an Asylum, several additions have been made to it, under the direction of the Medical Superintendent, which have enabled him to crowd some sixty or more unfortunate lunatics and idiots into it; but those additions, being all composed of wood, render the wretched place a subject of continual anxiety and alarm from the danger attending such combustible erections.

Notwithstanding its diminutive dimensions, this is the most expensive of any of the benevolent institutions of the country. This fact has caused the Inspectors much surprise, and they have not failed to draw Dr. Howard's attention to it.

My only visit of the year was on the 18th December. The entire premises were in a state of perfect cleanliness and good order. It is due to the zealous Medical Superintendent to mention that all that could possibly be done to render his patients comfortable, under such adverse circumstances is done, and with the heartiest good will.

## MARINE HOSPITAL, QUEBEC.

I visited this Hospital on the 26th January, the 30th March and 18th September, and found it on all these occasions in a perfectly clean and correct state.

It is subject to the supervision of a body of Commissioners—gentlemen resident in the city—who bestow much attention on its economy and general management. It is not, what the term under which it is designated would imply—simply a Sailors' Hospital—one devoted to the exclusive service of that body, but a general one, at which all applicants for relief are afforded advice and treatment to the extent of its means and accommodation. The site chosen for it can hardly be complimented as an eligible one, however favorable it may be to the sea-faring class. To secure this convenience many other considerations would seem to have been overlooked.

#### QUARANTINE ESTABLISHMENT, GROSSE ISLE.

I visited the entire of this extensive establishment on the 21st September. There was then no one on the island but the employés. The bedding and other stores of all kinds had been cleaned up and put away for the season, in the most perfect order. Several of the buildings had, under the directions of the Medical Superintendent, received repairs at the hands of the employés. Others stood in need of still larger reparations; but for these Dr. VonIffland had not, I believe, the means at his disposal.

As the maintenance of these buildings, in a fit state for occupation, is a matter of the greatest consequence to the health of the country, I think it would be advisable that a small sum were appropriated each year for that purpose.

#### PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

From the comprehensive details furnished in the Warden's Report, there is but little necessity for personal remark by the Inspectors on the affairs of this large criminal institution, with its population of nearly 800 souls. At the quarterly inspections of the Board and my own monthly visits, the entire institution was found in the customary state of uniform cleanness and good order. In the eyes of some of our fellow-subjects prone to aggrandize the operations of some of the leading criminal institutions of the United States, the working of this, our Provincial one, would seem to compare unfavorably, as though afflicted with an inferiority of management alike discreditable to its executive authorities and injurious to the public interest. But a little study of the method pursued in dealing fiscally with those institutions in the United States and Canada respectively would explain (and not unsatisfactorily for Canada) wherein consist the differences exhibited in annual reports, and satisfy those sceptical of the soundness of Canadian management that the labours of the convicts are not unadvantageously utilized.

It is no doubt pleasing to some to think that the expense incurred in the maintenance of our criminals might be repaid from their labours, but it should be remembered that Society has a higher obligation to acquit itself of to this unfortunate class than to extract from it the re-imbusement of its cost to the country—it is no less than its restoration to a new life of industry, intelligence and honesty—a consummation every thoughtful mind should desire ardently in preference to pecuniary considerations.

But if this change is to be effected it must be, I judge, by giving up the present contract system for that pursued with so much success in Great Britain and Ireland—particularly in the latter; by the Government's taking the criminal labour into its own hands, and applying it to works of public utility. By the contract system the convict is now brought into frequent contact with irresponsible parties; whereby liberties of intercourse are afforded incompatible with the strict discipline of the Institution, and calculated to inflame the convict's minds with aspirations after escape.

In the paucity of the outrages committed by and between the prisoners, the almost marvellous immunity from injury and insults which the officers of all classes enjoy; the very limited number of severe punishments inflicted, considering the number and character of the prisoners, and the total absence of mutinous organization; and what may perhaps be considered the most cogent testimony of all, in the small percentage of those who return here; may be found pleasing evidences of the effective management of the Institution—a management which, whilst understood to be vigorous enough to repress insubordination, obtains from its humanity, a willing acquiescence to its discipline, vigorous though it be.



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 JUVENILE REFORMATORY FOR UPPER CANADA.

## PENETANQUISHIENE.

The Board held several meetings here during the year, at each of which I was present. The Institution was found on all these occasions in good order, and progressing as favorably in the accomplishment of its objects as the inapt construction of the buildings in use would permit.

The erection of a substantial stone dormitory containing one hundred and twenty cells, completed within the last year, had tended to abate much of the uneasiness felt by the warden and his assistants from the ill adapted sleeping apartments previously in use. As that portion of the structure which contains the chapels, school-rooms, dining-hall, kitchen, bakery, hospital and other requisite offices will be completed during the coming year, the opportunities for improving the organization of the Institution will be largely increased.

The number of boys confined here during the year was about one hundred and forty, of whom forty or upwards were engaged at divers trades, as tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry and blacksmiths' work, whilst many of the more robust and intelligent were employed in various ways about the building works and the farm. A large proportion of the small boys ranging in age from seven to ten years, remain without any employment except receiving instructions from the Chaplains, who perform the two-fold duties of religious instructor and school-master.

It is painful to note that while the committals to the Gaols and Penitentiary have, for the last few years, been decreasing those to the Reformatories have increased. Might not the establishment of a "Refuge" for our overflowing vagrant population prove a beneficial and cheap alternative for those, necessarily, expensive Reformatories? Or, in many cases, perhaps, a sound whipping, as recommended in the general Report, and practised in England, would save the cost of several years maintenance in one of these Institutions?

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 JUVENILE REFORMATORY FOR LOWER CANADA.

## SAINT VINCENT DE PAUL.

The disaster which befel this institution, through its destruction by fire last year, left the authorities with but very crippled and unsatisfactory means at command for exercising their various functions; and, at the same time, preserving it from the demoralization incident to so extensive a derangement as the demolition of the buildings, and the inaptitude of the temporary substitutions must necessarily have caused.

Nevertheless, but little disorder prevailed, notwithstanding the many opportunities for it; and the various duties of the officers have, under the vigilant eye, and through the encouraging example, of the Warden, despite the many embarrassments surrounding them, been performed with an energy and devotion deserving of much praise.

I attended the different meetings of the Board here, and found the entire premises, on all occasions, in a clean and orderly condition, and the boys industriously engaged at their respective trades; whilst many of the older boys were assisting at various works of labour, stone-cutting, &c., about the building now in progress, the first portion of which—a dormitory of one hundred and twenty cells, built of cut stone, in the most substantial manner—will be fit for occupation in the coming year.

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 JUVENILE VAGRANCY.

The many painful spectacles witnessed by the Inspectors throughout the year, of youthful vagrants of seven or ten or a dozen years of age made the associates in gaol of adults in crime, are calculated to rouse attention to the dangers which are threatened by so questionable a practice as that of committing children of such tender age, for trivial offences, or for mere acts of vagrancy. Were the perils of contamination and ultimate ruin, to which these creatures are thus exposed, fully understood, these committals would hardly be so common.

The youthful culprit who has cried himself into resignation with his first imprisonment, will hardly ever after regard the gaol with the same horror with which his imagination, or the representations of others, had invested it in his eyes. The ideas he had formed of the appalling gloom of its interior and the inexorable sternness of its locks and bars, will be wonderfully changed when these come to be contrasted with the actual condition of the gaol; its cheerful apartments, comforting food, and above all, the total absence of punishment. It is, therefore, important that those feelings of terror should be kept alive, not weakened by familiarity with the reality.

The benevolent have not, at this moment, any stronger claims on them, than the supplying a home for the juvenile vagrants. It is a grave error to go on disregarding their condition and movements until they shall have become actual thieves; a single committal to the gaol may prove the means of accomplishing that melancholy consummation. It is ere the vagrant has entered upon a career of dishonesty that we should take possession of him, not after the actual commission of crime, when our only alternative is to commit him to one of our expensive Reformatories for a period of many years.

We have too valid testimony of the inevitable contamination resulting from gaol imprisonment, not to shudder at the prospect of the young and innocent, being exposed to it.

Amongst the questions proposed to the convicts on their liberation from the Penitentiary is this: "What effect has your confinement in gaol had on you," the answer almost invariably is: "I left it worse than I entered it."

#### COMMON GAOLS.

It will hardly admit of a contradiction that, in Canada, Gaol imprisonment has been received with too little dread by evil-doers. Punishment, in any form, being unknown, the Gaol could scarcely be expected to be deterrent. Much has been done by the Inspectors to change the lax and feeble Gaol management they found prevailing for one vigorous and effective, but much remains to be done ere they can expect the Gaol to yield its full measure of usefulness.

The only "hard labour" pertaining to the Gaol consisted in the breaking of stone, when it could be found, but that formed the exception, not the rule. The Inspectors, since their entry into office, have tried to introduce some simple handicrafts that would furnish constant employment for the prisoners, but, so far, have been unable to obtain the co-operation of the Gaol authorities.

In order, therefore, to make the Gaol what it really should be, a place not alone of safe-keeping but of actual punishment, where solitude would beget reflection, and reflection amendment; where hard labour within the walls would prepare for the practice of honest industry without, superseding the jollity, amusement and exemption from labor which prevailed some few years ago, and prevail, even yet, to some extent, the Inspectors propose the introduction of solitary confinement, to be followed by some plan of really afflictive labour.

With a view to the former they have directed that, in each of the Gaols about being erected, a certain number of solitary cells be constructed, in which prisoners, after conviction, may, from time to time, be confined, in total isolation from the others. And regarding the latter, if, in addition to this confinement, some species of labour were adopted, not of the remunerative kind, but simply "hard labour," thoroughly objectless unless as a punishment, as is, for instance, the tread-wheel and shot-drill, the Gaol would assuredly have fewer occupants; and much shorter and, of course, less expensive imprisonments, would be found to suffice.

It is respectfully hoped the Municipal bodies, Grand Juries and Gaol authorities will regard this subject with that patriotic consideration it is entitled to, and lend their powerful aid in giving practical effect to it.

TERENCE J. O'NEILL.

1st APRIL, 1866.

## SEPARATE REPORT

OF

D R. F. Z. T A S S É,

FOR THE YEAR 1865.

I have the honor to submit a Report of my proceedings in the discharge of my duties as Inspector during the year 1865.

## GAOL AT ST. THOMAS.

I visited this Gaol on the 22nd December. It contained but one prisoner and is neatly kept.

## QUEBEC GAOL.

I minutely inspected this Gaol on the 19th July and the 31st October.

This Institution is of necessity in the same condition that it was in last year, inadequate for the number of prisoners, and thoroughly defective. One of the greatest inconveniences connected with this Gaol, is the necessity for receiving sailors; this renders the maintenance of discipline much more difficult as there is no means of separating them from the other prisoners, whom they often render less submissive than they would otherwise be. It is but justice to state that in spite of these difficulties, the Gaoler gives daily proofs of his fitness for the position he occupies.

## NEW GAOL AT QUEBEC.

The plan of this Gaol is based upon the scheme, at one time proposed by the Government and referred in one of the Speeches from the Throne, for the establishment of Central Gaols.

These prisons being also intended to be used as Common Gaols, a system had of necessity to be adopted under which buildings should be erected adapted to the many requirements that such a use of them would involve.

It would be useless to state, did not the fact render it absolutely necessary, that the plans adopted by the Board of Inspectors, were so adopted in view of the completion of the whole building and of their occupation before the scheme above referred to would be carried out.

As matters now stand, these buildings, incomplete as they are, will have to receive a number of inmates entirely disproportioned to their present capacity as regards lodging and classification.

Nearly one half of the cells, workshops, and infirmaries, have not yet been built. A

surrounding wall is also required, especially in a situation so exposed; out-buildings are also required and the fences necessary to divide the yards.

Certain details have been omitted in the construction, or have been carried out in spite of the reiterated representations of the Inspectors. Of these I may mention, the means of closing the doors and the cells, the existence of a means of communication between those parts of the building set apart for women, and the other divisions of the prison, and the separation of the corridors of the middle divisions which have been set apart for special classes of prisoners.

It is evident that to occupy this Gaol before it is complete and perfect in all its parts, is to compromise the future success of the system adopted by the Inspectors for Central Gaols, a system, one of the leading features of which, is imprisonment by class, congregate imprisonment, with or without silence, and solitary imprisonment.

The absence of the means essential to the application of this system will render it impossible for the various classes of prisoners to occupy the wards intended for them, and renders unavoidable that promiscuous imprisonment which is common in all our Gaols.

#### KAMOURASKA GAOL.

I inspected this Gaol on the 23rd December, on which day the Gaoler took the prisoners back to it, they having been for some time confined in a small wooden building.

This Gaol, notwithstanding the improvements made to it during the year, will always present many difficulties to the classification and surveillance of the prisoners, on account of its faulty construction.

The want of a surrounding wall make the chances of escape greater here than anywhere else, the Gaol being in the first story of the building, of which the second story is used as a Court-house.

The Gaoler here has only one room for himself and his assistants who sleep in one of the day-rooms to enable them to keep a better watch during the night.

#### GAOL AT NEW CARLISLE

(*County of Bonaventure*).

Inspected this Gaol on the 21st July, it only contains three cells, two for men and one for women, they are about ten feet by seven, and about eight or nine feet high, and are occupied sometimes by three or four prisoners. There have been as many as nine prisoners in this Gaol at once. At the time of my visit there were only two from the County of Gaspé, the Gaol at Percé not being deemed sufficiently secure.

Improvement in this Gaol is out of the question, and the only thing to be recommended, would be the erection of a small wing to serve as a Gaol. It would not be advisable to be guided by the average number of prisoners, for this happy state of things might undergo a change. The Gaol is very clean.

#### BARRIE GAOL.

I visited this Gaol in company with Messrs. Ferres and O'Neil. For remarks see Mr. Ferres' Report, in whose district it is situated.

#### BEAUCE GAOL.

I visited this Gaol on the 14th June and the 21st December. During my first visit I instituted an enquiry into the escape of a prisoner, which occurred on the 19th May; a report was at once made to the Government. This gaol is very clean.

#### KINGSTON GAOL.

I visited this Gaol on the 25th September with Mr. O'Neill, as it is not situated in my district I leave any necessary remarks and observations to be made by the Inspector in whose district it is.

## ARTHABASKA GAOL.

This Gaol was visited by me on the 17th June and 27th December. On the former occasion, besides my ordinary inspection, I was engaged in instituting an enquiry into the escape of three prisoners, which occurred on the 22nd May. A report was at once sent in to the Government. In this Gaol an important improvement has been effected by the introduction of water through wooden pipes from a distance of forty arpents, and with a fall of nearly three hundred feet. This improvement is the more important, as it was formerly necessary to go to a considerable distance from the Gaol to obtain water for its use; it will also be of great use in case of fire. The gaol is kept very clean.

## ST. HYACINTHE GAOL.

I visited this Gaol on the 19th October. There were then in the building ten prisoners, one of whom was insane.

Besides making my visit of inspection, I instituted an enquiry into the matter of the escape of prisoners. A report was at once forwarded to the Government.

This gaol is very clean.

## SWEETSBURG GAOL.

I visited this gaol on the 11th of August. The number of prisoners at the date of my visit was 14.

The privies, windows and ceilings need repairing in several places. This Gaol is cleanly kept.

## SHERBROOKE GAOL.

I visited this Gaol on the 20th of October. It would be vain to look for classification in the institution.

This crazy building has already been condemned by the Inspectors.

At the period of my visit the number of prisoners was 15, 11 men and 4 women. During the course of the winter there were as many as 40 or 50 persons confined in this Gaol.

Another prison is now being constructed on plans approved by the Inspectors.

## THREE RIVERS GAOL.

I visited this Gaol on the 7th of July, and the 3rd of November. Some improvements were made in the course of the autumn.

There is an almost complete absence of ventilation in the building.

## BEAUHARNOIS GAOL.

I visited the Gaol of the District of Beauharnois on the 5th August. There were then six prisoners under confinement. A few days previous to my visit the privies had been subjected to repairs, they were in such a state as to cause a great stench. This Gaol is well kept.

## GAOL AT ST. JOHNS.

I visited this Gaol on the 10th August. It is very clean and well kept. The ceilings show signs of falling in, in some places.

## GAOL AT SOREL.

I visited this Gaol on the 6th July, and the 4th November. It is very clean and well kept.

## MONTREAL GAOL.

I visited this Gaol, one of the largest in the United Provinces, twice; on the 21st March and on the 8th July.

This Gaol has been so often fully described that it would, I feel, be superfluous to do so again. I may state, however, that all attempts to establish proper classification and discipline, such as it is but natural to expect in gaols of great cities, into which are daily admitted a class of persons addicted to every species of vice and debauchery, are rendered fruitless by an obstacle which nothing in my opinion can remove from such a Gaol as this.

The building was constructed from the first on a faulty plan, and intended to hold but two hundred prisoners, and yet as many as 350 to 400 and more have at times been crowded into it confusedly, in such a way as to give it the character of a house of refuge for one class, after their excesses, and that of a school of vice and degradation for another.

Considering the average prison population of this institution for some years back, and its radical defects, one is more than ever convinced of the absolute necessity of building a new prison on a plan to be based upon the scheme for the establishment of *central and common gaols*, and accepted in principle by the Government.

The various departments of this Gaol are conducted by the gaoler, Mr. Pâquette, with great ability, and in such a manner as to entitle him to much credit.

#### TORONTO GAOL.

I visited this Gaol on the 11th March, with Messrs. Ferres and O'Neill, as well as on the 20th March and the 30th October.

This Gaol is constructed on a plan which gives great facility for the classification of prisoners. It contains 140 single cells, 32 double cells, eight solitary cells, and two dark cells.

The boilers for producing the heat with which the building is warmed, occupy the basement. The Inspectors have protested against this arrangement on account of the danger it involves. The various departments of this Prison appear to be conducted with much care and skill by Governor Allan.

#### SARNIA GAOL.

I visited this Prison on the 6th May with my colleagues, Messrs. Ferres and O'Neill.

On the 22nd January six prisoners escaped. This was the result of want of proper vigilance on the part of one of the employees. The apartments occupied by the Gaoler and his family are situated outside the prison, thus affording him but little facility for the exercise of a suitable surveillance.

#### SANDWICH GAOL.

I visited this Prison on the 22nd May, but inasmuch as it belongs to a different division from mine, I leave it to the Inspector to whom it belongs to make his remarks.

#### PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

I visited this Institution several times alone, and in company with my colleagues. First on the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th March, on the 28th, 29th and 30th April and 12th May alone; then on the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 19th May with Messrs. Ferres and O'Neill. On the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th August alone; and on the 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th September with Messrs. Ferres and O'Neill, and again on the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th December.

This Institution has, as heretofore, continued to engage the special attention of the Inspectors. As to the improvements effected in the course of the year, and as regards its general management, see the General Report of the Inspectors.

#### UPPER CANADA REFORMATORY.

I visited this prison with my colleagues on the 7th, 8th and 9th March, and on the 29th, 30th and 31st May, alone or with my colleagues on the 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th June, and on the 5th, 6th and 7th October.

The Prison, under the able superintendence of the Warden, is maintained as heretofore in a satisfactory state of order and morality.

During one of my visits, while awaiting the arrival of my colleagues, whom an accident had delayed on their journey, I made a special examination of the various works connected with the buildings in course of erection. I also visited, in company with the Warden, Quarry Island, to examine the work of the persons appointed to get out the stone for the building. The works have been pushed on with much energy since last year.

The farm of the institution has undergone several improvements. A certain number of the young convicts are employed in working it under the direction and supervision of a thoroughly competent person.

#### LOWER CANADA REFORMATORY PRISON.

I visited this prison on the 31st March, with Messrs. Ferres and O'Neill; alone on the 21st June, and in company with Messrs. Meredith and Ferres on the 13th July and 24th October.

This Reformatory continues to give as complete satisfaction as it is possible to expect from it under the circumstances in which it has been placed since the conflagration of 1864.

The Warden has succeeded, notwithstanding all the difficulties to which he was subjected by the destruction of the principal building of the Reformatory, in maintaining moral order and discipline in a most satisfactory manner.

The sanitary condition of the institution has been good since the end of March, about which period the typhoid fevers, which had made their appearance in the Reformatory during the previous autumn, disappeared.

In the course of the spring the construction of the Reformatory Prison was commenced under the superintendence and direction of Mr. P. Labelle and the Warden, both appointed conjointly by the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works, but each being vested with well defined powers. Mr. Labelle as architect and superintendent of works, and the Warden as cashier or paymaster, and as representing the Board of Works in the purchase of the materials to be used in the construction of the building and the employment of the number of men considered necessary, and this at and upon the requisition of Mr. Labelle.

The construction of one of the wings of the building was commenced in the course of the month of May; the works were broken off for a certain period of time and then resumed. At the end of the autumn, a wing 100 feet by 45½, having a height (from the ground) of 40 feet 6 inches, was finished, so far as relates to the masonry and carpenters' work only. This wing will contain three rows of cells of forty each—in all 120.

The masonry is rustic outside and hammered inside. A certain number of the young prisoners have been employed in the various works involved by the construction of the building. Twelve of them have been engaged in stone-cutting since the month of May, and several of them now cut a number of feet, equivalent to a dollar a day.

Most of the joiners' work was done by prisoners, and nearly all the labor was furnished by them, in addition to various descriptions of work more or less directly connected with the construction of the buildings.

The young prisoners are moreover employed in the workshops which the institution contains and in the works of the farm.

#### MARINE HOSPITAL.

I visited this institution on the 17th July and 22nd November. It is, as usual, maintained in a remarkable condition of order and cleanliness.

The several departments of this Hospital appear to me to be administered with great attention. I have no further remarks to add to those which I made in my report of last year.

At the time of my last visit, wards for the reception of cases of small-pox were being prepared in a wooden building on the same ground.

#### ORILLIA ASYLUM.

I visited this institution with Messrs. Ferres and O'Neil on the 6th and 7th June and the 8th and 9th October. This Asylum was opened in 1861, under the superintendence of Dr. Ardagh. The establishment is kept in a remarkable condition of cleanliness.

## ROCKWOOD ASYLUM.

I visited this Asylum every time that I visited the Penitentiary. The works on this immense building have been pushed forward with sufficient vigor to allow of the removal thither of the lunatics from the Penitentiary.

## UNIVERSITY BRANCH ASYLUM.

I visited this institution on the 8th June and 3rd October, in company with Messrs. Ferres and O'Neil.

## MALDEN ASYLUM.

I visited this Asylum on the 3rd and 4th March, the 23rd, 24th, and 25th May and the 11th and 12th October, together with Messrs. Ferres and O'Neil. For remarks, see General Report.

## TORONTO ASYLUM.

This Asylum was visited by me on the 28th February and the 1st March, the 18th and 19th May and the 2nd and 3rd October, in company with Mr. Inspector Ferres and Mr. Inspector O'Neil. The institution still continues to be conducted by its Superintendent, Dr. Workman, with that zeal and skill which every one takes pleasure in attributing to him. For remarks, see General Report.

## ST. JOHN'S ASYLUM.

I visited this Asylum by myself on the 10th August, and on the 25th October with Mr. Inspector Meredith and Mr. Inspector Ferres. For remarks see the General Report.

## BEAUPORT ASYLUM.

I visited this Asylum on the 31st March, the 15th July, and the 2nd and 22nd November. At the time of my visits the institution presented a degree of order and cleanliness which was truly remarkable, notwithstanding the crowded condition of its wards. The patients here are constantly the objects of special care on the part of the proprietors.

The institution, despite its crowded condition, has not, however, suffered from the serious inconveniences which often result from the collection of a large number of patients in the same ward.

The proprietors, however, finding that the number of their patients was daily increasing, resolved, with the view of satisfying fresh demands and also of giving a greater volume of air to each individual, to erect another building which might satisfy these requirements.

They accordingly, in 1864, laid the foundations of a large and beautiful building, destined, at a later period, to receive male patients exclusively.

It was not until the course of last summer and autumn that the men were transferred from the old to the new asylum. Apart from the many advantages which this latter building affords to the patients, it further possesses that of being entirely separated from the female department, which now includes the whole of the old building, to which, in the course of the present year, considerable repairs have been made, and in which the proprietors further propose to have the following works done :

1st. The lathing and plastering of the inner surface of the external walls in all the wards. All these rooms had been plastered on the stone, and the walls were covered with damp during the cold winter weather. To obviate this, fresh plaster is to be laid on over furring and lathing.

2nd. The furnishing and ornamentation of the chapel, and the erection of a new sacristy.

3rd. The construction of an Infirmary, with its appurtenances,—such as closets, heating and ventilating apparatus, &c.

The new Asylum, which is a building of considerable size, besides special wards for recreation, common dormitories, dining rooms—each of which corresponds to a day ward—



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single cells, each provided with a ventilator and a large opening over the door, closets baths, infirmaries, and heating and ventilating apparatus, contains the following :

1. The kitchen and its apparatus ;
2. Servants' dining room ;
3. Workshops for tailors and shoemakers ;
4. Sliding cupboards for the use of all the dining rooms in the house.

The following is also proposed to be done :

The completion of the ventilating apparatus and its connection with the great draught chimney.

The laying of cement on the floor of the centre water-closet.

The repair of the roof, and removal of two skylights.

The purchase of four large pigeon-hole tables for the amusement of the patients.

It is also proposed to establish ten-pin alleys in a ward specially adapted for the purpose, together with apparatus for gymnastics.

The proprietors are not yet satisfied with having effected the disincumbrance of the old Asylum by the transfer of 300 patients to the new building ; they are directing their attention to the perfecting of the ventilation of the former wherever it may be found to be defective.

Amusement of all kinds have the effect of breaking the monotony of the long hours of the day to the unfortunate patients, and may be productive of good results.

In consequence of the improvements made to the building occupied by the female patients, and the construction of that intended exclusively for the men, the volume of air allotted to each patient will amount, on an average, to from one thousand to twelve or thirteen hundred feet, and to even more in certain wards intended for the female patients.

(Signed,)

F. ZÉPHIRIN TASSÉ,

Inspector.

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APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF INSPECTORS

OF

ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.,

FOR THE YEAR 1865.

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# REPORT

OF THE

## QUARANTINE HOSPITALS

AT GROSSE ISLE.

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*To the Inspectors of Hospitals, Lunatic Asylums, Prisons, &c., &c.*

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit, for your information and Her Majesty's Provincial Government, a General Return of Emigrant Passengers and Seamen admitted into the Quarantine Hospitals at Grosse Isle, including the diseases, country, and religion; also, the number of deaths, during the season of 1865.

To this General Return I have also annexed, for your information, a tabular view of the names of the vessels inspected by me at the station, embracing the number of emigrant-passengers and crews of the respective vessels, with other details contained in the Summary subjoined to this table, and to which I respectfully refer you.

It will be seen, on referring to the General Return of Sick, that the last season has happily been one of almost unprecedented health among the emigrant passengers. The cause may not only be attributed to the absence of all contagious diseases in the ports from which the vessels sailed, but in a great measure to the sanitary condition of these vessels, comprising the strict discipline on the part of the masters, in the cooking and quality of diets, added to the cleanliness and ventilation entertained at all times on board, during the voyage. For this happy change in the present sanitary condition of vessels and passengers, from what it was in former years, we are chiefly indebted to the reiterated representations made upon this important subject in the valuable Reports of the Chief Emigrant Agent, A. C. Buchanan, Esquire.

The deaths which occurred on the passage were principally among young children, caused, in some instances, by the inclemency of the weather during protracted passages, and the absence of such clothing, food and comforts as are adapted to young children, and with which they are generally unprovided, through the poverty of their parents.

It is to be regretted that in defiance of the Quarantine Regulations—a printed copy of which is supposed to be furnished by the Trinity Board to every pilot—several passenger vessels have proceeded to the Port of Quebec without anchoring opposite the Quarantine Station. It is, however, to be hoped, from the representations made to the Trinity Board, by the Chief Emigrant Agent, regarding so flagrant a dereliction of duty on the part of pilots, some stringent measure will, in future, be adopted to prevent a recurrence. The reason assigned by masters of passenger vessels for contravening the Quarantine Regulations is generally that “not having—as they believed—any sick on board, they could proceed to the Port of Quebec without incurring the penalty attached to the contravention,” thereby constituting themselves the judges of the health of the passengers, and the sanitary condition of the vessels under their command. In relation to this important subject, I would respectfully observe that I have repeatedly inspected passenger vessels containing a great number of emigrants, the masters of which, in reply to my usual question—after reaching the deck, and previous to proceeding to a personal examination—whether any sickness prevailed on board, have informed me that “there were no sickness on board save a few cases of slight indisposition from colds,” but, on a close inspection, I have fre-

quently discovered in some vessels, cases of typhus fever; in others, small-pox, scarlet fever, and even diphtheria.

I would respectfully submit that, from the apprehension of this continent being again visited by that direful scourge, cholera, the appreciable advantages of sanitary measures have not escaped my attention; I have, therefore, employed every means at my disposal, as I have heretofore done, to place every hospital and other public building in a sanitary condition, and in a proper and suitable state for the reception of patients labouring under this fell disease, should it unfortunately invade our shores. I shall also not fail, in my inspection of passenger vessels, to resort to such close and searching investigation as may prove most efficient in the detection of the disease, should it have prevailed, or still prevail on board such vessels, and render, by every practicable means, the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle, a barrier of protection against its extension.

Under the impending evil, and living under the shadow of apprehension with regard to the future, and invested as I am, by Government, with an important and responsible position—as one, also, who, from having taken a prominent and active part during every invasion of the Province by the most malignant contagious diseases— and especially as on reference to the official letter of the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture and Emigration, I am directed, in my official capacity, to communicate any action which, in my opinion, would be desirable on the part of the authorities, in case of impending danger for this country, I may be permitted, respectfully, to offer a few observations.

It may be said that we have actually a sanitary law, commonly called “an Act for establishing a Central Board of Health,” which has twice been put into force in this Province, but it is also acknowledged that this law has not been attended with those benefits which the framers had anticipated. An extended experience has proved that it is inadequate for ensuring those prompt, comprehensive and vigorous measures so urgently demanded on the presence and invasion of a great and destructive pestilence, or malignant disease. A true and intelligent sense of the awful calamity impending over the country, and which had originated the Sanitary Act of the Legislature, would have required the most unremitting energy to prepare the population, as far as practicable, to resist it; but it was greatly to be regretted that in several parts of the Province not one fact of sanitary science had been ascertained, and as might have been expected, the most disastrous consequences, in many instances, ensued. It is true, when epidemics or malignant diseases actually invaded the Province, more energy was, in general, displayed; there were more yard and house-cleaning, and more lime-washing. That these did good there can be no question; but surely a moment's reflection will show that they were not those mainly contemplated by the Act for constituting a “Central Board of Health,” inasmuch as it was not exactly the time to strengthen the resisting powers of a people to enable them to withstand a mortal disease, when that disease had actually located itself amongst them, and which months of preparation would have been required to fulfil the intentions of the framers of the enactments; I cannot, therefore, over-rate the importance of preliminary measures, for then they have nothing to seek when the emergency arrives, all their plans of operation are settled, and the machinery arranged. The conclusion necessarily follows, that the time has arrived when efforts, in some degree commensurate with great impending evils, can no longer with safety be deferred, and that to ensure to the public the benefit and protection of well-considered and efficient measures, all the appliances that can be devised ought to be put into operation to meet these evils, by our municipal bodies, not only in the cities and towns, but in every village, and none but men of superior and distinguished attainments and experience, and who have long been held in public estimation for the possession of these attributes, should be intrusted with their execution.

As we cannot overlook the fact, that choleraic poison evidently possesses the greatest influence where it finds the human race under the most unfavorable circumstances of living, habits, locality and condition, it will therefore devolve upon the municipal bodies to devise measures preventive of such means as may afford material for the epidemic to work upon, and to adopt such plans and regulations as may also prevent the spreading of the epidemic, when it, unfortunately, has made its appearance.

In conclusion, I would respectfully beg leave to submit short extracts from the valuable Report of three of the most distinguished physicians, who were appointed in 1854, as Imperial Commissioners, in a personal and laborious examination of the conditions con-

nected with the propagation of cholera, and in superintending in different towns in various parts of Great Britain, the application of the measures, which, on the best consideration, were judged necessary to meet the formidable attacks of the disease:—

1st. "Experience has sufficiently proved that the circumstances which influence the origin and spread of typhus and other epidemic diseases, were generally removable by proper sanitary arrangements; that, consequently, typhus and its kindred diseases are, to a great extent, preventable, and that there is reason to believe that the spread of cholera might be prevented by the like means, namely, by general and combined sanitary arrangements."

2nd. "We submit that the late experience has added to our previous knowledge of the efficiency of sanitary arrangements, in checking the extension of cholera."

3rd. "That where combined sanitary arrangements have been carried into effect, the outbreak of the pestilence has been sometimes averted."

4th. "That where its outbreak has not been prevented its course has been gradually, and, in several instances, suddenly arrested."

5th. "That where material improvements have been made in the condition of the dwellings of the laboring classes, there has been an entire exemption from the disease, and that where minor improvements have been introduced, the attacks have been less severe and less extensive, and the mortality comparatively slight."

6th. "That with reference to the measures of prevention and alleviation which we have thought it our duty to recommend, and in the instances in which circumstances appeared to require it to enforce the immunity from the disease, has been in proportion to the extent to which those measures have been carried into effect systematically and promptly."

I would also respectfully beg leave to annex to this Report, a Memorandum of the repairs found necessary to the public buildings and other works, performed by the employés at the Quarantine Station, at times when their services were not required for the special duties allotted to them, and for the execution of which they had been appointed, thereby effecting a saving to Government of about twelve hundred dollars.

In reference to the performances of these works, and which were found indispensably necessary, I deem it but justice to an old, faithful and most efficient officer of the Government, Mr. Murdoch McKay, Steward of the Quarantine Establishment, to acknowledge my indebtedness for his judicious suggestions, as well as the assiduity with which he superintended them.

I have the honor to be,  
Gentlemen,

Very respectfully, your very obedient servant,  
A. VON IFFLAND, M.D.,  
*Medical Superintendent.*

Gross Isle, 19th October, 1865.

REPORT of Ships and Passengers Inspected at the Quarantine

| Number. | Rig and Name.         | Master.             | Port.                        | Sailed.       | Arrived.    | Cargo.       |
|---------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1...    | Ship Nelson.....      | Walls.....          | Liverpool.....               | April 11..... | May 11..... | Ballast..... |
| 2...    | do Argonaut.....      | Stranger.....       | Bremen.....                  | do 8.....     | do 18.....  | General..... |
| 3...    | do Main.....          | Boll.....           | Hamburg.....                 | do 17.....    | do 19.....  | Ballast..... |
| 4...    | do Kepler.....        | Jorgen.....         | do.....                      | do 17.....    | do 19.....  | Do. and Mdzo |
| 5...    | do Lourdol.....       | Petersen.....       | Polsground.....              | do 9.....     | do 22.....  | Ballast..... |
| 6...    | Bark Hebe.....        | Olsen.....          | Stavanger.....               | do 28.....    | do 29.....  | do.....      |
| 7...    | do Yanaro.....        | Thorbeidsen.....    | Rusaw.....                   | do 21.....    | June 1..... | do.....      |
| 8...    | S.S. St. Patrick..... | Trocks.....         | Glasgow & Kings-<br>ton..... | May 15.....   | do 3.....   | General..... |
| 9...    | Bark Helen.....       | Edesson.....        | Bergen.....                  | do 1.....     | do 13.....  | Ballast..... |
| 10...   | Ship Norga.....       | Jetmandsen.....     | do.....                      | do 10.....    | do 14.....  | do.....      |
| 11...   | Bark Skipner.....     | Vaage.....          | do.....                      | do 4.....     | do 19.....  | do.....      |
| 12...   | Ship Othello.....     | Tinkham.....        | Hamburg.....                 | do 2.....     | do 23.....  | General..... |
| 13...   | do Necker.....        | Heiden.....         | do.....                      | do 18.....    | do 24.....  | Ballast..... |
| 14...   | Brig Valenta.....     | Rud.....            | Christiana.....              | do 7.....     | do 25.....  | do.....      |
| 15...   | Bark Hagesund.....    | Sunde.....          | Hansground.....              | do 13.....    | do 26.....  | do.....      |
| 16...   | do Nordliset.....     | Christophersen..... | Christiana.....              | do 12.....    | do 27.....  | do.....      |
| 17...   | do Eergen.....        | Arnesen.....        | Trongem.....                 | do 19.....    | July 2..... | do.....      |
| 18...   | Ship Gloriana.....    | Williamson.....     | Genoa.....                   | do 16.....    | do 16.....  | do.....      |
| 19...   | Bark Emerald.....     | Rud.....            | Christiana.....              | do 22.....    | do 17.....  | do.....      |
| 20...   | Ship Galatia.....     | Petersen.....       | Bergen.....                  | June 7.....   | do 18.....  | do.....      |
| 21...   | Bark Broderina.....   | Mijlander.....      | Stavanger.....               | do 2.....     | do 21.....  | do.....      |
| 22...   | do Washington.....    | Pegt.....           | Hamburg.....                 | do 4.....     | do 26.....  | General..... |
| 23...   | do Northcote.....     | Petersen.....       | Porsground.....              | do 2.....     | do 29.....  | Ballast..... |

S U M

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|------------------------------------------------|------|
| Number of Passengers and Seamen Inspected..... | 5334 |
| Number of Deaths during the Voyage.....        | 38   |
| Number of Births during the Voyage.....        | 7    |

Station, Grosse Isle, from the 11th May to the 29th July, 1865.

| Passengers. |           | Crew. | Sick. | Died. | Births. | Consigned to.       | Discharged. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Cabin.      | Steerage. |       |       |       |         |                     |             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| .....       | .....     | 21    | 1     | ..... | .....   | Order.....          | May 11      | 8 infants died on passage from cold and debility. One child, 3 years old, died of marasmus. 2 died on passage; 1 of 16 years old, female, consumption; 1 infant 6 weeks. One child, 4 years old, of marasmus. One death, the steward, from delirium tremens. 7 children under 3 years, died from cold and debility; 1 sailor lost overboard. 7 deaths, all young children, from cold and debility. One infant died of debility. 5 cabin and 173 steer. passengers found on inspection. 2 infants died, 1 of 9 the other 10 weeks old. One seaman died on board of small-pox, June 28; 4 sent to hospital. Three deaths; 1 woman, child-birth; 1 woman of internal injury; and 1 child of marasmus. |
| .....       | .....     | 16    | 18    | ..... | .....   | Belling & Lamothe.. | do 18       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| .....       | .....     | 213   | 21    | ..... | .....   | Falkenberg & Co.... | do 19.....  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| .....       | .....     | 268   | 20    | 2     | 1       | Order.....          | do 19.....  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 24          | 346       | 18    | 2     | 2     | .....   | Falkenberg & Co.... | do 22.....  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| .....       | .....     | 254   | 15    | ..... | 1       | do.....             | do 29.....  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 3           | 69        | 16    | ..... | ..... | .....   | Order.....          | June 1      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| .....       | .....     | 476   | 41    | ..... | 1       | Allan & Co.....     | do 3.....   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 1           | 257       | 13    | ..... | ..... | .....   | Ryan & Brothers...  | do 13       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 4           | 368       | 16    | ..... | ..... | 2       | Order.....          | do 14       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 1           | 172       | 10    | ..... | ..... | .....   | do.....             | do 19       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| .....       | .....     | 199   | 19    | ..... | 7       | Belling & Lamothe.. | do 23.....  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| .....       | .....     | 411   | 22    | ..... | 7       | Falkenberg & Co.... | do 24.....  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 2           | 162       | 10    | ..... | 1     | 1       | do.....             | do 25.....  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| .....       | .....     | 166   | 14    | ..... | .....   | Order.....          | do 26       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 5           | 198       | 10    | ..... | ..... | .....   | Falkenberg & Co.... | do 27.....  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 4           | 303       | 14    | ..... | 2     | 1       | Order.....          | July 2..... |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| .....       | .....     | 24    | 4     | 1     | .....   | do.....             | do 19.....  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 6           | 187       | 10    | ..... | 1     | .....   | do.....             | do 17       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 7           | 295       | 20    | ..... | 3     | .....   | do.....             | do 18       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 3           | 79        | 16    | ..... | ..... | 1       | Falkenberg & Co.... | do 21       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| .....       | .....     | 296   | 15    | ..... | 3       | Belling & Lamothe.. | do 27.....  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| .....       | .....     | 141   | 10    | ..... | 1       | Falkenberg & Co.... | do 29       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

M A R Y.

|                                                                   |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Number of Sick admitted into Hospital, as per General Return..... | 33 |
| Number of Deaths in the Hospital, as per General Return.....      | 3  |

A. VON IFFLAND, M.D.,  
Medical Superintendent.

RETURN of Admissions, Deaths, and Discharges, from the Quarantine Hospital, Grosse Isle, from the 11th May to the 20th October, 1865, including Diseases, Country and Religion.

| COUNTRIES.     | DISTRIBUTION. |        |           | ADMISSIONS. — DISEASES. |          |                                 |                         | DEATHS. — DISEASES. |        |                         | DISCHARGED. — CONVALESCENTS. |        |      | RELIGION. |           | REMARKS. |        |                  |              |        |
|----------------|---------------|--------|-----------|-------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------|------|-----------|-----------|----------|--------|------------------|--------------|--------|
|                | Men.          | Women. | Children. | Small Pox.              | Measles. | Consumption, preceded by Fever. | Diarrhoea and Debility. | Other Diseases.     | Total. | Diarrhoea and Debility. | Marasmus.                    | Total. | Men. | Women.    | Children. |          | Total. | Roman Catholics. | Protestants. | Total. |
|                |               |        |           |                         |          |                                 |                         |                     |        |                         |                              |        |      |           |           |          |        |                  |              |        |
| Scotland ..... | 3             |        |           | 3                       |          |                                 |                         |                     | 3      |                         |                              |        | 3    |           |           |          |        | 3                | 3            |        |
| Norway .....   | 1             | 3      | 5         |                         |          |                                 | 2                       | 7                   | 9      |                         | 1                            |        |      |           | 3         | 4        | 8      | 9                | 9            |        |
| Germany .....  | 7             | 4      | 8         | 1                       | 1        |                                 | 4                       | 13                  | 19     | 1                       | 1                            | 2      | 7    | 4         | 6         | 17       |        | 19               | 19           |        |
| Italy .....    | 1             |        |           | 1                       |          |                                 |                         |                     | 1      |                         |                              |        |      | 1         |           |          |        | 1                | 1            |        |
| Canadian ..... |               | 1      |           |                         |          | 1                               |                         |                     | 1      |                         |                              |        |      | 1         |           |          |        | 1                | 1            |        |
| Total .....    | 12            | 8      | 13        | 5                       | 1        | 1                               | 6                       | 20                  | 33     | 1                       | 2                            | 3      | 12   | 8         | 10        | 30       | 2      | 31               | 33           |        |

A. VON IFFLAND, M.D.,  
Medical Superintendent.



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MEMORANDUM of Alterations and Repairs of Hospitals, Sheds, &c., &c., performed by the Employés at the Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle, during the Season of 1865.

*Hospital Division.*—Hospitals Nos. 1, 2, and 3, North end, extending to two wards.—The flooring, from defective supports, having fallen in, have been blocked up in its place and put in thorough repair.

The Nurses' Quarters, attached to Hospitals No. 1 and 2, have been resingled and removed four feet from the main building, and a covered entrance made, connecting with the wards.

Three privies which were unserviceable, the flooring and foundations having rotted away; new foundations having been dug out and lined with timber, the buildings were carried on rollers and firmly placed over the opening. The old openings have been well filled up with lime, earth and gravel, in line with the adjoining surface.

Woodshed, forty feet long, erected at the end of the Hospital cook-house. This building was very much needed to keep the firewood dry in rainy weather. This building put up from old materials.

Assistant Medical Superintendent's Quarters.—Outhouses and fence white-washed, the window shutters repainted and put in good order; also, sundry repairs to chimneys and roofs of various buildings at this end of the island.

*Centre Division.*—New steps and handrail leading from the Medical Superintendent's Quarters to the beach; the old steps and rails being unserviceable. New platform and railing erected on the battery, the old being rotten and unserviceable; also, several other repairs to various buildings on this part of the island.

*Healthy Division.*—Nos. 1 and 3 Sheds.—New posts and supports were put under these sheds. The old supports, on inspection, were found nearly all rotten and unsafe for use.

Two small cook-houses had new supports put under them, and the flooring put in good repair; also, several other minor repairs done at this end of the station.

A. VON IFFLAND, M.D.,  
*Medical Superintendent.*

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
**MARINE HOSPITAL,**  
QUEBEC, FOR THE YEAR 1865.

*To the Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c.*

The Trustees of the Quebec Marine and Emigrant Hospital have the honor to submit, together with their Annual Report, various statements of expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the Hospital, and also the Annual Report of the House Surgeon, for the year 1865.

The expenditure of the Hospital amounted to \$22,245.53, of which

|             |                                          |
|-------------|------------------------------------------|
| \$21,691.34 | is defrayed by Government.               |
| 100.00      | is met by rent of beach lot.             |
| 388.19      | “ by board of paying patients.           |
| 60.00       | “ by six months' board of House Surgeon. |
| 6.00        | “ by sale of ashes                       |

\$22,245.53

The Report of the House Surgeon may be summed up as follows:

|                                                                        |       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Number of sick remaining in the Hospital on the 31st of December, 1864 | 55    |
| Number of patients admitted                                            | 1450  |
|                                                                        | 1505  |
| Number of patients discharged                                          | 1389  |
| Number of deaths                                                       | 40    |
| Number of patients remaining in Hospital on the 31st of December, 1864 | 76    |
|                                                                        | 1505  |
| Average number of days in Hospital                                     | 25    |
| Total do do do                                                         | 37579 |
| Percentage of mortality                                                | 2.6   |

The 1505 patients treated at the Hospital may be classed as follows:—

|                    |      |
|--------------------|------|
| Sailors            | 838  |
| Immigrants         | 101  |
| Residents (paying) | 74   |
| Do (by charity)    | 492  |
|                    | 1505 |

Apart from the class of patients of which mention has just been made, 630 individuals, viz:—

|                       |     |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Sailors or Immigrants | 146 |
| Residents             | 484 |
|                       | 630 |

presented themselves for treatment at the Hospital as outdoor patients.

The Trustees have the satisfaction of being able to declare that they have this year effected a not inconsiderable relative saving in the cost of administration, as the aggregate duration of the stay of the patients in Hospital has been greater by about one-sixth, against an increase in the expenditure of one-tenth at the most. This saving will be still more apparent when attention is directed to the fact that the expense incurred by additions to the furniture and the purchase of medicines is greater by \$1,300 this year than it was last year, not to mention a sum of \$500 which it was necessary to devote to the reconstruction of a drain, to which allusion will be made hereafter.

The Trustees had long observed with regret that, in spite of the exertions of the attendants, the wards, in consequence of the employment of straw beds and pillows, lacked that appearance of order and cleanliness which is so desirable in a hospital. To do away with this eye-sore, and to secure to the patients that comfort which is so indispensable to most of them, the Trustees have acquired a quantity of mattresses, pricked paillasses and feather pillows, which, if not sufficient, are at least compatible with the most urgent requirements.

In their report of last year the Trustees alluded to the reconstruction, in brickwork, of the greater part of the privy drain. This reconstruction was carried out in such a manner as to obviate all the causes of obstruction which had been noticed. They have this year had constructed, in the same manner and with similar precautions, the bifurcation which connects the privies with the principal sewer. The old tile drain, by its breaking up and the reflux of its contents, which was the necessary consequence, had become a constant source of expense and insalubrity.

The Trustees have nothing to add this year to the remarks contained in their report of last year with respect to defects of ventilation and the imperfect manner in which the Hospital is supplied with water. Although the existing state of affairs does not appear as yet to have been prejudicial to the healthfulness of the Hospital, as may be ascertained by comparing the average mortality of this year with that of preceding years, the inconvenience which results from it cannot be indefinitely prolonged without producing disastrous consequences, especially in view of the continual increase in the number of patients.

There is an improvement, the necessity for which has long been keenly felt, and which becomes daily more urgent—the Trustees wish to allude to the construction of a kitchen apart from the Hospital. This building was included in the general plan which it was the intention of the Commission last year to submit to the Government.

The building which it was proposed to erect would have served at once as a kitchen, a gas-house and a laundry. It was proposed to place in it a steam engine which would pump water enough from the river to supply the requirements of the Hospital, at the same time setting in motion a washing machine, and sawing wood. The chimney of the furnace might have been so constructed as to act as a draught chimney, and by means of the boiler, by giving it a suitable shape and size, the heating of the Hospital might have been effected.

In the summary which was prepared it was shewn that the saving effected would, in four or five years, cover the prime cost and interest, to say nothing of the revolution which the arrangement would have carried out in the hygienic condition of the institution.

The Trustees having in vain applied for the assistance of a competent engineer to give the plan a more tangible shape, had to abandon the idea for a time at least, still without giving up all hopes of seeing it realized.

In the condition in which things are at present, the smoke from the kitchen, in spite of all possible precautions, ascends and, at certain hours, fills the whole building, greatly to the prejudice of the comfort of the patients.

In concluding their report the Trustees are desirous of making mention of the great satisfaction felt by them in the exercise of their duties, inspired by the efficient and enlightened assistance which they have received from the medical staff of the Hospital, and by the zeal displayed by the steward and his subordinate officers.

The whole humbly submitted.

(Signed,)

P. WELLS,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Quebec, 31st December, 1865.

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BEAUPORT LUNATIC ASYLUM,  
FOR 1865.

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*To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c.—*

GENTLEMEN,—We had the honor to inform you in our last Report, that in order to meet the wants of the insane, whose numbers were steadily increasing, we had commenced the erection of a new Asylum capable of accommodating with ease three hundred patients, on the ground occupied by an old house in which a certain number of lunatics were located. At the date of our report one of the wings of this building, which had been roofed in before the winter, was being finished. As we anticipated at the time, the wing in question was completed early in April, and occupied by more than one hundred patients, in the beginning of June. The remainder of the building was completed with all possible dispatch, and in September the rest of our male patients took possession of it. This building was erected with a view to obviate the over-crowding which prevailed, notwithstanding the large additions made to the building during the previous year, and was to be devoted to the reception of those amongst our patients of both sexes who are rendered unfit by their filthy habits or otherwise to associate with patients whose habits are better. An additional motive in building the new Asylum, was that it would enable us to receive additional patients. However, upon mature deliberation, we made a partial change in the destination of this building, and after making certain alterations in its internal arrangement, we devoted it exclusively to the male patients. This separation of the two sexes has its advantages as you will easily see. Surveillance is rendered much more easy and the male and female servants are under this arrangement separated in the same way as the patients. This new Asylum is, so to speak, entirely independent of the other. It has its own separate kitchen and a refectory for the nurses and farm laborers, who heretofore took their meals in the other establishment. The nurses are under the surveillance of a trust-worthy officer, who acts under the Superintendent and reports regularly to the latter anything worth reporting in connection with the patients, the servants or the house. We anticipate beneficial results from this direct and constant supervision.

The new Asylum is furnished with every thing required in an institution of this kind—baths, waterclosets, infirmary, &c. The heating apparatus is similar to that adopted in the old Asylum and gives every satisfaction. The ventilation is excellent.

By the removal of the men to the new building the women have been left the sole occupants of the old Asylum. But before permitting them to take possession of the department previously devoted to the men, we were compelled to carry out the necessary alterations and repairs. Cells which had formerly been constructed in the attics were found too small and were taken down, common sleeping apartments enlarged, large cells partitioned off, passages opened, floors renewed, and all the old part of this department repaired and painted throughout. All these repairs, which have been energetically carried out, have it is true cost us a great deal of money, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that we have accomplished a work of necessity which cannot fail to contribute largely to the comfort of the unhappy beings intrusted to our care.

Our solicitude has not been limited to these works. Our patients are not prisoners to be confined with bolt and bar, they need air and a certain amount of liberty. When the season and weather permit (and in summer this is the case almost every day) they go out in charge of the nurses; some of them—the more tractable—ramble about the fields surrounding our establishment, and take walks along the public road in which they always delight; those who are more difficult to control during their recreation and more boisterous are set free in a large enclosure very pleasantly situated. This piece of ground, which is set apart for recreation, is crossed by the pretty rivulet that winds through the grounds in rear of the Asylum, and extends upwards in the form of an amphitheatre to a hill well shaded with very fine trees. Here we have erected swings which serve to amuse the patients and afford them exercise. So much for the female patients. The men have also their recreation ground in rear of the new Asylum; it is, like the plot devoted to the women, of great extent and well enclosed. These works were carried out during the course of the past summer. We have also embellished the grounds about our establishment in order that the unhappy lunatics may be constantly greeted by cheerful prospects, which cannot fail to exert an influence over their diseased minds. Thus we have laid out the grounds at different levels, opened roads bordered with trees and turf, and enclosed with pretty little iron columns an exclusive plot with borders ornamented with flowers. The last-mentioned works have not as yet been completed.

We have also enlarged our burial ground and surrounded it with a palisade. The ravine which must be crossed in order to reach it, is crossed by means of a suspension bridge finished in the course of the spring. In the burial ground we have erected a *morgue* or dead-house.

The occupations and amusements of the patients have been the same as heretofore.

We have had to regret the loss of Dr. Catellier, who left the Asylum on 1st May to take charge of the Marine Hospital as House Surgeon. His departure was so sudden and unexpected that we found it impossible to fill his place at once; but before the month had expired, a young physician, Dr. Wood, was installed in his stead. The latter gentleman left our establishment in a week from the day he entered it. Finding no one to take his place, the undersigned was compelled to abandon a large and lucrative practice in order to devote himself to the care of the patients of the Asylum. It was only in October last that we succeeded in securing the services of Dr. Pickup, a physician of several years' standing. The excellent recommendations furnished by this gentleman, his anxiety to succeed, his gentle treatment of the patients, and his marked ability, are a guarantee for the future, and we trust the services he will render to the institution will cause the loss of Dr. Catellier to be less severely felt.

But the establishment has now suffered a much more severe loss. Dr. Douglas the last survivor of the Founders of the Asylum, and who had devoted to it his whole care, experience and energy has retired, after disposing of his whole interest in the establishment to Dr. F. E. Roy and the undersigned. The retirement of Dr. Douglas will be keenly felt by the patients, who idolized him, by the servants and officers who so often sought his counsel, but above all by the undersigned, his fellow-laborer for several years past, and so much in need of his experience and advice.

Mr. C. Vincellette, our excellent Warden, has completely realized all we had hoped from him. His zeal, urbanity, vigilance, and firmness are beyond all praise. He is admirably seconded by the efforts of Madame Vincellette, assisted by Madame Coran. The duties of these ladies are of an arduous nature and are faithfully discharged.

I beg to enclose herewith the Report of the House Surgeon. This report is not so complete as I should have wished, but the fault is with those who neglect to furnish us the information we solicit. We have taken steps to secure more ample details hereafter.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. E. LANDRY, M.D.

E. A. MEREDITH, Esq., *President.*

J. M. FERRIS, Esq.,

T. J. O'NEILL, Esq.,

F. Z. TASSE, Esq., M.D.,

} *Inspectors of Asylums, &c.*

## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, I. C.,

AT ST. JOHNS, C. E., FOR THE YEAR 1865.

*To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums and Prisons, &c., &c.*

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance to the Law, I have much pleasure in reporting to you, for the information of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, the affairs of this Asylum for the year 1865.

I regret exceedingly that the Government has not found it convenient to make better provisions for me for the treatment and management of the Insane under my charge than are to be found at St. Johns. I am perfectly satisfied, however, that the will was not at fault, that the Government is alive to the necessity of better provisions and most anxious to make them, and only prevented from doing so by having to devote their whole time and energies to matters of vast importance for the general welfare of the whole Province. I know it is rather presumptive in me to constitute myself an apologist of the Government. I don't presume to do it in that spirit, but simply to state what I know to be a fact.

It frequently happens that aiming at the impossible we miss the possible. If the public mind would sober down a little, and, instead of asking for grand buildings, more for the gratification of the public eye than for practical benefit to the lunatic, make such a demand as would be likely to be listened to by the Legislature, we might before this have had better provisions for the Lunatics of Lower Canada. But no sooner is there a suggestion made or hinted at, than up starts local prejudices and interests; a cry is got up from one end of the Province to another; every *Tyro* must have his say, and the good that might be done is left undone—public opinion stops the good, and we are comforted with the assurance “live, horse, and you will get grass.” I appreciate and would like fine, handsome buildings, and beautiful pleasure grounds, with all that is necessary for the good management of a Lunatic Asylum, as well as any person, but when I cannot have that I would do the next best thing I could, and not be always waiting for something fine, like the young girl who would wear no stockings because she could not have silk.

In the month of August, when I found there was no immediate prospects of anything being done to improve my position, I considered what I could best do under these circumstances. I had sixty-four patients in the Asylum, and of these there were eighteen dirty. I felt unwilling to remain in such a condition during the winter, when all the windows would be closed, and, consequently, but little ventilation, that most surely some epidemic would break out; at all events that I would be well prepared to have cholera in the establishment should it make its appearance in Canada. I at once decided and erected a building 50 x 22 feet; which I divided into two equal parts, one for males, the other for females. It contains both water-closets and bath-rooms, with a cistern that receives all the water from the roof. The floor, which slightly inclines towards the centre, is made of the best pine plank, well saturated with hot oil. The loft is quite open so as to make ventilation better, and give a greater number of cubic feet of air to each patient. The beds in use are canvas

bottomed, and with the blankets, are washed every morning and placed in the loft to dry; in the evening they are again taken down for use. It is unnecessary for me to say that there are two sets of blankets, or quilts, in this particular building. The building answers well the purpose for which it was erected; it has enabled me to separate the dirty from the clean patients, the very violent from the quiet; and, moreover, I have now more room for eighty-two patients than I had before for sixty-four. Another fact I would draw your attention to is, that if I had not erected this building I must have erected a house to wash and dry the dirty beds and blankets in, or have them washed and dried in the rooms with the patients, which would not only kill a human being, but, I verily believe, would kill a horse; in fact, life could not exist in such a place. There is at present in the building twenty patients. I trust, when Parliament meets, the Government will be able to make some better arrangements; in the mean time I will ask for one thousand dollars for new buildings, to enable me to erect day rooms for both male and female patients, this, till something better is done, will be a great boon, for not only will it enable me to increase my patients from eighty to one hundred, but as the patients will be in the building where they sleep only at night, it will enable the bedroom windows to be left open all day and thereby much improve our sanitary condition.

No man knows better than I do the necessity there is for large space, in both buildings and grounds, for lunatics, or feels its necessity more than I do. But I believe any attempt I make to improve the position of things here, will not prevent the Government from making proper provisions when they find they can do it.

Gentlemen, I regret exceedingly that your Board has not been pleased with me for having erected this building for dirty patients without first having asked for and obtained permission of the Board. I beg to state that there was not the most remote intention on my part to repudiate the Board that I have always been upon the very best understanding with. I was not aware that it was imperative on me to have the permission of the Board for such improvements as I found it actually necessary to make. From time to time I erected many buildings and never made such application. I acted in this instance as I had been in the habit of doing, which was to report all improvements to the Honorable Provincial Secretary for the information of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council. I received no reprimand from the highest authority, but, on the contrary, advantage was immediately taken of my report and an increased number of patients sent into the Asylum; and I can assure you that I acted with the most humane intentions. I consider this public explanation due to, and that it will be acceptable by your Board.

In obedience to the expressed wish of your Board I accompanied my report for 1864 with a very full tabular statement, demanded by the English Commission. I assure you it was a statement that cost me both time and labour, and I was the only Medical Superintendent in Canada that accomplished it, or I believe, for want of proper data, even undertook it. For this tabular statement I received the thanks of your Board, and must confess I was both disappointed and annoyed not to find it printed, or any notice taken of it in the General Report. I have reason to know, however, that this is due to some negligence on the part of the Printing Committee or of the printers. I hope your Board will try to procure it and have it printed with this Report, as most surely I would like to have a recognition of what cost me so much trouble.

The number of deaths during 1865 has been large, viz., thirteen; but I do not consider this due to any unhealthiness in the place, for the fact is they all must have died; moreover, I have had no epidemic during the year. By a singular coincidence my recoveries have been the same number, which is a large percentage, not out of one hundred and three cases but out of the treatable cases. It is absurd to speak of the number of recoveries out of the number admitted into a Lunatic Asylum when the great majority are incurables that must remain till they die. For example, out of the seventy-seven cases at present in the Asylum there are forty-six that must remain till they die; there are eighteen that there is hardly a hope for, and only thirteen that are likely to recover. These are facts that the public should understand, or they are likely to form a very erroneous idea of the usefulness of a Lunatic Asylum—that is if the judge of its usefulness only by the number of cures reported every year, and not consider the protection that the incurables receive, and the protection given to society by lunatics not being at large.

An alienist and the public look at the cases from a different stand-point; the latter from the dollar side, the former considers the recovery of one lunatic worth all the money spent in all the Asylums in Canada during the year.

In my last Report I drew particular attention to the Non-restraint System. I have only to add that every year's experience more thoroughly convinces me that it is the only proper one. It may give more trouble, and certainly it does, but it is the best for the poor patient. I doubt even if there is more destruction of clothes; for clothes are not so much destroyed by the violent and dangerous lunatic, as by the dirty, miserable, mischievous idiot, a class as injurious to the lunatic as the lunatic is to them. They tease, annoy, and disgust the lunatic, and in return learn every bad habit from the lunatic. I hope my brother alienists will derive as much practical information from the following tables, which I have compiled with great care, as I have from their reports.

TABLE 1.

| Sex          | Remaining,<br>31 Dec., 1864. | Admitted.<br>1865. | Total.<br>1865. | Discharged.<br>1865. | Died.<br>1865. | Remaining.<br>31 Dec., 1865. |
|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| Males. . . . | 32                           | 20                 | 52              | 8                    | 3              | 41                           |
| Females. . . | 32                           | 19                 | 51              | 5                    | 10             | 36                           |
| Total. . . . | 64                           | 39                 | 103             | 13                   | 13             | 77                           |

TABLE 2.

*Civil Condition of those remaining—December 31st, 1865.*

| Sex.             | Married. | Single. | Total. |
|------------------|----------|---------|--------|
| Males. . . . .   | 8        | 33      | 41     |
| Females. . . . . | 10       | 26      | 36     |
| Total. . . . .   | 18       | 59      | 77     |

TABLE 3.

*Nationality of those remaining—December 31st, 1865.*

| Sex.             | Canadian. | Irish. | English. | Scotch. | Total. |
|------------------|-----------|--------|----------|---------|--------|
| Males. . . . .   | 25        | 9      | 2        | 5       | 41     |
| Females. . . . . | 24        | 8      | 2        | 2       | 36     |
| Total. . . . .   | 49        | 17     | 4        | 7       | 77     |

TABLE 4.

*Religion of those remaining—December 31st, 1865.*

| Sex.           | Catholic. | Episcopalian. | Presbyterian. | Baptist. | Total. |
|----------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|----------|--------|
| Males. . . . . | 34        | 3             | 4             | 0        | 41     |
| Females. . . . | 29        | 3             | 3             | 1        | 36     |
| Total. . . . . | 63        | 6             | 7             | 1        | 77     |



TABLE 5.

*Ages from under 10 to 75 years—those remaining 31st December, 1865.*

| Sex.          | Under<br>10 | 10<br>to<br>15 | 15<br>to<br>20 | 20<br>to<br>25 | 25<br>to<br>30 | 30<br>to<br>35 | 35<br>to<br>40 | 40<br>to<br>45 | 45<br>to<br>50 | 50<br>to<br>55 | 55<br>to<br>60 | 60<br>to<br>65 | 65<br>to<br>70 | 70<br>to<br>75 | Total. |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|
| Males .....   | 1           | 3              | 2              | 8              | 8              | 9              | 1              | 4              | .....          | 3              | 1              | .....          | .....          | 1              | 41     |
| Females ..... | .....       | .....          | 2              | 7              | 6              | 5              | 4              | 4              | 1              | 6              | .....          | .....          | .....          | 1              | 36     |
| Total.....    | 1           | 3              | 4              | 15             | 14             | 14             | 5              | 8              | 1              | 9              | 1              | .....          | .....          | 2              | 77     |

TABLE 6.

*Occupation of those remaining.*

| Sex.          | Black-<br>smiths | Shoe-<br>mak'rs | Clerks | Mer-<br>chants | La-<br>borers. | No-<br>taries. | House<br>k'pers. | Har-<br>ness<br>mak'rs | Ser-<br>vants | None. | Total. |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------|--------|
| Males .....   | 2                | 1               | 1      | 1              | 18             | 1              | .....            | 1                      | .....         | 16    | 41     |
| Females ..... | .....            | .....           | .....  | .....          | .....          | .....          | 9                | .....                  | 12            | 15    | 36     |
| Total.....    | 2                | 1               | 1      | 1              | 18             | 1              | 9                | 1                      | 12            | 31    | 77     |

TABLE 7.

*Mental Condition of those remaining—December 31st, 1865.*

|                                | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|--------------------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Mania, Acute and Chronic ..... | 15     | 13       | 28     |
| Paresis .....                  | 2      | .....    | 2      |
| General Paralysis.....         | 2      | .....    | 2      |
| Melancholia .....              | 4      | 6        | 10     |
| Epilepsy with Mania .....      | 2      | 6        | 8      |
| Imbecility.....                | 2      | 4        | 6      |
| Monomania .....                | 1      | 1        | 2      |
| Congenital Idiocy.....         | 13     | 6        | 19     |
| Total.....                     | 41     | 36       | 77     |

TABLE 8.

*Prospects of Recovery in those remaining—December 31st, 1865.*

| Sex.         | None. | Possible. | Probable. | Total. |
|--------------|-------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| Males .....  | 26    | 9         | 6         | 41     |
| Females..... | 21    | 9         | 6         | 36     |
| Total.....   | 47    | 18        | 12        | 77     |

TABLE 9.

*Number of days remaining in Asylum, December 31, 1865—Males.*

| Case.      | No. of days, 1865. | Total days since admission. | Disease.             | Case.      | No. of days, 1865. | Total days since admission. | Disease.             |
|------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1          | 365                | 1586                        | Melancholia Chronic. | 121        | 365                | 404                         | Mania Chronic.       |
| 2          | 365                | 1586                        | Mania Chronic.       | 122        | 365                | 403                         | do                   |
| 7          | 365                | 1586                        | Epileptic Idiot.     | 123        | 350                | 250                         | do                   |
| 12         | 365                | 1577                        | Mania Chronic.       | 123        | 270                | 270                         | Incurable Idiot.     |
| 13         | 365                | 1577                        | do                   | 115        | 365                | 404                         | Epileptic.           |
| 23         | 365                | 1554                        | Incurable Idiot.     | 129        | 269                | 269                         | Incurable Idiot.     |
| 28         | 365                | 1550                        | do                   | 131        | 224                | 224                         | Mania Acute.         |
| 33         | 365                | 1550                        | Mania Chronic.       | 132        | 230                | 230                         | Paralysis.           |
| 39         | 365                | 1550                        | Incurable Idiot.     | 139        | 228                | 228                         | Mania Chronic.       |
| 44         | 365                | 1550                        | do                   | 142        | 166                | 166                         | Mania Acute.         |
| 45         | 365                | 1550                        | do                   | 143        | 164                | 164                         | Incurable Idiot.     |
| 46         | 365                | 1550                        | do                   | 145        | 159                | 159                         | Mania Chronic.       |
| 57         | 365                | 1430                        | Dementia.            | 148        | 110                | 110                         | Incurable Paralysis. |
| 68         | 365                | 1279                        | Incurable Idiot.     | 151        | 50                 | 50                          | Acute Mania.         |
| 69         | 365                | 1278                        | Mania Chronic.       | 152        | 44                 | 44                          | Paresis.             |
| 73         | 365                | 1123                        | Paralysis.           | 157        | 44                 | 44                          | Acute Mania.         |
| 75         | 365                | 1118                        | Mania Chronic.       | 158        | 44                 | 44                          | Incurable Idiot.     |
| 83         | 365                | 1052                        | Mania Acute.         | 159        | 40                 | 40                          | do                   |
| 99         | 365                | 848                         | Incurable Idiot.     | 160        | 40                 | 40                          | Chronic Mania.       |
| 112        | 365                | 591                         | do                   | 161        | 30                 | 30                          | do                   |
| 113        | 365                | 552                         | Dementia.            |            |                    |                             |                      |
| Total..... | 7665               | 28067                       |                      | Total..... | 3567               | 3683                        |                      |
|            |                    |                             |                      | Add.....   | 7665               | 28067                       |                      |
|            |                    |                             |                      | Gd.Total   | 11232              | 31750                       |                      |

TABLE 10.

*Number of days remaining in Asylum, December 31, 1865--Females.*

| Case.      | No. of days, 1865. | Total days since admission. | Disease.         | Case.      | No. of days, 1865. | Total days since admission. | Disease.             |
|------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 16         | 365                | 1586                        | Incurable Idiot. | 93         | 365                | 928                         | Chronic Mania.       |
| 21         | 365                | 1580                        | do               | 101        | 365                | 819                         | Epileptic Idiot.     |
| 22         | 365                | 1543                        | Mania Chronic.   | 105        | 365                | 767                         | Chronic Melancholia. |
| 29         | 365                | 1516                        | Incurable Idiot. | 111        | 365                | 595                         | Mania Acute.         |
| 32         | 365                | 1516                        | Epileptic.       | 124        | 350                | 350                         | Epileptic Idiot.     |
| 34         | 365                | 1516                        | Chronic Mania.   | 126        | 340                | 340                         | Mania Chronic.       |
| 38         | 365                | 1515                        | Incurable Idiot. | 125        | 250                | 250                         | Mania Acute.         |
| 47         | 365                | 1515                        | Chronic Mania.   | 136        | 250                | 250                         | Monomania Chronic.   |
| 48         | 365                | 1460                        | do               | 137        | 220                | 220                         | Mania Acute.         |
| 49         | 365                | 1450                        | Epileptic.       | 140        | 221                | 221                         | Monomania Chronic.   |
| 50         | 365                | 1450                        | Chronic Mania.   | 141        | 200                | 200                         | Mania Chronic.       |
| 53         | 365                | 1450                        | Incurable Idiot. | 144        | 180                | 180                         | Incurable Idiot.     |
| 54         | 365                | 1448                        | do               | 149        | 140                | 140                         | Incurable Imbecile.  |
| 72         | 365                | 1161                        | Epileptic Idiot. | 150        | 80                 | 80                          | Epileptic.           |
| 86         | 365                | 1029                        | Chronic Mania.   | 153        | 43                 | 43                          | Dementia.            |
| 88         | 365                | 997                         | do               | 154        | 43                 | 43                          | Mania Acute.         |
| 91         | 365                | 945                         | do               | 155        | 43                 | 43                          | do                   |
| 92         | 365                | 942                         | Dementia.        | 156        | 43                 | 43                          | Mania Chronic.       |
| Total..... | 6570               | 24617                       |                  | Total..... | 3573               | 5522                        |                      |
|            |                    |                             |                  | Add.....   | 6570               | 24617                       |                      |
|            |                    |                             |                  | Gd.Total   | 10443              | 30139                       |                      |

TABLE 11.

*Discharged during the year 1865.*

| Case. | Age. | Sex. | Married or Single. | Date of Discharge.   | Days in Asylum, 1865. | Total days in Asylum. | Result.                           |
|-------|------|------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 52    | 52   | F    | M                  | March 2, 1865 .....  | 62                    | 1521                  | Improved.                         |
| 107   | 64   | F    | M                  | " 30, 1865 .....     | 90                    | 298                   | Recovered.                        |
| 93    | 21   | M    | S                  | " 31, 1865 .....     | 91                    | 556                   | Improved. Removed by friends.     |
| 108   | 75   | M    | S                  | May 2, 1865 .....    | 123                   | 474                   | Recovered.                        |
| 127   | 32   | M    | S                  | " 8, 1865 .....      | 68                    | 68                    | do                                |
| 31    | 34   | F    | S                  | " 8, 1865 .....      | 129                   | 1642                  | do                                |
| 120   | 51   | F    | M                  | " 12, 1865 .....     | 133                   | 179                   | do                                |
| 74    | 43   | M    | M                  | June 13, 1865 .....  | 165                   | 918                   | do                                |
| 117   | 18   | M    | S                  | " 24, 1865 .....     | 176                   | 298                   | Not improved. Removed by friends. |
| 50    | 36   | M    | M                  | July 20, 1865 .....  | 203                   | 1584                  | Recovered.                        |
| 133   | 21   | M    | S                  | Aug. 31, 1865 .....  | 101                   | 101                   | do                                |
| 146   | 45   | F    | M                  | Sept. 13, 1865 ..... | 37                    | 37                    | do                                |
| 147   | 44   | M    | M                  | Dec. 31, 1865 .....  | 112                   | 112                   | do                                |
| 13    |      |      |                    |                      | 1490                  | 7788                  |                                   |

TABLE 12.

*Died during the year 1865.*

| Case. | Age. | Sex. | Married or Single. | State when admitted.    | Died of             | Date of death.      | Days in Asylum, 1865. | Total days in Asylum. |
|-------|------|------|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 27    | 43   | F    | M                  | Mania and Phthisis...   | Phthisis .....      | Jan. 10, 1865.....  | 10                    | 1126                  |
| 84    | 32   | M    | M                  | Paresis and Syphilis .. | Paralysis .....     | " 10, 1865.....     | 10                    | 699                   |
| 82    | 50   | M    | M                  | Paresis and Mania.....  | do .....            | May 4, 1865 .....   | 125                   | 1252                  |
| 63    | 31   | F    | M                  | Melancholia & Phthisis  | Phthisis .....      | Jan. 12, 1865.....  | 12                    | 938                   |
| 115   | 11   | M    | S                  | Filthy Idiot.....       | Enteritis .....     | March 25, 1865..... | 84                    | 153                   |
| 119   | 26   | F    | S                  | do .....                | Dysentery .....     | " 30, 1865.....     | 90                    | 152                   |
| 116   | 23   | F    | S                  | Mania. Latent Phthisis  | Phthisis .....      | April 9, 1865.....  | 100                   | 308                   |
| 35    | 23   | F    | S                  | Dirty Idiot.....        | Diarrhoea .....     | " 10, 1865.....     | 109                   | 1251                  |
| 125   | 60   | F    | S                  | Epileptic (Negro).....  | Severity of fits... | May 5, 1865.....    | 73                    | 73                    |
| 51    | 28   | F    | S                  | Mania and Phthisis ...  | Phthisis .....      | July 18, 1865.....  | 200                   | 901                   |
| 130   | 67   | F    | M                  | Mania and bed-ridden    | Bronchitis .....    | Aug. 5, 1865.....   | 118                   | 118                   |
| 134   | 26   | F    | S                  | Mania and Phthisis ...  | Phthisis .....      | Oct. 3, 1865.....   | 103                   | 103                   |
| 132   | 26   | F    | M                  | Phthisis & Melancholia  | Diarrhoea .....     | Dec. 15, 1865.....  | 285                   | 285                   |
| 13    |      |      |                    |                         |                     |                     | 1319                  | 7359                  |

TABLE 13.

*From August 27th, 1861, to December 31st, 1865.*

| Date.      | Admitted. | Died. | Cured. |
|------------|-----------|-------|--------|
| 1861.....  | 48        | 4     | 4      |
| 1862.....  | 34        | 4     | 16     |
| 1863.....  | 25        | 7     | 10     |
| 1864.....  | 15        | 4     | 9      |
| 1865.....  | 39        | 13    | 13     |
| Total..... | 161       | 32    | 52     |

Remaining in Asylum, December 31st, 1865, 77 patients, under the most favorable circumstances. The number of deaths in four years out of 161 patients have been few, and the number of recoveries large. Therefore, I have just cause to be grateful to Divine Providence for my success, which I have had under the most unfavorable circumstances.

TABLE 14.

*Summary for 1865, with Expenditure.*

| Remaining, 31st Dec., 1864. | Admitted, 1865. | Total treated, 1865. | Died, 1865. | Discharged, 1865. | Remaining, 31st Dec., 1865. | Aggregate No. of days 1865. | Average No. of Patients. | Paid by Province. | Paid to Rec. General. | Actual Outlay. | Average each Patient. | Moveable Property Insured. |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 64                          | 39              | 103                  | 13          | 13                | 77                          | 24,494                      | 67                       | \$17,723 79       | \$448 03              | \$16,104 33    | \$240 36              | \$4,700 00                 |

To judge more correctly of the average expenditure, there should be deducted for new buildings, repairs, and improvements, \$1,153.16, which would reduce the sum for maintenance to \$14,951.17, and thereby make an average for each patient of \$223.15. I wish also to draw your attention to the fact that there is an increase of moveable property for the last year to the value of \$305. Beside there has been clothing provided for twenty additional patients, and much of my bedding that had been in use four years has been renewed.

With regard to the deaths there is nothing very worthy of remark (except case 82), but the following circumstances, viz., how frequently mania in the female is accompanied with phthisis, of which they generally die, and in the male is accompanied with paralysis.

I consider case 82 deserving of some further notice. This man was admitted into the Asylum on the 31st of December, 1862, aged 48 years, a fine, handsome, powerful man; carpenter by trade, but for many years a farmer. Had been speculating to a great extent and became embarrassed in his affairs. Had been six months bad before admitted into the Asylum; when admitted came from jail, hand-cuffed and leg-locked. He had always been a moral, good man—good husband and a good father. As soon as he became a maniac he of course acted strange, mixing up religion and impurity in a most extraordinary way; one moment the sexual passions were most violent, the next moment he cried, then sang religious hymns. I observed that if at any time he struck a keeper, or gave trouble, the moment after he was on his knees asking pardon. On his admission hand-cuffs and leg-locks were removed, which was followed by the usual tranquillity, that takes place in all those who act restlessly and violently under restraint. After the first month, during the whole time he was in the Asylum, the only particular trouble he gave was trying to escape. His habits from the first were dirty. In the month of September, 1864, he was so much improved, and was so anxious to go home, I advised his friends to remove him, as he was perfectly harmless. They refused to remove him. From that time out he fretted and became worse, and I soon observed that peculiar shuffling gait in his walk that convinced me that pareses had set in. In January, 1865, I observed that his trowsers were constantly wet with urine; that he was much stooped; talked but little; eat as much as was given to him, and was becoming enormously fat. In the month of April he was an imbecile, and no one could have recognized the man who had been admitted in 1862. May 3rd, 1865, I was looking at him walking through the passage to the water-closet and saw him fall down flat on his back. I ran to him and found that he was perfectly paralysed from the cervical vertebra down; he could neither speak, swallow, nor move any part of his body; the only motion he had was the lateral motion of the head. I had him laid in bed, his pulse was 130, pupils contracted. In half an hour after he had

most violent convulsions, which continued with occasional intermissions till next morning, then the breathing became stertorous. He died at 8 p. m., on the 4th, thirty-two hours after the first attack. *Post-Mortem.*—*Chest.*—a large piece of fat, about half a pound weight, lying between the two lobes of the lung; and on the pericardium to which it was in part attached. No fluid whatever in the pericardium. Heart one-half more than its natural size, covered literally with fat. Small quantity of coagulated blood in the auricles; ventricles empty; large gelatinous lumps in the auricula; ventricular openings resembling polypi. *Head.*—Great congestion of the scalp; large quantity of effused blood on removal of the calvarium. Dura mater vascular; veins filled with blood. Lateral and longitudinal sinuses gorged with blood. *Brain.*—Cerebellum so soft as to break under the slightest touch of the finger. *Cerebrum.*—Cortical substance covered with brown spots; lateral ventricles filled with fluid. Congestion in every portion of the brain. No derangement of the medulla oblongata.

The *Post-Mortem* develops very clearly the cause of the paresis, viz.; softening of the base of the brain; it also develops the cause of the sudden paralysis, convulsions and death. But an interesting question seems unsolved, viz., Whether was the heart or brain the first diseased? What combination was the cause of insanity? The answer I will leave to those fonder of obstruse theory than I am.

#### PROPENSITIES OF THE INSANE.

It is beyond my power to write the various propensities of the insane. No man living can conceive it, unless the man who spends his life amongst them, they are so various and so extraordinary; but I may just remark that the three great difficulties that a Superintendent, his officers and servants, have to contend with are, first, and of all others, self-pollution; secondly, the smearing of themselves and others with filth, and even eating it when they will eat nothing else; thirdly, the destruction of bedding and clothing. I wish some one would tell me how these accidents are to be prevented. I invariably find that the more delicate and the more likely to die the male or female lunatic is, the more are they addicted to the evil habit of pollution, and that the best remedy for it is, good warm clothing, amusement, liberal diet, but above all, plenty of beer and wine, or spirits.

Again I repeat that no one can conceive what these cases are, except they live in a lunatic asylum. Let those who speak of expenditure consider these facts, and if they have one spark of humanity in them they will say that no pecuniary means can repay a medical superintendent of a lunatic asylum; that his services should not be measured by dollars and cents, and that at least everything should be done to free him from more anxiety than his position entails on him, and to surround him with every comfort that his position will permit of. As to my officers and servants, I do my best to make their places at least bearable; and when I see what they are exposed to every hour, from the highest to the lowest, I feel I cannot do half enough for them, so long as they are faithful in the discharge of their duties. When not so, I part them.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF THE LUNATICS.

There is not much work to be got out of lunatics. Indeed, when the number is small the value of the work is very little. At the recommendation of the Matron, I removed all lunatics from the laundry. The quantity of clothes they spoiled and laid astray cost much more than their labor was worth. Some few of the women, however, scrub and clean, others of them sew and knit. The men saw and split wood, job about the place, and in summer time dig in the garden. I invariably observe that the first symptom of improvement in a lunatic is that he begins to work and wishes to be employed. I regret that not one man I have can I succeed in inducing to work at any of the different trades.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

The only amusements I have are swings, gymnastics, nine-pins, foot-ball, dancing, music, cards and chequers. The four first are confined to the summer months—the four last, all times of the year. Dancing always carries the sway, but there are none of the amusements that some or other of them does not enter into. I consider employment of any

kind, and amusement of all other, the very best means suited for the recovery of the insane.

CLOTHING.

The clothing of the men is, best gray Canadian frize coat and trowsers, lined with flannel; blue flannel shirts, boots and woollen stockings, Scotch cap; some of the delicate men have flannel drawers. Women's clothing—Usual inside garments, blue flannel dress, shoes and woollen stockings.

BEDDING.

Iron bedsteads, good straw beds, renewed every three months; pillow, sheets, blankets and quilt. For dirty patients, canvas-bottom bed, blanket.

DIETING.

Breakfast—Oatmeal or Indian meal porridge, every morning, with syrup; after that, three half-pints of milk or tea with bread. Dinner—soup, bread, potatoes, beef or pork, every day except Friday, on which day there is meagre food and pudding: patients consider it is a feast day. Two o'clock, a piece of bread and cheese, with beer or whiskey and water. Half-past five, three half-pints of milk or tea, with bread and butter. All the patients get beer, wine or spirits every day, and as occasion requires it three or four times a day. Apples being so dear this winter, I cannot give as much as I could wish. I regret it, for I believe fruit adds much to their general health—certainly to their comfort and satisfaction, consequently in the fruit season I often give them a treat. On special occasions, such as Hallow-Eve, Christmas and Easter, I give them and the keepers what for a better name we call a party, which consists in hot cakes, apples, nuts, &c., &c., and a dance.

Gentlemen, my report has reached to a greater length than I meant it should when I began, the importance of the subject is my only excuse, and my anxiety to lay every thing that I considered worthy of note before the Board. Before concluding, I beg to state, with regard to my Matron, and all those in my employment, in my official capacity, that each and all perform their duties to my entire satisfaction. I regret exceedingly that I have not yet been authorized to increase Mr. Marchand's salary. You are aware of how well he performs his duty and how badly he is remunerated.

Thanking you for your sympathy for the Household, and your anxiety to improve our condition, and the kind manner in which you have spoken of my exertions in your Annual Reports,

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY HOWARD,

*Medical Superintendent.*

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, I. C.

St. Johns, C. E., January 1, 1866.

By request of the Board of Inspectors, and compiled from the foregoing report.

HENRY HOWARD,  
Med. Supt.

NOTE VI.—GENERAL STATISTICAL FORM, FOR ALL LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—TABLE I.

|              | Number remaining on January 1 of past year. | Admitted during the subsequent year. | Average inmates during such year. | Died | Discharged. |          |             | Average stay of those dead or discharged during the year. | Number of those who having entered before such year still remain. |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------|-------------|----------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
|              |                                             |                                      |                                   |      | Cured.      | Relieved | Unimproved. |                                                           |                                                                   |
| Males.....   | 32                                          | 20                                   | 33                                | 3    | 6           | 1        | 1           | 291 days                                                  | 24                                                                |
| Females..... | 32                                          | 19                                   | 33                                | 10   | 4           | 1        | 0           | 291 "                                                     | 22                                                                |
| Total.....   | 64                                          | 39                                   | 67                                | 13   | 10          | 2        | 1           | 582 "                                                     | 46                                                                |

TABLE 2.

|                        | Remaining over from previous years. |       | Admitted during year. |       | Discharged. |       |           |       | Died. |          | Average stay of those dead or discharged during the year. |    |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-------------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----|
|                        | M.                                  | F.    | M.                    | F.    | Recovered.  |       | Relieved. |       | M.    | F.       | M.                                                        | F. |
|                        |                                     |       |                       |       | M.          | F.    | M.        | F.    |       |          |                                                           |    |
| Mania.....             | 8                                   | 9     | 9                     | 9     | 5           | 4     | 2         | ..... | 2     | 571 days | 578 days                                                  |    |
| Melancholia.....       | 1                                   | 1     | .....                 | ..... | 1           | 1     | .....     | ..... | ..... | 112 "    | 1042 "                                                    |    |
| Dementia.....          | 13                                  | 1     | .....                 | 1     | .....       | ..... | .....     | ..... | ..... | .....    | .....                                                     |    |
| General Paralysis..... | 1                                   | ..... | 4                     | ..... | .....       | ..... | .....     | ..... | 2     | 975 days | .....                                                     |    |
| Epilepsy.....          | 2                                   | 4     | .....                 | 2     | .....       | ..... | .....     | ..... | 1     | .....    | 73 days*                                                  |    |
| Other forms.....       | 10                                  | 7     | 7                     | 7     | .....       | ..... | .....     | ..... | 1     | 153 days | 655 days                                                  |    |

\*Negro.

TABLE III—OBITUARY FOR THE YEAR.

| Number in Register. | Date of last admission and of death. | Age at death, and whether single or married, or widowed, before admission. | Mental and bodily state on admission.      | Duration and cause of disorder.           | Assigned cause of death.  | Post-mortem examination and weight of organ in ounces, avoirdupois. |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Case 27.....        | November 24, 1861, January 10, 1865. | Aged 43, widow.....                                                        | Mania, latent phthisis.....                | 4 years : cause not known.                | Phthisis.....             | Cavities in both lungs                                              |
| Case 84.....        | February 24, 1863, January 10, 1865. | Aged 32, widower.....                                                      | Mania and paresis and syphilis, paralysis. | 9 years : a vagabond phthisis, paralysis. | Paralysis and phthisis.   | Softening of base of brain : of the lungs.                          |
| Case 84.....        | December 29, 1862, May 4, 1865.      | Aged 50, married.....                                                      | Mania and paresis.....                     | 4 years : not known                       | Paralysis.....            | Enlargement of heart : softening of brain.                          |
| Case 63.....        | May 12, 1862, January 12, 1865.      | Aged 31, married.....                                                      | Melancholia and phthisis.....              | 4 years : after child-birth.              | Phthisis.....             | Cavities in both lungs.                                             |
| Case 118.....       | October 10, 1864, March 25, 1865.    | Aged 11, single.....                                                       | Starved, filthy idiot.....                 | All his life : born idiot.                | Enteritis.....            | No post-mortem                                                      |
| Case 119.....       | October 25, 1864, March 20, 1865.    | Aged 26, single.....                                                       | Filthy idiot.....                          | All her life.....                         | Dysentery.....            | No post-mortem                                                      |
| Case 116.....       | July 20, 1864, April 9, 1865.        | Aged 23, single.....                                                       | Mania and phthisis.....                    | 3 years : not known                       | Phthisis.....             | Cavities of the lungs : softening of brain.                         |
| Case 35.....        | November 11, 1861, April 10, 1865.   | Aged 23, single.....                                                       | Deaf and dumb idiot.....                   | All her life.....                         | Diarrhoea.....            | No post-mortem                                                      |
| Case 125.....       | February 22, 1865, May 5, 1865.      | Aged 60, single (negro).....                                               | Mania and epileptic.....                   | All her life, I believe                   | Severity of fits.....     | No post-mortem                                                      |
| Case 81.....        | January 10, 1862, July 18, 1865.     | Aged 28, single.....                                                       | Mania and phthisis.....                    | 5 years : not known                       | Phthisis.....             | Cavities of the lungs                                               |
| Case 130.....       | April 20, 1865, August 5, 1865.      | Aged 67, widow.....                                                        | Mania, bed-ridden.....                     | .....                                     | Bronchitis.....           | No post-mortem                                                      |
| Case 134.....       | May 23, 1865, October 3, 1865.       | Aged 26, single.....                                                       | Mania and phthisis : prostitute.           | .....                                     | Phthisis and eating dirt. | Cavities of the lungs                                               |
| Case 133.....       | May 23, 1865, December 15, 1865.     | Aged 26, married.....                                                      | Melancholia and phthisis.....              | 1 year.....                               | Diarrhoea and starvation. | No post-mortem                                                      |

I have never weighed the organs, and see no practical benefit to be derived from it.

HENRY HOWARD.



## APPENDIX to the Report of the St. Johns Lunatic Asylum, Dec. 31st, 1865.

*Live Stock—*

|                           |           |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Horses                    | 1         |
| Cows                      | 5         |
| Heifer to calve in Spring | 1         |
| Small Pigs                | 10        |
| Pigs killed               | 12        |
| Weight of do              | 2742 lbs. |

*Farm Produce—*

30 Acres of rented land, at \$60 per Annum  
 Pastured 6 head of cattle, raised 600 bundles of hay, 2610 gallons of milk.

*Garden Produce—*

|                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 12 bushels Onions    | 300 gallons Beans   |
| 35 Melons            | 8 bushels Carrots   |
| 15 bushels Cucumbers | 2 do Parsnips       |
| 20 do Tomatoes       | 200 heads Cabbage   |
| 200 heads Celery     | 800 do Lettuce      |
| 10 bushels Potatoes  | 3 bushels Radishes. |
| 5 do Beets           |                     |

*Soap Manufactured—*

1081 lbs hard 1 barrel soft

## ASSETS.

|                                                                                                                            |                |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Furniture: including stoves, bedsteads, delf, kitchen utensils, &c.,                                                       | \$1744 00      |
| Other Assets: including live stock, provisions, bedding, clothing, feed and fodder, farming utensils, goods in store, &c., | 3800 00        |
|                                                                                                                            | <u>5544 00</u> |

## INCOME.

|                                                  |                  |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| <i>Received from Government—</i>                 |                  |
| Cash on hands 1st January, 1865                  | \$ 222 06        |
| Balance in Bank of Montreal                      | 1778 60          |
| Warrants                                         | 9676 13          |
| Letter of Credit                                 | 2000 00          |
| Pay Lists                                        | 4047 00          |
| Received as payments by inmates or their friends | 295 00           |
| Received as proceeds of labor                    | 66 60            |
| Other Income                                     | 27 20            |
|                                                  | <u>18,112 59</u> |

## EXPENDITURE.

|                                                                        |                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| New Buildings, new furniture and fittings                              | \$1208 07          |
| Rent and taxes, repairs and insurance                                  | 603 53             |
| Salaries, other than to Medical men                                    | 2880 20            |
| Salaries and fees to Medical men                                       | 1200 00            |
| Medicines and Med. comforts, including beer, wine, and spirits         | 1016 31            |
| Food for inmates                                                       | 4622 23            |
| Clothing                                                               | 661 17             |
| Other expenditure, including feed and fodder, bedding, fuel, light, &c | 3912 82            |
|                                                                        | <u>\$16,104 33</u> |

|                                            |                    |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Deposits in favor Receiver General         | \$448 03           |
| Bal. of L. of C., cancelled 1st July, 1865 | 844 72             |
| Cash in hands                              | 183 18             |
| In Bank of Montreal                        | 532 33             |
|                                            | <u>2008 26</u>     |
|                                            | <u>\$18,112 59</u> |

W. A. MARCHAND, *Book-keeper.*

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
**PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,**  
TORONTO, FOR 1865.

*To the Inspectors of Asylums, &c., &c., of Canada.*

GENTLEMEN,—Once more the duty devolves upon me of presenting to your Board the Annual Report of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, being for the twenty-fifth year of the existence of the institution. It has pleased Divine Providence to spare me in administration throughout the latter half of the above period, whilst of the five medical gentlemen who preceded me, four are no longer in life. It well, therefore, be-  
hooves me, in acknowledging the continued blessings of the Almighty on this valuable public institution, to consider how large a share of the general gratitude is due by myself; and I would humbly trust that all the efforts which have been made by myself, and my valuable and zealous assistants, have been graciously seconded by Divine aid, as indeed they have ever been undertaken with a submissive reliance on Him in whose hands are the issues of life and death, and under whose immutable laws all events are guided with unerring wisdom.

The number of patients remaining in the chief Asylum, and the University Branch, on the 1st January, 1865, was :

|                            | Men. | Women. | Total. |
|----------------------------|------|--------|--------|
| In chief Asylum.....       | 211  | 185    | 396    |
| In University Branch.....  | 5    | 71     | 76     |
|                            | 216  | 256    | 472    |
| Admitted during 1865.....  | 34   | 62     | 96     |
|                            | 250  | 318    | 568    |
| Total under treatment..... | 29   | 44     |        |
| Discharged.....            | 1    | 0      |        |
| Eloped.....                | 15   | 12     | 45     |
| Died.....                  |      | 56     | 101    |
|                            | 205  | 262    | 467    |

The total number of patients remaining at the end of 1865 is 5 less than the end of 1864; but the average number for 1865 has been greater than for 1864, thus :

|                       |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Average for 1864..... | 464               |
| Ditto for 1865.....   | 469 $\frac{2}{3}$ |

These figures afford another illustration of the error of assuming the number accidentally resident on the last day of any year as the proper standard for comparison between various years.

The admissions in 1865 have fallen considerably under those of 1864, though they have exceeded the expectation expressed by me in the Annual Report for 1864. The gradual falling off in admissions, since the filling up of the Branch Asylums, is shown by the following figures, viz :

|                         |     |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Admissions in 1861..... | 204 |
| “ 1862.....             | 177 |
| “ 1863.....             | 168 |
| “ 1864.....             | 136 |
| “ 1865.....             | 96  |
| Total.....              | 781 |

Whenever an Asylum becomes filled to its utmost capacity, admissions can be made only as beds are vacated through discharges and deaths; and when it is a rule of the Institution to retain all unrecovered patients for life, and as, on the general average, the proportion of recoveries to admissions falls under 50 per cent., it is manifest that unless death carries off annually the other 50 per cent., there must be a progressive annual decrease of vacancies. The death rate of this Asylum has not yet reached the proportions of 50 per cent. on admissions, but it must come nearer to it every year, not by a positive increase of deaths, but by decrease in admissions.

The admissions, discharges and deaths for the last five years have been as follows:

|                                  | Admissions. | Discharges. | Deaths. |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| 1861.....                        | 204         | 91          | 45      |
| 1862.....                        | 177         | 78          | 27      |
| 1863 (including 2 elopers) ..... | 168         | 87          | 25      |
| 1864 ( " 1 " ) .....             | 136         | 77          | 35      |
| 1865 ( " 1 " ) .....             | 96          | 74          | 27      |
|                                  | 781         | 407         | 159     |

The total discharges and deaths in the above five years amount to 566. The admissions were 781; the difference, 215, has been provided for by the transfer of patients to the branches, and by overcrowding in the chief Asylum. The proportion of deaths to admissions above shewn, for five years, is about 20 per cent. The proportion of discharges is over 52 per cent. on admissions, but as a certain number of patients were taken home by their friends unrecovered, but improved, or so far advanced towards death, as to render the friends unapprehensive of danger in taking care of them, and as there is no certain rule of conduct directing the proportion of such discharges, we must put the actual proportion of regular discharges as under 50 per cent.

The average death number for the last five years has been 32 per annum. Unless we are visited by some fatal epidemic, this average will probably obtain in the next five years.

Until the proposed new wings are completed, and ready for reception of patients, our means of admission will be equal merely to the annual number of deaths, *plus* say one-half of a constantly decreasing number of admissions—that is to say, *plus* the constantly decreasing number of discharges. In other words, whilst the general population of the country will be constantly increasing, and the want of Asylum lodgment will be correspondingly increasing, the means of meeting this want will be constantly decreasing. The new wing will accommodate 230 to 240 patients. The University authorities are most urgent in their endeavours to have the building on the Queen's Park emptied of lunatics; so that nearly one-third of the beds in the new wings will be wanted for the patients of the branch Asylum. The remaining 150 or 160 new beds will not be sufficient for the accumulated number of applicants, who will have been unable in the next three years to obtain admission into the chief Asylum; and still worse, a very large proportion of these unsuccessful applicants—indeed I might say almost the whole of them—will be found incurable, for I think the figures given in my last Yearly Report, showing the proportion of recoveries in insanity, after the disease has existed for nine months, or a year, are abundantly convincing on this head.

Should the new Asylum at Kingston soon be ready for occupation, it will, of course, within its assigned limits, afford relief. I am, however, very much mistaken in my belief if on its opening it will not be found that the number of claimants for lodgment, in the Eastern portion of the Province, will be much larger than has hitherto been manifested. I think it may be taken as a reliable fact that the number of cases of lunacy sent into any Asylum depends more on proximity to the institution, and facility of transmission, than on the actual amount of insanity in the several counties.

With the view of illustrating this statement, I have prepared the following table, shewing the number of lunatics sent to this Asylum from the various cities and counties of the Province, in the last 12½ years, and the respective populations according to the last census; also their respective distances from Toronto, and the rate per cent. of the number of lunatics sent in, on the respective populations:

WESTERN Counties and Cities, Including Simcoe and York, and Toronto City.

| CITIES.               | Population by Census, 1861. | Distance from Toronto. | Number of Lunatics Admitted. | Proportion on Population. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Toronto .....         | 44821                       | Nil .....              | 282                          | .631                      |
| Hamilton .....        | 19096                       | 39                     | 95                           | .497                      |
| London .....          | 11555                       | 120                    | 23                           | Separated in 1861         |
| COUNTIES.             |                             |                        |                              |                           |
| Brant .....           | 30338                       | 35                     | 36                           | .118                      |
| Bruce .....           | 27449                       | 120                    | 7                            | .025                      |
| Elgin .....           | 32050                       | 150                    | 38                           | Separated in 1861         |
| Essex .....           | 25211                       | 250                    | 16                           | do                        |
| Grey .....            | 37750                       | 150                    | 23                           | .061                      |
| Haldimand .....       | 23708                       | 140                    | 18                           | .076                      |
| Halton .....          | 44970                       | 40                     | 46                           | .102                      |
| Huron .....           | 51954                       | 140                    | 50                           | .096                      |
| Kent .....            | 31183                       | 190                    | 26                           | Separated in 1861.        |
| Lambton .....         | 24916                       | 170                    | 25                           | do                        |
| Lincoln .....         | 27625                       | 60                     | 52                           | .188                      |
| Middlesex .....       | 48736                       | 120                    | 37                           | Separated in 1861.        |
| Norfolk .....         | 28500                       | 110                    | 19                           | do                        |
| Oxford .....          | 46226                       | 88                     | 23                           | do                        |
| Peel .....            | 27240                       | 25                     | 58                           | .213                      |
| Perth .....           | 38083                       | 88                     | 43                           | .113                      |
| Simcoe .....          | 44720                       | 63                     | 49                           | .117                      |
| Waterloo .....        | 38750                       | 62                     | 31                           | .080                      |
| Welland .....         | 24988                       | 100                    | 34                           | .136                      |
| Wellington .....      | 49200                       | 48                     | 89                           | .180                      |
| Wentworth .....       | 31832                       | 40                     | 53                           | .166                      |
| York .....            | 59674                       | say 20                 | 111                          | .186                      |
| Algoma District ..... | 4916                        | 250                    | 1                            | 1st patient in '64.       |
|                       |                             |                        | 1285                         |                           |

EASTERN COUNTIES.

|                                  |       |     |      |      |
|----------------------------------|-------|-----|------|------|
| Carlton .....                    | 29620 | 275 | 25   | .084 |
| Dundas .....                     | 18777 | 240 | 7    | .037 |
| Durham .....                     | 39115 | 60  | 72   | .184 |
| Frontenac .....                  | 27347 | 160 | 18   | .065 |
| Glengarry .....                  | 21187 | 265 | 18   | .085 |
| Grenville .....                  | 24191 | 220 | 13   | .050 |
| Hastings .....                   | 44970 | 112 | 37   | .082 |
| Lanark .....                     | 31639 | 250 | 23   | .072 |
| Lennox and Addington .....       | 28002 | 160 | 16   | .057 |
| Leeds .....                      | 35700 | 207 | 24   | .067 |
| Northumberland .....             | 40592 | 70  | 71   | .175 |
| Ontario .....                    | 41604 | 26  | 49   | .117 |
| Peterboro' .....                 | 24651 | 90  | 39   | .117 |
| Prescott .....                   | 15499 | 325 | 12   | .077 |
| Prince Edward .....              | 20869 | 115 | 19   | .091 |
| Renfrew .....                    | 20325 | 300 | 6    | .029 |
| Russell .....                    | 6824  | 290 | 1    | .015 |
| Stormont .....                   | 18129 | 265 | 27   | .149 |
| Victoria .....                   | 23039 | 106 | 11   | .047 |
| Ottawa City .....                | 14669 | 275 | 16   | .180 |
| Kingston .....                   | 13743 | 160 | 39   | .284 |
| Total Eastern Counties, &c. .... |       |     | 543  |      |
| " Western Counties, &c. ....     |       |     | 1285 |      |
|                                  |       |     | 1828 |      |

The very high figure exhibited in the preceding tables by the City of Toronto, indicates either a very large amount of insanity in the population, or a very undue share of the

benefits of this institution. I apprehend both facts obtain; and both are very difficult to deal with.

It may be alleged, as I frequently have heard it alleged, that very many lunatics sent in by the city have not been regular residents. This is not the fact; for of the 232 mentioned, only 17 were not permanent residents. It appears to me indisputable that the undue proportion of Toronto admissions is ascribable to its close proximity to the Asylum.

The next highest rate is that of the City of Hamilton, which, compared with Kingston, is very high.

The four cities now in connection with this Asylum stand thus:

|               |     |          |          |
|---------------|-----|----------|----------|
| Toronto.....  | 681 | in every | 100,000; |
| Hamilton..... | 479 | “        | “        |
| Kingston..... | 284 | “        | “        |
| Ottawa.....   | 180 | “        | “        |

Ottawa City, 180 to 100,000, is lower than the rate of the western counties, Peel, Lincoln or York. I can see no reason why Ottawa should furnish a lower proportion of insanity than Toronto or Hamilton.

Fourteen eastern counties, from Hastings, inclusive, with the Cities of Kingston and Ottawa added, have sent in 301 lunatics, out of an aggregate population of 376,401. The fair proportional number in the total 1,328 patients would have been 493.

If we take the City of Toronto quota as a standard from which to compute the whole insanity of the Province, the entire number thus obtained would be 8,784; and if the entire Province in the last 12½ years had sent in this number, the City of Toronto would have had no unjust share of Asylum benefits; but as the entire number of lunatics sent to this Asylum, in the above period, has been only 1,328, it is manifest that this city has been unduly represented in the Asylum. Its fair proportional number would have been 59.

If we take the eight counties nearest to Toronto, viz., York, Peel, Ontario, Durham, Halton, Wentworth, Wellington and Simcoe, with an aggregate population of 338,355, in comparison with the fourteen eastern counties, having an aggregate of 347,989, it is found that the former have sent in 527, against 246 from the latter.

Why should there be a less proportion of insanity in the eastern counties than in the eight lying around Toronto? If there has not been a less proportion, it must be clear that during the last 12½ years above 300 lunatics in the eastern counties have not secured Asylum lodgment. This number, however, is below the mark, for in the eight counties around Toronto I am aware there are many lunatics, chiefly chronic cases, who have failed to obtain admission here.

It must, then, be obvious that the new Asylum at Kingston will find abundant claimants for beds, between the Trent and the Ottawa.

The average admissions here, for the last 12½ years, from the City of Toronto, have been about 23 per annum.

The average of deaths has been nearly 32 annually. If our admissions continue, as I think they must, to fall off annually, our discharges also will be reduced. Suppose the average discharges for the next three years to be 40 per year, we should then have, from deaths and discharges, 72 vacancies per year, of which the City of Toronto will require, or at all events will demand, (and not always very courteously,) one-third. The people of Toronto appear to regard this Asylum as intended mainly for their benefit, and *secondarily* for that of the rest of the Province. If a Toronto lunatic is not admitted the moment the application, or rather the demand, is made, something more than mere astonishment is manifested; and it is a fruitless work to endeavour to shew the applicant that patients cannot be admitted when vacancies for them do not exist, or that lunatics who have been waiting for admission for months, in distant parts, and often in the County Gaols, should have prior consideration.

At the commencement of 1865 there were resident in the chief Asylum and the University Branch, 87 lunatics sent in by the city, and in the Malden and Orillia Asylums 29 more, making in all 116 persons, supported, nearly all, at the cost of the Province. This number includes the patients admitted prior to July, 1863, some of whom have been Asylum residents over 20 years.

It is very doubtful if the citizens of Toronto entertain any adequate conception of the extent of benefit derived by them from the presence of the Asylum. It would be cruel to

expect from them gratitude, for as that word, in reference to national benefactions, means a pleasing anticipation of future advantages, and these are unlikely to be as large as heretofore, it would be foolish to suppose that they will fall into any such indiscretion. Some of the more refined residents of the West End have complained of the Branch Asylum, in the University grounds, as a nuisance which Government ought to remove immediately. I wish, for my part, it was removed, or could be removed. If the city would assume the support of the 87 chronic cases belonging to Toronto, lodged in the chief Asylum and the branch, we might dispense at once with the University building. It is not probable that the city will feel disposed to undertake this charge.

It is my belief, not based on very defective data, nor arrived at before mature consideration, that the extent of provision required for all the insane in Upper Canada is very large, and I am very doubtful if any increase of this provision likely to be conceded by our Government or Legislature will ever approximate the requirement. The number of lunatics at present provided with *Asylum lodgment is now nearly three times as great as it was eleven years ago, and yet I doubt if the number not in Asylums is any less than it was then.*

The future provision for the insane in Western Canada is a question demanding serious and discreet consideration. Any one who believes that the whole problem finds solution in the erection of a new Asylum, or the enlargement of an existing one, will in a very short time discover his error. I believe that were a new Asylum provided for each of the old Districts of Upper Canada—the Eastern, Midland, Prince Edward, Newcastle, Home, Gore, Wellington, London and Western—it would be found in ten years after opening that they would be all full. Suppose each of these nine Asylums to contain 400 patients, which is a high number, the total would be only 3,600 patients; and supposing that in the next 12½ years the population of the Province will increase as much as in the past 12½, and the general incidence of insanity shall be equal only to one-half that of the City of Toronto, there would be in this period about 8,000 claimants for Asylum lodgment, or 666 annually—or 74 for each of the nine Asylums. For a few years, should all the Asylums start simultaneously, and immediately instant admission of all applicants could be awarded, but every year there would be left on hands a certain proportion of those admitted. Before 20 years further action would be called for; and if the present system of fiscal provision be continued, the Provincial chest must again be drawn upon, until at length the amount required for annual maintenance and for new erections, would be so formidable as to awaken the inquisitive faculties of even the most benevolent Minister of Finance, slumbering over a plethoric public chest.

It was, no doubt, very right, at the initiation of a system of provision for the treatment and care of the insane, that the Government should assume the general charge, both of pecuniary support and administrative direction. By no other course, at that time, could the desired object have been so well attained as it has been; but the introduction of a humane and efficient system having now been secured, and the extent of the future requisite provision for the insane being far greater than was primarily supposed, a reconsideration of the general subject seems hardly to be procrastinated.

It is a thoroughly established fact that Lunatic Asylums, in which patients who do not recover are retained for life, very soon become ineffective, and the support of their inmates becomes a serious source of public expense, whilst the amount of benefit rendered by them to the country in the cure of insanity, which, though not the only, certainly is the paramount object of their establishment, is much less than it might or should be.

In some, if not nearly all, the States of the neighbouring Union, this evil has been avoided, but by means of a most heartless and barbarous system, based on a total ignorance of the claims of mental affliction on national philanthropy. After a definite period of treatment in a well-ordered Asylum, all patients who do not recover are discharged, in order to make way for new cases. This measure is a wise one, but as it has not been associated with any provision for the subsequent care of those thus discharged, and they are thrown back on municipal charity, the result has been that, in a country eminent for its superior civilization and distinguished for its advanced intellectual culture, an extent of human suffering and degradation, unparalleled perhaps in any other country calling itself *Christian*, has been found connected with the existence of these most unfortunate outcasts from human sympathy. The report of the Commission of Enquiry, instituted recently by the Legislature of New York, for the purpose of discovering the condition of the insane non-resident in Lunatic Asylums, furnishes the most overwhelming and painful, if not disgusting, evidence on this

subject. After perusing this Report it is impossible not to feel at once grateful to God and gratified with our own condition in Canada, where, even when our Asylum had become almost inoperative from the presence of the multitude of incurables, it was never dreamed of that they should be cast upon the tender mercies of the municipal corporations; whose ideas of provision for the destitute have yet in but a few instances risen above commitment to the County Gaols.

Our Government then introduced the system of branch Asylums for incurables, which, though not perhaps the best possible, was nevertheless a step in the right direction; and it must be in a form analogous to this that our future provision shall be made. The insane can never be comfortably and satisfactorily governed and provided for under any other regimen than that which obtains in all well-ordered and efficient *curative* institutions; and this regimen, I feel convinced, cannot be perpetuated in full integrity in establishments organized and conducted on almshouse principles. Affiliation with the parent institutions, from which the patients have been sent, should never be broken up. The same system of domestic management, the same system of mild and judicious though firm control, the same generous bodily support, the same general and strict cleanliness, and the same personal comfort in clothing, by night and day, should be perpetuated.

Is it possible to secure all this at a less expense, and to provide for a larger number, than under our present system?

It appears to me that *three curative Asylums*, for the treatment of recent cases of insanity, are, in the first place, indispensable. Two already exist, one at Toronto and the second at Kingston, both of which are capable of becoming first-class establishments of this sort. A third might be erected at London, as the most central and convenient point for the Western counties, and a locality in every way well suited to such an institution.

These three curative Asylums should be appropriated to the reception and treatment of recent acute cases, and, secondly, of those chronic cases of a dangerous and violent character, which, though not likely to be cured, may nevertheless be improved by the discipline of a curative Asylum, and brought into such a condition of quietude and subordination as to fit them for residence in a less expensive institution. Indeed it is my impression that, if possible, every case of insanity requiring Asylum lodgment should be sent for a certain term to a curative institution, as the training there received by lunatics could hardly be imparted elsewhere, and it would be most undesirable that the tranquillity of secondary establishments be disturbed by undisciplined and turbulent inmates. Disregard of this consideration would, very probably, rapidly destroy the comfort and impair the discipline of such institutions, and thus lead to their abandonment as philanthropic failures.

The next consideration is as to the establishment and mode of support of these secondary residences of the insane. The constantly accumulating burthen of supporting for life all the insane, can hardly, I apprehend, be contemplated by any government. Lunatics have no distinctive claim on national philanthropy; free support in our Asylums has been conceded to them, not because of their insanity, but because of their destitution. The law obliges all to pay for their support, who are able to do so. The national aid then is granted to poverty, not to lunacy *per se*. The *destitute* blind, deaf and dumb, and idiotic, have similar claims, and in all Christian countries their claims are recognised; but under no government of free popular institutions, is the support of the poor, or of any particular classes of them, defrayed from the national revenue. Under absolute monarchies, where the people have not been invested with the privilege of self-government and the control of their own local affairs, it is clearly the duty of the Sovereign to do that which he withholds from his subjects the means of doing.

In Canada we require no such paternal alimentionation. We are at liberty to support our poor as we may deem most proper. Our Government and Legislature will have done their part, when they have made such statutory provisions as will render it imperative on us to discharge this duty. All that can further be required will be the carrying out of a judicious system of governmental supervision.

The greatest benefit which can be conferred on the insane is their restoration to reason; and this is also the greatest benefit that can be conferred on their friends and the community. Every measure of legislation purporting to be for the relief of the insane should have this primary reference. If ten insane persons can be cured at the same expense as one uncured insane person can be supported for life, it is very clear that the public interests are best con-

sulted by so administering our insane hospitals as to render them most efficient in the *cure* of insanity. Under our present system the very contrary of this result is secured. New cases of insanity either cannot be admitted whilst they are new, and therefore largely curable, or they are, from various erroneous motives, detained at home until they have become chronic, and consequently very largely, or almost entirely, incurable. They are denied early admission, because we have no room for them; and we have no room for them because three-fourths or seven-eighths of our beds are held for life by persons who cannot recover. Is it not, then, manifest that the *retention of these incurables is the cause of this evil*, and that it would be removed, or very materially obviated, by the institution of some system which, while it would secure to these adequate protection and comfort for the residue of life, would, by the consequent prompt admission of all recent cases, prevent, as far as possible, the increase of incurables?

We have initiated the system of Branch Asylums, and in so doing I think our Government has led the way towards a vast improvement in the condition of the *entire body* of the insane. Our system has since been initiated in England, and even our neighbours in the State of New York have not felt ashamed of receiving instruction on this head from their semi-barbarous neighbours.

I do not say that I would advocate the system of secondary asylums for the residence of incurables, were it capable of demonstration that either in Canada or in any other country, there ever has been, or will be, provided a sufficient extent of accommodation in primary asylums. The State of Massachusetts probably occupies a higher position than any other community, not only in its provision for the insane, but for every other class of the destitute and afflicted. The population of the State in 1860 was only 1,221,464, or 147,630 less than that of Upper Canada. The aggregate expenditure of Massachusetts, in support of its public Charities and Reforms, is now half a million dollars annually. In the charities are included the three State Lunatic Asylums of Worcester, Taunton, and Northampton. Besides these institutions for the insane, there are the celebrated McLean Asylum at Somerville, and the City Asylum in South Boston. Notwithstanding this apparently large provision, recent enquiries into the condition of the insane generally throughout the State, show that a very large number of lunatics are not lodged in asylums; and the very important fact is brought to light, that the excluded are chiefly native Americans, whilst the asylum inmates are very largely foreigners. The same fact also obtains there, as in Canada, in relation to the larger proportion of patients sent in by contiguous than by distant localities. May not the low proportionate rates of insanity, shewn in my last Report to have obtained, as furnished by our Asylum figures, among native Canadians, be to some extent accounted for by a similar preponderance of foreigners in our Asylum. Those who *have* no home, and no friends, are most likely to be sent promptly to the Asylum, whilst it is well known, that very many lunatics who have a home, or have friends, are detained there, too often with the sad result of incurability from the withholding of efficient treatment, when, alone, it might have been successful.

The longer and more thoroughly we investigate the subject of insanity and its wants, the greater will be found the number of its victims, and the larger the amount of required relief. I believe that our present system of providing that relief is based on an erroneous principle; and that so long as it continues so, the condition of the insane at large will continue as it is—deplorable; and that it will gradually become worse.

*The great want seems to me to be the institution of a comprehensive and humane system of providing for the chronic and incurable.* This is now most inadequately attempted by their retention in our primary asylums, with the collateral aid, since 1856, of the three Branch Asylums. All are now full, and the demand for further accommodation, instead of decreasing, is constantly augmenting. Multiplication of Branch Asylums, such as those hitherto established, is by no means desirable; but even were the case otherwise, it is very doubtful if any Government we may ever have in Canada, would feel disposed to augment the charge upon the Provincial Revenue, for the support of the insane, to the figure requisite; and if it should retain the purpose of continuing in this responsibility, it is a fact requiring no demonstration, that the fiscal concessions would always lag many years behind the actual requirement, and would hardly ever be made until the evil resulting from its procrastination had assumed a magnitude and intensity no longer to be ignored.

If the Provincial Exchequer make provision for the primary treatment of insanity in



curative hospitals, and afford to every case requiring asylum benefit, the privilege of residence for a definite period,—say two years—it appears to me it would have done all that should be expected from it. After this period, the support of the unrecovered should be devolved on the respective municipalities; but the measure of support, and the mode of administering it, should not at all be left at the option of these corporations. Should this error be committed, we should, in a few years, find the condition of the incurable insane in Canada as disgraceful, and as indicative of public barbarity, as it has been shewn to be in the State of New York.

A system of unions of counties, under which a secondary asylum would be established for about every 250,000 inhabitants, would give us, in all, to commence with, six such asylums, which might be, as concerned the respective districts, central or not so. It would, perhaps, be better to place them excentrally, so that when, from further requirement, additional buildings would be called for, the second would be central for one half the district, and the first one for the other half.

The ten eastern counties, Prescott, Glengarry, Stormont, Russell, Carleton, Dundas, Lanark, Renfrew, Grenville and Leeds, with Ottawa City added, have an aggregate population of 236,560. These ten counties are surely able, and no doubt would be willing to provide one of the proposed secondary asylums. Three very suitable localities, Cornwall, Ottawa and Brockville or Prescott, each with railway facilities, present themselves as very suitable.

The counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Hastings, Prince Edward, Northumberland, Durham, Peterboro' and Victoria, with the city of Kingston added, have an aggregate population of 262,328.

Napanee, Belleville, Cobourg and Peterboro', present to us excellent locations for this district.

The counties of Ontario, York, Simcoe, Peel and Halton, with the city of Toronto, have 263,029 inhabitants.

No doubt there would be several competing localities for the site of the secondary asylum for this district. The city of Toronto, having now a dislike to such establishments, would, of course, decline the honor.

The counties of Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand, Brant, Wentworth and Norfolk, with the city of Hamilton, have 136,177 inhabitants.

Wellington, Waterloo, Perth, Huron, Bruce and Grey, have 243,186.

Oxford, Middlesex, Elgin, Kent, Lambton and Essex, with the city of London, have 219,877.

It would be easy to name numerous suitable localities in the latter three districts; but they will be obvious to all persons acquainted with the country. The selection of a site for an insane asylum should never be in the hands of interested parties; consequently it should not be in those of the municipalities. All localities are sworn to be healthy by every one who has land for sale in them. Each secondary asylum should have a farm of not less than 100 acres,—200 if possible. There should be an easily available and large supply of water; and the distance from some thriving town, affording supplies advantageously, should not be over three miles, nor under one.

Six secondary asylums, each built for 200 inmates, but capable of extension to 400, would be capable of accommodating those chronic cases which at present paralyse our primary asylums; and to each should be sent all the cases belonging to its own division. The several counties would be called on to pay for their own patients at such weekly rate as might be found sufficient. The staff of administration would not require to be numerous or expensive, nor would buildings of a costly nature be called for. The success of the system would depend mainly on judicious primary organization; and once it had made good start, it would not, under a careful governmental supervision, be found to retrograde. I cannot, however, withhold expression of my conviction, that the appointment of the heads of these institutions should be held by the Government, and never entrusted to elective corporations; and every subordinate appointment should be in the hands of the respective heads. On no other plan could efficiency, perfect subordination, and general harmony be secured. This opinion is not offered without the light afforded by long experience in my own sphere, and careful observation of those of other parties, in which the domestic government is not so wisely provided for as that of the Toronto Asylum.

I have thus hastily ventured to sketch out, and offer to your Board, a plan for the future management of the insane of Western Canada, not merely anticipating, but earnestly desiring that it may be criticised and canvassed; but in the same spirit in which it is presented, and with the same anxious desire to promote the interests and comfort of the insane and their much to be pitied relatives. I do not believe that the project is unnecessarily large; neither do I fear that it exceeds the measure of our provincial philanthropy. Whether this plan may ever command approval, it is not for me to forecast; much less should I flatter myself with the hope that it may be carried out in my day. One thing, however, is certain, there is in Upper Canada a very large amount of distress suffered by the unprovided-for insane, and this distress will not decrease because we may not choose to adopt adequate measures for its relief. The difficulty will be one of permanence, and whether my views be accepted or not, action will some day have to be taken in the same direction.

Having, I would trust, not censurably, departed from the usual tenor of our Annual Report, by offering my views on the important question of enlarged provision for the insane—a question which I am well aware has engaged, and must continue to engage much serious consideration on the part of your Board, I would next venture to say a few words on another, invested with no less difficulty of solution, and hardly of less general importance,—I mean the causes of insanity.

The result of much reading and careful thinking, on this subject, aided by prolonged and, I would trust, patient and impartial observation, has been to draw me to the belief that important errors have long prevailed on this deeply interesting question; and I have been forced to the conclusion that the large masses of statistical records which have, in almost all Insane Asylums, been collected and recorded, with a view of eliciting the truth, have but removed it farther and farther from light. Under this conviction I have, from time to time as occasion offered, endeavored to draw public attention to the fallacies and incongruities of tables of causes, as they are presented in Asylum reports, so that it cannot now be necessary to say much on this head. In former reports I have shewn that certain causes, supposed to be powerfully operative, and especially those of a *mental form*, have not much, or probably very little, to do with the production of insanity. Among the most prominent of the latter form is *Religion*; and first in general estimation among the physical supposed causes has been *Intemperance*.

It is, of course, understood that all I may here say is based merely on my own limited sphere of observation; but though limited it has been a sphere of *facts*, and it has certainly been more extensive than that of a multitude of persons whom I have heard speak very dogmatically on the subject under consideration.

The figures furnished in my Report for 1864, derived from a surface of 24 years, shewed very clearly that as to Religion, it is either inoperative as a factor of insanity, or if operative, its action has been least where it was always believed to be greatest, and greatest where believed to be least. The facts then given to light have been received, as might have been expected, with high gratification by one section of the community, and with mortification by others. With these feelings I have nothing to do. It was my duty to state the truth, and in which ever direction this might wound or gratify, it would have been told.

Religion, or peculiarities of religious belief, I think have nothing to do in the causation of insanity. I would not, however, assert the converse, that Insanity never has any thing to do in the determination of religious peculiarities. I question if even the most tumultuous excitement of what are designated religious revivals ever suffices to upset the mind of a person in whom there is no prior taint of this malady. In other words it may be concomitant to the development of insanity, as any other of the so-called mental causes, and even some of the physical causes, may be, and coincidence may be mistaken for consequence; but it is a matter almost beyond uncertainty, that insanity apparently evoked by religion, would not long remain undeveloped by some other disturbing agency. It does not follow that it is not imprudent for any one thus predisposed to the disease, to expose himself to the disturbing agencies; but such persons are the very last either to seek advice, or to follow it.

The same observation holds true, perhaps to a larger extent than is by many supposed, as to intemperance. It is impossible to imagine any more likely agency for the production

of insanity than this; and yet, notwithstanding the shocking extent of the habit, its efficiency, in this country, in the production of insanity, is far below the extent which many have ascribed to it. For the last three years it has not exceeded ten per cent. in the *assigned* causes; and a careful examination of all the remaining cases convinces one that this has been its maximum. Nor is it very questionable whether in a considerable proportion of the cases, in which it had been present, it was not a mere concomitant, if not in some a result, of the insanity.

There is one cause of a physical form, which I fear is very widely extended, but which I almost dread to mention, which all over this continent appears to be peopling our Asylums with a loathsome object, and hopeless multitude of inmates. Its victims are not intemperate; nay, indeed, not unfrequently very temperate as to indulgence in alcoholic beverages,—these are very modest, very shy, very (dare I say?) pious—as such at least they often are sent here with sufficient credentials—very studious, very nervous, very everything save what they really are.

Would that one-tenth of all the zeal and intelligence, and stirring eloquence which has been expended on other not unimportant reforms could be enlisted in the exposition and amelioration of this enshrouded moral pestilence! But who will venture on such a work? The subject is one which cannot even be named, without the painful conviction of offending social delicacy. If one could feel assured that what is written here, only with the sincere desire of benefitting society, and saving from ruin a multitude of fellow beings, would be read only by those whom it concerns, or by those whose co-operative exertions the evil might be prevented or mitigated, not only might it be treated of more explicitly and with better hopes, but also with exemption from that apprehension of unjust criticism, which our knowledge of the world and of certain classes of readers, leads us to anticipate.

But the requirement for plain speaking on this subject has now become a matter of imperative duty, and however great may be the reluctance with which the subject is introduced into this report, it would be very wrong, under any apprehension of offending the fastidious, or the erroneously delicate, to evade the discharge of the duty.

In obeying this conviction, I am indeed not unfortified by the suffrage of many intelligent and benevolent persons, with whom I have conversed, or corresponded, on the subject. The entire body of the medical profession are anxious that public attention should be aroused to a recognition of the evil; very many of the ministers of religion are no less desirous of this result; and very recently a most earnest request was made to me by a high dignitary of one of our churches, that I would proclaim the evil, and “deal with it unsparingly.”

I have several times, in my Quarterly Reports to your Board, and very frequently in oral communication, drawn attention to the extent to which the pernicious habit now under consideration obtains in the incurable class of patients in this Asylum; and I have expressed the belief that this complication of insanity, so long as it continues unsuppressed, renders nugatory all hopes of recovery; and also that once the habit has been persisted in until it culminates in insanity, we are then almost powerless to contend with it; for, deprived of that co-operation on the part of the patient, which cannot be secured unless by appeal to his own moral power of self-control, and which, of course, is not to be expected when insanity has obliterated this power, we have no means at command other than those of mechanical restraint, aided to what extent I pretend not to decide, by some topical remedies which have (as what remedies have not had?) the honor of being recommended by respectable authorities.

It is not, however, my purpose or province here to discuss measures of treatment; nor do I think it would subserve the end in view, to parade the catalogue of expedients with which the habit is to be combatted; rather is it the part of stern duty, and of candor to proclaim the great fact, that it is in the vast majority of cases falling under our observation in Asylums, ineradicable; and the necessary collateral of this fact is that half our beds in one division of the house, and a certain number in the other, are occupied by this class of patients, sadly to the detriment of more worthy and promising cases thus denied their occupancy.

Your Board are aware that I have expressed the opinion, in which you have not differed from me, that applications for this class of patients should not have precedence of others, for admission of persons free from the habit. It is my belief that the general promulgation of the fact that such persons shall not have equal facility of entrance here as those of a different character

and that whilst they may be allowed to remain in our gaols, if committed to them, whilst lunatics who are heads of families, and whose restoration to reason not only is infinitely more probable, but also more important, will be taken in preference, would have a salutary effect. It would awaken the public mind to the knowledge of the extensive prevalence of the evil, and of its fearful consequences; and it would arouse the attention of parents and guardians, and lead them to enquiry as to the means of preventing the contraction of the habit. In hardly any instance is it found that parents have any suspicion of its existence, when they place the victims in the Asylum; indeed very many of them appear to be totally ignorant of the very existence of such a habit; and nothing can be more painful and embarrassing to an Asylum physician than correspondence by letter with such persons, when the conviction is established on our minds that the insanity of their beloved one is associated with the destructive habit, and that in all probability it has been produced by it. They press us for a full and free declaration of opinion, and our views of the case; not unfrequently, indeed, they go further, and ask what we think has been the cause of the malady. If we pronounce an unfavorable opinion, and from the motive of delicacy avoid assigning our reason for this adverse view, they deem us rash, or stupid, or, perhaps, illtempered. They reiterate their enquiries, and we reply, perhaps, in ambiguous terms, clear enough however to intimate the fact, if they have already suspected it. Should they understand us, then of course they hold that it is our province to remove the evil; and should we confess the difficulty involved in this requirement, they conclude that we are unfit for our position; for they have, perhaps very recently, learned that there are numerous professors of medicine who proclaim their competency completely to cure all such troubles. So indeed there are, and very large sums of money are made by these quacks. I have had letters of consultation, not a few, and, of course, all confidential, asking for advice, from parties who, in giving the medical history of their cases, have sometimes enumerated their payments to advertising and other imposters. No wonder these vagabonds become rich, while the members of the regular profession remain poor. The extent of their levies from public credulity, and especially from the class of persons now treated of, is beyond belief. I remember one instance of some interest. A father to whom I communicated my conviction as to the case of a favorite son, came to the Asylum, and in disregard of all remonstrance removed the young man, to take him to one who "*could cure him.*" The result was as I anticipated. In a short time the son was again an inmate of the County Gaol, and after lying there a few weeks he came back to the Asylum, and is at present an inmate of one of the Branch Asylums.

I have never found that any of those quacks who pretend to cure cases such as I refer to, have said a word on the subject of moral self control. All they care for is their fee, and this must always be paid in advance. In all my communications to consulting correspondents, and even to the insane under care here, I have invariably declared their fate is in their own hands; and I have deprecated, rather than encouraged, any reliance in drugs. I believe that an ignorant faith in the latter is not unfrequently associated with a total disregard and neglect of the only true means of cure—*Moral self-control.*

The origin of this evil in young persons may be in some instances difficult to account for. From my correspondence with some of the most intelligent of the medical profession, and from other sources of my information, I am led to believe it may, in numerous cases, be traced to contamination at our schools; and when I speak of our schools, I do not apply the term distinctively; for I have had statements, too authentic I fear, shewing that the higher class of schools are by no means more pure than the lowest—nay, rather the contrary. I have also received information from sources beyond all possibility of error, but in that general form, which the peculiar obligation of the persons becoming possessed of the facts, rendered imperative on them to adopt, establishing the fact which many years ago I stated in an annual report, that the evil is more prevalent amongst the respectable and educated classes than among the rude and low. The same fact I believe is found in the United States and in Europe.

This remarkable circumstance brings us towards the consideration of the various influences which stand casually in relation with the evil; and now we approach dangerous ground, for the expression of our views may arouse antagonism where it is most unpleasant, and often very perilous, to arouse it.

It is true that the views which I entertain on the subject are largely, indeed, universally shared by my confrères in the speciality, and by very many outside of it. They are mine

only by adoption, and they have not been adopted rashly, but after long observation and much reflection.

The very frequent, indeed almost invariable, observance that the habit of secret indulgence is encountered, not in persons of rough manners and what are called coarse morals, but in those of an opposite character; not in the grossly ignorant, nor even in the profane, but in the better informed and passingly religious; not in the lovers of manly sports, and invigorating enjoyments, but in the ostensible economizers of constitutional power, and the shunners of youthful frivolities; not in those who, in language or in acts, are regarded as overstepping the limits of modesty or chastity, but among those who evince no wish to mingle with the other sex, or sometimes indeed evince an utter aversion to it; the observance of these and many other related facts, has constrained me to the belief that modern society, modern training, and modern exaction, are all too severe upon youth. Their tendency seems to be towards the suppression, not the rational direction of all the youthful spontaneity. Laughing is, in the estimation of some, hardly less than a sin; and as man is the only animal endowed with this faculty, no doubt some of those who dislike it, believe that in resisting the impulse in themselves, and in scowling it out of others, they are resisting a dangerous propensity of human corruption. Yet laughter is a great thing. If a dyspeptic could only laugh, his stomach would soon be shaken into common sense. Even the laughter of fools is not always disagreeable. How much pleasanter to hear the maniac laugh, than the melancholic whine! But that first healthful laugh which we have so long labored to draw forth—that sunburst of returning reason, rejoicing as she remounts her throne; that echo-moving, soul-speaking laugh which greets us from one we hardly ever hoped to hear laugh again—Oh! it is worth living for even in a mad house. If there was more honest, hearty laughter, and less scowling at it, our asylums would not be so full. Then come the pranks and frolics, the rollicking, jumping, skipping, frisking and roaring ear-splitting sports of childhood.—How are they dealt with? Ask that pale, creeping, graveyard deserter, who is on his way to school, with half a library under his arm, and half an encyclopedia in his over-worked brain. Last night he worked over his lessons until he enacted “The song of the Shirt.” His dreams are of the sweets of the cane, or the scowl of the man “severe and stern to view,” in whose “morning face” the hoding tremblers have learned to read the omens “of the day’s disasters.” Or it may be that he recks none of these. He may be the first in his form, ever rejoicing in the smile of the master, and ever carrying off the highest honors of the school. He is destined for celebrity; his dreams are rehearsals of his lessons, mingled with anticipations of distinction and glory; but he has a poor appetite for breakfast, and can only eat some nice thing which his mamma deems best for his digestion. It is useless to follow him farther. He may not become insane, for insanity is not so easily developed as many imagine; he may not become the victim of secret evil habit, for accident may protect him from it; he may not die of consumption, for his organization may be free from tubercular taint; he may indeed rise to honor and wealth, and serve as a beacon to destruction to hundreds deluded by his success. But if there is in him any hereditary tendency to insanity, or to any other form of disease, it will hardly fail to profit by the invitations given to its access; and if it should unfortunately happen that the adjuvancy of secret evil habit is present, his destruction is inevitable. This is no imaginary picture; it is but a rough and truthful outline of multitudinous realities.

It would be easy to extend the pencillings in many other directions; but the work is very uninviting, and the award would probably be far from gratifying. Youth is indeed a sadly misused period of human life. Between injudicious indulgences, and over-bearing exactions, we transform it into a pitiable caricature. We do our utmost to build up “an old head on young shoulders;” but we discover, when too late, that the shoulders have become old, and the head is a burthen to them, and instead of being the seat of wise government over the rest of the system, it has become the court of litigation and appeal, to which they all perpetually rush in with endless details of grievances, utterly beyond its powers of interpretation or adjustment. Often indeed its deliverances of judgment are most absurd and iniquitous, and only aggravate perilous evils. This is madness; though it may not have reached that point of high development which disqualifies the man, in the eye of the law, from attending to his own affairs, or necessitates his confinement in an asylum. There is much of it in the world; far more than the world supposes. Transmitted through a few generations, it gradually but certainly accumulates, and ultimately

intensifies into insanity; not, of course, hereditary; no, that is a confession not to be looked for; it is "*not hereditary*," because insanity, (such as this at least,) was never known in the family. What then shall we call it? The patient was in love, or has been believed to be so; and whilst believed to be in love, he, or she, became insane; therefore "*Love*," "*disappointed affection*," or some other pretty word is set down as *the cause*. Oh, Love! cruel love! But Love repudiates the impeachment, and well he may; and could he but secure a hearing for all the witnesses in his defence, his acquittal would be triumphant. But he cannot bring his witnesses into court; and if he could some of them are very deaf, some cannot speak, some will not, and some who do speak tell no truth; so that *love* must suffer. Just so, too, with religion, and with a hundred other reputed delinquents.

The skilful physician who measures the feeble, paltry, accelerated, yet lazy pulse—who feels the clammy, cool, somewhat repulsive skin; who notes the pallid countenance, the waxy features, and frequently foul breath—who tries to gain one steady, confiding, open look from his patient, and whose questions in a certain suspected direction are met with hesitation, equivocation, or affected mortification, well know how much justice there is in the charge against Love; and he will, in similar cases, acquit Religion.

I have in strong remembrance a case apparently chargeable to Religion. The patient, for some time before entering here, did hardly anything but attend prayer-meetings and preachings; he was away from one church, and off to another, as fast as opened doors permitted him. In the climax of this fervour he was sent to the Asylum. We know how much religion had to do in causing his insanity—not more than smoke has in kindling the fire from which it proceeds. I trust that the few remarks I have made on this very painful subject may not prove altogether unproductive of good. They might be largely extended, but it has been with the greatest reluctance that I have gone to the present extent, and in such plain terms. The public have, however, a just right to know the most important facts connected with the production of a malady, the treatment and relief of which has drawn so largely on the Provincial purse; and it has appeared to me that the first step towards amelioration of the evil must be the promulgation of the fact of its existence. It remains now for those in other spheres of life,—parents, guardians, teachers, ministers of religion, physicians, and all who have the opportunity of acting—to do their part in the suppression of the moral pestilence to which attention has been drawn. The intimate relation between the evil habit and insanity is well known to all Asylum physicians; but the most woful part of our knowledge is its concomitancy with incurability. I would not however rashly commit myself to the declaration of its *purely or invariably causal* relation to insanity: Nothing can be more difficult than the discrimination, in insanity, between *cause* and *concomitance*. This observation is made, not for the benefit of unprofessional readers, but merely to guard myself from medical animadversion.

I would now draw attention to a cause, or apparently productive source of insanity, of a very different character. Intimate acquaintance with the disease, on a large scale, can hardly fail to draw us constantly towards the conclusion *that it seldom springs from any other than physical causes*. The detection of the physical impairment on which it rests is something very difficult,—not unfrequently, indeed, impossible.

Restoration of the insane mind to reason, without the restoration of the impaired bodily health, which has been associated with it, is certainly among the rarest of human events. So long as the bodily condition remains unhealed, so long does the mind continue unsound. Our hopes of mental improvement begin with the bodily improvement of our patients. No medicinal or other remedy which we employ produces any curative result, unless in so far as it is accompanied by improved functional action, and in the recovery of the insane, as indeed in all other recoveries, we see that the re-establishment of structural healthy nutrition, is a never-failing concomitant. Increase of volume and augmentation of power of the muscular tissue is a most promising symptom, and the contrary is almost always unfavorable. We are in the practice of persuading our recovering patients to test their improvement, from time to time, on our weighing scales. We tell them that increase of weight is a sure proof of advancing recovery, and that this increase can not be effected unless they will eat freely. Some of them are very attentive to this advice, as they believe the faster they gain in flesh, the sooner they will get home. In truth, the best part of the secret of success, in the treatment of insanity, is found in good beef and a due supply of other nutritious substances.

It is my belief that no small proportion of the cases of insanity occurring in the rural districts, might be traced to defective alimentation; and mainly to a deficient supply of fresh animal food. When one sees a number of patients of this class come in, low in flesh, thin of blood, and greatly reduced in vital power, but at the same time indomitably restless, mischievous, clamorous and violent, and continuing thus as long as the bodily condition continues unimproved, but changing for the better *pari passu* with the bodily improvement, and going on to complete restoration, with complete regainment of sound health, conclusion seems inevitable, that it was depressed physical power which caused the mental alienation.

It is, however, in the class of cases which are designated recurrent, that we have the best demonstration of the preceding fact. Some of these, in the course of a few years, pass under our care several times. They always return to us lean and feeble, as compared with what they were on last leaving the Asylum. They improve just as they regain flesh and muscular strength, and once again they are taken home; but there is not fresh beef at home for dinner every day; perhaps, indeed, they do not taste it for weeks together. They eat, if they can get it, salt pork and potatoes; they take strong painted-green tea, without milk in winter time, to every meal; they smoke much, drink some whiskey, and what more they do back in the gloomy woods, it is very hard to say, unless it be to drink more tea and smoke more tobacco; for the monotony of Canadian bush-life, and how the mind outlives it, are mysteries which I confess I cannot penetrate. Is it to be doubted that defective alimentation is the chief cause of the insanity of these people? No doubt too, in our towns' population, the same cause is largely operative; and if in either we would seek to lessen the extent of insanity, our first attention should be directed to their physical improvement. No amount of religious exhortation or of moral precept will draw the ignorant away from danger, so long as they continue to live in filth, and disregard the inflexible laws of Providence. We must teach mankind the value of comfort, before they will go to any trouble in procuring it; but those who have found comfort in dirt, and contentment in beggary, and have never been taught to rely upon their own efforts, but to call upon Providence to do everything for them, or, this appeal failing, to turn about and accuse the Fates, or Government, or the Weather, or any other corporate body, as the cause of all their grievances, are not easily converted to cleanliness, sobriety, or social decency; and to lecture these people on the laws of hygiene would be about as hopeful as to discourse to them on the Conic Sections. Yet we do know that even in Lunatic Asylums, and even whilst they are yet insane, these people can be taught cleanliness, and, under kind management, they can be induced to work well and to love comfort.

I have frequently drawn attention to the extensive prevalence in the insane, or at least in the incurable insane, of pulmonary consumption. I believe that in every Asylum where *post mortem* examinations are sufficiently attended to, this disease will be discovered to be by far the largest factor of mortality; and I have pointed out the important fact, that in the insane the disease seldom assumes the manifest form, but runs its entire course without any of the ordinary symptoms observed in cases among the sane.

In 1865, 10 deaths out of 27 which occurred, have been from pulmonary consumption, and seven of the ten were of the latent form. This is a smaller proportion than usual, of the latent form. The affinity between organic lung disease and insanity is a subject of deep interest, and should command more attention than it has yet received. I alluded last year to the numerical coincidence shown in our death table, between general paresis in men, and phthisis pulmonalis in women. I did not suggest that these two diseases were, in the sexes, compensative death factors; but I noted their coincidence. It is hardly possible to watch a case of general paresis through all its physical stages, and to note the *post mortem* results, and to see any resemblance between it and pulmonary phthisis. There is however, in the latter, especially in the manifest form, and among the sane, or the so reputed, a mental symptom, if not also one physical symptom, shewing a strange resemblance to the insanity of general paresis. The consumptive patient never, or very rarely, realizes the proximity of death; many of them are sanguine of recovery, long after all their friends have relinquished all hopes of it. They indulge in plans of future action, and sometimes in bold projects, which are sadly out of relation with their wasted frames, and their exhausted bodily powers. Often the appetite remains good, even keen. Here we have two

of the most prominent symptoms of general paresis, the one mental, the other physical. Is not the condition of the brain the determining agency of both? We may be told, that in consumption, the appetite is keen, because nature requires free alimentation. This is arguing from *final* causes, rather than from fact. In many other diseases of general waste, nature also requires much alimentation, but the stomach does not call for it, and even when it is given, it can not be appropriated. The *General Parvetic* eats more than nature requires. He grows fat and ruddy, and perhaps becomes thereby more disposed to those dangerous apoplectiform seizures, which accompany, and often terminate, the disease.

Lung disease, in Asylums, is found a frequent concomitant of insanity; the mental disease must be more closely connected with the state of the brain, than with that of the lungs. We may safely assert this without laying ourselves open to the charge of materialistic learning; but even should this charge be advanced, it would be for those preferring it, to prove that our position is erroneous. If the condition of the brain stands in close alliance with the condition of the mind, and if the condition of the blood effects the condition of every part of the system, and in disease of the lungs, which are the chief purifiers of the blood, the brain must suffer from diseased alimentation, have we not a rational explanation of the apparent anomalous similarity between insanity and some of the mental phenomena of pulmonary consumption? The question appears to me to be one deserving of consideration. I put it, more with the desire of bringing the subject under the consideration of the medical profession, and thereby of subjecting it to abler scrutiny than I can pretend to bestow upon it, than with any wish to establish any particular theory; for in reality I have no theory on the subject. I have merely had the spirit of enquiry aroused, by contemplation of a certain catenation, or conjectured catenation of facts; and I would trust that some clearer and abler heads may follow up the subject.

I trust it is unnecessary in this report to detail the various domestic operations of this institution. Your Board, both in the regular quarterly meetings, which generally extend over several days, and in the inter-current visitations of individual members, have had ample opportunity of observing the whole working of the Institution; and it is no less just to you than to myself, to say that your examination of every department has been thorough. I think you are cognisant of the fact that industry is our rule, and that our patients perform as much labor as is compatible with their bodily condition. I abstain, therefore, from exhibiting to the public in these pages, those statements of various sorts of work which various other chiefs of Asylums, in this country and in Europe, seem to find gratification in furnishing. In a large Institution such as this, if the Medical Superintendent efficiently discharges all the most important duties of his office, it seems to me he may well be excused from the labor of tabulating all the eggs furnished by the Asylum poultry, or the various operations of the pig-sties; neither do I believe it will be expected that he should detail all the products of the tailor's shop, or of the women's work-room. An intelligent and observant Board of Inspectors can hardly require such statistics as these; and it is very doubtful if the public attach much value to them.

I have, at the request of your Board, compiled the following three tables, recommended by the Imperial Report of 1861, on *Colonial Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums*. I append to the third table—"Obituary"—some post mortem observations, which could not possibly be condensed into columnar arrangement.

The discharges of 1865, if compared with the admissions of the same year, have a pleasing appearance,—being, including one eloped recovered, 74 to 96; whilst for 1864, they were 77 to 136.

I have on former occasions pointed out the fallacy of comparisons of this sort. The discharges of any year, as any person of common sense may perceive, are not all made from the admissions of that year, but to a large extent from those of the previous year. Of the 74 discharged in 1865, no less than 50 were patients admitted in 1864 and previous years; therefore it would be more rational to compare the discharges of 1865 with the admissions of 1864.

Notwithstanding this obvious fact the blunder is constantly committed in Asylum Reports, of comparing the discharges with the admissions of each respective year; and men who are fond of figures, collect their knowledge of insanity from such deceptive sources.

It appears that the average period of residence of discharged patients, for 1865, has been 13½ months, whilst in 1864 it was only 11 months and 29 days. In previous years it ran about 10 months.



Some persons would probably argue from these figures, that the Institution is retrograding in efficiency of treatment; indeed no other conclusion would probably be available by those who go no deeper into the subject than the inspection of Asylum figures.

It is however well known to the compilers of such statistics, that as to the average time of residence of discharged patients, it depends on various circumstances, which though palpable to them, are not likely to be thought of by hasty thinkers, and hasty readers. In a list of 20 discharged patients, for example, should four have been resident for five years each, 20 years would be added to the aggregate of the other sixteen, or one whole year to each of the 20, yet the other 16 might not give an aggregate of 8 years, or 6 months each.

The 74 discharged in 1865 give an aggregate of 82 years, 0 months and 19 days; but 22 of the 74 make up  $57\frac{1}{2}$  years of the whole, leaving only 24 years, 6 months and 19 days for the remaining 52; or 5 months and  $20\frac{1}{2}$  days each.

Now an Asylum making no discharges of patients resident so long as one year, would, as far as mere figures go, make a fine appearance in the eye of a figure man; but in the opinion of one more familiar with the general subject of insanity, such an asylum would not be highly esteemed. It would be a sad thought to him that a year's residence took away all prospect of recovery; and it would be a pleasing fact to him to learn that recoveries take place after one, two, three, or even seven years; yet a seven year case included with six others of only three months residence, would shew an average of 1 year 2 months and 18 days to each of the seven.

Of the 22 patients discharged in 1865, after longer than one year's residence, 15 had recovered, 6 were improved, and one was unimproved.

The average residence of the 15 recovered patients was 2 years, 7 months and 14 days.

The average residence of the 6 improved, was 2 years 5 months and 6 days; and the residence of 1 unimproved was 4 years less 6 days.

The longest residence was that of a recovered patient—5 years 7 months and 22 days. Two others had over 4 years each; 3 had over 3 years; 3 over 2 years, and the remainder between 1 and 2 years.

Your Board were pretty well acquainted with some of these long cases, and can testify that for a long time they appeared rather unpromising.

The average residence of the patients who died in 1865 was 3 years 7 months and 20 days. In 1864 it was 3 years 7 months and 10 days. Death is therefore more uniform in his period of arrival than recovery.

The mortality of 1865 has been 25 in a total of 594 patients; or say  $4\frac{1}{10}$  per cent. in 1865, against  $5\frac{2}{10}$  in 1864, being an actual proportion of 4 to  $5\frac{2}{10}$ , or a difference of mortality equal to over 34 per cent.

Those who, from the preceding figures, would affirm that our *general* health in 1865 has been better than it was in 1864, would be seriously in error. The variability of death rates must be very cautiously dealt with.

It has however been our good fortune in 1865 to escape increase of mortality, from three formidable diseases, which threatened the Institution, and which, in our vicinity, have proved formidable, and in two public institutions fatal.

Small pox was contracted by one of my own family in March; by the strict precautions taken to prevent its spread it was confined to the centre building, and only a second and very mild case occurred. No person connected with the patients was affected by it.

Typhoid fever presented itself in one of our most crowded wards in the end of August. Three ward attendants out of four were prostrated by it, but only three of the patients. All recovered, and now I trust the disease has withdrawn.

In December measles appeared in my own family; but this disease also was restricted to the centre building, and proved very mild; though it was very fatal in some parts of the city. May a Gracious Providence be equally kind to us in the ensuing year.

#### CONDENSED POST MORTEM NOTES.

Register No. 2971.—A.S., an epileptic woman, aged 64, had suffered under epilepsy with outbursts of insanity, for many years—said to have been of irregular habits—an inmate of this Asylum for nearly 14 months. Before and after her fits she was troubled with intense auditory hallucinations. She died in a fit.

The spinal cord was examined throughout its entire length. The only abnormality observed was some adhesion of its pia mater to the anterior surface, from 4th dorsal to 1st lumbar vertebra.

The scalp and the cerebral meninges extremely congested. Pia mater intensely vascular.

Cerebrum, pons, and medulla oblongata normal; cerebellum rather softened. But little serum in ventricles. Lungs normal in structure, but congested.

Heart showed almost complete fatty degeneration.

Kidneys, liver, and spleen gorged with blood.

Intestines exsanguine. Both omenta very fatty.

Register No. 2838.—J. S. general parietic. The general history of this case presents nothing different from the usual course of the disease, excepting that the patient was said to have been addicted to drink. In the cases of General Paresis which have presented in this Asylum, intemperance has been the exception, not, as I have found stated elsewhere, the rule.

The patient lay long in a totally helpless state, and was rather emaciated before death, which was preceded by a fearful series of convulsive symptoms.

The spinal cord, examined throughout, was found normal.

The pia mater much thickened, and adherent to the arachnoid. Along both sides of the longitudinal fissure, the whole three membranes were adherent to each other.

The whole brain substance much softened, and atrophied. Much serum both over the surface of the brain and in the ventricles. On the inferior surface of the right anterior lobe, was an elliptiform patch of ulceration, about three lines in depth.

Upper lobe of left lung contained some cretaceous tubercles. Other parts of the body normal.

Register No. 3054.—W. E. A large man, aged 48, had been epileptic for 20 years, ultimately became totally unmanageable, and was therefore sent to the Asylum. It would not be easy to imagine a more troublesome case. He died in a fit, nearly 8 months after admission.

Dura mater of a deep red hue, with marks of existing inflammation, membranes inter-adherent at situation of posterior fontanelle, vessels of pia mater intensely congested. The sulcus between convolutions full of serous effusion. The walls of internal carotid artery at its exit from the carotid canal, were much thinned, and bulging. The brain substance of pinky hue, ventricles contained a considerable quantity of serum.

In the corpora striata were observed several bloody extravasations. On the brain surface corresponding with the right frontal eminence, there was a circular ulceration, with a granular, depressed base, and hard red edges. The lungs contained numerous cartilaginous nodules, which when cut into were found filled with grumous pus. Crude tubercles were also found sparsely throughout the lung substance.

Register No. 2992.—A. R. A woman of 39 years. Epileptic and insane many years. Died of Latent Phthisis. Nothing abnormal discovered in the head. Both lungs almost totally destroyed. Liver, kidneys, uterus, ovaries, normal. Spleen studded with cretified tubercle. Mesenteric glands in all stages of tuberculization.

Register No. 2231.—E. S. A man aged 33. A case of chronic mania. Died of Latent Phthisis. Dura mater adherent to subjacent membranes along middle third of longitudinal sulcus, and of a rusty brown color. Extensive pleuritic adhesions in chest. Lungs showed some tubercles. Parenchyma of right lung to a large extent carnified. The left lung showed sero-pneumonia. Concentric hypertrophy of left ventricle of heart. The cavity greatly reduced in size. Its walls were lined with a musculo-fatty layer. Fatty deposits on tricuspid valves. Mitral valves normal. Semilunar aortic valves thickened.

This patient had been enfeebled for a long period. The tuberculous disease of the lungs had not however advanced so far as to be the direct cause of death. He apparently succumbed under an intercurrent subacute pneumonia.

Register No. 2948.—D. McD. A male, aged 47. General parietic. He was advanced in second stage of the disease when he was admitted, yet he was brought here with a promise of recovery by somebody. He was of course a keen eater, therefore it was believed a good case. He died in 17 months after entrance.

For a long time before his death, the power of deglutition was dangerously impaired, and

two or three times he was very nearly choked, by filling his mouth too full, and omitting to swallow as fast as he should have done. The membranes of the brain were extensively and firmly adherent. About two ounces of serum flowed from the cavity of the arachnoid when it was opened. Several lymph deposits on the arachnoid. From the base of the brain about 5 oz of serum flowed away. The volume of the brain much reduced. Brain substance softened in parts. Corpus callosum, fornix, and corpora striata normal. The lateral ventricles filled with serum.

Register No. 1636.—M. C. A woman, aged 42. Over 10 years in Asylum. A case of intense paroxysmal mania. Died of manifest phthisis, which proceeded at last rapidly. Body much emaciated. Right and left lungs both destroyed. Dropsical effusion in abdomen, about a gallon. Liver hob-nailed, and considerably enlarged. Spleen enlarged.

Register No. 3159.—C. H. A woman aged 40. On admission in a very hopeless state, and for that reason apparently sent here to die, rather than where she was. Insanity ascribed to bad health. She had a very strong desire for alcoholic stimulants. Died in 23 days from admission. The case was one of an intensely scrofulous character. The liver was mottled on its surface, enlarged, indurated, and granular; its surface presented a number of deep fissures. The peritoncum was studded with cheesy tuberculous nodules. The mesentery and glands were full of scrofulous formations. The transverse colon was deflected almost to the brim of the pelvis.

Register No. 1309.—G. M. K. A woman, aged 70. Resident in the Asylum 12½ years. Had been subject to recurrent mania for several years previous to admission. About 6 months after admission had an apoplectic attack, from which she escaped, but with paralysis of the whole of the left side. She remained nearly all the time in bed, and was still subject to recurrences of mania, but in the intervals was calm and intelligent, and fond of reading. She was however petulant, and censorious, and would give no information about her own feelings or condition, always replying that we "knew well enough without asking." We always knew when a paroxysm was coming, by her cessation of the use of tobacco, of which she chewed a great deal in the intervals. Bed-sores finally appeared, and these, with advanced years, wore her down. She died without any symptom of brain oppression. The dura mater was firmly adherent to frontal parietal bones by old deposits. Half an inch above crista galli of ethmoid, two amygdaloid bony growths were found, one on each side, projecting from the frontal bone inwards about half an inch. The brain was considerably atrophied. The most singular fact discovered was, however, that fracture of the femur had taken place a considerable time before death, and had not been detected by her nurses. There was ligamentous union but no osseous consolidation. All I could ever discover from her in my daily visits, led me to believe she had no pain, unless that caused by the bed-sores.

Register No. 3071.—F. G. A man, aged 24. He was about 6 feet 3 inches high, well built, and ably developed. When admitted he appeared the picture of health and strength. No one unacquainted with his peculiar malady, could have believed any bodily disease was present, and I have often seen visitors amazed, when told that this man was laboring under a disease that might soon end fatally. Indeed I pointed him out to a member of your Board, only a fortnight before his death, as a most critical case, and that gentleman expressed his surprise at the announcement.

He had three epileptiform seizures of the character usual in general paresis, but all very severe. The last attack continued about 24 hours, and ended in death; though he had been walking about the day previous, and looked fat and strong.

On removing the skull, the membranes bulged out, with the pressure of contained parts. The membranes were very vascular; the blood vessels all turgid with blood of an intensely fibrinous character. Large clots could be drawn out of the sinuses. Arachnoid distended with reddish serum. Flaky deposits over pia mater. Much fluid at base of brain. Medulla oblongata of a deep red color. Lateral ventricles held a good deal of bloody serum.

A case of suicide unfortunately has to be recorded in the obituary of this year. The full particulars of this occurrence were furnished to your Board, shortly after it took place; and I notified the resident Inspector, T. D. O'Neill, Esq., requesting his presence at the Coroner's inquest, but he chanced at the time to be out of the city. Every reasonable means of precaution had been taken to prevent such an occurrence, though we had no information leading us to suspect suicidal tendency, her husband having on placing her here, carefully, or negligently withheld the fact, though well known to him. This is a highly censurable

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sort of silence, and the friends of the suicidal insane should be admonished to communicate every fact which has even led them to *suspect* the propensity.

It is very gratifying to me, on this occasion, to have to thank your Board, on behalf of the inmates of this house, as well as on behalf of others requiring to be in it, for the persistent zeal manifested by you in advocating the completion of our building. The grant made last year by the Legislature, as an initiatory provision, has enabled your Board to take the requisite preliminary measures, for entering into contracts for the works; and it is hoped the ensuing summer will see them promisingly advanced. It is hardly probable that it will fall to my fortune to enjoy the gratification of presiding over this Asylum in its completed state, but it will ever be a pleasing remembrance to me, that under the most discouraging auspices I never flagged in my efforts to enlist the aid of the whole community in advancing the enterprise. I can not sufficiently thank your Board for all the kind attention, if indeed might not almost say, *forbearance*, with which you have listened to all my representations, not only on this head, but on every other matter related to the welfare and comfort of my patients. *They* can not *all* thank you, but they are all capable of distinguishing their real friends; and it is a pleasing duty to teach them to recognize such in all the members of your Board.

I am, Gentlemen

Most respectfully, &c., &c.,

JOSEPH WORKMAN,

*Medical Superintendent.*

TABLE 1.

|               | Number remaining, 1st Jan., 1865. | Admitted during 1865. | Average inmates in 1865.        | Deaths in 1865. | DISCHARGES.     |           |             | AVERAGE STAY IN ASYLUM.          |                           | Number entered before 1865 still remaining. | Number remaining in, on 1st Jan., 1865. |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
|               |                                   |                       |                                 |                 | Recovered.      | Improved. | Unimproved. | Died.                            | Discharged <sup>(1)</sup> |                                             |                                         |
| Males .....   | 216                               | 34                    | 469 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub> | 15              | 24              | 4         | 1           | 3 7                              | 181                       | 205                                         |                                         |
| Females ..... | 256                               | 62                    |                                 | 12              | 34              | 9         | 1           | 1 14 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> | 221                       | 262                                         |                                         |
| Total .....   | 472                               | 96                    |                                 | 27              | 58              | 13        | 2           |                                  |                           | 467                                         |                                         |
|               |                                   |                       |                                 |                 | Add one eloped. |           |             |                                  |                           |                                             |                                         |

TABLE 2.

|                       | Remaining from 1864. |     | Admitted in 1865. |    | DISCHARGED IN 1865. |    |           |    |             |    | Died in 1865. | Average stay of discharged. | Average stay of died. | Remaining in, 1st January, 1865. |                  |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----|-------------------|----|---------------------|----|-----------|----|-------------|----|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
|                       |                      |     |                   |    | Recovered.          |    | Improved. |    | Unimproved. |    |               |                             |                       |                                  |                  |
|                       | M.                   | F.  | M.                | F. | M.                  | F. | M.        | F. | M.          | F. |               |                             |                       |                                  |                  |
| Mania .....           | 144                  | 175 | 26                | 47 | 22                  | 27 | 2         | 7  | 1           | 7  | 7             | 7                           |                       |                                  | M. 139<br>F. 181 |
| Melancholia .....     | 17                   | 16  | 1                 | 9  | 2                   | 7  | 2         | 1  | 1           | 1  | 1             | 1                           |                       |                                  | M. 14<br>F. 16   |
| Dementia .....        | 33                   | 54  | 3                 | 4  |                     |    |           |    |             |    |               |                             |                       |                                  | M. 26<br>F. 55   |
| General Paresis ..... | 9                    | 1   | 3                 | 1  | 1                   |    |           | 1  |             |    | 3             | 2                           |                       |                                  | M. 3<br>F. 6     |
| Epilepsy .....        | 6                    | 7   | 1                 | 1  |                     |    |           |    |             |    | 2             | 2                           |                       |                                  | M. 7<br>F. 4     |
| Others .....          | 5                    | 3   |                   |    |                     |    |           |    |             |    |               |                             |                       |                                  | M. 6<br>F. 4     |
| Total .....           | 216                  | 256 | 34                | 62 | 25                  | 34 | 4         | 9  | 1           | 1  | 15            | 12                          |                       |                                  | 205              |

\* 25 recovered males, including 1 eloped.  
 Note.—The classification in the above table is given according to the entry on admission—not according to present state.—J. W.

TABLE 3.  
OBITUARY FOR THE YEAR 1865.

| Register No. | Date of last admission. | Date of Death.  | Age at Death. | Civil State. | Mental State on Admission. | Bodily State on Admission. | Duration of Insanity at Death. | Cause of Insanity (assigned). | Cause of Death.                  | See p. mortem remarks |
|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1            | 3074                    | Sept. 5, 1864.  | 1865.         | 29           | Single                     | Maniacal                   | Many years: re-current.        | None                          | Gangrene of lung                 |                       |
| 2            | 3096                    | Nov. 5, 1864.   | " 17.         | 35           | Married                    | do                         | 3 months                       | None                          | Suicide by suspension.           |                       |
| 3            | 2971                    | Dec. 17, 1863.  | Feb. 5.       | 64           | Widow                      | Epileptic mania            | Many years                     | Epilepsy                      | Ep. apoplexy.                    |                       |
| 4            | 2938                    | Feb. 18, 1863.  | " 8.          | 40           | Married                    | Maniacal                   | 3 years                        | " Drink                       | General paresis.                 | do                    |
| 5            | 3054                    | July 1, 1864.   | " 22.         | 49           | Single                     | Epileptic mania            | 21 years                       | Epilepsy                      | do                               | do                    |
| 6            | 2992                    | Feb. 11, 1864.  | March 1.      | 30           | do                         | do                         | Many years                     | do                            | L. phthisis.                     | do                    |
| 7            | 3003                    | Oct. 20, 1864.  | " 25.         | 40           | Married                    | Maniacal                   | 3 1/2 years                    | None                          | General paresis.                 | do                    |
| 8            | 2111                    | Dec. 10, 1858.  | " 30.         | 47           | do                         | do                         | 6 1/2 years                    | None                          | Hydrothorax.                     | do                    |
| 9            | 2084                    | July 10, 1858.  | April 1.      | 46           | do                         | Demented                   | 8 1/2 years                    | Night-watching                | do                               | do                    |
| 10           | 2231                    | Dec. 8, 1859.   | " 11.         | 33           | Single                     | Maniacal                   | Unknown                        | Sun-stroke                    | L. phthisis.                     | do                    |
| 11           | 2948                    | Oct. 12, 1863.  | " 14.         | 47           | do                         | do                         | 2 1/2 years                    | Injury to head                | do                               | do                    |
| 12           | 3036                    | May 27, 1864.   | " 18.         | 37           | Married                    | do                         | Several years re-current.      | None                          | do                               | do                    |
| 13           | 2938                    | Oct. 13, 1863.  | " 18.         | 33           | do                         | do                         | Several years re-current.      | Intemperance                  | do                               | do                    |
| 14           | 1636                    | March 10, 1855. | May 3.        | 42           | Single                     | do                         | 11 years                       | None                          | L. phthisis.                     | do                    |
| 15           | 3119                    | July 4, 1865.   | " 4.          | 25           | Married                    | Mild mania                 | Several years re-current.      | do                            | M. phthisis.                     | do                    |
| 16           | 2735                    | June 5, 1865.   | June 5.       | 57           | do                         | Mania                      | 3 years                        | do                            | do                               | do                    |
| 17           | 3150                    | May 29, 1865.   | " 20.         | 40           | Widow                      | Suicidal mania.            | Unknown                        | Family trouble                | Cerebral disease.                | do                    |
| 18           | 1300                    | Jan. 10, 1853.  | July 3.       | 70           | do                         | Maniacal                   | Many years re-current.         | Bad health                    | Scrofula                         | do                    |
| 19           | 2879                    | April 8, 1863.  | Aug. 5.       | 30           | Single                     | Mania                      | 2 years                        | None                          | Paralysis, &c.                   | do                    |
| 20           | 2780                    | Nov. 3, 1862.   | " 19.         | 24           | do                         | do                         | 4 1/2 years                    | Illegal marriage.             | L. phthisis.                     | do                    |
| 21           | 2251                    | Jan. 13, 1860.  | Sept. 14.     | 30           | do                         | Epileptic mania.           | Many years                     | None                          | do                               | An Indian.            |
| 22           | 3013                    | June 3, 1864.   | " 15.         | 49           | Widow                      | Man's chronic              | 2 1/2 years                    | Epilepsy                      | Epilepsy, &c.                    |                       |
| 23           | 3153                    | May 18, 1865.   | " 19.         | 63           | do                         | Demented.                  | 2 1/2 years                    | None                          | Rheumatism and pu-pura, &c., &c. |                       |
| 24           | 3071                    | Sept. 1, 1864.  | Oct. 13.      | 24           | Married                    | Maniacal                   | 1 1/2 years                    | do                            | Dysentery.                       |                       |
| 25           | 1897                    | May 2, 1857.    | Nov. 11.      | 54           | Widow                      | Demented                   | 1 1/2 years                    | do                            | General paresis.                 | See p. mortem remarks |
| 26           | 3133                    | Feb. 21, 1865.  | " 30.         | 36           | Married                    | Maniacal                   | Many years                     | do                            | L. phthisis.                     |                       |
| 27           | 829                     | Sept. 5, 1849.  | Dec. 19.      | 57           | do                         | Demented                   | Very many years.               | do                            | Serous apoplexy.                 |                       |
|              |                         |                 |               |              |                            |                            |                                | do                            | M. phthisis.                     |                       |

## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## ORILLIA BRANCH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

FOR 1865.

To the Inspectors of Asylums, &amp;c., Canada.

GENTLEMEN,—The Report of this Asylum is respectfully submitted :—

|                                 | Males.    | Females.  | Total.     |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Patients remaining, 31st Dec'r. | 49        | 80        | 129        |
| Admitted since,                 | 2         | 4         | 6          |
| <b>Total.</b>                   | <b>51</b> | <b>84</b> | <b>135</b> |
| Less—                           | Males.    | Females.  | Total.     |
| Discharged cured                | 2         | 1         | 3          |
| do Improved                     | 2         | 1         | 3          |
| do Unimproved                   | 0         | 1         | 1          |
| Eloped                          | 0         | 0         | 0          |
| Died                            | 4         | 3         | 7          |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>8</b>  | <b>6</b>  | <b>14</b>  |
| Remaining 31st December,        | 43        | 78        | 121        |

*Particulars of Patients admitted, 1865.*

| No. | Sex.      | Age. | Married or Single. | Occupation.   | Degree of Education. | Form of Mental Disorder.             |
|-----|-----------|------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1   | Male..... | 60   | Married.....       | Farmer.....   | Read and write.....  | Melancholia- Religious (Hereditary.) |
| 2   | Female..  | 31   | do .....           | Farmer's wife | do do .....          | Mania of suspicion.                  |
| 3   | Male..... | 34   | do .....           | Farmer.....   | do do .....          | Acute mania.                         |
| 4   | Female..  | 47   | do .....           | Farmer's wife | Read .....           | Monomania—Jealousy.                  |
| 5   | do        | 20   | do .....           | Domestic..... | Read and write.....  | Mania—Hereditary.                    |
| 6   | do        | 31   | do .....           | do            | do do .....          | Acute dementia—Hereditary.           |

*Particulars of Patients Discharged, 1865.*

| No. | Sex.      | Age. | Married or Single. | Occupation.   | Degree of Education. | Form of Mental Disorder. |
|-----|-----------|------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1   | Male..... | 37   | Single. ....       | Farmer. ....  | Read.....            | Dementia.                |
| 2   | do.....   | 32   | do .....           | Laborer.....  | do .....             | Mania                    |
| 3   | Female..  | 18   | do .....           | Servant ..... | .....                | Acute mania              |
| 4   | do.....   | 47   | Married. ....      | Farmer's wife | do .....             | Monomania.               |
| 5   | Male..... | 34   | Widower .....      | Farmer. ....  | Read and write.....  | Acute mania.             |
| 6   | Female..  | 31   | Married .....      | Farmer's wife | do .....             | Monomania.               |
| 7   | Male..... | 60   | do .....           | Farmer. ....  | do .....             | Melancholia—Religious.   |

## Particulars of Patients Died in 1865.

| No. | Sex.       | Age. | Married or Single. | Occupation.   | Asylum—Residence.     | Form of Mental Disorder.   |
|-----|------------|------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1   | Male. ...  | 24   | Single. ....       | Farmer. ....  | 3 years and 8 months. | General Paralysis.         |
| 2   | Female...  | 42   | Married .....      | Domestic. ... | 15 years and 5 do     | Dementia Chronic.          |
| 3   | do         | 55   | do .....           | Farmer's wife | 4 years and 3 do      | Dementia.                  |
| 4   | do         | 38   | Single.....        | Servant ..... | 8 years and 4 months. | General Paralysis.         |
| 5   | Male. .... | 35   | do .....           | Laborer ..... | 3 years and 4 months. | Dementia.                  |
| 6   | Female..   | 30   | do .....           | Domestic. ... | 3 years and 6 months. | Epilepsy—repeated attacks. |
| 7   | Male. ...  | 35   | do .....           | Laborer ..... | 3 years and 7 months. | Dementia.                  |

## BRIEF HISTORY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

1. A. M., aged 60; married; native of Scotland; Baptist; reads and writes; strictly temperate; admitted 13th April. Had been ill, mentally, for 12 months. Thinks he has committed some unpardonable sin, (the precise nature of which I cannot find out,) for which he is eternally condemned; no hope of pardon: attempted suicide, and a terror to his family previous to admission. His brother had been insane for several years—same delusion.

2. M. L., aged 30; wife of farmer; native of Ireland; Methodist; reads and writes; suspects her husband is in league with Roman Catholics to murder Protestants; that he has actually done so, and that the murdered bodies were concealed under the floor of the house: suspicion not altered since she was admitted: the matron and nurses equally culpable, as her husband and his friends. Mrs. L.'s father, was an asylum resident in the United States.

3. P. M., age 34; farmer; widower two months; native of Ireland; Roman Catholic; reads and writes; temperate; cause as given in admission paper—"Sudden death of his wife." Thinks he ought to worship the Deity in a nude state; destroyed all his clothing: the maniacal excitement very violent and outrageous; continued with very little intermission ten days; he was discharged cured 19th August; admitted July 31st. Nineteen days' treatment after P. M.'s recovery. He asked me if I thought his madness (his own expressive term) could have arisen from his having gone a journey of over 20 miles, in June; day extremely hot; no shelter from the sun; the covering on his head an old straw hat; when arrived home had to go to bed from the violent *head-ache* he had, which continued three days; a few days after this his wife died rather suddenly.

4. C. W., aged 47; married; native of England; farmer's wife; reads; English Church; temperate; second admission. After first admission, removed by her husband; jealousy; thinks her husband wishes to destroy her to marry another woman: her husband's treatment of her has been very harsh: since her admission has had two violent paroxysms, but otherwise very gentle and industrious.

5. E. T., married; 3 children; born in England; reads and writes; was sent from county gaol; thinks that her husband and his friends are her great enemies: has attacked her husband several times without previous threats: insanity of 11 months' duration; very indolent; endeavors to avoid her meals; (her sister subject to epileptic fits); admitted 22nd August, 1865.

No. 6. M. L., re-admission No. 1.

## BRIEF HISTORY OF THOSE DISCHARGED.

No. 1. January 5th. J. T., aged 36; native of Scotland; four years' asylum residence; removed by his brother; improved mentally, but sinking under latent phthisis.

2. January 23rd. C. O'C., aged 32; Roman Catholic; admitted February 6, 1864; native of Ireland; learned to read a little since he came to Canada, four years ago; at first to please a young woman he had formed an attachment for, a member of the Methodist Church, he was in the habit of attending his own church on mornings, and the Methodist one in the evenings, not only the usual service but prayer meetings. For about three months after his admission, the intervals between meals, and often at night, was spent in praying; these prayers, rather an incongruous mixture of Catholic and Methodist phrases. C. O'C. was also laboring under erotomania, which became more marked when the religi-



ous delusions ceased; there was nothing obscene in his remarks or behaviour. Employment, regular and generous diet, gradually weaned him from his religious (?) exercises; he became more fixed in his old faith, and for six months a more industrious and useful man we never had in the Institution; when in-door he studied hard to improve his reading, in which we gave him every assistance. The erotomania continued; that form of it in which the imagination alone was affected, never passing the limits of propriety. Asylum residence 1 year and 15 days. On the 20th of last month I heard from the medical man near whom C. O'C. resides, that since his discharge, nearly 12 months, he lives a sober industrious life; very desirous to get married.

3. M. McC., aged 18; transferred from Provincial Asylum, 11th May, 1864; a native of Ireland; neither read or write; marked on transfer paper, "Acute mania," "suicidal;" very idle; very vain; of a wayward disposition. As far as I could glean information about her, was a servant in Toronto shortly after arriving in Canada; had *brain fever*, and before thoroughly recovered, sent to Provincial Asylum. Perhaps proper treatment, and allowance for idiosyncrasies might have prevented M.'s name ever appearing on the Register of a Lunatic Asylum. That she was insane, when admitted, there could be no doubt. When her recovery was fully established, it was evident the sooner she was removed from association with the insane the better. She had a probation of four months as servant before being discharged, and was sent to the care of the Superioress of the Toronto House of Providence.

4. C. W. Her history given in *admissions*. She was removed 23rd June, by her husband, contrary to my expressed wishes.

5. P. M. History in *admission*.

6. M. A. L. A re-admission. Being *enceinte* when admitted, and not expecting to be confined before October: she was taken ill on the night of the 27th August; had no previous illness or any appearance of so near an approach to confinement; her illness of only two hours' duration; a healthy full grown baby. The vigilance of the night nurse in hearing some subdued moans, made her suspicious, and immediately had the necessary assistance. On the 2nd Sept. Mrs. L. and her baby were removed home in charge of her husband and sister. Her history is given in the *admissions*.

7. A. McL. His history in *admissions*. The last three months was sensibly fading away; quite emaciated; never spoke; forced to eat; took no notice of his family or friends when they visited him; wished to avoid all intercourse with either attendants or patients; a complete misanthrope. His failing health, his age, his never being so long from home; he was very quiet (too quiet) and very harmless. I thought it advisable for his family to remove him, even for a short period. Since his return home his appetite returned, he has gained flesh, and, although taciturn, appears to appreciate his domestic position. It is probable that he will again be a sojourner amongst us.

The cases of *Death* do not require especial comment. I may remark, however, that though I have in the tables, attributed each to some distinct disease (and it is always satisfactory to ascribe that event to some pathological cause), yet, in the majority of the chronic insane, such as our death record shews, the termination of life is gradually brought about by a progressive debility of the nervous system, a gradually advancing atony of the cerebral, and I might add, ganglionic structures. A point is at last reached when any old standing disease either becomes accidentally aggravated, or the powers of life are no longer equal to overcome the impediments caused by it to the vital processes.

When this is the case, death ensues without any striking change in the symptoms, and the pathological condition assigned as the cause of death, may justly be regarded as the auxiliary or secondary cause, rather than the primary one.

It may be as well to record that the seven deaths were *Chronic* cases. (Particulars in Statistical Table No. 3.) All drafts from the Provincial Asylum; that one was an asylum resident over 15 years, another eight years, and so on; none being less than three years an asylum patient.

The *post mortems* of too little interest to give particulars in a report.

From careful enquiries I have ascertained that out of the 135 treated in the Asylum, hereditary taint was present in 12 men and 11 women.

*Domestic Condition*.—Married, 51; single, 77; widowed, 7.—Total 135.

*Religion*.—Church of England, 42; Church of Rome, 36; Methodist, 23; Presbyterian, 21; other denominations, 13.—Total 135.

*Nationality*.—Canadian, 54; Irish, 42; Scotch, 21; English, 14; United States, 4.—Total 135.

GENERAL STATISTICS—TABLE No. 1.

|              | Number remain-<br>ing on 1st Jan'y,<br>1865. | Admitted during<br>1865. | Average inmates,<br>1865. |          | Died. | Discharged. |               |             | Average stay of those<br>dead or discharged,<br>during 1865. | Number of those who entered<br>before 1865 still remaining. |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------|-------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
|              |                                              |                          | Males.                    | Females. |       | Cured.      | Relieved.     | Unimproved. |                                                              |                                                             |
| Males.....   | 49                                           | 2                        | 82                        | 4        | 2     | 2           | 116 days..... | 44          |                                                              |                                                             |
| Females..... | 80                                           | 4                        | 46                        | 3        | 1     | 1           | 109 ".....    | 64          |                                                              |                                                             |
| Total.....   | 129                                          | 6                        | 128                       | 7        | 3     | 3           | .....         | 108         |                                                              |                                                             |

TABLE No. 2.

|                        | Remaining over from<br>former years. |          | Admitted during<br>1865. |          | DISCHARGED. |          |           |          | DIED.  |          |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|-------------|----------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
|                        | Males.                               | Females. | Males.                   | Females. | Recovered.  |          | Relieved. |          | Males. | Females. |
|                        |                                      |          |                          |          | Males.      | Females. | Males.    | Females. |        |          |
| Mania.....             | 19                                   | 24       | 1                        | 2        | 1           | 2        | 1         | 1        | .....  | .....    |
| Melancholy.....        | 1                                    | 9        | 1                        | 1        | .....       | .....    | .....     | .....    | .....  | .....    |
| Dementia.....          | 23                                   | 37       | .....                    | .....    | .....       | .....    | .....     | .....    | .....  | .....    |
| General Paralysis..... | 3                                    | 3        | .....                    | .....    | .....       | .....    | .....     | .....    | .....  | .....    |
| Epilepsy.....          | 1                                    | 2        | .....                    | .....    | .....       | .....    | .....     | .....    | .....  | .....    |
| Other Forms.....       | 2                                    | 5        | .....                    | .....    | .....       | .....    | .....     | .....    | .....  | .....    |
| Total.....             | 49                                   | 80       | 2                        | 4        | 3           | 3        | 1         | 1        | 4      | 3        |

TABLE No. 3.—OBITUARY FOR THE YEAR 1865.

| Number. | Date of last admission and of death. |                      | Age at death, and whether single or married. |         |                     | Mental and bodily state on admission. | Duration (and cause?) of disorder. |         |       | Assigned cause of death.    |
|---------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------------|
|         | Admission.                           | Death.               | Age.                                         | Single. | Married or Widowed. |                                       | Years.                             | Months. | Days. |                             |
|         |                                      |                      |                                              |         |                     |                                       |                                    |         |       |                             |
| 1       | 21st August, 1861.....               | 4th April, 1865..... | 25                                           | 1       | .....               | General Paralysis.....                | 3                                  | 8       | 17    | Dysentery.                  |
| 2       | 5th Dec'r., 1849.....                | 21st May, " .....    | 42                                           | 1       | .....               | Dementia.....                         | 15                                 | 5       | 16    | Latent Phthisis.            |
| 3       | 5th April, 1861.....                 | 14th June, " .....   | 55                                           | ..      | 1                   | Dementia.....                         | 4                                  | 2       | 12    | Purpura Hemorrhagic.        |
| 4       | 27th March, 1857.....                | 25th July, " .....   | 38                                           | 1       | .....               | General Paralysis.....                | 8                                  | 4       | ..... | Ulceration Womb.            |
| 5       | 6th May, 1862.....                   | 2nd Sept., " .....   | 35                                           | 1       | .....               | Melancholia.....                      | 3                                  | 4       | 4     | Latent Phthisis.            |
| 6       | 2nd July, 1862.....                  | 29th Sept., " .....  | 30                                           | 1       | .....               | Epilepsy—Dementia.....                | 3                                  | 2       | 27    | Repeated Epileptic attacks. |
| 7       | 27th Sept., 1862.....                | 27th Nov., " .....   | 35                                           | 1       | .....               | Mania—Chronic.....                    | 3                                  | 7       | ..... | Marasmus.                   |

Although the fact is known to your Board, still it might be overlooked, that the accommodation is about two-thirds more at women's than at men's side; there can be no accuracy as to statistics of insanity, till the accommodation is equalized; as at present the excess of females over males might lead to an impression that there were fewer applications for admission from the latter than the former, whereas at the Chief Asylum, and also the Malden Asylum, there is a majority of male patients, although the accommodation for both is equal.

I would therefore respectfully suggest that the men's wing should be continued on to same extent as at women's side, so as to accommodate 40 additional patients. The expense would be very little more, than the erection and furnishing of the new building, as the same heating and water arrangements would answer. I think one extra keeper would only be required.

Dr. Workman, in his report of 1862, says, that during his incumbency of ten years, the admission of male and female patients have been almost equal, shewing that the incidence of insanity in both sexes is almost alike, so far as it can be judged from Asylum figures.

*List of Articles made up by Patients and Nurses during the year.*

|                                 |     |                               |      |
|---------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------|------|
| Shirts . . . . .                | 84  | Bed Ticks . . . . .           | 105  |
| Chemises . . . . .              | 163 | Pillow do . . . . .           | 23   |
| Petticoats . . . . .            | 132 | Quilts . . . . .              | 30   |
| Dresses . . . . .               | 80  | Pillow Slips . . . . .        | 170  |
| Women's Drawers . . . . .       | 14  | Sheets . . . . .              | 76   |
| do Sacks . . . . .              | 12  | Table Cloths . . . . .        | 8    |
| Stockings (pairs) . . . . .     | 83  | Towels and Rollers . . . . .  | 21   |
| Socks do . . . . .              | 85  | Soft Soap (gallons) . . . . . | 1600 |
| Women's mitts (pairs) . . . . . | 12  | Hard do (pounds) . . . . .    | 1100 |

By some oversight I neglected stating that all the men's clothing, coats, vests, pants, and caps in use in our establishment, have been made up at the Provincial Asylum, and cost this Institution only the price of material and trimmings. If this generosity of the Parent Asylum had not been vouchsafed to us, it would be a considerable addition to the yearly expenditure.

ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The wood-shed put up this spring, 50 x 20, capable of holding 75 cords of wood, was a real necessity, as a large portion of our wood was exposed in winter to the rain and snow, and the heat in summer.

The steam engine, purchased from Messrs. Woodward of New York, has done all we anticipated. It is a valuable addition to our Asylum, not only in giving us an abundant supply of water in a short space of time, but useful as a fire engine, if any occurrence should require its services. No extra boiler required; the same boilers in use for the steam heating answers, and little or no more fuel than in ordinary use.

There were many other improvements, changes, and necessary repairs, contributing not only to the comfort and cleanliness of the patients, but also attendants, and required in securing the Hygiene of the Institution. As the details are given in the quarterly Reports, I need not repeat them here.

Three of the members of your Board have visited since the new leathern hose was procured in place of the decayed India rubber; also, the putting in of four dormer windows in attic, as suggested by Mr. Inspector Ferres, assisting greatly in giving light and ventilation to the upper story. As we had to change our garden from the rear of the building, the ground being stiff clay and cold, our present one could not yield much this year.

AMUSEMENTS, &C.

As far as our means would allow, and for those who could participate in them, our patients had amusements and occupations similar to those mentioned in last year's Report. I think in this respect we are not behind other Asylums, with the exception of music. To be sure we have two patients who play on the flute, and two of the attendants on the violin. I believe that the Orillia Asylum is the only one that has no piano or melodeon. We

cannot even boast of a barrel organ. The members of your Board are well aware of the soothing influence of music on the insane, and hope I will have to record in my next Report, that the Board have instructed the Superintendent to procure a melodeon as a necessary requirement, not only for the amusement but for the alleviation of the mental distress of the inmates of this Asylum.

The general health of the patients has been very good during the year, and our generous dietary has contributed much to this blessing. Though economy is a consideration very subordinate to that of the patients' benefit, it is to me one of so much importance that I have never overlooked it since I had charge of the Institution.

Our diet is good, and the cooking varied. This in an Asylum especially where chronic cases so abound, and when the confinement is of some duration, is I think of great account, involving as it does more perfect digestion, the true economy of more perfect nutriment.

I find on looking over the dietaries of the Asylums in England, as published by the Lunacy Commissioners, that beer has a place in the tables of all except five, and animal food daily. Our consumption of beer appears large, four gallons daily, (wine measure).

There is a marked difference between the dietary tables of England and the United States, and those of Scotland and Ireland. I give the dietary of one of the best conducted Asylums in Ireland, viz., Belfast. It may be the range of taste is larger in the former countries than in the latter.

#### DIETARY, BELFAST ASYLUM FOR INSANE.

*Breakfast*—Males—One quart stirabout, made with 8 oz. meal, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint of mixed milk.

*Dinner*—On three days in the week,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb bread (or 3 lbs potatoes,) 6oz meat and 1 pint of soup. On other three days,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb bread, or 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs potatoes, and one quart soup. On another day,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb bread, or 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs potatoes, and one pint of mixed milk.

*Supper*— $\frac{1}{2}$  lb bread and  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint of milk in Summer six months, one quart of stirabout Winter six months.

*Females*—A reduced quantity.

No tea, coffee, butter, or rice, except when ordered by the physician.

#### ORILLIA ASYLUM DIETARY.

|            | Beef or Mutton.  | Bread.             | Tea.             | Coffee.                | Sugar.             | Butter.                  |
|------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Male       | $\frac{3}{4}$ lb | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb | $\frac{1}{2}$ oz | $\frac{1}{2}$ lb to 30 | 2 oz               | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb to 10 |
| Female     | $\frac{1}{2}$ lb | 1 lb               | $\frac{1}{2}$ oz | do                     | 2 oz               | 1 lb to 10               |
| Attendants | $\frac{3}{4}$ lb | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb | $\frac{2}{3}$ oz | do                     | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz | 2 lb to 10               |

Roman Catholics have fish on Fridays when it can be procured, otherwise eggs—butter. When the meat is boiled, 1 pint of soup thickened with barley,—bread. *Irish* stew generally twice a week, and roast meat once a week, potatoes daily, vegetables when in season; rice in addition to meat (occasionally) either in pudding or plain, with sugar, 1 lb to 10. *Present* daily allowance—138 persons, attendants and patients—meat, 74 lbs; bread, 160 lbs; tea, 24 oz; coffee 3 lbs; sugar, 13 lbs; butter, 13 lbs.

Both Rev. Mr. Stewart (Church of England), and Rev. Mr. Gray (Presbyterian), continue the Sunday services as usual with the same regularity and attention; Rev. Mr. Michel, P.P., equally attentive when required.

Mr. Lanson, the Clerk and Book-keeper of the Asylum since its opening in August, 1861, resigned his situation in June last. Mr. Fraser was appointed his successor.

The change from a very active out-door life to that of a confined one—my present position—made a sensible impression on my constitution. In the month of August I applied to His Excellency the Governor General for six weeks' leave of absence, which was graciously accorded. I left Quebec for Liverpool by the "Belgian" steamer, on 2nd September; and arrived at Orillia on 12th October. Dr. Ramsay had charge during my absence.

*Officers and Attendants*—All have fulfilled their duties faithfully and honestly. I would do injustice both to Steward and Matron, who have been connected with the Orillia Asylum since it was opened as such—nearly four and a half years—if I did not mention

their fidelity and earnest desire, during that period, to forward the benevolent objects of the institution. The Steward's conduct has my unqualified approbation; steady, vigilant and upright. The Matron, having acted as nurse and night-nurse, fills her present situation to my great satisfaction; firm, but kind in her manner; great consideration for the waywardness of those she has charge over; faithful in the discharge of her household duties and management. It gives me also pleasure to refer to the good will of those attendants, who have the capacity of providing music, in contributing to the amusement of the patients. Those of the attendants not so accomplished are equally earnest in other ways of adding to their comfort and entertainment. It is a source of great gratification to be able to report, as I have done now, the various evidences of these feelings exhibited by all here employed. Dr. Kirkbride, a high authority in these matters, says: "There is no place in a Hospital for the Insane, so low that such feelings, joined to a tolerably good natural capacity, may not render the services of any one, thoroughly actuated by them, really valuable and important; and there is no station so high that the brightest talents will compensate for their absence. No other accomplishments will prove an adequate substitute for this identity of feeling and interest for a thorough devotion to the objects of the Institution, and for willingness to make no small sacrifice of personal ease and convenience for the general welfare."

The heating of the house by steam is as great comfort to its population as in former winters. During the very severe weather, when the thermometer ranged between 20° and 28° below zero, we had nothing frozen in the house.

In concluding this report, it must be evident to the Board that the "Orillia Branch Lunatic Asylum" has been effective—perhaps not in the number of its *cures*, but in its humane provisions for the *Chronic and Incurable Insane*, that otherwise would probably be left to the *home* charge of those who would look on them as incumbrances, whether related as parent or child, husband or wife, brother or sister. Ill-fed, ill-clothed, and in most cases *uncared* for.

The liberality and Christian feeling of the Canadian Government—through your influence—has effected all that has been done to meliorate the condition of those of our mentally afflicted fellow creatures. The Asylum patient cannot *now* address the inquiring visitor in the words of Martyn: "How shall I bid thee welcome to a place where joy yet never entered?—to a place where horrors only reign! groans are our music, and sorrows our companions."

My warmest thanks are due to the visiting Members of the Board for their uniform kindness and courtesy to me—also for their valuable suggestions in reference to improvements, or other comforts, conducive to the benefit and usefulness of the Institution.

I have the honor to remain, Gentlemen,  
Yours very faithfully,

J. ARDAGH,  
*Medical Superintendent.*

ORILLIA, January, 1866.

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MALDEN LUNATIC ASYLUM,  
AT AMHERTSBURG, FOR THE YEAR 1865.

*To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., &c.*

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit to your Board the Sixth Annual Report of the Malden Lunatic Asylum, being for the year 1865.

The number of patients remaining in, on 1st January, 1865, was

|                                 | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---------------------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Remaining.....                  | 122    | 113      | 235    |
| Admitted in 1865.....           | 11     | 10       | 21     |
| Total in 1865.....              | 133    | 123      | 256    |
|                                 | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Discharged.....                 | 5      | 6        | 11     |
| Eloped.....                     | 2      | 1        | 3      |
| Died.....                       | 9      | 1        | 10     |
|                                 | —      | —        | —      |
|                                 | 16     | 8        | 24     |
| Remaining, 31st Dec., 1865..... | 117    | 115      | 232    |

The most singular fact noticeable in the above table is, the remarkable tenacity of life displayed by our female patients during the year, among whom but one death occurred, and that was from accidental drowning, by becoming entangled in weeds while swimming in the Detroit River. The details of this sad occurrence, already known to the Board, will be given in a subsequent part of this Report. The obituary for the year shews that six of the males died of tubercular disease of the lungs, one of chronic disease of the kidneys, one from acute maniacal disease, and the cause of death in one, (who was comatose when admitted, and only lived two days after,) is set down as inanition. Why one hundred and twenty-three, mostly delicate, females, many of whom are consumptive; should all for one year be exempt from the ordinary forms of death, is a question not easily solved, and we must regard it as one of the inscrutable acts of the Almighty, to whom we are all alike indebted for the creation and preservation of our lives. The male wards are as well found, the male patients are as comfortably clothed, as well fed, as little exposed, and in all respects as well cared for, as the females; and yet in a period of six and a half years 40 out of a total of 178 men, as against 18 out of a total of 159 women, have died, or

among the males a percentage of  $\frac{27}{119}$ , and among the females of only  $\frac{12}{115}$  deaths, have taken place. 27 of 119 men, or  $\frac{27}{119}$  per cent., and 12 of 115 women, or  $\frac{12}{115}$  per cent., have died among the patients transferred from Toronto; and of 59, 13 or  $\frac{22}{100}$  per cent. men, and of 64, 6 or  $\frac{9}{100}$  per cent. women have died of the primary admissions at Malden. In reading the above figures, it should be borne in mind that all the patients assigned to Toronto were admitted here within two years after the opening of this Asylum in 1859; while the others have been gradually admitted, from time to time, since 1st November, 1861; otherwise, the conclusion that the larger proportion of deaths take place among the old Asylum residents, might be arrived at. Judging from the above figures, the inference would naturally be drawn that the average duration of life was less among insane males than among insane females, an assumption, the erroneous nature of which is shewn in Dr. Workman's able Report for 1864, as well as by the figures of numerous Asylum Reports now before me. Hasty generalizations on the occurrences of a single institution, correct in reference to it, but at the same time quite adverse to what has taken place in other kindred institutions, has no doubt tended among thinking men to cause the general correctness of statistics, in which figures are too often used in corroboration of some pet scheme or daring assertion, to be regarded with suspicion. It is probable that in a few years the equilibrium of mortality between the two sexes in this Asylum will be established.

Under the blessing of Divine Providence we have been exempt during the year now ended, as in all previous years, from fatal endemic or epidemic diseases. We had many cases of diarrhoea and dysentery in the prolonged damp weather of summer and autumn; but in all good recoveries were made; while the ravages of these summer complaints, in this neighborhood left many eyes dimmed with tears, and many hearts torn with anguish for the loss of loved and esteemed ones. The disease generally assumed a typhoid character from the outset; whole families were stricken by it; and in some instances more than one member of the same household became denizens of the silent grave. In the fall, when the air was impregnated with the effluvia of decayed and decaying vegetable matter, intermittent and remittent fevers were common, and inflammatory diseases generally partook, more or less, of a typhoid nature. In June, July, and August, the period when the country east and north of us was scourged with drought, the land parched, and vegetation withered for want of moisture, we had abundant rains, the consequence of which was a most luxuriant growth of grasses, garden vegetables, and esculent roots; but September and October told a different tale. The land, from its dampness and heat, seemed to be in a state of fermentation; the soil was baked on the surface and soddened below it. It imparted to the hand, inserted in it, an uncomfortable degree of clammy warmth, akin to the sweating stage of ague; and the hand, when withdrawn, presented a bleached and cadaverous appearance. Acres of potatoes and other roots rotted in the ground—cabbages, cauliflowers, &c., became diseased in the stocks and did not perfectly mature; and the atmosphere was tainted, more in some localities than in others, with the pestilent odors of fields of decaying vegetable matter.

In the obituary for the year, No. 330 is shewn to have died two days after admission. This man was an old resident of Amherstburg, who went to Detroit either on business or pleasure; was brought home insane; admitted into the Asylum in a comatose condition, on the afternoon of the 13th, and died on the morning of the 15th August. We administered stimulants and nutritious drinks, as beef-tea, &c., continuously though forcibly, but could not succeed in rallying him from his exhausted condition, or rousing him from his state of lethargy. He had suffered much in his short absence from home, and his body was bruised in many places. His remains were removed by his friends. The form of mental disorder on admission is set down melancholy, though from information previously received I believed him to be suffering from acute mania.

No. 287, the woman who was accidentally drowned, was admitted on the 3rd February, 1864. She was a strong, active woman, fond of frolicking around the grounds, and used to delight to have the nurses attempt to take her in the house. I have frequently seen her trip two or three of the nurses in a heap and then run back a short distance and laugh at them. She was an excellent swimmer, and in the summer of 1865 took a fancy to make for the water, when any opportunity presented. On the 25th of June she was missed after supper. Messengers were immediately sent to watch along the river front for her. One of them saw a human being struggling in the water a short distance below the Asylum,



but before effectual aid could reach the spot, the person sank to rise no more. Diligent search was made for the body that evening and next morning without avail. The clothes of the missing patient were found next morning concealed under a stone at the break-water on the river front. Early in the afternoon of the 26th, the water had fallen considerably, and the body was found in a standing position, the legs and thighs being firmly entwined with the long weeds which abound in that portion of the river. She had escaped over the fence attached to the female wards, while the other patients were at tea, and could not have been absent more than three-quarters of an hour when she was drowned. The Coroner considered an inquest unnecessary and declined to hold one. It is my belief that the drowning was purely accidental, as the deceased had never betrayed the slightest inclination to commit suicide.

#### POST-MORTEMS:

No. 166 was admitted as a patient of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, so far back as 5th March, 1849. In July, 1853, he was a quiet, harmless, delicate, middle-aged, demented, blind man, subject to paroxysms of excitement, during which he fumbled with his hands and feet, muttered with his lips, and sometimes cursed with his tongue. He continued much the same until his death (very much emaciated; of latent phthisis) on 1st April, 1865, only growing more feeble without any well marked rational signs.

*Post-Mortem*—Scalp, cranial bones, brain and meninges healthy. The optic nerves were shrivelled to mere threads. The optic commissure and tracts were very much atrophied, being about quarter the usual size. The lungs were studded with tubercles (left almost solid), and the left pleural sac was completely, and the right partially, obliterated by adhesions. Small tubercles deposited in the bronchial mucous membrane materially lessened the calibre of the bronchi. The kidneys were congested and flabby, and the bladder was thickened and fleshy.

No. 205 was admitted as a patient of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, on 3rd Sept., 1853. He was a large man, with an enormous head in front of his ears, the hind-head being small and badly proportioned. He was powerful, but harmless and inoffensive, though self-willed and obstinate. He continued much the same after he was transferred to Malden, but, like the preceding patient, gradually failed in health without apparent cause. In the latter part of April, 1865, I noticed him failing more rapidly, and on careful examination the lower two-thirds of the right lung were found without any murmur or crepitation and dull on percussion; the upper third was resonant without any respiratory sound. Crepitation, with mingled resonance and dullness, existed over the region of the left lung. Typhoid symptoms soon supervened, and death from phthisis, without expectoration, took place on 6th May, 1865. The case was regarded as active typhoid pleuropneumonia.

*Post-Mortem*.—Scalp closely adherent to the occipital bone; cranial bones thick and hard, and contained but little diploë. The cerebellum was somewhat softened, and the membranes covering the convolutions of the cerebrum shewed slight traces of inflammation. The right lung (except where a large cavity existed in the upper lobe) was a mass of purulent matter mostly contained in cavities lined by pyogenic membrane. The pus had found its way into the pleural and pericardial cavities. The left lung was studded with tubercles, and congested. The pleuræ, pericardium, epiploon, and in fact all the serous membranes, except in the head, shewed active inflammation of a low type. The abdominal viscera were generally healthy. The typhoid symptoms manifested during the few days this patient was in bed, no doubt owed their origin to the absorption of pus into the general circulation.

No. 40 was admitted at Toronto, on 5th Nov., 1853. He was quiet and fearful, and subject to paroxysms of excitement, during which he talked incoherently, and kept his body in constant motion, as if a succession of light shocks of electricity were running through it. His hair was of a dark-brown color, with light mouse-coloured spots in it. After his removal to Malden these patches became less apparent, owing to the gradual turning gray of the hair. A remarkable growth of the toe nails, and of bunions on the feet took place. He gradually became weaker, and finally expired on 16th Oct., 1865.

*Post-Mortem*.—Meninges thickened; slight induration of cerebrum; brain natural in colour and disposition; liver enlarged, dark and soft; kidneys more than double the usual

size, almost black and quite pulpy; slight pressure reduced both the liver and the kidneys to a dark semi-fluid mass, about the consistence of thick cream.

No. 331, said to have been nearly three months insane; was admitted on the 14th August, 1865. He had formerly been seven months in the Rockwood Asylum. He was laboring under great maniacal excitement; throwing himself about, kicking and striking at every person and everything within his reach, and talking almost incessantly; at one time making the most liberal and extravagant donations of his (imagined) extensive property to his auditors, and at another time ordering all his hearers, with sundry forcible expressions, to a place which no one is particularly desirous to become an inhabitant of. At times his conversation was quite incoherent; he slept but little and his body was greatly emaciated, although he ate heartily. He was a tall spare man, with a well-formed head, inclining to baldness. His pulse was quick, soft and weak, and there was great heat in the head. His digestive organs seemed to be in good order; but he became weaker and weaker, and finally expired of exhaustion on 10th October, 1865.

*Post-Mortem.*—Brain very much softened, almost creamy; flattened when laid on a level surface, and washed away when water was poured on it. The convolutions were numerous and deep; and the gray and white substances were in due proportion. An ulcer the size of a twenty-cent piece, over and behind the crista-galli, between the optic commissure and the pons variolii, communicated by large openings with all the ventricles. The corpora quadrigemina and the pineal gland, supposed by Descartes to be the seat of the soul, were destroyed by the ulcer. The pia mater was congested; the thoracic and abdominal viscera were healthy.

In making out the three tables—General Statistics—I have, in all instances, in calculations of time, included that spent by transferred patients in the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Toronto; *c. g.*, No. 165, in the obituary, who spent over 16 years in asylum, lived about two-thirds of that time in the Asylum at Toronto, having been admitted there on 8th March, 1849, and transferred to Malden on 23rd June, 1860.

It was with regret I noticed, in the printed Report of 1864, when writing of these tables, I was made to spell the word manageable, with *un* prefixed. This must have occurred either from wrongly copying my draft report, or from a mistake of the printers in setting up the type. This error is the more regretted by me, as the words used are nearly the same as those in "Colonial Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums," and would therefore be misconstrued in reference to a production replete with valuable information and useful suggestions, and which, as the Board truly observes, Canadians have reason to feel a pardonable degree of pride in reading. It forms, in fact, from its truly benevolent character another link in the chain of ties which bind all the interests of all the colonies of the most powerful empire on the globe to the parent country, and our beloved Queen, by shewing that the comforts and interests of the suffering and afflicted of Her Majesty's subjects, wherever they may be, are objects of deep solicitude at home, as well as of care abroad.

In addition to the General Statistics asked for by the Inspectors, through the Chairman of the Board, two carefully prepared tables, giving a brief history of the patients admitted and discharged during the year 1865, are given. The eloped patients are in all the tables, included with the discharged, but they are carefully noted in the context.

No. 336 was a pyromaniac, having burned his house and barn, containing his summer crops, before admission: the house, he says, because it was unfit to live in, and the barn because his hay could not be sold. Perhaps his suspicions regarding the fidelity of his wife, with whom he lived some eighteen years, are as rational as his reasons for burning his house and out-buildings. Since his admission here, he has been a quiet, well-behaved, and useful man; and to a casual observer betrays no signs of mental aberration.

The exercise of great consideration in awarding vacancies has been necessary, in order that those who had a fair prospect of cure, or such as were dangerous to themselves or to others, might be admitted. Admission has necessarily been denied to many quiet, harmless, chronic cases, on whose behalf it was sought merely to give them comfortable homes for the rest of their natural lives, or to relieve their friends of the burden and care of their support. Many persons regard old age, feebleness, poverty, and incurable insanity as the strongest arguments that can be adduced, why so and so should be taken in. These reasons are, no doubt, cogent enough, but by occupying all the beds with such, the exclusion of the really violent, dangerous and curable insane would soon be effected; and the

general usefulness of the institution, both to the public and to its unfortunate inmates, would thereby be seriously impaired. The latter class give most trouble here, while the former give least outside.

Our buildings in addition to being badly adapted for an Asylum, are too small for the wants of the seven counties assigned to it, and it certainly would be unwise to crowd it more. One hundred and twenty-three patients have been admitted since 1st November, 1861, out of a total of 188 for whom applications have been made; and all would probably have been sent here, had it been possible to grant admission promptly. The following brief history of these cases, as tabulated from the applications, will give a general idea of the care which has to be observed in awarding vacancies when they occur.

Two of the eloped patients were men of general good sense and deep cunning, and the third was a colored female. In all the proclivity to clope was well known, and great care had been taken to have them closely watched and well secured. Our buildings, however, are of so insecure a nature, that any determined clopers must sooner or later effect their escape. It also seems cruel to keep a person, who is ordinarily quiet, well-behaved, and useful, in constant constraint, in order to prevent occasional escapes.

No. 317 escaped twice during the year from the Asylum, and once from a gaol, very much stronger than the Asylum, where he was placed for safe-keeping after his first return home. The Sheriff of the County, in a letter to me, expressed astonishment how it was possible for any lunatic to escape from an Asylum, but he was in a few days enlightened by the escape of No. 317 from the gaol. This man was so gentlemanly in his deportment, rational in conversation, and discreet in his actions, that no stranger, unless a psychical adept, would for a moment suspect him to be insane.

No 297 was brought here with a heavier weight of broken wrought iron bolts of cell doors in his pockets, than that of the handcuffs which confined his wrists; and was described as a "mighty hard customer." We could not keep him without having him confined in a camisole; "durance vile," he termed it. He wanted to be trusted, and would not break the confidence reposed in him; but he would frustrate any attempt at forcible detention. He walks the wire and the tight rope, and ironically styles himself "the Queen's fool." He is a frequent visitor here, and I am happy to inform the Board that he is now making a good livelihood by acting as an agent in selling galvanized clothes wire.

I would not wish to be understood as imputing the slightest blame to the officers of the gaols above referred to. It is my belief that both gaols are secure and under the charge of worthy and competent men. The cases are quoted merely to shew our own inability to detain such persons in wooden buildings, with lathed and plastered partitions, wire window-guards, and without strong rooms.

Little is known concerning No. 320. She was a colored girl, sent from Middlesex. She said her parents resided near St. Catherine's. After having been several times captured she finally succeeded in making good her escape. It is probable she found her parents as she always avowed her intention to return home.

Our recreations and amusements have been the same as in past years. The most useful of them to the patients, as well as the most beneficial to the institution, has been outdoor exercises, combined with agricultural work. The farm and garden have, notwithstanding the loss in the fall from diseased roots, caused by the great heat which succeeded the damp weather of summer, previously alluded to, amounted to \$3,000. We had an abundant yield of everything planted, except turnips and cauliflower, but great care had to be observed in saving them. While doing our best to secure the crops, we were particularly careful to have the tops, stocks, &c., &c., burned, as a sanitary measure, in order to prevent the miasm in the air being increased on our own grounds; and there can be no doubt that the general good health which afterwards prevailed here was to no small extent due to the purification of the air by this means. We had a splendid yield of grapes, bushels having been picked, in addition to the free use of them in our large household, as soon as they were ripe enough to pull for eating. The surplus grapes have been made into wine, which will be fit for use in a year or so.

The necessity which exists for tile-draining the grounds, already known to your Board, may be carried out in part during the year 1866. The garden now has one main and five side drains made of rubbish material, running through it, but these were found quite insufficient last year. A similar drain runs through the centre of the meadow east of the

garden; and numerous surface drains empty into the ditch and gully in the more northern fields. Following the system pursued in former years, much has been done, without cost to the government, in ornamenting and improving the grounds attached to this Asylum. The land which six years ago laid an open common, covered with numerous pools of stagnant water, and was used as common pasturage ground for numerous cows, pigs and geese, is now well-cultivated, and our small quantity of land (about 60 acres), yields good crops, and furnishes walks for outside patients. The small forest trees which were planted only four or five years ago, have grown into beautiful shady groves; and the whole river front has been protected by a breakwater. No person, who did not see the place in 1859, can properly appreciate the change presented in 1865. The working female patients have been industriously employed in sewing, and other domestic duties.

The estimate of the ordinary expenditure for the next fiscal year is larger than for former years, owing mainly to the increased price of meat, flour and other necessaries. A number of cattle were purchased in 1864 at about \$4 per hundred, fed during the winter on our farm produce, and slaughtered for use in 1865, when beef was worth from \$8 to \$10 per hundred. As these cattle increased in weight more than sufficient to pay for feeding them, a saving of over \$500 was effected in meat alone in 1865.

In the autumn of 1865 we began to prepare, in a sanitary point of view, for a visit during 1866 of that dreaded scourge, Asiatic cholera. During the winter the subject has engaged my earnest attention; and I feel satisfied the Board will sanction necessary changes, and give me full power to act, in case the epidemic should visit this exposed point on the route of navigation between the great west and the eastern markets. While we pray earnestly to the Almighty that the dreaded visitor may not reach our shores, we must not forget to be fully prepared for its coming. All precautionary measures known to retard its approach, or to mitigate its virulence on arrival, should be taken on the one hand, and be in readiness to be carried into execution on the other. I have deemed it necessary in the Estimates to set down an allowance for this contingency, as it would be impossible with my present staff of officers and employes to manage the institution, should the cholera break out in it.

In the latter part of November a fire broke out in the Female Department, but it was speedily subdued. Our fire-engine and tank have already ten times repaid their cost, for although the people of the town rushed nobly up with their two fire-engines to our assistance, it is probable the fire would have made such headway before their coming, that it would have been impossible to have subdued it. The officers and employes deserve great credit, and have already received the thanks of the Board for their prompt and energetic action on this occasion. The steward, Mr. Milligan, deserves especial mention for the management of our fire-engine.

We continue under obligations to the Episcopalian, Presbyterian and Methodist Ministers for the regular performance of religious services.

Humbly and sincerely trusting that the All-wise God will continue His blessings to us; and fully believing your Board will sanction our efforts to promote the welfare, secure the health, and advance the material interests of our patients,

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

ANDREW FISHER, M.D.,  
*Medical Superintendent.*

AMHERSTBURG, 13th March, 1866.

TABLE No. I.—MALDEN LUNATIC ASYLUM—GENERAL STATISTICS.

|              | Number remaining on 1st Jan., 1865. | Admitted during 1865. |       | Average inmates 1865. |       | Died. | DISCHARGED. |           |                       | Average stay of those Dead or Discharged. |         |       | Number of those who having entered before 1865, still remain. |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------------|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
|              |                                     | 1865.                 | 1865. | 1865.                 | 1865. |       | Cured.      | Relieved. | Uti-<br>m-<br>proved. | Years.                                    | Months. | Days. |                                                               |
| Males.....   | 122                                 | 11                    |       | 120                   |       | 9     | 5           | 1         | 1                     | Dead ...5                                 | 2       | 19    | 112                                                           |
| Females..... | 113                                 | 10                    |       | 116                   |       | 1     | 5           | 1         | 1                     | Disch'd 0                                 | 10      | 23    | 107                                                           |
| Total.....   | 235                                 | 21                    |       | 236                   |       | 10    | 10          | 2         | 2                     |                                           | 9       | 11    | 219                                                           |

NOTE.—Eloped Patients included with Discharged, no separate heading being given for them.

TABLE No. II.

|                        | Remaining over from former years. |          | Admitted during 1855. |          |           |          | DISCHARGED. |          |        |          | DIED.  |          |              |       | Average stay of |       |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|-----------|----------|-------------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
|                        |                                   |          | Recovered.            |          | Relieved. |          |             |          |        |          |        |          |              |       |                 |       |
|                        | Males.                            | Females. | Males.                | Females. | Males.    | Females. | Males.      | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Years M'ths. | Days. | Years M'ths.    | Days. |
| Mania.....             | 42                                | 23       | 8                     | 8        | 5         | 4        | 2           | 1        | 1      | 2        | 1      | 1        | 5            | 1     | 8               | 26    |
| Melancholy.....        | 7                                 | 8        | 3                     | 1        |           | 1        |             | 1        |        | 3        |        |          | 6            | 9     | 1               | 10    |
| Dementia.....          | 67                                | 71       |                       | 1        |           |          |             |          |        | 4        |        |          | 11           | 3     | 26              |       |
| General Paralysis..... | 2                                 | 1        |                       |          |           |          |             |          |        |          |        |          |              |       |                 |       |
| Epilepsy.....          | 4                                 | 5        |                       |          |           |          |             |          |        |          |        |          |              |       |                 |       |
| Other.....             |                                   |          |                       |          |           |          |             |          |        |          |        |          |              |       |                 |       |
| Total.....             | 122                               | 113      | 11                    | 10       | 5         | 5        | 2           | 2        | 2      | 9        | 1      | 5        | 2            | 19    | 10              | 23    |

NOTE.—In many of the chronic cases, mania and dementia are so closely blended that it is difficult to place them under the proper head, and they have accordingly been set down opposite the term to which they made the nearest approach at the end of the year. Colored persons—four men and six women—the eloped female was a colored patient, leaving nine, four males and five females, colored and half-breeds, under treatment.

TABLE No. III.—OBITUARY FOR THE YEAR 1865.

| No. in Admission Register. | Date of last Admission and of Death. |                 | Age at Admission, and Civil State on Admission. |                            | State on Admission. |                  | Time in Asylum. |        | Assigned Cause of Disorder. |           | Assigned Cause of Death. |                                   |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|                            | Admission.                           | Death.          | Sex.                                            | Single, M'r'd, or Widowed. | Mental.             | Bodily.          | Years           | Mont's | Days                        | Disorder. |                          |                                   |
| 166.                       | March 8, 1849.                       | April 10, 1865. | 56                                              | Male                       | Married             | Unknown          | Unknown         | 16     | 1                           | 2         | Unknown                  | Phthisis, latent.                 |
| 205.                       | Sept. 3, 1853.                       | May 6, 1865.    | 42                                              | do                         | Single              | Melancholy       | Good            | 11     | 8                           | 4         | do                       | do                                |
| 290.                       | Feb. 12, 1861.                       | May 8, 1865.    | 36                                              | do                         | Married             | do               | Scrofulous      | 1      | 2                           | 24        | Religious excitem't      | Phthisis and acute brain disease. |
| 240.                       | Sept. 4, 1862.                       | May 16, 1865.   | 31                                              | do                         | Married             | Mania, religious | Consum'tive     | 2      | 8                           | 12        | Prosecution for at-      |                                   |
| 159.                       | Nov. 1, 1859.                        | June 25, 1865.  | 29                                              | do                         | Single              | Demented         | Delicate        | 5      | 7                           | 25        | tempt at rape            | Phthisis, latent.                 |
| 287.                       | Feb. 3, 1861.                        | June 25, 1865.  | 33                                              | Female                     | Married             | Mania            | Good            | 1      | 4                           | 23        | do                       | Phthisis.                         |
| 330.                       | Aug. 13, 1865.                       | Aug. 15, 1865.  | 53                                              | Male                       | Single              | Comatose         | Dying           | 2      | 2                           | 2         | Privation—want           | Drowned.                          |
| 321.                       | April 18, 1865.                      | Aug. 19, 1865.  | 41                                              | do                         | Widowed             | Melancholy       | Delicate        | 4      | 4                           | 2         | Fear of action for       | Inanition.                        |
| 331.                       | Aug. 14, 1865.                       | Oct. 10, 1865.  | 42                                              | do                         | Married             | Mania            | Weak            | 1      | 1                           | 28        | breach of promise        | Phthisis.                         |
| 40.                        | Nov. 15, 1853.                       | Oct. 16, 1865.  | 57                                              | do                         | Single              | Demented         | Good            | 11     | 11                          | 2         | Unknown                  | Maniacal exhaustion.              |
|                            |                                      |                 |                                                 |                            |                     |                  |                 |        |                             |           | do                       | Bright's disease.                 |

NOTE.—The form of insanity as at death in Table II., may not agree with Table III. when the mental state on admission is given. Nos. 166, 205, 159, and 40, in Table III., are transferred patients, and the time in Toronto as well as Malden is included in "Time in Asylum."

A. FISHER, M.D.,  
Medical Superintendent.

MALDEN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Brief History of 188 Patients, as Tabulated from applications.

| Alleged Duration of Insanity. | Males.    | Females.  | Total.     |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Under 3 months.....           | 29        | 29        | 58         |
| 3 to 12 ".....                | 13        | 19        | 32         |
| 1 to 2 years.....             | 7         | 7         | 14         |
| 2 to 5 ".....                 | 11        | 8         | 19         |
| 5 to 10 ".....                | 7         | 5         | 12         |
| Over 10 ".....                | 5         | 9         | 14         |
| Unknown.....                  | 18        | 21        | 39         |
| <b>Total.....</b>             | <b>90</b> | <b>98</b> | <b>188</b> |

| Age in Years.     | Sex.      |           | Civil State. |           | Harmless. |           | Dangerous. |           | Suicidal. |          |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
|                   | Male.     | Female.   | Married.     | Single.   | Male.     | Female.   | Male.      | Female.   | Male.     | Female.  |
| Under 20.....     | 5         | 8         | .....        | 13        | 2         | 5         | 3          | 3         | .....     | .....    |
| 20 to 30.....     | 25        | 20        | 13           | 32        | 10        | 10        | 13         | 7         | 3         | 2        |
| 30 to 45.....     | 34        | 30        | 44           | 20        | 16        | 16        | 17         | 9         | 3         | 3        |
| 45 to 60.....     | 15        | 21        | 30           | 6         | 8         | 11        | 5          | 6         | 4         | 2        |
| Over 60.....      | 5         | 5         | 8            | 2         | 2         | 3         | 2          | 2         | 1         | .....    |
| Unknown.....      | 6         | 14        | 6            | 14        | 6         | 14        | .....      | .....     | .....     | .....    |
| <b>Total.....</b> | <b>90</b> | <b>98</b> | <b>101</b>   | <b>87</b> | <b>44</b> | <b>59</b> | <b>40</b>  | <b>27</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>7</b> |
|                   | 188       |           | 188          |           | 188       |           |            |           |           |          |

ANDREW FISHER, M.D.,  
*Medical Superintendent.*

MALDEN LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Brief History of

| No. in Register. | Age—years. | Sex.   | Civil State. | Nativity. | Education.       | Religion.      | Occupation.                          |
|------------------|------------|--------|--------------|-----------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 317..            | 42         | Male   | Married      | Canada    | Reads and writes | Baptist        | Marble Cutter                        |
| 318..            | 40         | Female | do           | do        | Moderate         | Protestant     | Farmer's wife                        |
| 319..            | 50         | Male   | do           | Ireland   | Reads            | Roman Catholic | Laborer, says he was formerly a dyer |
| 320..            | 22         | Female | Single       | Canada    | Unknown          | Protestant     | Servant?                             |
| 321..            | 41         | Male   | Widower      | Ireland   | Reads and writes | Methodist      | Farmer                               |
| 322..            | 25         | do     | Single       | Canada    | do               | do             | do                                   |
| 323..            | 29         | Female | Married      | do        | Good, common     | Baptist        | Farmer's wife                        |
| 324..            | 30         | do     | do           | Germany   | Reads and writes | Spiritualist   | Domestic                             |
| 325..            | 38         | do     | do           | Scotland  | Moderate         | Presbyterian   | do                                   |
| 326..            | 32?        | do     | do           | England   | Reads and writes | Episcopalian   | do                                   |
| 327..            | 40         | do     | Widow        | Ireland   | do               | do             | do                                   |
| 328..            | 50         | do     | Single       | Scotland  | do               | Presbyterian   | do                                   |
| 329..            | 27         | Male   | do           | do        | do               | do             | Farmer                               |
| 330..            | 53         | do     | do           | Canada    | Defective        | Roman Catholic | Baker                                |
| 331..            | 42         | do     | Married      | England   | Reads and writes | Methodist      | Farmer                               |
| 332..            | 48         | do     | do           | Scotland  | Well educated    | None           | Farmer and engineer                  |
| 333..            | 21         | do     | Single       | Canada    | Common           | do             | Farmer and sailor                    |
| 334..            | 50         | Female | Married      | Ireland   | Well educated    | Episcopalian   | Domestic                             |
| 335..            | 69         | do     | do           | Scotland  | Reads            | Presbyterian   | do                                   |
| 336..            | 48         | Male   | do           | do        | Reads and writes | do             | Farmer                               |
| 337..            | 35         | do     | do           | do        | Common           | do             | Carpenter & car inspector            |

Brief History of Fourteen Patients

| No. in Register. | Age—years. | Sex.   | Civil State. | Nativity. | Education.       | Religion.      | Occupation.       |
|------------------|------------|--------|--------------|-----------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 306..            | 66         | Male   | Married      | Scotland  | Good             | Presbyterian   | Farmer and Miller |
| 305..            | 31         | Female | do           | Canada    | do               | Roman Catholic | Domestic          |
| 298..            | 30         | do     | do           | do        | Limited          | Protestant     | do                |
| 307..            | 25         | do     | do           | do        | Reads and writes | Methodist      | do                |
| 308..            | 51         | do     | Single       | Ireland   | do               | Episcopalian   | do                |
| 241..            | 48         | do     | Married      | Scotland  | Reads            | Presbyterian   | do                |
| 317..            | 45         | Male   | do           | Canada    | Reads and writes | Baptist        | Marble cutter     |
| 334..            | 30         | Female | do           | Germany   | Good             | Spiritualist   | Domestic          |
| 310..            | 51         | Male   | do           | England   | Common           | Methodist      | Tailor            |
| 292..            | 35         | do     | do           | Canada    | Limited          | Baptist        | Farmer            |
| 297..            | 37         | do     | Single       | do        | Common           | Episcopalian   | do                |
| 320..            | 22         | Female | do           | do        | Unknown          | Protestant     | Domestic          |
| 333..            | 21         | Male   | do           | do        | Reads and writes | Methodist      | Farmer and sailor |
| 329..            | 27         | do     | do           | Scotland  | do               | Presbyterian   | Farmer            |

Twenty-one Patients admitted during the year 1865.

| Supposed Cause of Insanity.               | Alleged duration before Admission. | Form of Mental Disorder. | State of Health when Admitted. | Date of Admission. | County Residence. |          |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------|
| Hereditary                                | 3 months                           | Mania, reasoning         | Good                           | Feb. 15.           | Oxford            | Eloped.  |
| Lactation                                 | 4 do                               | Mania, acute             | Debilitated                    | Feb. 24.           | Kent              | Remains. |
| Fever                                     | 7 days                             | do                       | Leg erysipelas                 | Mar. 1.            | Middlesex         | do       |
| Unknown                                   | 4 months                           | do                       | Good                           | Mar. 1.            | Middlesex         | Eloped.  |
| Fear of action for breach of promise      | 3 do                               | Melancholy               | Consumption                    | April 18.          | Kent              | Died.    |
| Epilepsy                                  | 2 weeks?                           | Mania                    | Feeble                         | May 13.            | Essex             | Remains. |
| Father's death, hus'd's infid'y           | 4 years                            | Mania, chronic           | Average                        | June 13.           | Elgin             | do       |
| Recurrent                                 | 3 months                           | Mania, acute             | Good                           | June 18.           | Essex             | Cured.   |
| Religion and reduced circum.              | 1 month                            | do                       | Feeble, ugly wound on leg      | June 19.           | Lambton           | Remains. |
| Unknown                                   | A few weeks                        | do                       | Average                        | June 21.           | Middlesex         | do       |
| Worldly anxiety                           | 5 months                           | Mania, erotic            | do                             | June 23.           | Lambton           | do       |
| Hereditary                                | 20 years                           | Dementia                 | do                             | July 21.           | Oxford            | do       |
| Unknown                                   | 3 months                           | Mania, acute             | do                             | July 26.           | Middlesex         | Cured.   |
| do                                        | 4 days                             | Melancholy               | Psychorages                    | Aug. 13.           | Essex             | Died.    |
| do                                        | 7 months                           | Mania, acute             | Debilitated                    | Aug. 14.           | Lambton           | do       |
| Religious?                                | 2 years                            | Melancholy               | Delicate                       | Aug. 19.           | Elgin             | Remains. |
| Disappointment and privation (hereditary) | 2 months                           | Mania, acute             | Debilitated                    | Sept. 6.           | Essex             | Cured.   |
| Loss of property                          | 5 weeks                            | Melancholy               | do                             | Oct. 13.           | Middlesex         | Remains. |
| Hereditary                                | 2 years                            | Mania, chronic           | Rheumatic                      | Nov. 13.           | Kent              | Cured.   |
| Jealous of wife                           | 3 months                           | Mania, acute             | Feeble                         | Nov. 23.           | Lambton           | Remains. |
| Anxiety regarding his R. R. duties        | 7 do                               | do                       | Good                           | Dec. 19.           | Middlesex         | do       |

Discharged and Eloped in 1865.

| Supposed Cause of Insanity.               | Alleged duration before Admission. | Form of Mental Disorder. | Result.         | Date of Discharge. | Time in Asylum.     |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
|                                           |                                    |                          |                 |                    | Years. Months. Days |
| Recurrent                                 | 2 months                           | Mania, acute             | Cured           | Mar. 22.           | 6 27                |
| Unknown                                   | 2 do                               | do                       | do              | Mar. 22.           | 5 25                |
| Ill-treatment of husband                  | 3 weeks                            | do                       | do              | May 19.            | 10 25               |
| Hereditary                                | 3 months                           | Melancholy               | Improved        | June 15.           | 7 19                |
| Religious excitement                      | 6 do                               | Mania, acute             | Cured           | Sept. 28.          | 10 20               |
| Unknown                                   | 9 do                               | Melancholy               | do              | Oct. 5.            | 3 23                |
| Religious excitement (heredit.)           | 3 do                               | Mania                    | Eloped, imp'v'd | Oct. 6.            | 7 19                |
| Spiritualism                              | 5 weeks                            | Mania, acute             | Cured           | Oct. 13.           | 5 3                 |
| Intemperance                              | 4 months                           | do                       | do              | Oct. 14.           | 11 2                |
| Unknown                                   | 3 do                               | do                       | do              | Oct. 17.           | 1 5 12              |
| do                                        | 10 do                              | do                       | Eloped, imp'v'd | Nov. 3.            | 1 4 29              |
| do                                        | 4 do                               | do                       | Eloped          | Nov. 3.            | 8 3                 |
| Disappointment and privation (hereditary) | 2 do                               | do                       | Cured           | Nov. 15.           | 2 9                 |
| Unknown                                   | 3 do                               | do                       | do              | Dec. 15.           | 4 20                |

ANDREW FISHER, M.D.,  
Medical Superintendent.



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
**ROCKWOOD LUNATIC ASYLUM,**  
FOR THE YEAR 1865.

*To Edmund A. Meredith, Esq., James Moir Ferres, Esq., Terence J. O'Neill, Esq., and  
J. L. Tassé, Esq., M. D., Inspectors of Asylums, &c.*

KINGSTON, C. W., February 14th, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to forward herewith the returns of the number of Insane Patients treated in the Asylums, at this place, during the year 1865.

The following abstracts are taken from the Daily Report Book, and from the books of admission, discharges and deaths :—

|                                                                                              |      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Number of patients treated in the Asylums during the year 1865.....                          | 130  |
| Remaining in the two Asylums on the 31st December, 1864.....                                 | 95   |
| Lunatics, dangerous to be at large, sent under warrant from the county<br>gaols in 1865..... | 31   |
| Convict lunatics sent from the Penitentiary, 1865.....                                       | 4    |
|                                                                                              | —130 |
| Number of male lunatics in the new Asylum, at Rockwood, on the 31st<br>December, 1865.....   | 91   |
| Female lunatics in the temporary Asylum on the 31st Dec., 1865.....                          | 25   |
| Discharged cured and relieved in 1865.....                                                   | 12   |
| Died during 1865.....                                                                        | 2    |
|                                                                                              | —130 |

In 1864, the percentage of deaths was 9.01 ; and the mortality was chiefly confined to those patients who had been immured for successive years in the underground apartments, beneath the dining hall of the Penitentiary.

In 1865, the deaths have only amounted to 1.54, and the physical condition of the patients has greatly improved.

The demands of the public service required that the new building should be occupied before it was quite completed, and before the apparatus for warming, ventilating and supplying the building with water, have been introduced. The portion of the new structure occupied is the *east wing*. It includes three corridors, each one hundred and thirty-two feet long, by fourteen feet wide, a large and well-ventilated hospital-ward and convalescent ward, sixty separate dormitories, and six associated dormitories, well-detached dining-rooms for each corridor, and ample provision in lavatories, clothes-rooms and closets. The west

wing of the building which the late architect labored most assiduously to have roofed in before the close of the season, and which will accommodate a larger number of patients than the east wing by reason of the extension to the north being completed, is now awaiting the skilled labor required for the internal fittings; and if this labor is provided in sufficient force, the two wings already built, by the close of the present year, would be in a condition to receive from 250 to 300 inmates. And as the centre building, and the range of offices running to the south, and which include the kitchens, pantries, bakery, flour-room and bread-room; the laundry, drying-rooms and repairing-rooms; the engine-room, fan-room, and steam-pipe chambers are now ready for the reception of the apparatus. These portions of the building could be completed according to the original design, and in so far as Central Canada is concerned, provision would be made for the insane poor of the Province.

In respect to the warming of the building, I believe that estimates were laid before the Board of Inspectors for the apparatus required for the east wing and centre building only, but if the Board should be pleased to think that the exigencies of the public service require the rapid completion of the second wing of the Asylum, I apprehend that after the east wing is provided with steampipes, the large stoves now in use in these corridors might be transferred to the west corridors, and thus, without any additional expense, the labor of preparing this wing might be carried on until a later period of the season, and the building itself fitted for the occupation of the insane; as soon as the workmen have finished their labors. Or, if the Board deem it desirable that the steam-pipe for the west wing should be imported at the same time as the pipe for the east wing, this item, according to the estimates, will only cost about \$900, and the expense and trouble of a second importation for this particular service will be avoided. And thus, with forethought in providing the means, and diligence in executing the works, there would seem to be no reason why this provision for the increasing numbers of the insane should not be made within the time stated.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

J. P. LITCHFIELD, M.D.,

Medical Supt. of the Asylum.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

ROCKWOOD LUNATIC ASYLUM, KINGSTON, CANADA WEST.

TABLE No. 1.

|         | No. of patients remaining on 1st day of Jan., 1865 | Admitted during the subsequent year. | Average inmates during the year. | Died. | Cured. | DISCHARGED. |             | Average stay of those dead or discharged during the year. | No. of those who, having entered before 1865, still remain. |
|---------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
|         |                                                    |                                      |                                  |       |        | Relieved.   | Unimproved. |                                                           |                                                             |
| Males*  | 70                                                 | 32                                   | 83                               | 1     | 7†     | 3           | .....       | 10 mos...                                                 | 65                                                          |
| Females | 25                                                 | 3                                    | 25                               | 1     | 2      | .....       | .....       | 3 years...                                                | 22                                                          |
| Total   | 95                                                 | 35                                   | 108                              | 2     | 9      | 3           | .....       | .....                                                     | 87                                                          |

\* 2 colored males,

† 1 colored.

ROCKWOOD LUNATIC ASYLUM, KINGSTON, CANADA WEST.

TABLE No. 2.

|                             | Re-<br>mained<br>over from<br>previous<br>year. |       | Admitted<br>during<br>the year. |       | DISCHARGED.     |           |       |       | Died. | Average stay<br>in the<br>Asylum of<br>those who died<br>during the<br>year. |        | Average<br>stay of those<br>who were<br>discharged<br>during the<br>year. |        |        |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|-----------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
|                             | M.                                              | F.    | M.                              | F.    | Re-<br>covered. | Relieved. | M.    | F.    |       | M.                                                                           | F.     | M.                                                                        | F.     |        |
| Mania (acute and chronic)*  | 50                                              | 16    | 29                              | 1     | †7              | 1         | 3     | ..... | 1     | .....                                                                        | 18 mos | .....                                                                     | 11 mos | 24 mos |
| Melancholia.....            | 5                                               | 2     | 2                               | ..... | .....           | .....     | ..... | ..... | ..... | .....                                                                        | .....  | .....                                                                     | .....  | .....  |
| Dementia.....               | 9                                               | 5     | 1                               | ..... | .....           | .....     | ..... | ..... | ..... | .....                                                                        | .....  | .....                                                                     | .....  | .....  |
| General paralysis.....      | .....                                           | ..... | .....                           | ..... | .....           | .....     | ..... | ..... | ..... | .....                                                                        | .....  | .....                                                                     | .....  | .....  |
| Epilepsy.....               | 3                                               | 1     | 1                               | 2     | .....           | .....     | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1                                                                            | .....  | 63 mos                                                                    | .....  | .....  |
| Other forms (puerperal) ... | .....                                           | 1     | .....                           | ..... | .....           | 1         | ..... | ..... | ..... | .....                                                                        | .....  | .....                                                                     | .....  | 30 mos |

\* 2 colored.

† 1 colored.

ROCKWOOD LUNATIC ASYLUM, KINGSTON, CANADA WEST.

TABLE No. 3.

OBITUARY FOR THE YEAR.

| Number. |       | Date of last ad-<br>mission—Date<br>of death.    | Age at death,<br>and whether<br>single, married,<br>or widowed. | Mental and<br>bodily state at<br>the time of<br>admission. | Duration and<br>assigned cause<br>of disorder.            | Assigned cause<br>of death.             | Post-mortem<br>examination.                                             |
|---------|-------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| M.      | F.    |                                                  |                                                                 |                                                            |                                                           |                                         |                                                                         |
| 1       | ..... | Admitted Dec. 3,<br>1863; died June<br>3, 1865.  | 48 years: mar-<br>ried.                                         | Depressed in<br>mind; heart &<br>lungs diseased.           | Duration 20 mo.<br>assigned cause<br>intemperance.        | Cardiac disease<br>and hæmorrh-<br>age. | Fatty degenera-<br>tion of the heart<br>and rupture of<br>blood-vessel. |
|         | 1     | Admitted Nov. 1,<br>1859; died Mar.<br>12, 1865. | 24 years: single                                                | Demented: con-<br>sumptive.                                | Duration 67 mo.<br>assigned cause<br>blow on the<br>head. | Phthisis; latent                        |                                                                         |

J. P. LITCHFIELD, M.D.,

*Medical Superintendent.*

# PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

## WARDEN'S REPORT

FOR 1865.

*To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c.*

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with the request of the Secretary of the Board, I beg to submit this Report on the state of the Provincial Penitentiary for the year 1865, and would say that I have given the general business of this extensive Institution my utmost attention and consideration, and have reason to feel confident that its transactions will prove satisfactory to the Government, likewise to yourselves, as a narrative of the important engagements of this establishment. But before going into details of last year's affairs, I have thought proper to make a few observations as to the importance of this Institution to the country generally, and particularly to the industrious and thrifty part of the community, whose safety from plunder is centered here, being a place of safe-keeping and punishment for convicted felons.

As the great majority of the population of the Province of Canada are engaged in agricultural pursuits, the raising of live stock, &c., to them this place is a great protection from the depredations of the horse thief, the cattle stealer, &c. What is more distressing to the agriculturist than when in the midst of his work to be deprived of his team, and his employment retarded, probably in sowing time or in the midst of his harvest, by a villanous scoundrel. Still we find such fellows, when in this Institution, making a plausible story and exciting sympathy by telling falsehoods, and by assumed bodily ailment, in order to avoid labor, which, as carried out, is not by any means too severe.

The crimes of horse and cattle stealing are not by any means too rigidly punished—the sentence seldom exceeds five years. This institution, as carrying out the judgment of the Courts, is a great protection to the country from robbers and thieves, but I am somewhat inclined to think from their previous bad lives that they are too well treated while here.

From my experience with convicts, I venture the opinion that the forerunner of crime is indolence and want of instruction in youth, and am fully aware as to hard labor having its trials for the youthful community, therefore very great care should be taken that it should be regulated so as to be viewed more as manual exercise than as severe toil, thereby young persons will eventually be brought to consider their time of importance and their labor of assistance to their parents.

I would again respectfully bring under the notice of the Prison Inspectors the importance of regulating the manner in which parties have been in the habit of visiting this Institution, and that a charge of a quarter of a dollar shall be exacted from all visitors, excepting those who are allowed by law to do so. Were such enforced it would prevent many persons from coming to the Institution, who seem to make their way through by the recommendation of friends.

### ACCIDENTS.

Annexed is a statement of accidents which happened to the convicts who were treated for the same in the Hospital.

There were also a number who have had at times a cut finger, a bruise from a hammer, or a sprain; these I have not brought into account, judging it unnecessary.

I am much pleased to be enabled to state, that of late much more care has taken place in the foundry than at first. The convicts employed at casting, and where there is danger, have been cautioned to be upon their guard, to avoid unnecessary haste and uncalled for imprudence.

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS TO CONVICTS IN PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, FOR THE YEAR 1865.

| Date.             | Names.                 | Where Employed.            | Nature of Accident.            | No. of Days in Hospital. | Remarks.              |
|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| February 28.....  | John Armitage .....    | Carpenter's shop.....      | Wound in arm.....              | 16                       | By machinery.         |
| March 2.....      | Riley Mitchell.....    | Foundry.....               | Lacerated wound in finger..... | 12                       | do                    |
| do 10.....        | Charles Bryce.....     | Quarry .....               | Wound in finger.....           | 11                       |                       |
| do 11.....        | Leon Ménard .....      | Foundry.....               | Burn on arm.....               | 37                       | By hot metal.         |
| July 7.....       | Ferdinand Spiegel..... | Foundry.....               | Burn on foot.....              | 10                       | do                    |
| do 11.....        | John Haag.....         | Shoe shop (messenger)..... | Wound in leg.....              | 32                       | By kick from a horse. |
| do 20.....        | Jared Dingman.....     | Rockwood .....             | Injury from fall .....         | 13                       |                       |
| do 28.....        | Francis Londo.....     | Quarry .....               | Contusion from fall.....       | 4                        |                       |
| August 18.....    | Charles Geroux.....    | Foundry.....               | Burn on foot.....              | 18                       | By hot metal.         |
| September 16..... | Marshal Dean.....      | Cabinet shop.....          | Wound in hand.....             | 30                       | By circular saw.      |
| October 24.....   | Thomas Miller .....    | Foundry.....               | Burn on foot.....              | 31                       | By hot metal.         |
| December 9.....   | John McGulgan .....    | Quarry .....               | Subluxation .....              | 11                       | Ankle.                |

Excluding a number of wounds, &c., of a minor description.

April 20.—John Loucks was assaulted by convict Patrick Fogarty, inflicting two severe wounds in the head (with stone-cutter's pick), of which he remained in Hospital for forty-six days.

HOSPITAL, PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 17th February, 1866.

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WORKS CARRIED ON WITHIN THE WALLS OF THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY AT ITS COST.

The most important work has been an addition to the present cabinet shop, which is erected in a substantial manner, and was completed in good time during the building season. It is a satisfactory improvement.

Air-ducts have been constructed, one on the east side of the Institution from the sewer to the steam chimney, the other one from the main sewer at the south wall into the air furnace. They are constructed with the view of carrying off the foul air from the drains, so as to prevent its being carried to the buildings by the currents of air from the southern termination of the sewer.

The hospital has undergone repairs in painting and improvements in the surgery.

A coal-house has been erected in connection with the malleable iron contract.

An improvement has also been effected at the piggery, in the erection of a building to shelter the hogs.

Stone-cutting has been carried on within the walls at the cost of the Institution, for general purposes, as well as for parties purchasing. A large quantity of stone is annually cut within the prison yard for the Rockwood Asylum, in fact every cut stone in that building has been done here, with exception of dressing cornices, which is done at Rockwood.

The blacksmith work has been carried on at the cost of the Institution; the whole of the Rockwood gratings are made here. Occasionally jobs are done for parties residing outside.

The carpenter's gang continue to perform all work required for the Institution, exclusive of an occasional order.

A numerous gang are employed at stone-breaking and oakum-picking. It includes many helpless beings; among them there are those sent from the hospital to be placed at light labor. In bad weather the quarry men are sent to this shed.

*Farm Labor.*

The farm labor has been carried on during last year the same as in former years, but not to such an extent.

An improvement has been made in the north field, joining the land of the Institution, which is in the occupation of the Kingston Agricultural Society, where the Crystal Palace is situated. This may be considered in good order, being well ploughed, and the surface stone removed.

The centre field will require much labor, such as carting of loosening earth and manure to be placed on it, before it can be considered a good or productive piece of soil.

The south field, in which is the cabbage garden, is an excellent piece of ground, but the part adjoining the gate and the hill requires loosening earth as well as manure.

The principal difficulty attending cultivating the farm to advantage, is the expense of overseeing and guarding the convicts.

In my opinion it is a very great satisfaction to be enabled to raise a sufficient quantity of cabbage, beets, carrots, and turnips, for the use of the prisoners, and am fully aware of the serious drawback as already noted. However, last year's crop is not a criterion upon which to form a judgment, the season being very unfavorable for the cultivation of a garden in this section, and particularly a cabbage one. The land being now tolerably well improved, and in my opinion can be tilled with less labor than it has been for the last two years.

I would certainly consider it a sacrifice to let the premises, as the fences I take for granted would be destroyed, and the good taken from the land without any adequate return.

The land south of the cabbage garden can be gradually enclosed by a stone wall, as opportunity may offer, and if necessary, a small part of it might be brought into a state of cultivation.

WORKS AT ROCKWOOD.

These works were carried on with great energy till the sickness and death of the late Architect, Mr. Coverdale, ensued. He was remarkable for vigour, and the care with which every business intrusted to him was carried out, and his death is considered a public loss.

Great progress was made with the west wing during last summer and fall, and perhaps with sufficient exertion that part of this important work will soon be progressing towards completion. Yet, it is essential to notice that extensions have still to be undertaken, as also the enclosure, and although the building is partially occupied by the parties for whom intended, notwithstanding there is much to be done, and as the work has been so far satisfactorily carried on, it should be urged forward and completed according to the original plan.

During the summer of the present year the remainder of the east wing will be gone on with, according to the approved plan.

The Rockwood Asylum is one of very great importance, and will be a monument of the perseverance and industry of those engaged at it.

RETURN OF THE MOVEMENTS OF CONVICTS IN THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY DURING THE YEAR 1865 :

|                                                                                                 |       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Male Convicts remaining in Provincial Penitentiary on 31st December, 1864 .....                 | 667   |
| Female Convicts remaining in Provincial Penitentiary on 31st December, 1864 .....               | 62    |
|                                                                                                 | — 729 |
| ADD                                                                                             |       |
| Male Convicts received in Provincial Penitentiary from gaols during 1865 .....                  | 240   |
| Female Convicts received in Provincial Penitentiary from gaols during 1865 .....                | 21    |
| Male Convicts received from Penetanguishene Reformatory.....                                    | 3     |
| Male " " " Reformatory at St. Vincent de Paul....                                               | 9     |
| Male Convict Lunatics returned from Criminal Lunatic Asylum.....                                | 3     |
|                                                                                                 | — 276 |
|                                                                                                 | 1005  |
| LESS                                                                                            |       |
| Male Convicts discharged by expiration of sentence.....                                         | 174   |
| Female " " " " .....                                                                            | 26    |
| Male Convicts who were pardoned.....                                                            | 16    |
| Female " " " " .....                                                                            | 2     |
| Male Convicts who died in Penitentiary Hospital.....                                            | 10    |
| Male Convicts removed to Criminal Lunatic Asylum.....                                           | 3     |
|                                                                                                 | — 231 |
| Total Male and Female Convicts remaining in Provincial Penitentiary on 31st December, 1865..... | 774   |

*Summary.*

|                    |       |
|--------------------|-------|
| Convict men.....   | 718   |
| Convict women..... | 56    |
|                    | — 774 |
| Total.....         | 774   |

The number of male convicts received in this Institution in the year 1865, is two hundred and forty, and twenty-one females, making a total of two hundred and sixty-one during the above period.

In the previous year the number of male convicts received was 147 and 19 females, shewing a total for the year 1864 of one hundred and sixty-six, which gives an increase of 93 male and 2 female convicts in the year 1865.

I am of the same opinion relative to the increase of convicts in 1865, that I was in accounting for the decrease in the year 1864. During the latter our criminals were on the move

to enter the army of the Northern States as substitutes for drafted parties, but now that the cause of their departure having been brought to a close, many have found their way back to Canada, and I shall be much mistaken if our numbers do not continue to increase during the present year.

Exclusive of the Convicts sent from the various Districts, United Counties, Counties and Cities of the Province, nine were sent from the Reformatory at St. Vincent de Paul, and three from the Reformatory at Penetanguishene as incorrigible, and are enumerated among the males. Three have been returned from the Lunatic Asylum at Rockwood, and three were sent as deranged from here to it.

It has pleased His Excellency the Governor General to pardon 16 male and 2 female convicts during the year.

It is gratifying to be enabled to notice the decrease in the number of deaths from the previous year. The health of the Convicts, and the state of the Institution in that essential point will be fully reported on by the Surgeon, who is the proper officer to bring this all-important subject under your notice. *Vide* preceding Tabular Statement as to movement &c. of convicts.

The Convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary during the year 1865, were sent from the following Districts in Canada East, United Counties, and Counties in Canada West:—

#### DISTRICTS IN CANADA EAST.

Arthabaska, 1; Beauharnois, 1; Bedford, 3; Gaspé, 2; Iberville, 1; Montreal, 38; Quebec, 13; Rimouski, 1; St. Francis, 6; Three Rivers, 4.—Total, 70.

#### UNITED COUNTIES IN CANADA WEST.

Huron and Bruce, 8; Lanark and Renfrew, 2; Leeds and Grenville, 6; Lennox and Addington, 4; Northumberland and Durham, 7; Prescott and Russell, 4; Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, 2; York and Peel, and City of Toronto, 17.—Total, 50.

#### COUNTIES IN CANADA WEST.

Brant, 14; Carleton and City of Ottawa, 6; Elgin, 15; Essex, 3; Frontenac, and City of Kingston, 5; Grey, 3; Haldimand, 4; Halton, 2; Hastings, 3; Kent, 1; Lambton, 7; Lincoln, 8; Middlesex, and City of London, 14; Norfolk, 9; Ontario, 2; Oxford, 7; Perth, 4; Peterborough, 2; Prince Edward, 6; Simcoe, 2; Victoria, 5; Waterloo, 2; Welland, 3; Wentworth, and City of Hamilton, 20; Wellington, 6.—Total 153.

*STATEMENT of the various crimes of which Convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary in the year 1865, were convicted, and the number sentenced on each crime:—*

Aggravated assault, 5; arson, 9; assault, with intent to rape, 3; assault, with intent to ravish, 1; assault, with intent, 3; assault, inflicting grievous bodily harm, 1; assaulting constable, 2; attempt to commit felony, 1; breach of Foreign Enlistment Act, 4; being found by night in a shop with intent to commit a felony, 1; breaking into a shop and stealing therefrom, 1; burglary, 10; burglary and larceny, 3; cattle stealing, 4; conspiracy, 3; cutting and wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 1; demolishing a house, 3; embezzlement, 2; enlistment for American army, 1; feloniously stealing money, 1; feloniously receiving stolen money, 2; feloniously receiving stolen goods, 1; feloniously breaking and entering a counting-house and stealing therein, 2; feloniously wounding, 2; feloniously shooting with intent to murder, 1; feloniously setting fire to a shop, 1; feloniously breaking and entering into a shop and larceny therein, 1; feloniously throwing a stone at a railway carriage, 1; felony, 23; forgery, 6; forgery, and attempting to obtain money falsely, 1; highway robbery, 1; horse stealing, 12; house breaking and larceny, 1; horse and pig stealing, 1; larceny, 103; larceny and felony, 1; larceny from his master, 4; larceny and receiving, 1; larceny and conspiracy, 2; larceny and receiving stolen goods, 1; larceny and shooting with intent, 1; manslaughter, 8; misdemeanor, 1; murder, 2; rape, 4; receiving stolen goods, 1; robbery, 5; robbery, with violence, 1; robbery, cutting and wounding, 1; sending threatening letters for money, 1; sheep stealing, 1; shooting with intent, 1; shooting with intent to kill, 1; shop-breaking, 5; shop-



breaking and larceny, 1; stabbing, 3; stealing from the person, 2; stealing money, 2; stealing in a dwelling house, 1; uttering false coin, 2; uttering a forged bank note, 1; unlawfully obtaining goods by false pretences, 1.—Total, 273.

The increase of crime in Canada, during the year 1865, is truly serious, and the preceding catalogue includes many of the most heinous offences against the laws of the land, viz., murder, shooting with intent to murder, arson, and manslaughter.

Murder has in all times been considered the most dreadful of all crimes; even seeing a murderer's victim carries with it a feeling of which we cannot easily divest ourselves, and to know that a poor human being has been put to death, is so revolting to the mind, that there cannot be any feeling for the felon, who has been the perpetrator of such an awful act.

The crime of arson, though not viewed with such horror as murder, is an awful one, and am sorry to find it has increased in 1865. It is sometimes an act of revenge, and of late years mixed up with attempts to defraud Fire Insurance Companies. Besides the cruelty of the act, the industry of years may be destroyed in a few hours, and lives are at times endangered, so that over and above the crime of arson, the party firing a building by stealth and lives being lost, is also guilty of murder though unknown.

In the crime of rape there is only an increase of one in the year 1865, over the numbers in 1864; but besides this actual crime there are several commitments for assault with intent to commit it.

Having remarked upon the most serious of capital offences, I feel it a duty incumbent to make a few observations as to some other serious offences.

There are thirteen commitments for burglary, three of which number are connected with larcenies. Burglary is judged a very serious offence, being an entry into a house to steal, and often leads to acts of violence; therefore it should be severely dealt with, in fact it should be punished in such a rigorous manner as to restrain the acts of such desperate scoundrels.

There were no less than twenty-three convicts committed during the year 1865, for felony; several crimes may be classed as such, as they embrace various acts of violence, as well as coming under the denomination of capital offences.

There is a very satisfactory decrease in the crime of forgery. In 1864 there were twelve commitments, and for the year 1865 there were only seven, and one of them includes a second offence.

There is also a falling off in the crime of horse-stealing in 1865, being merely thirteen commitments, and one of them embraces a second offence. In the year 1864, there were seventeen sentences to this Institution for that crime, shewing a falling off of four. The loss of a valuable horse is a severe one to the farmer, there being both the value of the animal and his labor to be considered. This being a crime of a very serious nature, it should be visited according to its magnitude.

There are six cases of robbery for which convicts were committed to this place in 1865, being double the number of the previous year.

There are various other crimes included in the committals for the year 1865, but having made a few remarks upon the principal ones or those of the worst description, I will merely state the number sent for "larceny," being one hundred and fourteen, eleven of which include more than one offence.

The aggregate of offences of a serious nature is a distressing reflection, and it is with extreme regret I have noticed a dangerous continuance of robbery and such like during the present year. There are still a number of crimes in the catalogue of 1865, but having made observations as to those of the most diabolical character, I will conclude this branch of my Report with the hope that the examples made by the Courts will have a salutary effect upon these unfortunate beings in future.

*AGES of Convicts received in the Provincial Penitentiary during the year 1865:—*

YEARS OF AGE.—Fifteen years, 3; Sixteen, 5; Seventeen, 18; Eighteen, 14; Nineteen, 16; Twenty, 18; Twenty-one, 12; Twenty-two, 14; Twenty-three, 9; Twenty-four, 9; Twenty-five, 13; Twenty-six, 7; Twenty-seven, 9; Twenty-eight, 9; Twenty-nine, 5; Thirty, 16; Thirty-one, 2; Thirty-two, 7; Thirty-three, 7; Thirty-four, 5; Thirty-five, 6; Thirty-six, 4; Thirty-seven, 2; Thirty-eight, 3; Thirty-nine, 4; Forty, 10; Forty-one,

1; Forty-two, 4; Forty-three, 2; Forty-four, 1; Forty-five, 5; Forty-six, 2; Forty-seven, 2; Forty-eight, 1; Forty-nine, 4; Fifty, 6; Fifty-one, 3; Fifty-two, 1; Fifty-three, 1; Fifty-four, 2; Fifty-five, 1; Fifty-six, 2; Sixty, 3; Sixty-one, 1; Sixty-two, 1; Sixty-three, 1; Sixty-nine, 2.—Total, 273.

RACES of Convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary during 1865 :—  
Whites, 247; Negroes, 5; Mulattoes, 1; Native Indians, 20.—Total, 273.

STATEMENT of Trades and Occupation of Convicts received in the Provincial Penitentiary in 1865 :—

Bakers, 2; Barbers, 3; Blacksmiths, 6; Boiler-maker, 1; Brewer, 1; Butchers, 2; Cabinet-makers, 3; Carpenters, 14; Carriage-maker, 1; Clerks, 13; Cotton-spinner, 1; Cook, 1; Cooper, 1; Engineer, 1; Founders, 2; Glass-blower, 1; Laborers, 147; Lawyer, 1; Machinists, 2; Masons, 2; Miller, 1; Moulders, 2; Printers, 4; Tailors, 3; Sawyer, 1; Scamstresses, 21; Shoemakers, 21; Stonecutters, 4; Tailors, 4; Teacher, 1; Tinsmiths, 4; Turner, 1; Wagon-maker, 1.—Total, 273.

Convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary during 1865, have said they were natives of the following Countries :—

England, 25; France, 2; Germany, 4; Ireland, 52; Isle of Man, 1; New Brunswick, 1; Newfoundland, 1; Province of Canada, 154; Scotland, 12; United States, 21.—Total, 273.

Religious Persuasion of Convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary during 1865 :—

Baptists, 8; Church of England, 106; Congregationalists, 3; Lutherans, 2; Methodists, 37; No religion, 1; Presbyterians, 15; Roman Catholics, 101.—Total, 273.

Duration of Sentences passed on Convicts received in the Provincial Penitentiary during the year 1865 :—

Two years, 93; Two years and three months, 1; Three years, 76; Four years, 25; Five years, 44; Six years, 1; Seven years, 14; Eight years, 1; Ten years, 6; Fourteen years, 6; Fifteen years, 2; Life, 4.—Total, 273.

STATEMENT of Commitments of Convicts to the Provincial Penitentiary, whether on first, second or third imprisonment, for the year 1865 :—

|               |                         |       |
|---------------|-------------------------|-------|
| Male Convicts | } 1st imprisonment..... | { 226 |
| Female "      |                         |       |
| Male convicts | } 2nd imprisonment..... | { 22  |
| Female "      |                         |       |
| Male convicts | 3rd imprisonment.....   | 4     |
| Total.....    |                         | 273   |

STATEMENT of Convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary during 1865, denoting whether married, single, widowers, or widows :—

|               |     |
|---------------|-----|
| Married.....  | 102 |
| Single.....   | 158 |
| Widowers..... | 5   |
| Widows.....   | 8   |
| Total.....    | 273 |

REMARKS on the Discipline as carried out in 1865, and a Return of Punishments inflicted :—

The preservation of good order and obedience must at all times constitute the most prominent feature in such an institution as the Provincial Penitentiary of Canada. The convicts in it are principally native Canadians, viz., natives of Upper and Lower Canada. There are also inmates from the United States of America, and some from other different countries. All of these thus incarcerated must come particularly under my observation as Warden.

It has been my particular study to carry out the necessary degree of discipline with due care and attention. Yet there is a duty which I owe to the Government of the country, as well as to the community generally, which is, that a proper state of subjection shall be enforced, at the same time that the unfortunate beings in my custody shall receive every requisite care and attention, according to how they may individually prove themselves deserving by obedience and observance of the Prison Rules and Regulations.

I have observed that when an unusual number of convicts arrive, that there are more breaches of the Prison Rules than in the ordinary course of the business of the place, and am of opinion that this proceeds from a great anxiety on the part of old hands to have a word to say with an old acquaintance or relative, or to hear from a friend. On these occasions there is a particular necessity for vigilance on the part of the Overseers, Keepers and Guards, as negligence is sure in the end to lead to a lax state of discipline, which eventually tends to confusion, particularly as a few of those convicts who are evil-disposed can cause a certain degree of anxiety. It is a fact that if two or three of them interrupt the quiet of the workshops, the dining-hall or chapel, it is judged a dangerous example, and must not be done with impunity.

There are some cases to contend with here that are serious and dangerous to the peace of the Institution, viz., such as an attack from a vicious prisoner on an overseer, keeper, guard, or foreman. It should be kept in view that nearly every convict in this Institution has some implement of one kind or another,—a shoemaker has his knives, &c.; a stone-dresser has his hammers and crowbars, and with the quarrymen and stone-breakers, there is no want of sledges, &c.

Two vicious and dangerous convicts employed in the shoe shop have at different times made attacks upon the guards and foreman. These I had brought under the notice of the criminal laws of the land, and on two occasions they were sentenced to further periods of imprisonment here. One of these desperate fellows even made a murderous attack with what is termed a mesh-hammer on a well-behaved convict, wounding him in the head to such an extent that his life was considered in danger. I directed he should be sent for trial to a Court of Assize. However, to my surprise, a defence was undertaken by counsel, who urged a plea of insanity, but the Judge thought otherwise, and the Jury with proper discrimination brought in a verdict of guilty, viz., "of wounding with intent to murder," and he was immediately sentenced to undergo a further imprisonment in this Institution. Since being brought back from the Court, on the occasion of his last trial and sentence, all idea of feigning insanity has disappeared, and he now carries his ball and chain, and will do so till such time as I can with any idea of safety to the lives of those about him divest him of the troublesome incumbrance.

When on the subject of punishments, I consider it my duty to explain, for your information, that six convicts carry chains, owing to their being dangerous to the officers and foremen of the shops. Convicts Fogarty and Armstrong are included in this number, although removed from the shoe-shop, they are elsewhere amidst their fellow-prisoners.

Forty-two convicts have been punished with the cats, but generally their inflictions have been very light, not exceeding two or three dozen lashes, except in the cases of Armstrong, Fogarty, Tynan and Jackson.

One hundred and seventy-six lashes more were inflicted in 1865 than in 1864, which is easily accounted for, viz., by the increase of convicts, as well as the dangerous position taken by Armstrong and the others as above-named, to whom were administered nearly one-third of all the corporal punishment in this Institution during the year 1865.

It may be as well to explain, that confinement to what is termed the dark cell, is generally for one or two nights, with three or four meals of bread and water, and is on the same report of breach of discipline, as a night or two without bed, and three or four meals bread and water, as the case may be. I have thought it proper to make these explanations, otherwise these punishments would be considered as being very numerous.

Let me assure you, Gentlemen, that every exertion on my part has been used to induce the convicts to be obedient to those placed over them, and to use every endeavor to pass their term of sentence with fortitude and resignation; at the same time with service to themselves by acquiring the knowledge of a trade, by which means they ought to be enabled to earn an honest living on their liberation from the Penitentiary.

STATEMENT OF PUNISHMENTS AWARDED MALE CONVICTS IN THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, DURING THE YEAR 1865.

| Months.         | No. of Meals, Bread and Water, administered to Male Convicts in each Punishment. |    |     |     |     |     |   |   |   |    |  |  | No. of Convicts without Bod. Cuts. | No. of Convicts punished with Cuts. | No. of Lashes Inflicted. | No. of Convicts in Chains. | No. of Convicts Admonished. | No. in Solitary Cells. | Remarks. |   |  |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|---|---|----|--|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------|---|--|
|                 | 1                                                                                | 2  | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |  |  |                                    |                                     |                          |                            |                             |                        |          |   |  |
| January .....   | 5                                                                                | 51 | 26  | 45  | 10  |     |   |   |   |    |  |  | 10                                 | 20                                  | 2                        | 72                         |                             | 32                     | 1        |   |  |
| February .....  | 6                                                                                | 43 | 18  | 25  | 9   |     |   |   |   |    |  |  |                                    | 7                                   | 23                       | 5                          | 144                         |                        | 25       | 2 |  |
| March .....     | 9                                                                                | 35 | 34  | 33  | 15  | 1   |   |   |   |    |  |  |                                    | 6                                   | 34                       | 6                          | 168                         |                        | 33       | 3 |  |
| April .....     | 3                                                                                | 35 | 38  | 37  | 20  |     |   |   |   | 1  |  |  |                                    | 15                                  | 40                       | 6                          | 156                         |                        | 17       | 1 |  |
| May .....       | 6                                                                                | 33 | 32  | 23  | 1   |     | 1 |   |   |    |  |  |                                    | 4                                   | 36                       | 2                          | 24                          |                        | 12       | 1 |  |
| June .....      | 9                                                                                | 25 | 30  | 22  | 6   |     | 1 |   |   | 2  |  |  |                                    |                                     | 45                       | 7                          | 90                          |                        | 20       |   |  |
| July .....      | 2                                                                                | 7  | 27  | 28  | 26  | 6   |   |   |   |    |  |  |                                    |                                     | 39                       | 3                          | 64                          |                        | 34       | 2 |  |
| August .....    |                                                                                  | 2  | 52  | 40  | 20  | 7   |   | 1 |   |    |  |  |                                    | 1                                   | 25                       | 2                          | 72                          |                        | 43       | 2 |  |
| September ..... |                                                                                  | 5  | 40  | 20  | 27  | 8   |   |   |   |    |  |  |                                    |                                     | 22                       | 3                          | 84                          |                        | 33       | 4 |  |
| October .....   | 1                                                                                | 7  | 25  | 39  | 37  | 14  |   |   |   |    |  |  |                                    |                                     | 44                       | 4                          | 60                          |                        | 44       | 8 |  |
| November .....  |                                                                                  | 8  | 37  | 36  | 25  | 17  |   |   |   |    |  |  |                                    | 1                                   | 37                       | 2                          | 24                          |                        | 40       | 9 |  |
| December .....  |                                                                                  | 6  | 48  | 51  | 33  | 3   |   |   |   |    |  |  |                                    | 1                                   | 34                       |                            |                             |                        | 32       | 7 |  |
| Total .....     | 3                                                                                | 73 | 451 | 392 | 353 | 116 | 1 | 3 |   | 3  |  |  | 45                                 | 399                                 | 42                       | 958                        | 6                           | 365                    | 39       |   |  |

## FEMALE PRISON.

I am pleased to have it to say for your information that the Female Department of the Provincial Penitentiary has gone on with order and regularity during the past year.

Mrs. Martha Walker, the lady who discharged the duties of Matron from the 1st of September, 1856, up to the 1st of October, 1865, thought proper to leave this Institution on that day, although anxiously urged to remain.

Mrs. Walker's departure was made known to you; Mrs. Plees, then Deputy Matron, was appointed Matron in her stead and has carried on the duties of that Department, with fortitude, resolution and constancy.

The necessary degree of punishment is strictly enforced, however I am pleased to observe that it is very moderate, the most severe being what is termed the solitary cell; they are also subject to be deprived of bed for a night or two, owing to misconduct or breach of discipline, and for minor offences to a few meals of bread and water, and as low as one meal according to their conduct; this last is the least punishment awarded. In fact these unfortunate and uncertain beings are well treated and cared for, they are besides daily visited by the Surgeon of the Institution when sick or affected with any ailment.

The Female Prison is far from being a convenient one, and should not be in the same enclosure within the walls as at present. The basement in which the cells are situated is quite damp, and even during the summer season fires are found necessary to carry off the moisture from the flagging on which the sleeping cells are situated.

A Table of Punishments accompanies the Matron's Report as annexed which is correct and hope it will prove satisfactory.

The following is the manner in which the Female Convicts are employed, viz: Binding for the Shoe Contractors, it being the principal work and would be at a loss for employment without it. Knitting and sewing for Male Convicts, such as socks, making shirts and drawers besides doing household work, washing, ironing and general needle-work, when required by parties from outside.

The Female Prison is in general kept in very excellent order. In fact it is noted for cleanliness and I may say for good regularity.



STATEMENT of distribution of Convicts, and where employed, in Provincial Penitentiary, as on 31st December, 1865 :—

Shoe shops, 278; Cabinet shop, 55; Foundry shop, 58; Carpenters, coopers, painters, turners, masons, bricklayers and blacksmiths, 26; Stone-cutters, 35; Tailors, 25; Sick in hospital and orderlies, 57; Cooks, cleaners in kitchen, dining hall and prisons, 50; Farm and quarry labourers, 16; Stone-breakers, oakum-pickers, teamsters and general laborers, 89. At Rockwood,—Carpenters, painters, masons, stone-cutters, plasterers, turners and labourers, 29. Men, 718; Female ward, Women, 56.—Total, 774.

Monthly and yearly average numbers of Male and Female Convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary during the year 1865 :—

|                          | Males. | Females. |
|--------------------------|--------|----------|
| January 31, Average..... | 668½   | 62½      |
| February 28, do .....    | 667½   | 62½      |
| March 31, do .....       | 676    | 57½      |
| April 30, do .....       | 690    | 59       |
| May 31, do .....         | 691    | 57½      |
| June 30, do .....        | 689½   | 58       |
| July 31, do .....        | 698    | 60       |
| August 31, do .....      | 688½   | 59½      |
| September 30, do .....   | 678    | 58       |
| October 31, do .....     | 689½   | 58       |
| November 30, do .....    | 702½   | 55½      |
| December 31, do .....    | 700    | 55½      |
| Total average .....      | 684½   | 59       |

GENERAL STATEMENT of Penitentiary Convict Labor, during the year 1865 :—

UNDER CONTRACT, VIZ :

|                    | No. of days. |
|--------------------|--------------|
| Shoe-makers, ..... | 75083        |
| Cabinet do .....   | 15412        |
| Founders, &c ..... | 12767        |
|                    | —————103262  |

PENITENTIARY.

|                                                                                  |             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Carpenters, coopers, painters, turners, masons, bricklayers and blacksmiths..... | 10923       |
| Stone-cutters .....                                                              | 6901        |
| Tailors .....                                                                    | 5816        |
| Orderlies in hospital .....                                                      | 5416        |
| Dining Hall and Prisons .....                                                    | 15663       |
| Farm and Quarry Laborers, .....                                                  | 1977        |
| Stone-breakers, oakum pickers, teamsters and general laborers, .....             | 86496       |
|                                                                                  | —————133192 |

AT ROCKWOOD.

|                                                         |            |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Carpenters, painters, masons .....                      | 5649       |
| Stone-cutters, plasterers, turners and laborers.....    | 8963       |
|                                                         | —————14612 |
| Men's labor .....                                       | 251066     |
| Female convicts' Labor, sewing, washing, binding, &c... | 22567      |
| Total.....                                              | 273633     |

GENERAL RETURN of Crimes of Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary of Canada, on the 31st December, 1865 :—

Aggravated assault, 7; Arson, 30; Arson and burglary, 1; Arson and gaol-breaking, 1; Arson and larceny, 1; Assault with intent, 5; Assault with intent to rape, 7; Assault with

intent to rob with violence, 2; Assault with intent to ravish, 1; Assault with intent to kill, 1; Assault with intent to rob, 2; Assault and robbery, 1; Assault and inflicting bodily harm, 1; Assault inflicting grievous bodily harm, 1; Assaulting constable, 2; Attempt to commit felony, 1; attempt to commit buggery, 1; Attempting to fire a building, and prison breach, 1; Breach of Foreign Enlistment Act, 4; Being found by night in shop with intent to commit a felony 1; Breaking into and stealing in a shop, 1; Breaking into a shop and stealing therefrom, 2; Burglary, 22; Burglary and larceny, 13; Burglary and attempt at murder, 1; Burglary and horse stealing, 1; Burglary and breaking into a warehouse, 1; Burglary, horse-stealing and larceny, 1; Cattle-stealing, 8; Cattle-wounding, 1; Carnally knowing a girl under 12 years of age, 1; Conspiracy, 3; Feloniously cutting and wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 3; Demolishing a house, 3; Embezzlement, 5; Enlistment for American army, 1; Feloniously stealing money, 1; Feloniously cutting and wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 1; Feloniously receiving stolen money, 3; Feloniously receiving stolen goods, 4; Feloniously breaking and entering a house and stealing therein, 1; Feloniously breaking and entering a counting-house, 5; Feloniously wounding, 4; Feloniously shooting with intent to murder, 1; Feloniously setting fire to a shop, 1; Feloniously breaking and entering into a shop, and larceny therein, 1; Feloniously throwing a stone at a railway carriage, 1; Felony, 46; Felony and larceny, 1; Forgery, 29; Forgery of a bank note, 1; Forgery and attempting to obtain money falsely, 1; Found at night with implements of house-breaking, 1; Highway robbery, 3; Horse stealing, 44; Horse and cattle stealing, 1; Horse stealing and larceny, 3; Horse, saddle, and bridle stealing, 1; Horse and pig stealing, 1; House breaking and larceny, 2; Inflicting grievous bodily harm, 2; Killing a cow with intent to steal the carcass, 1; Larceny, 248; Larceny and felony, 1; Larceny from his master, 5; Larceny after conviction for felony, 1; Larceny from the person, 1; Larceny and receiving, 5; Larceny and stabbing, 1; Larceny of money, 1; Larceny and breaking into stores and stealing, 2; Larceny and conspiracy, 2; Larceny and receiving stolen goods, 1; Larceny and shooting with intent, 1; Mail robbery, 1; Manslaughter, 27; Misdemeanor, 5; Murder, 39; Obtaining post office letter under false pretences, 1; Pretended marriage, 1; Rape, 16; Receiving stolen goods, 3; Receiving stolen goods knowing them to be stolen, 3; Receiving stolen property and larceny, 1; Receiving stolen money, 2; Receiving stolen property, 1; Receiving stolen goods and money, 1; Rictously beginning to demolish a house, 3; Robbery, 25; Robbery, with violence, 4; Robbery, with stabbing, 1; Sending threatening letters to extort money, 1; Sacrilege, 1; Sheep stealing, 9; Sheep stealing, larceny and burglary, 1; Sheep stealing and house-breaking, 1; Sheep killing, 1; Shooting with intent, 3; Shooting with intent to kill, 1; Shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 2; Shop breaking, 5; Shop breaking and larceny, 1; Sodomy, 2; Stabbing, 5; Stabbing with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 5; Stabbing with intent to murder, 2; Stealing from the person, 9; Stealing from the person and robbery, 1; Stealing money, 5; Stealing in a dwelling house, 2; Stealing in a warehouse and shop, 1; Stealing and house breaking, 1; Stealing from a shop and larceny, 1; Stealing from a shop, 2; Substantive felony on being accessory before the fact to wounding with intent to commit murder, 1; Unlawfully obtaining goods by false pretences, 1; Unnatural crime, 1; Uttering counterfeit notes, 1; Uttering false coin, 2; Uttering forged notes, 2; Uttering altered promissory note, 1; Uttering forged bank note, 1; Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 1; Wounding and robbery from the person, 1.—Total, 774.

*Ages of Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on the 31st December, 1865:—*

Thirteen years of age, 1; Fourteen, 1; Fifteen, 4; Sixteen, 13; Seventeen, 28; Eighteen, 37; Nineteen, 51; Twenty, 43; Twenty-one, 37; Twenty-two, 49; Twenty-three, 42; Twenty-four, 33; Twenty-five, 29; Twenty-six, 27; Twenty-seven, 26; Twenty-eight, 30; Twenty-nine, 16; Thirty, 38; Thirty-one, 6; Thirty-two, 15; Thirty-three, 22; Thirty-four, 12; Thirty-five, 14; Thirty-six, 16; Thirty-seven, 12; Thirty-eight, 9; Thirty-nine, 6; Forty, 23; Forty-one, 11; Forty-two, 12; Forty-three, 7; Forty-four, 4; Forty-five, 16; Forty-six, 5; Forty-seven, 5; Forty-eight, 4; Forty-nine, 7; Fifty, 13; Fifty-one, 8; Fifty-two, 4; Fifty-three, 1; Fifty-four, 6; Fifty-five, 4; Fifty-six, 4; Fifty-eight, 1; Fifty-nine, 3; Sixty, 6; Sixty-one, 1; Sixty-two, 2; Sixty-three, 5; Sixty-seven, 1; Sixty-nine 3; Seventy-one, 1, Seventy-five, 1.—Total, 774.



*Callings of Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on the 31st December, 1865 :*

Bakers, 2; Barbers, 10; Blacksmiths, 22; Boiler-maker, 1; Brewer, 1; Bricklayers, 3; Butchers, 10; Cabinet-makers, 8; Carpenters, 43; Carriage-maker, 1; Chair-maker, 1; Clerks, 18; Confectioner, 1; Cooks, 2; Coopers, 7; Cotton Spinner, 1; Curriers, 2; Daguerrotypist, 1; Doctor of Medicine, 1; Engineers, 2; Founders, 2; Gardener, 1; Glass Blower, 1; Hatter, 1; Joiner, 1; Laborers, 427; Lawyer, 1; Machinists, 6; Masons, 7; Merchants, 2; Miller, 1; Moulders, 4; Painters, 2; Pedlar, 1; Plasterer, 1; Printers, 8; Sailors, 10; Sail-maker, 1; Salesman, 1; Sawyers, 2; Seamstresses, 56; Shoemakers, 61; Silver plater 1; Stone Cutters, 10; Storeman, 1; Tailors, 13; Tanners, 3; Teacher, 1; Tinsmiths, 4; Turners, 3; Upholsterer, 1; Wagon-maker, 1; Watch-maker, 1; Wheelwright, 1.—Total, 774.

*Statement of the Districts in Canada East, former Districts, United Counties, and Counties in Canada West, from which the Convicts, remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary, on 31st December, 1865, were sent :—*

## DISTRICTS IN CANADA EAST.

Arthabaska, 2; Bruce, 1; Beauharnois, 2; Bedford, 14; Bonaventure, 1; Gaspé, 2; Iberville, 2; Joliette, 4; Kamouraska, 2; Montreal, 129; Ottawa, 2; Quebec, 43; Rimouski, 2; St. Francis, 18; St. Hyacinthe, 1; Three Rivers, 12.

## FORMER DISTRICTS IN UPPER CANADA.

Gore, 2; Home, 2.

## PRESENT DISTRICT IN UPPER CANADA.

Algoma, 2.

## UNITED COUNTIES IN CANADA WEST.

Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington, 24; Huron and Bruce, 21; Lanark and Renfrew, 11; Leeds and Grenville, 20; Lennox and Addington, 3; Northumberland and Durham, 26; Peterboro' and Victoria, 5; Prescott and Russell, 4; Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, 7; York and Peel, 69.

## COUNTIES IN CANADA WEST.

Brant, 30; Carleton, 14; Elgin, 23; Essex, 11; Frontenac, 5; Grey, 7; Haldimand, 12; Halton, 7; Hastings, 6; Kent, 11; Lambton, 12; Lincoln, 19; Middlesex, 33; Norfolk, 17; Ontario, 10; Oxford, 21; Perth, 4; Peterboro', 5; Prince Edward, 8; Simcoe, 14; Victoria, 5; Waterloo, 3; Welland, 5; Wellington, 15; Wentworth, 44.—Total, 774.

*Nativity of Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on the 31st December, 1865 :—*

Calcutta, 1; England, 84; France, 3; Germany, 16; India, 1; Ireland, 172; Isle of Man, 1; New Brunswick, 4; Newfoundland, 1; On sea, 1; Province of Canada, 374; Scotland, 30; St. John's Isle, 1; St. Petersburg, 1; Sweden, 3; United States, 81.—Total, 774.

*Races of Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on 31st December, 1865 :—*

Whites, 706; Negroes, 36; Mulattoes, 5; Native Indians, 26; West Indian, 1.—Total, 774.

*Statement of Commitments of Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on the 31st December, 1865:—*

|                |                         |       |
|----------------|-------------------------|-------|
| Male convicts  | } 1st imprisonment..... | { 619 |
| Female “       |                         |       |
| Male convicts  | } 2nd imprisonment..... | { 82  |
| Female “       |                         |       |
| Male convicts, | 3rd imprisonment.....   | 12    |
| “ “            | 4th imprisonment.....   | 4     |
| “ “            | 6th imprisonment.....   | 1     |
| Total.....     |                         | 774   |

*Religious Persuasion of Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on 31st December, 1865:—*

Baptists, 26; Church of England, 274; Congregationalists, 3; Lutherans, 3; Methodists, 89; No religion, 4; Presbyterians, 48; Quaker, 1; Roman Catholic, 326.—Total, 774.

*Statement of Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on 31st December 1865, denoting whether Married, Single, Widowers or Widows:—*

Married, 279; Single, 458; Widowers, 24; Widows, 13.—Total 774.

*Duration of Sentences of Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on the 31st December, 1865:—*

Two years, 146; Two years and three months, 2; Two years and six months, 1; Three years, 195; Three years and three months, 1; Four years, 93; Four years and six months, 2; Five years, 141; Six years, 9; Seven years, 59; Eight years, 5; Eight years and six months, 1; Nine years, 4; Ten years, 19; Twelve years, 3; Thirteen years, 1; Fourteen years, 27; Fifteen years, 4; Twenty years, 2; Twenty-eight years, 1; Life, 58.—Total, 774.

*Expenditure for support of the Provincial Penitentiary, and on Buildings at Rockwood, during the year 1865:—*

The general expenditure for support of the Provincial Penitentiary for the year 1865, exceeds that of the previous year, but not to such an extent as to be considered of importance, being only to the amount of \$2132.66; a part of this increase arose in the price of provisions, which during the year 1865, exceeded that of the preceding one to the amount of \$1471.87.

The outlay on the Rockwood buildings had decreased during 1865, to the amount of \$2912.65, and probably it may continue to lessen during 1866, nevertheless an exertion will be made to advance that work during the present year.

The Asylum has sustained an irreparable loss by the death of the late architect, Mr. William Coverdale, whose constant attention to the work could not be surpassed; he was entitled to the respect of all who were aware of the virtuous life he led, and continual attention bestowed to the business at which he was employed.

I have given a general and explicit statement as annexed of the expenditure for 1865, and while on that subject, it is important I should notice the fact that sending convicts beyond the precincts of the Prison to labor, tends to increase the outlay, as they must be properly guarded.

The principal outside labor is that at Rockwood, which is an essential one, and should be advanced with vigor. While alluding to it I may as well state that on the 15th December last you made a minute to decrease the number of keepers and guards employed there, or to discontinue the work; but being a Government undertaking, I would require orders from it before stopping work. Yet the services of two keepers and four guards were done away with as soon as it could be done with safety. The work will be again renewed with all the strength of labor that can be withdrawn from the Penitentiary.

I feel quite competent to see that great establishment at Rockwood carried out, and regret that the heating, ventilating, and the water supply had not been gone on with during the lifetime of the late architect, Mr. Coverdale, as he had made all due necessary enquiries to enable him to complete it.

The next work of importance, at which convicts were engaged at outside labour, was the farm. There are about thirty acres well fenced. The great drawback attending it is the pay of a keeper and guard. Yet convicts cannot be employed unless under observation. After all the outlay in fencing and clearing the land, it would be a great sacrifice not to cultivate it. I would be pleased if a more economical plan could be devised to carry out this branch of labour, as with a different system, I should judge it will pay well.

In conclusion, I would say that a statement of the amounts derived from convict labor, as also from other sources, accompanies this Report, amounting in all to \$42,160.20 for the past year. I wish it were more, but the great number of convicts who are generally on the sick list, is a very great draw back to the prosperity of this institution.

Respectfully submitted,

D. Æ. McDONELL,

Warden, P. P.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,  
31st March, 1866.



The Province of Canada in Account with the Provincial Penitentiary, &c.—Continued.

Cr.—Continued.

|       |     |                                                      |        |    |             |
|-------|-----|------------------------------------------------------|--------|----|-------------|
| Feb.  | 2—  | Penitentiary Officers' Salaries for January, 1865... | \$3333 | 81 |             |
| "     | "   | Rockwood " " " " " " ...                             | 521    | 65 |             |
|       |     |                                                      |        |    | 38855 46    |
| March | 1—  | Penitentiary " " for February, " ...                 | 2952   | 75 |             |
| "     | "   | Rockwood " " " " " " ...                             | 449    | 89 |             |
| "     | "   | Letter of Credit of this date.....                   | 10000  | 00 |             |
|       |     |                                                      |        |    | 13402 64    |
| April | 1—  | " " of 31st March.....                               | 10000  | 00 |             |
| "     | "   | Penitentiary Officers' Salaries for March, " ....    | 3272   | 59 |             |
| "     | "   | Rockwood " " " " " " ....                            | 501    | 42 |             |
|       |     |                                                      |        |    | 13774 01    |
| May   | 1—  | Penitentiary " " for April " ....                    | 3163   | 41 |             |
| "     | "   | Rockwood " " " " " " ....                            | 483    | 76 |             |
| "     | 23— | Letter of Credit of this date.....                   | 17000  | 00 |             |
|       |     |                                                      |        |    | 20647 17    |
| June  | 1—  | Penitentiary Officers' Salaries for May " ....       | 3252   | 72 |             |
| "     | "   | Rockwood " " " " " " ....                            | 502    | 78 |             |
|       |     |                                                      |        |    | 3755 50     |
| July  | 4—  | Penitentiary Officers' Salaries for June " ....      | 3142   | 12 |             |
| "     | "   | Rockwood " " " " " " ....                            | 510    | 04 |             |
| "     | 6—  | Letter of Credit of this date.....                   | 8000   | 00 |             |
|       |     |                                                      |        |    | 11652 16    |
| Aug.  | 7—  | Penitentiary Officers' Salaries for July " ....      | 3251   | 63 |             |
| "     | "   | Rockwood " " " " " " ....                            | 483    | 48 |             |
| "     | 22— | Warrant of this date.....                            | 2114   | 04 |             |
|       |     |                                                      |        |    | 5854 15     |
| Sept. | 4—  | Penitentiary Officers' Salaries for August " ....    | 3273   | 53 |             |
| "     | "   | Rockwood " " " " " " ....                            | 504    | 81 |             |
| "     | "   | Letter of Credit of 1st instant.....                 | 7000   | 00 |             |
| "     | 23— | Warrant of this date.....                            | 1068   | 39 |             |
|       |     |                                                      |        |    | 11846 73    |
| Oct.  | 4—  | Penitentiary Officers' Salaries for Sept. " ....     | 3208   | 98 |             |
| "     | "   | Rockwood " " " " " " ....                            | 483    | 12 |             |
| "     | 11— | Letter of Credit of this date. ....                  | 6000   | 00 |             |
|       |     |                                                      |        |    | 9692 10     |
| Nov.  | 2—  | Warrant of 17th October.....                         | 1154   | 99 |             |
| "     | "   | Balance of Roger Tuson's Salary.....                 | 8      | 76 |             |
| "     | "   | Rockwood Officers' Salaries for October, 1865....    | 495    | 92 |             |
| "     | 6—  | Penitentiary " " " " " " ....                        | 3168   | 34 |             |
| "     | 27— | Letter of Credit of this date.....                   | 8000   | 00 |             |
|       |     |                                                      |        |    | 12828 01    |
| Dec.  | 5—  | Penitentiary Officers' Salaries for November, 1865   | 3073   | 55 |             |
| "     | "   | Payment of Guard, Thos. Culverwell, in full.....     | 11     | 41 |             |
| "     | "   | Mrs. Frs. Welchman, wages to 1st instant.....        | 29     | 60 |             |
| "     | "   | Warrant of 29th Oct.....                             | \$2028 | 87 |             |
| "     | "   | Less Refunded Receiver General.....                  | 257    | 70 |             |
|       |     |                                                      |        |    | 1771 17     |
| "     | "   | Rockwood Officers' Salaries.....                     | 478    | 21 |             |
|       |     |                                                      |        |    | 5363 94     |
|       |     |                                                      |        |    | \$125891 57 |
| Dec.  | 31— | By balance.....                                      |        |    | \$ 5789 74  |

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The Province of Canada in Account with the Provincial Penitentiary, &c.—Continued.

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## REVENUE.

*Dr.*

| 1865.                                                               |    |    |             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|-------------|
| Jan'y 31.—To deposits in Bank to credit of Rec. Gen'l this month... |    |    | \$2666 54   |
| Feb'y 28                                                            | do | do | ... 3188 18 |
| March 31                                                            | do | do | ... 3014 55 |
| April 30                                                            | do | do | ... 3345 00 |
| May 31                                                              | do | do | ... 3684 86 |
| June 30                                                             | do | do | ... 3697 47 |
| July 31                                                             | do | do | ... 3547 27 |
| Aug. 31                                                             | do | do | ... 3471 40 |
| Sept'r 30                                                           | do | do | ... 3225 62 |
| Oct'r 31                                                            | do | do | ... 4471 75 |
| Nov'r 30                                                            | do | do | ... 3968 16 |
| Dec'r 31                                                            | do | do | ... 3881 40 |
|                                                                     |    |    | \$42162 20  |

*Cr.*

| 1865.                            |  |                         |              |
|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------|--------------|
| Dec'r 31.—By Cabinet shop,       |  | Receipts during year... | \$3232 25    |
| " Farm,                          |  | do                      | ... 909 48   |
| " Tailor's shop,                 |  | do                      | ... 92 13    |
| " Oakum account,                 |  | do                      | ... 441 44   |
| " Clothing,                      |  | do                      | ... 684 30   |
| " Provision,                     |  | do                      | ... 588 77   |
| " Convict labor account,         |  | do                      | ... 29 25    |
| " Iron Works,                    |  | do                      | ... 2106 60  |
| " Stable,                        |  | do                      | ... 34 00    |
| " Old outstanding debts account, |  | do                      | ... 14 75    |
| " Bone-dust account,             |  | do                      | ... 90 82    |
| " Carpenter's shop,              |  | do                      | ... 319 55   |
| " Moveables,                     |  | do                      | ... 8 00     |
| " Stone,                         |  | do                      | ... 2445 42  |
| " Rent account,                  |  | do                      | ... 397 52   |
| " Matron's workshop,             |  | do                      | ... 895 28   |
| " Shoe shop account,             |  | do                      | ... 29461 50 |
| " Blacksmith's shop,             |  | do                      | ... 352 04   |
| " Uniform,                       |  | do                      | ... 59 10    |
|                                  |  |                         | \$42162 20   |

D. McINTOSH,  
*Clerk.*

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,  
31st December, 1865.

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
REFORMATORY PRISON,  
LOWER CANADA.

*To the Board of Inspectors of Prisons, Asylums, &c.*

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, my Report, as Warden of the Lower Canada Reformatory, for the year 1865.

The following table exhibits the fluctuations in the number of prisoners detained in this Institution in the course of the year 1865 :

|                                                                    |     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Number of prisoners in the Reformatory on the 31st Dec., 1864..... | 77  |
| Admitted during the year 1865.....                                 | 24  |
|                                                                    | 101 |
| Discharged during the year .....                                   | 9   |
| Transferred to Provincial Penitentiary.....                        | 9   |
| Drowned.....                                                       | 1   |
| Escaped .....                                                      | 1   |
|                                                                    | 20  |
| Number remaining on 31st December, 1865.....                       | 81  |

*Religion of Prisoners.*

Catholics, 76 ; Presbyterians, 3 ; Church of England, 2.—Total, 81.

*Ages of Prisoners.*

Three, 12 years of age ; Three, 13 ; Nine, 14 ; Ten, 15 ; Eighteen, 16 ; Fourteen, 17 ; Twelve, 18 ; Five, 19 ; Five, 20 ; Two, 22.—Total, 81.

*Place of Birth, as stated by Prisoners.*

Upper Canada, 5 ; Lower Canada, 66 ; Scotland, 2 ; United States, 4 ; England, 2 ; Ireland, 2.—Total, 81.

The following are the terms for which the prisoners were sentenced to the Reformatory :  
Forty-five, 5 years ; Fifteen, 4 years ; Sixteen, 3 years ; Three, 2 years.

*Occupations of the Prisoners on the 31st December, 1865.*

Working in Tailor's shop, 8 ; Carpenter's shop, 10 ; Tinsmith's shop, 5 ; Blacksmith shop, 2 ; Shoemaker's shop, 15 ; Employed on the farm, 4 ; Working at new building, 19 ; Under punishment, 3 ; Employed in various ways under Superintendence of Steward, 13 ; Employed in accountant's office, 1.—Total, 81.

## REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN, PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

*To the Board of Prison Inspectors :*

GENTLEMEN :—It is a source of great gratification to me to be enabled to report that there was a very apparent improvement in the sanitary condition of the Prison during the year 1865, compared with that of the year 1864. I attribute this, in a great measure, to the filling of those abominable cesspools, and to the prevention, for a time, of a large portion of the night-soil entering into and polluting the water of the Bay.

In a large public institution like the Provincial Penitentiary, which was built by piecemeal, and where the labor in preparing the materials and in erecting the buildings was performed chiefly by the convicts, it would be really wonderful if many defects did not exist, the discovery of which is far more easy to make than it could possibly have been to prevent their occurrence.

A grave mistake was originally made in erecting the buildings in their present position, whilst on the Penitentiary Farm, within six hundred yards of the site that was selected, there is a beautiful spot, fully thirty feet above the level of that now occupied by the Prison. Had that position been chosen, the great difficulties with which we now have to contend about sewerage would have been entirely obviated. The sewage, at very trifling expense, could have been used to fertilize the farm, and the pollution of the Bay, whence we derive our supply of water, would have been prevented.

Some of the most serious defects, therefore, I am sorry to say, do not admit of removal, but, merely, of having recourse to auxiliary means to render their effects less pernicious to the health of the convicts and the officials in the institution than they would otherwise prove.

At the present crisis when the hospital is not yet free from typhoid fever, that disease having prevailed as an epidemic in the Prison, at intervals, for the past four years, during which time eight hundred and eighteen cases were admitted for treatment; and now, when we have the prospect of being soon visited by a still more intractable scourge—cholera—four sporadic cases of which have lately occurred in the Prison, and one of them having presented the appearance of that fell destroyer in all its virulence, proved fatal. Under those circumstances, I feel it incumbent on me, as the Physician of this institution, to bring under the notice of the Board certain defects and evils which I consider require attention, and to make such suggestions and recommendations as I deem essential for more effectually improving the sanitary condition of the Prison. I shall, therefore, adopt the following arrangement in this report:—

- 1st. Ventilation and heating of the Prison.
- 2nd. The dietary of the convicts.
- 3rd. Exercise of the convicts.
- 4th. Cleanliness of their persons.
- 5th. Sewerage and water supply.
- 6th. Hospital accommodation.

1st. The ventilation and heating of the Prison are so necessarily connected, that any artificial system which may be adopted for either should essentially provide for both. This subject should demand the serious consideration of the Board. That it is one of vital importance few will dare to question, and it should not now be considered necessary to quote authorities in support of this assertion, as all must admit that danger to health, and sometimes to life, does arise from the inhalation of impure air. The Black Hole at Calcutta, the Old Bailey in London, and more recently, the National Hotel in Washington, proclaim the fact, that defective ventilation of buildings is sure to be productive of disastrous consequences.

A building which within the same enclosure affords sleeping accommodation to about eight hundred inmates, and in which the convicts, during their stay in the Prison, must spend more than half of their time, and during which, no matter how importunate or frequent may be the calls of nature, they cannot visit a water-closet, but must use the wooden buckets which are placed in their respective cells for accommodation of that sort: though each of these buckets is provided with a cover, and is emptied every morning, yet, on the mornings of Mondays, before the convicts leave their cells, where they have been locked for about thirty-four hours almost continuously, to a person entering the dormitories then, from the fresh air, the odor is very offensive and loathsome. There is not only the nauseous smell which is given off by the contents of these wooden buckets, but also the air is polluted by the different exhalations from



the bodies of about eight hundred convicts, nine-tenths of whom chew tobacco, and few, if any, of whom are scrupulously exact about the cleanliness of their persons. I therefore think that it is absolutely essential to employ the best means that can be devised to improve the ventilation of the dormitories, as well as that of the various workshops of the Prison.

It is not a part of my province to write an essay on the best mode of reforming criminals, but it is my special duty not only to prescribe for the convicts when they are sick, but also to recommend to the Board of Inspectors the adoption of such measures as I consider necessary to secure the highest possible sanitary condition of the Prison, so that, when the prisoners are undergoing the sentences that have been awarded them as punishment for their crimes, their physical energies may not be so exhausted, and their constitutions be so shattered, as to render them unable to earn an honest livelihood when restored to their freedom, if they should be so disposed.

The ventilation in the dormitories is very good in summer, when the windows and doors are kept open, but in winter they must be kept closed; then, the means which have hitherto been employed for ventilation do not fulfil the purposes for which they were designed. There are two plans in operation: one is a modification of the ridge method, which is imperfect in construction, inasmuch as the ceilings of the lofty corridors are merely pierced by thirty-eight circular openings, each of about ten inches in diameter, to allow the foul air to escape into the attics, where it may perchance remain or discover some outlet, as none has been provided for it.

The other plan is by flues, or shafts, two of which were built in each of the three wings of the dormitories, extending from the ground floor to and through the roof, beyond which they rise about four feet. Each flue is five feet by one foot eight inches in the clear, with an opening along the floor seven inches high by five feet long, through which it was intended that the foul air would escape. I thought that each flue received the heat and smoke from two stoves, after passing through about fifty feet of ordinary sheet-iron pipes (as I stated in a former report), but the architect informs me that the smoke and heat pass through a flue quite distinct from the ventilating shaft, consequently, the artificial heat of the shaft must be almost *nil*.

I would most respectfully submit to the Board, that there cannot be any good system of ventilation which does not provide means to secure an ample supply of fresh air, and makes some provision to warm the air in the winter season, before it becomes diffused through the buildings; also, the adoption of some plan to expel the foul air. The air, too, which is intended to be introduced into the buildings, should be guarded against contamination by the escape of noxious gases from sewers, or closets, or heaps of manure, or by the poisonous fumes of carbonic acid gas which is frequently poured forth by the Prison limekiln. I am sorry to report that all those sources of contamination exist within, or in close proximity to, the Prison walls.

As the circular openings in the ceilings of the corridors are now closed, the ventilating shafts are the sole means upon which reliance is placed to carry off the foul air, and this, I am quite positive, they fail to do. There is not any provision made to guard against the down draught which sometimes occurs. In presence of officers of the institution, I have several times placed a light cambric handkerchief in front of, and close to, the openings in the shafts, and I have seen the down blast blow the handkerchief more forcibly away from these openings than I ever saw an equally light body drawn into them.

It is an acknowledged elementary principle in ventilation, that means must be employed to keep the air in motion, and for this purpose one of the following powers are chiefly engaged: Heat, which may be either used in its dry state, or through hot water, or steam—the fanner, or blowing wheel—or the Archimedean screw.

As those shafts which were intended for ventilation are already built, I consider that heat would be the agent best adapted to secure good ventilation in the dormitories. The fanner or the screw, with the additional buildings that would be necessary, and the cost of the steam engine, boiler and machinery, would entail a far greater expenditure than the Government would willingly sanction; whilst at a comparatively small cost, and with trifling alterations, heat could be used to secure a good supply of fresh warm air, and the withdrawal of that which has become foul.

In the majority of the hospitals and public buildings in Great Britain, fresh air is admitted through the windows, either by hopper-mouthed ventilators, or by some mechanical contrivance that allows a certain portion of the windows to be opened at pleasure, and so arranged that the air is diffused without exposing the inmates to direct draughts. In all the hospitals fresh air is also admitted through grated apertures in the floors, or along the lower part of the

walls, where it is conveyed by tubes or flues from the outside of the building. In the new part of St. George's Hospital, London, the fresh air is conducted from a point on the exterior of the building near the roof, by an open-mouthed flue which terminates in an air chamber in the cellar, thence it is conveyed by tubes to apertures in the ceilings of the wards. The cold fresh air, by its density, descends and displaces the hot vitiated air, which escapes by other apertures in the ceilings, and ascends to the roof by other flues. The points of escape for the vitiated air, generally, are placed in or near the ceilings of those buildings, from which flues run to and through the roof: these flues are usually heated by some means to secure good upward draughts. In the old part of St. George's Hospital the foul air flues descend from the ceilings to a furnace in the cellar; and in one of the hospitals in Liverpool a fire is placed in the common expanded termination of the flues, at the roof, to effect the same purpose. Open fire-places are the means almost invariably employed for heating those buildings. In the Manchester Hospital steam is used for heating, assisted, however, by open fires; and in the Southern District Hospital, Liverpool, the fresh air is admitted at the basement floor, over a series of hot metal plates, to be warmed before being conducted to the wards. However well adapted open fire-places may be for heating purposes in Great Britain, they would not be of much use in our cold climate, in the winter season.

In France, the modes of ventilating and heating hospitals and other large buildings differ in many respects from those usually employed in Great Britain. The French systems provide for warming the fresh air, in the winter season, before it is diffused through the buildings. The air is also introduced into the apartments through pedestals, or some other contrivance, placed near the centre of the floor, and at other points which are heated by steam, for the purpose of imparting warmth to the air. The most material difference, however, consists in the fact, that the foul air is forced or allowed to escape at or near the level of the floor. The advantage claimed for this plan is, that it ensures a more equable temperature throughout large apartments than can be possibly obtained when the heated air escapes at the ceiling; as a proof of this, it is said that at one of the minor theatres of Paris, where the ventilating openings are near the ceiling, there is a difference of 27° Fahr. between the stratum of air at the level of the floor and that at twenty-one feet above the level of the floor; whilst in the Church of the Madaline, which is heated and ventilated by steam, and the heated and foul air is allowed to escape near the floor, the temperature differs only a few degrees throughout the building, although it contains 2,220,000 cubic feet of an area, and its roof is one hundred feet in height.

At the Hospital at Vincennes there are numerous outlet shafts, each provided with two openings, one at the floor, another a few feet higher. These shafts descend to the basement of the building, where they join to form one chamber, which communicates with the ventilating shaft. The draught is produced by a furnace at the base of the shaft. The fresh air, after having been heated, is admitted by gratings and pedestals on the centres of the floors.

The late Dr. Boswell Reid, a very high authority on such matters, when writing of the different methods of ventilation, and the decomposition of morbid gases, stated that, "Of these varied resources, none is so generally useful, or so easily available, as the decomposing influence of heat. Cases can be pointed out where a single furnace has relieved a whole population from the most nauseous and offensive vapours, manifest, at times, at the distance of two or three miles, but totally imperceptible, even in contiguous habitations, when subjected to the action of an effective decomposing furnace."

Without any desire to encroach on the province of the architect, I would suggest the following plan, which, if adopted, would, I believe, very materially improve the ventilation and heating of the dormitories:—

The rows of cells are about eighteen feet apart; midway between them in each wing there is a dark passage which, with its walls, occupies four feet in width. The shafts which were intended for ventilation were built in, and occupy the width of these passages. On one side of each pair of flues (as they are built in pairs), I would remove the passage walls to the extent of ten or twelve feet in height, and to a similar extent in length. I would then form a chamber with tin, riveted to a wrought iron frame, of the exact height and length of the portion of wall that would be removed, and of a width of eight feet. In this chamber I would place a large stove, the smoke-pipe of which might be conducted two or three times around the chamber, previous to its entrance into the ventilating shaft, up which it should extend several feet. Into each chamber I would introduce two flues from the outside of the building, one on each side, to convey fresh air into the chamber, where it would be warmed before being

diffused through the dormitories. The mouth of each flue should be guarded by a grating, and be supplied with a valve, which should always be kept open on the windward side of the building, and closed on the leeward side. These flues should be made large enough to insure at all times an abundant supply of fresh air.

The smoke-pipes from the stoves would still retain heat enough to rarify the air in the shafts sufficiently to make them what they were intended to be—the channels through which the foul air would be expelled from the building. All openings in these shafts should be furnished with self-acting valves, to prevent the down-draughts and smoke entering the dormitories. The flues only extend about four feet above the roof; they should be raised at least twelve or fourteen feet higher.

If it is deemed advisable to take advantage of the ridge plan of ventilation, an opening might be made into each ventilating flue in the attic, which should be guarded by a slide-valve, so that it could be kept closed in winter and opened in summer.

If the above plan were adopted, a great saving in fuel would be effected, as several, if not all, of the stoves now in use could be dispensed with. These stoves do not warm sufficiently the dormitories, and complaints from the convicts are very frequent on that account.

The east and west wings, with the dome, form a continuous line of two hundred and sixty-seven feet in length by fifty-eight in width. The height of the ceilings in the wings is forty feet, and that of the dome over one hundred feet.

The south wing, also, by its entire width and height, communicates with the dome. This wing measures 53' x 93' 6" x 40'. We have, therefore, after making a fair deduction for the space occupied by the walls of the cells and dark passages, an area of about 858,960 cubic feet to warm and ventilate. This space contains eight hundred and ten cells.

The floors of the wings and dome are formed of limestone flags. The outer walls of the building, as well as the front and back walls of the cells, are also built of limestone. The division walls between the cells, and their arched ceilings, are, I believe, built of brick. It was a mistake to employ this sort of material for flooring purposes. Our prevalent winds are westerly or southerly, and in passing over the lake they become surcharged with moisture, which condenses on the cold limestone, and keeps the floors very often in a wet state, which certainly does not tend to improve the health of the convicts. These floors are also frequently washed with a superabundant supply of water, against which I have often protested. The floors in several of the cells, more especially in the south wing, are limestone. I recommend that they should be covered with boards.

When the dormitories are so damp and cold, it is not any wonder that the convicts complain so frequently of the chilliness they experience on entering their cells at night. To this cause, also, may be traced a very pernicious habit in which very many of them indulge, that of sleeping all night in the same clothes which they have worn at their work throughout the day. I, therefore, think it is very desirable that fires should be kept burning in the dormitories both by day and by night, during the autumn, winter and spring, and sometimes in the evenings in summer also, so that the effects of the damp cold air may be, to some extent, remedied. Although each convict is supplied with a pair of blankets and two rugs, or three single blankets and one rug in the winter season, yet, some of them occasionally complain that they are obliged to get up at night, dress, and roll themselves in their bed-clothes to keep warm.

The heating and ventilation of the work-shops in an efficient manner could be readily accomplished. In the shoe-shop, where about two hundred and eighty convicts are employed, for seven or eight hours daily, it would be very advisable to improve the ventilation. In the uppermost shop each man has a cubic area of about six hundred feet. In summer, when the windows can be thrown open, this space might suffice; but in winter, when the windows are closed and fire burning in the stoves, the ventilation would require to be very good, or else the convict's health must suffer. Even in summer, some convicts rebel against allowing a window to be opened; and on more than one occasion, for a strife between them on a matter of this kind, I have been pained to see an infliction of the cats necessitated, when, if an efficient system of ventilation had been provided, there would not have been any necessity to open the windows at all.

The plan I recommended in my Annual Report for 1863, for the introduction of fresh air into the shoe-shop, and for heating it before diffusion, was a very good one. I now, however, think that the steam engine, with its furnace, boiler and lofty chimney, which is built against the side wall, near the end of the shoe-shop, might, without much outlay, be turned to a useful purpose. A chamber could easily be constructed over the boiler, into which a

large quantity of fresh air could be introduced and heated, whence it could be conducted to different parts of the shops; or, if a fanner were thought desirable, one could easily and cheaply be made, and driven by the waste power of the engine already on the premises, the flues to convey away the foul air could be made either to terminate in the lofty chimney of the furnace, or in the furnace itself. In either way the foul air could be forcibly extracted from the building.

In the tailor's shop the ventilation is very defective. An area around two of the stoves in this shop could be enclosed with tin or zinc, into which fresh air could be introduced by flues, heated and diffused through the shop. The flues in this shop could be cheaply constructed by connecting them with the open air at the windows, for which purpose one or two lights of glass would require to be removed. The flues for the escape of foul air could be managed on a plan somewhat similar.

In the cabinetmaker's shop, the present plan of heating by stoves is not free from hazard; there, however, as a steam engine, with its boiler and furnace, is employed on the premises, every facility is afforded for the introduction of an excellent system of heating and ventilating, which would also diminish to a great degree the risk from fire necessarily connected, to a certain extent, with the plan now in use of heating by stoves.

A plan similar to the one recommended for the shoe-shop could readily be adopted, or a plan to use steam or hot water for these purposes could be introduced. In addition to the diminished danger from fire, either of these plans would commend itself in an economical point of view, as it would cost less to keep it in operation than the expense now incurred in supplying so many stoves with fuel.

2nd. The Dietery of the convicts is a matter of the utmost consequence. During the past year I availed myself of the authority granted to me by the Board, to vary the dietary occasionally, under the circumstances in which we were then placed. I apprehend that the convicts were kept in a much healthier condition by the abundant supply of vegetables served to them throughout the greater part of the year. The variety in the kinds of animal food that I recommended in the latter part of the year was also beneficial. The convicts are now served with beef four times weekly, mutton twice, and pork once.

The variety as to material is now all that could be desired, but I feel positive that a further advantage would also be derived from adopting some variety in the mode of cooking. Everything is now boiled, in fact, there is not any provision made for any other mode of cooking. There are four boilers, each one of the capacity of one cubic yard; they are built over a large furnace, and in them all the cooking is done.

Without incurring much expense, some change could be made to afford facilities for roasting, broiling, frying or stewing; then, instead of serving the convicts with soup and boiled beef every working day in the year, from the day they enter the Prison until they leave it, they might have their food served in a variety of ways more conducive to robust health. I do not make these suggestions for the purpose of pampering the convicts, and indulging their appetites with such fare as would induce them to seek an asylum in the Prison again, after the expiration of the term of their sentences: I make them merely from a conviction of their importance in a hygienic point of view.

Dr. Balfour stated before a Military Commission, that "The monotonous boiling of the rations, the over-crowding and non-ventilation of the dormitory at the Duke of York's School at Chelsea, produced a rate of mortality among the boys of 9.7 per 1,000 on the average of ten years. By the improvement of the diet (not by an augmentation of the ration; but by variety in the mode of preparing it), by a careful ventilation of the dormitories, and a better adjustment of the space per bed, he succeeded in effecting so great an improvement in the health of these children, that the mortality on the average of 8½ years since the changes were made, has amounted only to 4.8 per 1,000, while the number reported unfit for military service—chiefly from the effects of strumous diseases, has been reduced from an average of 12.4 to an average of 4.6 per 1,000."

3rd. Exercise. The employment of the convicts is so monotonous that they almost invariably crave a change of work at short intervals. In this, however, they can rarely be indulged, as when they are once assigned to a contractor, the longer they continue at the same sort of work, the more proficient they become, and their labor is more valuable; so that when a convict once enters a shop there is little hope for him of being transferred to any other, except his health should break down. The work that is exacted in the tailors' and shoemakers' shops is the most irksome, as in them a particular class of muscles is always kept in active

exercise, whilst others are seldom called into play. The position in which the convicts are compelled to remain so long every day in those two shops is most trying, not only to their patience, but also to their health. I am quite satisfied that nothing but the dread of the dark cell or the cats, compels many of the convicts to continue to work steadily for years in those two shops in particular. There is some variety and a chance for change of posture in the cabinetmakers' and carpenters' shops, and more still in the foundry. The only convicts, however, who get any amount of healthy exercise, are those who work on the farm or in the quarry, or at the Rockwood Lunatic Asylum. Those who are at work at the last-named place are carpenters, bricklayers, stonemasons, and laborers; so that in addition to the walk of about one mile to the Asylum every morning, and the same distance back to the Prison in the evening, they are continually on the move all day.

Seldom do any of those men who work beyond the walls apply for admission to hospital, except for some injury which they may have sustained at their work.

The whole prison life is so very monotonous, it is really wonderful that a greater number of the convicts do not become insane. Every morning of the working days throughout the year a bell rings at half-past five o'clock in summer, and at half past six o'clock in winter. The convicts must arise, dress, and make up their beds, carry their night-buckets out of their cells, and deposit them in the yard; march to the dining hall, where breakfast is served at six o'clock in summer and seven o'clock in winter; about forty minutes are spent in eating breakfast, then go to church, where a few minutes more are spent, then march to their workshops and respective places of employment. At twelve o'clock they march to the dining hall and take dinner, at one o'clock back again to their work, at which they continue to 5.45 o'clock in summer, and until twilight in winter; they then march to their cells, each man carrying his supper in his hand to his cell, where he eats it. At eight o'clock p. m. a bell rings, all convicts must then go to bed.

In their entire daily rounds, each convict who labors within the walls does not walk a mile, on any working day, and on sabbath days it does not amount to half a mile.

If portions of the convicts were arranged in squads, and marched even twice or thrice around the yard weekly, it would be very beneficial to them in a sanitary point of view, and I think this mode of giving them some exercise could be so managed that it would not endanger any breach of discipline.

4th. Cleanliness of their persons does not, I am sorry to report, demand much of the convicts' attention. To see many of them when they present themselves at the surgery, one might imagine that they held ablutions of their persons in perfect abhorrence.

On the 30th of August, 1862, I drew the attention of the Board to the fact, that the only convenience for bathing purposes in the Prison was the ordinary tub in the wash-house, and I recommended that a large bath should be constructed, in which the entire body of a convict could be immersed, so that it could be thoroughly scrubbed and cleansed. By the orders of the Board a bath-room was partitioned from one of the workshops, and an excellent bath was erected, into which a dozen of convicts could plunge at the same time. I regret, however, to be compelled to report that, in the alterations which were made some time ago in the workshops, the bath-room was destroyed; so that the Prison is now in somewhat similar circumstances for bathing facilities as it was previous to 1862. I would recommend the Board to instruct the architect to construct another bath, quite as large as the one lately destroyed, and to locate it in such a position that the waste steam from some of the boilers in use on the premises may be used to heat the water in the bath when required.

I am aware that each cell is provided with a small wooden vessel, in which the convicts can readily wash their hands and faces, if they feel so disposed. I fear, however, that few of them indulge in that luxury. Most of them, after being a very short time in prison, become dejected, and soon lose any remaining portion of self-respect they may have possessed at the time of their conviction; they get, especially, careless about the cleanliness of their persons, and not only require to have opportunities afforded them to bathe, but they should be compelled to do so at stated periods, in the presence of a guard, as there cannot be any doubt that the frequent cleansing of the entire surface of the body and limbs is essential to the enjoyment of good health.

5th. Sewerage and water supply.

Wherever large numbers of people are crowded into a comparatively small space, thorough drainage, and the consequent construction of good sewers, is a matter of very great importance. The Prison is provided with drains that may be styled excellent, as far as their

size, depth from surface, and workmanlike manner in which they were built is concerned, but, unfortunately, the depth to which the excavations for the basements and foundations of the buildings were carried, prevented the architect giving the bottom of the sewers such a declivity as would insure the discharge of their contents. The enormous quantity of human filth which was removed from the drains last year, and the regular periodical flushing and cleansing of them since, has been productive of a great deal of good; much, however, requires yet to be done.

Once a fortnight, a hose, attached to a pipe from the water tank (which has an elevation of about fifty feet above the bottom of the sewer), is turned into one of the man-holes near the head of the drain; after the water has been running for half an hour, a man descends into the sewer, armed with a wooden scraper, of the width and shape of the bottom of the sewer, and while the water is still running, he pushes the filth before him until he arrives at the grating near the lake. By these means the accumulation of any great amount of deposit is prevented; but as the sewers are not provided with any traps, offensive discharges of foul air sometimes take place into the buildings.

There is a sort of moveable shutter which was intended to be applied to the mouth of the principal sewer, when the wind would be blowing directly into it. This is seldom applied at the proper time, and is quite useless.

I would recommend that the sewers should be trapped at both extremities, and that ventilating flues should be inserted into each of them. This would only cost a trifling sum, and the one on the main sewer could be very readily conveyed to, and terminate in, the furnace of the boiler at the carpenter's shop. This furnace is only about sixty feet from the sewer. By this means we could insure its perfect ventilation, and the destruction of the noxious gases that are generated in it.

The sad effects of allowing noxious gases to escape into, or be generated in, places inhabited by human beings, was lately painfully apparent in the National Hotel calamity at Washington. In Dr. Reid's work on ventilation it is stated that, "The report of the Chairman of the Board of Health, at Washington, Dr. Henry Stone, as well as the report of the Committee of the Academy of Medicine of New York, on the subject, fully express the conviction of the important effect produced by the emanations from the drains, and attribute the National Hotel disease to this cause. No other cause has yet been proved to have been in operation, and even if it were, it would in no way alter the conviction entertained, that the emanations from the drains constituted an evil of great magnitude, and capable of producing the most disastrous results."

The water that is supplied for all purposes to the Prison is still very impure, and at times its pollution with human ordure is too apparent to the naked eye. A few weeks since, I ascended to the water tank, with two of the Officers of the Prison; a living eel, over two feet long, was caught in the tank; a perch of about seven inches in length, was sporting there, too. Of the presence of living fish I might not complain, but we also found the head and shoulders of a large fish, and the tail and portion of the body of another, in a putrid state. In addition to this, we found the water in the tank polluted with human filth.

I have long been convinced that the impure water which is served to the convicts for all purposes, is the cause of a great deal of the sickness with which we have been harassed in the Prison for the past few years.

As the Board has now ordered the plan to be carried into execution which I recommended in November, 1862, of carrying the water supply pipe into the lake until it reaches the current, and has also approved of my recommendation to introduce a filter on the "Cutbush plan" into the tank, I anticipate good results from these when they will be put in operation.

The plan that the Board adopted of deodorizing with clay the portion of the night-soil that was contained in the night-buckets, was of great service while it was employed; but I regret to find that it has been discontinued for several weeks past, so that the water is now polluted with the contents of the buckets, as well as that of the water-closets and privies, as formerly.

The plan that was pursued through the summer and part of the autumn was, to pour the contents of the buckets into a sort of trough, where it was mixed with clay and thrown into a heap with straw or stable manure in alternate layers. Some weeks ago, this heap contained one thousand cart loads, allowing eighteen cubic feet to each load. It is lying on the lake shore, immediately adjoining the southern wall of the Prison, exposed to both sun and

rain. I recommend that it should be removed, and that like accumulations should not be again permitted.

In 1862, I recommended the construction of pits for the reception of the night-soil, where it would be subjected to the influence of some comparatively cheap disinfectant or deodorant, and turned to useful account on the farm as a fertilizer. This plan would have been in many respects incomparably preferable to the one adopted by the Board, in as much as all the water closets and privies would have been made to communicate with these pits, through the existing sewers; and the contents of the night-buckets would have been poured into them, and thus, the water of the Bay would have been preserved from all pollutions of this sort.

These pits would have been provided with covers, which would have prevented them being flooded by rain, and have preserved their contents from freezing in winter, as well as the clay or whatever other substances might be employed as deodorants, a stock of which could be kept on hand and used throughout the entire year. The deodorized soil would also be protected from the rays of the sun, and evaporation from that cause prevented.

#### 6th. Hospital accommodation.

Although the Prison Hospital is a very fine and substantial cut-stone building, 125 feet in length by 60 in width, two stories high above ground, and a basement story beneath, yet, it merely contains 36 cells, only 31 of which are available for sick convicts; the other 5 are occupied by the guards and some of the orderlies.

During the year 1865, the daily average of the patients was 42; highest number 66, lowest number 28; but only on *two days* throughout the entire year was the hospital able to accommodate our patients:

A few years ago, I was forced, for want of sufficient accommodation, to place a number of beds in the corridors for the use of the sick convicts, and some of the orderlies. The danger of this expedient was soon manifested by an attempt having been made to overpower and strangle one of the guards, so that they might secure his keys, and make their escape from the Prison. Since that time, I have not permitted any convicts to sleep in the corridors of the hospital.

I am now obliged to keep merely the sickest convicts in the hospital, and send the other patients to the dormitory, to occupy those cells which are only 6 feet high, 2 feet 6 inches wide, and 8 feet 6 inches long. This space is far too circumscribed to compel a sick convict to occupy both by day and by night. When the windows or doors are opened for ventilation, or for any other purpose during the day, the patients who are confined there suffer from and complain bitterly of the cold. I therefore consider that the dormitory is totally unfit for sick convicts, and that it is wrong to confine continually the sick and those that are well in adjoining cells, in the same wing of the Prison. I unhesitatingly report, that it is absolutely essential that increased hospital accommodation should at once be furnished.

The upper ward of the hospital only contains twelve cells. The occupant of each one of these enjoys an area of about 4,000 cubic feet of air. I would recommend that portions of the walls of those cells should be pulled down, and the whole reconstructed, so that twice the present number of cells might be built in their stead, as there is ample space to do so.

Appended to this Report will be found a statement of the number of cases treated in the hospital of the Prison during 1865. It will be seen that 146 cases of diarrhoea were admitted during the year. This is but a small proportion of the number of those that were treated for that affection, as it merely includes those that were too ill to pursue their ordinary employment; when they are fit to work they are not admitted to hospital. Remarks of a similar character also apply to scrofula, as not more than one-fourth of the cases of this disease are admitted to hospital, consequently, they do not appear in this Report. The negroes and the Indians suffer terribly from scrofula when they are confined in the Prison. During 1865 nineteen Indians and three squaws were sent to the Penitentiary: before the end of the year eighteen of them were admitted to hospital, some of them several times; and most of them are now suffering from scrofula, although they appeared in good health when they entered the Prison.

There was a very marked diminution in the number of cases of typhoid fever during the year, compared with those in 1864, there being only 115 cases of that disease in 1865, against 352 in 1864. There has, however, been an increase in the number of cases of intermittent fever during the same period; in 1864 there were only 44 cases, against 106 in 1865.

During the last few months of 1865 the Prison was visited with jaundice in an epidemic

form. It will be seen by the return that 17 cases were treated in hospital. Dr. Carville, Physician to the Maison Central de Gaillon, reported an epidemic of jaundice that he observed in that institution, which lasted from May to October, 1859. It attacked 47 persons, of whom 11 died. The Doctor considered the epidemic as one of typhus of a peculiar character. A few of the cases admitted to our hospital, laboring under jaundice at first, afterward assumed a typhoid form, but none of them has yet proved fatal.

Thirty-one cases of cholera morbus were admitted to hospital during the year, and four cases of the spasmodic or Asiatic form of the same disease.

I wish to bring under the notice of the Board a very important quotation from one of a series of Lectures on Public Health, lately delivered in Dublin by a distinguished physician, Dr. Mapother, Professor of Hygiene, and Medical Officer of Health, City of Dublin:—

“Outbreaks of diarrhoea and dysentery are often attributable to organic matter in water, more especially if it be that variety which is derived from sewage. Dr. Greenhow records a notable instance:—In the Southwark Prison, for one day only, the water was drawn from a tank, the overflow pipe of which communicated with a sewer. Nearly all the inmates were attacked with severe diarrhoea, which in nearly all instances began within the twenty-four hours succeeding the introduction of the poisonous water. Typhoid fever is now believed to be due to the introduction of sewage matters in this way; or, according to others, it is necessary that the peculiar morbid matter excreted from the bowels of a patient already attacked should find entrance. Bedford has been a favorite *habitat* of typhoid fever. Let me, therefore, read you a few extracts from the report of Mr. Simon, exhibiting the nature of its sewerage and water supply. The drainage of Bedford is most defective. Cess-pools are almost universal; they soak all their contents into the soil. The refuse of 1,300 people thus percolate into the wells from which the water supply is derived.”

“I cursorily alluded in my Introductory Lecture to the belief that cholera was due to the use of contaminated water, and I will now lay before you some of the facts which seem to corroborate that view; and, first, of the famous Broad-street pump. The cholera broke out in this neighborhood in 1854, and killed five hundred people in less than one week. Dr. Lankester examined the water of it, and found a remarkable fungus. According to an analysis of Dr. Dundas Thompson, it contains over six grains of organic matter in a gallon, which is derived from sewage. The clearest case where cholera was due to it, was that of a lady, who, having resided in the vicinity, removed to Hampstead, some three miles distant. The pump-water in Broad-street was so sparkling and pleasant that she sent daily for it. She and her niece were the only persons attacked with cholera in Hampstead, and her servant suffered from severe diarrhoea.”

“The dependence of cholera on impure water has been clearly proven by the admirable researches of the Medical Officers of Health in London:—

“Dr. Dundas Thompson says:—‘But, perhaps, the most horrible example on record of the fatal effects of impure water occurred in 1854. I found that the Southwark Company’s water was of a different composition from the water of the Lambeth Company. When I applied a piece of muslin over the supply-pipe of the Southwark Company to the cistern in my laboratory at St. Thomas’s Hospital, a large quantity of human excrement was detained, and the impurity in solution was much greater in the Southwark Company than in the Lambeth water, which contained little or no matter in mechanical suspension. These two companies possessed mains in the same streets, and supplied the houses indiscriminately. Analysis alone enabled me to detect the two waters, as the inhabitants, without consulting their water receipts, were unable to state the source of their supply. And although the population supplied by the two companies was precisely in the same condition, except as to water, the cholera deaths in the houses supplied by the Lambeth Company were 37 to every 10,000, and in those by the Southwark Company were 130 to 10,000, or, as one to three and a half.’”

A return of the number of deaths that occurred in the hospital during 1865 will also be found at the end of this Report.

As far as the mere figures go, it shows a very low death-rate compared with that of the previous year.

Our deaths from all causes during 1865 amounted only to 10 cases, against 42 in 1864. This diminution is owing in a great measure to the more mild type and greatly diminished



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number of cases of typhoid fever. In 1864, the deaths from this disease were 21, against 3 in 1865.

The return includes one death from Asiatic cholera. This was a well-marked case and terminated fatally in fifteen hours from its first invasion. As an instance of the effect of fear, I may just state that, on the morning after this fatal case of cholera occurred, over 100 convicts presented themselves at the surgery, complaining of diarrhoea, in arresting which a few encouraging and consoling words had more effect than all the medicine they swallowed.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I have to thank you for the manner in which you have received and acted on some of my suggestions.

I have also great pleasure in acknowledging the promptness with which our respected Warden has at all times acted on my written reports in reference to the sanitary improvement of the Prison.

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

JOHN R. DICKSON, M.D.,

*Mem. Roy. Col. Physicians, London.*

*Mem. Roy. Col. Surgeons, England.*

*Physician, Provincial Penitentiary.*

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,  
Kingston, C. W., 1st January, 1866.

ANNUAL RETURN of Cases treated in Hospital, Provincial Penitentiary,  
from 1st January to 31st December, 1865.

| DISEASES.                         | Remained. | Admitted. | Discharged | Died. | Remaining |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------|-----------|
| Abscess.....                      | 1         | 25        | 25         |       | 1         |
| Acne Rosacea.....                 |           | 1         | 1          |       |           |
| Adhesion of eye-ball to lid.....  |           | 1         | 1          |       |           |
| Anasarca.....                     | 1         | 1         | 2          |       |           |
| Anæmia.....                       |           | 1         | 1          |       |           |
| Aphthæ.....                       |           | 2         | 2          |       |           |
| Ascites.....                      |           | 2         | 2          |       |           |
| Asthma.....                       |           | 4         | 3          |       | 1         |
| Blennorrhagia.....                |           | 8         | 7          |       | 1         |
| Boils.....                        |           | 16        | 16         |       |           |
| Bronchitis, Acute.....            | 1         | 9         | 9          |       | 1         |
| do Chronic.....                   | 1         | 2         | 3          |       |           |
| Burns.....                        | 1         | 6         | 7          |       |           |
| Cancer Labii.....                 |           | 1         | 1          |       |           |
| Caries Metacarpal Bone.....       |           | 1         | 1          |       |           |
| Cholera Morbus.....               |           | 31        | 28         |       | 3         |
| do Asiatic.....                   |           | 4         | 2          | 1     | 1         |
| Colic.....                        | 2         | 23        | 25         |       |           |
| Constipation.....                 |           | 16        | 16         |       |           |
| Convulsions.....                  |           | 2         | 2          |       |           |
| Diarrhœa.....                     | 6         | 144       | 150        |       |           |
| do Chronic.....                   |           | 2         | 1          | 1     |           |
| Dislocation.....                  |           | 1         | 1          |       |           |
| Dysentery.....                    |           | 30        | 30         |       |           |
| Dyspepsia.....                    | 3         | 31        | 33         |       | 1         |
| Eczema.....                       |           | 2         | 2          |       |           |
| Epilepsy.....                     |           | 3         | 2          |       | 1         |
| Erysipelas.....                   | 1         | 25        | 26         |       |           |
| Exhaustion.....                   | 1         | 9         | 9          |       | 1         |
| Feigned.....                      |           | 6         | 6          |       |           |
| Fever, Intermittent.....          |           | 106       | 104        |       | 2         |
| do Romittent.....                 |           | 10        | 10         |       |           |
| do Typhoid.....                   | 17        | 115       | 122        | 3     | 7         |
| Fistula Ani.....                  |           | 7         | 7          |       |           |
| Gastralgia.....                   |           | 6         | 5          |       | 1         |
| Gout.....                         |           | 1         | 1          |       |           |
| Heart Disease (Hypertrophia)..... |           | 3         | 2          | 1     |           |
| do (Valvular).....                |           | 1         |            |       | 1         |
| Hepatitis, Acute.....             |           | 2         | 1          |       | 1         |
| do Chronic.....                   |           | 3         | 1          |       | 2         |
| Hernia.....                       | 1         |           | 1          |       |           |
| Hæmatemesis.....                  |           | 1         | 1          |       |           |
| Hæmoptysis.....                   |           | 7         | 6          |       | 1         |
| Hæmorrhoids.....                  |           | 7         | 7          |       |           |
| Hæmaturia.....                    | 1         |           | 1          |       |           |
| Hordeolum.....                    |           | 1         | 1          |       |           |
| Hydrocele.....                    |           | 1         | 1          |       |           |
| Hypocondriasis.....               |           | 1         | 1          |       |           |
| Icterus.....                      |           | 17        | 15         |       | 2         |
| Impetigo.....                     |           | 3         | 3          |       |           |
| Inflamed arm.....                 |           | 1         | 1          |       |           |
| do hand.....                      |           | 3         | 3          |       |           |
| Influenza.....                    | 3         | 43        | 43         |       | 3         |
| Insomnia.....                     |           | 1         | 1          |       |           |
| Ischuria.....                     |           | 2         | 2          |       |           |
| Lumbago.....                      | 1         | 13        | 14         |       |           |
| Mania.....                        |           | 3         | 2          | 1     |           |
| Melancholia.....                  |           | 3         | 3          |       |           |
| Mentagra.....                     |           | 4         | 4          |       |           |
| Necrosis.....                     |           | 2         | 2          |       |           |
| Nephritis.....                    |           | 1         | 1          |       |           |
| Neuralgia.....                    | 1         | 11        | 12         |       |           |
| Onychia.....                      |           | 1         | 1          |       |           |
| Ophthalmia.....                   | 1         | 38        | 35         |       | 4         |
| Orchitis.....                     |           | 4         | 4          |       |           |

ANNUAL RETURN of Cases treated in Hospital, Provincial Penitentiary, &c.—  
*Continued.*

| DISEASES.                    | Remained. | Admitted. | Discharged | Died. | Remaining |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------|-----------|
| Otorrhœa .....               |           | 1         | 1          |       |           |
| Parulis .....                |           | 4         | 4          |       |           |
| Pericarditis .....           |           | 1         | 1          |       |           |
| Periostitis .....            |           | 1         | 1          |       |           |
| Pharyngitis .....            |           | 1         | 1          |       |           |
| Phlebitis .....              |           | 1         | 1          |       |           |
| Phthisis .....               | 2         | 7         | 6          | 2     | 1         |
| Pleurodynia.....             |           | 17        | 17         |       |           |
| Pneumonia, Acute.....        | 1         | 3         | 4          |       |           |
| do Chronic.....              | 1         | 3         | 4          |       |           |
| Psora .....                  |           | 36        | 36         |       |           |
| Psoriasis .....              |           | 3         | 3          |       |           |
| Ptosis .....                 |           | 1         | 1          |       |           |
| Purpura .....                | 2         | 14        | 13         |       | 3         |
| Rheumatism .....             | 3         | 21        | 22         | 1     | 1         |
| Rubeola .....                |           | 1         | 1          |       |           |
| Scald .....                  |           | 5         | 4          |       | 1         |
| Sciatica.....                | 1         | 11        | 12         |       |           |
| Serofula.....                | 2         | 23        | 21         |       | 4         |
| Spermatorrhœa.....           |           | 1         | 1          |       |           |
| Stricture.....               | 1         | 1         | 2          |       |           |
| Subluxation.....             |           | 4         | 4          |       |           |
| Synovitis .....              | 1         | 3         | 3          |       | 1         |
| Syphilis .....               |           | 6         | 4          |       | 2         |
| Tenia.....                   |           | 1         | 1          |       |           |
| Tonsillitis.....             | 1         | 9         | 10         |       |           |
| Torticollis .....            |           | 2         | 2          |       |           |
| Tumour.....                  | 1         | 1         | 2          |       |           |
| Ulcer.....                   | 1         | 8         | 6          |       | 3         |
| Urticaria .....              |           | 1         | 1          |       |           |
| Varicocele .....             |           | 1         | 1          |       |           |
| Whitlow.....                 |           | 3         | 3          |       |           |
| Wounds, Contusions, etc..... | 1         | 48        | 49         |       |           |
|                              | 61        | 1074      | 1074       | 10    | 51        |

JOHN R. DICKSON, M.D., M.R.C.P.L., & M.R.C.S. ENG.,

*Physician, Provincial Penitentiary.*

ANNUAL RETURN of Deaths in Hospital, Provincial Penitentiary, for the year 1865.

| Number. | Names.                  | Age. | Disease.                         | When admitted.             | Died.                                      | Country.            | Time in Hospital.      | Remarks.               |
|---------|-------------------------|------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1       | James Lee .....         | 51   | Phthisis .....                   | 19th December, 1864.       | 21st March, 1865.....                      | Canada West .....   | 92 days ..             | Dutch.                 |
| 2       | James H. Mills .....    | 44   | Chronic Diarrhoea .....          | 15th March, 1865.....      | 7th April, 1865.....                       | Wales .....         | 23 days.               |                        |
| 3       | Richard Welling.....    | 45   | Typhoid Fever .....              | 30th May, 1865.....        | 5th June, 1865.....                        | England .....       | 6 days.                |                        |
| 4       | Edward Lafontaine ...   | 25   | Heart Disease (Hypertrophy)..... | 1st May, 1865.....         | 13th June, 1865 .....                      | Canada East .....   | 43 days.               |                        |
| 5       | James Murray.....       | 25   | Rheumatism .....                 | 31st May, 1865.....        | 23rd June, 1865.....                       | United States ..... | 23 days.               |                        |
| 6       | John Garnett.....       | 46   | Typhoid Fever .....              | 17th July, 1865.....       | 12th August, 1865.....                     | do .....            | 26 days .....          | Negro.                 |
| 7       | James West .....        | 43   | do .....                         | 19th June, 1865.....       | 25th August, 1865.....                     | do .....            | 67 days .....          | Negro.                 |
| 8       | Charles Carpenter ..... | 39   | Cholera (Asiatic) .....          | 13th Sept., '65, at 4 a.m. | { 13th Sept., 1865,<br>at 6.55 p.m. .... } | Canada East .....   | 15 hours.              |                        |
| 9       | Job Laraby .....        | 50   | Phthisis.....                    | 13th April, 1865.....      | 22nd Sept., 1865.....                      | Canada West.....    | 162 days.              |                        |
| 10      | John R. Thomas.....     | 21   | Mania .....                      | 12th July, 1865.....       | 29th Sept., 1865.....                      | United States.....  | 66 days, 13 at Asylum. | Negro, died in Asylum. |

JOHN R. DICKSON, M.D., M.R.C.P.L., & M.R.C.S. ENG.,  
Physician, Provincial Penitentiary.

The Province of Canada in Account with the Provincial Penitentiary,—Year from 31st December, 1864, to 31st December, 1865, inclusive :

| 1865.—Dr. |                                                                                        | EXPENDITURE. |                    |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Dec. 30.— | To Rockwood Buildings, for payment during the year.....                                | \$14985      | 05                 |
| "         | " " Prison Buildings " .....                                                           | 5354         | 70                 |
| "         | " " Salaries " .....                                                                   | 38420        | 05                 |
| "         | " " Carpenter's Shop " .....                                                           | 1977         | 61                 |
| "         | " " Blacksmith's Shop " .....                                                          | 590          | 10                 |
| "         | " " Tailor's Shop " .....                                                              | 4            | 93                 |
| "         | " " Matron's Workshop " .....                                                          | 18           | 75                 |
| "         | " " Furniture " .....                                                                  | 417          | 48                 |
| "         | " " School " .....                                                                     | 0            | 75                 |
| "         | " " Library " .....                                                                    | 100          | 00                 |
| "         | " " Stationery " .....                                                                 | 538          | 78                 |
| "         | " " Printing and Advertising " .....                                                   | 152          | 15                 |
| "         | " " Contingencies " .....                                                              | 302          | 61                 |
| "         | " " Postages and Telegrams " .....                                                     | 68           | 30                 |
| "         | " " Farm " .....                                                                       | 248          | 18                 |
| "         | " " Stable " .....                                                                     | 1615         | 19                 |
| "         | " " Convicts' Travelling Expenses " .....                                              | 958          | 25                 |
| "         | " " Shoe Account " .....                                                               | 2625         | 07                 |
| "         | " " Clothing " .....                                                                   | 10294        | 22                 |
| "         | " " Fuel " .....                                                                       | 6126         | 28                 |
| "         | " " Light " .....                                                                      | 593          | 16                 |
| "         | " " Washing " .....                                                                    | 337          | 80                 |
| "         | " " Junk " .....                                                                       | 173          | 64                 |
| "         | " " Foundry " .....                                                                    | 23           | 78                 |
| "         | " " Kitchen " .....                                                                    | 215          | 40                 |
| "         | " " Brushes " .....                                                                    | 159          | 45                 |
| "         | " " Tools " .....                                                                      | 4            | 25                 |
| "         | " " Interments " .....                                                                 | 26           | 75                 |
| "         | " " Tobacco " .....                                                                    | 217          | 76                 |
| "         | " " Provisions and Rations " .....                                                     | 25003        | 62                 |
| "         | " " Hospital " .....                                                                   | 2537         | 58                 |
| "         | " " Spectacles " .....                                                                 | 3            | 00                 |
| "         | " " Stone " .....                                                                      | 1425         | 61                 |
| "         | " " Stores " .....                                                                     | 54           | 23                 |
| "         | " " Drain Cleaning " .....                                                             | 72           | 00                 |
| "         | " " Movables " .....                                                                   | 181          | 20                 |
| "         | " " Sheepskins " .....                                                                 | 35           | 00                 |
|           |                                                                                        |              | <u>115912 68</u>   |
|           |                                                                                        |              | ADD.               |
| "         | " " Deposit to credit of Receiver General to close fiscal year on 30th June, '65. .... |              | 4189 15            |
| "         | " " Balance in Bank this day.....                                                      | 5646         | 74                 |
| "         | " " do Cash do .....                                                                   | 143          | 00                 |
|           |                                                                                        |              | <u>5789 74</u>     |
|           |                                                                                        |              | <u>\$125891 57</u> |
| 1865.     |                                                                                        | Cr.          |                    |
| Jan.      | 1.—By Balance.....                                                                     | \$           | 6497 73            |
| "         | 2.—" Penitentiary Officers' Salaries for December, 1864.....                           | 3245         | 57                 |
| "         | " " Rockwood do do .....                                                               | 518          | 46                 |
| "         | 23.—" Warrant of this date.....                                                        | 958          | 04                 |
|           |                                                                                        |              | <u>4721 97</u>     |
| Feb.      | 2.—" Penitentiary Officers' Salaries for January, 1865.....                            | 3333         | 81                 |
| "         | " " Rockwood do do .....                                                               | 521          | 65                 |
|           |                                                                                        |              | <u>3855 46</u>     |
| March     | 1—" Penitentiary do for February, do .....                                             | 2952         | 75                 |
| "         | " " Rockwood do do .....                                                               | 449          | 89                 |
| "         | " " Letter of Credit of this date.....                                                 | 10000        | 00                 |
|           |                                                                                        |              | <u>13402 64</u>    |
| April     | 1—" do of 31st March.....                                                              | 10000        | 00                 |
| "         | " " Penitentiary Officers' Salaries for March, 1865.....                               | 3272         | 59                 |
| "         | " " Rockwood do do .....                                                               | 501          | 42                 |
|           |                                                                                        |              | <u>13774 01</u>    |
| May       | 1—" Penitentiary do for April, 1865.....                                               | 3163         | 41                 |
| "         | " " Rockwood do do .....                                                               | 453          | 76                 |
| "         | 23—" Letter of Credit to this date.....                                                | 17000        | 00                 |
|           |                                                                                        |              | <u>20647 17</u>    |
| June      | 1—" Penitentiary Officers' Salaries for May, 1865.....                                 | 3252         | 72                 |
| "         | " " Rockwood do do .....                                                               | 502          | 78                 |
|           |                                                                                        |              | <u>3755 50</u>     |

## The Province of Canada in Account with the Provincial Penitentiary, &amp;c.—Continued.

Cr.—Continued.

|       |     |                                                            |            |             |
|-------|-----|------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| July  | 4—  | By Penitentiary Officers' Salaries for June, 1865.....     | \$ 3142 12 |             |
| "     | "   | " " Rockwood do do .....                                   | 510 04     |             |
| "     | 6—  | " Letter of Credit of this date.....                       | 8000 00    |             |
|       |     |                                                            |            | \$11652 16  |
| Aug.  | 7—  | " Penitentiary Officers' Salaries for July, 1865.....      | 3251 63    |             |
| "     | "   | " " Rockwood do do .....                                   | 488 48     |             |
| "     | 22— | " Warrant of this date .....                               | 2114 04    |             |
|       |     |                                                            |            | 5854 15     |
| Sept. | 4—  | " Penitentiary Officers' Salaries for August, 1865.....    | 3273 53    |             |
| "     | "   | " " Rockwood do do .....                                   | 504 81     |             |
| "     | "   | " Letter of Credit of 1st instant.....                     | 7000 00    |             |
| "     | 23— | " Warrant of this date.....                                | 1068 39    |             |
|       |     |                                                            |            | 11846 73    |
| Oct.  | 4—  | " Penitentiary Officers' Salaries for September, 1865..... | 3208 98    |             |
| "     | "   | " " Rockwood do do .....                                   | 483 12     |             |
| "     | 11— | " Letter of Credit of this date.....                       | 6000 00    |             |
|       |     |                                                            |            | 9692 10     |
| Nov.  | 2—  | " Warrant of 17th October.....                             | 1154 99    |             |
| "     | "   | " Balance of Roger Tuson's Salary.....                     | 8 76       |             |
| "     | "   | " " Rockwood Officers' Salaries for October, 1865.....     | 495 92     |             |
| "     | 6—  | " Penitentiary do do .....                                 | 3168 34    |             |
| "     | 27— | " Letter of Credit of this date.....                       | 8000 00    |             |
|       |     |                                                            |            | 12828 01    |
| Dec.  | 5—  | " Penitentiary Officers' Salaries for November, 1865.....  | 3073 55    |             |
| "     | "   | " Payment of Guard, Thos. Culverwell, in full.....         | 11 41      |             |
| "     | "   | " Mrs. Frs. Welchman, wages to 1st instant.....            | 29 60      |             |
| "     | "   | " Warrant of 29th October.....                             | \$2028 87  |             |
| "     | "   | " Less Refunded Receiver General.....                      | 257 70     |             |
|       |     |                                                            | 1771 17    |             |
| "     | "   | " " Rockwood Officers' Salaries.....                       | 478 21     |             |
|       |     |                                                            |            | 5363 94     |
|       |     |                                                            |            | \$125891 57 |
| Dec.  | 31— | By balance.....                                            |            | \$ 5789 74  |

1865.—Dr.

REVENUE.

|           |     |                                                                   |            |
|-----------|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| January   | 31— | To deposits in Bank to credit of Receiver General this month..... | \$2666 54  |
| February  | 28  | do do .....                                                       | 3188 18    |
| March     | 31  | do do .....                                                       | 3014 55    |
| April     | 30  | do do .....                                                       | 3345 00    |
| May       | 31  | do do .....                                                       | 3684 86    |
| June      | 30  | do do .....                                                       | 3697 47    |
| July      | 31  | do do .....                                                       | 3547 27    |
| August    | 31  | do do .....                                                       | 3471 40    |
| Septemb'r | 30  | do do .....                                                       | 3225 62    |
| October   | 31  | do do .....                                                       | 4471 75    |
| Novemb'r  | 30  | do do .....                                                       | 3968 16    |
| December  | 31  | do do .....                                                       | 3881 40    |
|           |     |                                                                   | \$42162 20 |

1865.

Cr.

|          |     |                                  |                           |            |
|----------|-----|----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| December | 31— | By Cabinet shop,                 | Receipts during year..... | \$ 3232 25 |
| "        | "   | " Farm,                          | do .....                  | 909 48     |
| "        | "   | " Tailor's shop,                 | do .....                  | 92 13      |
| "        | "   | " Oakum account,                 | do .....                  | 441 44     |
| "        | "   | " Clothing,                      | do .....                  | 684 30     |
| "        | "   | " Provision,                     | do .....                  | 588 77     |
| "        | "   | " Convict labor account,         | do .....                  | 29 25      |
| "        | "   | " Iron Works,                    | do .....                  | 2106 60    |
| "        | "   | " Stable,                        | do .....                  | 34 00      |
| "        | "   | " Old outstanding debts account, | do .....                  | 14 75      |
| "        | "   | " Bore-dust account,             | do .....                  | 90 82      |
| "        | "   | " Carpenter's shop,              | do .....                  | 319 55     |
| "        | "   | " Movables,                      | do .....                  | 8 00       |
| "        | "   | " Stone,                         | do .....                  | 2445 42    |
| "        | "   | " Rent account,                  | do .....                  | 397 52     |
| "        | "   | " Matron's workshop,             | do .....                  | 895 28     |
| "        | "   | " Shoe shop account,             | do .....                  | 29461 50   |
| "        | "   | " Blacksmith's shop,             | do .....                  | 352 04     |
| "        | "   | " Uniform,                       | do .....                  | 59 10      |
|          |     |                                  |                           | \$42162 20 |

D. McINTOSH,

Clerk.

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
**REFORMATORY PRISON,**  
LOWER CANADA.

---

*To the Board of Inspectors of Prisons, Asylums, &c.*

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, my Report, as Warden of the Lower Canada Reformatory, for the year 1865.

The following table exhibits the fluctuations in the number of prisoners detained in this Institution in the course of the year 1865 :

|                                                                    |     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Number of prisoners in the Reformatory on the 31st Dec., 1864..... | 77  |
| Admitted during the year 1865.....                                 | 24  |
|                                                                    | 101 |
| Discharged during the year.....                                    | 9   |
| Transferred to Provincial Penitentiary.....                        | 9   |
| Drowned .....                                                      | 1   |
| Escaped .....                                                      | 1   |
|                                                                    | 20  |
| Number remaining on 31st December, 1865.....                       | 81  |

*Religion of Prisoners.*

Catholics, 76; Presbyterians, 3; Church of England, 2.—Total, 81.

*Age of Prisoners.*

Three, 12 years of age; Three, 13; Nine, 14; Ten, 15; Eighteen, 16; Fourteen, 17; Twelve, 18; Five, 19; Five, 20; Two, 22.—Total, 81.

*Place of Birth, as stated by Prisoners.*

Upper Canada, 5; Lower Canada, 66; Scotland, 2; United States, 4; England, 2; Ireland, 2.—Total, 81.

*The following are the terms for which prisoners were sentenced to the Reformatory :*

Forty-five, 5 years; Fifteen, 4 years; Sixteen, 3 years; Three, 2 years.

*Occupations of the Prisoners on the 31st December, 1865.*

Working in Tailor's shop, 8; Carpenter's shop, 10; Tinsmith's shop, 5; Blacksmith shop, 2; Shoemaker's shop, 15; Employed on the farm, 4; Working at new building, 19; Under punishment, 3; Employed in various ways under Superintendence of Steward, 13; Employed in Accountant's office, 1.—Total, 81.

*Number of days' work performed in the several workshops and otherwise during the year 1865.*

Tailor's shop, 2,510 days; Carpenter's shop, 2,562; Tinsmith's shop, 649; Shoemaker's shop, 3,178; Blacksmith's shop, 325; Farm, 3,326; Steward's department, 2703; Accountant's office, 305; New building, 8,203.—Total, 23,761 days.

I may be permitted to remark that the amount of work of various kinds done during the year is highly important not only in view of the economy resulting to the Government, but in relation to the usefulness of the work itself.

The number of days' work expended as shewn in the above table on the building now being erected, may be classified thus:—

Twelve prisoners have been engaged since the month of May last, at stone cutting. Many of these prisoners now cut a number of feet of stone equivalent to one dollar per day.

The greater part of the joiner work has been done by the prisoners, and almost all the laborers work also, with a variety of other work more or less directly connected with the erection of the new building.

*Accident.*

It becomes my painful duty to inform you of an accident which proved fatal to one of the prisoners, Charles Charbonneau, who was drowned under the following circumstances: a squad of sixteen prisoners were working on the farm on the 3rd July last, and about half-past four in the afternoon after finishing a piece of work which had been set them as their day's task, they went to bathe under the care of the master-farmer and another officer, in the stream which crosses the farm at the distance of a few arpents from the Reformatory, in a spot where the current, during the spring floods, had hollowed the bed of the stream to the depth of from three to ten feet; a moment after this unfortunate youth entered the water he disappeared, and all efforts made by the officers present as well as by the prisoners to save him, were fruitless.

*Escape of a Prisoner.*

Five attempts at escape were made during the year. The first, which took place on the 1st November last was successful.

Two of the four prisoners who escaped on the 8th of this month, returned of themselves to the Reformatory, six hours after their escape.

They came to my door at eight o'clock in the evening, and told me they came to give themselves up to me; they begged my pardon for the fault they had committed, and for the trouble and evil example they had given in the Institution.

The other two prisoners who escaped on the same day, were brought back to the Reformatory on the following day, by two farmers of the Parish of Repentigny.

*Sanitary condition.*

The epidemic (typhoid fever) which appeared in this Institution in October, 1864, as I stated in my report last year, did not wholly subside until the month of March last.

I may mention that the hospital attendant, Joseph Poirier, whom I employed for the occasion, fell a victim to typhoid fever; he died on the 22nd January last.

Since the disappearance of the fever the prisoners have enjoyed excellent health.

*Produce of the Farm.*

Two thousand two hundred bundles of hay; 1,700 bundles of straw; 225 bushels pease and oats mixed; 125 bushels oats; 12 bushels pease; 70 bushels carrots; 60 bushels mangel-wurzel; 10 bushels parsnips; 4 bushels yellow turnips; 40 bushels onions; 2,250 gallons milk; 700 cabbages; 1,440 pounds pork.

The crop has been a good one this year; the yield being three-fold that of previous years; this is the result of improvement made in the land, and proper cultivation.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The temporary buildings erected after the fire of the 4th August, 1864, are far from placing the Reformatory in a suitable condition for an institution of this kind.

The utter insufficiency of the present buildings, produces a host of difficulties and



infractions of discipline and rule, and renders the complete working of any system of organization impossible.

You, yourselves, Gentlemen, have closely studied the important question of Reformatories, and you agree with me that the peculiarly disadvantageous position, as regards material appliances, in which the destruction of our buildings has placed this Institution, must be productive of obstacles of every kind to the progress of the prisoners, and necessarily interfere with discipline and moral training.

But I have the consolation of knowing that one wing of a new building, to be used as a dormitory, is now in course of erection, and will be finished this year; and I trust that the erection of the remainder of the buildings will be pushed forward with vigor. I am, therefore, justified in anticipating a speedy termination to the difficulties and inconveniences resulting from the present state of our material appliances.

I deem it my duty to report a criminal act, in which nine of the prisoners participated. On the 13th January last, when I was at the Seat of Government attending to matters connected with this Institution, they attempted to set fire to one of the temporary buildings used as a dormitory.

These nine prisoners were nearly all the oldest then in the Reformatory. I received from His Excellency the Governor General, an Order to transfer them to the Provincial Penitentiary. They were all incorrigible characters; whenever a plot was contemplated they were the promoters and leaders of it.

The present buildings are mere sheds, built of deals and boards, and are utterly unfit for the detention of youths of such a character. They feel that there is a complete absence of means of repression, and on being admitted into the Institution, they are immediately tempted to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded them of evading discipline, and even of escaping from confinement.

It is my duty to call your attention to the evils resulting from the use of tobacco in the Reformatory; the prisoners procure this article, the use of which is always prejudicial to them, through the mechanics from outside, engaged in the construction of the new building.

All my efforts and all the measures I have adopted, have failed to prevent completely, the introduction of this article, which produces such baneful effects on young persons.

I feel bound this year again to call your attention and solicitude to the danger and pernicious consequences, in a moral point of view, resulting from the repeated imprisonment of young offenders in common gaols; but I purpose saying only a few words on the subject here, as I have already had occasion to express my views with reference to this important question in my reports of previous years.

The young prisoners who come here after undergoing several terms of imprisonment in the Common Gaols on conviction before the Police Courts, especially those who come from Montreal, exhibit a deplorable state of depravity.

And how could it be otherwise when, from the baneful atmosphere of a wretched home, or the company of vile associates, they are sent to spend months in unceasing contact with the most depraved and corrupt outcasts of society. The common goal is no better than a school of vice for these unfortunate youths.

I am happy to say that, with the exception of a small number of refractory youths, the prisoners have been exceedingly well conducted. Most of them exhibit capacity and good will, and, generally speaking, good dispositions.

I am gratified to be enabled to report that the results of my enquiries and the information I have gathered from parties deserving of credit, in the course of the year, as to the conduct of the youths discharged from this Institution, in addition to what I have myself witnessed, are highly satisfactory.

I saw two of them, who are in the employment of the Grand Trunk Company. One of the two was then earning \$50.00 per month as a workman; he is married and the father of a family.

I take the liberty of referring to a fact which reflects credit on this Institution.

The subject of these remarks is now in the Reformatory (and has been here for the past four months) as master of one of the workshops. This young man, in his misfortune, had the advantage of being sent to this Reformatory for a period of time which enabled him to acquire a thorough mastery of his trade.

His irreproachable conduct since his discharge has secured him the esteem and confidence of society.

His former companions exhibit towards him the same respect and the same submission that they entertain for the most popular officers of the Institution.

His presence in the Reformatory seems to act as a moral stimulus to the prisoners, and more especially those who work under his superintendence. They feel that they themselves may also become good citizens and useful members of society.

The zeal and energetic efforts of the respective chaplains, for the moral improvement of the prisoners confided to their spiritual care, and the activity and punctuality of the officers and keepers of the Reformatory, afford me the most effectual aid in the discharge of the arduous duties of my office.

I may also state, that through the kindness of three young men named Germain, and of Mr. Lamarche (all of this parish, and holding certificates from the Military School), the prisoners have been enabled to resume their military exercises, which the burning of the buildings, and the withdrawal of a pensioner employed in this Reformatory, had interrupted for ten months.

These young gentlemen have undertaken their difficult and onerous task in a spirit of devotedness, and with the desire of rendering a service both to the prisoners and to the Institution.

Notwithstanding that there has been a considerable advance in the prices of provisions this year, especially in this locality, owing to its proximity to the City of Montreal, I am happy to state that the cost of board for each prisoner has not exceeded 9½ cents per day.

The Reports of the Rev'd Chaplains, of the Physician to the Reformatory, and the Accountant's Statement, with our estimates for the year 1866, will complete my Report.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your very humble servant,

(Signed,)

F. X. PRIEUR,

Warden L. C. Reformatory.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,

31st December, 1865.

# REPORT

OF THE

## REFORMATORY PRISON, U. C.,

FOR THE YEAR 1865.

REFORMATORY, U. C., PENETANGUISHENE,  
28th February, 1866.

*To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., Ottawa, U. C.*

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit the following Report of the Reformatory Prison, U. C., for the information of His Excellency, the Governor General.

### JUVENILE CONVICTS.

|                                                     |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----|
| On the 31st December, 1865.....                     | 134 |
| Admitted during the past year.....                  | 66  |
| Total.....                                          | 200 |
| Discharged during the past year.....                | 46  |
| Convicts in Reformatory on 31st December, 1865..... | 154 |

### RELIGION.

Church of England, 55; Roman Catholics, 57; Methodists, 18; Presbyterians, 15; Lutherans, 3; Baptists, 6.

### AGES.

One, 8; Four, 9; Two, 10; Four, 11; Fourteen, 12; Eighteen, 13; Sixteen, 14; Eighteen, 15; Twenty, 16; Twenty-three, 17; Sixteen, 18; Ten, 19; Three, 20; Four 21; One, 22.

### NATIVITY.

Upper Canada, 97; Lower Canada, 14; England, 11; Ireland, 8; Scotland, 3; North Wales, 1; United States, 16; Germany, 3; Malta, 1.—Total, 154.

#### *Convicts whose Parents died.*

Father and mother, 19; Father, 37; Mother, 14.

#### *Convicts having Intemperate Parents.*

Father and mother, 19; Father, 53; Mother, 1.

#### *Sanitary.*

I have great pleasure to report that the general health of the convicts for the past

year has been very satisfactory. Scarlet fever, in its worst type, was prevalent for some months in the neighborhood, but owing to the precautionary measures, recommended by the doctor, and which were strictly carried out, the disease fortunately did not make its appearance in the Institution.

*Statement of Punishments awarded.*

| Month.         | Number under punishment. | Meals bread and water. | Number punished with birch. | Number of lashes. |
|----------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| January .....  | 10                       | 150                    | 1                           | 12                |
| February.....  | 11                       | 129                    | 3                           | 36                |
| March .....    | 9                        | 90                     | 1                           | 12                |
| April.....     | 6                        | 51                     | ...                         | ...               |
| May.....       | 6                        | 66                     | 1                           | 12                |
| June.....      | 13                       | 60                     | 7                           | 66                |
| July.....      | 11                       | 66                     | 6                           | 60                |
| August.....    | 9                        | 141                    | 4                           | 72                |
| September..... | 6                        | 87                     | 3                           | 36                |
| October.....   | 3                        | 12                     | 3                           | 36                |
| November.....  | 6                        | 93                     | ...                         | ...               |
| December ..... | 14                       | 111                    | 3                           | 30                |
| Totals.....    | 104                      | 1056                   | 32                          | 372               |

Estimate of the probable expenditure for the year commencing 1st July, 1866, and ending 30th June, 1867:—

*Officers.*

|                                        |             |
|----------------------------------------|-------------|
| Warden                                 | \$1600      |
| Two Chaplains, \$800 each              | 1600        |
| Deputy Warden, clerk, storekeeper      | 720         |
| Surgeon                                | 400         |
| Kitchen keeper                         | 400         |
| 8 Keepers, at \$360                    | 2880        |
| Farmer                                 | 360         |
| 2 Night and assistant guards, at \$315 | 630         |
| 1 Assistant guard                      | 270         |
|                                        | <u>8860</u> |

*Provision, Fuel, &c.*

|                                     |             |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Rations for 180, at 10 cts. per day | 6570        |
| 400 cords of wood, \$1.00           | 400         |
| Soap, oil, &c.                      | 350         |
| Medicines                           | 150         |
| Lime                                | 100         |
|                                     | <u>7570</u> |

*Clothing, Bedding, &c.*

|                                                        |             |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 180 Boys, \$15                                         | 2700        |
| Discharged convicts, travelling allowance, 44, at \$10 | 440         |
| Clothing for do                                        | 396         |
|                                                        | <u>3536</u> |

*Farm.*

|                                         |             |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------|
| Oats, \$500; Indian Corn, &c., \$150    | 650         |
| Hay, \$1,000; Straw, \$150; Seeds, \$50 | 1200        |
| Harness, Rope, &c                       | 130         |
| Wagons, Farm implements, &c.            | 200         |
|                                         | <u>2180</u> |

| <i>Sundries.</i>                   |          |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Fishing tackle, Ncts, &c . . . . . | 50       |
| Stationery . . . . .               | 90       |
| Postage . . . . .                  | 45       |
| Freight . . . . .                  | 350      |
|                                    | 535      |
|                                    | —\$22681 |

## GENERAL REMARKS.

The general conduct of the convicts under my charge has been so far highly satisfactory. They have, for the last year, worked most assiduously at their different employments, and have been docile and obedient to their respective keepers.

Since the opening of this Reformatory, over seven years ago, one hundred and thirty convicts have been discharged, many of them have communicated with me, and I have heard of others, all of whom are doing well. With those who have relapsed, I as a matter of course have had no correspondence, but if any have since their discharge violated the laws of the Country, they must upon conviction, either have been sent to the Provincial Penitentiary, or re-committed to the Reformatory. And with the view of ascertaining whether there are, or have been, any in the Provincial Penitentiary, I addressed the following letter to the Warden of that Institution:—

REFORMATORY, U. C.,

PENETANGUISHENE, 1st February, 1866.

SIR,—The Secretary of the Board of Prison Inspectors having written to me, as is customary, for my Annual Report, and being most anxious to give His Excellency the Governor General all the information in my power respecting the working of the Upper Canada Reformatory and its results, I have the honor to transmit herewith the names of one hundred and thirty convicts, who had been sentenced to, and discharged from this Institution, within the last seven years, and you will kindly oblige by forwarding me a list of the names of any who may have been, within that period, committed to your charge. The number of the relapsed will be a tolerably fair test of the result of the training of this Institution.

I have the honor to be, &amp;c., &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

WILLIAM MOORE KELLY,

Warden U. C. R.

D. Æ. McDonell, Esq.

Warden, Provincial Penitentiary,  
Kingston, U. C.

To which the Warden replied as follows:—

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,

KINGSTON, 20th February, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 1st instant, with enclosure of names, ages, &c., of Convicts who had been sentenced to and discharged from the Reformatory Prison at Penetanguishene during the last seven years, and requesting to be made aware if any of them had since been sentenced to imprisonment in this Institution.

In reply I beg to state, for your information, that there are but three convicts out of the list of names submitted who are at present here.

I have the honor to be, &amp;c., &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

D. Æ. McDONELL,

Warden P. R.

Wm. Moore Kelly, Esq.,

Warden Reformatory Prison,  
Penetanguishene, U. C.

Hence it appears that within the last seven years only *three* have been sentenced to the Provincial Penitentiary, and but *two* have been re-committed to the Reformatory. It is reasonable, therefore, to conclude that of the one hundred and thirty discharged, one

hundred and twenty-five must be following an improved course of conduct, and be earning an honest livelihood. From these facts the reader of this Report may calculate for himself how far the training and discipline of this Institution have been successful in promoting reformation. It can scarcely admit of a doubt that many of those who are now good and useful members of society, through the advantages which they enjoyed in the Reformatory, would, had this Institution not been established, be now inmates of the Penitentiary.

From my practice, on the reception of each convict, of noting down his antecedents and a sketch of his past career, I find a number of them have depraved and drunken parents. Among this class are chiefly the poor boys who are sent here for two years. Now, with respect to these, it is evident that no lasting reformation can be expected in so short a period, there is another circumstance which militates seriously against the future amendment of such youths. It is that, when discharged, they are obliged, in many instances, to return to their former abodes of depravity and crime. A case in point occurred on the 28th of last month. One of the class just now alluded to was discharged. The poor boy frankly told me, that with all his anxiety to lead an honest life, another term of imprisonment in the Reformatory would necessarily follow his return to Toronto, he therefore implored of me to procure him employment in the neighborhood. Fortunately I have succeeded in obtaining for the youth a place with a respectable farmer, and I have every reason to hope that he will not desert the right path to which he had returned.

It is obvious that a Juvenile Reformatory is not the place for grown men, who cannot be expected to receive good impressions or to acquire industrious habits with the same facility as boys, I therefore, in my former Reports, recommended that youths over seventeen should not sent to the Reformatory. The Inspectors have, I observe, taken the same view of the subject, and, on their recommendation a circular was addressed by the Executive to the Judges strongly setting forth the inexpediency of sending adults to the Reformatory. I have, nevertheless, to complain that those recommendations have not had the desired effect, for so recently as the 10th of November last a young man, who had served four years in the Provincial Penitentiary, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Upper Canada Reformatory. The necessity for an alteration in the law, in accordance with the recommendations of the Inspectors, is therefore apparent.

There were attempts to escape, made by two boys, on the 3rd June, one on the 11th July, one on the 27th August, and one on the 9th of October. They were all captured except the last, who had been sentenced to four years imprisonment. He had served three years, nine months, and twenty nine days in the Reformatory, and had only two months and two days to remain. His object in escaping, when he had so short a period to serve, I cannot conceive; the more so, as he forfeited a suit of clothes, and also money, to meet the expenses of his journey home, which every boy receives at his discharge.

I have, in my former Reports, represented the great difficulties I labored under for the want of room; I shall not have occasion again to revert to that subject, as the main building is now erected. It was roofed and tinned in the fall, and as its internal accommodations are now hastening towards completion, it will, I trust, be so far finished by August next, that it may then be occupied. A perfect organization of the establishment can then be made, which, in our present crowded state, is impossible.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM MOORE KELLY,

Warden U. C. R.

REFORMATORY PRISON, U. C.,  
PENETANGUISHENE, 28th Feb., 1866.

*To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c.*

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to report to you that the health of the inmates of this Institution has been an average this year.

The ailments I have had to attend to, have been such as are caused by exposure to cold, and with affections of the lungs and rheumatism. One case of phthisis pulmonalis,

progressing favorably, and one of dropsy, now cured, and the boy at work, were the most serious I had to attend to. Another boy had the misfortune to lose the sight of his right eye, by a piece of glass, thrown by another boy.

It was feared that an epidemic of scarlet fever, prevalent in the neighborhood, would attack the inmates of this Institution, but I am happy to say that, with the full concurrence of the Warden and his zealous co-operation, by strictly excluding all officers of the institution, or other persons having communication with scarlet fever patients, I succeeded in preventing the disease from attacking any of the prisoners. I am the more thankful for the good result of this policy, that the epidemic was of the anginous or more dangerous type, characterized by putrid sore throat, &c., and the increase in the number of prisoners and in the lack of hospital accommodation, it could not have failed to prove fatal in many of the patients.

I beg leave to report the case of Wm. Earnest, aged 14, who was discharged the 13th May, 1865, after serving a term of two years imprisonment, was re-committed the following August to this prison. This unfortunate boy has, all his life, been subject to epilepsy, the attacks are sometimes of so severe a nature, that I despaired of his living till his first term of imprisonment expired. He is now, as is usually the case after repeated epileptic fits, especially in the young, in a state bordering on insanity. I therefore would suggest his removal from this establishment, to either a Lunatic Asylum, or that he be sent to his friends, if he has any willing to take care of him.

The sanitary measures taken to ensure the health of this Institution are all that can be expected, in the crowded state which the insufficiency of the prison accommodation compel the officers of the institution to keep the convicted.

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

Wm. P. GILMOR, M.B.,  
Surgeon R.P.

*To the Inspectors of Prisons, &c.,*

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to lay before you some information concerning the boys placed under my direction in this Reformatory, and in so doing, I must say, that in general, they have conducted themselves with respect and docility throughout the whole course of the year; and indeed, so satisfactory is their general conduct, and so perceptible their desire to improve, that I am sorry the want of accommodation and sufficient time for such increasing numbers, deprives them of the opportunities of advancing more rapidly, and thereby exhibiting more striking results. I still continue, however, to live in hopes that when the new buildings will be completed, my anticipations of still more satisfactory results shall be gratified. The aforesaid buildings promise to be well adapted in every particular to the purposes for which they are intended.

In order to maintain the high reputation which the Juvenile Reformatory, at this place, deservedly possesses, I may be permitted to reiterate with respectful earnestness the recommendation I had the honor to make last year, of sending boys under the age of sixteen only; as, from past experience, I must candidly say, the result does not require the labor and pains bestowed upon those above that age; for, in general, such youths have been unfortunately bred in iniquity, and require a different treatment from that of boys of more tender age, and not yet habituated to crime. A short period of detention and instruction in their religious duties would do them incalculable service; and if their time or their talents do not allow them the advantage of learning to read and write, the seed of religious knowledge will have been planted in their minds; and even if it be not allowed to germinate during life, most probably at their approaching death, when the passions will cease to choke its growth with their violence, it will revive and be the means of saving their immortal souls, and thereby an everlasting good will be accomplished. But if we look for solid, continual, and more patent results, I respectfully submit that great care should be taken to send youths to this place between the ages of ten and sixteen only.

The hours of prayer and instruction are attended to with scrupulous punctuality, knowing that thereby, habits of regularity in the exercises of duty are formed, evidence of the truth of which, in this Institution, continually presents itself to the observer, and it is to be hoped that these unrelenting efforts to save these poor youths will, with the blessing of God's grace, be crowned with success.

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

J. P. KENNEDY.

*Catholic Chaplain.*

PENETANGUISHENE, 26th January, 1866.

*To Her Majesty's Inspectors of Prisons for Canada West.*

REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE, Feb., 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—I am sorry that I am again obliged to bring before you the inconveniences and attendant evils, under which I still labor, as regards my duties as Chaplain and Schoolmaster. But the inconvenience to which I shall now chiefly confine myself, is that arising from the smallness of the school-room, which neutralizes all my attempts to give efficient instruction to my boys. Unless this inconvenience be promptly remedied, either by the substitution of a large school-room, or (till the new school-room be finished) by arranging for the alternate withdrawal, day by day, after prayers, of at least one-half the boys present, it will be futile to expect that good order, strict discipline, or efficient instruction can be maintained in the school.

This inconvenience is of so serious a nature, and has been of so long standing, that I must beg leave to draw very particular attention to it. I will, in the first place, therefore, make a few short extracts from the Inspectors' Reports for the year 1860, which will shew, that even then, after their inspection of the different apartments (school-room included), they considered it essential for the well-working of the Institution, that new and suitable buildings should be provided. I shall, then, in order to shew the gradual increase of the evils arising from want of space in my school-room, give extracts from my Reports from the year 1860, which will shew, that from the very first, I was fully aware of this monster grievance—the want of room; that I drew the attention of the Inspectors to it, year after year, foreseeing that it would be the fruitful parent of many evils.

The insufficiency of the present buildings (school-room included), was alluded to by the Inspectors in their first Report for the year 1860, in which they invite attention to the following remarks, five in number. I omit the first four as not bearing on the subject:

“Among the suggestions and remarks made by the Warden and Chaplains of the Reformatory, the Inspectors invite attention to the following:—

“5. The necessity of chapels, consecrated exclusively to divine worship, and appropriate school-rooms.

“These remarks require no comment; nearly all point to one subject—the insufficiency and bad arrangement of the buildings.

“It is impossible to govern an Institution, especially one of this kind, in a satisfactory manner, and so as to secure the greatest possible benefit to the inmates, if unprovided with the necessary material accommodations, the most essential of which are plainly appropriate lodgings.

“The Inspectors have presented to the Government, a memorial, on the subject of the buildings required to be erected at Penetanguishene, and the plans of the projected edifices are now under the consideration of a Special Committee.”

Again, in Dr. Taché's Report for 1860, after visiting this institution, I find under the head of Reformatory at Penetanguishene, the following valuable observations bearing on this subject:—

“The Board have received a promise that new buildings will be erected, the absolute necessity of which is evident. The illustrious founders of Mettary, the Model Reformatory, said at the outset, on the subject of buildings, ‘We would not have the walls dictate to us.’



"In fact the first and most essential material condition of success, in any general institution is, that it be in a situation, and have buildings which are suitable for the use intended. It would seem to be futile to proclaim a truth which is self-evident, but every day unfortunately it is forgotten, and it becomes necessary to assert it afresh."

## EXTRACTS FROM MY REPORTS.

REPORT FOR 1860.—"I have a few inconveniences to mention, arising from causes which I have no doubt will be removed when the present buildings are enlarged. I therefore only mention them as suggesting hints which may, perhaps, be of service in the arrangement of the intended additions or alterations.

"The remedying of these inconveniences will much conduce to the maintenance of proper order and regularity among the boys: habits of method, order and regularity, cannot be effectually enforced, unless the apartments occupied for the purposes of sleeping, of meals, of instruction, and of worship, are well-fitted in every respect for those purposes. As to the first two, I make no suggestion, as they do not fall within my province, but as to the last two I have a few words to say:—

SCHOOL-ROOM.—"The room used at present, as a school-room, is very inconvenient, both as regards space and light; we are already so crowded, that I do not see how I shall manage if only three or four more boys are added to our number. \*The inconvenience is more felt in winter than in summer, as the addition of a large stove, not only takes up a great deal of room for itself, but deprives us of a large space, by compelling us to move away the desks to a convenient distance from it, on account of the heat. I would here observe, that a stove is a very imperfect and partial way of giving warmth to the inmates of the school, as those near the stove are incommoded by the heat, while those at a distance are suffering from cold. The remedy for this would be the introduction of warm air for the purpose of warming the room. This would never interfere with the arrangement of the desks, nor take up extra room like a stove, and would diffuse equal warmth through the whole apartment. The present room is also very imperfectly lighted. It is 34 feet 10 inches long, and 20 feet 4½ inches broad, and there are two windows at each end, and none in the side. The proper places for the introduction of light into a school-room are on both sides, so as to leave the two ends free for the blackboards or maps, or any large papers used for the purposes of illustration: the present situation of the windows causes me great inconvenience. I have maps and everything I can require for the purposes of illustration, but I cannot use them with effect, owing to the inconvenient arrangement of the windows; if they are hung between the two end windows, the glare of light coming full into the eyes of the scholars, prevents their having a clear view of the maps or diagrams; and if they are hung on the side-walls, there is no place for standing on account of the desks and benches."

PLACE OF WORSHIP.—"There is no doubt that for the sake of encouraging reverential feelings, it would be best to have the place of worship distinct from the school-room, but as this may be objected to on the score of expense, I suggest that an end of the school-room be separated during the week, by a sliding or otherwise moveable partition, which could easily be put away on Sundays, or any particular occasions. By placing one church-like window in this part, and fitting it up with appropriate furniture, it would, when opened, give the whole the appearance of a place of worship, dedicated to the service of God."

REPORT FOR 1861.—"It is, of course, difficult at all times to keep a large number of boys in perfect order during school hours; and this difficulty is much increased where they are crowded together in an inconvenient room, much too small for the convenient arrangement of the scholars. When a roomy and convenient chapel and school-room are provided, I have every reason to hope that I shall seldom have occasion to complain of their conduct."

REPORT FOR 1862.—"The boys' conduct in chapel and in school, has been on the

\* At the close of 1859, I had 28 boys; in 1860, I had about 58; in 1861 about 70; and now I have nearly one hundred. The school-room may, perhaps, accommodate between 40 and 50, but not conveniently. Most of the boys attend in the morning. The other morning I counted ninety-five at prayers, and all, with the exception of two or three, remained. In the evening the attendance is much less.

whole satisfactory, and indeed as good as I could expect in the present crowded state of the room, which serves both for a place of worship, and for the usual secular instruction imparted in schools. I need not dwell on the disadvantages of such an arrangement, as it is unavoidable under the circumstances; I trust, however, that by the end of this year, apartments more roomy and more appropriate will be provided."

REPORT FOR 1863.—"When I made my last Report, I was in hopes that a more suitable room would have been provided for a place of worship, and another for a school-room, as the present apartment is quite unfit for either purpose, being much too small, and the windows very inconveniently situated. At first, when the boys were few in number, these disadvantages were not so apparent as they are now, when their numbers have increased; as I was enabled by a few simple additions to give it the appearance of a place of worship on Sundays, but this I can no longer do, owing to the crowded state of the room. Also on week-days I was then enabled to place the desks at proper distances from each other, and all facing the same way, so that the boys could not interfere with each other by word or sign, without my observing it and immediately checking the irregularity. But now I am obliged to place many of the desks face to face, so that the boys' feet touch underneath; and some of the desks and forms are so close to the walls that there is not sufficient space for the teacher to go round and conveniently inspect their labors. Under these unfavorable circumstances I find it much more difficult than I did at first to maintain that order and quiet so necessary in a school. I consider however these inconveniences to be temporary, and that I shall have no difficulty in remedying them when the new buildings are completed.

"I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the good behaviour and orderly conduct of the boys during public worship on Sundays, and at prayer-time morning and evening on week-days."

REPORT FOR 1864.—"An addition to the number of boys under my care has necessarily aggravated the difficulties arising from the crowded state of the school-room, and has obliged me to dispense with two desks in order to make room for an additional bench for the new-comers. This alteration renders it more difficult than ever to give efficient instruction in writing. I do not mention these difficulties in a complaining spirit, as I am convinced that the Warden would remove them if possible; but I merely do it out of justice to myself, to shew the disadvantages under which I labor in matters connected with the School: however, I look forward hopefully to the completion of the new buildings as the only remedy for them."

The above extracts shew clearly that if order and discipline are to be maintained in any Institution, all necessary material accommodations and conveniences should be supplied. If these are necessary in every department of the Institution, more especially are they necessary in the school-room and place of worship, where boys of all ages and dispositions are congregated in large numbers: boys, be it remembered, selected from the whole Province as the most disorderly and unmanageable, and some of them utterly depraved and vicious. Taking all these things into consideration, and the great temptations to disorderly conduct which overcrowding naturally produces, I cannot but conclude that the behaviour of the boys at daily prayers and at public worship is as good as can be expected. Some of the inconveniences noticed by the Inspectors at their first visit have been partially remedied, as for instance, by the addition of 120 dormitories, and by increased accommodation afforded to some of the trades carried on in the Reformatory; but nothing has been done to remedy the grievous evils which have so long existed, and which still exist in the school-room. I know it would be unreasonable to ask for another school-room, as the answer is ready, "There is one being built"; but this answer does not remove my difficulties, nor in any way lessen them, and therefore I trust that the remedy I proposed in the beginning of this Report will be taken into consideration. As an assistance towards coming to a just conclusion, I have had three plans prepared—one, a plan of a school-room as it ought to be; another, of the school-room as it is; and another of the same, with the desks and forms arranged as they should be. With the help of these plans, let the capabilities of the present school-room be inquired into; let it be ascertained how many boys can be conveniently taught in it at one time, let only the requisite number of desks and forms be retained, and let those be firmly fixed in their

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places. Unless this be done, it will be unreasonable to expect that efficient instruction can be given, or proper order or discipline be maintained in the school. No one can form an idea of the nature or extent of the growing difficulties under which I have for the last four years endeavoured to the utmost of my power to instruct the boys committed to my charge. To make due allowances for the shortcomings naturally arising from such a complicated system of difficulties is simply impossible: you may as well load a man with fetters and expect him to move with ease and freedom; or bind him hand and foot, then tell him to work, and if he remonstrate, say that you will make every allowance for his unfortunate situation, I must again repeat that, till the new buildings are completed, no *permanent* improvement can be effected: to borrow the words of Dr. Taché, I would say, "All that can be done for the present is to prevent the evils resulting from the present order of things as far as possible, and to obviate from day to day the inconveniences of the actual position."

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,

GEORGE HALLEN,

*Protestant Chaplain.*

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(No. 7.)

# RETURN

OF MARRIAGES, BAPTISMS AND BURIALS, FROM CERTAIN DISTRICTS, FOR THE YEAR 1865.

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

(No. 8.)

**RETURN**

From certain Registrars, of Fees and Emoluments received, for the year ending 31st December, 1865, in accordance with Section 76, Chapter 89, of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada.

County.	Registrar.	Total.	Less.	Nett.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Simcoe .....	George Lount.....	3,627 48	1,319 00	2,308 48
Northumberland, W. R....	G. S. Boulton .....	810 50	510 00	300 50
Renfrew .....	James Morris.....	606 39		
Norfolk.....	F. I. Walsh .....	1,793 69		
Victoria .....	Hartley Dunsford.....	2,116 13		
Ottawa (City).....	Alexander Burritt .....	1,241 15	480 02	761 13

(No. 9.)

**STATEMENTS**

From certain Assurance Companies, and from certain Banks.—(*Incomplete.*)

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Statements, being incomplete, are not printed.*]

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MISCELLANEOUS

STATISTICS OF CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1865.

—  
PART I.

.....  
Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.  
.....



OTTAWA:  
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO.  
1866.



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## AUDIT OFFICE,

Ottawa, 6th August, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the first part of the Miscellaneous Statistics of Canada for 1865. The several tables, with two exceptions, are upon the same plan as those prepared last year, and they exhibit a comparative statement of the three years during which the collection has been published. In some respects the returns of the later years are more perfect and most of the details indicate the gradual progress of this country; but there is nothing of importance which calls for special remark, except the omission this year of the table of Fire Insurance Companies, other than those on the Mutual system. In a former report I stated that only one company, the Royal, had made returns in the form furnished by this office, and even those which are required by the Act 26 Vic., cap. 43, have been very imperfect. There does not appear to be any penalty which can be enforced for non-compliance with the provisions of the Statute, and under these circumstances it appeared useless to press upon unwilling managers for returns which could not be insisted upon, or to endeavour to tabulate such imperfect and fragmentary information as was received. I have, therefore, omitted the tables altogether, until the Legislature has laid down some general form of return, which in the interests of the public should be no longer delayed. The other exception is a table of Railways which appears this year for the first time, and which, in spite of the financial difficulties which almost all of these undertakings have experienced, exhibits the satisfactory result, that the gross receipts of all the Railways have been nearly \$11,000,000, whilst the working expenses, including renewals of rails, bridges, &c., have barely exceeded \$7,000,000, leaving a net profit of \$3,782,576 on a total capital expended of \$121,543,189.

The second part of the statistics, containing the Municipal Returns, is nearly ready, and will it is hoped be distributed during the present Session. The details are all on record in my office, but it is only proposed to publish this year an abstract of them.

I have the honor, to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN LANGTON,

*Auditor.*

The Honorable A. T. GALT,  
*Minister of Finance.*



TABLE XIV.—STATEMENT of the number and expenses of Coroners' Inquests in Upper and Lower Canada; also of the verdicts rendered thereat.

	No. of Inquests.	No. of Bodies.	Salaries, Coroners' Fees and Expenses.	Constables' Fees and Expenses.	Doctors' Fees and Expenses.	Expenses of burying paupers, &c.	
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Upper Canada (from Sept. 30th, 1864, to Sept. 30th, 1865).....	659	668	7,018 85	2,680 78	.....	.....	
do do 1864.....	758	772	7,705 85	3,457 44	*40 00	.....	
do do 1863.....	758	768	7,835 86	.....	.....	.....	
Lower Canada (from June 30th, 1864, to June 30th, 1865).....	780	795	11,231 22	971 29	3,447 87	965 02	
do do 1864.....	716	837	8,824 03	801 13	4,071 07	703 81	
do do 1863.....	753	762	\$14,416.61				
Total, 1865.....	1,439	1,463	16,961 34	3,652 07	.....	.....	
do 1864.....	1,474	1,609	16,529 08	4,258 57	.....	.....	
do 1863.....	1,511	1,530	.....	.....	.....	.....	

\* This was for chemical analysis in a special case. The Doctors' fees and expenses, as well as the cost of burials, are paid in Upper Canada by the Counties, and no record of such cost is filed in the offices at the seat of Government.

VERDICTS.	Upper Canada.			Lower Canada,		
	*1863	1864	1865	1863	1864	1865
Murder, manslaughter and infanticide.....	15	51	55	31	19	18
Suicide.....	12	47	40	17	14	16
Intemperance (or accidents or diseases the result of do).....	11	75	38	13	23	17
Found dead—cause not stated.....	579	108	57	56	32	27
Natural causes—visitation of God.....	47	162	159	311	304	306
Burned or scalded.....	.....	17	9	.....	16	14
Drowned.....	72	162	105	207	170	264
Killed by the falling of trees.....	4	17	16	12	14	10
Frozen and "died of exposure".....	2	21	22	2	9	10
Killed by railway accidents.....	7	42	45	5	99	8
Killed by horses or carriages.....	4	15	25	7	9	5
Other accidental deaths.....	15	55	97	101	128	100
Total.....	768	772	668	762	837	795

\* The figures relating to verdicts in Upper Canada in 1863 are valueless for the purposes of comparison, the Coroners not having been required, until 1864, to send in a statement of verdicts rendered along with their accounts.

# MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS OF CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1865.

TABLE I.—Statements as to the Area, Population, Debt, Revenue, Expenditure, Imports and Exports of Canada.

	Area in Square miles.*	Acres Surveyed to December 31st.			Acres disposed of by Sale and Free Grant, to December 31st.		
		1863	1864	1865	1863	1864	1865
Upper Canada .....	121,260	24,231,197	24,629,714	24,756,159	20,853,971	21,026,204	21,433,342
Lower Canada .....	210,020	24,853,390	25,197,267	25,565,678	18,477,820	18,897,269	19,089,355
Total.....	331,280	40,084,587	49,826,981	50,321,837	39,331,791	39,923,473	40,577,697

\* As the Northern and Western boundaries have not yet been surveyed, these areas are only approximate.

	Population in January, 1852.	Population in January, 1861.	Ratio of annual increase per cent.	Estimated population in Jan. 1864, 1865 and 1866, assuming the same rate of increase.		
				1864	1865	1866
Upper Canada .....	952,004	1,386,091	4.34 per cent.	1,586,130	1,655,022	1,720,930
Lower Canada.....	890,261	1,111,566	2.50 "	1,196,940	1,226,840	1,257,480
Total.....	1,842,265	2,507,657	.....	2,783,079	2,881,862	2,984,460

	Revenue to December 31st, excluding that from loans.	Expenditure to December 31st, excluding redemption of debt.	Funded Debt December 31st, less Sinking Fund.	Imports, years ending Dec. 31st.		Exports, years ending Dec. 31st.
				Total Value.	Total Duty.	Total Value.
1863.....	\$ 9,760,316	\$ 10,742,807	\$ 60,355,472	\$ 45,964,493	\$ 5,169,173	\$ 41,831,532
1864.....	10,918,337	10,587,142	60,287,575	52,498,066	6,637,503	38,665,446
1865.....	10,470,608	11,656,368	60,019,181	44,227,822	5,617,811	54,219,759

	Population to the square mile.	Revenue per head of the population.	Expenditure per head of the population.	Debt per head of the population.	Imports per head of the population.	Duty per head of the population.	Exports per head of the population.
1863.....	\$ 4.40	\$ cts. 3 51	\$ cts. 3 86	\$ cts. 21 69	\$ cts. 16 51	\$ cts. 1 85	\$ cts. 15 03
1864.....	8.69	3 79	3 67	20 93	18 23	2 30	13 42
1865.....	9.01	3 17	3 90	20 11	14 82	1 88	13 17

TABLE II.—STATEMENT of the Capital, Assets and Liabilities of Banks acting under Charter, for the several months of the year ending December 31st, 1865, according to the Returns furnished by them to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

MONTHS.	Capital paid up.	LIABILITIES.									
		Premissory Notes in circulation not bearing interest.	Balances due to other Banks.	Cash deposits not bearing interest.	Cash deposits bearing interest.	Total Liabilities, 1865.	Total Liabilities, 1864.	Total Liabilities, 1863.			
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
January	29,552,137 35	8,761,329 50	1,655,107 81	9,692,867 28	14,368,411 80	34,707,716 42	33,764,454 11	39,256,782 22			
February	30,009,447 56	8,712,872 77	1,626,449 92	9,458,630 31	14,262,557 62	34,060,510 62	34,346,088 08	31,663,226 70			
March	30,139,771 98	8,347,563 72	1,570,674 58	9,793,842 71	14,416,708 87	34,128,789 88	34,310,104 17	31,378,396 57			
April	30,210,529 98	8,195,823 25	1,860,862 10	9,613,114 05	14,084,022 16	33,763,921 59	33,911,513 80	30,805,227 62			
May	30,232,129 83	8,095,615 00	2,033,163 84	11,280,405 60	13,946,559 58	35,355,844 02	34,286,566 40	31,020,318 24			
June	30,263,937 95	8,228,184 50	2,527,234 17	11,697,103 52	14,083,172 68	36,535,694 87	35,161,429 40	31,628,983 53			
July	30,328,967 09	8,066,292 00	2,205,861 81	10,884,232 44	14,092,620 01	35,248,976 26	35,697,216 87	31,246,441 97			
August	30,457,942 27	8,445,068 50	1,742,269 01	11,237,449 19	13,976,852 38	35,395,639 08	34,816,786 11	31,523,528 00			
September	30,517,683 26	11,347,800 00	1,675,060 58	13,674,149 72	13,800,443 77	40,558,344 07	35,629,100 53	32,755,378 54			
October	30,647,412 01	14,158,313 00	1,481,069 65	14,447,960 71	14,510,386 87	44,690,669 73	35,562,864 83	34,510,418 55			
November	30,685,109 27	13,338,598 00	909,144 35	14,787,229 25	14,529,292 24	43,568,263 84	34,860,617 81	34,466,149 50			
December	30,744,167 27	12,128,772 50	854,543 32	15,272,003 70	14,651,875 91	43,010,185 93	34,020,777 71	33,582,458 01			
Average, 1865.		9,818,852 73	1,706,256 81	11,819,929 04	14,231,175 28	37,576,213 86					
" 1864.		9,417,980 02	1,651,045 12	10,295,869 14	13,481,149 01		34,689,013 32				
" 1863.		9,667,256 18	1,185,471 43	10,741,441 96	10,465,014 54			32,061,381 12			

The "Capital authorized by Act" was \$43,166,666 in January; in August it was increased to \$45,166,666 by the addition of the authorized capital of the Royal Canadian Bank, and remained at this amount until the end of the year.

A S S E T S .

MONTHS.

	Coin and Bullion.	Landed or other Property of the Banks.	Government Securities.	Promissory Notes or Bills of other Bks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills Discounted.	Other debts due to the Bank.	Total Assets, 1865.	Total Assets, 1864.	Total Assets, 1863.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
January	5,772,752 47	2,896,307 72	5,974,482 43	1,265,326 66	1,407,142 44	41,927,202 49	3,493,632 73	65,730,846 91	63,221,431 99	60,545,647 80
February	4,890,612 78	2,830,007 78	5,984,199 10	1,144,193 23	1,392,221 61	45,560,048 15	3,434,274 00	64,492,356 00	64,492,356 00	62,065,120 08
March	5,508,007 88	2,856,145 13	5,979,821 32	1,130,891 81	1,631,874 73	44,888,761 61	3,468,658 71	65,484,074 24	64,779,804 42	61,995,157 10
April	6,115,726 43	2,870,068 32	5,838,419 10	1,101,353 36	1,700,205 46	44,113,633 44	3,420,690 96	65,169,397 07	65,027,870 88	61,468,261 64
May	7,307,562 10	2,895,665 38	5,911,624 79	1,264,591 55	2,365,187 65	43,179,039 38	3,401,249 29	68,551,620 14	67,899,148 72	61,312,192 63
June	6,377,120 22	2,893,084 38	6,733,469 80	1,415,484 45	2,849,439 63	43,291,018 90	3,598,610 86	67,150,251 21	65,048,372 92	61,330,561 15
July	5,362,547 11	2,897,392 78	7,042,789 10	1,337,215 58	2,306,428 48	43,237,900 53	3,604,087 30	66,280,091 73	66,280,091 73	61,075,269 79
August	6,147,389 72	2,905,468 58	6,864,799 10	1,253,553 92	2,452,592 30	42,802,715 21	3,628,715 30	65,994,234 48	65,994,234 48	61,409,634 72
September	6,994,406 47	2,910,001 06	6,676,428 73	1,551,561 83	4,768,239 58	44,444,937 80	3,624,676 46	70,973,311 93	68,569,547 81	62,757,101 20
October	8,283,688 41	2,917,591 10	6,534,485 76	1,815,913 89	5,953,023 84	45,677,674 90	3,698,385 83	74,910,763 73	68,679,381 87	64,769,533 60
November	7,657,572 75	2,932,877 06	6,532,999 09	1,653,289 02	6,709,187 57	44,440,291 40	3,670,883 80	73,527,070 68	66,170,934 80	64,544,790 06
December	7,694,170 14	2,997,750 23	7,794,081 60	1,401,847 99	6,615,336 65	43,021,880 57	3,630,350 31	72,955,677 39	65,045,340 62	63,071,929 12
Average, 1865.	6,500,970 54	2,906,029 96	6,486,917 49	1,361,702 78	3,349,494 44	44,182,063 95	3,557,525 95	68,294,705 12	65,353,522 23	62,207,261 59
do 1864.	5,044,952 19	2,540,065 72	5,501,180 01	1,290,632 36	2,005,099 47	45,746,725 63	3,223,876 82	62,207,261 59	62,207,261 59	62,207,261 59
do 1863.	6,217,996 37	2,047,232 37	4,577,631 46	1,321,408 63	1,924,078 44	43,306,114 02	2,812,750 57	62,207,261 59	62,207,261 59	62,207,261 59

NAME OF THE BANKS IN OPERATION, DEC. 31ST, WITH THEIR AUTHORIZED AND PAID UP CAPITAL.

NAME OF BANK.	Capital authorized by Act.		Capital paid up.		Name of Bank—Continued.	Capital authorized by Act.—Continued.		Capital paid up—Continued.
	Dec. 1865	Dec. 1864	Dec. 1865	Dec. 1864		Dec. 1865	Dec. 1864	
International Bank (Limited)	\$ 7,300,000	\$ 7,300,000	\$ 1,825,000	\$ 1,825,000	City Bank	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 1,200,000
Bank of Montreal	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	Molson's Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Bank of B. N. America	4,866,666	4,866,666	4,866,666	4,866,666	Banque Nationale	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Bank of U. C.	4,000,000	4,000,000	1,931,526	1,925,403	Bank Jacques Cartier	1,000,000	1,000,000	978,973
Commercial Bank	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	Gore Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	699,710
Quebec Bank	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,466,215	1,462,400	Niagara District Bank	805,000	805,000	805,000
Banque du Peuple	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,585,965	1,585,300	Eastern T's Bank	400,000	400,000	275,613
Bank of Toronto	2,000,000	2,000,000	800,000	800,000	Royal Canadian Bank	400,000	400,000	207,251
Ontario Bank	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,828,252	1,749,160	Totals	45,166,666	43,166,666	35,666,666
Merchants' Bank	2,000,000	2,000,000	660,885	388,532		30,744,167	29,831,456	27,022,190

TABLE III.—STATEMENT OF THE AVERAGE POSITION OF EACH CHARTERED BANK, FOR 1865.

NAME OF BANK.	Capital paid up.		Promissory Notes in circulation not bearing interest.		Balances due to other Banks.		Cash deposits not bearing interest.		Cash deposits bearing interest.		Total Liabilities.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1 Bank of Montreal .....	6,000,000	00	2,604,642	50	399,993	75	5,104,327	10	4,957,018	14	13,155,981	62
2 Quebec Bank.....	1,464,503	33	421,611	00	56,069	24	466,717	09	476,792	36	1,421,789	69
3 Bank of Upper Canada .....	1,937,995	25	1,081,336	50	639,431	93	782,676	32	2,157,019	87	4,680,464	32
4 Commercial Bank of Canada .....	4,000,000	00	1,197,397	75	166,576	35	1,075,271	39	1,467,195	83	3,997,041	22
5 City Bank of Montreal .....	1,200,000	00	385,430	25	33,607	13	408,568	65	445,001	61	1,272,067	64
6 Gore Bank.....	805,960	00	561,654	92	8,757	84	357,266	01	399,772	74	1,327,451	51
7 Bank of British North America .....	4,866,666	00	909,539	25	9,395	75	788,060	25	1,599,587	17	3,305,582	42
8 Banque du Peuple .....	1,592,583	34	88,778	58	26,096	93	345,943	33	210,399	87	680,218	21
9 Niagara District Bank .....	274,525	00	185,062	58	41,874	66	101,862	51	80,850	74	377,650	49
10 Molsons Bank.....	1,000,000	00	164,236	50	88,910	71	340,306	67	514,825	00	1,108,278	88
11 Bank of Toronto .....	800,000	00	704,554	92	16,030	86	308,530	98	560,266	42	1,589,383	18
12 Ontario Bank .....	1,772,036	25	956,676	50	98,784	04	958,944	46	729,340	09	2,743,745	09
13 Eastern Townships Bank.....	287,661	12	74,851	50	6,633	53	49,925	69	48,319	72	179,730	81
14 Banque Nationale.....	987,247	22	295,179	07	46,463	49	213,777	21	185,794	40	601,204	77
15 Banque Jacques Cartier.....	706,040	42	78,992	00	27,463	50	205,733	23	176,557	76	548,710	49
16 Merchants' Bank .....	567,527	33	90,459	23	55,492	34	127,984	52	368,550	32	632,486	78
17 International Bank (limited) .....	1,968,600	13	.....	.....	333	87	14,741	52	.....	.....	15,125	39
18 Royal Canadian Bank* .....	137,615	24	212,968	00	3,695	00	104,932	31	10,959	87	332,555	18

\* Average of 5 months.



NAME OF BANK.	Coin and Bullion.		Landed or other property.		Government Securities.		Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks.		Balances due from other Banks.		Notes and Bills Discounted.		Other debts due to the Bank.		Total Assets.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1 Bank of Montreal .....	2,148,608	01	402,103	34	3,612,400	00	420,083	33	1,700,213	80	11,222,372	80	660,520	43	20,271,391	79
2 Quebec Bank .....	260,268	51	89,531	41	148,735	81	23,190	00	183,972	60	1,508,367	05	394,668	73	2,098,740	11
3 Bank of Upper Canada .....	516,758	89	1,475,484	42	198,299	99	87,828	61	104,931	37	3,339,852	82	1,002,082	25	6,835,238	35
4 Commercial Bank of Canada .....	572,049	89	260,910	02	400,000	00	105,885	00	411,709	10	6,290,569	12	370,077	57	8,241,201	30
5 City Bank of Montreal .....	343,712	05	38,000	00	162,458	34	73,868	90	40,251	07	1,784,927	14	139,270	60	2,682,498	90
6 Gore Bank .....	375,965	82	58,027	39	82,733	33	44,350	52	100,348	61	1,415,484	06	191,143	78	2,208,061	41
7 Bank of British North America .....	549,738	00	194,607	00	966,906	00	115,751	83	14,652	42	5,070,350	08	235,008	33	7,147,163	66
8 Banque du Peuple .....	150,494	13	51,117	93	159,923	71	49,401	99	12,564	01	1,938,932	58	96,882	15	2,459,381	50
9 Niagara District Bank .....	55,813	87	12,871	39	46,720	03	12,356	38	20,681	17	414,066	46	88,561	47	681,093	76
10 Molsons Bank .....	122,265	34	104,981	99	107,451	93	41,045	61	17,542	13	1,764,817	03	147,876	28	2,298,980	31
11 Bank of Toronto .....	359,937	27	56,603	31	99,280	00	55,595	22	121,534	66	1,831,187	01	51,918	59	2,579,121	06
12 Ontario Bank .....	597,959	77	124,291	67	197,252	70	117,203	64	357,925	38	3,306,848	99	83,563	50	4,785,080	65
13 Eastern Townships Bank .....	28,569	29	4,500	00	42,758	33	20,584	68	36,482	89	358,701	31	5,000	00	496,686	50
14 Banque Nationale .....	148,327	68	23,525	00	114,430	00	53,161	49	47,997	08	1,269,195	09	14,233	17	1,670,922	51
15 Banque Jacques Cartier .....	89,849	12	1,333	33	78,921	12	29,812	69	21,245	62	1,184,117	78	701	55	1,375,541	21
16 Merchants' Bank .....	134,419	94	7,426	77	62,770	99	84,399	39	161,922	91	706,027	76	.....	.....	1,240,967	75
17 International Bank (limited) .....	17,785	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,650	74	54,455	56	79,552	29	.....	.....	155,450	42
18 Royal Canadian Bank* .....	142,671	00	.....	.....	14,016	50	27,425	20	50,551	38	231,848	80	9,121	31	475,634	19

\* Average of 5 months.

TABLE IV.—STATISTICS OF SAVINGS BANKS.

ASSETS.	Provident and Sav'gs Bank, Quebec.		Caisse d'Economie de Québec.		City and District Savings Bank, Montreal.		Northumberland and Durham Sav'gs Bank, Cobourg.		Home District Sav'gs Bank, Toronto.		Toronto Sav'gs Bank, Toronto.		Total, 1863.		Total, 1864.		Total, 1865.		
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
Securities held—(per value):	15,000	00	15,626	66	164,033	33							135,259	99	121,633	33	135,259	99	
Government 5 per ct. Cy. Bonds	17,787	40	14,801	50	73,536	00							106,124	90	79,923	40	106,124	90	
“ 6 per ct. Eobentures																			
“ 8 per cent. Kamouraska gaol			1,277	00									1,277	00	1,277	00	1,277	00	
Municipal Debentures, viz:																			
Quebec	52,000	00	198,566	66	121,900	00							250,566	66	218,600	00	250,566	66	
Montreal	40,000	00	116,766	67									278,666	67	251,766	67	278,666	67	
Toronto													5,600	00	7,000	00	5,600	00	
Hamilton	81,417	56											560	00	74,800	00	560	00	
London	58,000	00											56,000	00	56,000	00	56,000	00	
Woodstock	5,000	00											5,000	00	7,000	00	5,000	00	
Port Hope													2,000	00	2,000	00	2,000	00	
Whitby													333	34	666	67	333	34	
Yorkville													2,000	00	2,400	00	2,000	00	
Logan													400	00	400	00	400	00	
Preston													400	00	400	00	400	00	
Chatham													400	00	400	00	400	00	
Cobourg													400	00	400	00	400	00	
Middlesex County	27,400	00											33,200	00	31,200	00	33,200	00	
Hastings do	4,045	00											4,045	00	4,045	00	4,045	00	

Railway Bonds, viz:																			
Champlain 1st Mortgage					66,180	66									66,186	66			
Waterworks Debentures, viz:																			
Quebec	14,000	00													14,000	00			
Montreal	56,800	00			129,200	00									185,000	00			
Harbour Debentures, viz:																			
Montreal	25,500	00	44,400	00	2,800	00									73,000	00			
Cobourg	50,000	00	46,000	00											3,000	00			
Quebec															102,000	00			
Turnpike Trust Debentures, viz:																			
Montreal	120,000	00													120,000	00			
Quebec															28,000	00			
Bank Stock, viz:																			
British North America			10,220	00	10,000	00									10,220	00			
Union Bank of Lower Canada															10,000	00			
Royal Canadian															2,000	00			
Toronto	9,000	00	10,000	00											46,400	00			
Ontario															52,320	00			
Commercial					8,000	00									4,100	00			
Banque du Peuple					2,560	00									68,050	00			
Quebec	10,650	00	23,150	00	34,250	00									61,100	00			
Upper Canada	40,000	00	20,200	00											28,470	00			
Nationale	12,900	00	3,600	00											22,280	00			
City Bank, Montreal	7,500	00	75,000	00											82,500	00			
Bank of Montreal			8,000	00	17,040	00									25,040	00			
Jacques Cartier					13,600	00									13,600	00			
Fire Assurance Companies' Stock			14,250	00											14,250	00			
Gas Companies' Stock			4,290	00											4,290	00			
Building Society Shares															4,750	00			
Mortgages on real estate	7,200	00			20,927	92									5,000	00			
Notes, secured by collaterals			55,812	45	382,625	78									66,923	58			
Deposited at interest in Banks	57,513	47	60,590	11	245,645	38									452,328	98			
Cash on hand	9,085	30	14,041	43	8,002	24									589,158	03			
Interest accrued, not due															182	53			
Interest due, not received															707	00			
Real estate occupied, furniture, &c			8,000	00	38,204	23									5,825	49			
Total Assets, 1865	734,088	73	798,396	71	1,274,825	15									83,860	52			
do 1864	734,951	68	763,736	98	1,158,028	06									61,341	84			
do 1863	684,072	62	584,258	40	1,096,776	48									226,662	46			
Total															210,086	22			
Total															82,909	75			
Total															3,049,608	43			
Total															2,711,651	38			

TABLE IV.—STATISTICS OF SAVINGS BANKS.—Continued.

	Provident and Sav'gs Bank, Quebec.	Caisse d'Economie de Notre Dame de Quebec.	City and District Savings Bank, Montreal.	Northumberland and Durham Savings Bank, Cobourg.	Home District Savings Bank, Toronto.	Toronto Sav'gs Bank, Toronto.	Total, 1865	Total, 1864	Total, 1863
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>									
Amount due depositors:									
Capital	613,006 17	741,891 69	1,088,711 42	79,780 54	202,761 45	105,094 65	2,831,245 92	2,710,772 48	2,383,407 47
Interest	27,275 81	36,368 37	36,368 37	1,652 01	3,577 66	4,027 87	72,901 75	70,928 86	89,366 71
Amount due on real estate			8,814 31				8,814 31	11,913 14	11,881 04
Miscellaneous			13,504 01				13,504 01	2,424 17	2,874 00
<b>Total Liabilities, 1865</b>	640,281 98	741,891 69	1,147,398 17	81,432 58	206,339 11	109,122 52	2,926,468 05	2,796,083 63	2,457,500 12
do 1864	662,464 72	715,345 15	1,036,140 68	59,973 23	229,662 40	96,446 10			
do 1863	611,911 29	543,039 19	993,798 16	52,854 66	210,086 22	72,900 60			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>									
Interest fallen due during the year	\$ 42,645 70	51,796 21	58,713 00	5,605 60	7,732 99	6,733 53	173,227 03	190,444 87	Not fully stated this year.
do received		2 52,414 78	58,703 72	5,605 60	7,732 99	6,733 53	173,830 32	171,272 87	
<b>Rate of interest paid to depositors:</b>									
1865	4 and 5 per cent. to max.	5 per cent. up to \$800, 4 per cent. above	4 per cent.	5 per cent.	4 per cent.	5 and 6 p. c.			
1864	do	do	do	do	do	do			
1863	do	do	do	do	do	do			
Surplus profits of the year	21,319 79	8,505 02	14,530 72	693 30		631 96	45,700 79	24,680 00	3,547 28
Paid to charitable institutions		500 00	8,760 09				9,260 00		

	Number of depositors during the year	Greatest amount of deposits held at any one time during the year	Least	Total amount deposited within the year	Total withdrawn	Expenses of Bank, 1865	Date of Statement	Authenticating Signature	Total amount of interest paid or credited to depositors within the year
Under \$200	2,402	602,464 72	613,006 17	428,239 47	477,698 02	5,614 70	Feb. 28, 1865.	Geo. Veasey.	28,537 35
Above 200 but under \$400	423	3,294	3,080	477,698 02	477,698 02	5,271 48	May 31, 1865.	P. Vezein.	34,074 75
" 400 " 800	586	778,517 15	709,262 55	1,047,826 48	1,031,270 95	3,798 34	Dec. 31, 1865.	E. C. Barbeau.	41,344 34
" 800 " 1200	37	1,031,270 95	1,012,943 72	1,031,270 95	1,031,270 95	5,138 53	June 1, 1865.	David Burn.	3,325 85
" 1200 " 1600	5	1,012,943 72	1,012,943 72	1,012,943 72	1,012,943 72	10,421 40	June 1, 1865.	W. J. Macdonell.	7,732 99
" 1600	5	1,012,943 72	1,012,943 72	1,012,943 72	1,012,943 72	10,421 40	June 1, 1865.	C. Scadding.	4,580 44
Total number, 1865	3,408	4,132	3,813	4,132	4,132	11,899 42	June 30, 1865.	W. J. Macdonell.	119,595 72
do 1864	3,294	4,040	3,813	4,040	4,040	11,899 42	June 30, 1865.	W. J. Macdonell.	119,595 72
do 1863	3,080	3,813	3,813	3,813	3,813	11,899 42	June 30, 1865.	W. J. Macdonell.	119,595 72
Greatest amount of deposits held at any one time during the year	\$ 602,464 72	778,517 15	709,262 55	1,047,826 48	1,031,270 95	3,798 34	Dec. 31, 1865.	E. C. Barbeau.	41,344 34
Least	613,006 17	1,031,270 95	1,012,943 72	1,012,943 72	1,012,943 72	10,421 40	June 1, 1865.	W. J. Macdonell.	7,732 99
Total amount deposited within the year	428,239 47	1,047,826 48	1,012,943 72	1,012,943 72	1,012,943 72	10,421 40	June 1, 1865.	W. J. Macdonell.	7,732 99
Total withdrawn	477,698 02	1,031,270 95	1,031,270 95	1,031,270 95	1,031,270 95	10,421 40	June 1, 1865.	W. J. Macdonell.	7,732 99
Expenses of Bank, 1865	5,614 70	5,138 53	3,798 34	5,138 53	5,138 53	11,899 42	June 30, 1865.	W. J. Macdonell.	119,595 72
do 1864	5,271 48	3,798 34	3,798 34	3,798 34	3,798 34	11,899 42	June 30, 1865.	W. J. Macdonell.	119,595 72
do 1863	5,338 45	5,216 30	5,216 30	5,216 30	5,216 30	10,421 40	June 30, 1865.	W. J. Macdonell.	7,732 99
Date of Statement	Feb. 28, 1865.	May 31, 1865.	Dec. 31, 1865.	June 1, 1865.	June 1, 1865.	June 30, 1865.	June 30, 1865.	June 30, 1865.	June 30, 1865.
Authenticating Signature	Geo. Veasey.	P. Vezein.	E. C. Barbeau.	David Burn.	W. J. Macdonell.	W. J. Macdonell.	W. J. Macdonell.	W. J. Macdonell.	W. J. Macdonell.
Total amount of interest paid or credited to depositors within the year	\$ 28,537 35	34,074 75	41,344 34	3,325 85	7,732 99	4,580 44	119,595 72	119,595 72	119,595 72

\* The interest on Hamilton debentures (\$11,365), capitalized in accordance with the Act, not included.  
 † This institution deposits all receipts with the Commercial Bank.  
 ‡ Including arrears.

TABLE V.—STATISTICS OF SAVINGS BANKS.—Continued.

In addition to the above, the following Building Societies transact Savings Bank Business, as under:—

	Kingston Permanent Building Society, Kingston.	Frontenac Loan and Investment Society, Kingston.	Western Canada Permanent Building Society, Toronto.	Freehold Building Society, Toronto.	Union Building Society, Toronto.*	Provincial Building Society, Toronto.	Canada Permanent Building Society, Toronto.	Commercial Building and Investment Society, Toronto.	London Permanent Building and Savings Society, London.	Huron and Erie Savings and Loan Society, London.	Total, 1864.	Total, 1865.	Total, 1863.
Amount due depositors:													
Capital.....	15,163 62	35,864 90	46,474 80	70,939 56	9,734 96	382 29	312,844 39	31,800 82	23,787 32	468,041 35	468,041 35	558,908 34	329,076 90
Interest.....	450 00	1,583 13	1,583 13	1,583 13	9,734 96	382 29	21,849 67	682 24	984 50	26,320 05	20,269 60	26,320 05	16,100 23
Total, 1865.....	15,613 62	35,864 90	46,474 80	72,792 69	9,734 96	382 29	335,694 06	32,482 76	24,771 88	485,228 39	485,228 39	585,228 39	340,077 13
Total, 1864.....	29,749 86	17,519 16	21,876 00	72,864 62	8,942 21	382 29	323,498 33	7,892 45	6,868 32	488,310 95	488,310 95	585,228 39	340,077 13
Total, 1863.....	52,202 20	2,789 45	55,754 24	7,406 16	7,406 16	.....	227,835 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rate of interest paid—1865.....	5 per ct.	5 per ct.	6 per ct.	6 per ct.	6 per ct.	6 p. ct.	4, 5 & 6 p. c.	6 & 7 p. c.	6 per ct.	6 per ct. to Oct.; 4 per cent after.	.....	.....	.....
Rate of interest paid—1864.....	5 per ct.	5 per ct.	6 per ct.	6 per ct.	6 per ct.	6 per ct.	5, 6 & 7 p. c.	4 & 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rate of interest paid—1863.....	5 per ct.	.....	6 per ct.	6 per ct.	6 per ct.	.....	4, 5 & 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number of depositors during the year:													
Under \$200.....	68	184	64	127	14	12	365	24	27	102	987	987	569
Above \$200 but under \$400.....	20	23	25	54	8	.....	178	8	8	45	379	379	233
do 400 do 800.....	12	27	21	37	4	.....	130	5	10	31	277	277	154
do 800 do 1200.....	5	6	2	12	3	.....	20	2	3	2	85	85	68
do 1200 do 1600.....	2	3	1	5	1	.....	50	1	1	1	44	44	33
Above \$1600.....	1	4	7	4	2	.....	36	.....	2	.....	56	56	30
Total No. of depositors, 1865.....	108	257	120	239	32	12	788	40	51	181	1,828	1,828	1,087
do 1864.....	124	137	77	204	25	.....	714	.....	42	42	1,365	1,365	1,087
do 1863.....	227	.....	16	215	19	.....	610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Greatest amount of deposits held at one time during the year.....	29,749 86	35,120 56	46,474 80	76,160 20	9,734 96	382 29	356,301 40	34,311 49	10,965 63	24,771 88	624,063 07	510,973 43	356,363 59			
Least.....	15,163 62	16,138 82	21,889 85	64,368 72	3,748 00	.....	322,493 83	20,552 02	6,561 35	7,581 68	487,527 89	324,658 90	286,215 08			
Aggregate amount of deposits made during the year.....	6,225 20	48,363 74	55,229 24	64,774 55	13,602 74	983 00	186,512 21	20,111 55	11,009 98	32,578 29	439,390 80	363,502 05	250,448 01			
Aggregate amount of withdrawals.....	20,811 44	30,018 00	30,644 29	67,997 16	7,272 62	622 81	195,389 97	21,482 00	7,772 92	16,372 60	393,383 86	231,513 63	207,147 74			
Date of Statement.....	Nov. 15, 1865.	Dec. 31, 1865.	Dec. 31, 1865.	April 30, 1865.	Aug. 31, 1865.	Dec. 31, 1865.	December March 31, 1865.	March 31, 1865.	June 30, 1865.	December 31st, 1865.	.....	.....	.....			
Signature—Secretary.....	D. Callaghan.	T. Briggs.	W. S. Lee.	C. Robertson.	W. Pyper.	E. Bradburne.	J. H. Mason.	J. Rains.	J. Hamill.	H. S. Stratton.	.....	.....	.....			
President.....	T. Kirkpatrick.	T. Kirkpatrick.	G. W. Allan.	W. McMaster.	.....	A. T. Todd.	J. D. Ridout.	J. McMurich.	J. Shanly.	Admirallope.	.....	.....	.....			

The Kingston Permanent Building Society is being wound up. The figures under this head for 1863 and 1864 relate to the Toronto Ontario Building Society, which is now almost completely wound up. The Union has been established by the gentlemen most largely interested in the "Ontario," and for the purpose of this return the two may be considered identical.

RECAPITULATION FOR 1863, 1864 AND 1865, FOR THE SAVINGS IN THE HANDS OF SAVINGS BANKS AND BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Amount due Depositors—Capital and Interest.....	1863.	1864.	1865.
Number of Depositors.....	\$3,918,941 31.....	\$3,270,012 29	\$3,489,376 06
Amount owned by each Depositor.....	12,769.....	14,101	15,123
Average deposit per head of the whole population of Canada.....	\$220 76.....	\$230 43	\$250 73
	\$1 01.....	\$1 14	1 17

TABLE VI.—Statement of the Affairs of Terminable

	Societies that have been wound up.	Societies that have become permanent.	Stadacona Building Society, Quebec.	City Building Society, Quebec.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>				
1 Amount paid on shares and deposits.....			17,773 00	2,640 00
2 Balance, for profit.....			5,020 99	
3 Miscellaneous.....				5,630 00
Total, 1865.....			22,793 99	8,279 00
do 1864.....	11,347 65		22,793 99	16,061 98
do 1863.....	99,591 72	217,291 36	21,392 82	31,757 62
<b>ASSETS.</b>				
4 Amount secured by mortgages.....				6,560 00
5 Shares advanced.....				
6 Cash in bank and in hand.....			742 94	53 48
7 Instalments, fines, fees, &c., in arrear.....			1,051 05	665 52
8 Shares paid off.....			21,000 00	
9 Miscellaneous.....				1,000 00
Total, 1865.....			22,793 99	8,279 00
do 1864 and 3 same as liabilities.				
10 Number of months the Society has existed.....				
11 Expenses of the Institution for the year 1865 ..			718 68	400 00
12 do do 1864 ..	200 00		718 68	400 00
13 do do 1863 ..	750 77	3,428 97	1,017 43	400 00
14 Date of Statement .....			April 30th, '64	Oct. 10th, 1865.
15 Authenticating signature.....			W. Miller.....	Jas. Macnider..

\* The Secretary of this Society pays the expenses.

† This Society having made no return for 1865, the figures for 1864 are repeated.

RECAPITU

Moneys in the hands of Permanent Building Societies (from page 16).....	
do do Terminable do .....	
Total .....	

Building Societies in Canada, 1863, 1864, 1865.

Montreal Canadian Building Society, Montreal.	City of London Building Society, London.	County Middlesex Building Society, London.	Ottawa Union Building Society, Ottawa.	Total, 1865.	Total, 1864.	Total, 1863.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
80,438 50	91,534 00	183,506 33	31,039 17	406,931 00	601,368 54	899,783 26
26,738 37	49,401 96	146,915 25		228,076 57		
	1,469 82	220 42	62 35	7,391 59	1,434 50	4,156 40
107,176 87	142,405 78	330,642 00	31,101 52	542,399 16		
75,106 17	150,141 88	299,591 45	27,759 92		602,803 04	
57,033 91	145,360 48	301,443 54	30,072 21			903,944 66
100,890 95	6,132 25	291,839 13	21,091 70	426,514 03	393,520 24	754,795 51
	128,800 00			128,800 00	133,200 00	
5,568 65	768 23	35,449 16	6,519 80	49,102 26	14,197 70	42,163 17
			3,490 02	5,206 59	14,653 93	35,305 44
				21,000 00	21,000 00	46,400 00
717 27	6,705 30	3,353 71		11,776 28	27,231 17	25,280 54
107,176 87	142,405 78	330,642 00	31,101 52	642,399 16	602,803 04	903,944 66
			96			
1,586 25	591 47		206 00	3,502 40		
1,562 08	576 20	*	204 75		3,661 71	
1,337 37	500 00		200 00			7,634 54
Oct. 2nd, 1865	Jan. 12th, '65	Dec. 13th, '65	Dec. 31st, '65			
L. A. Jetté...	Wm. Boyer...	C. Murray...	G. N. Bucke.			

ATION.

1863.	1864.	1865.
\$ 1,846,956 39	\$ 2,629,703 94	\$ 3,233,985 37
903,944 66	602,803 04	642,399 16
2,750,901 05	3,232,506 98	3,876,384 53

TABLE VII.—Statement of the Affairs of the Permanent Building Societies in Canada, 1863, 1864 and 1865.

	Quebec Permanent Building Society,	Montreal Permanent Building Society,	Montreal District Building Society,	Kingston Permanent Building Society,	Frontenac Loan & Investment Society, Kingston.	Irishold Building Society, Toronto.	Union Building Society, Toronto. (a)	Commercial Building & Investment Society, Toronto.	Canada Permanent Building Society, Toronto.	Metropolitan Building Society, Toronto.	Provincial Permanent Building Society, Toronto.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>											
Stock paid up	84,210 11	178,391 05	215,618 00	14,626 00	57,789 00	288,033 82	27,663 06	74,426 07	961,981 21	37,783 87	29,761 81
Deposits				15,163 62	35,864 90	70,930 56	9,731 96	31,800 52	312,844 20	13,126 30	382 20
Dividends unpaid		7,352 40				12,030 75			31,403 30		
Interest on deposits unpaid				450 00		1,853 13		682 24	21,840 67		
Miscellaneous	11,162 27	1,067 80	62,256 06			185 00			1,478 02	177 10	3,866 30
Balance—Profits of year last past	4,212 63	776 51	20,685 55		9,954 32	6,047 61	280 59	9,011 75	41,235 58	3,292 15	121 21
do previous years	32,914 14	7,353 79	15,467 20	5,782 66	9,043 88	10,653 00		8,256 50	68,275 30		
Total, 1865	132,529 15	194,941 61	314,006 81	36,022 28	112,682 10	339,762 57	37,678 61	124,171 98	1,443,128 07	54,679 42	39,634 01
do 1864	126,765 21	164,556 47	259,027 93	58,861 03	77,994 23	264,569 33	20,836 80	117,379 91	1,284,218 56	45,675 14	
do 1863	132,415 21	128,409 84	184,091 83	136,730 38		199,185 05		112,256 81	1,034,268 90	40,463 67	
<b>ASSETS.</b>											
Cash value of stockholders' mortgages	84,966 97	176,944 96	270,300 00	17,207 60	101,126 22	316,768 00	27,484 00	82,287 26	1,202,723 65	47,227 49	27,504 85
do other mortgages	11,735 57	841 07		15,057 73	1,097 79				60,685 11		
do loans with col. securities	9,521 73		33,200 00			7,829 75	178 08	12,051 19			
Amount of stock in banks	13,385 00			1,200 00		504 22			9,520 00		
Amount of Municipal Debentures, viz.:											
County of Bruce											
City of Toronto											
City of Quebec	700 00										
Town of Stratford											
Amount of Quebec Harbour Debentures	4,000 00										
do cash in bank and in hand	92 78	5,617 52	1,915 95	2,556 89	10,432 26	24,321 33	2,935 54	4,876 92	75,039 49	7,243 43	3,463 14

	1866	1867	1868	1867	1863	1859	1865	1851	1855	1861	1865
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
do instalments of mortgages in arrear	6,966 41	9,627 97					7,016 36	22,600 28	98,204 82	(a)	100 70
do fees and fines in arrear	1,105 54	971 46	2,430 34			550 00	664 68	1,373 63	950 00	108 50	1,565 16
Miscellaneous	55 15	938 03	6,161 12		25 83	1,508 81		983 70			600 00
Total, 1865	132,529 15	194,941 61	314,006 81	36,022 28	112,682 10	339,762 57	37,678 61	124,171 98	1,443,128 07	54,679 42	39,634 01
do 1864	126,765 21	164,556 47	259,027 93	76,861 03	77,994 23	264,569 33	20,836 80	117,379 91	1,284,218 56	45,675 14	
do 1863	132,415 21	128,409 84	184,091 83	136,730 38		199,185 05		112,256 81	1,034,268 90	40,463 67	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS.</b>											
Date of the Society's establishment	1856	1857	1858	1857	1863	1859	1865	1851	1855	1861	1865
Amount of each share	\$400	\$50	\$50	\$200	\$50	\$100	\$50	\$200	\$50	\$50	\$100
No. of shares subscribed	925	11,958	3,952		3,441	26,000	893	426	52,649	1,163	1,121
Dividend declared, 1865		10 per cent.	10 p. cent.		None.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.	
{ amount		14,133 31	2,145 00			21,594 80	(c) 1200 45	236 66	55,673 18	3,292 13	
Dividend declared, 1864		10 per cent.	10 p. cent.		None.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.		11 1/2 per cent.	10 per cent.	
{ amount		7,158 42				19,640 31	586 70		40,365 43	3,035 73	
Dividend declared, 1863		10 per cent.	10 p. cent.			11,337 01					
{ amount		11,585 04	3,640 00								
Expenses of the Institution, 1865	1,627 04	2,302 57	4,187 95	1,478 11	1,879 19	4,025 00	633 50	1,040 81	8,826 26	1,072 80	2,484 37
do 1864	1,670 45	1,700 14	3,020 77	4,970 94	1,538 51	3,362 71	755 63	1,051 48	8,453 71	3,221 20	
do 1863	2,146 22	1,503 76	2,400 00	4,437 00		3,570 82	1,028 97	1,465 50	7,848 68	473 45	
Does the Society transact Savings Bank business?	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Date of Statement	March 21st, 1865.	February 28th, 1865.	Mar. 31st, 1866.	November 15th, 1865.	December 31st, 1865.	April 30th, 1865.	August 31st, 1865.	April 1st, 1865.	December 31st, 1865.	December 30th, 1865.	December 30th, 1865.
Authenticating signature	Louis Lessard.	M.H. Gault.	H. Fau-teux.	J. Kirkpatrick.	Thomas Briggs.	C. Robert-son.	W. Pyper.	J. Rains.	J. H. Mason.	J. Fraser.	F. Bradburne.

(a) Included in the item cash value of stockholders' mortgages.  
 (b) The comparative figures for 1864 relate to the Toronto Ontario Building Society—a Terminable Society now about wound up and replaced by the "Union".  
 (c) For the half year only, the Society only having been established in March.  
 (d) The Kingston Permanent Building Society is being wound up.  
 Several new building Societies have commenced operations during 1865, whose returns will not appear until next year.

TABLE VII.—Statement of the Affairs of the Permanent Building Societies in Canada, 1863, 1864 and 1865.—Continued.

	Toronto Permanent Building Society,		Western Canada Permanent Building Society, Toronto.		Wellington Permanent Building Society, Guelph.		London Permanent Building and Savings Society, London.		Huron and Erie Savings and Loan Society, London.		Ottawa Permanent Building Society,		Total, 1863.		Total, 1864.		Total, 1865.		
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>																			
Stock paid up	13,632	71	74,262	15	13,836	00	39,788	00	126,942	10	2,516	40	2,210,403	96	1,670,235	00	2,210,403	96	
Deposits	4,964	46	46,474	80	10,919	98	10,919	98	23,787	32	5,487	92	577,299	10	585,371	42	577,299	10	
Dividends unpaid			671	02			936	01	8,487	92			60,942	06	44,775	06	60,942	06	
Interest on deposits unpaid			137	35			500	45	984	56			26,320	05	20,087	07	26,320	05	
Miscellaneous			5,609	73	6,180	12	1,745	94	1,827	58	9	62	82,123	60	34,450	12	82,123	60	
Balance—Profits of past year							423	61	703	44	4,489	55	163,724	20	274,684	37	163,724	20	
do previous years																			
Total 1865	18,597	17	127,215	65	20,137	25	54,763	89	162,478	95	7,555	25	3,233,985	37	2,242,002	33	3,233,985	37	
do 1864	17,126	80	59,810	00	13,461	13	56,799	41	34,674	65	7,947	34	103,692	87	96,277	52	103,692	87	
do 1863	16,447	62	14,360	11	18,142	00	14,286	80					63,696	12	13,270	85	63,696	12	
Total 1863	49,190	59	196,425	76	56,421	38	85,352	41	34,674	65	7,947	34	206,684	57	123,817	22	206,684	57	
<b>ASSETS.</b>																			
Amount secured by Stockholders' mortgages	12,819	36	105,563	00	4,968	80	54,226	56	129,562	45	1,998	34	2,663,684	57	2,242,002	33	2,663,684	57	
do other mortgages					14,275	00							103,692	87	96,277	52	103,692	87	
do loans with collaterals			915	42									63,696	12	13,270	85	63,696	12	
Amount of stock in banks													20,609	22	19,685	60	20,609	22	
Amount of Municipal Debentures:																			
County of Bruce			4,135	00									4,135	00			4,135	00	
City of Toronto			3,676	00									11,936	40			11,936	40	
City of Quebec													700	00			700	00	
Town of Stratford													400	76			400	76	
Quebec Harbour Debentures													4,000	00			4,000	00	
Cash in bank and in hand	574	06	12,285	46	870	25			27,005	20	1,875	84	180,703	40	8,280	46	180,703	40	
Total 1865	19,171	23	140,159	92	25,684	30	54,226	56	156,478	15	11,430	18	2,844,388	77	2,338,288	79	2,844,388	77	
do 1864	17,126	80	59,810	00	13,461	13	56,799	41	34,674	65	7,947	34	103,692	87	96,277	52	103,692	87	
do 1863	16,447	62	14,360	11	18,142	00	14,286	80					63,696	12	13,270	85	63,696	12	
Total 1863	49,999	22	188,530	12	49,745	23	85,352	41	34,674	65	7,947	34	206,684	57	123,817	22	206,684	57	

Instalments of mortgages in arrear					10	00			5,400	83	3,464	11	152,391	48	132,955	89	152,391	48	
do fees and fines					4	20	451	73			6	33	10,181	67	4,663	11	10,181	67	
Miscellaneous							85	60	420	47	210	63	16,533	86	25,132	85	16,533	86	
Total, 1865					20,137	25	54,763	89	162,478	95	7,555	25	3,233,985	37	2,242,002	33	3,233,985	37	
do 1864					13,461	13	56,799	41	34,674	65			63,696	12	13,270	85	63,696	12	
do 1863					18,142	00	14,286	80					20,609	22	19,685	60	20,609	22	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS.</b>																			
Date of the Society's establishment			1853		1859		1862		1864		1858								
Amount of each share			\$50		\$200		\$50		\$50		\$200								
No. of shares subscribed			1863		272		916		3,346		35								
Dividend declared, 1865			10 per cent.		10 per cent.		10 per cent.		10 per cent.		None.								
do amount			5,361	13	3,171	58	7,381	74											
Dividend declared, 1864			11 per cent.		10 per cent.		9 & 10 p. c.		None.		None.								
do amount			795	00	1,891	77													
Dividend declared, 1863			12 1/2 per cent.		8 per cent.		2 1/2 per cent.		None.		None.								
do amount			1,969	43	237	93													
Expenses of the Institution, 1865			assume \$500 00		\$178	87	\$1,451	07	\$3,186	11	\$129	30							
do do 1864			545	86	Say 200	00	1,234	47	515	16	Say 200	00	\$36,006	88	\$34,423	17			
do do 1863			Not stated, assume \$500 00		Say 200	00	Not stated, assume \$1,000 00												
Does the Society transact Savings Bank business?	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.							
Date of Statement	September 1st, 1865.	December 31st, 1864.	March 31st, 1865.	June 30th, 1865.	December 31st, 1865.	January 31st, 1865.	James H. S. Strady.												
Authenticating Signature	W. S. Pellatt.	W. S. Lec. E. Newton.	James H. S. Strady.	James H. S. Strady.	James H. S. Strady.	James H. S. Strady.	James H. S. Strady.												

\* This is the amount of Mr. McKie the late Secretary's defalcation.  
 † Society is being wound up, owing to the defalcations of the Secretary. Shareholders will receive about 50 cts. on the \$1.







TABLE VIII.—Statement of the Affairs of Hospitals receiving Grants from Government,

		HAMILTON.
		City Hospital.
<b>ASSETS.</b>		
1	Value of real property occupied.....	5,000 00
2	do other property owned.....	
3	Investments.....	
4	Furniture.....	983 00
5	Other assets.....	
	Total assets, 1865.....	5,983 00
	do 1864.....	5,983 00
	do 1863.....	5,983 00
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>		
6	Mortgage or debenture debt.....	5,000 00
7	All other liabilities.....	
	Total liabilities, 1865.....	5,000 00
	do 1864.....	5,000 00
	do 1863.....	5,000 00
<b>INCOME.</b>		
8	Rents and interest on investments.....	
9	Received from Government.....	4,800 00
10	do private charity.....	250 00
11	Payments by patients.....	59 26
12	Proceeds of labour of inmates.....	57 50
13	Other income.....	
	Total income, 1865.....	5,166 76
	do 1864.....	6,277 58
	do 1863.....	6,374 99
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>		
14	Purchase of land and new buildings.....	
15	do new furniture.....	
16	Repayment of debt and interest.....	
17	Rents, taxes, repairs, insurance.....	85 90
18	Salaries other than to medical men.....	1,079 89
19	do and fees of medical men.....	400 08
20	Medicines and medical comforts.....	506 65
21	Food for patients and inmates.....	2,985 90
22	Clothing for do.....	467 04
23	Other expenditure.....	931 39
	Total expenditure, 1865.....	6,256 85
	do 1864.....	6,277 58
	do 1863.....	6,374 99
24	Nature of governing body.....	Municipal Corporation of the City of Hamilton.
25	Date of establishment.....	
26	do incorporation.....	
27	No. of patients in hospital at the beginning of the year.....	85
28	Admitted since.....	320
29	Discharged.....	288
30	Died.....	39
31	Remaining at the end of the year.....	78
32	Aggregate number of days the whole have been in hospital, 1865.....	23,896
33	do do do 1864.....	17,631
34	do do do 1863.....	15,405
35	Number of out patients.....	223
36	Total cost of do.....	Included above.

NOTE.—The Sisters of Charity of the General Hospital, Ottawa, visited and relieved 900 poor families during the year, and opened two Orphan Asylums, one for those of Irish descent, the other for those of French origin. Its liabilities (included in the totals for 1864) are nothing. Income \$397.75. Expenditure \$278.50. The number of patients returned as in hospital at the end of the year does not exactly agree with those given in the following returns as in hospital at the beginning of the next.

1865 (from Returns furnished to the Audit Branch of the Finance Department.—Cont'd.

		OTTAWA.				
		General Hospital, R. C.	Protestant General Hospital.	Total 1865.	Total 1864.	Total 1863.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Value of real property occupied.....	31,920 00	15,000 00	708,402 30	692,082 00	688,683 00
2	do other property owned.....			315,936 00	316,660 30	306,008 00
3	Investments.....		5,000 00	75,814 52	74,971 52	32,497 26
4	Furniture.....	1,000 00	825 00	41,359 75	37,863 00	33,491 79
5	Other assets.....			1,158 00		1,399 42
	Total assets, 1865.....	1,000 00	34,420 00	1,145,670 57		
	do 1864.....	1,000 00	34,000 00		1,121,576 82	
	do 1863.....	1,000 00	35,200 00			1,067,280 07
6	Mortgage or debenture debt.....		2,000 00	105,892 73	143,741 00	144,719 73
7	All other liabilities.....		5,520 00	21,930 28	16,204 01	20,773 58
	Total liabilities, 1865.....		7,520 00	127,823 01		
	do 1864.....		16,755 56		159,945 01	
	do 1863.....		14,792 00			165,493 31
<b>INCOME.</b>						
8	Rents and interest on investments.....			290 00	18,494 76	17,874 85
9	Received from Government.....	2,400 00	1,200 00	19,627 47	65,860 49	69,487 83
10	do private charity.....	2,653 90	3,821 00	66,218 31	18,199 72	24,979 20
11	Payments by patients.....		616 00	23,912 39	7,467 12	7,458 97
12	Proceeds of labour of inmates.....		530 73	9,903 72	16,105 21	15,846 31
13	Other income.....			16,105 21	18,574 13	8,680 58
	Total income, 1865.....	5,053 90	5,551 73	145,253 41		
	do 1864.....	2,425 12	6,310 00		138,030 25	
	do 1863.....	5,820 00	9,217 20			144,327 74
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>						
14	Purchase of land and new buildings.....		7,153 53	170 38	27,692 15	17,406 00
15	do new furniture.....	400 00	130 00	150 91	4,435 47	4,264 66
16	Repayment of debt and interest.....		167 00		15,928 74	11,209 15
17	Rents, taxes, repairs, insurance.....	360 00	50 00	22 16	8,900 08	8,191 57
18	Salaries other than to medical men.....	550 00	678 00	572 00	17,276 46	15,840 62
19	do and fees of medical men.....	400 00			4,451 08	4,426 88
20	Medicines and medical comforts.....	650 00	375 00	350 00	7,963 41	9,687 90
21	Food for patients and inmates.....	983 12	2,215 48	600 00	67,877 47	68,572 93
22	Clothing for do.....	530 00	458 00		9,297 04	7,530 00
23	Other expenditure.....	1,230 78	950 00	239 00	24,997 48	21,690 68
	Total expenditure, 1865.....	5,103 90	12,175 01	2,104 45	188,829 38	
	do 1864.....	3,704 70	28,153 85	3,314 00		174,775 16
	do 1863.....	5,820 00	20,339 40	1,951 05		176,662 19
24	Nature of governing body.....		A Committee of the City Council.	12 Elected Directors, and Life Directors paying \$100 each.		
25	Date of establishment.....		1845	1849		
26	do incorporation.....		1849	1852		
27	No. of patients in hospital at the beginning of the year.....	18	15	11	1,492	21,593
28	Admitted since.....	134	152	60	8,130	9,745
29	Discharged.....	131	130	54	6,942	8,458
30	Died.....	7	23	7	1,110	1,884
31	Remaining at the end of the year.....	14	14	10	1,570	1,477 2
32	Aggregate number of days the whole have been in hospital, 1865.....	5,129	4,712	2,271	584,416	
33	do do do 1864.....	5,938	4,854	3,912		584,379
34	do do do 1863.....	5,215	4,132	2,860		553,723
35	Number of out patients.....	787	440			
36	Total cost of do.....	\$1,230 78	\$256			

NOTE.—The Sisters of Charity of the General Hospital, Ottawa, visited and relieved 900 poor families during the year, and opened two Orphan Asylums, one for those of Irish descent, the other for those of French origin. Its liabilities (included in the totals for 1864) are nothing. Income \$397.75. Expenditure \$278.50. The number of patients returned as in hospital at the end of the year does not exactly agree with those given in the following returns as in hospital at the beginning of the next.

TABLE IX.—STATISTICS RELATING TO THE LUNATIC ASYLUMS OF THE PROVINCE, 1865.

	Toronto Asylum, including Uni- versity Branch.	Malden Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	St. John's Asylum.	Beauport (Quebec) Asylum.
<b>ASSETS.</b>					
Value of real property occupied by the institution.....	\$ 316,000 00	\$ 55,800 00	\$ 22,800 00	\$ 2,050 00	\$ 268,300 00
Do furniture.....	10,305 00	8,300 00	2,800 00	1,744 00	40,000 00
Do other assets.....	13,361 20	1,200 00	686 00	3,800 00	.....
Total, 1865.....	339,666 80	45,300 00	36,286 00	7,594 00	308,200 00
Do 1864.....	339,666 80	45,454 00	36,000 00	6,239 00	Not stated.
Do 1863.....	339,666 80	45,241 00	35,945 00	4,000 00	do
<b>INCOME.</b>					
Received from Government.....	\$ 62,390 87	\$ 28,241 02	\$ 15,330 37	\$ 15,723 13	\$ 80,570 35
Do as payments by pay patients.....	3,617 48	364 39	.....	295 00	616 89
Other income.....	796 02	509 88	.....	93 00	.....
Total, 1865.....	66,804 47	29,114 70	15,330 37	16,111 13	81,187 24
Do 1864.....	74,656 01	32,877 91	16,210 68	13,237 90	87,436 59
Do 1863.....	60,255 78	22,840 86	13,516 00	12,219 59	67,471 97
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>					
Purchase of land and new buildings.....	331 52	.....	.....	1,048 07	.....
Do new furniture and fittings.....	2,990 59	297 90	65 91	160 00	.....
Rents, taxes, repairs, insurance.....	3,041 39	321 72	243 89	603 83	.....
Salaries, other than to medical men.....	12,238 91	4,867 28	4,539 43	2,889 20	.....
Do and fees of medical men.....	3,000 00	827 06	.....	1,200 00	.....
Medicines and medical comforts.....	3,026 80	1,610 88	14 81	1,016 31	.....
Food for inmates.....	20,862 47	10,505 46	5,789 89	4,622 23	.....
Clothing for inmates.....	4,808 75	3,801 19	1,015 00	661 17	.....
Other expenditure.....	13,578 69	5,658 33	3,333 41	3,912 82	.....
Total, 1865.....	61,879 15	27,920 82	15,339 37	16,104 33	.....
Do 1864.....	68,213 82	26,202 74	16,211 94	13,229 25	.....
Do 1863.....	60,443 29	24,498 84	13,978 28	11,213 37	.....
This being a private institution, under a contract, 12s. 8d. per week for each patient, the managers are not called on to state their expenditure.					

	1861	1859	1861	1861	1845
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>					
Nature of governing body.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Date of establishment.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number of inmates in the institution at the beginning of the year.....	472	235	129	64	556
Do admitted since.....	96	21	6	39	102
Do discharged.....	74	14	7	13	48
Do died.....	27	10	7	13	53
Do remaining at the close of the year.....	467	232	121	77	557
Aggregate No. of days the whole of the inmates have been in asylum, 1865.....	171,328	86,197	37,000	24,494	204,715
do 1864.....	169,316	83,638	50,370	18,588	194,838
do 1863.....	159,649	81,420	44,500	21,265	174,393

RECAPITULATION.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Number of patients in the Asylums at the beginning of 1865.....	1,247	1,380	1,466
Admitted since.....	579	353	264
Discharged.....	157	163	156
Died.....	89	104	110
Remaining at the close of the year.....	1,380	1,456	1,454
Total number of inmates treated.....	1,626	1,733	1,720
Aggregate number of days the whole were in the Asylums.....	481,227	516,750	523,784
Cost of the Asylums to the Government, for 1865*.....	\$176,310 20	\$224,419 48	\$202,264 84
Cost of each lunatic to Government, per diem.....	0 364	0 432	0 384
Or an average yearly cost for each of.....	133 73	158 51	140 96

\* The cost, as set down in the books of the Province, is \$202,026.62—the difference being probably cheques issued by the institutions not paid by the Government within the calendar year.



TABLE X.—Statement of the Affairs of Asylums and Miscellaneous

NAME.	Asile de la Providence, for the care of aged women and the relief of the out door poor.		Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul, for the instruction and education of children of both sexes.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<b>ASSETS.</b>				
1 Value of real property owned and occupied.....	22,160	00		
2 do other property owned.....				
3 Investments.....				
4 Furniture.....	246	00		
5 Other assets.....	186	60		
Total assets, 1865.....	22,592	60		
do 1864.....	22,580	00		
do 1863.....	22,580	00		
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>				
6 Mortgage or debenture debt.....	28,716	00	606	00
7 All other liabilities.....	11,571	82	106	00
Total liabilities, 1865.....	40,287	82	715	00
do 1864.....	39,364	00	1,209	63
do 1863.....	36,785	00	1,400	00
<b>INCOME.</b>				
8 Rents and interest on investments.....				
9 Received from Government.....	1,120	00	430	00
10 do private charity.....	2,540	95	752	50
11 Payments by inmates or their friends.....	210	00	302	50
12 Proceeds of labour of inmates.....	15,320	00	414	00
13 Other income.....	1,231	15	50	00
Total income, 1865.....	20,422	10	1,949	00
do 1864.....	19,045	00	1,401	90
do 1863.....	15,253	00	2,045	01
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>				
14 Purchase of land and new buildings.....				
15 do furniture and fittings.....				
16 Repayment of debt and interest.....	42,250	00	793	00
17 Rents, taxes, repairs, insurance.....	3,902	07	48	87
18 Salaries, other than to medical men.....	748	00	50	80
19 Salaries and fees of medical men.....				
20 Medicines and medical comforts.....	1,050	00		
21 Food for inmates.....	9,604	22	634	00
22 Clothing for inmates.....	645	84	121	25
23 Other expenditure.....	8,374	00	514	00
Total expenditure, 1865.....	66,574	13	2,161	92
do 1864.....	59,998	00	2,678	75
do 1863.....	52,198	00	2,715	00
24 Date of establishment.....	1843		1860	
25 do incorporation.....	1841			
26 No. of inmates in the institution at the beginning of the year.....	191		191	
27 No. admitted since.....	21		79	
28 No. discharged and placed out, &c.....	12			
29 No. died.....	9		3	
30 No. remaining at the end of the year.....	191		267	
31 Aggregate No. of days the whole have been in the Asylum, 1865.....	80,981		78,667	
32 do do do 1864.....	68,672		85,838	
33 do do do 1863.....	63,228		74,565	
34 No. of persons relieved out of doors.....	*			
35 Total cost of do.....				

\* The Dispensary department of the Asile de la Providence assisted 6,562 sick people, and made up domiciliary visits to the poor, and succoured 501 sick. They give food to from 500 to 600 poor daily, and

Charitable Institutions receiving aid from the Province, 1865.—Continued.

M O N T R E A L.						
Bonaventure Str't Asylum.—The education of children, with the special object of enabling mothers to gain their living more easily.	Asile Nazareth.—An Orphan Asylum and an Institution for the Blind.	Charitable Soc'y of Roman Catholic Ladies.—A Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.	St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. For the maintenance of destitute Irish Orphans.	Protestant Orph. Asylum. An Asylum for Protestant Orphans.	Ladies' Benevolent Society and House of Refuge.—To train children and to receive destitute females.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
16,000 00	43,200 00		28,200 00	9,089 92	12,000 00	1
			2,800 00			2
1,070 00	1,150 00	3,000 00	5,000 00	7,598 75	4,348 00	3
		60 00	6,000 00	100 00	400 00	4
				1,173 78	525 00	5
17,070 00	44,350 00	3,060 00	42,000 00	17,962 45	17,273 00	
16,995 00	44,350 00	3,060 00	42,020 00	17,187 33	17,032 74	
16,950 00	41,048 00	200 70	40,396 67	16,030 92	14,900 00	
	3,800 00					6
2,650 00	6,000 00	1,540 80				7
2,650 00	9,800 00	1,540 80				
2,650 00	10,200 00	980 26				
3,600 00	10,800 00	660 71				
24 00	24 00	142 80	1,010 70	623 78	218 02	8
430 00	430 00	320 00	640 00	640 00	800 00	9
1,809 00	2,995 00	222 18	7,930 14	555 28	1,416 73	10
79 00	834 00	12 00	170 07		316 25	11
	130 60		380 95			12
	284 00				1,946 97	13
2,342 00	4,706 00	696 98	10,131 86	1,819 06	4,697 97	
2,298 32	5,179 00	422 80	8,214 20	2,238 03	3,903 59	
1,200 00	3,502 00	707 30	7,484 10	1,699 23	4,151 38	
	400 00		1,774 63			14
100 00	50 00				92 09	15
	700 00					16
232 00	415 00	15 40	236 93	164 07	119 55	17
1,000 00	1,080 00	157 60	214 95	499 00	470 10	18
						19
			116 00			20
700 00	926 00	580 61	4,205 22	811 95	2,350 42	21
95 00	180 00	181 66	2,764 35	197 53	409 56	22
216 00	955 00	2 25	730 44	275 39	419 12	23
2,343 00	4,706 00	937 52	10,042 52	1,947 94	3,860 84	
2,298 32	5,179 00	1,032 00	8,590 77	1,976 62	5,157 89	
1,581 00	3,990 00	882 15	7,744 56	1,713 22	4,180 01	
1858	1861	1,832 00	1851	1822	1832	24
1753	1753	1,841 00	1855	1843 & 1860	1841	25
421	506	8	29	Boys. 20	Girls. 16	131
219	210	1	12	7	6	64
102	185		8	6	5	51
2	15		1			3
586	516	9	32	21	17	141
114,437	99,165	3,010	10,950	91,437	13,862	46,877
91,717	68,210	2,920	10,185	92,409	13,368	43,455
89,956	70,322	2,365	9,352	87,337	13,352	44,446
640						1
						\$12

gratuitously, 11,850 prescriptions; 1,420 people were visited at their homes; besides, the Sisters made 14,964 visits; 4,017 strangers have also received nourishment.

TABLE X.—Statement of the Affairs of Asylums and Miscellaneous

NAME.	MONTREAL—	
	Magdalen Asylum, Bon Pasteur.—The reception of penitent females.	Home and School of Industry. A home for the training of young girls for service.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<b>ASSETS.</b>		
1 Value of real property owned and occupied .....	46,000 00	
2 do other property owned.....	720 00	
3 Investments.....	1,600 00	
4 Furniture.....	3,052 00	320 00
5 Other assets.....		100 00
Total assets, 1865.....	51,372 00	420 00
do 1864.....	50,097 00	150 00
do 1863.....	50,097 00	300 00
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>		
6 Mortgage or debenture debt.....	7,950 00	
7 All other liabilities.....		300 00
Total liabilities, 1865.....	7,950 00	300 00
do 1864.....	5,400 00	
do 1863.....	2,552 00	
<b>INCOME.</b>		
8 Rents and interest on investments.....	42 00	
9 Received from Government.....	320 00	320 00
10 do private charity.....	1,692 00	600 00
11 Payments by inmates or their friends.....	1,048 50	160 00
12 Proceeds of labour of inmates.....	3,612 55	
13 Other income.....	573 30	
Total income, 1865.....	7,288 35	1,080 00
do 1864.....	6,650 00	1,287 25
do 1863.....	4,790 00	991 42
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>		
14 Purchase of land and new buildings.....	490 25	80 00
15 do furniture and fittings.....	144 00	
16 Repayment of debt and interest.....	1,236 00	327 00
17 Rents, taxes, repairs, insurance.....	240 00	144 00
18 Salaries, other than to medical men.....		
19 Salaries and fees of medical men.....	77 50	
20 Medicines and medical comforts.....	6,245 00	700 00
21 Food for inmates.....	1,224 40	40 00
22 Clothing for do.....	3,188 00	80 00
23 Other expenditure.....		
Total expenditure, 1865.....	12,845 15	1,371 00
do 1864.....	9,755 60	1,122 29
do 1863.....	5,340 00	1,073 92
24 Date of establishment.....	1844	1847
25 Date of incorporation.....	1846	
26 No. of inmates in the institution at the beginning of the year.....	112	23
27 No. admitted since.....	139	14
28 No. discharged and placed out, &c.....	20	9
29 No. died.....	2	1
30 No. remaining at the end of the year.....	229	27
31 Aggregate number of days the whole have been in the asylum, 1865.....	44,227	10,950
32 do do do 1864.....	40,293	10,664
33 do do do 1863.....	33,633	10,733
34 No. of persons relieved out of doors.....		
35 Total cost of do.....		

\* Includes \$420 received from Education Office.

Charitable Institutions receiving aid from the Province, 1865.—Continued.

NAME.	KINGSTON.		TORONTO.			
	Deaf and Dumb Institution (males).	Asylum for the Education of Deaf and Dumb Girls.	Asylum for the Relief of the Indigent Sick. (House of Industry.)	Protestant Orphans' Home.	House of Providence.	Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1 Value of real property owned and occupied .....	12,000 00	32,000 00	4,000 00	6,000 00	25,736 85	6,000 00
2 do other property owned.....						2,000 00
3 Investments.....				2,200 00		4,030 00
4 Furniture.....	771 00	200 00	575 00	300 00	3,500 00	250 00
5 Other assets.....	30 00					
Total assets, 1865.....	12,801 00	32,200 00	4,575 00	8,500 00	29,236 85	12,280 00
do 1864.....	12,600 00	32,150 00	4,500 00	7,100 00	28,500 00	12,665 30
do 1863.....	7,600 00	32,200 00	4,500 00	8,300 00	27,500 00	11,950 00
6 Mortgage or debenture debt.....	2,072 00	6,000 00				
7 All other liabilities.....		500 00			2,184 00	
Total liabilities, 1865.....	2,072 00	6,500 00			2,184 00	
do 1864.....	2,330 00	8,000 00			2,184 00	
do 1863.....	1,800 00	4,400 00			2,234 96	
<b>INCOME.</b>						
8 Rents and interest on investments.....	28 50			48 00		471 53
9 Received from Government.....	1,500 00	* 1,920 00	2,400 00	640 00	320 00	640 00
10 do private charity.....	180 00	300 00	78 00	778 00	651 80	1,448 95
11 Payments by inmates or their friends.....	1,619 00	250 00	31 00	129 00	193 50	236 07
12 Proceeds of labour of inmates.....		500 00	112 14		197 24	5 00
13 Other income.....	1,150 85	1,000 00			2,787 12	
Total income, 1865.....	4,478 15	3,970 00	2,621 14	1,595 00	4,139 66	2,801 55
do 1864.....	2,359 17	1,790 00	2,541 00	2,281 14	2,139 99	2,692 42
do 1863.....	3,852 19	1,650 00	2,605 20	1,767 00	2,124 02	1,881 00
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>						
14 Purchase of land and new buildings.....					736 85	
15 do furniture and fittings.....	351 12		76 00		117 56	301 24
16 Repayment of debt and interest.....	257 33	360 00				
17 Rents, taxes, repairs, insurance.....	145 76	575 00	22 50	56 92	147 76	169 80
18 Salaries, other than to medical men.....	138 99	200 00	445 00	262 00		514 01
19 Salaries and fees of medical men.....	88 68					
20 Medicines and medical comforts.....		50 00	57 40	2 89	495 25	32 28
21 Food for inmates.....	1,641 86	1,800 00	1,511 26	685 12	2,122 54	1,276 19
22 Clothing for do.....	695 88	1,000 00	192 69	270 00	681 89	360 62
23 Other expenditure.....	1,094 06		359 17	249 30	514 58	352 13
Total expenditure, 1865.....	4,363 68	3,985 00	2,664 02	1,526 23	4,816 42	3,006 27
do 1864.....	3,009 34	4,270 00	1,448 46	1,448 45	2,039 42	2,509 30
do 1863.....	4,446 29	6,870 00	2,757 05	1,490 00	4,408 18	1,906 50
24 Date of establishment.....	1848	1851	1847	1857	1857	1849
25 Date of incorporation.....				1862		1850
26 No. of inmates in the institution at the beginning of the year.....	30	60	55	35	119	87
27 No. admitted since.....	19	15	131	12	101	47
28 No. discharged and placed out, &c.....	10		125	6	81	43
29 No. died.....			4		25	2
30 No. remaining at the end of the year.....	39	75	57	41	114	89
31 Aggregate number of days the whole have been in the asylum, 1865.....	11,086	51,100	16,174	10,922	43,800	35,615
32 do do do 1864.....	8,605	19,345	17,033	11,532	34,320	29,761
33 do do do 1863.....	8,500	19,690	16,088	11,228	46,093	22,455
34 No. of persons relieved out of doors.....	29		62		160	
35 Total cost of do.....			\$82 80		\$120	

TABLE X.—Statement of the Affairs of Asylums and Miscellaneous

NAME.	TORONTO.—Continued.			
	Girls' Home, Public Nursery for Children.	House of Industry, for the relief of the indigent poor.	R. C. Orphans' Asylum.	Magdalene Asylum.
<b>ASSETS.</b>				
1 Value of real property owned and occupied.....	Rented, \$200 p. an.	\$ cts. 12,000 00	\$ cts. 10,000 00	\$ cts. 7,000 00
2 do other property owned .....		4,000 00		
3 Investments .....	4,000 00			
4 Furniture .....	100 00	1,200 00	2,800 00	600 00
5 Other assets .....				
Total assets, 1865.....	4,100 00	17,200 00	12,800 00	7,600 00
do 1864.....	75 00	17,000 00	13,700 00	6,700 00
do 1863.....	60 00	18,200 00	13,500 00	5,600 00
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>				
6 Mortgage or debenture debt .....			710 61	
7 All other liabilities .....				
Total liabilities, 1865.....			710 61	
do 1864.....			840 28	600 00
do 1863.....			1,074 43	
<b>INCOME.</b>				
8 Rents and interest on investments .....	231 54	257 57		
9 Received from Government.....	320 00	2,400 00	640 00	480 00
10 do private charity .....	*\$83 29	16,006 00	2,884 62	730 00
11 Payments by inmates or their friends .....	179 46	77 99	467 39	11 65
12 Proceeds of labour of inmates .....			310 00	609 54
13 Other income .....		1,001 50		
Total income, 1865.....	1,614 29	9,743 05	4,302 01	1,831 19
do 1864.....	1,243 00	8,844 81	3,127 30	2,352 00
do 1863.....	1,092 38	8,398 00	2,760 24	2,227 33
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>				
14 Purchase of land and new buildings .....				
15 do furniture and fittings.....	9 47	361 79	276 38	
16 Repayment of debts and interest.....			129 67	
17 Rents, taxes, repairs, insurance.....	176 78	404 11	269 89	160 00
18 Salaries, other than to medical men.....	262 93	400 00		270 00
19 Salaries and fees of medical men.....		200 00		
20 Medicines and medical comforts.....		54 35	514 23	40 00
21 Food for inmates .....	724 74	16,924 90	2,669 99	932 00
22 Clothing for do. ....	29 47	250 00	707 41	385 00
23 Other expenditure.....	117 01	1,044 00	511 15	553 00
Total expenditure, 1865.....	1,320 40	9,639 15	5,078 72	2,340 00
do 1864.....	1,110 00	8,539 42	3,127 30	2,744 32
do 1863.....	1,063 38	8,349 19	3,834 67	1,944 00
24 Date of establishment .....	1857	1836	1852	1854
25 Date of incorporation .....	1863		1855	1858
26 No. of inmates in the institution at the beginning of the year .....	36	101	240	23
27 No. admitted since.....	47	202	141	71
28 No. discharged and placed out, &c.....	40	195	122	54
29 No. died.....	1	10	23	
30 No. remaining at the end of the year .....	42	98	236	40
31 Aggregate number of days the whole have been in the asylum, 1865.....	13,599	37,585	93,840	13,855
32 do do do 1864.....	13,466	23,945	92,000	10,391
33 do do do 1863.....	12,801	23,970	63,117	7,517
34 No. of persons relieved out of doors .....		3,895	98	
35 Total cost of do. ....			\$119 24	

\* Includes a grant of \$100.00 from the City Council.

† Including expense of a soup kitchen.

Charitable Institutions receiving aid from the Province, 1865.—Continued.

HAMILTON.			Total, 1865.	Total, 1864.	Total, 1863.
Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution.	Protestant Orphan Asylum and Ladies' Benevolent Society.	Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.			
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	5,000 00	12,000 00	406,646 77	378,681 92	361,881 92
			12,320 00	35,960 00	31,960 00
			69,056 75	54,327 93	48,574 75
	2,000 00	280 00	32,239 00	28,843 00	31,531 70
	300 00		3,287 69	5,765 02	2,016 92
2,300 00	5,280 00	13,100 00	523,550 21		
1,093 50	5,250 00	13,100 00		503,577 87	
	5,250 00	11,000 00			475,965 29
			66,147 00	62,404 00	681,740 00
450 00			98,095 03	36,288 17	27,177 10
450 00			94,242 03		
1,700 00	183 00			98,692 17	95,917 10
			6,551 43	5,721 41	5,031 69
1,000 00	640 00	640 00	21,870 00	19,490 00	21,410 00
2,127 14	2,405 73	1,959 46	51,339 19	48,779 40	41,193 87
3,822 40		208 50	11,526 56	9,120 06	4,445 04
			25,966 71	23,639 58	20,043 96
			16,870 11	9,127 41	6,507 96
6,949 54	3,045 73	2,807 96	134,124 00		
3,044 67	3,101 42	3,147 75		115,877 86	
1,600 00	3,628 51	1,781 00			98,632 52
			6,455 48	6,858 60	15,253 65
902 72	30 00		3,932 06	5,699 33	3,744 99
			49,427 18	54,985 04	51,140 00
			72 00	11,453 24	8,859 35
			2,093 10	416 00	40 77
			600 00		1,037 43
					78 20
					2,760 86
					3,497 24
					60,750 43
					47,712 61
					12,994 97
					9,327 10
					27,923 29
7,271 50	2,879 89	2,467 52	187,790 03		
3,281 51	3,121 69	4,055 25		128,929 74	
4,019 83	3,628 33	1,764 00			165,067 49
	1845	1852			
	1852				
43	31	82	3,200 (a)	2,917	669
38	22	26	1,973	1,916	377
11	11	22	1,429	1,355	713
	1	1	117	141	63
70	41	85	3,627	(a) 3,338	766
14,245	13,410	31,384	1,104,470		
8,464	11,490	26,617		948,774	
3,000	17,248	26,258			869,891
3	175 families.	62			
Pupils taught.	\$1203	\$150 66			

‡ Includes \$400.00 granted by the City Corporation.

(a) Slight discrepancies between some of the returns for 1865 and 1864 on this point.

TABLE XI.—STATEMENT of the Affairs of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies doing business in Canada, 1864, 1865.

	Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company.	Canada West Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company.	Beaver Mutual Fire Insurance Company.	Home District Mutual Fire Insurance Company.	Guelph Township Mutual Fire Insurance Company.	County of Wellington Mutual Fire Insurance Company.	County of Brant Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.	North Dumfries and South Warton Mutual Fire Insurance Compy.	District of Johnston Mutual Fire Insurance Company.	Township of Rushinch Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
<b>ASSETS.</b>										
Cash in bank or in hands of officers or agents	\$ 420 57	\$ 3,743 00	\$ 1,419 50	\$ 95,872 00	\$ 191 64	\$ 1,104 67	\$ 490 15	\$ 400 15	\$ 160 00	\$ 33 35
Premium notes liable to assessment	263,821 00	42,649 01	54,333 90	95,872 00	8,500 50	13,614 41	26,282 27	29,922 55	32,000 00	4,329 00
Unpaid assessments on notes	14,684 73	2,200 88	9,805 00	940 31	8,500 50	13,614 41	26,282 27	29,922 55	32,000 00	4,329 00
Guarantee stock and bills receivable	5,000 00	20,583 65	4,762 34	940 31	8,500 50	13,614 41	26,282 27	29,922 55	32,000 00	4,329 00
Short dated notes taken for cash premiums	283,926 30	70,543 00	70,560 74	90,812 31	8,500 50	13,614 41	26,282 27	29,922 55	32,000 00	4,329 00
All other property of the company	283,926 30	70,543 00	70,560 74	90,812 31	8,500 50	13,614 41	26,282 27	29,922 55	32,000 00	4,329 00
Less amounts already assessed on premium notes	283,926 30	70,543 00	70,560 74	90,812 31	8,500 50	13,614 41	26,282 27	29,922 55	32,000 00	4,329 00
<b>Total assets, 1865</b>	283,926 30	70,543 00	70,560 74	90,812 31	8,500 50	13,614 41	26,282 27	29,922 55	32,000 00	4,329 00
do 1864	283,926 30	70,543 00	70,560 74	90,812 31	8,500 50	13,614 41	26,282 27	29,922 55	32,000 00	4,329 00
do 1863	240,024 93	81,778 49	17,708 16	Not stated.	7,545 30	93,434 32	26,244 94	29,347 64	31,010 00	4,430 11
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>										
Claims reported, not adjusted	4,233 00	1,884 00	1,900 00	2,000 00	1,360 00	4,700 00	2,455 99	2,992 25	400 00	397 45
Claims adjusted, not payable	2,146 00	13,820 24	4,555 00	2,000 00	1,360 00	5,200 00	1,650 00	62 70	400 00	397 45
Claims payable, not paid	8,304 00	1,851 00	2,474 96	2,517 46	1,200 00	5,695 03	1,938 56	62 70	300 00	397 45
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks	16,410 65	26,552 00	24,749 00	2,000 00	1,360 00	4,700 00	2,455 99	2,992 25	400 00	397 45
Money borrowed	29,000 00	2,494 96	10,885 12	2,517 46	1,200 00	5,695 03	1,938 56	62 70	300 00	397 45
All other claims against the company	65,093 05	46,702 20	43,958 13	2,000 00	1,360 00	5,200 00	1,650 00	62 70	400 00	397 45
do 1864	84,160 03	42,223 03	19,362 63	3,485 58	1,448 40	5,695 03	1,938 56	62 70	400 00	397 45
do 1863	30,345 00	38,700 51	10,137 80	2,517 46	1,200 00	5,695 03	1,938 56	62 70	300 00	397 45
<b>Income.</b>										
Assessments on notes paid	19,453 00	346 01	27,299 32	2,991 83	81 76	2,590 74	402 77	505 33	400 00	67 89
Other receipts	18,453 00	28,843 64	5,927 10	1,591 23	11 96	394 80	505 33	505 33	400 00	59 00
do 1864	19,556 39	20,189 65	33,326 42	4,583 06	93 72	2,985 54	808 10	808 10	400 00	126 89
do 1863	20,637 00	34,058 37	9,980 41	4,076 62	104 30	1,579 99	1,142 64	1,142 64	300 00	51 00
<b>Total income, 1865</b>	38,906 00	34,058 37	33,326 42	7,584 89	104 30	3,574 24	910 87	1,312 66	800 00	178 89
do 1864	38,906 00	34,058 37	33,326 42	7,584 89	104 30	3,574 24	910 87	1,312 66	800 00	178 89
do 1863	20,637 00	34,329 03	4,820 57	7,855 85	161 06	3,076 16	1,142 64	1,142 64	1,030 00	51 00

	St. Catharines	Toronto	Toronto	Toronto	Guelph Twp.	Paris	Ayr	Brockville	Aberfoyle P. O.
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>									
Claims paid on losses incurred in previous years	23,689 50	4,493 10	870 00	1,192 69	150 00	672 69	991 12	120 00	677 34
Claims paid on losses incurred during the year	7,497 72	15,622 55	16,303 90	1,192 69	150 00	9 00	1,485 66	64 00	81 00
Rents and taxes	83 76	297 85	261 00	73 80	73 80	30 00	26 00	64 00	500 00
Salaries	3,350 00	2,835 33	4,400 15	1,623 95	24 00	458 20	570 00	500 00	26 00
Commissions	2,310 72	4,006 00	3,889 79	2,400 00	2,400 00	458 20	570 00	500 00	26 00
Other payments	6,420 62	4,209 02	7,012 46	4,239 61	26 82	146 28	242 99	22 00	6 00
<b>Total expenditure, 1865</b>	43,322 32	30,963 85	33,740 30	7,183 05	176 82	1,310 17	3,318 77	634 00	807 56
do 1864	36,703 20	28,196 74	9,501 97	7,561 20	86 45	3,376 10	1,445 28	4,000 00	107 82
do 1863	23,445 00	35,237 22	4,746 01	10,372 51	100 00	2,418 24	910 12	4,000 00	107 82
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>									
Risks outstanding, 1865	3,217	11,130	9,421	687	230 *	785	911	341	300
do 1864	3,082,131 00	7,618,636 34	9,599,565 00	724,941 00	178,450 00	891,307 00	906,225 00	598,451 00	450,000 00
do 1863	3,103	11,241	888	888	888	686	676	300	162
Risks expired, 1865	3,055,206 00	7,758,059 15	738,711 00	738,711 00	806,910 00	707,691 50	707,691 50	450,000 00	217,076 00
do 1864	1,145,051 00	4,108	309,712 00	236	22,630 00	147,205 00	376,224 00	39,726 00	16
do 1863	823	4,015	28	244	230	230	230	22	16
Risks taken during 1865	842,873 00	2,612,752 25	17,746 00	243,065 00	243	Not stated.	539	59	22,600 00
do 1864	1,364	4,006	6,554	256,678 00	42,250 00	192,075 00	576,758 00	93,192 00	50
do 1863	1,171,976 00	2,714,940 00	4,217,316 60	244	15 *	172	198	198	50
<b>Total</b>	1,241,738 00	2,626,011 20	1,825,070 00	243,065 00	289,584 00	289,584 00	910 12	620 00	67,770 00
<b>Prem. notes received during the year 1865</b>	106,878 00	14,495 29	37,489 99	33,831 25	2,044 00	20,091 35	17,302 76	16,412 80	1,367 80
do 1864	108,234 05	14,764 34	26,829 43	32,972 75	2,607 50	32,538 08	5,416 62	5,416 62	1,367 80
do 1863	111,300 00	15,222 34	10,458 52	31,331 57	4,026 50	30,529 52	9 00	9 00	1,367 80
<b>Am't of losses during the year adjusted</b>	9,643 12	28,089 29	20,858 90	1,192 69	None.	None.	9 00	1,852 00	1,367 80
do do not yet adjusted	4,233 00	1,854 00	1,900 00	None.	None.	None.	620 00	620 00	1,367 80
do do disputed	8,304 00	1,851 00	1,851 00	None.	None.	None.	620 00	620 00	1,367 80
<b>Date of establishment of the company</b>	1836	Nov. 1851.	Toronto	1837	Toronto	Guelph Twp.	Paris	Ayr	Brockville
<b>Head office</b>	St. Catharines	Hamilton	Toronto	Toronto	Guelph Twp.	Guelph	Paris	Ayr	Brockville
<b>Number of agencies</b>	37	40	42	2	None.	None.	6	7	7
<b>Date of statement</b>	June 1, 1865.	Nov. 22, 1865	Nov. 30, 1865	June 6, 1865.	June 1, 1865.	Nov. 31, '65	June 5, '65	Dec. 4, 1865	June 1, '65
<b>Authorizing signature</b>	T. H. Graydon	R. P. Street	T. J. Thomp. son.	John Rains	W. Whitelaw C.	David J. Maxwell	T. Marshall	W. A. Scho-A.	Smith.
<b>Sec. Treas.</b>									field.

\* Six months.



TABLE XII.—STATEMENT of the Affairs of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies doing business in Canada, 1864-65.—Continued.

	Waterloo County Mutual Fire Insurance Company.	Bramosa Township Mutual Fire Insurance Company.	Nichol Township Mutual Fire Insurance Company.	Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association of London.	The Victoria Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Hamilton.	County of Perth Mutual Fire Insurance Company.	Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company.	Total, 1865.	Total, 1864.
<b>ASSETS.</b>									
Cash in bank or in hands of officers or agents	\$ 1,252 80	\$ 81 38	\$ 175 60	\$ 23,970 35	\$ 306 90	\$ 294 85	\$ 466 17	\$ 34,191 03	\$ 30,621 71
Premium notes liable to assessment	105,543 87	3,079 54	7,032 03	206,975 52	23,412 57	4,872 00	170,330 88	1,188,771 35	991,107 92
Unpaid assessments on notes	380 00		32 16	9,350 47	270 41	605 32	3,780 66	32,731 93	18,203 72
Guarantee stock and bills receivable			32 22		310 80			9,895 00	9,500 00
Short dated notes taken for cash premiums			93 00	2,498 28	218 10	200 00	1,034 44	25,089 01	15,867 70
All other property of the company								10,600 28	12,740 33
Loss amt's already assessed on premium notes	107,176 67	3,160 92	7,365 01	242,794 92	24,008 81	5,972 27	181,602 15	1,301,878 60	988,041 47
	3,279 93	2,925 57	1,748 63	32,459 71	4,993 21	1,952 80	22,041 34	75,024 06	54,843 89
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>									
Total assets, 1865	103,896 74	225 35	5,016 38	†210,135 21	19,015 60	4,019 47	159,560 81	1,228,854 54	933,217 58
do 1864	34,169 00	2,697 53	6,553 63	234,063 63					
do 1863				194,124 90					
Claims reported, not adjusted				770 00					
Claims adjusted, not payable									
Claims payable, not paid	5,350 00								
Claims resisted									
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks	7,724 71	1,685 16	1,321 81	63,000 00	7,054 20		19,572 63	179,375 85	137,900 75
Money borrowed				3,000 00	1,000 00		22,571 71	64,206 28	24,535 35
All other claims against the company					319 76		547 20	9,140 63	5,491 95
Total liabilities, 1865	13,074 71	1,685 16	1,321 81	68,270 00	8,373 96	2,383 50	59,671 19	319,828 70	181,005 23
do 1864	4,200 00	1,830 00	92 87	61,100 00					
do 1863									
<b>Income.</b>									
Assessments on notes paid	* 584 00	22 97	1,042 66	37,508 54	1,640 93	1,347 43	20,983 69	115,413 68	79,101 04
Other receipts	2,170 19		173 66	20,957 88	1,412 83	126 00	5,055 00	67,258 62	53,400 42
Total income, 1865	2,754 28	22 97	1,216 32	58,466 42	3,053 76	1,473 43	26,038 69	182,672 30	132,501 46
do 1864	1,000 04	37 00	217 34	49,251 81					
do 1863				41,233 29					

	1865	1864	1863	1865	1864	1863	1865	1864	1863	1865	1864	1863	1865	1864	1863	Total, 1865.	Total, 1864.	Total, 1863.
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>																		
Claims paid on losses incurred in previous years																		
Claims paid on losses incurred during the year	954 00	18 00	383 50	345,285 00	20,942 330	724	376	27,822	1,297	500 99	360 00	835 98	18,649 42	95,942 73	75,097 62	35,242 46	18,624 11	141,885 28
Rents and taxes				52 60	6,002 86	311 40	6	8,225	603	387 25	426 77	3,012 33	2,000 00	22,668 39	14,751 26			
Salaries	383 50			92 67	5,225 08	1,287 47	27 42	54,774 34	3,967 88	1,287 47	2,702 05	25,562 52	1,456,667 00	46,179,869 34	51,316 00			
Commissions	883 63			27 42	6,712 47	1,287 47	27 42	5,052,251 00	603	1,287 47	1,200 00	24	3,000 00	40,179,869 34	36,922,162 65			
Other payments	688 63			27 42	6,712 47	1,287 47	27 42	5,052,251 00	603	1,287 47	1,200 00	24	3,000 00	40,179,869 34	36,922,162 65			
Total expenditure, 1865	2,427 63	227 42	1,673 13	345,285 00	20,942 330	724	376	27,822	1,297	500 99	360 00	835 98	18,649 42	95,942 73	75,097 62	35,242 46	18,624 11	141,885 28
do 1864	1,012 00	201 70	417 47	345,285 00	20,942 330	724	376	27,822	1,297	500 99	360 00	835 98	18,649 42	95,942 73	75,097 62	35,242 46	18,624 11	141,885 28
do 1863				300,485 00	17,574,061 00	552,538 00	56	8,225	603	1,287 47	1,200 00	24	3,000 00	40,179,869 34	36,922,162 65			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>																		
Risks outstanding, 1865				105,421 00	93		96	27,822	1,297	500 99	360 00	835 98	18,649 42	95,942 73	75,097 62	35,242 46	18,624 11	141,885 28
do 1864				100,036 00	6		6	8,225	603	1,287 47	1,200 00	24	3,000 00	40,179,869 34	36,922,162 65			
Risks expired, 1865				4,930 00	46		46	6,390	603	1,287 47	1,200 00	24	3,000 00	40,179,869 34	36,922,162 65			
do 1864				55,955 40	15		15	9,285	603	1,287 47	1,200 00	24	3,000 00	40,179,869 34	36,922,162 65			
Risks taken during 1865				17,970 00	102		102	9,285	603	1,287 47	1,200 00	24	3,000 00	40,179,869 34	36,922,162 65			
do 1864				56,850 00	48		48	10,058	489	1,287 47	1,200 00	24	3,000 00	40,179,869 34	36,922,162 65			
Premium notes received during the year 1865	* 22,695 56	450 50	1,754 19	87,315 69	9,214 91		151 00	435,795 23	63,701 14	435,795 23	63,701 14	435,795 23	63,701 14	435,795 23	63,701 14	435,795 23	63,701 14	435,795 23
do 1864	21,220 00	1,788 00	2,944 81	101,389 83	5,447 08		151 00	435,795 23	63,701 14	435,795 23	63,701 14	435,795 23	63,701 14	435,795 23	63,701 14	435,795 23	63,701 14	435,795 23
do 1863																		
Amount of losses during the year adjusted				1,271 25	36,365 96	1,181 96	1,271 25	36,365 96	1,181 96	1,181 96	835 98	400 00	800 00	800 00	800 00	800 00	800 00	800 00
do not yet adjusted	3,760 00				770 00			770 00										
do disputed	1,660 00				1,600 00			1,600 00										
Date of establishment of the company	Waterloo Vil. 29	Rockwood 1	May 1st, 1860	London, C.W.	Hamilton 28	Oct. 1863	London, C.W.	Hamilton 28	Oct. 1863	London, C.W.	Hamilton 28	Oct. 1863	London, C.W.	Hamilton 28	Oct. 1863	London, C.W.	Hamilton 28	Oct. 1863
Head office	Waterloo Co.	Waterloo Co.	Barnet P. O.	London, C.W.	Hamilton	Hamilton	London, C.W.	Hamilton	Hamilton	London, C.W.	Hamilton	Hamilton	London, C.W.	Hamilton	Hamilton	London, C.W.	Hamilton	Hamilton
Number of agencies	29	1	None	30	28	28	30	28	28	28	10	41	10	41	41	10	41	41
Date of statement	Nov. 18, 1865	June 5, 1865	June 5, 1865	Dec. 31, 1865	Mar. 31, 1866	Dec. 1, 1865	Dec. 31, 1865	Mar. 31, 1866	Dec. 1, 1865	Mar. 31, 1866	Dec. 1, 1865	Mar. 31, 1866	Dec. 1, 1865	Mar. 31, 1866	Dec. 1, 1865	Mar. 31, 1866	Dec. 1, 1865	Mar. 31, 1866
Authenticating signature	C. M. Taylor, Secy.	A. McQueen, Secy.	A. McQueen, Secy.	D. C. Macdonald, Secy.	W. D. Bookor, Secy.	W. D. Bookor, Secy.	D. C. Macdonald, Secy.	W. D. Bookor, Secy.	W. D. Bookor, Secy.	W. D. Bookor, Secy.	W. D. Bookor, Secy.	W. D. Bookor, Secy.	W. D. Bookor, Secy.	W. D. Bookor, Secy.	W. D. Bookor, Secy.	W. D. Bookor, Secy.	W. D. Bookor, Secy.	W. D. Bookor, Secy.

\* Six months.  
 † The Agricultural Mutual has reduced its premium rate from 2 to 1½ per cent., which accounts for its having a less amount of notes on hand, although the amount at risk is greater than in 1864.  
 ‡ Including \$99,195 29, assets of the Chinton Mutual Fire Ins. Co. which has neglected to make a return this year. The total column for 1864 everywhere includes the figures for that Company.

TABLE XII.—GENERAL STATEMENT respecting the Cost, Length,

	Great Western Railway, year ending 31st January, 1866.	Grand Trunk Railway, year ending Dec. 31st, 1865.	London and Port Stanley Railway, year ending Jan. 31st, 1866.	Welland Railway, year ending Dec. 31st, 1865.	Northern Railway, year ending Dec. 31st, 1865.
Total cost of road and equipment.....	\$ 23,855,881	\$ 80,704,095	\$ 1,032,350	\$ 1,622,843	\$ 5,457,789
Amount paid during the year for dividends, leases, interest, &c.....	1,805,752	1,538,320	Nothing.	4,279	178,623
Road open for traffic—miles.....	345	1,377	24½	25½	97
Length of track, including sideways, double track, &c.—miles.....	413	1,522½	28	30½	111½
Number of engines owned.....	94	293	3	5	18
Number of 1st class cars.....	83	145	3	3	19
Number of 2nd class cars, including baggage and conductors' do.....	97	72	6	None.	13
Number of freight cars.....	960	2,718	28	145	108
Number of platform and timber cars.....	262	1,304	14	8	215
Number of other cars (not including hand-cars).....	120	130		3	
Number of passengers carried.....	714,142	1,380,917	37,098	33,802	105,372
Number of do carried one mile.....	62,304,966				3,481,816
Number of tons of freight carried.....	455,073	1,001,687	23,291	120,352	120,000
Number of do carried one mile.....	138,841,007				
Receipts—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
From passengers.....	1,557,765	2,288,294	14,855	11,721	106,557
Freight.....	1,594,736	3,927,783	16,328	74,768	367,301
Mails and sundries.....	132,964	254,921	2,008	13,527	19,685
Rents and other sources.....	85,172				13,205
	3,370,637	6,470,998	33,191	100,016	506,748
Total working expenditure.....	\$ 1,305,267	\$ 3,857,806	\$ 26,044	\$ 69,746	\$ 275,941
Cost of renewal of rails, ties, bridges, &c.....	240,328	(a) 1,074,958			
Number of persons employed in working the line (Dec. 31).....	2,851	5,370	38	56	446
Number of persons killed by accident during the year.....	15	38	1	None.	5
Do do injured do.....	6	54	1	"	3

(a) Charged in the accounts.  
 (b) Not including 18 miles in common with the P. H. L. & B. Railway. The accounts of the P. H. & L. in all particulars.  
 (c) Estimate.  
 (d) This is the original cost of the Cobourg & Peterboro' road and equipment. It is now valued, by Act

Rolling Stock, Traffic, &c., of the Railroads of Canada, 1865.

Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaverton Railway, year ending Dec. 31st, 1865.	Port Hope and Peterboro' Railway, year ending Dec. 31st, 1865.	Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway, year ending Dec. 31st, '66	Brockville and Ottawa Railway, year ending Dec. 31st, 1865.	Prescott and Ottawa Railway, year ending Dec. 31st, 1865.	Carillon and Grenville Railway, year 1865.	Stanstead, Shefford, and Chamblay Railway, year ending December 31st, 1865.	St. Lawrence & Industrial Railway, year 1865.	Total.
\$ 1,593,536	\$ 400,000	(d) 900,000	\$ 2,602,024	\$ 2,008,994	\$ 95,077	\$ 1,216,000	\$ 54,100	\$ 121,543,189
15,043			15,067	Nothing.	3,200	None.	None.	3,558,284
43	(b) 13	14	86½	54	13	44	12	2,148½
44	(c) 14	30	90	55½	13½	46½	12½	2,411½
4	4	Rolling stock leased from G. T. Railway.	6	5	2		3	426
3	2		4	5	2		2	261
2	2		3	3	3		3	204
15	7		17	43	12		14	4,059
54	49		71	26	3		1	2,007
	25			41				319
19,063	13,989	400	39,763	40,251	19,559	21,000	6,009	2,431,365
68,593	(c) 50,000	19,050	1,192,890	1,759,974	270	26,071	3,126	1,943,963
			28,845	855,630				
\$ 15,015	\$ 13,668	\$ 212	\$ 35,840	\$ 45,702	\$ 8,267	\$ 14,018	\$ 2,400	\$ 4,114,314
77,548	48,993	20,886	48,866	36,500	1,619	40,717	6,248	6,260,291
1,460	1,153		1,976	3,924	500	3,685		435,803
			1,893					100,270
94,021	63,814	21,093	86,575	86,126	10,386	58,420	8,648	10,910,678
\$ 47,105	\$ 18,150	\$ 56,659	\$ 65,137	\$ 5,784	\$ 44,138	\$ 6,566	\$ 5,778,343	
31,018	300	9,155	Ch'gd in work. exp.					1,355,759
130	19	108	138	13	70	20		9,258
1	None.	None.	1	1	None.	None.	None.	62
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	64

Railway (main line) and the Port Hope & Peterboro' Railway (branch) are not kept distinctly separate of Parliament, at \$100,000. The only section used last year was the 14 miles from Cobourg to Rice Lake.

TABLE XIII.—STATISTICS OF ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

	Provincial Telegraph Company.			Montreal Telegraph Company. (a)			Vermont and Boston Telegraph Company. (b)			Total.		
	1863	1864	1865	1863	1864	1865	1863	1864	1865	1863	1864	1865
Length in miles of Telegraph Line .....		95	609	3,087	3,433	4,326	43	43	43	3,130	3,571	4,978
Length in miles of wire used .....		95	652	4,002	4,256	5,457	43	43	43	4,045	4,304	6,152
Number of Stations opened to the public .....		5	37	145	282	331	1	1	1	146	288	369
Number of Instruments .....		5	40	207	320	370	1	1	1	208	326	411
Number of public messages sent .....		100	25,000(c)	330,210	397,274	444,878	2,596	15,743	9,453	332,779	416,117	470,331

(a) This company also furnishes 25 journals with reports twice and often three times a day.  
 (b) This return relates solely to that portion of the Vermont and Boston Company's line within the limits of this Province.  
 (c) The Provincial Telegraph Company are unable, this year, to state the number of messages sent. It is estimated at 25,000.

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MISCELLANEOUS

STATISTICS OF CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1865.

—  
PART II.

.....  
Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.  
.....



OTTAWA:  
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO.  
1866.



AUDIT OFFICE,

Ottawa, August, 1866.

SIR,—I have now the honor to lay before you Part II. of the MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS OF CANADA, containing an Abstract of the Municipal Returns received from both parts of the Province.

I deem it right to repeat that these Returns are made up from the Statements received from the Municipal Officers, for the correctness of which this Office is not entirely responsible. Where manifest errors have been detected in any Statements, correspondence has however been had with the Municipal Officers, and it is believed that the figures are, to a great extent, reliable. The only other remark I am called upon to make is, that while the figures for Upper Canada indicate, by comparison with those of previous years, an increase in the number of Acres and of Rate-payers assessed, they show a decrease in the assessed value of Real Estate. The decrease is observable in almost every County. It proceeds, not from any decrease in the value of property, but from a practice—which seems to be growing—of under assessment. The market value of the property in all the Counties, I have reason to believe, to be far greater than represented. The passage of the new Assessment Act will, it may perhaps be hoped, mark a change in this respect, which is very desirable, inasmuch as it not only causes the comparison between County and County to be unfair, but tends to lower the reputation of the Province, as a whole, in the eyes of countries whose property is rated in a fairer and more equable way.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN LANGTON,

*Auditor.*

Hon. A. T. GALT:

*Minister of Finance.*

SUMMARY of the Statements of the Assets, Liabilities, Revenue,

NAME OF THE MUNICIPALITY.	No. of Acres Assessed.	No. of Rate-payers Assessed.	ASSETS.				LIABILITIES.	
			Assessed Value of Real Estate.	Assessed Value of Personal Property.	Amount of Arrears of Taxes.	Other Assets.	Debentures.	
							Corporation Debentures.	M. L. F. Debentures.
Brant	223,879	5,377	5,250,061	311,436	39,428	614,917	112,900	576,956
Carleton	551,388	6,022	3,783,117	259,100	755	5,156	40,000	
Elgin	445,227	6,303	4,016,338	186,600	30,217	89,714	35,221	61,334
Essex	381,657	5,809	3,080,333	235,850	17,531	18,926	40,560	32,000
Frontenac	439,909	5,774	2,644,965	234,781	6,549	3,020	131,000	
Grey	1,033,953	9,739	3,640,567	128,356	99,705	38,280	24,132	16,000
Haldimand	284,802	4,724	3,602,171	175,700	2,263	43,993	42,158	24,800
Halton	227,189	4,068	4,822,365	231,214	12,227	41,418	9,928	
Hastings	560,215	7,272	3,663,047	81,460	49,390	13,035	168,257	127,340
Huron and Bruce	1,418,233	17,929	10,809,309	541,066	97,300	14,992	481,401	413,000
Kent	540,422	6,552	4,244,627	2,707,332	19,324	107,632	12,700	100,000
Lambton	632,300	5,994	4,800,543	339,400	119,622	7,200	37,968	16,000
Lanark & Renfrew	1,163,789	10,438	4,202,066	819,690	19,143	97,900	12,400	800,227
Leeds & Grenville	728,957	11,292	6,830,068	445,413	18,816	321,391	114,300	554,000
Lennox & Addington	339,642	6,384	3,770,931	176,670	3,675	116,162	400	
Lincoln	193,087	5,461	6,764,890	819,833	28,105	108,633	186,281	230,324
Middlesex	755,245	11,644	6,105,563	390,181	61,781	793,922	914,292	
Norfolk	364,898	5,340	4,436,358	250,168	16,744	31,927	10,000	105,850
Northumberland and Durham	805,478	12,646	9,971,679	426,003	6,293	501,112	63,912	
Ontario	484,184	8,472	6,377,607	504,660	3,394	28,005	46,200	
Oxford	473,640	8,117	9,123,252	540,505	6,466	138,717	143,542	143,450
Perth	505,017	7,191	4,370,508	191,248	96,950	71,190	252,300	388,000
Peterborough	557,869	4,390	2,091,936	173,725	8,650	1,787	3,680	
Prescott & Russell	588,941	3,919	1,813,088	235,907	4,200	28,210		
Prince Edward	234,839	4,239	4,239,777	484,983	560	36,610	3,800	
Simcoe	989,731	9,015	4,763,083	437,549	55,274	62,369	61,650	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	760,035	9,596	5,991,223	656,366	15,200	25,822	4,900	8,413
Victoria	511,928	4,918	2,975,768	154,207	35,702	102,038	95,616	80,000
Waterloo	314,801	6,056	6,204,811	698,260	7,843	66,155	120,111	
Welland	220,994	5,353	5,398,903	1,161,863	4,192	111,473	134,650	26,000
Wellington	729,924	10,296	9,096,145	1,589,733	11,589	20,154	195,153	
Wentworth	270,772	6,552	6,036,448	501,019	43,694	200,929	139,808	52,000
York and Peel	842,774	15,469	18,782,298	1,352,630	22,562	93,333	81,532	
CITIES.								
Hamilton	2,397	5,471	7,932,716	1,794,300	149,053	109,182	251,279	
Kingston	2,930	3,331	3,967,800	773,300	35,969	393,937	323,733	
London	1,245	3,940	4,552,010	997,400	27,874	948,315	424,722	375,400
Ottawa	1,829	5,129	4,325,500	203,000	47,731	57,336	143,669	
Toronto	4,885	14,121	20,290,456	4,199,516	176,096	2960,746	2362,938	
Towns, [separated from Counties.]								
Belleville	1,250	1,659	2,139,966	236,200	31,896	66,679	37,854	15,800
Cobourg	2,600	1,204	1,340,282	47,100	12,768		248,666	
Peterborough	570	1,092	942,063	194,100	59	165,600	84,400	100,000
Port Hope	1,028	1,031	1,091,565	62,400	11,420	453,434	40,173	860,000
St. Mary's	2,850	893	570,650	33,600	667	12,000	27,000	
St. Thomas	600	434	24,729	22,600	1,696	84,943	107,100	
Total U. C., 1865	18587733	291,477	232,782,016	26,011,070	1,460,374	9,209,794	10033486	5,106,894
Total U. C., 1864	18144470	285,016	240063,966	25,015,442	1,786,145	9949555	10148901	5593039
do do 1863	18034992	278,932	235947363	24,169,811	1,738,559	9018371	9865967	5396108

Expenditure, &c., of the Municipalities of Upper Canada, 1865.

LIABILITIES.		REVENUE.					EXPENDITURE.				
Interest Over-due.	Other Liabilities.	Collected under the year's rates.	Am't raised within the year by loan.	Rev. from Gov. ac. of Administ. of Justice.	Other revenues.	Interest paid on Debentures.	Expenditure for Educational purposes.	Exp. for salaries and other expenses of Municipal Gov.	Expenses on acct. of Administration of Justice.	Expenditure on roads and bridges.	Expenditure on all other accounts.
		20,739		3,947	4,850	2,400	8,330	4,890	6,673	5,421	6,438
	6,090	47,439		3,969	33,869	2,430	15,761	3,371	8,869	9,874	33,808
4,042	7,260	43,965		4,542	11,224	6,408	7,989	7,430	10,080	12,797	5,345
	72	809		4,431	29,632	8,973	18,362	7,004	16,237	10,644	11,715
2,720	27,866	55,645	10,000	3,064	20,299	15,524	17,202	15,186	8,353	10,962	14,344
	592	24,740		3,003	16,792	3,344	6,866	5,011	5,854	7,380	10,728
	522	17,097		1,405	3,589	625	17,132	5,178	6,487	4,420	4,928
10,504	4,000	50,848	7,800	2,166	12,115	24,454	10,411	11,489	6,307	15,953	90,724
	22,894	236,876	20,000	4,597	24,132	52,998	47,068	20,212	11,456	59,313	150,884
65,178	22,972	37,154		2,345	13,027	4,907	7,468	8,609	7,992	20,235	14,467
		32,522	3,200	2,665	27,518	4,482	11,838	7,206	4,695	26,468	15,220
500,000	11,691	91,534	61,117	3,566	12,003	3,725	27,475	17,065	10,680	9,723	24,605
21,874	7,552	53,531	1,300	2,855	42,577	12,266	29,715	14,950	8,299	8,693	16,814
	65,867	22,986	6,200		5,590	981	9,271	13,049	3,353	2,799	64,108
60	1,757	40,832	6,800		10,843	10,940	8,833	10,767	1,903	7,361	28,174
18,836	58,346	194,095	36,000	6,303	69,330	50,223	26,685	9,400	19,467	20,081	117,311
591		29,209	1,000	3,259	3,271	1,390	17,029	5,574	9,622	5,103	10,549
	704	115,539		4,500	36,108	6,579	17,881	16,783	9,275	18,786	84,506
	3,393	44,108	6,310	3,349	9,659	1,620	22,530	10,189	5,000	11,788	25,995
385	2,889	58,398		3,510	20,444	9,399	16,043	10,189	5,009	11,297	26,252
38,664	12,242	67,687		2,549	24,290	9,638	7,135	14,555	7,995	26,755	34,919
	934	18,539	15,000	1,519	5,395	1,031	4,447	6,031	5,294	11,319	11,829
	3,709	23,869	2,000	850	8,475		10,143	4,829	3,754	8,253	3,485
		25,965	1,700	587	2,915	250	9,816	4,525	2,988	2,071	8,655
56	3,024	108,782		3,082	39,932	12,526	26,250	13,500	14,675	21,249	31,373
1,083	8,941	27,590	2,000	4,180	11,862	415	10,469	10,200	3,369	13,363	12,699
2,374	37,353	49,753	2,908	1,366	15,452	5,779	11,018	9,850	6,090	8,377	16,082
	1,200	61,922		3,261	13,740	6,733	22,650	8,500	7,503	19,060	10,573
	512	20,902	47,453	2,005	14,278	8,843	11,197	7,811	6,854	4,021	7,667
	75	16,929	103,993	2,800	34,066	18,933	16,411	13,662	4,636	27,330	36,640
470	3,499	53,850	400	5,826	48,105	7,850	14,351	10,692	15,171	9,105	51,101
	9,911	106,998	3,700	4,244	24,061	3,359	14,642	37,041	14,705	25,621	35,776
22,132	27,633	30,757		732	240,730	124,309	19,954	27,353	12,076	11,254	36,907
	45,715	44,026			35,956	19,917	9,971	15,252		10,836	39,987
164,859		42,900		434	32,708	42,300	11,078	3,763	9,571	9,123	14,877
	430,846	21,561		1,086	12,119	9,886	-8,086	47,928	7,091	19,803	21,034
	149,383	181,904	21,800	5,015	239,931	163,189	21,894	27,101	49,000	22,831	135,239
1,635	10,450	4,323	30,771		18,229	4,011		5,624		10,858	24,252
	13,439	8,042			2,038	425	3,108	2,640	780	1,271	1,250
	2,900	9,436			8,400	5,030	10	1,801	688	636	18,733
580,947	301,115	8,047			40,088	24,534	2,426	2,408	1,897	3,068	21,720
	16,155	8,125			1,800	1,630	2,400	995	275	6,000	1,000
	5,159				2,002	338,490	1,095	854	780	887	487
1439469	1367088	2368903	256172	104206	1,323,253	1,057,726	597,891	497,714	347,882	561,127	1,360,682
1270982	1514393	1925571	345478	105793	1890,308	568,514	420,687	463,861	318,741	521,035	2263875
1255880	1336542	1763487	350998	114638	1706640	562,597	600,102	426,444	313,119	440,848	1608598





**OTTAWA AND PRESCOTT RAILWAY COMPANY.**

ACCOUNT of money received and expended on Capital Account by the Ottawa and Prescott Railway Company, under and by virtue of Act 13 and 14 Victoria, Chap. 132, to 31st December, 1865.

RECEIPTS.		\$	cts.
On account of Share Capital.....		431,755	35
do Mortgages.....		1,020,266	67
Amount of Interest overdue on Mortgages.....		424,097	19
do Floating Debt.....		132,875	29
		\$2,008,994	50
EXPENDITURE.			
By Amount expended on the Line, Works, Rolling Stock and Land.....		1,541,245	72
“ Amount of Interest accrued on Mortgage Debt and other Amounts .....		467,748	78
		\$2,008,994	50

Bradish Billings, of the City of Ottawa and Province of Canada, Accountant, maketh oath and saith that the above Account is correct, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

B. BILLINGS.

Sworn before me, at the City of Ottawa, }  
 this 27th day of June, A.D. 1866, }  
 GEO. HAY, J.P. }

**OTTAWA AND PRESCOTT RAILWAY COMPANY.**

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT of the Amount of Tonnage and of Passengers that have been conveyed along the Line of the said Railway during the year ending 31st December, 1865.

			DR.	\$	cts.
Amount of Freight, per Abstract A .....				36,500	25
do Passengers do B .....				45,702	10
do Mails and Sundries do C .....				3,924	04
				\$86,126	39

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT of Expenditure on Traffic Account, for the year ending 31st December, 1865.

			CR.	\$	cts.
Expenses of Locomotive and Car Department, per Abstract D .....				21,798	42
do Track do do E .....				22,315	57
do Traffic do do F .....				13,228	46
General Charges do do G .....				7,794	30
				\$65,136	75
Balance carried to Net Revenue Account.....				20,989	64
				\$86,126	39

Bradish Billings, of the City of Ottawa and Province of Canada, Accountant, maketh oath and saith that the above Account, and the Abstracts to which it refers, marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G, are correct, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

B. BILLINGS.

Sworn before me, at the City of Ottawa, }  
 this 27th day of June, A.D. 1866, }  
 GEO. HAY, J.P. }

## OTTAWA AND PRESCOTT RAILWAY COMPANY.

## Net Revenue Account, 31st December, 1865.

DR.		\$	cts.
To Balance of Net Revenue brought forward from 31st December, 1864.....		2,927	96
do Revenue Account for the year ending 31st December, 1865 .....		20,959	64
		\$23,917	60
CR.			
By Expenses of construction and equipment for New Works and Renewals, during the year ending 31st December, 1865, per Abstract H .....		12,222	90
By Bad Debts written off, being the amount of Outstanding Freight Accounts taken credit for but not collected .....		5,005	14
		\$17,229	04
Balance .....		6,688	56
		\$23,917	60

Bradish Billings, of the City of Ottawa and Province of Canada, Accountant, maketh oath and saith that the above Account, and the Abstract H to which it refers, are correct, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

B. BILLINGS.

Sworn before me, at the City of Ottawa,  
this 27th day of June, A.D. 1866.

GEO. HAY, J.P. }

## NORTHERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

## STATEMENT of Earnings and Expenditure, for year ending 31st December, 1865.

EARNINGS.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Local Traffic—				
Passengers.....	106,556	76		
Freight .....	340,912	58		
Mail Service .....	6,717	78		
Wharfage.....	4,011	27		
Storage.....	6,085	44		
Boomage.....	1,393	43		
Other Sources .....	1,714	98		
To Through Traffic—				
Freight .....	26,358	26		
To Amount awarded as Postal Arrears, from 18th September, 1858, to 30th June, 1865.....	12,968	08		
Total Earnings.....			506,748	58
EXPENDITURE.				
By Maintaining Roadway.....	72,072	34		
do Works and Buildings.....	11,590	92		
Repairs of Locomotive and Stationary Engines, Rolling Stock and Fixed Machinery.....	61,516	87		
Train Service.....	31,643	73		
Way Station Service.....	13,500	79		
Terminal do .....	18,801	50		
General Supplies.....	29,723	05		
Miscellaneous Expenses .....	21,293	98		
General Charges.....	15,097	82		
Amount not belonging to Working Expenses.....	51,419	95		
Total Expenditure.....			327,300	95
Net Earnings.....			\$179,387	63

## NORTHERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

Net Revenue Account, for year ending 31st December, 1865.

DR.		\$	cts.		
To Interest Dividends paid, as follows:—					
First Preference Bonds, 11th Dividend.....					
First	do	12th	do	36,500	00
Second	do	10th	do	41,449	40
Second	do	11th	do	41,449	40
Second	do	12th	do	20,724	70
To Balance .....				39,728	77
				\$216,352	27
CR.					
By Balance, 31st December, 1864.....				33,834	89
" Net Revenue, 30th June, 1865 .....				82,641	71
" do 31st December, 1865 .....				96,745	92
" Interest on 109 Bonds.....				3,129	75
				\$216,352	27
By Balance to Credit of Revenue .....				\$39,728	77

I, Thomas Hamilton, of the City of Toronto, Chief Accountant of the Northern Railway of Canada, make oath and say, that the Statement on this and on the preceding page, of Moneys Received and Expended for the year ending 31st December, 1865, is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and correct.

THOMAS HAMILTON,  
Chief Accountant.

Sworn before me, at Toronto, this  
11th day of April, A.D. 1866,

N. DICKEY,  
Alderman. }

I, John Beverly Robinson, of the City of Toronto, President of the Northern Railroad of Canada, make oath and say, that the Statement on this and on the preceding page, of Moneys Received and Expended for the year ending 31st December, 1865, is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and correct.

JOHN BEVERLY ROBINSON.

Sworn before me, at Toronto, this  
26th day of April, A.D. 1866,

JOHN BAXTER,  
Alderman and J.P. }

(No. 12.)

## PROCLAMATION

Declaring the Act intituled, "An Act respecting the Preservation of the Public Health," now in force, in conformity with Section 8, Chapter 38, of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada; and Regulations adopted by the Central Board of Health, pursuant to Section 5, Chapter 38, of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

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(No. 13.)

## RETURN

Of Bonds and Securities recorded between the 8th August, 1865, and 8th June, 1866.

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(No. 14.)

## MUNICIPAL RETURNS FOR LOWER CANADA,

For the year 1865.

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*[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Proclamation and Returns are not printed.]*

(No. 15.)

**RETURN**

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 21st instant; for copies of all documents received from the Judge of Sessions of the Peace, Montreal, on Report F. W. Torrance, Esq., Commissioner of Inquiry into matter connected with release of prisoners accused of having robbed the Bank of St. Albans.

By Command.

WM. McDOUGALL.

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
27th June, 1866.

*[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed in the Sessional Papers.]*

(No. 15.)

**RETURN**

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 13th September, 1865; for copy of the Report of F. G. Johnson, Esq., Commissioner in the Inquiry held in the matter of the Office of the Clerk of the Crown and of the Peace, for the District of Montreal.

By Command.

WM. McDOUGALL,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
14th April, 1866.

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

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(No. 15.)

# RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 13th September, 1865;  
for copy of the Correspondence relating to the appointment of a Deputy  
Clerk of the Crown and of the Peace, for the District of Montreal.

By Command.

WM. McDOUGALL,  
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
14th June, 1866.

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(No. 15.)

# RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 18th instant; for copies  
of Papers relative to the Complaint of Mr. L. O. Héту against Mr. Adolph  
Lafamme, Queen's Counsel.

By Command.

WM. McDOUGALL,  
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
27th April, 1866.

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*[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the  
above Returns are not printed.]*

(No. 16.)

# RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 16th September, 1865; showing what Publications have been entered with the Registrar of the Province under the Copyright Act, since the passage of the Act 4 and 5 Victoria, Chapter 61.

By Command.

WM. McDOUGALL,  
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
19th June, 1866.

(No. 17.)

# RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 13th September, 1865; for information respecting Limits, Crown Lands, granted to the late Thomas Alexander Lambert, in his lifetime of Bécancour.

By Command.

WM. McDOUGALL,  
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
14th June, 1866.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

# RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 16th September, 1865;  
for certain information respecting Law Stamps.

By Command.

WM. McDUGALL,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Ottawa, 12th June, 1866.

RETURN to an Address from the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, for the Amount of Revenue derived each month from the various denominations of Law Stamps, since the passing of the Act 27 and 28 Victoria, Chapter 5, distinguishing the Funds for which such Stamps were issued, as Consolidated Fund, Law Society and Fee Fund.

	Consolidated Fund.	Law Society.	Fee Fund.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
September, 1864 .....	11,391 47	5,871 01	24,311 25
October, 1864.....	1,850 50	2,142 72	1,366 95
November, 1864.....	3,298 02	2,042 53	5,893 09
December, 1864.....	2,037 76	1,391 27	1,875 30
January, 1865 .....	1,782 96	957 04	3,742 73
February, 1865 .....	3,288 94	1,675 82	7,706 71
March, 1865.....	3,574 20	2,065 31	7,360 89
April, 1865 .....	2,363 31	1,572 45	4,609 60
May, 1865.....	3,104 63	1,400 48	4,976 20
June, 1865 .....	2,710 30	1,260 36	4,720 37
July, 1865 .....	1,075 46	495 14	3,445 56
August, 1865 .....	1,591 22	604 68	3,245 88

JOHN LANGTON,

Auditor.

BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE,

September 19th 1865.



# R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 31st August, 1865; praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "all Reports made by the Indian Department, and "all other documents or letters that may have passed between the Corporation of the Town of Brantford and the Government, relating to the Grand "River Navigation Company, during the period said Company has been "under the control and management of the said Corporation."

By Command.

WM. McDUGALL,

*Secretary.*

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Ottawa, 13th June, 1866.

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## LANDS APPLIED FOR IN BEHALF OF GRAND RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(Copy.)

INDIAN OFFICE, BRANTFORD,  
24th January, 1863.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose the application of Joseph D. Clement, Mayor of Brantford, and Thomas Broughton, Receiver and Manager of the Grand River Navigation Company, dated the 13th instant, for the purchase of certain lands in the Township of Brantford, under an award by arbitrators, dated the 30th October, 1847, the same being in behalf of the Grand River Navigation Company.

I also enclose a copy of the said award, which appropriates two pieces of land, comprising 99 acres, at a value of £175 5s. or \$701.

By a map shown to me by Mr. Broughton, it appears an award took place, on the 3rd of August, 1842, for lands within the Town and Township of Brantford, and which award is supposed to be filed with the Department, and no copy of it is here.

The second award of 1847, above referred to, embraces lands not supposed to be in the award of 1842, and consists of in part of what is now called the Village of Cainsville, on the Hamilton Road, and about three miles from Brantford. Some of the houses and other improvements are valuable, the occupants being simply squatters, for I learn they have no authority to be there, and pay rent to no one. The upland at Cainsville consists of some fifteen or twenty acres, and worth a considerable sum.

In February, 1859, the late Mr. Thorburn directed Mr. O. Robinson, Provincial Land Surveyor, to survey the lands "Reserved for the Grand River Navigation Company," and

prepare a plan with descriptions and report, all of which documents, having been found in this office, I forward herewith.

By this survey and plan it appears the whole quantity of land appropriated and applied for by the Company, is 218  $\frac{3}{100}$  acres, 26  $\frac{1}{100}$  of which are taken up for the Canal Roads, and including a small piece claimed by one Thomas, leaving 192  $\frac{3}{100}$  acres of *disposable land*;" but which, for the most part, consists of land *now covered by water* (forming basins for water-power), and some high banks of no particular value.

It is now over 20 years since the first award, and 15 the second, and the application now is for those lands only under the award of 1847, which includes Cainsville; not having the award of 1842, the Mayor and Manager are unable to apply at present for the other lands.

I enclose a copy of a memorandum of an account rendered the Navigation Company by Mr. Thorburn, dated 31st August, 1859, charging \$8 per acre for the 192  $\frac{3}{100}$  acres, with interest for part of the time, making \$2,088  $\frac{9}{100}$ .

The piece of land claimed by Mr. Thomas, is not accounted for. The Crown Lands referring to the Indian Department. It appears by the Inspection Book here, and a memorandum thereon by Mr. Thorburn, that Mr. Thomas' lot E, is bounded by the Plank Road, and if the patent so expressed it, the piece of land should then be included in that claimed by the Navigation Company.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

J. T. GILKISON,  
A. V. S. & C.

Wm. Spragge, Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. Genl., Indian Affairs.

Application has been made by Joseph D. Clement, Esq., Mayor of Brantford, and Thos. Broughton, Esq., Receiver and Manager of the Grand River Navigation Company, to Mr. Gilkison, the Local Superintendent of Indian Affairs, to complete a purchase of certain Indian lands in the Township of Brantford, which were the subject of an award made 30th October, 1847, by Messrs. Jacob Keefer, John Jarron, and William Woodruff, a copy of which is placed herewith. These two parcels of lands, for which Messrs. Clement and Broughton propose, in their letter dated 13th January, 1863, to Mr. Gilkison, to make payment, are comprehended by a tract laid down on a map by Deputy-Surveyor P. Robinson, dated 12th March, 1859, as containing 86 acres and 75 square chains, but which, with the tow-paths, which covers 12 acres and 15 square chains, would comprehend 98 acres and 90 square chains, and upon which it appears a series of locks—three in number—have been constructed, affording a large amount of first-class water-power. This tract is between the Brantford and Hamilton plank road and the Grand River; and although it was, to the whole extent of it, the subject of arbitration—as respected its value—it may be questioned whether the whole of it is essential for the navigation. Mr. Gilkison, in his letter of the 24th January last, states that the tract contains within it 15 or 20 acres of upland, worth a considerable sum, and consists in part of the Village of Cainsville on the Hamilton Road, and about three miles from Brantford; some of the houses and other improvements are valuable. He continues: "The occupants are squatters; I learn that they have no authority to be there, and pay rent to no one." With regard to the authority vested by law in the Grand River Navigation Company to assume possession of them for the purposes of their works, reform is desirable to the Act 2nd Wm. IV., chap. 13, sections 3 and 6. The latter sentence distinctly designates "lands or grounds ascertained to be necessary for making and completing the said navigation." Apparently the Grand River Navigation Company should have secured to it all of the said tract (marked A in Mr. Robinson's map), which is essential for the Canal works, tow-path, locks, and the perfect use of the water-power created thereby. But if the upland, comprising from 15 to 20 acres—attended to by the Local Superintendent as forming part of Cainsville—be not a necessary appendage to the Navigation works, it should be sub-divided and sold for its actual present value to the occupants, provided they will avail themselves of the opportu-

nity to purchase ; and in that case this upland should be withheld from the Navigation lands.

Of the two parcels of land valued by the arbitration, the smaller one, containing eight acres, denoted as adjoining the lands of Mr. John Lovejoy, was placed by them at eight dollars per acre, and the larger parcel of 91 acres at seven dollars per acre ; making together, as set down in the Arbitrators' award (without deducting the upland), one-tenth of an acre in excess of the quantity hereinbefore specified. Pending a decision and arrangement with respect to the claims of the Six Nation Indians, as proprietors of Stock in the Grand River Navigation Company, in which the Crown as Trustee invested £38,256 5s., it would be inexpedient to permit a sale of the lands which are the subject of Messrs. Clement & Broughton's application, to be entered in the name of the Municipality of Brantford, whose claim rests upon a mortgage foreclosed by the Court of Chancery, given by the Grand River Navigation Company ; but the suit which resulted in that foreclosure, the Crown, as Trustee of the Indians, not having been made a party, the opinion has been expressed that the interests of the Indians—vested in the Crown as such Trustee—still remain intact.

In the event of a purchase being agreed upon, interest upon the valuation of the Arbitrators should be computed from the date of their award.

All which is submitted.

(Signed,) WM. SPRAGGE,  
D. S. I. A.

Indian Department,  
Quebec, 29th April, 1863.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT, QUEBEC,  
26th May, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your information a memorandum, bearing upon the Bill now before the Legislative Assembly, "to confirm the Navigation, property and income of the Grand River Navigation Company in the Municipal Corporation of the Town of Brantford."

The Six Nation Indians are, in consequence of the fact that up to a comparatively recent period it was with their moneys, almost unaided by funds from any other source, except to a very limited amount, that whatever operations have been carried on have been effected, and very largely interested in the property in question ; and it appears to me that before a Bill which, like the one proposed, contemplates sacrificing every interest but that of the Town of Brantford, be further proceeded with, it would require very important amendments.

The sums obtained from Indian Funds employed in the undertaking, and expended through the instrumentality of the projectors and promoters of it, exceeds £380,000, and the Bill provides no guarantee that the Indians shall at any time be reimbursed the smallest portion of this amount, in fact it arranges that this and every claim shall be swallowed up by the claim of the Town of Brantford.

The Indians are in the eye of the law minors, and as their Guardian and Trustee, the Government, by Orders in Council, having made the investments of their capital, I would beg to suggest that in any Act which may be allowed to pass through the Legislature, the interests of the Six Nation Indians, in so far as relates to the property in question, should be regarded as identical with the interests of the Crown.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient humble servant,  
(Signed,) WM. SPRAGGE.

(Copy.)

INDIAN DEPARTMENT, QUEBEC,  
19th May, 1862.

MEMO.—Upon the Bill to confirm the Navigation, property and income of the Grand River Navigation Company to the Municipal Corporation of the Town of Brantford.

This measure, were it to pass the Legislature in its present form, would have the effect of depriving the Six Nation Indians of all the money property invested in trust in the Capital Stock of the Company, and in the property in land comprising about 369 acres, which, under an Order in Council of the 20th October, 1836, was made over to the Company, without any payment being received in consideration thereof, and which forms the sites of fine dams and locks, constructed for the improvement of the navigation, and which it is apprehended, afford water-power of considerable value, from which the Indian Funds have received no benefit, but in consequence of which, it will be recollected, portions of their lands were submerged.

The Bill in question secures to the Indians no compensation for the property of which it deprives them, but sweeps the whole of it into the lap of the Municipality of the Town of Brantford, who, it recites, loaned its credit to the Company by issuing and delivering debentures to the extent of £40,000, bearing interest payable semi-annually, and the principal sum payable within 20 years. This transaction it seems was effected on the 30th December, 1851, and under authority of the Act 14 and 15 Victoria, chap. 151, passed 30th August, 1851. Of the Debentures so issued, it would seem that £16,500 have been redeemed by the Town of Brantford, leaving the balance of the said £40,000 still outstanding.

In consideration of this loan of debentures, the 4th section of the Act referred to gave to the Town of Brantford a right to elect two Directors, as representing their interest in the Board of Directors of the Company; and by its 5th section, the same effect was to result from the issue of Debentures as a mortgage upon the property and income of the Company, and the Bill now proposed sets forth that the Court of Chancery, on a Bill of Complaint, filed on the 23rd August, 1859, made a decree which absolutely foreclosed all right and equity of redemption.

In a matter of such grave importance to the interests and rights of the Six Nation Indians, in trust for whom the Government invested the sum of £38,256 5s., being 6,121 shares of £6 5s. each, in the stock of the Grand River Navigation Company, it would have been anticipated that care would have been taken to bring their peculiar case strongly before the Court of Chancery, when that of the Company was pending; but it would seem, from all that I can discover, that no movement was made in their behalf, although it was well-known that three-fourths of the capital stock of the Company was held for their benefit. The history of the case is this:—

The Company was incorporated by the Upper Canada Act, 2nd William the 4th, chap. 13, which passed 28th January, 1832. It fixed the capital stock at £50,000. By authority of Orders in Council of various dates, sanction was given to employ Indian funds in the operations of the Company, both as loans and as payments upon stock, ultimately probably from loans not being realized, and their conversion into stock being considered unavoidable, the Indians came to hold as stock, £38,256 5s. of Six Nation money, being upwards of three-fourths of the entire stock; while, as appears by a letter from Mr. William Hamilton Merrit, in 1834, one of the chief promoters of the scheme, the amount held collectively by individual stockholders did not exceed £5,000, and it is questionable whether even the whole of this was paid up. Nevertheless, the Government, as representing the interest of the Indians, had not, until the passage in September, 1841, of the Act 4 & 5 Victoria, chap. 74, which sets forth that “three-fourths of the stock of the Grand River Navigation Company is held in trust, and for the benefit of the Six Nation Indians,” any power to nominate directors. This Act gave to the Government in Council the appointment of two.

It may at this point be remarked that so unequal were the projectors of the undertaking to the raising the funds required for its prosecution, notwithstanding the assistance obtained from Indian property, or so little confidence had they in its success as a remunerative project, that to carry on the work they obtained an Act (7 William the 4th, chap. 73), to enable the Government to loan to the Company the sum of £12,500, payable within

the term of twenty years. At an early stage of their proceedings they obtained also a loan of £5,000 of Indian funds.

Thus the Company seems to have gone on mainly, if not almost entirely, upon Indian and Provincial Capital, until the year 1851, when an Act, the 14th and 15th Victoria, chap. 151 was obtained, which sets forth "that the Company has incurred a debt of upwards of £12,500" (probably the loan by the Province), and are indebted upwards of £3,000, and that additional works are proposed, estimated to cost £9,000. This Act authorized the Company to raise by way of loan the sum £10,000 to pay off all its debts, and to effect the construction of certain additional works, designed to render the navigation upon an improved scale, available up to Brantford.

The object of this Act was evidently to make all former expenditures conducive to one result, the rendering the Town of Brantford the Terminus of Navigation, and the arranging its details in such a manner, that all sums previously expended, and represented by stock, as well as all other property owned by the stockholders, in their capacity as such should, without the Town of Brantford paying for it, become its property.

We again find, in 1853, the aid of the Legislature once more invoked, and the Act 16 Victoria, cap. 256, passed, which authorized a loan of £150,000 to be raised by the Receiver General, on the credit of the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund of Upper Canada, with a view, among other things, to complete the works up to the Town of Brantford; and to pay the liabilities of the Company. The Bill contained clauses, Nos. 2, 4, and 15—the former two proposing to place (with the consent of the stockholders) the works under the control and management of the Commissioners of Public Works, and the latter sanctioning (with the consent of the Governor) the Municipalities of the Counties of Brant and Haldimand becoming purchasers of the stock in the Grand River Navigation Company, held on behalf of the Six Nation Indians. I am under the impression that this Act amounted to but a project, and was not brought into operation.

It would require access to a variety of public documents to trace out the proceedings had under the several Acts of the Legislature in relation to the Grand River Navigation Company, and to ascertain what amount of private capital was ever paid in towards carrying on the works. But from these Acts is gathered the information, that at a period when the interests of the Indians were entirely unrepresented at the Board of Directors, their moneys were, almost unassisted by other funds, expended in carrying out the objects of the promoters of the undertaking.

The Crown, as the Trustee of the Indians, carried into effect the investment; and, so far as the Indian Department is aware, the case of the Indians, as respects the suit in Chancery alluded to in the Bill now before Parliament—as carried on between the Town of Brantford and the Grand River Navigation Company—was not sustained or attempted to be sustained by the Crown; and this Bill, were it to become law, would deprive them of all possible benefit from their investment.

From the commencement of transactions with the Company, the property and rights of the Indians appear to have been in the keeping of the Crown, and it seems but reasonable that, instead of the investment made and held in trust for them being suffered to become a total loss (unproductive though it has been, but mainly from the miscalculation and mismanagement of the Directors and the Municipalities who sustained them), that the Bill should be modified, which may be done by reconstructing section No. 8, so that the "saving the rights of the Crown" may be made to comprehend "saving the rights of the Six Nations Indians, whose Trustee the Crown was and is."

The Town of Brantford is one of the creditors of the Company, and it would be well that the Grand River Indians should, if possible, by Legislative enactment or otherwise, be enabled to occupy the position of legal creditors, entitled to participate in a due proportion of the assets.

Further, the land used for the purposes of the canal, for the locks, tow-paths, dams, &c., was Indian property, for one-twentieth part of which they or their friends received no payment, and here is another head of claim which ought not to be disregarded.

It will not admit of doubt that to the Six Nations belongs by far the greater propor-

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tion of the entire property to which the Town of Brantford sets up its claim; and it is worth the enquiry whether it might not be expedient to acquire from that Municipality, at its market value, that claim.

By an Order in Council, indeed, of the 27th November, 1840, it was suggested whether, as the Indians were then proprietors of three-fourths of the capital stock, it might not be advisable to purchase out the remainder.

It would unquestionably require ample information, with a view to determine whether, at this period, it would be advisable to buy up, on behalf of the Indians, the claim of such other parties as have a substantial interest in the works on the Grand River.

Under any circumstances, as the Indians have so large a stake in the undertaking, no measure ought to be allowed to pass through the Legislature which does not effectually guarantee the protection of their rights.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

WM. SPRAGGE,  
D. S. I. A.

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# STATEMENT OF MONEYS PAID

ON ACCOUNT OF

# FRONTIER SERVICE,

SINCE 1ST JULY, 1865.

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AUDIT OFFICE,  
OTTAWA, April 7th, 1866.

SIR,—If the interests of the Province, at the present moment, imperatively require an expenditure for Militia services, in excess of the Parliamentary vote, it is most important that the manner in which this is done should be well considered, as it will be appealed to as a precedent should similar emergencies occur in the future. It is also most important that any such expenditure, on the authority of the Executive alone, should be surrounded by such forms, as would deter any future Government from resorting to a similar expedient, except in the most pressing necessity, such as appears to exist at present.

The Audit Act (27 and 28 Vic., Cap. 6, s. 8) makes it the duty of the Auditor to prevent any expenditure in excess of Parliamentary authority, except in one specified case of emergency, viz., an unforeseen accident happening to any Public Work or Building; and the manner in which the expenditure is to be authorized in that case, is laid down in the Act. It appears, therefore, clear that if the Executive now determine to act upon another case of emergency, at least, the same forms should be adhered to. There must be a report from the Minister in whose Department the difficulty arises, stating the necessity which exists—there must be an order in Council sanctioning the view taken by the individual Minister, and directing the issue of a warrant or warrants, and the Auditor must, on the first day of the then next Session of Parliament, cause copies of the Order in Council, and of all Warrants issued on the authority of it, to be laid before Parliament. The possibility of some such case of urgent necessity occurring, beyond that provided for by the Act, had been foreseen by the Board of Audit, and the best way of dealing with the difficulty had been suggested in the Resolutions passed by the Board, June, 25th, 1864, and sanctioned by the Order in Council of June 27th, in accordance with the 9th Section of the Audit Act. By this resolution, which has the force of law, unless the Order in Council be expressly repealed, it is provided, over and above the other forms laid down by the Act in case of accidents to Public Works, that all warrants, issued on Orders in Council in excess of the Parliamentary appropriations, shall be signed by the Governor General himself. A further formality in the issue of this warrant might be observed with advantage. In ordinary cases, after the Auditor has reported upon any applications for a Warrant that there is sufficient authority and that all is correct, the Deputy Inspector General certifies that the Warrant may issue, and it is upon this certificate that the Executive Council Office issues the warrant. In these exceptional cases it would be better that the formal certificate should be given, not by the Deputy, but by the Minister of Finance himself.

I think that with these formalities there would not be much danger of any action, which

the Executive may now determine to take, being drawn into a precedent, except in cases of similar urgency hereafter; but much practical inconvenience would arise, as to obtaining the signatures of the Minister of Finance and of the Governor General, if many Warrants were issued on the same Order in Council. I think, however, that these signatures afford so great a protection against such authority being assumed by the Executive without pressing necessity that I should be unwilling to sacrifice any part of the safeguard. The difficulty may be met by the issue of one Warrant in favor of the Receiver General withdrawing the whole sum estimated to be required from the Consolidated Fund, and placing it to a special account, against which the Auditor may be authorized to charge such unprovided expenditure as the Warrant is drawn to meet.

In order to carry out the plan above recommended, it will be necessary for the Militia Department to use an entirely different form of cheque against the general Letter-of-Credit for all expenditure, which is to be charged in the Special Account, in order that separate warrants may issue to reimburse the bank—one against the Consolidated Fund for the ordinary expenditure, and the other against the Special Account.

Besides the expenditure for Frontier Force, for which there is no Parliamentary provision at all, and which it is proposed to meet in the manner above suggested, there is this further difficulty in the Militia appropriations, that the total sum was voted by Parliament for different sub-divisions of the service, which, in consequence of the peculiar position of affairs, do not accord with the manner in which the money is at present required. It is contrary to all the principles upon which we have hitherto passed Warrants, to allow the money voted for one service, but not required, to be available for another service; and though the emergency may require this to be done now, we must guard against its being drawn into a precedent. The total vote might be re-distributed by Order in Council, and I might be instructed to guide myself by the re-distribution and not by the original votes; but this Order in Council, with the new distribution, should be submitted to Parliament on the first day of the session, in the same way as any other departure from Legislative authority.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed.)

JOHN LANGTON,

*Auditor.*

The Hon. A. T. Galt, Minister of Finance.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 10th April, 1866.*

On a memorandum dated 5th April, 1866, from the Honorable the Minister of Finance, submitting that on the 9th November, 1865, by Order in Council, nine Companies of Volunteer Militia were called out for Frontier service,—that on the 7th March a further force of 10,000 men was required for the defence of the country,—that it appears by the Report of the Minister of Militia that, under the last levy, 14,000 men instead of 10,000 were actually enrolled for service,—that by Order in Council of 9th November, 1865, and by subsequent orders, certain allowances for pay, rations, necessaries, arms and ammunition were authorized and directed to be paid,—that the appropriations by Parliament for the service of the Militia, in the financial year ending 30th June, 1866, were as follows:—

Balance remaining unexpended at 30th June, 1865.....	\$108,561
Total sum granted by Supply Bill, 1865.....	480,704
	\$589,265

That the necessity for providing for the Defence of the Frontier not having been foreseen, no specific appropriation was made by Parliament for this service.

That by statement furnished by the Militia Department, it appears that up to the 8th March the sum of \$71,286 had been expended on account of the service authorized by the Order in Council of 9th November, 1865, and that the further sum of \$145,000 has been



further expended under the Order in Council of 7th March, and subsequent orders referred to.

That these payments have been made from the gross sum of \$589,265, voted by Parliament for the Militia Service, and that the Department has been thus compelled to deviate from the specific subdivisions of the amount.

That it appears the Department was unable to adhere to the specific appropriations owing to the derangements of their Estimates, caused by placing so large a force of Volunteer Militia in the field, many of the items having been largely exceeded, and others postponed.

That it now appears that the service of the Militia has nearly or quite exhausted the gross sum appropriated, while the expenditure for the maintenance of the force, and the ordinary service continue and require provision.

That under these circumstances it has become absolutely necessary for your Excellency in Council to consider the means by which the exigencies of the public service can be met.

That by the provisions of the 27-28 Vic., cap. 6 (the Audit Act), the Auditor is directed "to see that no Warrant issues for the payment of public money without the direct authority of Parliament," and that it is consequently not in the power of the Finance Department to meet any further requisitions for funds by the Militia Department.

That by statements furnished by the Minister of Militia and attached hereto, it appears that the Frontier Force, for which no appropriation exists, has already involved engagements amounting to ..... \$423,057

And that the ordinary service for the year is estimated at..... 589,265

It further appears that the force now called out involves a weekly outlay, estimated at \$47,425; the duration of this expenditure being uncertain, and liable, as the public service may require, to be either increased or diminished.

He submits that in view of the absolute necessity of providing for the expenditure authorized, the sum already appropriated by Parliament should be considered as applicable for the ordinary service, but re-distributed to meet the requirements thereof, as modified by the calling out of the Force, and that the gross sum of \$589,265, voted by Parliament, be directed to be applied to the ordinary service of the Militia, according to the Schedule attached hereto; and that the Militia Department strictly conform to the distribution made therein for the several services.

That it is also absolutely necessary for the immediate requirements of the Volunteer Force, as well as to make good the sums already appropriated from other services for their payment, that a sum of Five hundred thousand dollars be provided from the Provincial Exchequer, and that from time to time further sums will in all probability be requisite.

That he feels it his duty to state that without an infraction of the stipulations of the Audit Act, the necessary provisions for the public service cannot be made, and he respectfully submits that the position is one in which it is beyond the duty of his office to offer any advice or recommendation; but that it is for Your Excellency in Council to determine upon the course to be adopted.

The Hon. the Minister of Militia reports that, having carefully considered the present position of the Parliamentary appropriations for the Militia Department, as laid down in the above memorandum of the Honorable Minister of Finance, and the pressing necessity which exists for placing the service on a footing which was not contemplated when the Estimates were submitted to Parliament—

1st.—He concurs in the recommendation of the Minister of Finance, that the aggregate sum appropriated by Parliament for all branches of the Militia expenditure, be re-distributed by Order in Council, so as to meet the present requirements of the service: that the Auditor be instructed to guide himself by the new distribution in passing the Accounts of the Department; and that he cause to be laid before Parliament, on the first day of the next Session, copies of the Order in Council and of the new distribution authorized by it.

2nd.—That the necessity for calling out a force for the protection of the Frontier was not foreseen when the Estimates were submitted to Parliament, and that no provision was consequently made for its maintenance.

That on the 25th June, 1864, the Board of Audit passed certain Resolutions as to the manner of auditing accounts and issuing public moneys, which Resolutions were sanctioned and confirmed by an Order in Council on the 27th June, 1864, in accordance with the 9th section of the Audit Act; and that in these Resolutions provision was made for the possible occurrence of a case of urgent necessity such as the present. That in accordance, therefore, with the method laid down in the Audit Act, in case of unforeseen accidents to Public Works, and with the Resolutions of the Board of Audit, as sanctioned by Order in Council, he recommends: That towards the maintenance of the Frontier force Your Excellency be requested to issue a Warrant, signed by yourself, for five hundred thousand dollars, in favor of the Honorable Receiver General, to be placed to a special account, and to be applicable to that purpose only. That the Auditor be instructed to pass Warrants from time to time, as required, for the pay and maintenance of the Frontier force, to be charged against such special account; and to cause to be laid before Parliament, on the first day of next Session, copies of such Warrant and the Order in Council authorizing its issue, together with a statement of all sums which have been charged against the special account thereby created.

The Committee advise that the recommendations of the Minister of Militia be approved and acted on.

Certified,

WM. H. LEE,  
C. E. C.

#### ESTIMATE OF THE FRONTIER FORCE.

Expense up to 8th March, 1866.....	\$ 71,286
Do of the whole force, from 8th to 27th March, 1866.....	290,000
Do do from 27th to 31st " .....	40,000
Spencer Rifles, including ammunition.....	9,771
Ammunition—ordinary.....	12,000
	<u>\$423,057</u>

Under the G. O. 28th March, the present permanent force consists of 4,500 men—say for pay and allowances, including officers, \$5,625 per day.

Expense of 1,000 men and officers on permanent Frontier duty—\$1,250 per day.

Under the said General Order there will require to be paid:—

360 officers } and 6,000 men. }	For 2 general Field Days' drill per week, each week \$7,600
Horses.....	<u>450</u>

\$8,050

Expense of 1,000 men and officers for 2 days per week, as above \$1,250

In addition to the above, provision will require to be made for boots for the Volunteers, if approved.

(Signed) P. L. MACDOUGALL, Colonel,  
Adjt. Genl. Militia.

Certified, and referred to Minister of Finance.

(Signed) JOHN A. MACDONALD,  
M. M.

REPORT required by the Honorable Finance Minister, shewing the proposed new distribution of the Vote for Militia Services for the current year, and the balance from last year.

Appropriation per Supply Bill.....	\$480,704
Balance from last year.....	108,561

\$589,265

	Vote.	New distribution.
Departmental Staff.....	\$23,004	\$23,004
Contingencies.....	40,000	30,000
Assistant and Deputy Assistant Adjutants General.....	5,000	10,000
Compensation for accidents.....	5,000	1,000
Compensation to Pensioners in lieu of land.....	10,000	10,000
Ammunition.....	16,000	16,000
Military Schools.....	100,000	100,000
Storekeepers.....	2,700	2,700
Care of Arms, Rent of Armories, &c.....	30,000	20,000
Allowance in lieu of clothing.....	12,000	12,000
Clothing ordered.....	50,000	25,000
Cavalry equipments.....	10,000	10,000
Drill for men and horses.....	127,000	220,561
Brigade Majors.....	19,000	19,000
Drill Instructors.....	10,000	20,000
Camp of Instruction.....	21,000	40,000
Account of Frontier service last year.....	.....	25,000
Efficient Volunteer Corps.....	5,000	5,000
	\$480,704	589,265 589,265

(Signed),

P. L. MACDOUGALL, Colonel,  
Adj. Gen. Militia.

Certified and referred to the Minister of Finance.

(Signed,) JOHN A. MACDONALD,  
M. M.

Warrant No. 3734½.

SPECIAL WARRANT.

April 10th, 1866.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, Viscount Monck, Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, Governor General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

To the Honorable the Receiver General of the Province of Canada :

Whereas the Honorable Minister of Militia has submitted to me a Report setting forth that the necessity for calling out a force for the protection of the Frontier was not contemplated when the Estimates for the year were submitted to Parliament, and that consequently no provision was made for its maintenance, and that the appropriations for the ordinary Militia Service are inadequate to meet the expenditure for this purpose which the circumstances of the Province have rendered imperatively necessary; and, whereas an Order in Council has this day been passed, on the recommendation of the said Minister of Militia, and approved of by me, wherein I am requested and authorized to issue a warrant for Five hundred thousand dollars, signed by myself, towards defraying the expense of such Frontier Force, You are hereby authorized and required to draw the said sum of Five Hundred Thou-

sand dollars from the Public moneys in your hands, and to place it to your credit in a special account, to be called the Frontier Service Special Account; and you are further required to pay out of and charge against such special account all Warrants duly signed and attested by the proper Officers, which are certified by them to be for the pay and maintenance of such Frontier Force, but for no other purpose.

And for your so doing this shall be to you a sufficient warrant and discharge.

Truc Copy, JOHN LANGTON.  
 Entered, (Signed,) W. M. DICKINSON.  
 By Command, (Signed,) W. H. LEE,  
 C. E. C.

Montreal, this 10th day of April, in the Year 1866.

[ENDORSE.]

Ent'd Cash Book Fol.

SPECIAL WARRANT.

In pursuance of the within Warrant I have drawn the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars out of the General Public Moneys in my hands, and have placed the same in a special account called "Frontier Service Special Account," which I hold, subject to such Warrants as may be issued from time to time for that service.

(Signed,) T. D. HARRINGTON,  
 Deputy Receiver General.

Ottawa, this 10th day of April, 1866.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 2nd June, 1866.*

On a letter dated 2nd instant, from the Auditor of Public Accounts, calling attention to the fact that the appropriation for the Frontier Force is all but exhausted,—that in fact it would have been overdrawn had all the checks come in which, he understands, the Militia Department has issued, and if some charges properly belonging to it had been made, which were charged in the first instance to the ordinary Militia Service :

He submits the following Estimate obtained from the Militia Department :—

Checks drawn to May 26, including transfers to be made from the ordinary service.....	\$633,000
Due up to May 31, but not yet paid.....	156,000
	\$789,000
Appropriation by Order in Council, (10th April, 1866).....	500,000
	\$289,000

which last mentioned amount, he states, will be required, exclusive of the expenditure for June instant.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Finance, the Committee advise that a Warrant issue for this service for three hundred thousand dollars.

(Certified,) W. H. LEE,  
 C. E. C.

## SPECIAL WARRANT.

No. 4397.

4th day of June, 1866.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, Viscount Monck, Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, Governor General of British North America, &c., &c., &c.

*To the Honorable the Receiver General of the Province of Canada :*

Whereas the Honorable the Minister of Militia has submitted to me a Report, setting forth that the necessity for calling out a force for the protection of the Frontier was not contemplated when the Estimates for the year were submitted to Parliament, and that consequently no provision was made for its maintenance, and that the appropriations for the ordinary Militia Service are inadequate to meet the expenditure for this purpose which the circumstances of the Province has rendered imperatively necessary :

And whereas an Order in Council was passed on the 10th day of April last, on the recommendation of the said Minister of Militia, and approved of by me, wherein I was requested and authorized to issue a warrant for Five hundred thousand dollars, signed by myself, towards defraying the expense of such Frontier Force :

And whereas, on the Report of the Honorable the Minister of Finance, it appears that the said sum has already been expended, and an Order in Council was passed on the 2nd day of June instant, authorizing the issue of a further warrant on the same account for three hundred thousand dollars :

You are hereby authorized and required to draw the said sum of Three hundred thousand dollars from the public moneys in your hands, and to place it to your credit in a special account, to be called the Frontier Service Special Account, and you are further required to pay out of and charge against such Special Account, all warrants duly signed and attested by the proper officers, which are certified by them to be for the pay and maintenance of such Frontier Force, but for no other purpose.

And for your so doing this shall be to you a sufficient warrant and discharge.

(Signed,)

MONCK.

A true Copy,  
(Signed,)

JOHN LANGTON.

Entered,

A true Copy,  
(Signed,)

H. ALEXANDER.

(Signed,)

WM. DICKINSON.

By Command,

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE.

Ottawa, this 4th day of June, in the year 1866.

[ENDORSE.]

In pursuance of the within Warrant I have drawn the sum of three hundred thousand dollars out of the General Public Moneys in my hands, and have placed the same in a special Account, called "Frontier Service Special Account," which I hold, subject to such Warrants as may be issued from time to time for that service.

Ottawa, this 4th day of June, 1866.

(Signed,)

T. DOUGLAS HARRINGTON,  
Depty. Receiver General.

## STATEMENT of moneys paid on account of Frontier Service, from 1st July, 1865.

1865			\$	cts.
July	8...	Lt.-Col. Coffin.....	Preparing barracks.....	1786 26
	8...	S. Allans, Rae & Co.....	Transport of stores.....	101 40
	12...	Color Sergeant Savage.....	Pay as drill instructor on frontier.....	13 00
	13...	Sergeant Vager.....	do do.....	10 00
	14...	G. E. Desbarats.....	Printing.....	361 86
	17...	J. Henderson.....	Transport of Major Massue's Company.....	17 00
	17...	Port Hope & Peterboro' R. R.....	do Captain Howden's do.....	34 00
	19...	Captain Allan.....	Maintenance of a prisoner.....	7 45
	19...	Color Sergeant Hand.....	Pay as drill instructor.....	13 00
	25...	Montreal Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams.....	299 93
	25...	Richelien Company.....	Transport of frontier volunteers.....	204 35
	28...	J. G. Ridout.....	Transport of baggage.....	4 62
	28...	Color Sergeant Hoskins.....	Pay as drill instructor.....	13 00
	28...	do Sault.....	do do.....	13 00
	28...	Ottawa & Prescott R. R.....	Transport of volunteers to frontier.....	416 25
Aug.	4...	Military Secretary.....	Pay of a drill instructor.....	26 64
	4...	Asst. Surgeon Stewart.....	Medical examination.....	5 11
	7...	Paymaster Brehaut.....	Payment of accounts.....	800 00
	7...	Postmaster General.....	Postages of Western Ad. Battalion.....	33 04
	7...	Bank of Montreal.....	Exchange to purchase clothing.....	1476 64
	7...	Grand Trunk R. R.....	Transport service.....	17695 29
	11...	Great Western R. R.....	do.....	7404 46
	11...	Sergeant Pidgeon.....	Pay as caretaker of barracks, Chambly.....	28 00
	11...	Steamer "City of Toronto".....	Transport.....	209 00
	11...	Staubstad, Shefford & Chambly R. R.....	do.....	107 95
	18...	Postmaster General.....	Postages, frontier volunteers.....	11 00
	21...	Paymaster Leys.....	Bal. of contingencies, West. Ad. Battalion.....	1200 00
	21...	do Alger.....	do do of 2nd Ad. Battalion.....	600 00
	23...	Lt.-Col. O. Smith.....	Fur caps and accoutrements.....	173 42
Sep.	1...	Can. Inland Steam Navigation Co.....	Transport of volunteers.....	2022 06
	6...	do do.....	Balance for do.....	28 80
	6...	W. Fowler.....	Arrears of pay as Aetg. Ensign, W. Battal'n.....	175 33
	14...	Military Purveyor.....	Losses of hospital bedding.....	58 40
	14...	Paymaster F. B. Leys.....	Pay to late Western Battalion.....	800 00
	26...	Paquet & Boivin.....	Balance of contract for boots.....	37 50
	26...	A. B. Sirois.....	Fee for drawing up contract for boots.....	3 50
	29...	Bay of Quinté Nav. Co.....	Transport of volunteers.....	68 00
	29...	Montreal & Vermont Junction R. R.....	do do.....	57 80
Nov.	10...	Military accountant.....	Subsistence at volunteer military prison.....	4 60
	10...	Paymaster N. A. Alger.....	Pay of self and clerks.....	250 00
	10...	do F. B. Leys.....	do do.....	700 00
	10...	do Brehaut.....	Pay to late 3rd Eastern Battalion.....	700 00
	10...	J. M. Currier.....	Boards for beds for volunteers.....	23 23
	16...	J. Henderson & Co.....	Twenty dozens mitts for volunteers.....	80 00
	16...	Great Western R.R.....	Transport.....	1514 46
	25...	Paymaster Brehaut.....	Pay to volunteers.....	2000 00
	25...	do Alger.....	do.....	2000 00
	25...	do Leys.....	do.....	4500 00
Dec.	1...	Ottawa & Prescott R.R.....	Transport.....	92 17
	1...	Brigade Major Macpherson.....	Rations, etc., to volunteers.....	141 95
	1...	do E. Reynolds.....	do.....	65 00
	11...	Canadian Express Co.....	Transport of arms.....	127 00
	11...	Henderson, Kenfrew & Co.....	Fur caps.....	1425 65
	11...	Great Western R.R.....	Transport of volunteers.....	673 95
	11...	Paymaster Leys.....	Pay to five companies at Windsor.....	2500 00
	13...	Major Barnes.....	Bal. transport Megantic Rifle Company.....	75 00
	13...	Paymaster Alger.....	Pay to two companies at Niagara.....	1800 00
	13...	Major Crawford.....	Contingencies of Brockville Rifle Company.....	39 22
	14...	Paymaster Brehaut.....	Rations to two companies at Prescott.....	2000 00
	15...	Captain Vohl.....	Arrears of pay to Private Ouellette.....	10 50
	18...	Postmaster General.....	Postages 1st Western Battalion.....	8 78
	19...	Grand Trunk R.R.....	Transport.....	1466 10
	21...	J. A. Canver & Co.....	260 pairs of mitts.....	86 67
	23...	Paymaster Leys.....	Pay to volunteers.....	2500 00
	29...	Brigade Major Macpherson.....	Office rent, etc.....	27 33
1866	Jan. 27...	Paymaster Alger.....	Pay to two companies at Niagara.....	1000 00
	4...	Steamer "City of Toronto".....	Transport.....	163 00
	9...	Canadian Inland Steam Navigation Co.....	do.....	520 03

STATEMENT of moneys paid on account of Frontier Service.—Continued.

1866			\$	cts.
Jan. 9...	Paymaster Leys.....	Pay to five companies frontier volunteers...	2500	00
9...	J. Hope.....	Construction of five gun platforms at Prescott	76	99
9...	Military Secretary.....	Damages, &c., to barrack stores.....	1009	75
9...	Paymaster Leys.....	Rations for Western volunteers.....	7000	00
9...	Brown & Childs.....	Boots.....	1264	98
17...	Paymaster Alger.....	Rations, &c., for Niagara.....	1250	00
19...	do.....	Pay, &c., to volunteers.....	800	00
19...	Paymaster Brehaut.....	do Prescott.....	2000	00
19...	Grand Trunk R.R.....	Transport.....	303	93
19...	do.....	do.....	135	53
23...	Queen's Printer.....	Printing, &c.....	277	10
Feb. 1...	Paymaster Leys.....	Pay to volunteers.....	2000	00
1...	do Alger.....	do Niagara.....	800	00
1...	do Brehaut.....	do Prescott.....	1250	00
1...	Captain T. Bond.....	Pay of a private.....	44	50
1...	Receiver General.....	Transport.....	202	60
1...	Paymaster Leys.....	Pay rations, &c.....	5000	00
15...	do Alger.....	do.....	2200	00
15...	do Brehaut.....	do.....	5000	00
15...	Military accountant.....	Ammunition.....	226	57
15...	Lt. Col. Smith.....	Billets of troops, St. Johns.....	28	85
15...	Montreal "Herald".....	Advertisement, tenders for boots.....	6	60
Mar. 1...	Paymaster Leys.....	Pay, &c., to volunteers.....	2500	00
1...	do Alger.....	do do.....	900	00
1...	Military accountant.....	Ammunition.....	1345	94
13...	Paymaster Leys.....	Pay of volunteers.....	2500	00
13...	do Brehaut.....	do.....	3000	00
13...	do Alger.....	do.....	2000	00
14...	do Brehaut.....	Rations, &c., of volunteers.....	1000	00
14...	do Leys.....	do do.....	3000	00
19...	Captain W. F. Powell.....	Pay and billet allowance to his company.....	802	50
20...	Paymaster Alger.....	Pay of volunteers.....	5000	00
20...	do Leys.....	do.....	5000	00
20...	Captain W. W. Sectt.....	Pay to two troops of Cavalry, Quebec.....	630	00
20...	Major Lamontagne.....	do Quebec Field Battery.....	450	00
20...	do Bowen.....	do four companies of Garrison Artillery.....	1260	00
20...	Lt. Col. Reeve.....	do three do 8th Battalion Rifles.....	945	00
20...	do Thompson.....	do six do 9th do.....	1890	00
20...	do Blanchet.....	do six do 17th Levis.....	1260	00
20...	do Grant.....	do and billets 1st Ottawa Rifles.....	843	75
20...	Captain Predham.....	do do Grenville Company.....	170	98
20...	do do.....	do do do.....	518	27
20...	do do.....	Transport, his company to Ottawa.....	63	80
20...	Lieut. W. Lough.....	Pay and billets Buckingham Company.....	531	00
20...	Captain Macdonald.....	do do St. Andrew's do.....	115	80
20...	do do.....	do do do do.....	603	45
21...	Paymaster Alger.....	Pay, &c., to frontier force.....	7000	00
21...	do Leys.....	do.....	5000	00
22...	Lieut. Potter.....	do 3rd Rifle Co., Ottawa.....	789	00
22...	Major Gilmore.....	do 2nd Bat. V. R., Toronto.....	5400	00
22...	Lt.-Col. Brunel.....	do 10th Royals.....	4800	00
22...	Captain McMaster.....	do Toronto Naval Company.....	600	00
22...	do W. Patterson.....	do Garrison Battery.....	600	00
22...	Lt.-Col. Jackson.....	do 4 cos. at Brockville.....	2400	00
22...	do Atcherly.....	do 6 do Prescott.....	3600	00
22...	Major Higginson.....	do 5 do Cornwall.....	3000	00
22...	Captain J. O. Gemmill.....	do Almonte Infantry Co.....	500	00
22...	Lieut. J. O'Neill.....	do Pakenham.....	500	00
22...	Captain J. Poole.....	do Carleton Place.....	500	00
22...	Lt.-Col. A. A. Campbell.....	do 5 cos. 15th Bat., Belleville.....	3000	00
22...	Major Levisconte.....	do Belleville Rifle Co.....	600	00
22...	Lt.-Col. Paton.....	do 8 cos. at Kingston.....	4800	00
22...	Major G. T. Denison.....	do 2 troops Toronto Cavalry.....	600	00
22...	do Patterson.....	do 4 Cobourg Rifles.....	2300	00
22...	Captain W. Fraser.....	do Port Hope do.....	600	00
22...	Major Rogers.....	do do Infantry Co.....	500	00
22...	Captain Leigh.....	do do do.....	500	00
22...	do Kennedy.....	do Peterboro' do.....	600	00
22...	do E. Poole.....	do do Rifle Co.....	600	00
22...	Lt.-Col. Cubitt.....	do Bowmanville do.....	600	00

STATEMENT of Moneys paid on account of Frontier Service.—Continued.

1866			\$	cts.
Mar. 22..	Major S. F. Fairbanks .....	Pay, &c., to 7 companies at Toronto.....	4200	00
22...	Lt.-Col. Booker .....	do 5 do Hamilton .....	3000	00
22...	do Shanly.....	do 10 do London.....	6000	00
22...	Captain R. H. Davis .....	do York Rifle Company.....	600	00
22...	do W. Jackson.....	do Caledonia do .....	500	00
22...	do W. Grant.....	do Brantford do .....	600	00
22...	do H. Dickie .....	do do .....	600	00
22...	Lieut. C. Heaton.....	do Mount Pleasant Infantry Co... ..	500	00
22...	Captain D. Tisdale .....	do Simcoe do .....	600	00
22...	Lt.-Col. Chisholm .....	do Oakville Rifle Co .....	600	00
22...	Major Patton .....	do 4 companies at Paris.....	2400	00
22...	Captain R. Service .....	do Stratford Rifle Co.....	600	00
22...	do C. James.....	do do Infantry Co.....	600	00
22...	do Goodman.....	do St. Mary's do .....	600	00
22...	H. Workman.....	Pay and billets to Ottawa Field Battery.....	600	00
22...	Brigade Major Howson .....	do six companies, St. Andrew's .....	3300	00
22...	Captain R. H. Shepherd .....	do Como Rifle Company.....	500	00
22...	do Marsil.....	do St. Eustache.....	500	00
22...	do Anger .....	do Terrebonne.....	500	00
22...	do Ouimet .....	do Ste. Therese.....	600	00
24...	do E. Bernard .....	do 2 companies, Three Rivers .....	1000	00
26...	Lt. Col. Booker .....	do 2 do Hamilton.....	1200	00
26...	Paymaster Brehaut.....	do Montreal Volunteers.....	15000	00
26...	Lt. Col. Bowen .....	do Sherbrooke.....	1800	00
26...	Captain A. G. Irvine.....	do Megantic.....	600	00
26...	do Hanning.....	do Danville .....	600	00
26...	do Miller .....	do 1st Granby.....	600	00
26...	do Burlaud.....	do 8 Co's, 1st Prince of Wales .....	600	00
26...	do Dowker .....	do Montreal Garrison Artillery .....	600	00
26...	Lt. Col. Fletcher .....	do 6 companies at St. John's .....	3500	00
26...	Captain McNaughton .....	do Hemmingford Companies.....	1800	00
26...	do Douglas.....	do No. 1 Co., 21st Batt. Infant. .....	600	00
26...	do Rogers.....	do Franklin do .....	600	00
26...	do Reed .....	do Athelstane.....	600	00
26...	Major Evans.....	do Huntington & 3 other Co's. .....	2400	00
26...	Captain A. McAcheron .....	do Durham Infantry Company .....	600	00
29...	do M. Martin .....	do Beauharnois do .....	600	00
29...	Postmaster General.....	do Postages Western Volunteers.....	22	85
29...	Paymaster Brehaut.....	do Volunteers at Montreal.....	10000	00
29...	Captain Drummond.....	do Kingston Field Battery .....	600	00
29...	Lt. Col. Wily .....	do as Commandant, Ottawa.....	117	40
April 3...	Captain Foudrinier.....	do Philipsburg Infantry Co.....	600	00
5...	Montreal Telegraph Company.....	Telegrams.....	518	13
6...	Captain Rooney .....	Pay and billets .....	600	00
6...	Lt. Col. Grant.....	do Ottawa Rifle Company .....	773	75
6...	Captain Pridham.....	do Argenteuil Company.....	627	37
6...	do .....	do do .....	71	63
6...	Lt. Col. Grant .....	do Ottawa Rifle Company.....	51	65
6...	do Powell .....	do Bell's Corners Company.....	1064	75
6...	Lieut. Workman.....	do Ottawa Field Battery.....	1377	45
6...	Captain Pridham.....	do Argenteuil Company.....	257	75
6...	do McNaughton.....	do Buckingham Company.....	766	05
7...	Captain Macdonald.....	do Argenteuil Company.....	806	05
7...	do .....	do do .....	100	00
10...	Lieut. Potter.....	do Ottawa Rifle Company.....	834	80
10...	Paymaster Brehaut.....	do of Volunteers.....	15000	00
10...	do Leys.....	do do .....	17000	00
10...	do Alger .....	do do .....	10000	00
10...	Captain C. Stuart .....	Pay as Aid at Montreal.....	124	00
10...	Lieut. Col. Wily .....	do Commandant.....	58	70
10...	Captain W. E. Macdonald .....	Pay and billets of Volunteers .....	600	00
10...	do I. D. Cadieux .....	do do .....	600	00
10...	Major L. H. Masue .....	do do .....	600	00
10...	Captain I. Chalmers.....	do do .....	600	00
10...	do C. Maynes.....	do do .....	600	00
10...	do R. Miller .....	do do .....	600	00
10...	do H. DesRivières.....	do do .....	1000	00
10...	do J. E. Foudrier .....	do do .....	600	00
10...	do C. Ouimet .....	do do .....	600	00
10...	do R. G. Malbiet.....	do do .....	500	00



## STATEMENT of Moneys paid on account of Frontier Service.—Continued.

1868				\$	cts.
April 10.	Captain W. Smith.....	Pay and billets of volunteers.....		500	00
10...	do R. Douglas.....	do do.....		600	00
10...	do D. Reed.....	do do.....		600	00
10...	do A. McEachern.....	do do.....		800	00
10...	do M. Martin.....	do do.....		600	00
10...	do P. McNaughton.....	do do.....		600	00
10...	do R. Lucas.....	do do.....		600	00
10...	do S. Orr.....	do do.....		600	00
10...	do E. Rogers.....	do do.....		600	00
10...	do G. Hall.....	do do.....		600	00
10...	do F. Whyte.....	do do.....		600	00
10...	do A. Blackwood.....	do do.....		600	00
10...	do J. McWilliams.....	do do.....		600	00
10...	do J. C. Auger.....	do do.....		500	00
10...	do E. Barnard.....	do do.....		500	00
10...	Lt. Col. D. M. Grant.....	do Billet.....		59	49
10...	Captain D. Marsil.....	do do.....		500	00
10...	do H. R. Hanning.....	do do.....		600	00
10...	do A. G. Irvine.....	do do.....		600	00
10...	do G. Dowker.....	do do.....		600	00
10...	Captain W. Barland.....	do do.....		600	00
10...	do T. Drummond.....	do do.....		1696	06
10...	Major T. Barwis.....	do do.....		1020	44
10...	Lt.-Col. J. Crawford.....	do do.....		1891	23
10...	Dr. J. Garrey.....	Medical attendance.....		82	80
11...	Lieut. W. Twomley.....	Pay and billets of volunteers.....		600	00
11...	Captain A. McDonald.....	do do.....		600	00
11...	Lt.-Col. H. D. Jessup.....	do do.....		600	00
11...	Major B. White.....	do do.....		600	00
11...	Captain R. Gwynne.....	do do.....		600	00
11...	do G. Shepherd.....	do do.....		600	00
11...	do J. D. Buell.....	do do.....		600	00
11...	do R. McCruce.....	do do.....		600	00
11...	do E. Spillmace.....	do do.....		600	00
11...	do T. Scott.....	do do.....		600	00
11...	Major Bugind.....	do do.....		600	00
11...	Captain E. Oliver.....	do do.....		600	00
11...	do J. T. Pringle.....	do do.....		600	00
11...	Major W. Higginson.....	do do.....		600	00
11...	Captain A. Urquhart.....	do do.....		600	00
11...	Lt.-Col. F. T. Atcherly.....	Contingencies.....		94	69
11...	Brigade Major Macpherson.....	Meals and billets for volunteers.....		97	72
11...	T. Ross, Esq.....	Special service.....		3	24
11...	Lt.-Col. Suzor, A. A. G.....	Contingencies for hospital.....		105	35
11...	Lieut. J. O'Neill.....	Pay and billets of volunteers.....		288	29
13...	Captain James Poole.....	do do.....		400	80
13...	Major C. G. Levesconte.....	do do.....		422	75
13...	Captain G. A. Dartnell.....	do do.....		374	67
13...	do E. M. Peel.....	do do.....		347	32
13...	do T. Tisdale.....	do do.....		467	75
13...	Lieut. C. Heaton.....	do do.....		167	85
13...	Captain H. Hamilton.....	do do.....		324	00
13...	do W. Spring.....	do do.....		274	00
13...	do T. Cowan.....	do do.....		170	00
13...	do J. Kennedy.....	do do.....		282	00
12...	do E. Leigle.....	do do.....		383	77
13...	do W. Grant.....	do do.....		620	00
13...	do H. Dickie.....	do do.....		494	72
13...	do T. Graham.....	do do.....		326	41
13...	do C. Elliott.....	do do.....		448	95
13...	Lt. Col. F. Cubett.....	do do.....		299	75
13...	do G. K. Chisholm.....	do do.....		363	00
13...	Captain J. Woodward.....	do do.....		208	45
13...	do J. D. Gemmill.....	do do.....		258	60
13...	Major G. T. Denison.....	do do.....		1137	30
13...	Captain J. McMillan.....	do do.....		509	51
13...	do J. Ellison.....	do do.....		298	25
13...	do C. F. Goodhue.....	do do.....		193	47
13...	do R. Lewis.....	do do.....		312	22
13...	do W. H. Barber.....	do do.....		323	49

## STATEMENT of Moneys paid on account of Frontier Service.—Continued.

1866			\$	cts.
April 13...	Captain J. B. Elliott.....	Pay and billets of volunteers.....	133	45
13...	do W. Smith.....	do do .....	387	45
13...	do G. Tiel.....	do do .....	487	60
13...	Lt. Col. A. A. Campbell .....	do do .....	1862	00
13...	do A. Brunel.....	do do .....	4596	90
13...	Major W. Patton.....	Contingencies.....	93	50
13...	do C. Gillmore .....	Pay of staff of his corps .....	670	16
13...	Lt. and Adj. G. Wainwright .....	do as Adjutant.....	33	40
13...	Lt. Col. H. D. Jessup .....	do of staff at Prescott.....	229	00
13...	Col. G. T. Denison .....	do do Toronto.....	443	49
13...	Lt. Col. J. Fletcher.....	do do St. John's.....	344	54
13...	Major N. W. Bowen.....	do do Quebec.....	449	01
13...	Paymaster Brehaut.....	Pay, &c., of volunteers .....	10000	00
16...	G. E. Desbarats.....	Printing, &c.....	560	82
16...	Lt. Col. A. A. Campbell.....	Gas for Armoury, Belleville.....	61	15
16...	H. Jarvis.....	Pay as clerk .....	62	90
16...	Captain R. H. Davis.....	Pay and billets of volunteers.....	649	04
16...	do H. Roney .....	do do .....	298	10
16...	do P. Smith.....	do do .....	746	15
16...	do T. Grafton.....	do do .....	423	95
16...	do R. Howden.....	do do .....	607	82
16...	do R. D. Rogers .....	do do .....	552	00
16...	do E. Poole.....	do do .....	233	55
16...	do W. Fraser .....	do do .....	518	55
16...	Lieut. D. K. McKenzie .....	do do .....	463	00
16...	Captain D. McMillan.....	do do .....	98	00
16...	Major W. Patton.....	do do .....	534	95
16...	Captain T. T. Coleman.....	.....	487	00
16...	do W. Howill.....	.....	340	70
16...	Major S. B. Fairbanks.....	.....	569	80
16...	Captain W. Jackson.....	.....	405	95
16...	do W. Paterson.....	.....	688	70
16...	do C. James .....	.....	342	90
16...	Lieut. Col. I. B. Taylor .....	Transport.....	52	64
16...	Surgeon C. deMartigny .....	Medical attendance.....	7	23
16...	Major W. Higginson.....	Pay of staff, Cornwall.....	530	42
16...	Captain T. V. Naithey .....	.....	221	04
16...	Lieut. Col. J. Crawford.....	.....	284	78
16...	Col. J. Sewell .....	.....	252	76
16...	Major J. W. Hanson .....	.....	283	50
16...	Lieut. Col. J. G. Blanchet .....	Pay of staff, Levis.....	640	41
16...	Lieut. Col. A. Booker .....	Pay and billets of volunteers.....	2655	40
16...	Major C. A. P. Pelletier.....	.....	479	38
16...	Lieut. Col. T. G. Reeve.....	Pay of Staff.....	395	89
18...	J. Hope.....	Contingencies.....	85	41
19...	Major N. H. Bowen.....	Pay and billets of volunteers .....	1576	83
19...	P. M. A. MacDonald.....	.....	1014	52
19...	Lieut. Col. J. G. Blanchet.....	.....	959	15
19...	do T. J. Reeve .....	.....	1738	10
19...	Major C. A. P. Pelletier.....	.....	2451	15
19...	do E. Lamontagne.....	.....	1993	70
19...	Captain W. W. Scott.....	.....	3240	00
19...	Major E. Lamontagne .....	Rations and contingencies volunteers.....	2550	17
19...	do C. Gillmor .....	Pay and billets of volunteers .....	4623	30
19...	Captain K. Goodman .....	do do .....	268	65
19...	do S. Kent.....	.....	411	75
19...	Lieut. Col. G. F. Bowen.....	.....	380	40
19...	Major W. E. Ibbotson.....	.....	399	60
19...	Paymaster Alger .....	.....	15000	00
19...	Major W. Higginson .....	Transport.....	190	25
19...	Lt. Col. T. Paton .....	Pay and billets of volunteers.....	3983	76
19...	Lt. A. Workman .....	.....	956	80
19...	Captain R. W. Shephard .....	.....	402	89
19...	Lt. Col. T. R. Ferguson .....	.....	581	25
20...	Major E. Evans.....	Pay of staff .....	197	76
20...	Lt. Col. J. Shanly .....	Contingencies .....	292	43
20...	Captain P. McNaughton.....	Transport.....	22	00
20...	Major W. Patton.....	Medical attendance.....	48	48
20...	Captain H. des Rivières.....	Pay of volunteers .....	36	00
20...	W. Richardson.....	Transport .....	10	00

## STATEMENT of Moneys paid on account of Frontier Service.—Continued.

1866			\$	cts.
April 20.	B. M. Hanson	Transport	48	00
20...	Lt. Col. F. T. Atcherly	do	44	00
20...	do J. E. Taylor, D.A.A.G.	Telegrams	189	19
20...	Captain D. Marsil	Transport	35	00
20...	Ottawa & Prescott R.R.	do	470	75
20...	Canadian Express Co.	do	494	28
20...	Brockville & Ottawa R.R.	do	178	40
20...	Lt. Col. J. Shanly	Pay and billets of volunteers	1142	77
20...	J. T. Shapter	Medicines	63	84
20...	Captain A. Macdonald	Transport	358	75
23...	do W. W. Scott	Staff pay	408	92
23...	do W. E. Macdonald	Pay and billets of volunteers	600	00
23...	do J. D. Cadieux	do do	600	00
23...	do E. Barnard	do do	509	00
23...	do H. R. Hanning	do do	600	00
23...	do A. G. Irvine	do do	600	00
23...	do W. Burland	do do	600	00
23...	Lieut. W. Twomley	do do	600	00
23...	Captain A. McDonell	do do	600	00
23...	Lt. Col. J. D. Jessup	do do	700	00
23...	Major B. White	do do	600	00
23...	Captain R. Gwynne	do do	600	00
23...	do G. Shepherd	do do	609	00
23...	do J. D. Buell	do do	600	00
23...	do R. McCunn	do do	600	00
23...	do E. Spillman	do do	600	00
23...	do T. Scott	do do	600	00
23...	Major D. Bugin	do do	600	00
23...	Captain J. F. Pringle	do do	600	00
23...	Major W. Higginson	do do	600	00
23...	Captain E. A. Johnson	do do	600	00
23...	do E. Oliver	do do	600	00
23...	Major C. Gillmor	Pay and billets	188	40
23...	Captain J. McMaster	do	493	50
25.	Brockville Gas Co.	Gas consumed	99	20
25.	Lt.-Col. F. T. Atcherly	Transport	30	00
25.	Dr. F. Montizambert	Medical attendance	113	25
25.	Military Accountant	Transport	16	00
25.	Captain H. Spring	Pay and billets	50	00
25.	B. M. Fletcher	Contingencies	89	25
25.	do Masson	Transport	30	50
25.	Paymaster Brehaut	Pay billets, &c.	4000	00
27...	Brigade Major Denison	Contingencies	12	15
27...	do Baretto	Telegrams	14	55
27...	do Jackson	do	28	71
27...	do Patterson	do	39	49
27...	do Villiers	do	47	24
27...	Northern R. R. Co.	Transport	1062	90
May 1.	Paymaster Leys	Pay and billets	19000	00
2.	Captain R. H. Davis	do	9	20
2.	Port Huron, Lindsay & Beaverton R. R.	Transport	191	00
2.	Lt.-Col. Reeve	Stationery allowance	5	00
2.	W. Stevenson	Transport	18	20
2.	Brigade Major Shaw	Calling out volunteers	431	53
2.	Dawson & Brothers	Printing	2	50
2.	B. Felenngham	Drill instruction	47	28
2.	Lt.-Col. Crawford	Pay of staff	284	30
2.	Captain M. Martin	Pay of volunteers	799	00
2.	do C. Quimet	do	770	57
2.	do D. Marsil	do	660	35
2.	do G. Dowker	do	915	14
2.	do C. Maynes	do	732	85
2.	Lt.-Col. D. M. Grant	Weekly drills	174	13
4.	Captain C. J. Anderson	do	142	47
4.	do W. F. Powell	do	186	58
4.	do McEachern	Pay and billets of volunteers	977	98
4.	do R. Douglas	do do	1278	18
4.	do S. Orr	do do	1038	75
4.	do J. C. Auger	do do	963	90
4.	do R. Lucas	do do	971	25

## STATEMENT of Moneys paid on account of Frontier Service.—Continued.

1866			\$	cts.
May 4...	Captain O. Reid.....	Pay and billets.....	966	09
4...	do R. Rogers.....	do .....	370	95
4...	do R. Johnston.....	do .....	1178	25
4...	do G. Hall.....	do .....	1062	65
4...	do A. Blackwood.....	do .....	1038	75
4...	do R. Service.....	do .....	623	95
4...	Lt.-Col. Crawford.....	do .....	2266	32
4...	Surgeon T. A. Brown.....	Medical attendance.....	111	60
4...	Lt.-Col. Atcherly.....	Contingencies.....	82	57
4...	Dr. Pringle.....	Medical attendance.....	20	16
4...	J. Hamilton.....	Cleaning arms.....	38	46
4...	Lt.-Col. Blanchet.....	Balance of pay to volunteers.....	75	60
4...	Brigade Major Villiers.....	Allowance.....	79	44
4...	do Denison.....	do .....	79	44
5...	Captain W. F. McMaster.....	Pay and billets.....	556	43
5...	Military Accountant.....	Military stores.....	1483	69
5...	Lt.-Col. Taylor, D. A. A. G.....	Telegrams.....	50	83
5...	Smith & Cochrane.....	Boots.....	121	00
5...	Captain A. Macdonell.....	Transport.....	47	50
5...	G. Nichol.....	do .....	10	00
5...	Brigade Major Denison.....	Contingencies.....	33	85
5...	Lieut. C. Clarke.....	do .....	10	00
5...	Steamer "City of Toronto".....	Transport.....	602	50
5...	Major E. Lamontagne.....	Contingencies.....	82	36
5...	Paymaster Alger.....	Pay billets, &c.....	3800	00
8...	Captain W. B. Nellis.....	Weekly drills.....	85	72
8...	do W. Smith.....	do .....	199	44
8...	do M. Roukle.....	do .....	159	26
8...	do P. Smille.....	do .....	225	44
8...	do T. Gratton.....	do .....	217	44
8...	do E. Poole.....	do .....	209	80
8...	do L. P. Garden.....	do .....	27	82
8...	Morland, Watson & Co.....	Purchase of arms.....	9771	00
8...	Captain E. M. Peel.....	Weekly drills.....	166	12
8...	do A. McEacheren.....	do .....	60	36
8...	Lieut. J. O'Neill.....	do .....	124	14
8...	Captain R. D. Rogers.....	do .....	186	28
8...	do James Poole.....	do .....	195	72
8...	Major W. H. Swetman.....	do .....	274	10
8...	Lt. Col. Boulton.....	do .....	229	90
8...	Captain J. Duff.....	do .....	215	75
8...	do G. Wright.....	do .....	88	22
8...	do Wagstaff.....	do .....	48	80
8...	do C. Elliott.....	do .....	265	62
8...	Lt. Col. Blanchet.....	do .....	863	14
8...	do A. Campbell.....	do .....	534	86
8...	Major L. H. Massue.....	Pay and billets.....	633	75
8...	Lt. Col. Durie, A.A.G.....	Pay of staff.....	154	70
8...	Major E. Evans.....	do .....	166	30
8...	Lt. Col. Jessup.....	do .....	310	50
8...	Lieut. & Adjt. S. Hatt.....	Pay as Adjutant.....	113	56
8...	Dr. Kincaid.....	Medical attendance.....	6	61
8...	Postmaster General.....	Postages.....	36	41
8...	Captain H. Hamilton.....	Weekly drills.....	114	22
8...	Major Lamontagne.....	do .....	724	97
8...	do J. Wallace.....	do .....	95	86
8...	Captain H. Spring.....	do .....	113	00
8...	do G. Dartvell.....	do .....	197	44
8...	Major W. Patton.....	do .....	202	70
8...	Captain E. Leigh.....	do .....	126	94
8...	do G. Stoker.....	do .....	224	44
8...	do W. Martin.....	do .....	57	36
8...	Major L. H. Massue.....	do .....	52	30
8...	Captain J. Burwash.....	do .....	259	22
8...	Major Thos. Barwis.....	do .....	156	46
8...	Captain J. Kennedy.....	do .....	113	40
8...	do W. Smith.....	Pay and billets.....	1163	35
8...	do H. G. Malhot.....	do .....	875	95
8...	do H. R. Hanning.....	do .....	600	00
8...	do A. G. Irvine.....	do .....	600	00

STATEMENT of Moneys paid on account of Frontier Service.—*Continued.*

1866			\$	cts.
May 8...	Captain W. Burland.....	Pay and billets.....	600	00
8...	Lieut. W. Twomly.....	do.....	600	00
8...	Captain A. Macdonell.....	do.....	600	00
8...	Lt. Col. Jessup.....	do.....	700	00
8...	Major B. White.....	do.....	600	00
8...	Captain R. Gwynne.....	do.....	600	00
8...	Captain G. Shepherd.....	do.....	600	00
8...	do J. D. Buell.....	do.....	600	00
8...	do R. W. Curne.....	do.....	600	00
8...	do E. Spillman.....	do.....	600	00
8...	do Scott.....	do.....	600	00
8...	Major Bergin.....	do.....	600	00
8...	Captain E. Oliver.....	do.....	600	00
8...	Major Higginson.....	do.....	1,374	49
8...	Captain J. F. Pringle.....	do.....	600	00
8...	do Ed. Johnston.....	do.....	1,431	50
9...	Ottawa River Navigation Company.....	Transport.....	123	59
9...	Major Ibbotson.....	Pay of Surgeon.....	142	04
9...	Captain F. Whyte.....	Pay and billets.....	1,038	75
9...	do P. McNaughton.....	do.....	1,492	25
9...	Lieut. G. Boehr.....	Weekly drill.....	200	07
9...	do J. T. S. Kirk.....	do.....	129	50
9...	Captain H. McGill.....	do.....	89	50
9...	Lieut. W. D. Michael.....	do.....	105	82
9...	do W. A. Anderson.....	do.....	42	16
9...	Captain S. Graham.....	do.....	159	56
9...	Lt. Col. Cubitt.....	do.....	113	58
9...	Captain J. Wilkinson.....	do.....	91	78
9...	do A. Godfrey.....	do.....	48	14
9...	do J. Young.....	do.....	70	60
9...	do J. Ellison.....	do.....	118	00
9...	do F. W. Macdonald.....	do.....	257	60
9...	do A. Randall.....	do.....	70	86
9...	Paymaster Leys.....	Pay and billets.....	10,000	00
9...	do Brehaut.....	do.....	5,200	00
9...	Lt. Col. Shanly.....	Weekly drills.....	262	04
9...	Captain P. Attwood.....	do.....	30	80
9...	do G. Williamson.....	do.....	39	78
12...	do L. Tittmore.....	do.....	167	38
12...	do R. H. Barker.....	do.....	79	96
12...	do D. F. Jones.....	do.....	96	40
12...	do W. Jackson.....	do.....	213	31
12...	do S. A. Stevens.....	do.....	140	20
12...	do P. McNaughton.....	do.....	59	36
12...	do R. S. King.....	do.....	78	54
12...	do G. K. Chisholm.....	do.....	141	08
12...	do J. Murray.....	do.....	65	70
12...	do W. Grant.....	do.....	269	62
12...	do R. Douglas.....	do.....	69	36
12...	do A. McPherson.....	do.....	116	40
12...	do H. Dickie.....	do.....	250	38
12...	do R. Pridham.....	do.....	222	76
12...	do J. Upper.....	do.....	109	10
12...	do R. Johnston.....	do.....	61	36
12...	do S. Orr.....	do.....	65	36
12...	do W. Barber.....	do.....	169	44
12...	do C. Stuart.....	Pay for special service.....	124	00
12...	do H. des Rivières.....	Pay and billets.....	1,083	95
12...	do B. Miller.....	do.....	730	50
15...	E. J. Bancroft.....	Transport.....	147	00
15...	Captain C. Ouimet.....	Contingencies.....	117	36
15...	Welland Railway Co.....	Transport.....	144	55
15...	Lt. Col. Fletcher.....	Contingencies.....	186	75
15...	Brigade Major Denison.....	do.....	34	23
15...	Major N. H. Bowen.....	Law expenses.....	15	20
15...	Captain E. Macdonald.....	Pay and billets.....	623	10
15...	do F. E. Fournier.....	do.....	887	12
15...	do J. B. Tweedale.....	Weekly drills.....	46	36
15...	do N. Potter.....	do.....	140	88
15...	do W. Kerr.....	do.....	184	94

## STATEMENT of Moneys paid on account of Frontier Service.—Continued.

1866			\$	cts.
May 15..	Captain J. Coleman .....	Weekly drills .....	174	94
15...	do W. Button .....	do .....	108	30
15...	Lieutenant D. K. MacKenzie .....	do .....	140	08
15...	Captain T. Cowan .....	do .....	123	40
15...	do H. B. Beard .....	do .....	133	00
15...	do F. E. Fourdinier .....	do .....	43	28
15...	do R. Lewis .....	do .....	280	94
15...	do T. M. Fox .....	do .....	64	54
15...	Major J. Higginson .....	do .....	163	06
15...	Captain A. Urquhart .....	do .....	143	82
15...	do D. Marsil .....	do .....	40	36
15...	Lieut. F. M. Pope .....	do .....	46	22
15...	Captain G. H. Napier .....	do .....	36	54
15...	do F. Drummond .....	do .....	599	10
15...	Major C. V. Levisronte .....	do .....	99	32
15...	Lieut. R. Smith .....	do .....	61	44
15...	Captain G. Till .....	do .....	189	94
16...	Smith & Cochrane .....	Boots .....	2774	38
16...	Major E. Lamontagne .....	Contingencies .....	78	97
16...	Dr. A. Marsil .....	Medical attendance .....	13	02
16...	Captain E. Barnard .....	Pay and billets .....	728	37
16...	Colonel J. Sewell .....	Pay of staff .....	75	74
16...	Captain T. Macabe .....	Weekly drills .....	62	58
16...	Major J. Wood .....	do .....	318	24
16...	Captain A. Bertrand .....	do .....	39	28
16...	do C. Maynes .....	do .....	61	36
16...	Major S. B. Fairbanks .....	do .....	220	44
16...	Captain H. James .....	do .....	156	14
16...	do R. Miller .....	do .....	45	36
16...	do W. Howell .....	do .....	219	12
16...	Major J. Simpson .....	do .....	214	88
16...	Captain J. MacLaren .....	do .....	49	36
16...	Lt.-Col. Reeve .....	do .....	993	14
16...	do W. Ross .....	do .....	594	56
16...	Major Bowen .....	do .....	719	66
16...	J. E. McKillop .....	Law expenses .....	34	02
18...	Lt.-Col. A. Brunel .....	Weekly drills .....	2384	80
18...	Captain J. E. Clement .....	do .....	54	74
18...	do J. Woodward .....	do .....	217	44
18...	do J. F. Turnbull .....	do .....	318	95
18...	do G. Hall .....	do .....	66	36
18...	do A. Macdonald .....	do .....	125	40
18...	do S. Rogers .....	do .....	115	90
18...	do G. L. Perry .....	do .....	293	45
18...	do D. McIntosh .....	do .....	146	62
18...	do R. Rogers .....	do .....	63	86
18...	do J. Shields .....	do .....	140	88
18...	do E. O. Martin .....	do .....	72	80
18...	do E. Hadon .....	do .....	107	60
18...	do J. King .....	do .....	73	20
18...	Lt. Col. A. Booker .....	Weekly drills .....	1592	68
18...	Paymaster Leys .....	Pay billets, &c. ....	14000	00
22...	Lt. Col. Crawford .....	Pay of staff .....	169	78
22...	Captain J. D. Cadieux .....	Pay and billets .....	693	20
22...	do J. Chalmers .....	do .....	349	50
22...	Major C. T. Gilmore .....	Weekly drills .....	2705	25
22...	Captain H. F. McMaster .....	do .....	162	50
22...	Major C. T. Goodhue .....	do .....	132	44
22...	Captain W. Daniel .....	do .....	56	20
22...	do J. B. Elliott .....	do .....	111	30
22...	do G. Evans .....	do .....	198	44
22...	do J. Chalmers .....	do .....	42	36
22...	do Howden .....	do .....	197	94
22...	do A. Sproat .....	do .....	28	90
22...	do R. Lucas .....	do .....	48	86
22...	do E. H. Thompson .....	do .....	265	62
22...	do A. J. Grant .....	do .....	134	44
22...	do W. Fraser .....	do .....	176	55
22...	Lieut. C. Heaton .....	do .....	150	68
22...	Captain S. P. Mabee .....	do .....	107	60

## STATEMENT of Moneys paid on account of Frontier Service.—Continued.

1866			S	cts.
May 22..	Captain D. MacMillan .....	Weekly drills .....	108	92
22..	Paymaster Alger .....	Pay billets, &c.....	2000	00
22..	Ottawa & Prescott R.R.....	Transport .....	266	50
22..	Canadian Express Co.....	do .....	318	82
22..	Captain S. Bamell.....	do .....	23	40
22..	Receiver General.....	do .....	1291	66
22..	B. M. Masson.....	do .....	84	32
22..	F. Yorke.....	do .....	60	00
22..	Brigade Major Macpherson .....	Rent of an office.....	65	00
22..	Colonel J. Dyde .....	Pay of staff .....	814	80
22..	Military accountant.....	Working party .....	25	74
22..	E. Hester.....	Pay special service .....	48	00
22..	Paymaster Brehaut.....	Pay billets, &c.....	6600	00
22..	Captain A. G. Irvine.....	do .....	1458	05
22..	do H. R. Hanning .....	do .....	432	95
22..	Lt. Col. D. C. Thompson .....	Weekly drills.....	1436	95
22..	Captain J. Kyle.....	do .....	63	04
22..	Lt. Col. Ferguson .....	do .....	223	94
23..	Captain A. Fraser.....	do .....	37	22
23..	do O. Lefebvre.....	do .....	34	96
23..	do R. H. Davis.....	do .....	222	78
23..	do O. Reid.....	do .....	61	78
23..	do W. Durland.....	Pay and Billets.....	762	64
23..	do G. Sherill.....	Weekly drills.....	240	44
23..	Lt. Col. J. Paton.....	do .....	1128	10
23..	do J. Coursolles.....	do .....	1772	69
23..	Captain J. Smith.....	do .....	434	58
23..	do T. R. Riddall.....	do .....	217	50
23..	do T. Pollock.....	do .....	261	44
23..	do J. McMichael.....	do .....	43	72
23..	do W. Winder.....	do .....	124	86
23..	Lieut. W. Rutherford.....	do .....	143	74
23..	Captain D. L. Macdougall.....	do .....	351	33
23..	do W. W. Scott.....	do .....	718	01
23..	Lt. Col. D. M. Grant.....	do .....	429	95
23..	F. X. Brascou.....	Transport .....	71	00
23..	Major J. Powell.....	Medical attendance .....	38	20
23..	Lt. Col. H. D. Jessup.....	Pay of staff .....	320	50
23..	Montreal and Vermont Junction R.R.....	Transport .....	255	45
23..	London and Port Stanley R.R. Company .....	do .....	255	00
21..	Paymaster A. Macdonald.....	Pay .....	36	25
23..	Dr. W. Worthington.....	Medical attendance .....	32	37
23..	Captain W. F. Powell.....	Weekly drills.....	204	42
June 2..	do C. J. Anderson.....	do .....	369	96
4..	Lt. Col. Crawford.....	Pay and billets.....	1393	78
4..	Captain T. Scott.....	do .....	1200	13
4..	do E. Spillman.....	do .....	1182	00
4..	do J. D. Buell.....	do .....	1256	52
4..	do W. Twomey.....	do .....	749	45
4..	do A. Macdonald.....	do .....	1235	55
4..	Lt. Col. Jessup.....	do .....	1605	70
4..	Major B. White.....	do .....	1399	35
4..	Captain R. Gwynne.....	do .....	1652	53
4..	do G. Shephard.....	do .....	1286	50
4..	Major E. Evans.....	Contingencies.....	94	48
4..	do N. H. Bowen.....	Stationery .....	24	00
4..	Stonestead, Sheford and Chambly R. R.....	Transport .....	495	25
4..	G. B. Smythe.....	Meals for volunteers.....	90	25
4..	Colonel G. T. Denison.....	Pay of staff.....	124	48
4..	do J. Sewell.....	do .....	73	49
4..	Adjutant C. F. Ledger.....	Pay as adjutant.....	107	18
4..	Major T. Barvis.....	Law expenses.....	15	17
4..	W. Parker.....	Transport .....	114	40
4..	Lieut. and Adj. Hatt.....	Pay and contingencies.....	94	20
4..	Captain Wright.....	Weekly drills.....	182	44
4..	do J. Graham.....	do .....	143	80
4..	do P. Smith.....	do .....	228	44
4..	do C. Elliott.....	do .....	129	76
4..	do A. Russell.....	do .....	200	94
4..	Major J. Wallace.....	do .....	178	30

STATEMENT of Moneys paid on account of Frontier Service.—Continued.

1866			\$	cts.
June 4...	Lt. Col. Boulton.....	Weekly drills.....		500 55
4...	Captain W. C. Bruce.....	do .....	209	30
4...	do G. H. Dartnell .....	do .....	202	44
4...	do H. Carlisle.....	do .....	194	74
4...	do G. Evans .....	do .....	81	04
4...	do R. Douglas .....	do .....	220	44
4...	do W. Paterson .....	do .....	314	84
4...	Lt. Col. Stephens.....	do .....	164	70
4...	Captain G. Williamson.....	do .....	193	62
4...	Lieut. Thos. Tull .....	do .....	153	54
4...	Captain R. Howden.....	do .....	188	44
4...	do J. Ellison.....	do .....	195	76
4...	do W. Howell .....	do .....	167	76
4...	do A. Godfrey .....	do .....	197	06
4...	do R. McClum .....	do .....	997	95
4...	Brockville and Ottawa R. R.....	Transport .....		111 00
4...	Paymaster Brehaut .....	Pay of volunteers.....	15,000	00
5...	do Leys .....	do .....	15,000	00
5...	do Alger .....	do .....	20,000	00
5...	do Brehaut .....	do .....	15,000	00
5...	Captain McNaughton .....	Weekly drills .....		299 02
6...	Lt. Col. W. Ross.....	Pay and billets .....	1,000	00
5...	do A. Campbell .....	do .....	1,000	00
5...	do Paton .....	do .....	1,000	00
5...	Captain J. Shields.....	Pay & Billets .....	1,000	00
7...	Mayor D. Bergin .....	do .....		500 00
7...	Paymaster Peebles .....	do .....		5,000 00
7...	Captain E. Oliver .....	do .....		1,537 96
7...	do J. J. Pringle.....	do .....		1,279 79
7...	Ottawa & Prescott R.R.....	Transport.....		1,251 68
			\$707,339	49
Transferred to Frontier Force from ordinary expenditure for clothing.....			30,000	00
			\$737,339	49
Of the above amount has been paid by warrant.....			\$809,843.	91
Leaving balance outstanding.....			\$127,495	58

JOHN LANGTON,  
Auditor.



# RETURN

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 10th August, 1865; For Statements of Expenses of Militia Force and Police Force sent to the Frontier.

By Command.

WM. McDOUGALL,

*Secretary.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Ottawa, 12th June, 1866.

STATEMENT of the Expenditure incurred for the payment of the Police employed on the Frontier, stating the number of men employed, and the time during which they were employed, up to the 30th June, 1865, as required by the Address of the Honorable Legislative Assembly of the 10th instant.

By whom paid.	Number of men employed, and the time during which they were employed.	Amount.
		\$ cts.
C. J. Coursol.....	44 men, from 1st October to 31st December, 1864.....	2852 60
Wm. Ermatinger ....	do do 1st January to 31st May, 1865.....	10319 35
J. Maguire.....	35 men, from 1st December, 1864, to 30th April, 1865.....	6591 00
do .....	To pay the Grand Trunk Railway for conveyance.....	410 45
R. H. Russell.....	35 men, '95 days' extra pay for board and lodging at 25 cents each per day.....	427 25
E. Clarke.....	To pay Frontier Detective Police, from 19th December, 1864, to 31st March, 1865.....	1776 55
do .....	His salary as Police Magistrate, for same period.....	606 00
Wm. Ermatinger.....	do do do from 29th September, 1864, to 30th June, 1865.....	1644 00
	Total.....	\$24627 20

WM. DICKINSON,  
D. I. G.

Finance Department,  
Quebec, 21st August, 1865.

STATEMENT of the Expenditure incurred for the payment of the Police employed on the Western Frontier, and the time during which they were employed, up to the 30th June, 1865, as required by the Honorable Legislative Assembly of the 10th instant.

By whom paid.	Time during which they were employed.	Amount.
G. McMicken .....	To pay Western Frontier Detective Police Force, from 25th December, 1864, to 30th June, 1865.....	\$ 3865 15
do .....	To pay his salary as Police Magistrate, from 17th December, 1864, to 30th June, 1865.....	1176 00
	Total.....	\$5041 15

WM. DICKINSON,  
D. I. G.

Inspector General's Office,  
Ottawa, 12th June, 1866.

STATEMENT of all sums paid by the Militia Department, from 26th December, 1864, to 19th August, 1865, on account of all services connected with the Volunteer Force sent to the Frontier; also, Table shewing the number of men on Service, and the periods during which they were employed, as called for by a Resolution of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 10th August, 1865.

Sums expended on account of all services connected with the Frontier Force, from 26th December, 1864 (the date of enrolment), to 30th June, 1865.....	\$393728 02
do do from the 1st July to 19th August, 1865.....	31030 31
	<u>\$424758 33</u>

*Number of Men employed on Service.*

30 Companies of 65 men each, from 26th December, 1864, to 1st May, 1865.....	1950 Men
21 Companies of 65 men each, from 1st May to 10th July, 1865.....	1365 "
Total.....	<u>3315 Men</u>

Certified.

ROBERT BERRY,  
C. C. Acct.

P. L. MACDOUGALL,  
Col. and A. G. M.

Militia Department,  
Quebec, 19th August, 1865.

(No. 20.)

# RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 18th instant; for a Return of all Tenders received for the delivery of Rations and Firewood as might be required for the use of the Volunteers on the Western Frontier, from the date on which they were first placed on duty, in 1865; and also, the names of parties (if any) who have delivered Supplies without Tenders being advertised for, and the prices at which Rations and Firewood were delivered at such Station respectively, and the names of the Officers acting on behalf of the Government.

By Command.

WM. McDOUGALL,  
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
24th July, 1866.

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

STATEMENT respecting the Jesuit's Estates, furnished by the undersigned to Chapter 163, Section 5 (Consolidated Statutes

Name of Property.	Number of arpents originally granted, and date of grant.	Number of arpents conceded, and rate per arpent.	Arrears.
Sillery.....	8,979 superficial arpents. 23 Oct., 1699...	All .....	To the estimated arrears, as per Statement for the year 1865 amounting to \$152,825.09, add six months' revenue, viz., \$12,323.79, making together the sum of \$165,148.88, from which deduct \$12,407.44 received in the six months ended 31st December, 1865, leaving due, say, \$152,740.44.
St. Gabriel.....	110,720 do ... 11 April, 1647...	70,714 superficial arpents..	
Notre Dame des Anges..	28,224 do ... 17 Jan., 1652...	All .....	
Belair .....	14,112 do ... 24 Nov., 1682...	All .....	
Estates in Quebec.....	Not exactly known .....	.....	
Estates in Lauzon .....	2,140 superficial arpents..	All .....	
Batiscan .....	282,240 do ... 13 March, 1659...	91,804 superficial arpents..	
Cap de la Magdeleine ...	282,240 do ... 20 March, 1651...	101,584½ do .....	
Island of St. Christopher	80 do .....	.....	
Coteau St. Louis.....	96 do ... 16 Feb., 1634...	31 arpents, as per plan .....	
Pacheveni .....	about 3 do ... 16 Feb., 1634...	2½ do .....	
Banlieu of Three Rivers	575 do ... 8 Aug., 1634...	All .....	
Tadoussac .....	6 do ... 1 July, 1656...	.....	
Laprairie.....	56,448 do ... 1 April, 1647...	53,712 superficial arpents..	
<p>N.B.—General rate on all concessions up to passing of Seigniorial Amendment Act of 1856, 1<i>l.</i> of <i>cens et rentes</i> per superficial arpent. Since 1856 from 40 to 50 cents per arpent is charged, according to locality.</p>			

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,  
Jesuits' Estates and Crown Domain Branch,  
Ottawa, 30th December, 1865.

(Signed,) F. T. JUDAH,  
Clerk, Jesuits' Estates, &c.

the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, as required by the Act 16 Victoria, of Canada, Chapter 33, Section 29).

Income for six months ended 31st December, 1865, and from what source.									Amount expended and for what purpose.	
<i>Lods et ventes.</i>	<i>Cens et rentes.</i>	<i>Capitals of cens et rentes.</i>	<i>Mills, farms, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Rentes foncières et constituées.</i>	<i>Received on judgments and reconnaissances.</i>	<i>Commutation money.</i>	<i>Timber dues and ground rents.</i>	<i>Total.</i>		
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$	cts.
				3580 00	42 75			3622 75	Agents' salaries and commission	1063 74
	99 43							99 43	Agents' disbursements .....	134 63
	3 25							3 25		1198 37
			4283 39					4283 39		
			937 00	457 48				1394 48	Balance, not revenue .....	11209 07
	70 54		115 78		37 06			223 38		
	0 50		77 90					78 40		
62 50	135 92		2359 48		144 46			2702 36		
\$62 50	309 64		7773 55	4037 48	224 27			12407 44		\$12407 44

(Signed,) ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Assistant Commissioner.

(No. 22.)

# RULES

By the Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas for Upper Canada, submitted to the Legislative Assembly in conformity with Section 335, Chapter 22, of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

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*[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Rules are not printed.]*

# R E T U R N

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, of the 12th June, 1866,  
asking for Correspondence relative to the Union of the North American  
Provinces.

By Command.

W. McDOUGALL,  
*Secretary.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Ottawa, 20th June, 1866.

## RETURN TO AN ADDRESS

From the Legislative Assembly, dated 12th June, 1866, for "Copies of all correspondence  
"with the Imperial Government and the Governments of the Maritime Provinces,  
"since the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, relating to the proposed Union  
"of the British North American Provinces."

DENIS GODLEY.

Governor's Secretary's Office,  
Ottawa, 20th June, 1866

### SCHEDULE.

1. Mr. Cardwell to the Administrator of the Government of Canada; No. 159. 24th November, 1865.—Bearing of the proposed Union of the B. N. A. Provinces on the negotiation of Commercial Treaties.
2. Governor of Newfoundland to Lord Monck. 19th February, 1866—with Speech on opening Session.
3. Lord Monck to Governor Musgrave. 5th March, 1866—in reply to the above.
4. Extract of a Despatch from the Governor of Newfoundland to Lord Monck. 21st March, 1866—Proceedings in Newfoundland Legislature on the subject of Union. (Enclosures—Resolutions; Amendment).
5. Lord Monck to Governor Musgrave. 31st March, 1866—Acknowledges the above.
6. Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia to Lord Monck. 24th April, 1866—with copy of Resolution passed by both Houses—(Enclosure).
7. Lord Monck to Sir F. Williams. 8th May, 1866—acknowledges the above.
8. Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick to Lord Monck. 9th April, 1866—with Resolution and Addresses of Legislative Council—(three enclosures).
9. Lord Monck to Lieutenant Governor Gordon. 16th April, 1866—acknowledges the above.
10. Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island to Lord Monck. 22nd May, 1866—with Addresses of Legislative Council and Assembly against Confederation—three enclosures.
11. Lord Monck to Mr. Dundas. 1st June, 1866—acknowledges the above.

(Copy—Canada—No. 159.)

*Mr. Cardwell to Administrator of the Government of Canada.*

DOWNING STREET, 24th November, 1865.

SIR,—I think it right to acquaint you that I have been informed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that in the opinion of Her Majesty's representative at Washington, the necessity of having to submit a Treaty of Commerce to the separate action of the various Provincial Legislatures would be a serious difficulty in his way, and that the union of the Provinces would afford the best hope of obtaining such a treaty. It is evident that if the gentlemen who are now about to proceed to Mexico, the British and Spanish West Indies, and Brazil, for the purpose of ascertaining in what manner the trade and commerce of those countries with British North America can be extended, shall bring their journey to a successful conclusion, and shall be able to suggest to Her Majesty's Government on the part of the British North American Provinces, any new arrangements with the countries in question for the benefit of those Provinces, a similar difficulty may be expected to arise in every such case, and on the other hand the union of the Provinces would, in every such case, afford the best hope of bringing such arrangements to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

I have the honor to be,

&c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,) EDWARD CARDWELL.

[Copy—No. 109.]

*Governor Musgrave to Viscount Monck.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NEWFOUNDLAND,  
19th February, 1866.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to forward to your Lordship a copy of a Speech with which, on the 30th January, I opened the annual session of the Legislature of this Colony, and the Addresses of the Council and Assembly in reply.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

A. MUSGRAVE.

His Excellency the Right Honorable  
Viscount Monck, Governor General of Canada.

EXTRACT.

"The proposed Union of the British Provinces in North America continues to engage the anxious solicitude and friendly interest of Her Majesty's Government. Despatches from the Secretary of State upon this subject will be laid before you. Believing, as I do, that the abstract advantages of Union; upon general principles, must be so obvious as to be almost necessarily acknowledged, it would appear that any question which may be raised can only affect the terms upon which it may be possible equitably to accomplish such a Union as would be desirable. I am satisfied that Her Majesty's Imperial Government, as well as the Governments of the other Provinces, will receive and consider with courteous attention, any proposals that you may think fit to offer on this subject. That the completion of the Union between the other Provinces is certain, and will only be a matter of time and arrangement, most thoughtful persons are convinced. It may become an affair of vital consequence to this community not to fall into an isolated position, in the final settlement, which cannot fail to exercise the greatest influence on the future of all the British possessions in North America."

*The Governor General to Governor Musgrave.*

MONTREAL, 5th March, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your Despatch (No. 109, of February 19th), transmitting a copy of the Speech with which you opened the Session of the Parliament of Newfoundland, and of the Addresses of both Houses in reply to it.

I observe with great pleasure the assent given by both Houses to the principle of Union of the Colonies of British North America, and I trust that means may be discovered in the course of the present year to harmonize the views of all the Colonies as to the details of a plan for applying the principle in practice.

I have, &amp;c.,

His Excellency A. Musgrave, Esq.,  
&c., &c., &c.,  
Newfoundland.

(Signed,) MONCK.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Governor of Newfoundland, to Lord Monck, dated

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NEWFOUNDLAND,

21st March, 1866.

"I have had the honor to receive Your Lordship's despatch of the 5th instant, acknowledging mine of the 19th of February—No. 109—with the copy of my Speech at the opening of the Legislative Session, and the replies of the Council and Assembly.

"2. Some days after the date of that despatch, Mr. Hogsett gave notice of motion for a Committee of the whole House on the subject of Confederation, and of his intention to move the Resolutions which I enclose, of which the adoption would, of course, have been tantamount to entire rejection of the proposal of union.

"When the motion of Mr. Hogsett came on for discussion, the Attorney General, therefore, introduced the Amendment, which I also enclose, which was passed by a vote of seventeen to seven.

"For my own part I am tolerably well satisfied with the present position of the matter.

"It is much to have so decided a refusal to pronounce against the union. In this, I think, it may be regarded that we have virtually a concession of the principle, and if the other Provinces consent to the union, I have little doubt that it will only remain for us to settle the terms on which Newfoundland shall unite in the measure.

"But, meanwhile, I think there might be the risk of losing ground already gained, by pressing for further steps in this Government before we learn that something has been accomplished in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

"I have the honor to be, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed,) A. MUSGRAVE."

His Excellency

The Right Honorable Viscount Monck.

RESOLUTIONS to be proposed in Committee of the Whole on Confederation of the North American Provinces.

Whereas the question of Confederation has been brought before the people of this Colony, and the Legislature thereof, by a despatch from the principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, bearing date, "Downing Street, 3rd December, 1864," and by Resolutions adopted by the Quebec Conference accompanying the same;

Resolved, That the circumstances of this Colony present insuperable difficulties to the adoption by its people of the proposed Confederation; and that the almost universal opinion of the inhabitants of Newfoundland is opposed to an union with Canada.



*Resolved*, That under the constitution at present enjoyed by the people of Newfoundland, the principle of self-government has been fully conceded and recognized by the parent State; and, therefore, this House cannot assent to the proposition contained in His Excellency's reply to the Address of this House, and that "the minor objections of this Colony should, of necessity, give way before the pressure of the more weighty motives of national interest," without the assent of the people of this Colony being first had thereto.

*Resolved*, That under any circumstances the conditions of the Quebec Resolutions, as regards this Colony are, for the most part, inapplicable to its necessities, and are not calculated to carry out the objects proposed to be subserved by the said Resolutions.

AMENDMENT on Resolutions proposed in Committee of the Whole on Confederation of British North American Provinces.

Whereas this House has recently, in reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor, on opening the present Session, abstained from pronouncing any decision on the proposal for a union of the Colonies, or on the details of that measure as regards this Colony, and considering the present uncertain state of public sentiment on this grave question, and being unadvised of the action thereon that may be taken or contemplated by the other Provinces, it is

*Resolved*, That whilst duly regardful of the momentous character of this subject, and of the promise to His Excellency to give it attention, yet as no information has been received demanding its immediate reconsideration, this House does not deem it expedient to enter upon its discussion with a view to any decision thereon.

*The Governor General to the Governor of Newfoundland.*

MONTREAL, 31st March, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your Despatch, No. 115, of the 21st instant, enclosing copies of Resolutions introduced into the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, on the subject of Confederation.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

MONCK.

The Governor of Newfoundland, &c., &c., &c.

*Lieutenant Governor Sir F. Williams to Lord Monck.*

(Copy.)

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,

24th April, 1866.

MY LORD,—In reference to the Confederation of the British North American Provinces, I have the honor herewith to transmit a copy of a Resolution which passed both Houses of the Legislature by the following majorities:

In the Legislative Council ..... 13 to 5.  
In the Legislative Assembly..... 31 to 19.

I have the honor to be, My Lord,

Your most obedient humble servant.

His Excellency

Viscount Monck, Governor General.

(Signed,)

F. WILLIAMS.

(Copy.)

"Whereas, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that a Confederation of the British North American Provinces should take place ;

"Resolved, therefore: That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be authorized to appoint Delegates to arrange with the Imperial Government a scheme of Union, which will effectually ensure just provision for the rights and interests of this Province, each Province to have an equal voice in such Delegation—Upper and Lower Canada being, for this purpose, considered as separate Provinces."

*The Governor General to the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,  
8th May, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 24th of April, transmitting a copy of a Resolution which had passed both Houses of the Legislature of Nova Scotia on the subject of the Confederation of the British North American Provinces.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,) MONCK.

Lieutenant Governor  
Sir F. Williams of Kars, Bt., &c., &c., &c.,  
Nova Scotia.

*Lieutenant Governor Gordon to Lord Monck.*

FREDERICKTON, April 9, 1866.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to enclose copies of a Resolution and Address passed by the Legislative Council of this Province, praying Her Majesty that an Act may be introduced into the Imperial Parliament to the end of a Confederation of British North America, and of my Reply thereto.

I have the honor to be, My Lord,  
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,  
(Signed,) ARTHUR H. GORDON.

His Excellency  
The Viscount Monck, &c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*ADDRESS of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.*

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,—We, Your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council of New Brunswick in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty with the conviction that a union of all Your Majesty's British North American Colonies, based on the Resolutions adopted at the Conference of Delegates from these several Colonies, held at Quebec on the tenth day of October, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-four, is an object highly to be desired, essential to their future prosperity and influence, and calculated alike to strengthen and perpetuate the ties which bind them to Your Gracious Majesty's Throne and Government, and humbly pray that Your Majesty may be pleased to cause a measure to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament for the purpose of thus uniting the Colonies of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, in one Government.

[Signed,] JOHN S. SAUNDERS,  
Acting President of the Legislative Council.

(Copy.)

## RESOLUTION of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
6th April, 1866.

*Resolved*,—As the opinion of this Committee, that a union of all the British North American Colonies, based on the Resolutions adopted at the Conference of Delegates for the several Provinces, held at Quebec on the 10th day of October, 1864, is an object highly to be desired, essential to their future prosperity and influence, and calculated alike to strengthen and perpetuate the ties which bind them to the Mother Country; and further,

*Resolved*,—as the opinion of this Committee, that the Legislative Council should concur in any measure which may be necessary to carry such union into effect.

(Copy.)

## REPLY to the ADDRESS of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick.

*Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:*

I will immediately transmit your Address to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in order that it may be laid at the foot of the Throne.

Her Majesty the Queen has already been pleased to express a deep interest in the Union of Her North American dominions, and will no doubt graciously appreciate this decided expression of your opinion.

I rejoice to believe that the avowal of your desire that all British North America should unite in one community under one strong and efficient government, cannot but tend to hasten the accomplishment of this great measure.

*The Governor General to the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick.*

MONTREAL, 16th April, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, enclosing copies of a Resolution and Address passed by the Legislative Council of New Brunswick, praying for an enactment for the purpose of uniting the British North American Colonies, together with a copy of your reply thereto.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

MONCK.

Lieutenant Governor

The Hon. A. H. Gordon, C. M. G., &c., &c., &c.  
New Brunswick.*Lieutenant Governor Dundas, enclosing Copies of Addresses from the Legislative Council and Assembly against Confederation.*GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,  
22nd May, 1866.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit copies of Addresses to Her Majesty, adopted by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of this Province, against a Confederation of the British North American Provinces.

I also transmit copy of an Address of the Legislative Council to myself, requesting me to cause the Address to Her Majesty to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

I have the honor to be, Your Lordship's

Most obedient humble servant,

(Signed,)

GEORGE DUNDAS,  
Lieutenant Governor.

His Excellency the Governor General.

*To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.*

## MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN :

We, Your Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects the Legislative Council of Prince Edward Island, having had under our consideration a copy of a Despatch from the Right Honorable Edward Cardwell, Your Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, addressed to His Excellency George Dundas, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Island, bearing date the 24th day of June last, accompanied by a copy of a Correspondence between the Colonial Minister and His Excellency the Right Honorable Viscount Monck, Governor General of Canada, on the affairs of British North America, including the subject of the proposed Union of the British North American Colonies, in which Despatch His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Dundas is directed, by the said Colonial Minister, to communicate the said Correspondence to the Legislature of this Island, at its then next Session, and at the same time to express the strong and deliberate opinion of Your Majesty's Government, that it is an object much to be desired, that all the British North American Colonies should agree to unite in one Government; and having given the said documents that patient and respectful consideration to which all communications emanating from so exalted a source, and having reference to a subject of vital importance to all the Maritime Colonies and Provinces, are entitled, we humbly beg leave to approach Your Majesty's Throne for the purpose of conveying to Your August Majesty the result of our renewed deliberations upon the great question again brought under our notice by Your Majesty's Colonial Minister.

*First.*—We regret our inability to discover, in the correspondence above alluded to, any sufficient reason to induce us to depart from or modify the spirit of the Joint Address to your Majesty, unanimously adopted by the Legislative Council of this Island, on the third day of April, 1865, and subsequently transmitted by His Excellency Governor Dundas to Your Majesty's Colonial Minister, for the purpose of being laid at the foot of the Throne.

*Secondly.*—We do not deem it inconsistent with the most devoted and loyal attachment to Your Majesty's person and Government, to declare our firm conviction, that in deliberating upon a question so seriously affecting the liberty, happiness and prosperity of the inhabitants of this Colony, we ought to be guided mainly by the "well-understood wishes of the people" whom we represent, even should their wishes unfortunately conflict, as in the present instance, with the declared policy of Your Majesty's Government for the time being,—the inhabitants of this Colony being in our opinion fully competent to decide upon so vital a question as the constitution of the country in which their lot has been cast, and the means best adapted to promote and perpetuate the stability and prosperity of that country.

*Thirdly.*—Pregnant with advantages to the Province of Canada as the proposed union may appear, and fraught with corresponding benefits as such union may be, under certain modifications of the "Quebec scheme," to one or more of the Maritime Provinces, we regret our inability to suggest any modification of that "scheme," which could with safety be adapted to the peculiar position and circumstances of this Island, and which would at the same time prove acceptable to the people of Canada.

*Fourthly.*—To make suitable provision for the vast Public Works now contemplated by the Government of Canada, the Tariff of the Provinces, if united as proposed, must necessarily be greatly augmented, and the burdens of the people proportionately increased. That this Colony, if included in the proposed Union, would be subject to that tariff, is certain; but that its people would participate, in an equal ratio with the other Provinces, in the benefits anticipated as the result of this excessive taxation, is by no means probable,—believing, as we do, that although the trade, commerce and manufactures of the continental Provinces would be greatly stimulated by new and extended railways, new and improved canals, and the opening and working of valuable mines, the trade, commerce and manufactures of this Island would not, to any appreciable extent, be beneficially affected thereby.

*Fifthly.*—Since the year 1851, when Your Majesty was most graciously pleased to concede to the people of this Colony the rights and privileges of self-government, Prince Edward Island has made, and is still making, steady advances in population and material prosperity, and its inhabitants are perfectly satisfied with the free and liberal constitution

under which it is their happiness to live. The number of those who are willing to incur the risk and dangers inseparable from a union with the larger and more powerful Provinces of British North America being, in our opinion, extremely insignificant and unimportant.

*Sixthly.*—We are not insensible to the obligation resting upon this Colony to contribute its fair share towards defraying the expense of resisting foreign invasion or aggression, and have cheerfully sanctioned the placing of the entire resources of the Colony at the disposal of the Government for the attainment of this desirable object.

*Seventhly.*—We rely with the utmost confidence on the wisdom and justice of Your Majesty in the present crisis, believing, as we do, that the necessities of Canada and the importunities of its Government will not be deemed by Your Majesty of sufficient importance to warrant a change in the constitution and form of government of this Colony, opposed to the wishes and hostile to the feelings of its inhabitants—a change which it is generally believed must prove subversive of our liberties and highly detrimental to our best interests.

May it therefore please Your Majesty graciously to withhold your Royal Sanction from any measure calculated to deprive Prince Edward Island of the constitution which it now happily enjoys; and more especially from any measure intended to effect a union of Prince Edward Island with Canada and the other Provinces of British North America.

*To His Excellency George Dundas, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island of Prince Edward, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice-Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The Legislative Council having unanimously passed an Address to Her Majesty the Queen, expressive of their opinion on the subject of the proposed union of the British North American Colonies, have respectfully to request that Your Excellency will be pleased to cause the same to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

The Legislative Council at the same time beg leave to express to Your Excellency their earnest hope that the opinion of the Legislative Council, as conveyed to Her Majesty in the said Address, may be deemed conclusive on the part of those whom they represent in this Island, in case any further action may be taken by Her Majesty's Government in reference to the question of Confederation, and that your Excellency may have no further cause of appeal to the Legislature of this Colony, or deem it necessary to take any further action on the part of this Colony respecting the further consideration of a question on which both branches of its Legislature have, for the second time, passed such a solemn and conclusive opinion.

(Copy.)

*To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY :

We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, having had under consideration the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, communicating a Despatch, dated the 24th day of June last, from the Right Honorable Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, upon the subject of a Federation of the British North American Provinces, beg leave to approach Your Majesty for the purpose of expressing our respectful but deliberate opinion that any union of the British North American Colonies which would embrace Prince Edward Island upon the terms and principles set forth in the Resolutions of the Conference of Quebec, held on the 10th October, 1864, would not only be unjust to the inhabitants of this Colony, but prove disastrous to their dearest and most cherished rights and interests as a free people, enjoying the blessing of a priceless constitution, guaranteed to them by the Imperial Government of Great Britain.

That considering the isolated, peculiar, and exceptional position of Prince Edward Island, as contrasted with the other British North American Provinces and Colonies, this House deems it to be its duty, as the constitutional representative of the people of Prince Edward Island, to re-affirm the decision so clearly and unequivocally declared by this House in the Resolutions passed by it in its last Session upon the subject of a Union of the British North American Colonies, and afterwards communicated by the joint Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of this Colony to Her Majesty's Imperial Government; and further, that even if a Union of the Continental Provinces of British North America would have the effect of strengthening and binding more closely together these Provinces, and advancing their material and commercial interests, this House cannot admit that a Federal Union of the North American Provinces and Colonies, which would include Prince Edward Island, could ever be accomplished upon terms that would prove advantageous to the interests and well being of the people of this Island, cut off and separated as it is, and must ever remain, from the neighbouring Provinces, by an immoveable barrier of ice for many months in the year; and this House deems it to be its sacred and imperative duty to declare its conviction that any Federal Union of the North American Colonies, that would embrace this Island, would be as hostile to the feelings and wishes as it would be opposed to the best and most vital interests of its people.

We beg further respectfully to state that while this House cannot assent to a Federal Union of this Island with the other Colonies, they recognize it to be the duty of this Colony to contribute from its local revenue towards its defence, in fair and just proportion to its means.

We do therefore most humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased not to give Your Royal Sanction to any act or measure founded upon the basis of the Report of the Quebec Conference, or otherwise, that would have the effect of uniting Prince Edward Island in a Federal Union with Canada, or any other of Your Majesty's Provinces in America.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,  
House of Assembly,  
May 10th, 1866.

(Copy.)

*Lord Monck to Mr. Dundas.*

OTTAWA, 1st June, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Despatch of the 22nd May, enclosing copies of Addresses from the Legislative Council and Assembly of Prince Edward Island, against the Confederation of the North American Provinces.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,) MONCK.

Lieutenant Governor  
George Dundas, Esq.

# RETURN

Required by Statute 27-28 Victoria, Chapter 145, Section 7, intituled, "An Act  
"to incorporate the Children's Industrial School of the City of Hamilton."

*I.—Real and Personal Property held by the Children's Industrial School of the City of Hamilton.*

<i>Real Property.</i>	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. House and premises used as a School and Home for Destitute Children, purchased at the price of \$1,200, upon which has been paid the sum of .....	550	00		
2. A small strip of land adjoining the above, and intended as an addition thereto, purchased for.....	125	00		
			675	00
<i>Personal Property.</i>	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Household furniture and effects in and upon the said School-house and premises.....	200	00		
2. Balance of cash in the hands of the Treasurer.....	365	50		
			565	50
<b>Total amount of Real and Personal Property.....</b>			<b>\$1240</b>	<b>50</b>

*II.—Receipts and Expenditure of the Children's Industrial School of the City of Hamilton, between the 18th day of January, 1865, (being the date of the last Return,) and the 1st day of May, 1866.*

<i>Receipts.</i>	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
January 18, 1865.—To amount in Treasurer's hands this day .....	230	00		
May 1, 1866.—To Special donations to Building fund and interest .....	251	00		
do " Amount received from parents on account of board ..	155	96		
do " Subscriptions and donations for general purposes, including proceeds of a concert, and a grant from the City Council .....	377	64		
do Members' subscriptions, and amount collected by canvassing the city .....	794	74		
			1,777	25
<i>Expenditure.</i>	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By paid, on account of purchase of School premises.....	300	00		
do Interest on unpaid purchase money.....	76	20		
do Insurance .....	12	00		
do For alterations and repairs in School-house ..	122	12		
do For household expenses.....	1234	01		
By balance cash on hand .....	32	92		
			1,777	25

We, the undersigned, the Second Directress and the Secretary of the Children's Industrial School of the City of Hamilton, do hereby certify that the annexed paper contains a full Return of all Real and Personal Property held by the said School and of their Receipts and Expenditure, for the past year, as required by their Act of Incorporation (27-28 Victoria, Chapter 145, Section 7).

Dated at Hamilton, this 18th day of June, 1866.

**LALEAH FORBES,**  
Second Directress.  
**ISAINE G. INGLISS,**  
Secretary.

# R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 14th instant, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "Copies of all Reports made during the past year, by "Officers of the Geological Department, on the subject of the Mines and "Minerals in the Townships, and in rear of the County of Hastings."

By Command.

W. McDOUGALL,

*Secretary.*

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Ottawa, 22nd June, 1866.

MONTREAL, 24th December, 1865.

*To the Honorable William McDougall, M.P.P., Provincial Secretary :*

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive your communication of the 31st August last, with a copy of a petition from certain inhabitants of the County of Hastings, and a copy of a letter from the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly on the subject of the petition.

The prayer of the petitioners being that a grant of 500,000 acres of unsettled land should be made them for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad, which they propose to build with the view of carrying on mining operations in the northern Townships of Hastings; you inform me that to enable the Government to decide whether they would be justified in aiding the petitioners in the manner proposed, or in any other way, His Excellency the Governor General is desirous of having my opinion of the mineral character of the region of country referred to; and that should the exploration already made by the Geological Survey be insufficient to furnish the required information, His Excellency would be glad that a special exploration of the region should be made, so soon as the general business of the survey will permit, for the purpose of acquiring it.

I have the honor to state that the information published in our Geological Report regarding the mineral region in question is only such as was incidentally collected in determining the line of separation between the Silurian and Laurentian strata, and it appears to me that our knowledge of the district is scarcely sufficient to authorize such a report as the occasion would seem to require. It is my intention, therefore, at the commencement of the next season, to institute an investigation more especially devoted to the Geology of the Laurentian series in the County of Hastings and its vicinity, the economic minerals of the district, with the exception of limestone for building purposes, lithographic stone, brick-clay, peat and fresh water shell marl, being almost wholly confined to that series.

In the meanwhile, however, having understood from the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly that one of the minerals among others from which the expectation of great results was entertained, was red hematitic or specular iron ore, of which, according to his statement, very large deposits had recently been discovered in Madoc and its vicinity, I requested Mr. Thomas Macfarlane, who has just returned, towards the end of September,



from an exploration on Lake Superior, to make one in Hastings preliminary to next season's investigation, directing his attention mainly to the deposits of hematitic in question; and I have now the honor to transmit to you his report, with a note by Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, on the copper ore of the Township of Lake.

The information previously possessed by the survey on the minerals of the County of Hastings was derived chiefly from an exploration made by Mr. A. Murray in 1852, his report on which is dated the 15th March, 1853, and was forwarded with others to the Government in the month of May following. The report comprehends a Geological description of the country between Kingston and Lake Simcoe, and extracts from it on the economic branch of the subject is herewith transmitted as an Appendix.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

W. E. LOGAN.

To Sir William E. Logan, F.R.S., &c., Director of the Geological Survey of Canada,  
Montreal:

ACTON VALE, C. E., 14th Dec., 1865.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I visited the Townships of Elzivir, Madoc, Marmora and Tudor, in the North Riding of the County of Hastings, C. W., in the month of October last, and examined the mineral deposits occurring there, as also the rocks prevailing in the same district, and now beg to communicate to you the result of my observations.

#### I.—THE ROCKS OF THE DISTRICT.

The rocks met with in the course of my examination were of the most varied character, and will be found in the following list:—

*Gneiss* occurs principally to the east and south-east of the Town of Bridgewater, in Elzivir. Here it consists of a small-grained mixture of quartz and flesh-red orthoclase, in which black mica is sparingly disseminated, partly in isolated laminæ, and partly in layers which are but slightly continuous. It very frequently contains lenticular veins of quartz, running parallel with the micaceous layers. This gneiss towards its eastern boundary becomes richer in mica, and I here adopt Nauman's scale with regard to the size of grain, which is as follows:—

*Fine-grained*, with particles under one line in diameter, appearing almost impalpable to the naked eye.

*Small-grained*, with particles at least one line in diameter.

*Coarse-grained*, with particles at least one inch in diameter.

*Large-grained*, with particles one inch in diameter, graduates into mica schist, which latter rock immediately adjoins crystalline limestone, gneiss occurs also further south-west in Hungerford, on lot 29, range XL, of that township. It consists of a small-grained mixture of white quartz, reddish felspar and dark coloured mica. The latter in small quantity and isolated scales, which mixture is divided into parallel layers by thin sheets made up of laminæ of silver white, greyish and also brownish black mica. This gneiss is also associated here with large masses of crystalline limestone.

*Granitic Gneiss*.—This rock is found in the same neighbourhood as the gneiss last described. It consists of a small-grained mixture of white felspar, greyish quartz, and a very small quantity of dark-coloured mica, the latter insufficient to affect the cleavage of the rock. On the 6th lot of range V, of Elzivir, rock of a similar character occupies a considerable area. It is small-grained, contains white felspar, greyish quartz, and mere traces of a brownish mica, close to which small particles of iron pyrites are observable. The very slightly micaceous portions have a parallel direction, but the cleavage of the rock does not at all follow them.

*Granite* occurs most extensively in Madoc. On the 1st lot in concession VI. of that township, to the east of the crystalline limestone which is found on the same lot, granite has been quarried and as is said for the hearths of the iron furnaces at Marmora.

It is here fine-grained and contains besides the other constituents but a very little greenish or greenish-white mica. On the 14th lot of range V. granite is found coarser-grained than that just mentioned, and containing no mica, but in its place very small grains of specular iron and decomposed iron pyrites. Granite of the same character is found on the 11th lot of range VI. in Madoc. Near Marmora Works, on the Crow River, a granite is exposed which is small grained, and contains soft, dark-green mica in considerable quantity.

*Pegmatite*, consisting of orthoese, (in large grains and crystals,) quartz and tourmaline is found cutting the gneissoid rocks to the south of Bridgewater.

*Micaschist*, occurs as above mentioned, constituting the eastern selvage of the gneiss of Elzivir. Here it is characteristic, the mica of a brownish black colour, and present in preponderating quantity. It is also found on the 2nd lot of range IV. in Elzivir, but here the quartz predominates. It is also observed on the 3rd lot of same range, more evenly foliated and with small layers of quartz running parallel with it. It is moreover found in many other places in the district, sometimes of a less crystalline appearance, and impregnated with digillaceous and calcareous matter. With the latter it forms,—

*Calcareous Mica Schist or Slate*.—This rock, the Kalkglimmer Schiefer of German lithologists, occurs frequently in association with granular limestone. At Bridgewater different varieties of it are found, the most characteristic of which is a small-grained mixture of calespar and quartz, to which a schistose structure is imparted by comparatively thick parallel membranes of dark brown mica. Other varieties of this rock are fine-grained, and indistinguishable from the fine-grained micaceous limestones or limeslates afterwards to be described.

*Granular Limestone* is very plentifully met with, from the pure white saccharoidal varieties to those which are somewhat greyish coloured, with slightly banded structure. In the eastern part of Hungerford a wide area is occupied by this rock. The town of Bridgewater is built upon another exposure of it, which has here yielded marble for building purposes. A little to the southwest of the Town of Madoc it occurs white and crystalline as well as grey and banded, both varieties having been used as building stones. Other localities for this rock are Madoc, VI. 24, VI. 10; Marmora, VIII. 6, XI. 16. The greyish varieties of this rock may be termed,—

*Micaceous or Argillaceous Limestone and Calcchist*, a slaty structure being apparent in the latter case. Greyish crystalline micaceous limestones are observable in Tudor, where they sometimes form the side rock of the Galena veins of that township. Most commonly, however, the limestones in that locality are fine-grained and of a dark grey colour. Rocks of this character are met with all along the Hastings road, in the south part of Tudor. Also, on Lot 23, 24, and 25, Range B, and on many other lots in that township. Quite as frequently, however, part of the micaceous substance contained in them forms continuous sheets, imparting to the rock the character of Calcchist. This rock is perhaps more prevalent in Tudor than the limestone last described, and to the north of the Village of Madoc it is also of frequent occurrence. An analysis of a limestone of this character from the 4th lot in range V. of Madoc, is given at p. 593 of the *Geology of Canada*. In Marmora it is also often observable, and as a characteristic variety, that occurring on lot 8, range VII. may be mentioned. To the south of the Village of Madoc it is occasionally more crystalline, and the micaceous sheets are sometimes accompanied by iron pyrites. Similar varieties of the rock occur in the Village of Bridgewater; among them one containing reddish coloured calespar and greenish mica.

*Fossiliferous Limestone*.—A large area in Madoc and Marmora is occupied by this rock. It is grey coloured, impalpable, and has a conchoidal fracture. A variety of it constitutes the lithographic stone of Madoc and Marmora. It contains in some places large orthoquartzites and other fossils, by which it is recognised as belonging the Black River and Birdseye group.

*Dolomite* frequently accompanies the various exposures of granular limestone. A beautiful variety is found on the 27th lot of range I. of Sheffield. It is quite possible that many of the micaceous limestones above mentioned are likewise dolomitic.

*Amphibolite, Diorite, and Durtechist* occupy a very considerable area in the east part of Madoc and West part of Elzivir. The first named consists of dark green hornblend, in the arrangement of which no parallel structure can be detected. The diorite consists principally of the same hornblend, with a small quantity of white felspar. The rock is

small-grained and coarse-grained, and easily fusible before the blowpipe to a black glass. The felspar is of difficult fusibility, and is probably albite. The diorite in many places graduate into diorite schist, and in the area above referred to the latter rock is the most abundant of the two. The constituents are equally as distinct as in the case of the diorite, but the hornblend crystals lie roughly parallel with each other. It has frequently a columnar structure, and might then be called fibrous diorite. These rocks are especially well developed on the roads from Bridgewater to Madoc, and to Queensborough. Very often mica is associated with the hornblend, and the schistose structure becomes more decided. A variety of this nature occurs in Elzivir, (IV. 5,) impregnated to such an extent with minute grains of iron pyrites as to constitute decided fahlband. Occasionally the mica enters into the composition of the rock without influencing the structure, (as in Madoc V. 4,) forming a rock which might be called micaceous diorite, and which would correspond to the *kersanton* of French lithogists. The schistose varieties of diorite above described, by becoming fine-grained, graduate into—

*Diorite Slate.*—It is especially the micaceous diorite schists which are subject to this transition. The constituents become almost indistinguishable, and the slaty cleavage almost as perfect as that of clay slate. It occurs in Madoc IX. 14; Elzivir V. 3, II. 5; and at many other points in the dioretic region.

*Pyroxenite, Diabose and Greenstone.*—The first-named rock seems to occur in Madoc IV. 12. It is coarse-grained and finely impregnated with calcareous matter, grains of iron ore and iron pyrites. Diabose seems to be the matrix wherein the magnetite of the "Big ore bed" of Marmora is found. It is fine-grained, dark green in colour, with uneven fracture. Portions of it are occasionally crystalline, and then appear simply to be pyroxene. The fine-grained part is partially decomposable by hydrochloric acid, and fuses with intumescence before the blowpipe to a green glass.

On the 6th lot of range IX., Marmora, a coarse-grained rock occurs, which seems to be granular diabose. The felspar which predominates is yellowish grey, with cleavage planes of pearly lustre, and fuses easily to a blebby white glass. The pyroxenic constituent is black with dark green streak, and contains small particles of iron ore. Were the felspar recognizable as labradorite, the rock would be a dolomite. It as a whole loses 12.8 per cent. of its weight by treatment with hydrochloric acid. Fine-grained rocks similar to that of the big ore bed are found on Marmora, VIII. 6; Madoc, IV. 12, and VI. 10; but since pyroxene cannot be distinguished as a constituent or accompanying them they cannot be called more than greenstones.

*Felsite Rock*, sometimes called petrosilex, occurs close to the Moira river, on the east side of Madoc village. It is almost impalpable, difficultly fusible, of a light rose red colour, and undecomposable by hydrochloric acid. Occasionally a small crystal of felspar is observable in it.

*Tourmaline Rock* is found associated with granite on the 15th lot of range IV., Madoc.

*Quartzite* appears to be the side rock of the McCallum ore bed in Marmora. It contains indistinct garnets. It also occurs in Madoc associated with slates.

*Chlorite Slate* forms the side rock of the Seymour ore bed, or at least considerable masses in and around the same.

*Greyish Slates* occur frequently in Madoc. They have the appearance and transversal cleavage of many clay slates, and like them are easily scratched or cut with a knife. On the other hand they do not contain so much water; a variety from Madoc V. 4, having lost only 53 per cent on ignition. The same rock lost besides on digestion with hydrochloric acid, 15.74 per cent., principally iron oxide. Fine grains of iron ore are often discernible in these slates, but they are free from calcereous matter, unless where they graduate into the calcichists above referred to.

*Conglomerates* are frequently observable in Madoc; for instance, on the 6th lot of Range V, on the east side of the road to Tudor. It bears a resemblance to some Huronian conglomerates, inasmuch as the matrix is schistose. The pebbles are generally quartzite; such conglomerates occur elsewhere in Madoc, and have been described at p. 32 of the *Geology of Canada*.

## II—ASSOCIATION OF THE ROCKS.

The rocks just described occur associated with each other in such a manner as to form the following groups:—

In the east of the district the gneiss region of Elzivir occurs, which is made up of gneiss, mica schist, granite-gneiss, and crystalline limestone. The general direction of these is north-east and south-west, with steep inclination to the south-east. It is worthy of remark that the mica schist forms the selvage of the gneiss on the west, and that the limestone which adjoins it there is more crystalline than further eastward, where it becomes interstratified with calcareous mica schist. The strike is here N. 20° to 54° E., magnetic dip 58° to 70° S. E. The large exposure of crystalline limestone associated with gneiss which occurs in the eastern part of Hungerford would seem to be part of this group. Rocks of the character of fahlband sometimes accompany the limestone. Here the strike is N. 40° to 65° E.

To the west of the foregoing lies the region of dioritic rocks above referred to. They are almost always vertical, or very highly inclined, and no general strike is deducible from my observations. On Elzivir I. 10 and 11 the strike is north and south. On Madoc, IX. 14° N., 40° W., dip 77° S. W. West of Bridgewater, N. 80° W., and again N. 80° E. On Elzivir IV. 8° N., 70° W., dip 50° S. At the locality last named a band of micaceous diorite is found impregnated with fine-grained iron pyrites and weathering red. It is about 30 feet thick, and is under and over laid by schistose diorites free from iron pyrites.

The group of rocks which prevails in the larger part of the Townships of Madoc and Tudor, appears to be the most complicated. Although the area is large it is scarcely possible to regard the rocks as constituting more than one group. Characteristic gneiss and mica schist seem altogether absent from it, and rocks of a non-crystalline character prevail. The dark coloured micaceous limestone, calchist, greyish slates, the conglomerates above described, together with some diorite and greenstone, are interstratified with each other, and maintain a general direction of N. E. and S. W., although the variations from it reach as far as E. and W. on the one hand, and N. 40° E. on the other. In Tudor, and as far south as Kellersbridge, the dip is to the N., or N. W., 55° to 80°. To the north of Madoc village it is south eastward. South of Kellersbridge, horizontal limestone covers a large part of the measures, and also of a granite, which, as it is interspersed between the two areas of different dip, may be supposed to have had some influence in determining the position of the rocks. The character of the granite has already been described. It occurs also to the east of Madoc in contact with crystalline limestone. Perhaps it was by contact of the latter with the granite that the crystalline limestone resulted. Other igneous rocks are observable, running in an opposite direction to the general strike of the rocks. In Marmora a very considerable area is covered by the horizontal limestone already mentioned. Hence the relations of the measure concealed by it are not so often observable. The same calchist seems however to make up a large part of these, but the strike is different, being N. W. and S. E., southwestward dip. Crystalline limestone is of as frequent occurrence as in Madoc. Granite rocks prevail in the neighborhood of Marmora Works, and rocks of the character of diabase frequently occur both as beds and in more irregular masses.

## III.—ECONOMIC MINERALS.

The principal deposits of economic value in this district have been referred to in former reports of the Geological Survey and are described on pp. 675 and 676 of the *Geology of Canada*. Whatever, therefore, is here mentioned with regard to the Kcan ore bed, the "Big ore bed," and the lithographic stone of Marmora, and to the Seymour ore bed of Madoc, must be regarded as supplementary to these descriptions. On the other hand some deposits of iron ore in Elzivir, Madoc and Marmora, and of Galena in Tudor are here described for the first time. It is to be remembered, however, that since little or no work has been done in uncovering some of the last-named deposits, their geological relations can be but imperfectly described.

*Magnetic iron ore.*—On the 3rd lot in the 5th concession of Elzivir at the edge of a considerable depression in the strata probably occupied by a continuation of the Bridgewater limestone, a ledge of rock protrudes through the soil, having a length of sixteen and a breadth of two or three feet, and consisting of magnetite and a talcose or steatitic sub-

stance, in small parallel layers. The magnetite greatly preponderates, and although the layers are only about one-eighth of an inch thick, they are solid. It runs slightly to the north and east, and dips  $55^{\circ}$  south. As to its extent beneath the soil which surrounds it there would appear to be reason for good hope. The mixture of ore and slate is very friable, and appears to disintegrate rapidly, wherefore it is but reasonable to suppose that much more of it may once have protruded from the soil, and have been since worn away. To the north-west it is underlaid by diorite slate, striking N.  $73^{\circ}$  E., and dipping  $59^{\circ}$  south-west.

The Seymour ore bed on the 11th lot of range V. of Madoc seems to have a strike of N.  $55^{\circ}$  W., and a dip of  $55^{\circ}$  S. W. This direction is almost at right angles to the general direction of the rocks of the neighbourhood, but perhaps this irregularity is owing to the proximity of granite, which shows itself close to the east end of the lot. The overlying rock is chlorite slate, and chlorite also occurs intermixed with the ore. A great part of the ore is solid and free alike from rock and pyritic impurities. Where it is less pure actynolite rock appears to be the principal matrix. It is sometimes accompanied by calespar. The ore taken out when the bed was worked amounted to four hundred tons, and is said to have averaged 50 per cent. The same bed is supposed to continue through VI. 10, VI. 9, VII. 8, and IV. 12, but I have not observed any considerable quantities of ore on any of these lots.

On lot 10 in range VI. the only magnetic ore observed was in a very singular fragmentary rock, the matrix of which was a fine-grained, hard and slightly calcareous greenstone. The enclosed fragments were quartzite granite and actynolite. A vein of pyroxene, 12 inches wide, runs through the rock. Crystalline limestone also occurs on the same lot, containing at one place actynolite, and at another black hornblend.

On lot 9 in range VI. an important bed, the continuation of Seymour's, is said to occur. After going over the lot twice, however, we failed to discover it.

On lot 8 in range VII. a small bed of magnetic iron ore occurs, having a width of from two to three feet. It runs N.  $40^{\circ}$  E., and can scarcely, therefore, stand in connection with the Seymour bed.

On lot 12 in range IV. fragments of magnetic ore were found loose, but nothing of consequence in place. Horizontal limestone is seen to overlie the granite, and pyroxenite and diabase also occur on the same lot. It is evident from the foregoing that nothing corresponding to the Seymour ore bed has yet been found on the lots through which its apparent strike would lead it.

The deposit next in importance to the Seymour ore bed is on lot 19 of range I. in Madoc, upon which, however, no uncovering has been done. It is therefore impossible to say what the enclosing rock may be, or even the direction of the deposit. Going from north to south, over the patches of ore exposed, the thickness seems about 25 feet, but it may be greater. The ore is in great part pure and solid, but some of it contains iron pyrites. The compass is quite useless near it, and on running a straight line on the course N.  $9^{\circ}$  C across it, the variation from this direction was very great on approaching the deposit, and as much as  $90^{\circ}$  when immediately over it.

On No. 18, in the same range (east half) some large blocks of magnetic ore are found in the alluvium. There was, however, no rock exposure, and I do not think that any considerable deposit could exist near the spot where the fragments were found, because the variation of the needle, on a straight line carried across them, was not more than  $4^{\circ}$ . On lot 25, in range VI. of Madoc, there would appear to be good reason for supposing the existence of a considerable bed of magnetic iron ore, although the depth of soil is considerable. In digging into the soil, in ploughed fields, at several places, large pieces of magnetic ore were found, and, unlike at the locality last described, the smaller fragments dug up at the same time consisted exclusively of the same ore. One of the holes was dug to a depth of three feet, and although magnetic ore exclusively was thrown out, the solid rock was not reached.

On the 17th lot of range V., in Madoc, magnetic iron ore occurs in place and to all appearance in considerable quantity. It is very solid and pure, and possesses polarity.

The side rock appears to be granitic, with hornblendic streaks.

On lots 15 and 16, in concession V., magnetic ore occurs in fragments, but evidently not in the vicinity of the parent bed.

The Kean ore bed, which is said to occur on the 13 lot of range III, in Marmora, is

doubtless the same as that described in the *Geology of Canada* as situated on the north side of Crow Lake, on the 12th lot of range III. The average width of the opening here is about eight feet, but the ore does not occupy the whole of this space, much of what appears to be serpentine being associated with it. The ore is generally very pure, comparatively little being mixed with rock. I could not observe any pyrites, nor could I detect any titanium in it. The side rock of the deposit appears to be a very compact, coarse-grained diorite.

Very little can be added here to the description already published in the Geological Reports of the Big ore bed of Belmont. There are two principal openings, about 250 feet apart; the dip in the most northerly (the upper one geologically) being  $60^\circ$  north-eastward, and in the other  $80^\circ$ . More or less ore is observable over the whole of the space betwixt the two openings. A large quantity is pure and solid ore, but an equally large quantity is contaminated with earthy and pyritic minerals. A very considerable amount of the difficulty experienced in treating this ore at the Marmora furnaces must be attributed to the fact that no attempt was made at sorting the ore; that is, separating that which was too much mixed with matrix and pyrites, and either throwing it aside, or treating it separately and differently. The substance which principally forms the matrix of the ore is a pyroxenic greenstone, the nature of which was probably not all taken into consideration in the metallurgical treatment of the ore. It doubtless contains comparatively little silica, and required probably little or no limestone to flux it. On the other hand its poverty in alumina would render an addition of clay or loam of much advantage in its treatment in the furnace.

The deposit next in importance in Marmora, to the two last described, is without doubt that known as the "Marsh ore bed," on the 9th lot of range VI. It strikes N. W. and S. E., like the Big ore bed, and dips  $55^\circ$  northeastward. Although much of the ore here is pure, and solid, a large quantity of it is contaminated with iron and copper pyrites, which latter mineral must be considered as a very unwelcome impurity. Occasionally the magnetic occurs crystalline in this deposit. To the northwestward of the deposit lies the granular diabose, which has been described on p. 6.

Magnetic ore also occurs on the 6th lot of Range I, in Marmora, but as no uncovering has been done its extent is quite unknown.

*Specular Iron or Hematite.*—This ore has been recently discovered in Madoc, principally through the exertions of T. C. Wallbridge, Esq., M.P.P., who has been active in drawing attention to the subject. It must not, however, be forgotten that the same ore was previously known and worked near Marmora furnace, and that several beds of it are described in the *Geology of Canada*, as occurring in the Laurentian series.

In Elzivir, lot 2, concession IV., this ore occurs in the same limestone which has there been worked for building purposes. The strata run N.  $40^\circ$  E., and dip  $80^\circ$  north-westward, and crossing these a vein occurs filled with granular iron glance, which vein is, however, at no one place more than six inches wide. This is the only indication of the occurrence of this ore in Elzivir.

The principal discovery made of this ore in Madoc is on the east half of the 12th lot in range V. In a ploughed field, close to the road, and in and around a depression in the same field, numerous pieces of finely granular hematite with a steel grey fracture, but weathering red on the outside, are found over an area measuring about 10 fathoms each way. The soil is more or less reddish coloured, and the nearer to the depression the more decided is the colour. Although I was informed that within the memory of the oldest inhabitant no mining had been done at this spot, I could not resist thinking that the depression was all that remained of an open working; that much ore had possibly been raised and perhaps removed, and much left around the working, which latter had been scattered further around in the processes of clearing and ploughing the land. The proprietor had refused to allow any one to dig on his field, and Mr. Wallbridge was therefore obliged to cause an opening to be made as close to it as possible on the side of the road. On digging to a depth of seven feet the solid rock was reached. Here the ore is much less compact, and more earthy than above described. It is much mixed with calspar, and in some places the rock would appear to be limestone mixed with ore. A joint was observed running east and west, and dipping  $58^\circ$  S., which would lend perhaps some support to the view that the deposit is a bed. Although the ore found in the rock at the bottom of the opening was not

on the whole equal in quality to that found on the surface, I do not doubt that there exists here a body of hematite of first rate quality, and in remunerative quantity.

On lot 9, in range VIII, a bed of quartzite occurs, through which granular iron glance is disseminated, but never in such quantities as to be remunerative.

On lot 13 in range II., a vein of hematite, only one inch thick, is seen in a rock which appears to be for pyrite. It strikes N. 40° W. The other discoveries of hematite in Madoc are exclusively in alluvium, but as the ore occurs in this manner frequently and as it may lead to the discovery of ore in siles, I here enumerate the lots on which it has been found. Range VII., lot 8: Here the hematite is sometimes found forming part of conglomerate boulders. Range VII., lot 6: Here four holes were dug at places where hematite had been found, and although sometimes as deep as four feet, no ore was found beneath a depth of eighteen inches. On reaching the rock, it was found to be limestone without ore. The hematite was not found on the lowest-lying part of the lot, but rather in the face of the high ground. In the low ground, vertical strata of slate containing quartz, and striking to the north of east, are observable. Range VI., lot 12: Here as in the foregoing the hematite was found on high ground, and vertical strata were exposed on the low ground, striking, N. 51° E. Range V., lots 15 and 16: Hematite, as well as magnetic ore, occurs on the west end of both these lots in fragments. Range II., lot 13: Here a four-foot hole was sunk where some ore had been found, but it failed even in striking the rock. As to the origin of these fragments of hematite, one can scarcely do otherwise than suppose that they are derived from deposits in the old highly inclined strata, and that they have been transported from some distance like other drift. The direction of the latter is probably the same as that of the ice grooves on the rocks which are very often observed in Madoc. I made eight observations in that township of the course of these grooves. They varied from N. 6½° E. to N. 18½° E., since further the rocks are polished on the northern face but not on that turned southward, we may suppose the drift to have come in the direction above given.

In Marmora the ore which has been worked on lot 9 in range VIII. (McCallum ore bed) is a compact granular hematite, mixed with calcespar, in a fine-grained granite rock. There are, however, no large masses visible, and the deposit cannot be regarded as remunerative. No regularity, no decided strike or dip could be observed in or around the working here.

A vein of earthy hematite was worked long ago close to the iron furnaces at Marmora. It appeared to strike N. 25° E. and dip 60° north-westward, and cannot be regarded as altogether parallel with the neighbouring strata. The immediate side rock is a fine-grained diorite, and the ore is frequently associated in the vein with chlorite. The ore is said to be exhausted, but there would seem to be no reason for assuming this, since no mining has been done below the level of the river. It is quite possible, however, that there it would not pay for excavation.

The deposits of iron ores just described may be classified as follows:—

Deposits where the ore occurs in large, or, at least, in apparently remunerative quantity—Elzivir, range V. lot 3; Madoc, range V. lot 11, range I. lot 19, range VI. lot 25, range V. lot 17, and range V. lot 12; Marmora, range III. lot 13, and IX. 6; Belmont, range I. lots 7 and 8.

Deposits where, so far as shewn by explanations made hitherto, ore does not occur in paying quantities—Madoc, range VI. lot 10, range VI. lot 9, range VII. lot 8, and range VIII. lot 9; Marmora, range VI. lot 1, range VIII. lot 9, and range III. lot 8.

*Galena.*—This ore is found in so many localities in Tudor, and in such quantity, as fully to entitle that township and the neighbouring one of Lake, to the name of a lead-bearing region. I was unable to ascertain when or by whom the first discovery of lead in this district had been made, but the first explorations seem to have been commenced somewhat more than three years ago, by Mr. Peter Charde, of Stirling, C. W., since which time it appears to have occupied more of the attention of the settlers.

The prevailing rock is the dark grey micaceous limestone or calceschist, described among the rocks of the district, with which are associated beds of rock of a more slaty, and others of a dioritic character. The latter are distinguished from the calcareous strata by their darker colour, and by their projecting above the neighbouring surfaces, which have worn away more readily. The ore is exclusively galena, occasionally associated with

blend and iron pyrites, and these minerals occur in veins consisting chiefly of calcespar, with a little quartz, the bearing of which is almost always N.W. and S.E. (from N. 35° W. to N. 85° W.), and at an angle more or less great with the strike of the rocks of the country. The stratification of these rocks is everywhere distinct and decided, and the limestone in possessing it, and in being darker coloured, differs from the ordinary crystalline limestone of the Laurentian system. As to the quantity of galena contained in these veins, it is in some instances very considerable and in others scarcely enough to pay. Among the lodes of the first class, those in which a large quantity of lead, or at least a probably remunerative quantity occurs, the following may be specially mentioned:—

On lot No. 8, in concession X. of Lake, a lode is found striking N. 35° W., upon which two openings have been made, about 15 feet apart. At one of these it seems about two feet wide, and the quantity of solid galena contained in it about 10 inches thick. At the other opening the quantity of galena seemed equally as considerable, but the width of the lode was not ascertainable. Although it was evident that the lode crossed the stratification of the enclosing rock, the ends of the strata being perceptible, still there was not exposure sufficient to admit of the direction of the latter being determined.

On lots 30 and 31 on the east side of Hastings Road, a vein occurs having a direction of N. 57° to 60° W., and a dip of 75° to 80° north-eastward. It is about eight inches wide, and contains a thickness of from two to three inches galena. The side rock is calc-schist as usual, striking N. 86° E., and dipping 55° northward.

A galena vein is likewise found on lot 10, in concession XI. of Lake. It strikes N. 50° W., stands nearly vertical, and seems to be about two feet wide. The walls are very distinct, and would seem to give promise of a good regular lode, but the veinstone itself was covered up with rubbish, and I could observe nothing as to its contents in galena. A considerable quantity, however, is said to be visible in the lode.

On the 34th lot, in concession IV. of Tudor, a lode is said to occur containing four inches of galena.

On the vein situated on lot 28, in concession B of Tudor, a shaft has been sunk (which is said to be 37 feet deep) and some stoping done, but the working was half-filled with water at the time of my visit. The lode is said to be eight inches thick at the bottom, and to contain six inches of galena, but at the end of the stope I could only observe a vein one inch wide, with half an inch of galena, besides a few other minute strings of ore. Ten tons of galena are said to have been extracted from the working. This is equivalent to 1250 lbs. per square fathom of vein excavated, or to three-quarters of an inch of solid galena in the vein. However small this quantity may seem, it would, nevertheless, pay for the expense of stoping when once the mine had been opened up by shafts and levels. The strike of the vein which stood vertical was N. 70° W.; that of the rocks enclosing it N. 40° E., dip 60° westward.

On lot 23 of block B, in Tudor, a two-inch vein is found, which is very well filled with galena. It strikes N. 85° W., crossing strata which run N. 20° E., and dips 89° westward. A smaller vein from one and a half to one inch wide runs parallel with these strata, and intersects the other vein.

With regard to the thicknesses given above of the galena in the various lodes, it is to be remembered that these are only the present visible thicknesses, that they may vary with every fathom or foot of the lode opened up, that they may increase, and that they may diminish to nothing, and that possibly very large areas of the vein may exist containing no galena at all. With such changes the success or failure of any mining enterprise originates, and the only way in which such can be divested of their uncertain character, in the case of an apparently good lode, is to have the shafts, levels and other exploratory workings always carried on far in advance of those which are for the production of ore.

Besides the localities just mentioned, galena is said to be found upon the following properties, but whether in remunerative quantity or not, future explorations must decide:—

Hastings Road, west side, lots 2, 3, 15, 16, 17, 18, 31, 32; in rear of, lots 19, 20; east side, lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33; Lake, range XI. lot 14; Mar-mora, range III. lots 28, 29; Tudor, range III. lot 32, range V. lot 12, range VI. lot 11, range VII. lot 10, range XIX. lots 26, 27, 28. range A, lots 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, range B, 5, 6, 27, 28; Limerick, range II. lots 27, 28 and 29.

*Sulphuret of Antimony.*—In the crystalline dolomite, which occurs on the 27th lot of



range I. of Sheffield, sulphuret of antimony is found in small quantity striking like the dolomite N. 40 to 45° E. Mica and iron pyrites accompany it. Since, however, it is not connected with any decided veinstone, and further runs parallel with the enclosing rock, the occurrence can hardly be supposed to be of any importance.

*Note by Dr. Sterry Hunt.*

Openings for copper ore were made in 1863-64, in several places in the Township of Lake, the principal ones of which were near Mr. J. Louk's clearing. There, on the east side of the stream, is exposed a band of fine grained greyish crystalline limestone, about thirty feet wide, lying among schistose rocks, and dipping E. S. E. at a high angle. It contains disseminated grains of copper pyrites, and near its western border are found masses of the ore nearly pure and three or four pounds in weight. About a quarter of a mile west of this, and on the opposite side of the stream, in a ridge of thick-bedded hard greenish quartzose rock, dipping south-eastwardly at a high angle, and cut by numerous veins of white quartz, sometimes holding green scaly chlorite. Other veins carry a mixture of quartz and bitter spar with purple copper ore, occasionally with granular ologist iron. The principal vein was exposed for about twenty feet, and was nearly vertical, but trecciated irregular, and as far as could be seen, from the excavation in September, 1864, too poor in copper to be wrought with profit.

In descending Deer River and Lake, greenish quartzose rocks, similar in dip and in character to those last described, are seen in several places to be cut by small quartz veins carrying as before chlorite and bitter spar, with small portions of yellow copper ore. Similar rocks also occur in an island in Belmont Lake, where an opening has been made in a vein of quartz, which sometimes holds a little red orthoclase and white mica, and carry a portion of copper pyrite, of which promising specimens are obtained, but the vein, which is irregular was scarcely more than six inches wide in the opening made in September 1864, and the quantity of ore was too small to be of economic value.

Copper pyrites was also observed in small quantities disseminated in a greenish micaeous rock on lot 27, range I. of Marmora.

It is not impossible that available quantities of copper ore may yet be found in the limestone band in Lake, described above; but all of the veins observed by me, in the hard quartzose rocks of this region, were too small and too irregular to be wrought with profit.

[Signed,] T. S. H.

*Copper Ore.*—On lot 33, in range XII. of Hungerford, a small quantity of copper pyrites is found. It occurs in dolomite, the apparent course of which is N. 50° to 35° E., running parallel with the dolomite, a narrow band is found in it containing tremolite, mica, iron pyrites and an inconsiderable quantity of copper pyrites.

The latter mineral, together with purple copper, occurs in larger quantity on the south-west quarter of lot 18, in range V. of Madoc. A large opening has been made here on the deposit, but on account of its being half full of water, no minute examination could be made. It appears, however, to run parallel with the enclosing strata E. and W. To judge from the debris lying around the working, a considerable quantity of ore must have been excavated. The matrix consisted chiefly of calcspar, bitterspar and chlorite, together with some iron pyrites. Part of the vein appears also to be of a brecciated character, small fragments of crystalline limestone being connected together by a matrix of purple copper. The enclosing rock seemed to be greenstone slate mixed with granite or quartz matter, and containing quartz veins running parallel with it.

*Iron Pyrites.*—In Madoc, range XI. lot 11, a deposit of this mineral is found in dioritic slate which has a fibrous structure, and contains coarse garnets. The pyrites is sometimes very solid, and at other places mixed with the side rock. At one place, in the bed of the brook which runs through the lot, a thickness of three feet of solid pyrites is observable.

On the first lot of range V. of Madoc, a deposit of iron pyrites, about six feet wide, is exposed in two place, the strike between which is N. 38° E.

On the 17th lot of range XI. of Marmora, iron pyrites is found, apparently crossing the stratification in the direction of N. 40° W. The rock of the country is here limestone, rather crystalline and striking N. 50° E.

On lot 2, in range IV. of Elzivir, white iron pyrites occurs in comparatively small quantity. I examined it for copper, nickel and cobalt, and found none of these metals present.

*Wad.*—Oxide of manganese is found loose, in considerable quantity, in a ploughed field on the 4th lot of range V. in Madoc.

*Whetstone.*—Immediately to the west of the Village of Bridgewater there is found, at the edge of the crystalline limestone of that place, calcareous hornblende slates, some of which would appear to be applicable as whetstones.

*Marble.*—The localities where this rock is found have been already given. It merely remains to be stated that in the following lots it has been actually worked and used as a building stone:—Elzivir, IV. 2; Madoc, VI. 1; Marmora, XI. 16. So far as these localities have been worked it does not appear that marble has been produced of a quality suitable for ornamental purposes.

*Lithographic Stone.*—The deposit of this rock described in the *Geology of Canada* (p. 834) has, since the publication of that report, been worked to a considerable extent, a large area has been uncovered, and a very large number of blocks quarried out. There appear to be two different qualities in the bed; the upper layer, which is two feet three inches thick, contains a few crystalline grains (calcareous) scattered through it. The lower layer, fifteen inches thick, is perfectly free from such. The first mentioned sort had been pronounced a first rate article by the lithographers who have used it, but an impression seems to prevail among those who have been employed in preparing the stone for market, that the lower layer will yet prove to be the best.

#### IV.—MANUFACTURE OF IRON.

Although the deposits of iron ore already described are in many cases quite undeveloped, there are others of such extent as fully to justify any attempt which might be made to smelt the ore from them on the spot. Until this is done, or until railway communication renders the exportation of ore possible, it is unreasonable to expect that the proprietors of iron deposits, recently discovered, will exert themselves much to develop them. Not a little experience has been gained both in Madoc and Marmora in the metallurgical treatment of the iron ores of these townships, and it would be a misfortune if it were to be neglected in future attempts at smelting; I propose, therefore, to put upon record here some of the general results of this experience, altogether neglecting any reference to the ill-fortune, and worse management, which, more than anything else, have contributed to render abortive the attempts hitherto made, to establish the manufacture of iron in the district.

The first attempts at iron-smelting were made in Marmora, but so long ago, and under so many different managers, that is a difficult matter now to obtain thoroughly reliable information regarding them. The last blast at the Marmora furnaces was, however, under the charge of Mr. Bentley, who still resides in Marmora village, and from him I have gathered the following particulars, which I believe to be substantially correct. The furnace went forty days in all, and was working well, and constantly increasing in yield, when orders were given to blow out, because funds were not forthcoming wherewith to pay the workmen. Until the fourteenth day of the campaign hot blast was employed, but the heating apparatus then broke down, and during the remaining twenty-six days cold blast only was used. The charge consisted of 400 lbs. of ore and 23 of limestone. The fuel used to each charge was 16 bushels of charcoal. While hot blast was being used 50 charges were smelted per diem, and five tons of iron produced—with cold air the ore consumed and iron produced amounted to only three-fifths of these quantities. To ascertain the actual cost of producing the iron was more difficult as the general expenses of the establishment were enormous. Assuming these to amount to \$2 per ton of product, the following may be considered as the actual cost of one day's running, during the last hot blast at Marmora:—

Ten tons of ore @ \$2	-	-	-	-	-	\$20 00
Eight hundred bushels charcoal	-	-	-	-	-	48 00
One furnace man	-	-	-	-	-	2 50
Eight labourers	-	-	-	-	-	8 00
Repairs, tear and wear, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	4 00
General expenses,	-	-	-	-	-	10 00
Carting to Belleville of five tons iron	-	-	-	-	-	20 00

\$112 50

equal to \$22.50 per ton. Now, as the pig iron probably realized \$27 per ton in Belleville, a profit of \$4.50 per ton would appear to have been made. Mr. Bentley was, however, always opposed to selling pig-iron, and wished to put the product direct into castings from the furnace. This, he estimated, would have cost \$12 per ton for coarse, and \$18 per ton for fine castings, say average \$15, and including the cost of the iron, \$37.50. The average value of the castings produced Mr. Bentley estimated at four cents per lb., but if only three cents be allowed, it would nevertheless amount to \$60, and leave a profit of \$22.50 per ton. Although Mr. Bentley's idea with regard to castings from the furnace were never put into practice at Marmora, there seems to be no doubt that it would have been the most profitable method. Having referred to past experience at Marmora, it might be well to enquire as to what course ought to be adopted in future, in order to the success of the iron manufacture there. First of all, it would seem indispensable that the ore should be sorted more carefully, and that the pyritous varieties of it should undergo a thorough washing. The breaking up of the ore should be done by a Blake's rock-breaker, or a similar labour-saving machine. Instead of drawing the wood to the furnaces, and then charring it in kilns, it would probably be cheaper to have it done in pits in the woods. Clay or clayey loam should, according to past experience both at Madoc and Marmora, be substituted for lime as a flux. The iron should be sent to market in the form of castings, and among those which it would seem most suitable and profitable to make railway-car-wheels ought specially to be mentioned. The establishment of railway communication with the front would, of course, give an immense impetus, as well to the development of the iron manufacture, as to that of an ore trade with the United States.

The ore-bed occurring in the 11th lot of range V. of Madoc, furnished the ore smelted by Mr. Uriah Seymour, at his furnace at Madoc village. The first experiment with this ore was made by Mr Seymour in the furnace owned by him and his partner at Walcott, Wayne County, N.Y.; this was in the winter of 1835. Three and a half tons were treated, and it was found to improve the quality of the iron previously made there. First one-fourth, and then one-half of the Canadian ore was used, and the iron produced became softer and stronger. Ultimately the Canadian ore alone was charged into the furnace and a still better quality of iron obtained. These results being considered satisfactory Mr. Seymour erected a furnace at Madoc in 1857, and put it in blast. Limestone was used as flux, and three different blasts were started, with different materials (found in the neighbourhood) for hearth-stones. In each of these three trials the hearth-stone was rapidly cut out by the slag, the furnace became unworkable and was blown out, always at a great expense for repairing the furnace and for fuel in heating it up.

Mr. Seymour, supposing the bad quality of the hearth-stones to be the cause of these misfortunes, procured a new hearth from Rossie, N.Y., of the material used in the furnaces there. The furnace was again started, but by way of precaution with blast at only one tuyere. The same flux was used as formerly, and the same slag was produced, cutting into the Rossie stone as much as it had ever done into the hearth-stones previously used. It having been thus demonstrated that the former hearth-stones were not at fault, since even the Rossie-stone could not withstand the slag, Mr. Seymour concluded to alter the flux, substituting for the limestone a sandy clay. This was done, the blast stopped at the damaged tuyere, and introduced at the one which had been kept unused. Very soon the character of the slag changed; it became mild, did not cut into the hearth-stone, and kept fluid and in motion long after it left the furnace. The iron was of excellent quality. But at this time the stock of charcoal became exhausted, it being impossible to procure charcoal burners to keep up the supply. Reduced to extremity, Mr. Seymour caused cord-wood to be sawn up into lengths of two feet, and used instead of charcoal. For seventy-five days he continued to work his furnace with the same fuel, and with only one tuyere, producing a good slag, and excellent iron to the extent of one ton daily. About eighty tons were produced in all during this blast, and cast into stoves, potash-kettles, &c., with a small quantity of pig-iron.

The latter found a ready sale in Belleville at \$27 per ton, and was considered of first-rate quality for machinery. Encouraged by his success in smelting with wood, Mr. Seymour repaired the furnace, and started it again with wood alone as fuel, and with two tuyeres at work. Two to two and a half tons of iron were produced daily, but it was of an inferior quality, the castings made with it cracked in cooling. Mr. Seymour was led to suppose that this was caused by the wood descending too quickly and not sufficiently charred into the furnace. That this did affect the quality of the iron was proved in this manner. Mr. Seymour stopped one

of the tuyeres; the daily production sank to one and a quarter tons, but the good quality of the iron was restored, and the furnace kept in blast three months. The exact cost of the operation I could not ascertain, but Mr. Seymour apprised me that, according to the account books, this blast contributed somewhat to improve the financial condition of the concern. The daily product of iron was, however, too small, and smelting with charcoal was again resumed, in the midst of which Mr. Seymour's partner was killed by a blast at the mine. The difficulty of settling with his heirs became superadded to the financial difficulties of the concern, and Mr. Seymour's means having become exhausted, he was obliged to suspend smelting operations. Amongst the facts demonstrated by his experience, not the least interesting was the producing of cast iron of excellent quality in a blast furnace with wood alone as fuel. Mr. Seymour entertains the opinion (and surely his experience justifies him in so doing) that were a furnace specially built for the purpose, and so high as to allow the materials fifty hours to descend, wood could be used as fuel, and five tons of iron produced daily. His estimate of the cost of doing this is as follows:—

Fifteen cords of wood, @ \$1,	-	-	-	-	\$15 00
Ten tons of Ore, @ \$1 50,	-	-	-	-	15 00
One and a half tons of loam	-	-	-	-	1 50
Crushing ore, @ 10 cents,	-	-	-	-	1 00
Labour, two to pound	-	-	-	-	4 00
Two firemen	-	-	-	-	4 00
One gutterman	-	-	-	-	1 50
Overseer	-	-	-	-	5 00
Tear and wear account	-	-	-	-	5 00
General expenses	-	-	-	-	8 00
					\$60 00

This is equal to \$12 per ton of iron produced, and if the freight to Belleville be added, the total cost is \$16 per ton; with cast iron at \$26 the profit would be \$10 per ton. An impression has always prevailed in smelting the magnetic ores of the district, that the operation would be rendered less difficult by the use of an admixture of soft ore, that is, of bog iron ore or hematite. There is in all likelihood some foundation for his opinion, and if so, then there ought to be no obstacle to the success of smelting in Madoc, where, besides the excellent ore of the Seymour bed, the hematite on the 12th lot of range V. is easily procurable. In future attempts at smelting in Madoc the course to be adopted would resemble that proposed in the case of Marmora. Owing to the purity of the Madoc ore a wasting could, however, be also altogether dispensed with.

On mere general grounds it would seem reasonable to suppose that when properly conducted the same success would attend the iron manufacture in Madoc and Marmora as has attended it in other countries where similar relations exist.

In Sweden and Norway, as in Canada, the ores are generally magnetic, the fuel charcoal, the motive power water, the means of transport and communication imperfect, labour is certainly cheaper, but the ores are less rich (33 per cent. being the average in Norway). The same relations as to ore, fuel, &c., obtain in Northern New York, where iron works seem to be very successful, and if care were taken to employ the same skill and skilled labour, and with due care and judgment, the same or but slight modifications of the apparatus and process which are there applied, iron would doubtless be as successfully made in Canada as in New York. The protective duty in the latter country is to a great extent balanced by the higher prices for labour and fuel.

#### EXPORT OF IRON ORE.

The fact of the existence of a most extensive trade in iron ore, betwixt the south shore of Lake Superior and the Lake cities, and also betwixt the latter and Lake Champlain, has frequently caused attempts to be made to bring the Canadian ore to the same market. From information which I have gathered, it would appear that the demand for ore from Lake Superior has greatly diminished lately, and the quantity shipped last summer was not more than one-third the quantity of the previous year. This, however, would not so materially affect

the export of ore from Canada as might at first be supposed. The magnetic ores from Canada would not compete with the hematites from Lake Superior. They are required rather for mixing with the latter, and as a substitute for the magnetic ores of Lake Champlain. It must not, however, be supposed that every magnetic ore from Canada would serve as such a substitute. Besides being of such a character as to smelt readily with the Lake Superior ore, it must be free from all impurities, and especially from iron pyrites. Various ores containing such impurities have been shipped from Canada and rejected at Cleveland. Ores containing but a small quantity of iron pyrites cannot be used there, because there are no apparatus or conveniences there for roasting; ores, therefore, from Canada must be thoroughly free from iron pyrites, or thoroughly well roasted before shipment. As to whether the ores of this district would be found suitable for the smelting furnaces of the United States, this can only be ascertained by actual trial, but there appears no reason to doubt that the larger number of them would answer. A large proportion of the ore from the "Big ore bed" of Belmont would be useless unless it were thoroughly well roasted at the mine first. But the purest ore from it as well as the most of the other remunerative deposits, and especially from the Seymour ore bed, would doubtless find a ready market. The price paid recently for Champlain ore delivered at Cleveland was \$10 per ton, American currency, and pure Canadian magnetic ore would bring almost as much. Lake Superior ore only realized \$7 50 per ton, American currency. Assuming \$6 50, gold, as the value of a ton of pure Canadian ore, and also assuming that railway communications were established with the front, many of the ores of the district could doubtless be worked for exportation with much advantage. The cost of bringing, under such circumstances, a ton of ore from the principal deposits of the district to Cleveland could scarcely be more than as follows:—

Cost of ore per ton	- - - - -	\$2 00
Railway freight,	- - - - -	2 00
Shipping to Cleveland,	- - - - -	1 00
		\$5 50

A balance would therefore remain of \$1 50 per ton of ore.

I remain, Sir, with much respect,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

THOMAS MACFARLAND.

EXTRACTS from the Report of ALEXANDER MURRAY, Esq., Assistant Provincial Geologist, dated 15th March, 1853, on the Geology of the Country lying North of Lake Ontario, on a general line between the neighborhood of Kingston and that of Lake Simcoe.

#### ECONOMIC MATERIALS.

The substances met with under this head were the magnetic and specular ores of iron, galena, plumbago, and molybdenite; grindstones and flagging, scythe-stones and whetstones, lithographic stone, building stones, limestone, marble, water-lime, brick-clay, shell-marl, and peat.

*Magnetic and Specular Iron ores.*—Ores of iron are very generally disseminated through the rocks of the Laurentian group, and when existing in large workable masses, appear to be usually either in contact with or at no great distance from the crystalline limestones. The localities where the magnetic oxyde was chiefly met with were in Bedford, Madoc, Marmora, Belmont, and Seymour; and although the information received by me from time to time makes it appear probable there must be many more places where it abounds, I did not see, except in these Townships, any instance where the material was in sufficient quantity to warrant the experiment of working it. One of the localities visited was on the twenty-first lot of the ninth concession of Bedford, where the magnetic oxyde occurs at the foot of a ridge of gneiss;

associated with a greenish rock, consisting of an aggregate of greenish felspar, and numerous large prismatic crystals of greenish hornblende, on a pale, fawn-colored calcareous base. The bed to which it belongs is not well exposed, as it lies in a hollow, the greater portion of which, at the time I was there, was covered with growing grain, but its presence was indicated, in the same position and associated with the same minerals, by the fragments strewn upon the surface for about a quarter of a mile, in a north-east direction from where it was first seen. To the westward there is a fault running N.  $25^{\circ}$  W. and S.  $25^{\circ}$  E., which throws the ridge of gneiss about 150 yards to the south-eastward on the south-westward side; but although a careful search was made for the continuation of the ore, both in the direction of the dislocation and on the south-western continuation of the ridge, it was nowhere found. The bed of ore did not appear to be over three or four feet thick. Immediately on the south-east of the ridge crystalline limestone comes in, with its associated beds, dipping on an average N.W.  $< 30^{\circ}$

Another exhibition of the ore occurs in Bedford, near the north-east end of Bob's Lake, supposed to be in the twenty-fifth lot of the fifth concession. It was found in small fragments near the foot of a ridge of crystalline limestone, but nowhere in place, and is probably of no economic importance.

I was informed by an Indian that iron ore had been found a little way to the north of the Portage, about half-way between a place called the Beaver Dam and Cross Lake, in Olden; but although a whole day was expended in the search, it was nowhere found, except in small specks or crystals in the felspathic rock of the country.

The deposits of iron ore in Madoc, Marmora and Belmont, some of which have long been known and have been worked, will probably hereafter become of great commercial importance. The ore which was formerly smelted at the village of Madoc, by Messrs. Seymour & Co., and produced an excellent quality of iron, was mined on the eleventh lot of the fifth concession of the township. The bed appears to run through a black, soft, micaceous (chloritic) rock, and holds a course which, as far as it was traced, was about W. by N. and E. by S.; while the slope of the bed, which is towards the south, was between seventy-five and eighty degrees. The greatest observed breadth of the bed appeared to be about thirty feet, and its average would probably not fall short of about twenty feet. A material similar to the soft, black, micaceous rock, which accompanies the bed of ore on each side, appears every now and then to cut it diagonally in thin belts. In one place the bed is said to have been thus cut at distances of from every three to ten feet, and in another there was an unbroken part with a length of fifty feet. The ore is very black and very fine-grained, and while the whole body of it is magnetic, some portions of it have polarity—one end of a fragment repelling and the other attracting the north end of the magnet. When the ore is bruised with a hammer on these portions of the bed, or on fragments taken from them, the particles adhere to one another, and stand up on the mass as they would on a magnet; the ore being, in short, a natural magnet or loadstone. The portions which have polarity appear to run across the ore-bed at right angles. Nodules of actinolite, or green, fibrous pyroxene, made up of radiating crystals, are disseminated in the ore, and yellow uranite is found investing small cracks.

I was informed that in the general direction of the bed, traces of ore have been met with twice to the eastward, in the tenth lot of the sixth and the ninth lot of the seventh concessions, and to the westward in the twelfth lot of the fourth concession, the distance between the extreme points being about two miles. On the eighth lot of the first concession of Belmont is situated the bed of magnetic oxide which yields the ore formerly smelted at the Marmora Iron Works. It is commonly known as the *Big Ore Bed*, and has usually been called a hundred feet thick; it appears, however, not to be a single bed, but a succession of them, interstratified with layers of greenish, talcose slate and crystalline limestone, occupying a breadth across the strike, and back from Crow Lake, into which it obliquely runs, of about eight chains. The general strike of the strata appears to be about S.  $40^{\circ}$  E., and the slope toward the north-eastward from twenty-five to fifty degrees. At one place, on a surface of greenish-colored mica-slate, underlying coarse, disintegrating, crystalline limestone, the dip was N.  $62^{\circ}$  E.  $< 50^{\circ}$ , but, surrounded by the strong, magnetic attraction of the ore-bed, the compass could not be relied on as giving a true bearing. Crystalline limestone overlies the mass, and the first hundred feet of the metalliferous strata shew a vast bulk of ore, the upper portion of which was chiefly mined for smelting. Of the lower part, thirteen feet towards the bottom were also mined, but not to the same extent. Associated with the ore and the talcose slates accompanying it, diallage rock and serpentine occur, and a pale, green rock, translucent

on the edges, and harder than serpentine, deriving its character from the presence of pistachis-green epidoté; through this green rock the ore is usually very thickly disseminated. The upper metalliferous beds suffer in quality from the presence of iron pyrites, from which the lower beds appear to be wholly free—thus yielding a much finer quality of ore. This part of the mass was not resorted to while the smelting works were in operation, until a short time before they were abandoned; but when the ore from it was used, the daily yield of iron, I am informed, was increased in the ordinary process of smelting, from three and a half up to four and a half and five tons.

On the north side of Crow Lake, about 300 yards from the shore, on the twelfth lot of the third concession of Marmora, magnetic oxyde of iron occurs, thickly but irregularly disseminated in a pale, green, epidotic rock, similar to some portions of the rock of the Big ore bed. At the time the Marmora works were last in operation an opening was made at this place, which shews a breadth of from twenty to thirty feet, all of which contains the ore, sometimes distributed in patches in the direction of the stratification, and sometimes in large, irregularly shaped lumps and solid masses. The bed runs nearly east and west, apparently dipping south, and was readily traced for about 300 yards to a clearing, where it terminates in a sharp cliff. Such of the ore as was used at the works is represented to have proved of excellent quality, and to have added considerably to the daily yield of smelted metal. It seems to be peculiarly free from pyrites.

The rock along the north shore of Crow Lake is frequently of the pale green color and epidotic character which marks this ore bed, and has grains of magnetic iron ore diffused through the mass, from which circumstance it appears probable that the ore-bearing portion is continuous, although it may not in all places be equally productive. The course of this ore westward would at length carry it to an intersection or junction with the north-westward course of the Big ore bed, and the dip of the one being south and the other north-east, it seems probable that they may prove to be different parts of the same bed, on the opposite sides of a synclinal form.

At Allan's mills, on the twenty-fifth lot of twelfth concession of Seymour, where the dome of Laurentian rock protrudes through the fossiliferous limestone, magnetic iron ore is thickly disseminated in the rock over all the area exposed, which is about two or three acres. The rock on the left bank of the river appears to be a conglomerate of the Laurentian series, in which the presence of rounded forms—supposed to be pebbles—is perceptible on the smooth, polished surface, where they display various colors; but these pebbles, when the mass is broken across, are so intimately blended with the matrix as to seem almost perfectly homogeneous with it. The iron ore in the conglomerate is disseminated only in small crystals and thin strings, at wide intervals; but the succeeding rock, which seems to overlie it (the dip being to the south-east, and is a strong and tough mixture of whitish felspar, with dark green pyroxene, yellowish green epidote, and occasional patches of red felspar), holds magnetic iron ore in considerable quantity. The breadth of the ore-bearing portion is at least thirty yards, and the run seems to be nearly parallel with the river; but although the distribution of the ore is pretty general, it scarcely appears to be in sufficient abundance—so far as may be judged from surface specimens—to be worked with advantage.

There are other places in Marmora and the adjoining townships where iron ore has been found, and some that have been partially worked, one of which was on the ninth lot of the eighth concession of Marmora, in which a fine-grained red hematite (specular oxyde of iron), in patches, constitute the ore. Near the ore-bed are large, loose masses of rock, with dark red garnets in cavities or druses, associated with pyroxene and calcspar.

Specular oxyde of iron is known to exist at some place near the Deer river, north of Belmont Lake. I procured a few specimens of it from a person who had been diligently working the ore under the delusion that it contained from forty to sixty per cent. of silver. What the character of the vein or bed in which it occurs may be it is not in my power to say, as I did not succeed in finding the place, nor could I get any satisfactory account from those who had visited it. In almost all parts visited this year, but more especially in the back settlements, a great number of the inhabitants are possessed with the delusive belief that the precious metals abound among the rocky ridges of the Laurentian country, and that they, by their own individual exertions, are capable of realizing vast wealth. Iron pyrites, mica, plumbago, specular iron, galena, and other bright or metallic substances are indiscriminately collected, barrelled, and buried in the woods, with the full impression by those engaged in such busi-

ness that they have stored away so much gold and silver; and although every second person met with had a specimen of some sort to present, with anxious enquiries as to its nature, hardly a single individual could be found who was willing to give the smallest information as to its locality. It was in vain to argue with such persons that the consequences of a proper examination might possibly be more advantageous to the common interest than anything they were likely to accomplish in secret, and unassisted. Such an argument was only regarded as the result of a governmental scheme to deprive them of their imagined wealth; and an appearance of anxiety to procure information only rendered their secrecy the more profound.

The specular oxide of iron was seen during the season's examination in a few places, but in no one instance in anything like sufficient quantity to be of any economical importance.

*Galena.*—This ore of lead was met with in veins, cutting the crystalline limestone of the Laurentian series, in the Township of Bedford. One of the veins is situated on the twenty-first lot of the eighth concession. Its general course is about N. 85° W., and its underlie N. 5° E. < 80°. The lode is about four feet thick, and is composed chiefly of calcspar, which appears in druses in the form of dog-tooth spar, but in some parts scapolite and tremolite are present. The galena occurs in detached aggregations of crystals, and in strings, some of which are occasionally one or two inches thick, and usually run parallel with the underlie. To ascertain what might be the yield per fathom of ground would have required a much more expensive test than it was in my power to give; but a shaft was sunk on the lode several years ago by Messrs. Hunt & Brooke, to the depth of about twenty-five feet, and the work having been abandoned after a trial which continued for some time, it is to be inferred that the quantity was not sufficient to pay the costs. Since that time, means of a more economic character for separating the ore from the gangue than then existed having been invented, it would require a farther trial to ascertain whether the lode could now be made available. Some of the refuse specimens at the mouth of the shaft appeared to hold a sufficient amount of galena to pay for separation, but not enough to defray also the charges for mining and raising; but it is probable all the best lumps of ore were carried away to be crushed, and no sound opinion can be founded on what remains. Towards the line between the eighteenth and nineteenth lots of the same concession there are two more veins of the same character, one running N. 15° W., and the other N. 32° W., upon which trials had been made by the gentlemen already mentioned. Specimens collected among the refuse about the mouth of the shaft on the latter vein appeared to hold more ore than any obtained on the twenty-first lot. If these two veins continue their course south-eastwardly they would apparently meet in a spot towards the eastern end of the eighteenth lot, and their junction would be a favorable position to test their value, did it not unfortunately appear to be in the midst of a small lake or pond.

*Plumbago.*—This mineral is almost universally disseminated through the crystalline limestone, and frequently occurs in veins, in the latter case occasionally giving the expectation that the quantity may be workable. A vein was observed in crystalline limestone near the outlet of Gold Lake, on the sixth lot of the ninth concession of Loughborough, running slightly oblique to the stratification, in a course of N. 60° E., with a nearly vertical altitude, the dip of the strata at the same place being S. 40° E. < 80°; the matrix of the vein is chiefly calcspar of a similar character to the walls of the lode with vitreous translucent quartz running irregularly through it, all very highly charged with scales of plumbago, while patches of the purer mineral are irregularly distributed in the quartz. The width of the vein varies from three feet to eighteen inches. A small excavation had been made on it by some persons belonging to the silver-hunting fraternity, who having removed a few shovelful of what, as I was informed, they supposed to be the part richest in the precious metal, had abandoned the place to make another such experiment elsewhere.

Another vein of a similar character occurs on the south side of a small island at the east end of Birch Lake. The course of the vein appears to coincide with the stratification, running through a mass of coarse disintegrating limestone, which is overlaid by white limestone of a more coherent character, holding opodes and nodules of white quartz. Where the plumbago is in greatest quantity, it is associated with translucent white quartz, and is distributed in lumps or patches. On the north side of Birch Lake, at a short distance from the inlet, plumbago occurs in disintegrating limestone, where loose frag-



ments of quartz were observed to be numerous, and this possibly may be a continuation of the vein seen on the island.

Plumbago, I was informed, had been obtained at a place on the bank of a small creek, in the eighteenth lot of the ninth concession of Bedford, on the property of Messrs. Hunt and Brooke, by their agent, Mr. Edward Botting, or one of his neighbours, in sufficient quantity for ordinary household purposes, such as blacking stoves. It occurs in lumps and patches in the crystalline limestone, but whether in a bed or a vein I could not determine.

The same mineral was found in a small vein, cutting the gneiss at right angles on the west side of Mud Lake in Loughborough, which was only remarkable as being associated with gneiss instead of crystalline limestone; the vein, in its thickest part, is not over one inch, and is totally valueless in an economic point of view.

*Molybdenite.*—The white crystalline limestones, north of Balsam Lake, are intersected by huge veins of white quartz, in one of which small masses of sulphuret of molybdenum were found on a small island in Big Mud Turtle Lake; it occurs disseminated in the veins accompanied by greenish scapolite, green cleavable pyroxene, sometimes assuming a radiating form, and iron pyrites, which is abundantly disseminated in some parts. Specimens were shown to me by an Indian on the same lake, apparently of the same character as those procured by myself, which he stated had been found a few miles higher up the Gull River. The ore was mistaken on the spot for plumbago (which it very much resembles), and although the quantity, judging by the specimens brought away, does not appear to be of any economic importance, yet the metal in some of its combinations being valuable as a chemical reagent, and as a pigment, and at the same time of rather rare occurrence, the position is worthy of remark.

*Grindstones.*—Some parts of the Potsdam sandstone formation, in the Townships of Loughborough and Storrington, yield an inferior description of grindstones. The beds best suited for such a purpose were met with on the north end of Knowlton Lake, at a spot called Grindstone Point, where the stone is an aggregate of small rounded grains of quartz, with mica sparingly scattered through it. It is usually more or less of a red color, and frequently presents alternating stripes of red and yellowish white. There are beds of sandstone near Vanluvin's Mills in Storrington, which, I believe, have also been tried for grindstones; but although the rock is siliceous and the grain fine and regular, it appears to be too hard to be suitable for the purpose.

*Flagging.*—Flagging of excellent quality can be obtained from the same formation as the grindstones. The beds at a low cliff, on the road from Vanluvin's mills, on the twelfth lot of the ninth concession of Storrington, are very regular, and some of them divide into layers of from one to two inches thick, and may readily be procured in slabs of any ordinary dimensions. The thin beds at Grindstone Point, on Knowlton Lake, are also well adapted for such purposes, and the same may be said of some of the beds at the outlying patch of the Potsdam formation on Eel Lake. Where easily obtained, the thin beds of the Trenton limestone are occasionally used for flagging, though they cannot be considered of the best description. An example is met with at Belleville, where the side walks are all laid with stone from that formation.

*Scythe-stone and Whetstones.*—The mica slates, associated with the crystalline limestones of the Laurentian series are frequently of the quality used as scythe-stones. The localities where the material appeared best situated for that purpose, are on the south side of Cross Lake, in Kennebec, near the portage to the Salmon River, and on the south side of Stony Lake. In both instances the slate may be procured of fine and uniform grain, and is probably as well adapted for use as the stones usually sold, most or all of which are imported. The finest quality of whetstones that came under my observation was in the fifth concession of Madoc, on the property of Mr. O'Hara. The stones may be procured by careful selection from the silicious clay slates, which have been mentioned as associated with the dolomitic conglomerate. Mr. O'Hara, at one time cut and wrought the rock into whetstones for sale, and I was given to understand that they were found unobjectionable, but that the price at which it was necessary to sell them, did not prove remunerative. I was informed that a slate of similar character to that at Mr. O'Hara's, had been found in the back part of the Township of Lake, but not having visited the place, or seen any specimens from the rock, it is not in my power to state any particulars regarding it.

*Lithographic Stone.*—Limestone suited for the purposes of lithography has already been stated by yourself to exist in the Township of Marmora, in the immediate vicinity of the iron works, and the opinion pronounced by the jury on mineral products, on the specimens of this stone sent to the London Industrial Exhibition of 1851, leaves little doubt as to its excellent quality. The presence of the same material in Rama was reported to you by myself in 1844; and during the last season, stone of a similar character, which has not yet however been tested, was found in one or two places more.

Along the whole range of the basset edge of the calcareous portion of the lower silurian series, from what has been considered the birdseye limestone, downwards, the more calcareous strata are in general of a close compact texture, with a conchoidal fracture, and of a color almost universally partaking of a brownish tinge, varying from dark brownish-grey, or brownish-black, to greyish-drab and nearly buff. These beds, for a certain distance down, are often marked by cythere, and are sometimes associated with argillo-calcareous strata, occasionally fit for the purpose of hydraulic lime. This portion of the series is supposed to represent the chazy limestone, and it is toward the bottom of this, or perhaps the summit of the calciferous sandrock, that the light drab or buff color prevails. When these lighter colored beds are free from organic remains, which are usually replaced by calspar, and from silicious grains, they frequently have the character required in lithographic stone, and they become fit for use when not too thin.

At Hungerford mills, on the eleventh lot of the tenth concession of the township, a bed of this character occurs, and the specimens from it very much resemble those already tried from Marmora; very minute silicious grains, however, are partially disseminated in it, and it might perhaps be difficult to procure large slabs quite free from them.

In the bottom of a brook, on the seventh lot of the third concession of Madoc, there is a bed of the same character, but, unless its thickness, which is there not over one and a half or two inches, increase a little to one side or other of the spot, slabs from it would scarcely be strong enough to resist the pressure necessary to be used in the process of printing.

The stone in Marmora being already known, it is only necessary for me to refer to its stratigraphical position, which will be found in the section of the strata in the vicinity of the Marmora iron works, given in the geological part of this report, where its thickness will be seen to be about two feet.

*Building Stones.*—Along the whole range of country examined, from Storrington to Bexley, the Black River, birds-eye and chazy formations afford building stone, which exists in courses of from four feet, to one foot thick or less. The line of country through which these formations are principally exposed, being for the greater part still in an unreclaimed state, the material best suited for purposes of construction has hardly yet been tested; but when communication is once established to the rear of the more level lands, by means of railroads, which seems likely soon to be the case, there is no doubt that its value and importance will be fully appreciated.

The stone buildings of Kingston are derived from the beds of what is supposed to be the chazy limestone, and the beautiful market building of that city affords a good example of the rock. After being dressed it has a good appearance, but it is a brittle stone and is very subject to break off where used for lintels, nor does it seem to have great strength in resisting pressure.

The lock below Peterborough, on the Otonabee, is constructed of the strong beds of the Black River formation; the whole of the stone was drawn from quarries in the neighbourhood of Warsaw, in Dummer, a distance of about fourteen miles; and were a canal to be cut, as was at one time intended, to connect the back lakes with the Trent, the same beds would be found on all occasions the best adapted for the construction of locks, or other structures where stone is required.

It was a little surprising to observe, however, at Bobcaygeon, between Sturgeon and Pigeon lakes, where a lock had actually been built, that while the Black River bands of limestone are laid bare on the banks of the river, a great portion of the construction was of wood. This lock is likely to be rebuilt, in order to admit of communication by steamers between Scugog and Chemong lakes, the landing at the latter being within three miles of Peterborough, and I am not aware of any better material for such construction than the limestone on the spot itself.

The thinner beds of the chazy, where the texture is very close, are usually too brittle to stand dressing well, and although handsome slabs may frequently be procured, their value is much depreciated by the tendency to crack or break under the hammer.

The thicker beds of the Potsdam sandstone in Loughborough and Storrington would doubtless give a strong, durable material, which would probably be easily quarried in large blocks, and readily dressed; being, however, in hardly any instance of a uniform colour, but generally more or less striped or spotted with red or green, it would produce by no means an agreeable effect in the appearance of a well finished building.

Beds suitable for building occur in the Trenton limestone, near the base, but the upper portions of the formation, which occupy a great breadth, are usually too thin, irregular and shaly to be well adapted for the purpose; it is for this reason that the houses of large towns along the front, such as Belleville, Trent and Cobourg, standing upon beds of Trenton limestone, are yet chiefly built of brick.

*Marble.*—The objections to the use of the white crystalline limestone of the Laurentian group, given in my report 1851-2, apply equally to by far the greater portion of similar strata examined last season, and although occasionally a limestone of fine and compact grain was observed, it seldom was sufficiently thick or continuous in that state to afford much more than small hand specimens.

Near the road between the seventh and eighth concessions of Madoc, about the thirteenth lot, a very fine-grained white and yellowish rock, probably a dolomite, occurs in a ledge of thirty yards wide, much of which would take a good polish; and a number of broken pieces of similar rock was observed lying about the iron works, below the village of Madoc, which I was informed were derived from strata in the neighbourhood. Mr. Seymour had polished a specimen of this, it appeared to be very hard, and would probably be difficult to cut, but when a smooth surface is once obtained it affords a handsome marble.

A small specimen was presented to me by the Rev. Mr. Bower, of Sydenham, of a pure white saccharoidal dolomite, said to have been obtained from the Madawaska River, above a lake called Crotch Lake, but to what extent it exists he was unable to inform me. It is precisely similar to the specimens obtained from Mazinaw Lake on the Mississippi, mentioned in your report of 1845-6, and may possibly be from the same place.

*Water-lime.*—Associated with those strata which are characterized by cythere, and are supposed to represent the chazy formation, there were occasionally met with one or two interstratified beds of argillo-calcareous character. A specimen from one of these, near the top of the escarpment at Knowlton Lake, on the 1st lot of the 8th concession of Loughborough, upon being burnt and pulverised, set under water, and there is not much doubt that the bed would yield a good hydraulic lime. The rock bears a strong resemblance to that near Bytown, from which what is called the Hull cement is derived. And although other specimens obtained from the formation in other places, supposed to be equivalent in position, and to have the same character, failed to set under water, it is reasonable to expect that in more parts than one of the distribution of the formation, where beds of this aspect present themselves, they will yet prove available for hydraulic purposes. In the ditch surrounding the fort at Kingston there is a three feet bed of the same appearance, which has been successfully used as a water-lime, and is very probably in the same geological position.

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# ESTIMATES

Of the Province of Canada, for the financial year ending 30th June, 1867.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
<b>CIVIL GOVERNMENT.</b>		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Governor General's Secretary's Office.....	1,996 00	
Provincial Secretary's Office .....	12,266 64	
Provincial Registrar's Office.....	4,085 00	
Receiver General's Office .....	12,310 00	
Department of the Minister of Finance.....	\$13,103 33	
Do Customs Branch .....	15,070 00	
Do Audit Branch.....	10,870 00	
	39,043 33	
Executive Council Office.....	8,950 00	
Department of Public Works.....	\$13,677 50	
Do Engineer's Branch .....	7,332 50	
	21,010 00	
Bureau of Agriculture.....	20,985 00	
Post Office Department .....	25,540 00	
Crown Lands Department.....	\$54,419 33	
Do Indian Management Branch.....	6,930 00	
	61,349 33	
Crown Law Department, East .....	4,523 20	
Do West.....	2,410 00	
Promotions and arrears under Civil Service Act, in the several Departments.....	22,000 00	
Contingencies, outstanding from 1865-6 .....	\$20,000 00	
For 1866-7.....	80,000 00	
	100,000 00	
		336,468 50
<b>ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, CANADA EAST.</b>		
To meet Salaries and contingent expenses, not otherwise provided for..		207,000 00
<b>ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, CANADA WEST.</b>		
To meet Salaries and contingent expenses, not otherwise provided for..		47,520 00
<b>POLICE.</b>		
Expenses of the River Police, Quebec.....	19,180 00	
Do Montreal, (whereof \$3,700 to be repaid by Harbour Commissioners).....	18,586 00	
		37,766 00
<b>PENITENTIARY, REFORMATORIES AND PRISON INSPECTION.</b>		
<i>Provincial Penitentiary—</i>		
Maintenance—against which there will be revenue estimated at \$40,000 00.....	\$106,330 00	
Building Materials .....	6,200 00	
	112,530 00	
<i>Rockwood Asylum—</i>		
Rockwood Buildings.....	\$ 7,850 00	
Maintenance .....	23,800 00	
Fixtures, furniture, &c.....	5,000 00	
Outstanding from 1865-6 .....	6,600 00	
	48,250 00	
<i>Reformatory Prison, C. W.—</i>		
Maintenance.....	\$22,680 00	
		629,654 50
<i>Carried over .....</i>	\$22,680 00	160,730 00

ESTIMATES of the Services for which a vote of the Legislature is required.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Brought over</i> .....	\$ cts. 160,780 00	\$ cts. 629,654 50
<b>PENITENTIARY, REFORMATORIES AND PRISON INSPECTION—Continued.</b>		
<i>Brought over</i> .....	\$22,680 00	
To complete main building .....	6,400 00	
Wing B. for current year.....	8,000 00	
Outstanding from 1865-6.....	3,000 00	
	40,080 00	
<i>Reformatory Prison, C. E.—</i>		
Maintenance.....	\$23,815 00	
Extension of Prison wall, &c.....	4,740 00	
<i>Prison and Asylum Inspection</i> .....	28,555 00	
	12,000 00	
		241,415 00
<b>LEGISLATION.</b>		
Salaries and contingent expenses, Legislative Council.....	96,580 00	
Salaries and contingent expense, Legislative Assembly .....	148,440 00	
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>		
Printing and binding the Laws .....	\$20,000 00	
Printing and binding the Civil Code and Code of Pro- cedure for Lower Canada.....	10,000 00	
Distributing the Laws and the Codes .....	4,000 00	
Grant to Parliamentary Library .....	4,000 00	
Salary of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery .....	1,280 00	
Contingencies of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....	600 00	
Balance due for printing debates on Confederation.....	210 00	
	40,090 00	
		285,110 00
<b>EDUCATION.</b>		
Additional sum for Common Schools, Upper and Lower Canada, (\$6,000 out of the Lower Canada Share to be applied to Normal Schools).....	160,000 00	
Aid to Superior Education Income Fund, Lower Canada.....	\$25,000 00	
Do Upper Canada.....	25,000 00	
	50,000 00	
U. C. aid, to be distributed as follows:		
Victoria College, Cobourg .....	\$5,000 00	
Queen's College, Kingston .....	5,000 00	
Regiopolis College, Kingston .....	3,000 00	
St. Michael's College, Toronto .....	2,000 00	
Trinity do .....	4,000 00	
Bytown College, Ottawa .....	1,400 00	
L'Assomption College, Sandwich .....	1,000 00	
Grammar School Fund, U. C.....	3,600 00	
	\$25,000 00	
Additional sum for Common Schools, Upper and Lower Canada, the proportion for Upper Canada to be applicable to Grammar Schools	32,000 00	
Advance to Superior Education Fund, to meet the deficit of Income...	30,000 00	
Salaries and Contingencies of Department of Education, Lower Canada	20,085 00	
Do Upper Canada	14,700 00	
		306,735 00
<b>LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.</b>		
Observatory, Quebec, to defray expenses.....	2,400 00	
Do Toronto, do .....	4,800 00	
Do Kingston, do .....	500 00	
Do Isle J'Ésus, do .....	500 00	
Aid to Medical Faculty, McGill College, Montreal.....	750 00	
Do Victoria College, Cobourg .....	750 00	
Do School of Medicine, Montreal .....	750 00	
	10,450 00	
<i>Carried over</i> .....		1,462,964 50

## ESTIMATES of the Services for which a vote of the Legislature is required.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought over</i> .....	10,450 00	1,462,964 50
<b>LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.—Continued.</b>		
Aid to School of Medicine, Toronto.....	750 00	
Do Do Kingston.....	750 00	
Do Canadian Institute, Toronto.....	750 00	
Do Natural History Society, Montreal.....	750 00	
Do Literary and Historical Society, Quebec.....	750 00	
Do Canadian Institute, Ottawa.....	300 00	
Do Athenæum, do.....	300 00	
		14,800 00
<b>HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.</b>		
Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, maintenance.....	69,000 00	
Orillia Lunatic Asylum, maintenance.....\$16,000 00		
To purchase a Melodeon..... 80 00		
	16,080 00	
Malden Lunatic Asylum, maintenance.....\$31,325 00		
Stone for breakwater..... 650 00		
Draining garden..... 400 00		
Sanitary measures in case of cholera..... 1,000 00		
	33,375 00	
St. John's Lunatic Asylum, maintenance.....	16,800 00	
Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec, maintenance.....\$22,588 00		
In case of cholera..... 3,000 00		
	25,588 00	
Shipwrecked Mariners.....	600 00	
Beaufort Asylum.....	94,350 00	
Aid to Toronto Hospital, Toronto.....\$6,400 00		
Do do for County Patients, Toronto..... 4,800 00		
Do Toronto House of Industry, do..... 2,400 00		
Do Protestant Orphan's Home and Female Aid Society, Toronto..... 640 00		
Do Magdalen Asylum, Toronto..... 450 00		
Do Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Toronto..... 640 00		
Do Lying-in Hospital, Toronto..... 430 00		
Do Girl's Home and Public Nursery, Toronto..... 320 00		
Do House of Providence, Toronto..... 320 00		
Do Deaf and Dumb Institution for U. C., Toronto..... 3,000 00		
Do Indigent Sick, Quebec..... 3,200 00		
Do Hospice de la Maternité, Quebec..... 480 00		
Do Charitable Ladies Associations of the Roman Catho- lic Orphan Asylum, Quebec..... 480 00		
Do Asylum of the Good Shepherd, Quebec..... 640 00		
Do Managers of the Protestant Female Orphan Asylum, Quebec..... 320 00		
Do Finlay Asylum, Quebec..... 320 00		
Do Male Orphan Asylum, Quebec..... 320 00		
Do St. Bridget's Asylum, Quebec..... 320 00		
Do Ladies Protestant Home, Quebec..... 320 00		
Do Canada Military Asylum for Widows and Orphans, Quebec..... 160 00		
Do Indigent Sick, Montreal..... 3,200 00		
Do General Hospital des Sœurs de la Charité, Montreal..... 800 00		
Do Corporation of the General Hospital, Montreal..... 4,000 00		
Do St. Patrick's Hospital, Montreal..... 1,600 00		
Do Sœurs de la Providence, Montreal..... 1,120 00		
Do Bonaventure Street Asylum, Montreal..... 430 00		
Do Nazareth Asylum for the Blind, and for Destitute Children, Montreal..... 430 00		
Do St. Patrick's R. Catholic Orphan Asylum, Montreal..... 640 00		
<i>Carried over</i> .....\$38,260 00	255,793 00	1,477,764 50

ESTIMATES of the Services for which a vote of the Legislature is required.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Brought over</i> .....	\$ 38,260 00	
<b>HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.—Continued.</b>		
Aid to Protestant Orphan Asylum, Montreal.....	640 00	
Do House of Refuge, Montreal.....	480 00	
Do Ladies Benevolent Society for Widows and Orphans, Montreal.....	320 00	
Do University Lying-in Hospital, Montreal.....	480 00	
Do Lying-in Hospital under care of <i>Secours de la Misé-</i> <i>ricorde</i> , Montreal.....	480 00	
Do Deaf and Dumb Institution, Montreal.....	3,000 00	
Do Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Montreal.....	320 00	
Do Magdalen Asylum (Ladies of Bon Pasteur) Mont- real.....	320 00	
Do Montreal Dispensary, Montreal.....	320 00	
Do Montreal Home and School of Industry, Montreal.	320 00	
Do St. Vincent de Paul Asylum, Montreal.....	430 00	
Do Kingston General Hospital, Kingston.....	4,800 00	
Do House of Industry and Refuge for Indigent Sick; Kingston.....	2,400 00	
Do Hotel-Dieu Hospital, Kingston.....	800 00	
Do Orphans' Home, Kingston.....	640 00	
Do Hamilton Hospital, Hamilton.....	4,800 00	
Do Orphan Asylum and Ladies Benevolent Society, Hamilton.....	640 00	
Do Roman Catholic Asylum, Hamilton.....	640 00	
Do Indigent Sick, Three Rivers.....	2,240 00	
Do London Hospital, London.....	2,400 00	
Do Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.....	1,200 00	
Do Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.....	1,200 00	
Do St. Hyacinth Hospital, St. Hyacinth.....	320 00	
Do General Hospital, District of Richelieu, Sorcl.....	320 00	
	67,770 00.	323,563 00
<b>GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.</b>		
Appropriation for .....		20,000 00
<b>ARTS, AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.</b>		
Aid to Board of Arts and Manufactures, Upper and Lower Canada, at \$2000 each.....	4,000 00	
Printing &c., Specifications and Drawings of Patents.....	3,000 00	
Paris Exhibition of 1867.....	50,000 00	
Importation of Riga flax seed .....	6,000 00	
		63,000 00
<b>AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.</b>		
Aid to Boards of Agriculture, Upper and Lower Canada, at \$4000 each.....		8,000 00
<b>IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE.</b>		
Salaries and contingent expenses of the Emigration Department and for maintenance of the Quarantine Establishment at Grosse Isc.....		62,400 00
<b>PENSIONS.</b>		
Samuel Waller, as late Clerk of Committees to the Legislative Assembly, Lower Canada.....	400 00	
John Bright, as late Messenger to do .....	80 00	
Louis Gagné, do do .....	72 00	
G. B. Paribault, as late Clerk Assistant, Legislative Assembly.....	1,600 00	
Mrs. Catherine Antrebus.....	800 00	
Mrs. Charlotte McCormick.....	400 00	
Pierro Bouchard, for wounds received in the Public Service.....	100 00	
Jacques Brien, for wounds received in the Public Service.....	80 00	
		3,532 00
<b>INDIAN ANNUITIES</b>		
New Indian Annuities.....	4,400 00	
Lower Canada Indians .....	400 00	
		4,800 00
Total.....		\$1,963,059 50

# CONTINUATION

Of Estimates of the Province of Canada, for the financial year ending  
30th June, 1867.

S E R V I C E .	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.</b>		
<i>Canals.</i>		
To meet damages caused by the construction of the Beauharnois Canal .....	4,000 09	
<i>Harbors, Piers and Rivers.</i>		
For repairs to Piers below Quebec .....	\$2,000 00	
For the removal of Piers lying in the St. Lawrence opposite Ste. Anne de la Pêrade.....	1,000 00	
	3,000 00	
<i>Light Houses.</i>		
For the construction of Light Houses.....	7,000 00	
<i>Slides and Booms.</i>		
For works connected with the descent of timber on the Ottawa and its tributaries.....	22,500 00	
<i>Public Buildings.</i>		
Towards the completion of the Parliament and Department buildings at Ottawa .....	\$500,000 00	
For the residence of His Excellency the Governor General at Ottawa .....	25,000 00	
Towards the completion of the Reformatory Prison at St. Vincent de Paul .....	56,000 00	
For the Marine Hospital, Quebec .....	6,000 00	
For Prison on Manitoulin Island .....	5,000 00	
	592,000 00	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Arbitrations and awards .....	\$10,000 00	
Surveys and Inspections.....	5,000 00	
	15,000 00	
<b>To BE TAKEN FROM SPECIAL FUNDS.</b>		
From Upper Canada Building Fund:—		
Towards the enlargement of the Toronto Lunatic Asylum..	\$50,000 00	
From Lower Canada Building and Jury Fund:—		
Towards the construction of the Quebec Jail...\$10,000 00		
Towards the construction of St. Francis District Jail.....	5,000 00	
For the Court House and Jail at Magdalen Islands .....	3,200 00	
For the St. Scholastique Court House and Jail .....	1,500 00	
To pay the balance due on allowance to County Court Houses .....	18,000 00	
	37,700 00	
From Normal School Building Fund:—		
For the Government House, Montreal.....	3,000 00	
	95,700 00	
<i>Rents, Insurances and Repairs of Public Buildings</i> .....		739,200 00
		40,000 00
<i>Carried over</i> .....		779,200 00



## Continuation of Estimates for the financial year ending 30th June, 1867.

S E R V I C E .	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought over</i> .....		779,200 00
<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES.</b>		
Colonisation Roads of Upper Canada.....	\$50,000 00	
Do Lower Canada .....	50,000 00	
	100,000 00	
For completion of the Matapedia Military Road .....	9,000 00	
For Monck Military Road .....	10,000 00	
		119,000 00
<b>OCEAN AND RIVER STEAM SERVICE.</b>		
Tug service between Montreal and Kingston.....	12,500 00	
Provincial Steamers.....	75,000 00	
		87,500 00
<b>LIGHT HOUSES AND COAST SERVICE.</b>		
Trinity House, Quebec .....	45,536 00	
Trinity House, Montreal .....	\$25,770 00	
Arrears from 1865-6.....	1,949 00	
	27,719 00	
Inland Lake and River Lights .....	40,000 00	
Allowance to Pierre Brochu, for residing at Lake Matapedia, on the Kempt Road, to assist travellers thereon \$100 00		
Allowance to Marcel Brochu, do at Petit Lac, do ... 100 00		
Do Jonathan Noble, do at La Fourche, do ... 100 00		
Do T. Evans, do at Assametquagan, do ... 100 00		
	400 00	
Proportion of expense of maintenance of Light Houses on Islands of St. Paul and Scatterie.....	2,500 00	
Towards the construction of a Light House on East Point of Prince Edward's Island.....	1,500 00	
		117,655 00
<b>CULLING TIMBER.</b>		
Salaries and contingent expenses of the Supervisor of Cullors' Offices at Quebec and Montreal.....		75,000 00
<b>FISHERIES.</b>		
Upper and Lower Canada, including Bounties .....		25,000 00
<b>RAILWAY AND STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.</b>		
Railways .....	4,000 00	
Steamboats.....	6,500 00	
		10,500 00
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>		
To supply blankets to aged and destitute Indians of Upper and Lower Canada.....	1,100 00	
Miscellaneous Printing .....	5,000 00	
Advertisements and subscriptions, Canada Gazette.....	6,500 00	
Postage of do .....	1,200 00	
Shipping Master's Office .....	1,200 00	
Unforeseen Expenses.....	60,000 00	
Seigniorial Indemnity to Townships.....	40,000 00	
To pay Wm. Head in remission of penalty and costs incurred by forfeiture of his recognizance to appear as a witness at the Court of Queen's Bench, Montreal, in 1865.....	142 00	
Disinfectants.....	1,000 00	
Detective and Secret Service.....	100,000 00	
Municipal claims, L. C., to be hereafter paid by L. Canada.....	35,000 00	
		251,142 00
<i>Carried over</i> .....		1,464,997 00

Continuation of Estimates for the financial year ending 30th of June 1867.

S E R V I C E .	Amount.	Total.
	\$    cts.	\$    cts.
<i>Brought over</i> .....		1,464,997 00
<b>COLLECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF REVENUE.</b>		
Customs (exclusive of Duties Refunded).....	380,000 00	
Excise .....	120,000 00	
Post Office—Ordinary Expenditure for the year .....	\$321,000 00	
Railway and Steam Service.....	274,000 00	
	595,000 00	
Territorial—Surveys Upper and Lower Canada at \$14,000 00 each.....	28,000 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	110,000 00	
Canadian Land and Emigration Co., (whereof \$5,177 88 has been expended in 1866).....	18,106 25	
	156,106 25	
Stamps.....	5,000 00	
Fines and Forfeitures .....	7,000 00	
Public Works—Maintenance.....	\$125,000 00	
Repairs.....	125,000 00	
Collection and miscellaneous.....	45,000 00	
	295,000 00	
		1,508,106 25
Amount of Estimates previously submitted.....		2,973,103 25
		1,963,059 00
Total.....		4,936,162 25

# GENERAL ESTIMATES OF THE MILITIA

For the year ending on the 30th June, 1867.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
<b>MILITIA.</b>		
<i>Departmental Salaries—</i>		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Adjutant General .....	3,000 00	
Deputy do Lower Canada .....	2,240 00	
Do do Upper Canada .....	2,240 00	
Two Assistant Adjutant Generals, Upper Canada .....	3,200 00	
Two do do Lower Canada .....	3,200 00	
Two Deputy Assistant Adjutant Generals, Upper Canada .....	2,400 00	
Two do do Lower Canada .....	2,400 00	
Superintendent, Military Schools .....	1,200 00	
Military Surveyor .....	1,200 00	
Provincial Aide-de-Camp .....	1,840 00	
Chief Clerk and Accountant .....	2,000 00	
Senior Clerk .....	1,400 00	
Superintendent of Stores .....	1,400 00	
Clerks—Three at \$1,200 .....	3,600 00	
One .....	1,100 00	
One .....	900 00	
One .....	800 00	
One .....	660 00	
Two at \$600 ..	1,200 00	
Messenger .....	500 00	
do .....	400 00	
		36,880 00
<i>Contingent Expenses—</i>		
For Stationery, Printing, Inspecting and Repairing Arms, Transport of all Government Stores, and all other incidental expenses of the Militia .....		56,000 00
<i>Compensation for accidents or injuries on drill .....</i>		2,000 00
<i>Ball and Blank Ammunitions .....</i>		30,000 00
<i>Military Schools .....</i>		100,000 00
<i>Public Armouries—</i>		
Two Storekeepers at \$600 and seven Storckkeepers at \$300 each...	3,300 00	
Rent of Armouries and Public Buildings, Care of Arms, Pay of Sergeant-Majors of Field Batteries, Caretakers and Storemen of Armouries, including Fuel and Light for the several buildings..	46,700 00	
		50,000 00
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>		
Clothing and Equipment of Force, and Great Coats .....	281,000 00	
Sixteen Brigade-Majors, horse allowances and travelling expenses..	19,000 00	
Efficient Volunteer Corps, under sect. 16 of the Volunteer Militia Act .....	5,000 00	
Drill Sheds, Armouries and Rifle Ranges .....	110,000 00	
Amount due Imperial Government for Stores .....	45,000 00	
Rent of an office for Brigade-Major Macpherson, at Montreal, from November, 1862, to 31st December, 1864, at \$200 per annum .....	420 00	
Arrears of Drill Shed Rent due Captain McMaster, at Toronto...	400 00	
Buildings for Magazines of Arms and Military Stores at London, Toronto and Kingston .....	20,000 00	
Compensation to Pensioners in lieu of land .....	10,000 00	
For general Militia Service .....	734,300 00	
		1,225,120 00
Total .....		1,500,000 00

# SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

Of the Province of Canada, for the financial year ending 30th June, 1867.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<b>LEGISLATION.</b>		
Additional for contingencies of Legislative Assembly.....		10,000 00
<b>GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.</b>		
Geological Report—French Translation.....	3,270 65	
Maps .....	1,800 00	5,070 65
<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.</b>		
For preparation of Parliament House and Lieutenant-Governor's residence at Toronto, chargeable against Upper Canada .....	50,000 00	
For the erection of a dwelling for Governor's Secretary near Rideau Hall.....	4,000 00	
Supply of water to Rideau Canal .....	4,000 00	
Bridge over Rideau Canal at the narrows .....	1,000 00	
To be taken from Special Funds, viz :	59,000 00	
From U. C. Building Fund—		
Towards New Gaol Co. of Lincoln..... \$6,000 00		
Do Frontenac..... 6,000 00		
	\$12,000 00	
From Normal School Building Fund—		
For additions and repairs to McGill Normal School.....	1,350 00	
<b>FISHERIES.</b>		
	13,350 00	
Additional .....		72,350 00
		5,000 00
<b>MILITIA.</b>		
For the purchase and maintenance of Gun Boats on the Lakes and River St. Lawrence .....	134,060 00	
Barrack accommodation.....	8,000 00	
Gratuity to Brigade Majors for current year, \$200 each when not otherwise employed.....	4,000 00	
		146,000 00
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>		
Compensation for damages by Fenians, U. C..... \$6,939 18		
Do do L. C..... 15,463 83		
	22,403 01	
To pay for transport of Troops from Bic to Quebec, in 1862.....	414 00	
Salary of Agent of Attorney General, U. C., at Toronto (omitted in Estimates for Civil Government.).....	400 00	
Arrears of Indemnity to Townships in Lower Canada, payable one half 1st April, 1867, remainder 1st April, 1868 .....	191,901 40	
To procure a Bust of Sir E. P. Taché, for the Parliament House.....	500 00	
		215,618 41
Total.....		454,099 06

## ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

Of the Province of Canada, for the financial year ending 30th June, 1867.

S E R V I C E .	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>		
Purchase of improved Fire Arms for the Militia Force.....	250,000 000	
Expense of billeting and transport of Chicago Volunteers incurred by City of Toronto.....	1,025 000	
Printing of General Index to Journals of Legislative Assembly, from 1852 to end of present Parliament.....	6,000 06	
Total.....	.....	257,025 00

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(No. 27.)

# RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 14th instant; for a Statement of the Population of the Parish of Ste. Angèle in the month of January last.

By Command.

WM. McDOUGALL,  
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
25th June, 1866.

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(No. 27.)

# RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 14th ult.; for copies of papers relative to the Civil Erection of the Parish of Ste. Angèle, in the County of Rouville.

By Command.

WM. McDOUGALL,  
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
3rd July, 1866.

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*[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]*

(No. 27.)

# RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 14th ult.; for copies of papers relative to the Civil Erection of the Parish of Ste. Angèle, in the County of Rouville.

By Command.

WM. McDOUGALL,  
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
19th July, 1866.

# R E T U R N

To an Address from the Honorable the Legislative Council, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 12th September, 1865; praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House—"A Statement containing the name of "the Chairman of the 'Board of Steamboat Inspection;' also, the name of "the Secretary of the said Board and the places where their offices are kept; "the several places in the Province where yearly meetings of the Board are "held, and the periods of such meetings;—also, copies of their rules and "regulations, approved by the Governor in Council, for the uniform inspection "of Steamers—the selection of Ports of Inspection—the granting Licenses to "Engineers, and for such other purposes as they may have deemed necessary."

By Command.

WM. McDOUGALL,  
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,  
Ottawa, 13th June, 1866.

[Copy.]

## NOTICE.

Owners, Masters and Engineers of Steamboats are hereby notified that, by Act of Parliament passed last session, the 26th clause of the Steamboat Inspection Act, 22 Victoria, chapter 45, exempting Engineers, who had served as such previous to the year 1859, was annulled.

The Act as amended requires that all Engineers of steamboats, on and after the opening of navigation, 1865, be qualified by a certificate from the Board of Examining Engineers.

It will therefore be unlawful for a master or owner of a steamboat to employ an Engineer, or an Engineer to serve in such capacity, without a certificate from said Board—the penalty for each offence being two hundred dollars, which will be strictly enforced.

The Board of Examining Engineers will hold sittings for the examination of applicants, and renewal of certificates to qualified Engineers, as follows:—

At Windsor, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 22nd, 23rd and 24th February.

At Hamilton, on Monday and Tuesday, 27th and 28th February.

At St. Catharines, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th March.

At Toronto, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 6th, 7th and 8th March.



At Kingston, on Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, 10th, 11th, 13th and 14th March.

At Ottawa, on Thursday and Friday, 16th and 17th March.

At Montreal, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd March.

At Quebec, on Saturday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 25th, 27th, 28th and 29th March.

Information as to the place in which the Board will hold its sittings may be had at the Custom Houses at the several places above-named.

By order of the Board.

(Signed,)

SAMUEL RISLEY,  
Chairman.

Certified.

J. G. VANSITTART.

[Copy.]

BOARD OF STEAMBOAT INSPECTION,  
Toronto, 13th October, 1865.

DEAR SIR.—In answer to your letter of the 17th instant, covering a copy of an Order in Council of the 14th ult., asking for a statement of the name of the Chairman and Secretary of the "Board of Steamboat Inspection," the places where their offices are kept, the several places in the Province where yearly meetings of the Board are held, and the periods of such meetings; also, copies of their rules and regulations, approved by the Governor in Council, for the uniform inspection of Steamers, the selection of Ports of Inspection, the granting of licenses to Engineers, and for such other purposes as they may have deemed necessary:—

You are aware that I act as Chairman and Secretary to the Board.

The enclosed circular will shew the places and periods at which the Board hold their meetings in the early spring of each year; in addition to which there is one full annual meeting, usually held in Montreal. The meetings named in the circular are, by order of the Board, composed of two Inspectors and the Chairman, sufficient for a quorum.

As to the Rules and Regulations of the Board, approved by the Governor in Council,—except an Order of the 29th of March, 1860, approving of certain suggestions of the Board in respect to the classifying of Engineers,—no rule or regulation of the Board has been directly sanctioned by the Executive.

As early as June, 1859, I was informed by the Provincial Secretary, that "the Inspectors themselves were the proper persons to decide the purposes for which, and the times at which they should assemble; that the Government had no desire to interfere in the matter."

The proceedings of the Board being confined chiefly to practical questions connected with the working and carrying out of the Act, the Government have left the Board free to frame such rules and regulations as may from time to time be considered necessary for their guidance.

The following are the several Ports of Inspection for each Division:—

Quebec—Quebec, Point Levy, Ste. Croix Bay, Lake St. John.

Three Rivers—Sorel, Three Rivers, Rivière du Loup, St. Ann's.

Montreal—Montreal, Boucherville, Lachine, Ottawa, Georgeville, St. John's, L'Assomption.

East Ontario—Belleville, Portsmouth, Kingston, Rideau Canal, Brockville, Cornwall, Aylmer, Portage du Fort, Cobden, Pembroke.

West Ontario—Windsor, Port Stanley, Dunville, Port Colborne, Fort Erie, Chippawa, Port Robinson, St. Catharines, Niagara, Hamilton, Toronto, Port Hope, Cobourg, Lindsay, Harwood Landing on Rice Lake, and Ports on Lake Simcoe.

Except the order of March the 29th, 1860, referred to above, all Licenses to Engi-

neers have been issued in strict compliance with the Statute 22nd Victoria, Chapter 45, Sections 24 and 25.

Trusting that the above will enable you to comply with the demands of the Executive,

I am, dear sir,

Yours respectfully,  
(Signed,) S. RISLEY,

Superior and Huron Divisions, omitted above:—Collingwood, Goderich, Sarnia and Owen Sound.

The place where the offices of the Inspectors are kept are as follows:—

Quebec Division..... Office at Point Levy.

Three Rivers Division..... Office at Sorel.

Montreal Division..... Office at Montreal.

Kingston or E. O. Division..... Office at Kingston.

West Ontario and Erie Division..... Office at Toronto.—This is also the office of the Chairman.

Mr. Weatherley has not, I believe, any office.

Should you think it worth while I will send a copy of the questions put to the candidates before the Board for Certificates as Engineers.

Certified.

J. G. VANSITTART,  
Sec'y. R. Board.

[Copy.]

### NOTICE.

BOARD OF STEAMBOAT INSPECTION,  
Toronto, 23rd November, 1865.

DEAR SIR,— In answer to the queries contained in your favour of the 21st instant: 1st, As to what period the annual meeting of our Board is usually held in Montreal? 2nd, As to *when* and *how* the Board was left free to frame Rules and Regulations for their own guidance.

In answer to the first—the annual meeting (at which all the members are required to attend) has been usually held at Montreal in May. This year, in consequence of the increased amount of business, caused by the amendment to an Act (in respect to the classification of Engineers) two meetings were found to be required, the first was held in March the second in August.

In reply to your second query:—Under an order in Council of the 21st August, 1857, the Inspectors appointed during that year were directed to meet together in Montreal on Thursday the 27th instant, at the Custom House, and that they do then consider and adopt, as far as possible, some uniform system of examination or inspection, and general rules for their own guidance, with a view to carrying out and giving effect to the Acts of the Legislature, and that their actions be communicated under their joint signatures to His Excellency, through the Provincial Secretary.

I may state that since my appointment as Chairman to the Board, I have continued to Act under those instructions in compliance with the wishes of the Board.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed,) S. RISLEY,  
Chairman B. S. Inspectors.

J. G. VANSITTART, Esq.,  
Sec'y Board Railway Commissioners,  
Ottawa.

Certified.

J. G. VANSITTART,  
Sec'y Railway Board.

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[Copy.]

BOARD OF STEAMBOAT INSPECTION,  
Toronto, 23rd November, 1865.

DEAR SIR,—I may further state, in reference to the meetings of the Board, that I was instructed, by letter dated 10th June, 1859, from the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, "that the Inspectors were themselves the proper persons to decide the purposes for which and the times at which they should assemble, and that the Government had no desire to interfere in the matter."

Yours faithfully,

S. RISLEY,

Chairman Board of Steamboat Inspectors.

J. G. VANSITTART, Esq.,

Secretary Board of Railway Commissioners,

Ottawa, C. W.

Certified.

J. G. VANSITTART,

Secretary Railway Board.

# RETURN

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Council, dated 15th June, 1866,  
 “for Copies of Orders in Council and Correspondence relative to Importation  
 “of Cattle.”

By Command.

W. McDOUGALL,  
*Secretary.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
 Ottawa, 21st June, 1866.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,  
 Toronto, September 25, 1865.

*The Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, Quebec,*

SIR,—I beg leave to transmit the subjoined copy of a resolution passed at the annual meeting of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, at London, on Friday last, and which has reference to the Act recently passed by Parliament to authorize the Government to prevent the importation of cattle, when such prevention may seem necessary.

“Moved by Professor Buckland, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Burnham, and *Resolved*,—That the Board of Agriculture do urge upon the Government the propriety of taking measures to prevent the importation into the Province of cattle from countries where the cattle-plague is known to exist.”

In forwarding this resolution I would beg leave to observe, that the subject is one of very great importance, and that no measures can justly be considered too stringent which may be necessary to prevent the introduction into Canada of the malignant cattle disease now prevalent in England and some parts of the continent of Europe.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

HUGH C. THOMPSON,  
*Secretary.*

[Copy.]

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS, PATENT OFFICE,  
 Ottawa, 25th October, 1865.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 28th September, kept at the Post Office on account of the removal to Ottawa, and received to-day at this office.

The Resolution of your Board on the subject of the importation of cattle from England, where the cattle plague is raging, will be submitted to the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

J. C. TACHÉ,  
*Dy. M. A.*

H. C. Thompson, Esq.,  
 Secretary Board of Agriculture, U.C.,  
 Toronto.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR UPPER CANADA,  
Toronto, November 13, 1865.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 25th October last, in which you acknowledge the receipt of my communication bearing date the 28th September previous, embodying a resolution of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, relative to preventing the importation of cattle from countries where the cattle plague exists, and in which you also state that the resolution will be submitted to the Hon. Minister of Agriculture as soon as possible, I beg leave to say that I have been instructed by the President and some of the members of this Board, respectfully to request the attention of the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture to the urgent necessity that exists for early and decisive action on the part of the Government in the matter.

In the case of Ireland, the Government of Great Britain, and in the case of France, the French Government, have acted with great promptness and energy in the adoption of preventive measures, and in Canada many of our most extensive breeders of cattle, as well as the Agricultural community of Upper Canada at large, through their representatives at the late annual meeting, have expressed an earnest desire that the Government of Canada should also adopt prompt and effective measures to prevent the introduction of so destructive a scourge as that with which the country is threatened.

Trusting that the importance of the interests involved will serve as my apology for again referring to the subject,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

HUGH C. THOMPSON,

Secretary.

J. C. Taché, Esq.,

Deputy Minister Agriculture, Ottawa.

[Copy.]

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS, PATENT OFFICE,  
Ottawa, 15th Nov., 1865.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, received to-day, referring again to the subject of the importation of cattle from countries where the cattle plague exists, and asking for a prompt reference of the case to the Honorable Minister of Agriculture.

In compliance with the wishes of the Chairman and other members of your Board, I to-day forward to Mr. McGee, in Montreal, your two letters, at the same time praying him to cause an immediate Executive action to be taken on the premises.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

J. C. TACHÉ,

Dy. M. A.

H. C. Thompson, Esq.,

Secretary, Board of Agriculture, U. C.,  
Toronto.

[Copy.]

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS, PATENT OFFICE,  
Ottawa, 23rd Nov., 1865.

SIR,—In answer to your two letters concerning the prohibition to be applied to the importation of cattle from countries where the cattle plague is raging, in accordance with the disposition of the law passed during the last Session of Parliament, I am instructed by the Honorable Minister of Agriculture to explain, that, while fully appreciating the anxiety of your Board, the Minister of Agriculture does not feel that, in the present state

of the facts, he would be justified in advising His Excellency, the Administrator of the Government, to put on force the Act of last Session, thus seriously interfering with the reciprocal commerce in cattle with the United States.

But should the danger, against which the Legislature proposed to guard, become imminent, either on the route of the River St. Lawrence or by the lakes and inland frontier, such a recommendation would be at once submitted.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. C. TACHÉ,  
Dy. M. A.

H. C. Thompson, Esq.,  
Secretary, Board of Agriculture, U. C.,  
Toronto.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR UPPER CANADA,

Toronto, Dec. 30, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 23rd November last, in reference to two previous letters from me, urging upon the attention of Government the importance of taking steps, in accordance with the Act passed during the last Session of Parliament, to prevent the importation of cattle from countries where the cattle plague is now raging, and in which you state, that "while fully appreciating the anxiety of your (our) Board, the Minister of Agriculture does not feel that in the present state of the facts he would be justified in advising His Excellency the Administrator of the Government to put in force the Act of last Session, thus seriously interfering with the reciprocal commerce in cattle with the United States."

Having duly submitted this communication to the Board of Agriculture at its meeting on the 27th instant, I am now instructed by the Board respectfully to represent, for the consideration of the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, that there was no intention on the part of the Board of interfering with the trade in cattle with the United States, in which country the cattle plague does not at present exist. The object was to prevent the introduction of the plague into the Province from Great Britain or other parts of Europe where it is raging, and of which introduction occurring at any moment there was imminent danger so long as navigation was open and importations of cattle taking place, either for breeding purposes or for the supply of milk to vessels. The putting of the Act in force to this extent would not tend to interrupt the trade in cattle with the United States. On the contrary, it would tend to preserve that trade. For it is well known that the Congress of the United States has within the last few weeks passed an Act to prohibit the importation of all cattle from foreign parts, in view of the danger from the cattle plague, and that this Act narrowly escaped being made at once applicable to Canada, on the very ground that the Canadian Government had not taken any steps to prevent the importation of cattle from Europe, and that thus the disease might be introduced into the United States at any moment through Canada by way of the St. Lawrence.

Of this calamity occurring there is now fortunately no immediate danger during the winter months, but with the opening of navigation in spring the danger will again present itself. The Board has received reliable information that there are parties who, tempted by the prospect of advantages, and regardless of the risk to the country, are even now preparing to cross the Atlantic for the purpose of bringing out breeding cattle in spring.

I am, therefore, instructed again respectfully to urge upon the consideration of the Government the importance of taking steps at an early day to prohibit the importation of cattle or other suspected animals, or of skins or hides or other substances which might communicate the infection from countries where the disease now prevails, and of publishing such prohibition for the guidance of the public as soon as possible thereafter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) HUGH C. THOMPSON.

J. C. Taché, Esq.,  
Dep. Min. of Agriculture, Ottawa.

*To His Excellency the Governor General :*

Your Memorialists respectfully beg to represent to your Excellency that they are owners and breeders of cattle, and are naturally very anxious that every means should be taken to prevent the introduction of that fearful scourge, the Rinderpest, into Canada.

Your Memorialists need not dwell upon the extent of the ravages of this disease in Britain; it is sufficient to say that persons in England who were the owners of valuable herds of cattle have found themselves suddenly without any at all through the terrible destruction caused by this disease.

That it is infectious in the highest degree there seems to be no doubt; and should it ever be introduced into Canada, the consequence will in all probability be lamentable.

Your Memorialists are aware that during the last Session of Parliament an Act was passed enabling Your Excellency to take such measures as might appear necessary to prevent the introduction of infectious or contagious disorders affecting cattle, sheep, horses, and other animals, into Canada.

Your Memorialists therefore humbly pray your Excellency completely to stop the introduction into Canada of all live cattle, sheep and horses, and hides of every kind from the infected countries, and to make this stoppage known, as well in Canada as in Britain, so that parties intending to import may be apprised of this stoppage, before the opening of navigation, and thus be saved from loss and disappointment.

And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c.,

(Signed,) JAMES JOHNSON,  
*President East Mid. Ag. Soc.*

T. H. Buhell,  
William Elliott,  
A. Sinclair,  
Henry Bruce,  
Alex. Kerr,  
Samuel Jarvis,  
Wm. Walker,  
Robert Gray,  
John Rowell,  
Henry Greaves,  
James Brooks,  
Thomas Martin,  
Walter Nixon,  
J. M. Cousens, J.P.,  
Andrew Beattie,  
William Routledge,  
Al. Anderson,  
Robert Leathorn,  
William Pope,  
Robert Nixon,  
Daniel Norton,  
John Lanc,  
W. Balkwill,  
P. Smith,  
John Nixon,  
John Peters,  
John Irwin, junior,  
R. S. Robson,  
William Rae,  
Jessie Wilkins,  
George Robson,  
Alfred Luard,  
William Field,  
William Richardson,  
William Trowbridge,  
Emmanuel Pavey,  
James McWilliam,  
Edward John Bell,

James E. B. Little,  
John Wilson,  
Thomas Summers,  
James Armstrong,  
Wm. Fraser,  
Duncan McGregor,  
Thomas Craig,  
William Rae,  
William Holdane,  
George Gowan,  
Wm. Gordon,  
Richard Rispin,  
Tom. Beattie,  
J. Thompson,  
William Wilkins,  
Patrick Cleary,  
John Cleary,  
James Keefer,  
John Coate,  
As. Emery,  
W. H. Park,  
P. McClary,  
William Grieve,  
Walter Laidlaw,  
Robert Robson,  
John Lea,  
John Dalmage,  
W. Weld,  
G. Ellwood,  
James Gray,  
James Bruce,  
Nathaniel Caruthers,  
Richard Rose,  
George Edwards,  
Thomas Frank,  
A. McKellar,  
Joseph Mann,  
A. W. Deadman,

John Reid,  
George Laidlaw,  
George Robson,  
Thomas Friendship,  
Andrew Irwin,  
Walter Armstrong,  
Duncan McLean,  
John Pincombe,  
George Nixon,  
John Elson,  
John Hart,  
Gregory McGregor,  
Thomas Scott,  
Andrew Selby,  
Lewis Olmsted,  
John Dibb,  
William Craig,  
James Owney,  
William Jenkins,  
Duncan Carmichael,  
Haliburton Kennedy,  
F. W. Peters,  
Wm. J. Peters,  
Joseph Rosdin,  
John Kennedy,  
Richard Whether,  
James Robson,  
Robert Dowling,  
W. W. Garvey,  
John Sheaver,  
Frs. Whettin,  
Robert Dreancy,  
James O'Brien,  
John Peace,  
Thomas Miller,  
James Crocken,  
John Johnston.

[Copy.]

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS, PATENT OFFICE,  
Ottawa, 22nd February, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a Petition, without an address or date, to His Excellency the Governor General, against the introduction into Canada of cattle, &c., from infected countries; and in reply, I beg to state that the subject is now under the consideration of the Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

J. C. TACHÉ,

*Dy. M. A.*

James Johnson, Esq.,

President East Middlesex Agricultural Society,  
London, C.W.

MONTREAL, 20th day of February, 1866.

Present,—His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

Whereas, by an Act passed in the twenty-ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to provide against the introduction and spreading of disorders affecting certain animals," authority is given to the Governor in Council to take such measures as may appear to be necessary, in order to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious disorders affecting sheep, cattle, horses and other animals, and check such disorders from spreading, if introduced;

And, whereas, a contagious disease or epidemic affecting cattle prevails in many parts of Europe, and is increasing and extending its ravages; and, whereas, it is expedient in order to prevent the introduction of the same into this Province, that the importation by sea of certain animals and articles should be prohibited.

His Excellency in Council, on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, and under the authority given and conferred by the said Act, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that on, from and after the first day of March next, the importation or introduction into this Province, or into any part thereof, by sea, of cattle, sheep, horses, swine, asses, and mules, meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of such animals, hay, straw and fodder, &c., and the same is hereby prohibited, save and except such cargo or cargoes, or parts of cargo, as His Excellency in Council may hereafter see fit to exempt from such prohibition.

WM. H. LEE,

*Clerk, Executive Council.*

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR U. C.,

Toronto, Feb. 21, 1866.

*To His Excellency Lord Monk, Governor General of British N. America, &c., &c., &c.,*

MY LORD,—I have the honor, by instruction of the Members of the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada, at present in session here, to state that at the annual meeting of the Association held in London in September last, a Resolution was passed unanimously requesting the Government, by virtue of the Act passed last session, and in view of the malignant cattle plague raging in Europe, to prevent the importation of cattle from countries where that plague was known to exist. That resolution was immediately communicated to the Government, and at a later date it was again urged upon their attention. In the end of December a meeting of the Board was held and a Resolution was passed, again urgently pressing the subject on the attention of the Government. That Resolution was also immediately communicated, but no answer has as yet been received, and, so far as the Board are informed, no action has been taken in the matter. They are lead to believe, that, in consequence of this inaction, the trade in cattle with the United States has been suspended, as the government of that country did not wish to incur the risk of contagion



by the importation of cattle from this country. It would now be of great advantage to the owners of cattle here to have this restriction to the trade in cattle removed, and as a Bill giving discretionary power to the American Executive has passed the House of Representatives, and is likely soon to become law, the Board of Agriculture are fully convinced that the putting of the above mentioned Act in force would tend materially to the removal of the restriction in question. Above all, the danger of importing this terrible disease from Europe is now becoming more and more imminent. In addition to ordinary risk, it is reported that persons are about to proceed to Europe with the view of importing cattle to this country. It is therefore highly important that such parties should be apprised at once that they will not be permitted to land in Canada cattle coming from infected countries. Since the members of the Board have been in session here, two telegrams have been addressed to the Hon. Provincial Secretary at Montreal on the subject, but as yet the Board have not received any reply to these communications. In such circumstance the Board respectfully beg leave most urgently to request the immediate attention of Your Excellency in Council to this most important subject, and also that such action as may be taken be communicated without loss of time to the authorities of the United States at Washington, to the governments of the Maritime Provinces, and to the Imperial Government.

I have the honor to be, My Lord,

Your most obedient servant,  
(Signed,) HUGH C. THOMPSON,  
*Secy. Bd. of Ag.*

[Copy.]

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS, PATENT OFFICE,  
Ottawa, 23rd Feb., 1866.

SIR,—In answer to your petition, dated the 21st instant, to His Excellency the Governor General, on the subject of preventing the importation of cattle from countries where the malignant cattle plague is known to be raging, &c., transferred to this Department by the Honorable Provincial Secretary, I have to state that this important subject has recently been adjudicated upon by the Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,  
(Signed,) J. C. TACHÉ,  
*Dep. M. Ag.*

H. C. Thompson, Esq.,  
Secretary, Board of Agriculture, U. C.,  
Toronto.

QUEBEC, 22nd February, 1866.

The Honorable the Minister of Agriculture.

SIR,—It having come to the knowledge of the Directors of the City of Quebec Agricultural Society that persons from this Province are now in England purchasing cattle, to be imported here in the spring, I am ordered to call your attention to the fact, and to the extreme danger of allowing horned cattle or hides to be imported from Europe while a fatal cattle plague is raging there; and I am to request that you may be pleased to order that no such importation of cattle or hides shall be made from Europe to Canada until the plague shall have ceased.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,  
(Signed,) W. MOORE,  
S. & T. C. Q. A. S.

[Copy.]

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS, PATENT OFFICE,

Ottawa, 26th February, 1866.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 22nd inst., respecting the importation of cattle, &c., into this Province from Europe, I have to inform you that the same has been prohibited by an Order of His Excellency in Council, dated Montreal, the 20th inst., and which you will find published in the Canada Official *Gazette* on the 24th instant.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Wm. Moore, Esq.,  
Secretary & Treasurer  
City of Quebec Agricultural Society,  
Quebec.

(Signed,) J. C. TACHÉ,  
Dep'y. M. A.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR U. C.,

Toronto, 28th February, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 23rd inst., in which you are pleased to state that the important subject of preventing the importation of cattle from countries where the malignant cattle plague is known to be raging, has recently been adjudicated upon by the Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) HUGH C. THOMPSON,  
Secretary.

DURHAM, CO. DRUMMOND, C. E.,

5th March, 1866.

SIR,—The Board of Directors of the Agricultural Society have arranged for the importation of an entire horse, superior breed, from England; and having seen the Proclamation of the Governor General, lately issued, prohibiting the importation of cattle, horses, &c., I am requested to put myself in communication with you, to know if the horse cannot be imported this spring.

Should such be the case, it will be serious loss to our society, inasmuch as they have bought, and forwarded the money through an agent there.

Awaiting a reply at an early day,

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,

To the Hon. T. D'A. McGee,  
Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

(Signed,) JAMES BOSTWILL,  
Agricultural Society No. 2, Co. Drummond.

[Copy.]

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS, PATENT OFFICE,

Ottawa, 7th March, 1866.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, and in answer am to tell you that the Order in Council prohibiting, according to law, the importation of animals from Europe is very explicit. No doubt it is a very serious matter to be thus interfered with, but it would be a great deal more serious matter to allow the whole country to run the risk of being invaded by a plague such as the one which is now raging in England and Scotland.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Jas. Bostwill, Esq.,  
Sec. Cy. Drummond Agricultural Society, No. 2,  
Durham, C. E.

(Signed,) J. C. TACHÉ,  
Dep'y. M. A.

Hon. W. McDougall,  
Provincial Secretary, &c., &c.

RUSSELL HOUSE, OTTAWA,  
18th April, 1866.

SIR,—During the month of January last we purchased in England, through our herdsman, Mr. Joseph Kirby, twenty sheep, for the purpose of improving our flock, in which Mr. Kirby has a certain interest.

We expect the sheep to arrive by the first steamers from Liverpool to Quebec, and have recently obtained advice of a decision on the part of the Government adverse to their landing at Quebec, in consequence of the disease prevailing amongst cattle in England.

While we are of opinion that the precaution on the part of the Government is a judicious one, in preventing the importation of cattle to this country from England, when the disease is known to exist, yet we think a distinction should be made between cattle and sheep, as we are advised the latter has not been affected by the disease so fatal to cattle in England.

Since the passage of the Act of last Session of Parliament, prohibiting the importation of animals to this country, and previous to the Order in Council passed in February, horses and sheep have been imported into Canada and the United States; and our order was given for the purchase of twenty sheep previous to the Order in Council of February last, the cost of which, and freight, will amount to three hundred pounds sterling.

We respectfully submit that, when our sheep arrive at Quebec, if they are found to be in a healthy state, and that no deaths have occurred during the voyage from disease, we think we should be permitted to receive them.

We are advised and believe that there is no danger in receiving the sheep, and if the Government refuse, it will not only be a serious loss to ourselves, but also to the country.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed,) J. & J. WHITE.

[Copy.]

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS, PATENT OFFICE,  
Ottawa, 19th April, 1866.

The undersigned, Minister of Agriculture, begs leave to report that he has considered the application of Messrs. J. & J. White, of Milton, County of Halton, to allow the importation of twenty sheep, now on their way from England, intended to improve the breed of sheep in Canada.

The undersigned recommends that permission be given for the importation of the sheep in question, provided that they be landed by the proprietors, upon special permit of the Collector of Customs at Quebec, and under the supervision of an officer of Customs, whose duty it will be to see that the sheep are kept isolated from all other animals for a period of ten days; that they be sheared, and the wool should be totally destroyed by fire; and that if the symptoms of disease should become apparent, the whole should forthwith be destroyed and buried.

The undersigned further recommends that the expense incurred and the payment of the Customs officer employed on this special duty be borne by the proprietors.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed,) THOS. D'ARCY MCGEE,  
Minister of Agriculture.

[Copy.]

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS, PATENT OFFICE,  
Ottawa, 24th April, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 18th instant, addressed to the Honorable Provincial Secretary, and by him transferred to this Department, for permission to import twenty sheep from England. I now beg to enclose a Copy of an Order in Council, authorizing the importation of said sheep under certain conditions.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. C. TACHÉ,  
Dep'y. M. A.

Messrs. J. & J. White,  
Milton, County of Halton.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 23rd April, 1866.*

On an application of Messrs. J. & J. White, of Milton, County of Halton, to allow the importation of twenty sheep, now on their way from England, intended to improve the breed of sheep in Canada.

The Hon. the Minister of Agriculture recommends that permission be given for the importation of the sheep in question, provided that they be landed by the proprietors, upon special permit of the Collector of Customs at Quebec, and under the supervision of an officer of Customs, whose duty it will be to see that the sheep are kept isolated from all other animals for a period of ten days; that they be sheared, and the wool should be totally destroyed by fire; and that if symptoms of the disease, for the exclusion of which the Proclamation was issued, become apparent, the whole flock should forthwith be destroyed and buried. He further recommends that the expense incurred and the payment of the Customs officer be borne by the proprietors.

The Committee submit the above recommendations for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

WM. H. LEE,  
C. E. C.

[Copy.]

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS, PATENT OFFICE,  
Ottawa, 11th May, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—Agreeably to the verbal application made by you to this Department, concerning a cargo of horns arrived per ship *Tweeddale*, I have waited on the Honorable Minister of Finance, who consented to forward instructions to the Collector of Customs of the Port of Quebec, to the effect that the said cargo would be allowed to be transhipped or re-shipped, provided that it is not allowed any landing; so, in applying to the Collector of Quebec, the facility thus granted will be carried into execution.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,  
(Signed,) J. C. TACHÉ,  
Dep'y. M. A.

Messrs. Mooney & McNaughton,  
Commission Merchants,  
85 Grey Nun street, Montreal.

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(No. 30.)

# RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 20th ult.; for a Return shewing the number of persons incarcerated in the Jail at Niagara, during each of the years 1861 to 1865 inclusive, &c.

By Command.

WM. McDUGALL,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
3rd July, 1866.

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(No. 31.)

# PAPERS

In the case of *Domina Regina versus J. B. Daoust.*

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[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return and Papers are not printed.] ■

(No. 32.)

**RETURN**

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 20th ult. : 1st, Returns of all Clergy and Crown Lands unsold in the Townships of Roxborough, Cambridge, Russell, Cumberland and Clarence : and, 2nd, Returns of all the Clergy and Crown Lands, unsold and unpatented, in the aforesaid Townships.

By Command.

WM. McDOUGALL,  
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
4th July, 1866.

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

# RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 21st ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House,—“ A Statement, with plans and description of lands (if any) leased, sold, or agreed to be leased or sold to the Hudson Bay Company, or the Agent, on the North Shore of Lakes Huron and Superior, with Copies of all Orders in Council, and Correspondence (if any) had with the Company or their Agents, regarding such lands.”

By Command,

WM. McDougall,  
*Secretary.*

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Ottawa, 4th July, 1866.

[In accordance with recommendation of Joint Committee on Printing, extracts are also printed from former Returns.]

*(Extracts from Appendix Vol. 16, 1858, Appendix No. 3.)*

## REPORT FROM THE CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

The Hudson Bay Company desire to be secured, by actual grant from the Crown, in the possession of certain lands, which it seems they have long occupied at the Sault Ste. Marie; and it is suggested in this application that the value of certain property at that Post, estimated in the year 1822 at two thousand pounds, which was relinquished for military purposes, may be regarded (inasmuch as the sum specified was not paid over to the Company) as the consideration for the grant, which it is now desired shall be made.—Copies of letters, one from the Governor of the Company, J. H. Pelly, Esquire, to Earl Bathurst, dated 15th December, 1824; and another in reply from Mr. Wilmot Horton, dated 28th December, 1824, and submitted; from which it appears that arrangement was made, in virtue of which a grant of 1200 acres was authorized, contiguous to the establishment of the Hudson Bay Company, on Lake Superior—the Company having relinquished, for military purposes, their establishment at the Sault Sainte Marie.

A Map and Report by Deputy Surveyor Alexander Vidal, dated 22nd June, 1847, is also submitted, with the application, from which it will be observed, that the 1200 acres claimed by the Company, and denoted by dotted lines comprehend the entire westerly portion of the surveyed Village Plot on the Sault Sainte Marie. The lands however enclosed and improved by the Company, and upon which their buildings were erected, is of more circumscribed extent, and are included within four detached tracts, three of which are designated by outlines, coloured red, and the fourth is situated at the upper end of Saint Mary's Island; and it is the site of a Warehouse, a Wharf, and another building.

The application has reference likewise to the various Posts of the Company at Batchewahung, Michipicoton, Pic, Fort William, La Cloche, Mississagu and Nepigon, in each of which localities it would seem that they desire appropriations, (excepting at Fort William) with two miles frontage, by five miles in depth; while, at Fort William, they consider their claims to be of special nature. From the Copy attached hereto of an Instrument, bearing date 30th July, 1789, executed by Nang Okaboi and other Indians, in favor of Simon McTavish, Esquire, and other members of the North-West Company,

the origin of the Claim under which an establishment connected with the Fur Trade was first formed at Fort William, will be understood. In this application it is not explained in what manner territory or privileges, enjoyed by the North-West Company, became vested in the Hudson Bay Company. It appears, however, on reference to Martin's work on the Hudson Bay Company Territories, page 49, that in the year 1821, a junction between the two Companies was formed, and a copartnery for 21 years was agreed on. Whether, however, a thorough amalgamation of interests has since been effected, does not appear.

Opposed to the present claim to the Sault Ste. Marie Lands, are petitions, one from Mr. William Henry, of Whitechurch, dated 10th February, 1849, and another from the Honorable Zaccheus Burnham, of a corresponding date. The foundation of their claim is an Indian Deed of prior date, namely, 23rd December, 1760, to any known claim of the North-West Company.

This deed purports to convey to Major Robert Rogers, John Baptiste Cadotte and Alexander Henry, tracts of land on both sides of the Saint Mary's River, and although Deputy Surveyor Vidal, who, while at the Sault, was instructed to make inquiries relative thereto, has raised a question as to its authenticity, as will be observed from a copy of his letter dated 11th December, 1849; placed herewith the affidavits which are submitted therewith, joined with the peculiar Indian formalities attendant on its execution, by Red-Roch, and the other three Indian Chiefs, together with the slight discrepancy in the year of the Reign of His Majesty George the Second, convey a strong impression concerning its genuine character. It will be recollected that George the Third ascended the Throne in October, in 1760. The Instrument bears date 23rd December, 1760, and designates the period as the 30th year of the Reign of George the Second. It is very improbable that the demise of George the Second would be known at the Sault on the 23rd December following; this point, therefore, forms a reason for concluding that it was executed on the day it bears date, and were it indeed as Mr. Vidal intimates the possibility of its being a fabricated paper, it may be inferred, that, although at so remote a locality as the Sault, individuals resident there might be uncertain whether 1760 was not the 30th instead of the 34th year of the reign of the King, and thus fall into the error, in that respect, which appears on the face of the Instrument. Yet it is highly improbable, that, in inventing a fraudulent paper at a later period, the reign and the year of the reign, would have been inserted otherwise than with scrupulous accuracy. These observations are offered, as will be obvious, for the purpose of averting imputations on the Claims of Messieurs Henry and Burnham, or those from whom they derive their claims, calculated to be produced, were Mr. Vidal's Report to be perused, unaccompanied by any comment upon it.

It will, of course, remain with the Government to decide as to whether the interests of those gentlemen shall be deemed at this period to merit consideration.

With regard to the effect and force of conveyance obtained from the Indians, it will be observed, on examining the accompanying copy of letter from General Gage to Captain Stevenson, dated 8th April, 1771, that the Crown forbade the purchase or acquirement of land from the Indians by the whites. By Royal Proclamation, dated 7th October, 1763, an extract from which is also attached, the Crown reserved to itself alone the right to purchase territory from the Indians, and prohibited sales being made to any other parties whatsoever.

Since, however, the period referred to, the Government have confirmed, by Patent, many valuable tracts upon the Grand River, leased by Captain Joseph Braut to the connections and friends of the Six Nation Indians.

The appropriations referred to in the Report are, nevertheless, of a different character, and it is believed that they comprise a distinct and separate class.

Should His Excellency in Council see fit to regard the property in the possession of the Hudson Bay Company, at the Sault Ste. Marie, as constituting a claim to pre-emption in purchase, and be satisfied that the interests therein of the North-West Company are now vested in the Hudson Bay Company, a sale might be made of such tracts at that post as will secure to the association the improvements they have made, assigning at the same time to the proposed grant, well defined and regular outlines; the rate of purchase would be a subject for special decision. It would embrace Towns, Lots, and likewise lands beyond the limits of the Town Plot, but it is submitted that it should not include any



portion of the site proposed for a Canal, nor the line projected for a Railway, or public road, in the vicinity of the Falls of Ste. Marie.

With reference to the establishments of the Company at Fort William, it will be perceived that the Indian Deed hereinbefore alluded to, in favor of Mr. McTavish and others, comprehends a tract of ten miles in front, by about twelve miles in depth; and that at the other Stations enumerated of the Company, they desire tracts two miles in front by five miles in depth. Of these tracts, grants of which the Company desire, Surveys of these at La Cloche and the Mississaga River alone have been made; these were completed by Deputy Surveyor Vidal, in the year 1848, and an extract from his Report, dated 16th March, 1849, is placed herewith, from which it will be observed that Mr. Sayer, and a Mr. MacKay, traders, having taken possession and improved on a portion of the land claimed by them, near the mouth of the Mississaga River, on its westerly side, and a tract on the easterly side, falls within the reservation claimed by the Indians, under the treaty effected in September, 1850, through the instrumentality of the Honorable William Benjamin Robinson. In virtue of the treaties concluded at that period, the Indians retained reserves at Fort William, on Gull River, near Lake Nepigon, a reserve at Gros Cap, near Michipicoton, and one near Batchewahung Bay. As, however, the lands at these named posts have not been specially designated in the application under Report, it is not possible to state whether the Indian Reserves alluded to will interfere with the tracts which the Company desire to be secured to them.

It is, however, submitted in such cases as no counter claims exist, a sale to the extent of two miles in front, by five miles in depth, or of such extent as the Government shall determine upon, might not be made at four shillings per acre, being the upset price at which mining locations on the shores of Lake Superior and Huron were placed previously to the recent arrangements for allotting locations of four hundred acres each, at the rate of seven shillings and six pence per acre, going into operation.

A tracing from one of the maps in this office, exhibiting a survey made in the year 1796, by Theodore Defencie, under the inspection of Lieutenant Price, of the Royal Navy, of the lands at the Sault Ste. Marie, is respectfully submitted, but no map seems to exist denoting the arrangement alluded to, as contemplated in the year 1824.

It must not, however, be overlooked that the Company is still apparently in possession of the land which, at that period, it was agreed should be relinquished for military purposes, but which project does not seem to have been further acted upon, and unless it could be shown that the property which represented the £2,000, which in the year 1824 it was agreed should be paid to the Company, passed, with the buildings thereon, into the hands of the Government, there appears no reason why the amount should be allowed to the Company on any sales which may be effected.

With further reference to the proposed grant of Twelve hundred acres at the Sault Ste. Marie, it would seem that certain correspondence on the subject thereof was placed before the Honorable Executive Council, on the 11th March, 1826, and a grant authorized on condition that the same, or any part of it, may be resumed by Government if wanted for Military purposes, upon paying for improvements. No grant passed, however, into Patent.

The passage of that Order in Council, and the circumstance of the receipt of Despatches on the subject, not having been communicated to the Surveyor General, is to be regretted, as it precluded this Department from laying the case of the Hudson Bay Company before the Government, when a Survey of the Town Plot at the Sault Ste. Marie was proposed. It will be perceived also, on reference to the proceedings in Council of 20th August, 1842, upon a former application from Mr. Burnham, not until now notified to this Department, that views were therein expressed adverse to claims obtained in the manner in which Mr. Burnham's was from the Indians.

(Signed,) WILLIAM SPRAGGE,  
Chief Clerk.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,  
Toronto, 21st January, 1854.

True Copy.

L. V. SCOTTE,  
Commissioner.

## ORDER IN COUNCIL.

*Cox* of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, dated 1st July, 1854; approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 3rd of same month.

On the Memorial Papers and Plans connected therewith, from Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, having reference to their posts, eight in number, on Lakes Huron and Superior, viz:—At La Cloche, Mississaga, Sault Ste. Marie, Batchewahung, Michipicoton, Pic, Nepigon, and Fort William; requesting the issue of a Patent for 1200 acres of land at Sault Ste. Marie, on which they have expended considerable sums in improvements, and which, in compliance with the terms of a Despatch, dated 30th December, 1824, from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and by Order in Council of 11th March, 1826, were directed to be granted to the said Company, (in which has merged the North-West Company,) upon condition that the land, or any part of the same, may be resumed by Government, if wanted for military purposes, upon paying for improvements; such grant being in compensation for a tract of land in that locality formerly conceded to the Company by the Indians, and made over, together with the buildings thereon, to the Government, for military purposes, at a valuation fixed by duly appointed officers, at £2,000 sterling, which sum, however, was never paid the Company; also for a grant at Fort William of two miles in front by five miles in depth, on which they have improved, in lieu of ten miles in front by about twelve miles in depth at that place, purchased by the Company from the Indians, in the year 1798; and lastly, for a grant of two miles in front by five miles in depth at each of their other Posts at La Cloche, Mississaga, Batchewahung, Michipicoton, Pic, and Nepigon, by right of pre-emption, they being in occupation with improvements.

The Report dated 21st January instant, from the Crown Land Department on the claims of the Hudson Bay Company, states, that opposed to their claims to the Sault Ste. Marie lands, are Petitions; one from the Honorable Zaccheus Burnham, and another from Mr. William Henry, (unfavorably reported on by the Executive Council on 20th August, 1842, and 17th January, 1843,) and whose claims are founded on an Indian Deed of prior date, namely, 23rd December, 1760, to any known claim of the Company; that should, however, the Government see fit to regard the property in the possession of the Hudson Bay Company at the Sault Ste. Marie, as constituting a claim to pre-emption, and be satisfied that the interests therein of the North-West Company are now vested in the Hudson Bay Company, a sale might be made of such tracts at that Post, as will secure to the Association the improvements they have made; assigning at the same time to the grant well-defined and regular outlines; that the rate of purchase would be a subject for special decision, as the grant would embrace Town lots, and likewise lands beyond the limits of the Town Plot; that it should not include any portion of the site proposed for a Canal, nor the line projected for a Railway or public road, in the vicinity of the Falls of Ste. Marie; that surveys of the tracts at La Cloche and the Mississaga River alone have been made, and that a Mr. Sayer and a Mr. McKay, traders, have taken possession and improved on a portion of the land claimed by them, near the south of said river, on its westerly side; that a tract on the easterly side falls within the Reservation claimed by the Indians under the Treaty effected in the year 1850; that in virtue of the Treaties concluded at that period, the Indians retained reserves at Fort William, on Gull River, near Lake Nepigon, at Gros Cap, near Michipicoton, and at Batchewahung Bay; that as the lands at these named Posts have not been specially designated in the Hudson Bay Company's application, it is not possible to state whether the Indian Reserves alluded to will interfere with the Tracts which the Company desire to be secured to them. In such cases, however, as no counter claims exist, the Report submits whether a sale to the extent of two miles in front, by five miles in depth, might not be made.

The Committee recommend that at the Posts specified in the application of the Hudson Bay Company (except at Sault Ste. Marie), the extent of land prayed for be granted to the said Company at a nominal value of fifty pounds, reserving thereout such parts as are affected by counter claims, and that at the Sault Ste Marie a grant of twelve hundred acres be made, of such Crown Lands as are contiguous to the establishment of the Company, under the arrangement made by the Company with the Imperial Government,

communicated through Mr. Wilmot Horton, 28th December, 1824; such grant not to include any portion of the site for a Canal, laid out and surveyed by Samuel Keefer, Esquire, Engineer of the Board of Works, in the year 1852, at the said Sault-Ste. Marie and the Islands through which the said Canal site is run, and reserving a right of way sufficient for a double track line of Railway, and also a width of land sufficient for a public road in the vicinity of the said Sault Ste. Marie, and said grant not to include any portion of that part of the surveyed plot at the Town of St. Mary's at the said Sault Ste. Marie, lying to the East of the Creek marked in blue on the plan of survey made by Provincial Land Surveyor Alexander Vidal, Esquire, dated June twenty-second, 1847, which said Creek separates the site of the old establishment of the Hudson Bay Company, at Sault Ste. Marie, from the lands on the west side of the Creek aforesaid, in the occupation of the said Company, extending westerly from the said Creek aforesaid, in the occupation of the said Company, extending westerly from the said Creek to Lake Superior, such grant of 1200 acres, to be in full discharge of the claim of two thousand pounds, made by the Company against the Imperial Government in the said year 1824. The Committee think that the claims of Messrs. Henry and Burnham ought not to be entertained.

(Certified,)

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk Executive Council.

To the Honorable  
The Commissioner of Crown Lands,  
&c., &c., &c.

#### ORDER IN COUNCIL.

MEMORANDUM referred to in Order in Council, dated 8th November, 1854.

With reference to the Minute of third of July last, upon the claim of the Hudson Bay Company to have set apart certain lands at their Posts, along the shores of Lake Superior and at Sault Ste. Marie, the undersigned finds, from an examination of the plans, that the Indian Reserve at the North of the Mississaga River, where one of the Hudson Bay Posts is situate, would be interfered with, unless a more certain description be given of the Hudson Bay apportionment at that Post, respectfully recommends that the minute of the 3rd July last be amended, in so far as the allotment to the Hudson Bay Company at their Mississaga Post on Lake Superior is concerned; and that the six thousand four hundred acres, marked out on the plan herewith by Mr. Devine of the Crown Lands Office, situate on the south side of the said Mississaga River, including the Islands in front thereof, be conveyed to the said Hudson Bay Company instead of the former allotment at the Mississaga River Post in the Minute of 3rd July, which has been found to interfere with the Indian Reserve.

QUEBEC, 8th November, 1852.

#### ORDER IN COUNCIL.

*COPY a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, dated 8th November, 1854; approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the same day.*

The Committee have had under consideration, a memorandum dated 8th instant, from the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, having reference to the Minute in Council, of the 3rd July last, upon the claim of the Hudson Bay Company, to have certain lands set apart at their Posts along the shores of Lake Superior and at Sault Ste. Marie.

The Commissioner states, that he finds from an examination of the plans, that the Indian Reserve at the North of Mississaga River, where one of the Hudson Bay Posts is situated, would be interfered with, unless a more certain description be given of the Hudson Bay apportionment at that Post; he therefore recommends that the Order in Council of the 3rd July last, be amended, in so far as the allotment to the Hudson Bay Company, at their Mississaga Post on Lake Superior is concerned, and that the Six thousand four hundred acres marked out on the plan therewith submitted by Mr. Devine, of the Crown Lands Office, situate on the South side of the said Mississaga River, including the Islands in front thereof, be conveyed to the said Hudson Bay Company instead of the

former allotment on the Mississaga River Post, in the Order in Council of the 3rd July last, which has been found to interfere with the Indian Reserve.

The Committee advise that the recommendation of the Commissioner of Crown Lands be approved, and that the alteration and exchange suggested by him be carried out.

Certified:

(Signed,) WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk Executive Council.

To the Honorable

The Commissioner of Crown Lands,  
&c., &c., &c.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, dated 19th January, 1857; approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the following day.*

The attention of the Committee having been drawn to an Order in Council of the eighth day of November, 1854, whereby it was ordered that the Order in Council of the 3rd day of July, 1854, made upon the claim and application of the Hudson Bay Company, should be amended, and that certain lands should be granted to the said Company.

The Committee respectfully recommend that all proceedings under the said Orders in Council be stayed, and that the Commissioner of Crown Lands do report upon the said claim and application of the Company, with a view to a re-consideration of the said Order in Council.

Certified,

To the Honorable

The Commissioner of Crown Lands.

(Signed.) WM. H. LEE.

#### REPORT FROM CROWN LAND COMMISSIONER.

In the accompanying letter, dated the 14th instant, from Mr. W. H. Fairbanks, application is made for the purchase of one hundred acres of land "fronting on the North Shore of the River Kaministiquia, Lake Superior, with a view to his settling there, and establishing a Trading House, &c., as near as possible to the mouth of the River."

The River referred to is that upon which, at about a mile from where it discharges into Lake Superior, the Hudson Bay Company's Post at Fort William is established, upon the northerly branch of the River. The stream is one of considerable magnitude, and is one by which it has been proposed by some of the persons who propose the opening up for settlement and trade the North-West Territory, to ascend to the Saskatchewan and the Red River Settlement.

By an Order in Council of the 3rd July, 1854, it was authorized that grants be made to the Hudson Bay Company of Tracts at Fort William, Batchewahung, the Pic River, Nepigon River, Michipicoton River, LaCloche, Mississaga, and Sault Ste. Marie. The last named tract to comprise "1200 acres to be in full discharge of the claim of £2,000, made by the Company against the Imperial Government, in the year 1824." As regards the other tracts, "at the Posts specified in the application of the Company, the extent of land prayed for, to be granted to the Company at a nominal value of fifty pounds, reserving thereout such parts as are affected by counter claims." It being now perfectly evident that the public interests require that in so far as the Tract at Fort William, on the Kaministiquia, which it was proposed to make over to the Company by Patent, the said Order in Council of the 3rd July, 1854, shall be revised.

Accordingly it is respectfully suggested that the said tract be resumed, That a sufficient quantity of land be reserved for the present for the Company to include the whole of the improvements which have been effected in the vicinity of their establishment, and that the remainder be surveyed into Town and Park Lots, with a view to being offered for sale in the usual manner, by auction.

(Signed,) L. V. SICOTTE,  
Commissioner.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,  
Toronto, 20th April, 1858.

(Extracts from Appendix Vol. 15, No. 4, 1857, Appendix No. 17.)

RETURN to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 4th ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House—"A Return of all lands sold to the Hudson Bay Company, showing "the locality where such lands are situated, and the quantity of land held by said "Company by virtue of said sale—the terms of said sale, and how far said terms "have been complied with, and, if any, what lands have been patented to said "Company—the date of said patents, and the terms of sale;—also, for a Return of "all lands leased to the Hudson Bay Company, the quantity of lands so leased, "and the locality or location where situated, the date of lease, and the terms upon "which such lease has been granted, and how far said terms have been complied "with." By command,

E. A. MEREDITH, Assistant Secretary.

Secretary's Office,  
Toronto, 21st April, 1857.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,  
Surveying Branch East,  
Toronto, 28th March, 1857.

The undermentioned places in Lower Canada are held or occupied by the Hudson Bay Company in the manner stated in the column of remarks :

NAMES OF PLACES.	LOCALITY.	REMARKS.
Tadousac and Pointe aux Boileaux.	River St. Lawrence and Saguenay.	A special license of occupation of certain tracts distinguished as lots A, B, and C., containing together 248 acres in these localities, dated 2nd December, 1847, in connection with the general lease of the King's Post, of which they form part.
River Gadbout.....	St. Lawrence.....	These trading posts of the Hudson Bay Company are held in virtue of the lease of the King's Posts from the Crown, dated 27th June, 1842.
Chicoutimi.....	Saguenay.....	
Metabetchanan.....	Lake St. John.....	
Shicanbish.....	Chamouchouan.....	
	Saguenay County.....	
River aux Rats.....	St. Maurice.....	These posts are held by the Hudson Bay Company without title.
La Tuque.....	do.....	The land occupied by this post forms part of lots Nos. 41 and 42 in the 1st Range of the Township of Blake, about 200 acres not patented.
Wimontachingue.....	do.....	
Obijouan.....	Head of do.....	
Lac des Sables.....	River du Lièvre.....	
River Desert.....	Gatineau.....	This post and establishment occupies lot No. 1, in the Range A. of the Township of Egan, 90 acres, not patented.
Port Wellington.....	Ottawa.....	This post and establishment occupies the W. half S. of lots Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35, in the 2nd range; the East part of lot A. and East half of Nos. 51 and 52 in the 3rd range of the Township of Sheen, containing in all, by purchase and under patent to the Hudson Bay Company, dated 16th February, 1855, 794 acres, and the allowance for highways.

Places in Lower Canada held or occupied by the Hudson Bay Company, &c.—*Continued.*

Names of Places.	Locality.	Remarks.
Matawan .....	Ottawa.....	The Hudson Bay Company have no title or lease from the Crown known to this office of the land occupied by these trading posts or establishments of the Company.
Lake Temiscamingue,...	do .....	
Grand Lake.....	Head of do .....	
Lake Sairs.....	Keewawa .....	
Natashghan.....	Coast of Labrador, Gulf of St. Lawrence.	Claimed to be situate within the boundaries of the Seigniori of Terra Firma of Mingan, said to be leased by the Seigniors to the Hudson Bay Company.
Musquarro .....	do .....	
Olomanoshebo .....	Coast of Labrador, Gulf of St. Lawrence.	The question of the eastern limit of that Seigniori about to be investigated.
Washacoutai .....	do .....	
Coacoacho .....	do .....	

JOSEPH BOUCHETTE,  
S. L. D.

RETURN of Lands contracted for by the Hudson's Bay Company in Upper Canada.

LOCALITY OF TRACT.	ACRES.	PRICE PAID.	PRICE AGREED TO BE PAID.	REMARKS.
At the mouth of Pic River on the North shore of Lake Superior.....	6300	.....	.....	Patented 10th December, 1856.
At the mouth of the River Mississaga, on the North shore of Lake Huron.....	6238	.....	.....	Patented 12th December, 1856.
At the mouth of La Cloche River, on Lake Huron.....	6400	£50	£50	Patented 31st August, 1854. This payment is to cover grants contemplated at Batchewahung, Michipicoton, Nepigon, Fort William and Sault Ste. Marie.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,  
Surveyor General's Office Branch,  
Toronto, 2nd April, 1857.

## REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

On the reference of the 4th December, 1863, from the Executive Council to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, of a despatch from the Duke of Newcastle to Lord Monck, dated 3rd of November, 1863, (with accompanying documents) on the subject of the claim of the Hudson's Bay Company to certain grants of land on money payments from the Government of Canada, the undersigned has the honor to report:—

That in the year 1822 an intimation seems to have been conveyed—in what form or by whom does not appear—from the Governor-in-Chief of the Canadas to the Hudson Bay Company that the "Establishment" (*i. e.* buildings and adjacent land) of the Company at Sault Ste. Marie would be required as a Military Depôt. The proposed transaction was not approved of by the Ordnance Department, nor adopted by the Imperial Government, and in point of fact the property never passed out of the possession of the Hudson Bay Company into that of the Imperial Government. But the Company having assumed that such would be the case, had in preparation for it, or for some other reason, erected other buildings for the purpose of their trade at a point nearer to Lake Superior, and in December, 1824, in consideration apparently of the inconvenience to which they had been put, by letter to Earl Bathurst they requested that a grant of 1200 acres, contiguous to their new buildings, might be made to them. This request Lord Bathurst, without any recognition of a claim of any kind on the part of the Company, remits to Sir Peregrine Maitland, then Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, with directions to comply with the request if it could be done without inconvenience to the public service, and on the 11th March, 1826, the Lieutenant Governor in Council recommends the grant "upon condition that the same or any part thereof may be resumed by Government, if wanted for Military purposes, upon paying for improvements."

It would thus appear that the *only demand made upon the Colonial Government originally* was for a grant of 1200 acres of land at Sault Ste. Marie, adjoining the new buildings of the Company, and that that demand was first preferred in December, 1824, and finally granted by Order in Council in Upper Canada, on the 11th March, 1826, after which date the Company could at any time have taken out a patent for the land, and if they have not done so, it has been owing altogether to their own laches.

With reference to the claim for £2,000 and interest since 1824, the undersigned begs to observe that the Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, Mr. J. H. Pelly, on the 19th of September, 1826, writes to Mr. Wilmot Horton, then under Secretary for the Colonies, enquiring if "Lord Dalhousie" (Governor-in-chief of the Canadas), had received instructions to take possession of the buildings purchased by the Government from the Hudson Bay Company, at the Sault Ste. Marie, and if the purchase money could be received." Mr. Horton in reply, says: "that it had been found necessary to refer the subject to the Ordnance Department, as well as to make a communication to Canada about it, and that it will be still necessary that further information should be received from Lower Canada before definite instructions could be sent to Lord Dalhousie," Mr. Horton does not allude in any way to the purchase money, and no subsequent demand upon the Imperial Treasury for the payment of it seems to have been made. The Imperial Authorities alone would at that period have been called upon to pay for buildings assumed for Military purposes. Lord Dalhousie was not instructed to, and did not take possession of the buildings, the contingency upon which Mr. Pelly rests the claim of the Hudson Bay Company to the payment of the purchase money did not occur, and the Company made no further demand upon the Imperial Government in respect of it.

About the year 1853 the claim to the payment of this purchase money seems to have been first urged upon the Colonial Government, but then only as an alternative which would be incumbent upon them in the event of their not issuing the promised patent for the 1200 acres at Sault Ste. Marie. On the 3rd of October, in that year, in a letter to Stewart Derbyshire, Esq., a copy of which accompanies the despatch referred to by the undersigned, Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, after giving the history of the application for a grant of the 1200 acres, says: "The matter rested here, however, the letters patent never having been issued, but I can hardly suppose that the Government will refuse to complete the transaction, unless prepared to fulfil the alternative of indemnifying the Company for the buildings," and Mr. Derbyshire, in his memo-

andum, says: "The Company's claim for £2,000 was not urged after this date (11th of March, 1826), being considered as satisfied by the grant of lands ordered by Lord Bathurst.

The assumption in both communications is unwarranted by the facts: the Company never had a claim upon the Imperial (much less upon the Colonial) Government for the £2,000. Mr. Pelly's letter of the 19th September, 1826, written several months after the date referred to by Mr. Derbyshire, establishes that the claim was not then subsisting, and it is evident from that letter that it would only come into existence when the Imperial Government should have adopted the view which the Military Authorities in Canada held about the necessity of occupying the Company's post at Sault Ste. Marie, and have taken possession of the buildings there. Had this been done the Hudson Bay Company would doubtlessly have pressed their claim at once, and would long since have been paid by the Imperial Treasury, but in truth the Imperial Government did not adopt the views of the Canadian Military Authorities and never acquired anything whatever from the Company, in whose possession the establishment at Sault Ste. Marie continued to remain. There was consequently no "alternative of indemnifying the Company for the buildings" obligatory upon the Canadian Government, nor did there ever exist a claim for the £2,000 which the Company assumes to have "considered as satisfied by the grant ordered by Lord Bathurst." The letter of that nobleman admits no claim, but as in numerous instances at that period orders a grant of land to be made to the Company as of the mere grace of the Crown.

Amongst the other papers which accompany the despatch referred to the Commissioner of Crown Lands is a copy of a letter dated 1st November, 1861, from Mr. Chief Factor Hopkins to the Secretary of the Hudson Bay Company, in London, in which the demands of the Company are put in a new and more onerous shape. Mr. Hopkins reports the then Commissioner of Crown Lands to have stated in an official interview with him on the 30th of October, 1861, that "the Hudson Bay Company having a claim on the Government of Canada for a large sum of money, £2,000, dating back from 1824, for the value of their establishment at the Sault Ste. Marie had during Lord Elgin's administration, proposed to relinquish that claim as the consideration of large grants of land at various posts on Lakes Huron and Superior. This proposition was accepted and the terms clearly expressed in an Order in Council dated July, 1854." The Commissioner is reported by Mr. Hopkins to have then gone into an account of the agitation in Canada on the Hudson Bay question, and to have stated that those land grants were specially selected as a ground of attack upon the Government, that the agitation had become so violent that the Government found it necessary to suspend the obnoxious Order in Council, and finally that "instead of the grant of 6,400 acres at each post, the Company should receive such moderate quantity" (stated by Mr. Hopkins to have been subsequently fixed at 500 acres), "as was necessary for their trading purposes, that the lands so taken should be valued, and the price deducted from the Company's claim, and the balance of the claim paid in cash;" and Mr. Hopkins adds that he reminded Mr. Vankoughnet that the Company's claim was for £2,000, with interest since 1824. The memorandum as ruling of Mr. Vankoughnet immediately after this interview bears date 31st October, 1861, and is in these words:—"Inasmuch as the arrangement for the payment of the Company's claim has been broken up, a new bargain should be made. The Company should be allowed to acquire at their different posts such quantity of land as may be necessary for the convenient management of their business, and for farms for raising crops for their own use, and after fixing the price of so much land, the balance of their claim, if any, should be paid them."

This consideration as reported by Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Vankoughnet's memorandum, turns, it will be observed, on the recognition said to have been made by an Order in Council, in July, 1854, of the Company's rights by the acceptance of an offer made by them during Lord Elgin's administration to relinquish their claim, as the consideration of large grants of land at their various posts on Lakes Huron and Superior; this Order in Council is as follows:—

"On the memorial, papers, and plans connected therewith from Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, having reference to their posts, eight in number, on Lakes Huron and Superior, viz., at La Cloche, Mississaga, Sault Ste. Marie, Batchewanung, Michipicoton, Pic, Nepigon and Fort William, requesting the issue of a patent for 1200 acres of land at Sault Ste. Marie, on which they have expended considerable sums in



improvements, and which in compliance with the terms of a despatch, dated 30th December, 1824, from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and by Order in Council of 11th March, 1826, were directed to be granted to the said Company (in which has merged the North West Company), upon condition that the land, or any part of the same, may be resumed by Government, if wanted for Military purposes, upon paying for improvements; such grant being in compensation for a tract of land in that locality formerly conceded to the Company by the Indians, and made over together with the buildings thereon, to the Government for Military purposes, at a valuation fixed, by duly appointed officers, at £2,000 sterling, which sum however, was never paid the Company; also for a grant at Fort William of two miles in front by five miles in depth, on which they have improved in lieu of ten miles in front by about twelve miles in depth at that place purchased by the Company from the Indians, in the year 1798; and lastly for a grant of two miles in front by five miles in depth at each of their other posts at La Cloche, Mississaga, Batchewahung, Michipicoton, Pic and Nepigon, by right of pre-emption, they being in occupation with improvements.

The Report dated 21st instant, from the Crown Lands Department, on the claims of the Hudson Bay Company states, that opposed to their claim at the Sault Ste. Marie lands are petitions, one from the Honorable Zaccheus Burnham, and another from Mr. William Henry, (unfavorably reported on by the Executive Council on the 20th August, 1842, and 17th January, 1843), and whose claims are founded on an Indian Deed of prior date, viz., 23rd December, 1760, to any known claim of the Company, that should however the Government see fit to regard the property in the possession of the Hudson Bay Company at the Sault Ste. Marie, as constituting a claim to preemption, and be satisfied that the interest therein of the North West Company are now vested in the Hudson Bay Company, a sale might be made of such tracts at that post, as will secure to the Association the improvements they have made, assigning at the same time to the grant well defined and regular outlines, that the rate of purchase would be a subject for special decision as the grant would embrace Town lots and likewise lands beyond the limits of the Town Plot, that it should not include any portion of the site proposed for a canal, nor the line projected for a Railway or Public Road, in the vicinity of the Falls of Ste. Marie; that surveys of the tracts at La Cloche and the Mississaga River alone have been made, and that a Mr. Sayer and a Mr. McKay, traders, have taken possession and improved on a portion of the land claimed by them, near the mouth of said river, on its westerly side; that a tract on the easterly side falls within the reservation claimed by the Indians under the treaty effected in the year 1850; that in virtue of the treaties concluded at that period the Indians retained reserves at Fort William on Gull River, near Lake Nepigon, at Gros Cap, near Michipicoton and at Batchewahung Bay; that as the lands at those named posts have not been specially designated in the Hudson Bay Company's application, it is not possible to state whether the Indian Reserves alluded to will interfere with the tracts which the Company desire to be secured to them. In such cases however as no counter claims exist the Report submits whether a sale to the extent of two miles in front by five miles in depth might not be made.

"The Committee recommend that at the posts specified in the application of the Hudson Bay Company except at Sault Ste. Marie, the extent of land prayed for be granted to the said Company at a nominal value of fifty pounds, reserving thereon such parts as are affected by counter claims; and that at the Sault Ste. Marie a grant of twelve hundred acres be made by such Crown lands as are contiguous to the establishment of the Company, under the arrangement made by the Company with the Imperial Government, communicated through Mr. Wilmot Heron, 28th December 1824, such grant not to include any portion of the site of a canal, laid out and surveyed by Samuel Keefer, Esquire, engineer of the Board of Works, in the year 1852, at the said Sault Ste. Marie, and the islands through which the said canal site is run, and reserving a right of way sufficient for a double track line of railway; and also a width of land sufficient for a public road in the vicinity of the said Sault Ste. Marie, and said grant not to include any portion of that part of the surveyed plot at the town of St. Mary's; at the said Sault Ste. Marie, lying to the east of the creek marked in blue on the plan of survey made by Provincial Land Surveyor Alexander Vidal, Esquire, dated June twenty-second, 1847, which said creek separates the site of the old establishment of the Hudson Bay Company at Sault Ste. Marie,

from the lands on the West side of the creek aforesaid in the occupation of the said Company extending westerly from the said creek to Lake Superior, such grant of twelve hundred acres to be in full discharge of the claim of two thousand pounds made by the Company against the Imperial Government in the said year 1824. The Committee think that the claims of Messrs. Henry and Burnham ought not to be entertained."

It will be seen that the scope and effect of this Order is quite misrepresented in the account given by Mr. Hopkins of his interview with Mr. Vankoughnet; that it did not proceed upon any such offer as that stated by Mr. Hopkins, but on entirely different grounds, no such offer as that described in Mr. Hopkins' letter is to be found amongst the archives of the Crown Lands Department or those of the Executive Council. It would have been entirely inconsistent with the ground taken by Sir George Simpson and Mr. Derbyshire in the previous year; which in effect was that the 1,200 acres at Sault Ste. Marie were ordered to be granted to the Company, and were deemed by them to be in satisfaction of the £2,000 in question: and the undersigned is obliged to believe that Mr. Hopkins either misunderstood Mr. Vankoughnet's views, or that the latter proceeded upon an erroneous statement of the Company's claim, and of the effect of the Order in Council of July 1854.

It will be observed that the demands of the Hudson Bay Company have gone through several distinct phases. In 1824 the Company requesting their change of posts at Sault Ste. Marie, ask, the undersigned assumes as of the mere grace of the Crown, a grant of 1,200 acres contiguous to their new buildings, but prefer no claim to any money payment. In 1826, admitting that they then have no claim to any money payment, they assert that such a claim will arise should the Imperial Government adopt the views of the Governor in Chief of the Canadas as to the necessity of occupying their old establishment at Sault Ste. Marie as a military depot, and take possession of the buildings there. In 1853, Sir George Simpson and Mr. Derbyshire claim the alternative of either the money, £2,000, or the promised grant of 1,200 acres of land, around the new buildings at Sault Ste. Marie,—and in 1861 Mr. Hopkins asserts the Commissioner of Crown Lands to have acknowledged in substance a claim for the payment of £2,000 and interest since 1824.

These claims are inconsistent alike with each other, with the then rule as to the payment for properties required for military purposes, with the facts as to the assumption of possession of the property at Sault Ste. Marie by the military authorities, under orders from England, and with the admission contained in the correspondence in which they are respectively put forward.

It remains to the undersigned to notice the Orders in Council of July 1854 and subsequent dates, affecting the claims of the Company; the intention of the Canadian Government in 1854, was to grant the Company (not in consideration of their alleged claim for £2,000, in any way, but from the occupation which they had had at their various posts, and from the important position which they had so long and usefully held in the north-west country,) a tract of land at each of their posts on Lakes Huron and Superior, namely Fort William, La Cloche, Mississaga, Batchewannung, Michipicoton, Pic, and Nepigon, two miles in front by five miles in depth, reserving thereon such parts as were affected by counter claims, and at Sault Ste. Marie to grant them 1,200 acres contiguous to their new buildings, but not any portion of the site of a proposed Canal, nor of a right of way for a line of railway, nor any portion of the Town plot of St. Mary's. The intention to grant these lands, however, was not carried out, and the Order in Council directing them was, after being altered by Order in Council on the 8th of November 1854, altogether abrogated by Order in Council, 19th of January 1857. The rapid advance of the settlement of the country nearer and nearer to the posts in question, the discovery of the mineral wealth of the surrounding lands; the fact—subsequently admitted—that these large tracts of land were not required by the Company for the purposes of its trade; combined with the agitation on the subject which prevailed throughout the province, doubtlessly rendered the Government indisposed to carry out an improvident decision not based upon any real or asserted rights of the Company.

The title to the tract of land at Fort William, acquired from the Indians on 30th of July, 1798, by the North-West Company, and supposed to have been assigned by them to the Hudson Bay Company, is thus referred to in a report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated 21st January 1854:—"In a letter from General Gage to Captain Stevenson,

dated 8th April, 1771, it will appear that the Crown forbade the purchase of land from the Indians by Whites. By Royal Proclamation dated 7th October, 1763, the Crown reserved to itself alone the right to purchase territory from the Indians, and prohibited sales being made to any other parties whomsoever." The Indian title set up was not, as far as the undersigned understands it, recognized in the Indian Treaty of 1850, suggested as being possible in Sir Edmund Head's letter to the Duke of Newcastle, accompanying the despatch referred to the undersigned. It has not been pressed upon the consideration of the Government since 1854 by the officers of the Hudson Bay Company, in Canada, and their land at Fort William post has been placed by them, and has been considered by the Government, as on the same footing as that at their other posts, in every respect.

Did the undersigned discover a clear right on the part of the Company to the grant of 6400 acres of land at each of their posts, as to the payment of £2,000 sterling and interest since 1824, or both, he would not be deterred by the apprehensions referred to in the letter of Sir Edmund Head to the Duke of Newcastle which accompanies the despatch of His Grace, which has been referred to him, from recommending the grant of the several tracts of land in question, and the payment of the money, but he fails to see the existence of such rights, and no assertions of them is to be found in the original requests or claims put forward by the Company.

As a large trading Company having for many years fulfilled important duties towards the aborigines of the country, and having posts at the several places above enumerated, the Hudson Bay Company may naturally ask and should receive every reasonable consideration at the hands of the Government, but the undersigned does not find anything to warrant a specific claim upon the Government, either Imperial or Colonial, beyond the grant of 1200 acres contiguous to their new post at Sault Ste. Marie, ordered in England in 1824, (as of the mere grace of the Crown), and acquiesced in in Upper Canada in 1826. In addition however to this grant which should not interfere with the Canal or Railway site, or Town Plot alluded to, and on the general ground above mentioned, the undersigned would recommend that a grant of 500 acres at each of their other posts on Lakes Huron and Superior above mentioned, be made to the Hudson Bay Company, for the purposes of their trading operations.

(Signed),

A. CAMPBELL,  
*Commissioner.*

Certified a true copy,  
ANDREW RUSSELL,  
*Assist. Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,  
Ottawa, July, 1866.

On the 11th March, 1826, an Order in Council was passed granting the Hudson Bay Company 1,200 acres of land near Sault Ste. Marie, in compliance with a despatch from Earl Bathurst, dated 28th December, 1824, desiring that the grant be made, if it could be done without inconvenience to the public service. It appears, from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle's despatch of 3rd November last (1863), and other documents in the Department, that in 1822 the Hudson Bay Company assert that they abandoned to the Government of Canada, certain lands and buildings at Sault Ste. Marie, but that the transaction was *not approved by the Ordnance Department, nor, as it would seem, adopted by the Imperial Government.* There is no proof that the military authorities ever took possession of the establishment, nor has any evidence been furnished of its valuation at £2,000, as stated in the extract of a letter from Stewart Derbishire, Esq., to Sir George Simpson, dated 9th December, 1853. It lies within the limits of the 1,200 acres the Company claims under the before-mentioned Order in Council, but not within the limits of the tract as proposed to be granted by the Order in Council of the 3rd July, 1854.

It further appears, from Sir George Simpson's letter to Stewart Derbishire, Esq., dated October 3rd, 1853, and Mr. Derbishire's letter of the 9th of December, 1853, to Sir George Simpson, that the Company's claim for compensation for the establishment said to be given up to the Government, would be satisfied by the grant of land before mentioned. Letters Patent for the land have not yet been issued, nor does it appear that the Company paid the fees or applied for them previous to 1846, consequently they, by the 12th Victoria,

cap. 31, forfeited the lands, and could only be allowed to purchase them at the nominal price of 2s. an acre in lieu of fees.

In 1846, when the mineral lands on the shores of Lakes Huron and Superior were brought into the market, the Company applied for grants of lands at their posts on these lakes, and in 1847, when the mining locations were surveyed, the front limits of tracts of equal area (10 square miles) were marked out at the Company's posts at La Cloche and Mississaga, on Lake Huron, and also those of the 1,200 acres at Sault Ste. Marie.

On a renewed application of Sir George Simpson, the Order in Council of the 3rd July, 1854, was passed, granting the Company a tract of ten miles (6,400 acres), at each of their posts on Lakes Huron and Superior, viz. :—La Cloche, Mississaga, Batchawannung, Michipicoton, Pic, Nepigon and Fort William, all most important positions, being at the mouths of the principal rivers which flow into Lakes Huron and Superior, for a nominal price of £50, and 1,200 acres at Sault Ste. Marie, under the authority of Earl Bathurst's despatch before mentioned, and in full discharge of the claim of £2,000 made by the Company against the Imperial Government, in the year 1824. In conformity with this Order in Council, the surveys of the tracts, except that at Nepigon, were completed, and Letters Patent were being preparing when all proceedings were stayed by Order in Council of the 20th January, 1857.

On the Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, stating that it was perfectly evident that the public interests required that so far as concerned the tract at Fort William, on the Kaministiquia, which it was proposed to make over to the Company by patent, the Order in Council of 3rd July, 1854, should be revised, an Order in Council was passed on the 26th May, 1859, resuming that tract, but reserving a sufficient quantity of land for the present, for the Company to include the whole of the improvements which have been effected in the vicinity of their establishment, and that the remainder be surveyed into town and park lots, with a view to being offered for sale, which was done accordingly.

There is no record in this Department of the negotiations which appear to have taken place between the date of the last mentioned Order in Council and the 31st October, 1861, when the then Commissioner of Crown Lands endorsed the following ruling on a petition of the Governor of the Company, Sir George Simpson,—“Co. to surrender their Patents.”

“Inasmuch as the arrangement for the payment of the Company's claim has been broken up, a new bargain must be made. The Company should be allowed to acquire, at their different posts, such grants of land as may be necessary for the convenient management of their business and for farms for raising crops for their own use, and, after fixing the price of so much land, the balance of their claim, if any, should be paid them.”

(Signed.) P. M. V.

31st October, 1861.

Chief Factor, E. M. Hopkins, in the extract of his letter, dated November 1st, 1861, which accompanies the Duke of Newcastle's despatch, asserts that at an interview with the Commissioner, Mr. Vankoughnet, on the day previous to the above ruling, he “got the extent of the reduced grants fixed at 500 acres for each post.”

With reference to the foregoing statement of facts, the undersigned would respectfully recommend that, as the Hudson Bay Company have not proved their rights to compensation for their establishment at Sault Ste. Marie, and forfeited the free grant of land there, by neglecting to pay the usual patent fees, and as their claim to lands at their other posts on Lakes Huron and Superior was only the same as that of others (squatters) who had taken unauthorized possession of the public lands, the Orders in Council of the 11th March, 1826, and 3rd July, 1854, be revoked, and that they be allowed to purchase at the current rates per acre a tract of land at each of their posts before mentioned, embracing their improvements, but not exceeding 500 acres, and that the £50 paid by the Company in conformity with the Order in Council of the 3rd July, 1854, be taken into account as part payment thereof. The tract of Sault Ste. Marie not to include the lands required for a double track line of railway, the site for a canal laid out and surveyed by S. Keefer, Esq., Engineer of the Department of Public Works in 1852, nor a width of

land sufficient for a public road in the vicinity of the Sault Ste. Marie, as provided in Order in Council of 3rd July, 1854.

ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Asst. Comr.

MEMORANDUM with reference to the Grants to the Hudson Bay Company of certain tracts of land at Sault Ste. Marie and elsewhere.

It is believed that the misconception which has arisen respecting these grants is owing to the fact that the real merits of the case have not, of late years, been presented in a way to give the Government official and formal cognizance of them. The Company has rather assumed that the Government have been, many years ago, as it is believed, placed in full possession of all the facts, those facts would be accessible to, and within the knowledge of, each successive Government, and in full reliance on the real justice of the case they may have been remiss in omitting to bring up anew, before succeeding Governments, the origin and history of the claim. It would appear, too, that the agents entrusted of late years with the prosecution of the claim have but imperfectly understood the real circumstances, and have in some instances fallen into inaccuracies in representing the facts to the Government. This, however, is hardly to be wondered at, considering that upwards of 40 years have elapsed since the origin of the transaction.

The correspondence has been of a most voluminous kind, and has been conducted not only between the Company and the Provincial Government, but between it and the Military authorities in Canada, between the Imperial Government and the Colonial authorities themselves, and between various Departments of State.

It has generally been supposed that the grants of these lands were made without any adequate consideration, and that the Company was rather the recipient of a favor from the Government than in the position of a party from whom an acknowledged right had been long and unjustly withheld. The Company do not deny that, for the reasons already adverted to, they themselves may not be altogether free from blame on this score. But it is confidently believed that a simple reference to the documents hereinafter adverted to will satisfy any unprejudiced mind not only that the claim is a just one, but that for a period of nearly forty years a settlement has been wrongfully denied them.

The real consideration at the bottom of the grants was the value of a certain property or posts, near Lake Superior, which the Company was required to give up to the Government in 1823. This value has always been put at £2,000. But successive Commissioners have been unable to satisfy themselves, from any documents in the Department, how this value was arrived at, or that the Company was really required to deliver up or did deliver up the property for public purposes. The following letters from the Military Secretary of that day to the Hudson Bay Company, the reply of the Company's Agent to the Military Secretary, and the letter of the Agent of the Secretary of the Company in England, explains the origin of the transaction:—

“MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
“Quebec, 28th May, 1823.

“THOMAS THAIN, Esq.,  
“Agent, &c.

“SIR,—As it appears that the Commissioners for ascertaining the boundary line between the United States and Canada have reported that the military post of Drummond Island is situate within that part of Lake Huron which falls to the United States, and consequently may soon be demanded on the part of the American Government, the attention of the Commander of the Forces has been drawn to the selection of a proper situation for the military post in that quarter on the island being given up, in which St. Joseph's naturally presents itself to his lordship. But as the trading post of the North West Company at the Falls of St. Mary also appears an eligible position, I am directed by his lordship to enquire, through you, whether the Company will be disposed to give up the buildings, and if so upon what terms they will cede them to Government for the accommodation of troops and the necessary military establishment.

(Signed,)

“H. C. DARLING,  
“Military Secretary.”

" MONTREAL, 31st May, 1823.

" To Colonel DARLING,  
" Mil. Secty.

" SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 28th inst., advising me that His Excellency the Commander of the Forces considered the trading post of the late North West Company, now occupied by the servants of the Honorable the Hudson Bay Company at the Falls of St. Mary, an eligible situation for the establishment of a military post in that quarter, in the event of Drummond Island being delivered up to the American Government, and requesting to know, through me, whether the Company would be disposed to give up the buildings, and on what terms.

" In answer thereto, I beg leave to state, for the information of his lordship, that I do not consider myself invested with sufficient authority to enter upon any terms, but shall transmit forthwith, to the Governor and Committee of the Hudson Bay Company, a copy of your letter requesting their immediate instructions in the matter.

" As I feel assured that the Governor and Committee will use every endeavour to accommodate His Majesty's Government as promptly as I would have done had I been clothed with the same power as formerly when agent of the North West Company, I take the liberty to state that the Company have a considerable depot of provisions and other articles on hand, and that they would require to retain one of the buildings to store them, and one of the small houses for the purpose of accommodating their servants till they be provided for elsewhere. I beg leave, also, further to state that a saw mill is attached to the buildings, which has been erected at considerable expense, and only lately completed. It had been burnt by the Americans last war, for which the late North West Company never received any compensation from Government. I therefore presumed it would be expected that the Government would assume this establishment too.

" I beg leave further to enquire whether it is probable that these buildings would be required by Government prior to next winter, or only the ensuing spring.

(Signed,) " THOMAS THAIN,  
" Agent, &c."

" WILLIAM SMITH, Esq.,  
" Secretary, Hudson Bay Co.,  
" London.

" MONTREAL, 31st May, 1823.

" SIR,—I beg leave to enclose, for the information of the Governor and Committee, copy of a letter just received from the Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces, with my reply thereto, and to request that I may be favored with an answer without delay.

" If Mr. McGillivray is still in London when this gets to hand, he can explain to the Governor and Committee the tenure under which the lands and buildings at present occupied by the servants of the Company are held. They are built upon military ground, under the express condition that Government may take possession when the interest of His Majesty requires the same. I therefore presume the Command of the Forces will direct the persons in charge to remove the buildings if they cannot agree upon the price. There is a lot of ground that was taken possession of by the firm of Sir A. McKenzie & Co., in 1802—below the Government Reserve—upon which, I presume, the necessary buildings could be erected for the accommodation of the Honorable Company's trade.

(Signed,) " THOMAS THAIN."

From that period until the close of the year 1825, when the arrangement was finally completed, there was a great deal of intermediate correspondence, shewing the care and deliberation with which the transaction was conducted.

The following extracts are referred to :—

1st. Letter from Col. Darling to Thomas Thain, Esq., dated Quebec, 6th March, 1824.

*Extract.*

" In answer to your letter of the 1st instant, which I have had the honor to lay before the Commander of the Forces, I am directed to request that you will be pleased to furnish me with a statement of the quantity and quality of the provisions belonging to the Hud-

son Bay Company in depot at the Falls of St. Mary, and the value thereof, with something of a specification of the size, condition and estimated value of the buildings proposed to be ceded to Government, that his lordship may be enabled to decide on the further steps to be taken.

"As to the period when the buildings to be made over may be required, it must altogether depend upon the orders that may be received for giving up Drummond's Island to the Americans on the report of the Commissioners for ascertaining the boundary line, on which subject no instructions have yet reached his lordship.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) H. C. DARLING."

2nd. The answer is as follows :—

"MONTREAL, 25th March, 1824.

"To Colonel DARLING,

"Mil. Secty.

"SIR,—I have had the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th inst., and in conformity thereto to transmit a specification of the buildings at St. Mary's, proposed to be ceded to Government, for the information of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces. These buildings have cost the Hudson Bay and North West Companies a large sum of money, and, after mature reflection, I trust his lordship will consider them valued at a very low rate in the moderate sum of £2,000 currency, they having cost the Companies almost double this estimate. If a detailed estimate of the buildings be required by his lordship I am ready to furnish it forthwith.

"With regard to provisions, the only articles which the Hudson Bay Company have in depot, besides what they require for their trade, are about eight hundred bushels hulled Indian Corn, packed in flour barrels, and about 3,000 gallons very strong high wines, in strong oak kegs of nine gallons each. The greatest part of these articles are now at Sandwich, but will be forwarded to St. Mary's during the early part of the season.

"We would be willing to accept of eight shillings and four pence currency per bushel of corn, and five shillings currency per gallon of highwines, being little more than half the price the articles cost the Company two years ago.

"I would also wish to reserve, for the use of the Company's servants, one of the dwelling houses, and one of the store houses, for storing articles required for the trade till such time as other buildings can be erected elsewhere.

"It is of great importance to the interests of the Company that they receive an early reply to this letter. Should his lordship desire to send forward any despatches to Drummond Island, I have been instructed to send off an express canoe to St. Mary's on the opening of the navigation. It will depart, if the season admit, on the 25th proximo.

(Signed,) "THOMAS THAIN."

3rd. On the 31st, the Military Secretary replies :—

"THOMAS THAIN, Esq.,

"Montreal.

"SIR,—I have had the honor to lay before the Commander of the Forces, your letter of the 25th March, accompanied by a ground plan and description of the dimensions, state and condition of the buildings belonging to the Hudson Bay and North West Companies at the Falls of St. Mary, and I have received His Lordship's orders to acquaint you that he has no objection to authorize their being purchased for Government at the price of two thousand pounds currency, as stated in your letter, for the whole of the buildings, wharves, &c., therein described. The premises connected with this establishment reverting to the Crown on the purchase of the buildings.

"As it is uncertain when the post may be occupied by Her Majesty's troops, the Company may have the occupation of two of the houses, for the purpose mentioned, for twelve months or longer. But as the buildings generally are represented by you to be in good

condition, it will be expected that such of them as may be occupied under this authority will be given up when required, in the like good order in which they now are.

“The provisions are not required by Government.

(Signed,)

“H. C. DARLING,

“Military Secy.”

The surrender of this post having been determined on, the Company found it necessary to erect a new establishment at a convenient place in the vicinity. They accordingly made application in the following terms:

Thomas Thain, Esq., Agent, to Colonel Darling, Military Secretary, dated Montreal, 29th April, 1824:—

*Extract.*

“As it is necessary that the Company adopt immediate steps to prepare buildings to receive the property required for the trade on 1st June, 1825, I trust that His Lordship will be pleased to grant permission to erect such as they may require in the neighborhood of the Store, on the still water at the head of the Falls; also on the right side of the Creek which discharges itself at a considerable distance below their present establishment, which I presume His Lordship’s personal knowledge of the place will enable him to designate, and should hope it far enough removed from what may be deemed necessary for Military purposes.

“An establishment below the Falls is essential, for the purpose of receiving the property required for the trade when discharged from the vessels, on their arrival from the lower Lakes.”

The permission thus asked for was given in the following terms, in a letter from the Military Secretary to the Company:

Colonel Darling, Military Secretary, to Thomas Thain, Esq., Agent, dated Quebec, 27th May, 1824:—

*Extract.*

“His Lordship does not object to the Hudson Bay Company erecting such buildings as they may require in the vicinity of the Store on the still water at the head of the Falls, and on the right side of the Creek.

“The acknowledgment of the lands in possession of the Company being held by Licence of Occupation only, and therefore in the power of His Majesty’s Government to resume at pleasure, is quite sufficient on this point, and the Company may rest assured that every facility will be continued to them as heretofore.”

There would appear to have been a good deal of detail connected with the inspection and delivery of the premises at the old post, and Officers of His Majesty’s service were sent to the spot for that purpose. The copy of their Report, furnished to the Company by the Government, dated 6th September, 1824, is as follows:—

“DRUMMOND ISLAND,

“6th September, 1824.

“In compliance with the Military Secretary’s letter, dated Quebec, 28th May, 1824, we, the subscribers, proceeded to the Falls of St. Mary, and examined the buildings, &c., pointed out on the accompanying plan, and found them as follows:—

“No. 1. Saw Mill 43½ feet by 18—Frame work in very good order, and complete.

“2. Shed for building boats, 50 by 20—Framework and covered over with slabs—only fit for boat-building.

“3. Carpenter’s Shop, 15 by 20—Old and not reparable.

“4. Stone Root House, 20 by 25. The logs forming the roof and beams are beginning to decay.

“5. Stone Magazine, 28 by 22, covered with sheet iron, and in good order.

“6. Store, two stories high, 60 by 35, in good order. Logs very wide apart, with an upper and lower floor.



" 7. Corn Store, 30 by 30, in very good order. Framework, clap-boarded in the second story. First story not enclosed.

" 8. Dwelling House, 53 by 25.8, in good order. The kitchen described in the plan as No. 9 should be considered as part of the Dwelling House; it measures 20 by 18, with a good chimney, and is connected with the house by a covered passage of 10 feet in length.

" 10. Frame Stable, weather-boarded, 24 by 50 in length, in good order.

" 11. Barn and Stable, weather-boarded. Old and not repairable.

" 12. Dwelling House, 27.5 by 26.4. Frame and clap-boarded. In good order.

" 13. Canteen Shop and Store, 50.6 by 20. Boards affected by the weather, and building not perpendicular.

" 14. Blacksmith's Shop, 19 by 18, in good order. A coal house attached to this building, 18 by 10, not mentioned in the plan but included in the measurement of No. 14.

" 15. Men's Houses, 16 by 20. Old and not repairable.

" 16. Wharf S. E., 300 by 10. Requires repair. An oven; stone work in good order.

(Signed,)

"JOHN GUFF,

"Capt. 76th Regt. and Bt. Major Commanding.

"W. A. THOMPSON, D. A. D. G.

The Company's Agent at Montreal wrote to their officer in charge of the post, as follows, on the 2nd March, 1825:—

"We have been formally notified that the same would be required to be delivered up on the 1st June ensuing."

And again on the 28th April:—

"We applied to Colonel Darling for information whether Government were prepared to take possession of the Buildings at St. Mary's on the 1st June ensuing, according to the arrangement entered into last season with His Excellency Earl Dalhousie, but were referred by him to Sir P. Maitland, the present Commander of the Forces, but we will receive his answer too late to communicate by this conveyance. We requested permission for the guns to remain in their present situation until it might be convenient for you to remove them. We have had no particular explanation with Government with regard to the extent of ground that the servants of the Hon. H. B. Company were to occupy at St. Mary's, as we wished to await the arrival of Earl Dalhousie, who is expected out early in the season, but our understanding is that you were to occupy the lot laid out by the late Colonel Bruyeres for Sir Alexander McKenzie & Co., bounded on the upper side by the small creek, on the other by a Canadian, in front by the River, and to extend as far back in the rear as might be required. This lot was formerly fenced in by the servants of the late N. W. Company, and is well known to the people about St. Mary's."

The Company having removed to their new post, would appear to have been desirous of avoiding any further delay in relieving themselves of all connection with the old one. The following extract of a letter from the Company to the Military Secretary, dated 9th July, 1825, bears on this:—

"We beg leave to assure you that in the observation to which you refer in our letter of the 23rd May last, we had no intention whatever to impute to his Excellency any neglect or omission in regard to the matter. We were apprized that it was only in the latter part of April that the papers relative thereto had been transmitted from Quebec; and, as it was obvious from a mere comparison of dates, that within a very few days after the matter had been thus brought before His Excellency, the communication to us through your letter of the 9th May was made, we could not mean the observation in question to imply that inconvenience had arisen to the Hudson Bay Company from any omission or delay on the part of His Excellency, to whom we trust this explanation and disavowal of any such meaning will be satisfactory.

"It is, nevertheless, true that inconvenience has arisen to the Hudson Bay Company, in consequence of the delay which has taken place in carrying into effect the arrangement made last year by the Earl of Dalhousie for the purchase of these buildings; and, as that inconvenience might in part have been avoided, and considerable expenses which have been incurred might have been prevented if we had received last fall the communication contained in your letter of the 9th May, we were desirous to apprise His Ex-

cellency of the fact that that letter was the first intimation given to us of any discrepancy between our report of the state of the buildings at the Falls of St. Mary, and that of the Officer employed by the Earl of Dalhousie to examine into and report upon the same.

"The Officer of the Hudson Bay Company in charge of the Falls of St. Mary's is placed under the authority of the Governor and Council of the Southern Department at Moose Factory, through whom the instructions of the Governor and Committee in London are transmitted, and in consequence of the arrangement already referred to, in reliance on its being carried into effect at the time appointed, and in order to be prepared for performing their part of it by surrendering to Government the buildings in question on the 1st of June, 1825, the Hudson Bay Company had hired and sent to the Falls of St. Mary carpenters and other mechanics to construct the necessary buildings for the reception of their servants and property when removed from those to be given up. The materials for these new buildings were collected last fall and we had advices of their being in progress though not finished on the 1st of June, and also that an order to be ready for giving up the buildings understood to be purchased by Government on that day, that Mr. Bethune, the Chief Factor in charge had removed a part of the property, goods and provisions under his care to the stores of a neighboring trader, Mr. C. W. Ermatinger.

"In consequence of the remoteness of the post at the Falls of Saint Mary and the infrequency of the communication as well as the shortness of the season in the Northern parts of the Country, it is always requisite to make preparations in the seasons preceding that in which arrangements are to be carried into effect, and thus the expenses to which we alluded have unavoidably been incurred. We do not make this statement with the view of founding thereon any claim or complaint, but merely for the sake of explanation and in order to show His Excellency how the matter really stands."

The next letters, which are accessible, have reference to the payment of the money. The Agent of the Hudson Bay Company, Mr. Simon McGillivray, visited Quebec for that purpose, and on the 7th November, 1825, writes to the Military Secretary as follows:—

"COLONEL DARLING,

QUEBEC, 7th November, 1825.

*Military Secretary.*

"SIR,—Having received intimation by a letter from the Assistant Military Secretary to His Excellency the Major-General Commanding the Forces, on the 27th July last, that a letter from our house or firm at Montreal, McGillivray, Thain & Co., bearing date on the 9th July, 'together with the rest of the correspondence relative to the purchase of the buildings at the Sault Ste. Marie should be transmitted to the Military Secretary, with a request that the earliest opportunity might be taken for submitting the same to the Earl of Dalhousie.' I have now the honor to repeat that request; and further, I have to request you will do me the favor to solicit an audience of His Lordship, in order that I may have an opportunity of explaining the subject of that correspondence more fully,—as, I trust, to His Lordship's satisfaction.

"I have received information that the new buildings of the Hudson Bay Company at the Sault Ste. Marie have been completed, and that the Officer in charge at the post has removed into them with the Company's servants and stores.

"The buildings disposed of to the Government, and of which possession was to have been taken on the 1st June last, being thus left unoccupied and subject to damage or dilapidation during the winter, unless some measures should be taken for their custody or preservation; and inasmuch as the lateness of the season at the time when I received and had the opportunity of answering this information prevented the possibility of such measures being adopted by Government before next spring, I deemed it right, under the circumstances of the case, to send instructions that fit persons should be employed to reside in and take care of those buildings, and to keep up fires during the winter, when the same should be requisite for the prevention of damp or other injury from the climate; and I have also directed that an account of the expense attending this very necessary measure be kept distinct from any other charge or claim to be settled between Government and the Hudson Bay Company in regard to these buildings.

(Signed),

"SIMON MCGILLIVRAY."

To which the following answer was given :—

“SIMON MCGILLIVRAY, Esq.,

“MY DEAR SIR,—Lord Dalhousie will see you whenever you think proper to call at the Château, on the subject of the establishment at St. Mary's, which Lord Bathurst had requested more detailed information about, before he submits the proposed arrangement to the Lords of the Treasury. This information he could not furnish until the papers were received from Sir Peregrine Maitland.

“I have lately received them, and a despatch will be addressed to the Secretary of State by the next opportunity.

(Signed,) “H. C. DARLING.

“Monday Morning.”

A formal interview seems to have taken place between Lord Dalhousie and Mr. McGillivray, the result of which may be inferred from the following letter, addressed to the latter gentleman by Colonel Darling :—

“MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
“Quebec, 22nd November, 1825.

“SIMON MCGILLIVRAY, Esq.,

“SIR,—I am directed by the Earl of Dalhousie to acquaint you—with reference to a conversation you had with his lordship a few days ago relative to the proposed purchase of the establishments of the United Hudson Bay and North-West Companies at the Falls of St. Mary—that he has lately written to Lord Bathurst on the subject, when he informed his lordship that he considered the arrangement with the Company concluded, and that he only waits the sanction of his lordship's authority to pay the money and take possession of the buildings.

(Signed,) “H. C. DARLING,  
“Military Secy.”

After this time it is presumed that some difficulty arose between the Military authorities, the Colonial Office and the Lords of the Treasury, as to the Department which should ultimately be chargeable with the purchase.

In September, 1826, Mr. Pelly wrote as follows to the Under Secretary for the Colonies :—

“Mr. Pelly presents his compliments to Mr. Wilmot Horton, and begs to remind him of his promise of informing Mr. P. if Lord Dalhousie had received instructions to take possession of the buildings purchased by the Government from the Hudson Bay Company, at the Sault St. Mary's; at the same time Mr. P. wishes to be informed if the purchase money can be received.”

The following is the reply :—

DOWNING STREET,  
“27th September, 1826.

“J. H. PELLY, Esq.,

“DEAR SIR,—In answer to your note of the 19th instant, reminding me of my promise to inform you what instructions might have been sent out to Lord Dalhousie respecting the taking possession of the buildings purchased from the Hudson Bay Company at the post of St. Mary's, and requesting to be informed when the purchase money could be received :

“I have to inform you that it was found necessary to refer the subject to the Ordnance, as well as to make a communication to Canada upon it, and that it will be still necessary that further information should be received from Lower Canada before definite instructions can be sent to Lord Dalhousie.

“I remain, &c.,  
(Signed,) “R. W. HORTON.”

From that day to the present time the Company have pressed their claim with as much urgency as was becoming, consistently with a proper respect for the position of those

on whom its settlement devolved, and it would be hard to make them suffer for the Departmental difficulties which arose in the interval.

Some confusion has arisen with reference to the grant of the new plot as being a compensation for the buildings on the old; but the two claims are entirely distinct. In connection with the application for the new grant the following correspondence has been found:—

1. Letter from Governor of Company to Colonial Secretary, dated London, 15th December, 1824.

“The Right Honorable Earl BATHURST,

“MY LORD,—I have the honor to inform your lordship that His Excellency the Governor in Chief of the Canadas having deemed it advisable that the establishments of the Hudson Bay Company at the Sault St. Mary in Upper Canada should be used as a Military Depot, the Company have relinquished the same and removed their goods to a position nearer to Lake Superior, at which they have erected new store-houses. But as it is necessary for the accommodation of the people of this establishment to have some land attached to the buildings for agricultural purposes, I have to request, on behalf of the Hudson Bay Company, that your lordship will be pleased to make them a grant of twelve hundred acres, contiguous to their new buildings, and to issue the necessary instructions to the proper officers in the Upper Province for the same to be set out at their earliest convenience.

“I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

“J. H. PELLY.”

2nd. Mr. Horton's reply, dated 28th December, 1824.

“DOWNING STREET,

“28th December, 1824.

“J. H. PELLY, Esq.,

“SIR,—I am directed by Lord Bathurst to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, requesting a grant of twelve hundred acres of land contiguous to the establishment of the Hudson Bay Company, near Lake Superior, and to acquaint you that his lordship has transmitted a copy of your letter to Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland, with instructions to comply with the application of the Hudson Bay Company, if it can be done without inconvenience to the public service.

“I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

“R. W. HORTON.”

The Military authorities, on the 29th October, 1825 (see letter from Commander-in-Chief to Military Secretary), report that there is no objection to the grant, and there is a recommendation of Council to the same effect. (See Blue Book laid before Parliament in 1858.)

It is quite an error, therefore, to suppose that the land was asked as a compensation for the buildings previously surrendered. The Company abandoned the land on which the old establishment was erected and got 1200 acres at their new post instead, but the price of the buildings was a totally different thing. They have continued to occupy the land in good faith to the present day, content it would seem with the assurance contained in the various letters to which reference has been made. Indeed the Provincial Government would seem to have been satisfied of this fact. In 1846 the Commissioner of Crown Lands asked the Company to point out the exact position of the land at Sault Ste. Marie required for the use of the Company. (See letter of the 17th November.) The Surveyor, in his report, informs the Department that the Company have occupied it for many years—that they have expended £1,000 on a road, and on buildings, mills, &c., not less than

£5,000 sterling, and it would not seem that any objection was ever seriously made to the completion of this grant.

The Company refer to the following reports on the subject :—

1. Crown Lands Department, 21st January, 1854.
2. Report of Council, 3rd July, 1854.
3. Letter of the Commissioner, 26th September, 1856.

The following letters afford some clue to the causes which have impeded a final settlement of these claims written in reply to one from Sir Edmund Head, the Governor of the Company, to the Colonial Office :

“ DOWNING STREET, 7th November, 1863.

“ The Right Honorable Sir E. HEAD, Bart.,

“ SIR,—I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to transmit to you, for your information, the enclosed copy of a despatch which His Grace has addressed to the Governor of Canada, on the subject of your letter of the 10th ultimo., respecting certain claims of the Hudson Bay Company, in virtue of their surrender of their establishment at Sault St. Marie to the Canadian Government in the year 1822.

“ I am, &c.,

(Signed,) “ T. FREDERIC ELLIOTT.”

*The Duke of Newcastle to Lord Monck :*

“ Canada, No. 119.

“ DOWNING STREET,  
3rd November, 1863.

“ Governor Viscount MONCK,

“ MY LORD,—I have received a letter from the Governor of the Hudson Bay Company respecting certain claims of the Company to grants of land in Canada.

“ I enclose a copy of Sir E. Head's letter and its enclosures.

“ It appears, from documents in this office, that in 1822 the Hudson Bay Company abandoned to the Government of Canada, for military purposes, certain lands and buildings at Sault Ste. Marie. The transaction was not approved by the Ordnance Department, nor, as it would seem, adopted by the Imperial Government; but Lord Bathurst, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, authorized the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada to make a grant of 1200 acres of land to the Company, in case it could be made without public inconvenience, and it would seem, from the enclosures to Sir E. Head's letter, that the payment of the purchase money (£2000) has been a subject of negotiation since that time, between the Company and the Provincial Government.

“ The Company, as I understand from Sir E. Head's letter, have marked out, occupied and improved the 1200 acres of land referred to in Lord Bathurst's dispatch, but have never received any title deeds, nor have they received either the price of the land and buildings which they relinquished, or the grants of land which it has been proposed to give them in view of that price.

“ You will not fail to observe that although no claim lies against the Imperial Treasury, in respect to those demands, the credit of the Home Government is in some degree concerned in them, and especially in requiring that the concession of 1200 acres practically made in the time and by authority of Lord Bathurst should be legally completed.

“ I trust, therefore, that you will bring this matter before your Council, and will urge upon them that speedy settlement of the question which Sir E. Head claims, and to which, as far as I can judge, the Company seem to be entitled.

“ I have the honor, &c., &c.,

(Signed),

“ NEWCASTLE.”

On the whole, it is submitted that throughout all these protracted negotiations, there is not the slightest ground for supposing that the Hudson Bay Company have sought by any statement to misrepresent the true facts. They have not urged the Government to a preci-

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pitate conclusion, they have, on the contrary, injured their own interests by a prolonged passivity. The claim was before the Government for years. It was solemnly decided upon. There is evidence throughout that all the details as to the extent of land and the boundaries, the conditions of the grant, the opposing claims of others, were maturely considered and the interests of the public carefully guarded. At the request of the Government they spent some \$5,200 in surveying the lands, and those surveys have been approved of and adopted by Government.

It is thought unnecessary to offer any comment on the more recent correspondence or documents, the Company feeling assured that a just appreciation of the facts now communicated will relieve the Commissioner of Crown Lands from any embarrassment he may have felt with reference to the real merits of the claim.

(No. 34.)

# RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 20th ult.; for a Return shewing the names of persons tendering for Repairs to the Harbour of Port Dover, with the amount of each Tender respectively, with a Statement shewing the amount expended in such Repairs. Also, copies of all Correspondence with the Department of Public Works, and Reports to such Department, in reference to such Harbour, since the completion of the Repairs during the past season; and also, a Statement of the Receipts from the said Harbour for the twelve months last past.

By Command.

WM. McDOUGALL.

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
6th July, 1866.

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

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# RETURN

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 20th June, 1866; For copy of Correspondence relative to the Unfunded Indebtedness of the Province since 1865, &c.

By Command.

WM. McDOUGALL,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Ottawa, 9th July, 1866.

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT,  
Quebec, August 14th, 1865.

Messrs. Baring, Bros. & Co.,  
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,  
London.

GENTLEMEN,—Referring to the arrangements made with you for the payment of the balances due to your respective firms not later than 31st December next, and to the authority meantime to dispose of the Provincial Securities in your hands for this purpose at a price of 90 per cent. I have now the honor to advise you that the Government—having found it necessary to call Parliament together at the earliest possible day after the return of the Delegates to England—are desirous, if possible, of postponing the introduction to Parliament of measures for the purpose of enabling them to meet their indebtedness to your firm and to the Bank of Montreal until the regular Session of this Legislature next winter, in the belief that from the abundant harvest and probable revival of trade it will be a more favorable period for these contemplated arrangements.

It is also believed that the proposed Confederation of the British North American Provinces will, meantime, have made such progress as to enable the Government to determine upon the means of meeting their engagements in connection with other fiscal measures to be adopted in view of the early union of these colonies.

Under these circumstances, the Government have decided to withdraw the authority given you to sell securities at the price named, and to request your assistance in effecting a loan, for a period of not less than one or more than two years, on the deposit of Provincial Bonds, as collateral, at such a price as you may consider it necessary to determine.

The amount for which the Government would wish to effect such temporary loan to cover your balances and £200,000 sterling due to the Bank of Montreal, may be stated at £750,000 sterling.

And it is hoped that in the present state of the Money Market you may be able to arrange for it at a moderate rate of interest, say not exceeding five per cent., by a deposit of Bonds at a margin not much below present quotation.

There would be no objection to your dividing the proposed loan in several quarters, and we think that for the whole, or for such part as you might not yourselves desire to lend, there can be no difficulty in obtaining the money from the London and Scotch Banks.

The sum of £200,000 sterling is due to the Bank of Montreal on the 19th September next, and I would feel much obliged by your endeavouring to convey to me your reply before that date, as any arrangements with the bank must necessarily be contingent upon



your advices. And it is also important for me to know your views before our Parliament rises, which will probably be about the same date.

It may be proper for me to add that we anticipate no difficulty in providing for the January and July interest from current revenue, if we are relieved from the immediate pressure of existing engagements.

The prospects of the Revenue for the current year, from 1st July last, are now satisfactory, owing to the certainty of a generally abundant harvest.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
(Signed,)

A. T. GALT,  
Minister of Finance.

A true copy.

WM. DICKINSON,  
D. I. G.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,  
Quebec, September 22nd, 1865.

Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co.,  
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,  
London.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 31st ult., which I have submitted for the consideration of the Government, and I have now the honor to enclose a Minute of Council of 19th instant, giving you the authority to contract for the loan on the terms mentioned in your letter, in the full reliance that your action will be governed by the same regard for the Provincial interests which we have had occasion so frequently to acknowledge.

With regard to the loan from the Bank of Montreal, I have arranged for its continuance until the 17th November next, by which time I trust to have received advices from you authorizing us to draw for the amount £200,000 (Two hundred thousand pounds sterling).

The Provincial Bonds now lodged on account of this loan with the Union Bank of London, will then be transferred to you, and if with those now in your hands the amount is insufficient as collateral security for the proposed loan, the further sum required shall be at once transmitted.

I took authority from Parliament in the Supply Bill for a further issue of one million dollars in case it should be needful.

As the Seat of Government is now about to be removed to Ottawa, I request you will in future address this Department in that city.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
(Signed,)

A. T. GALT,  
Minister of Finance.

A true copy.

WM. DICKINSON,  
D. I. G.

MONTREAL, 10th Nov., 1865.

Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co.,  
Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co.

GENTLEMEN,—Owing to the delays incident to the removal of the Government Departments to Ottawa, your letters of the 12th and 19th ultimo, only reached me on the 6th instant, and I have since submitted these for the consideration of the Government.

We regret to learn that the change in the money market should have prevented your effecting the proposed loan, and especially that you have not favoured us with your views as to the best mode whereby the consequent difficulty could be removed. We supposed from your previous letters, to which mine of 22nd of September was a reply, that in send-

ing you the authority, no reasonable doubt existed as to your being able to effect the loan, and our arrangements have been, to a certain extent, predicated upon this assurance.

Our engagements, as you are aware, consist of about £500,000 sterling, due to yourselves to be covered positively at 31st December next, and £200,000 sterling to the Bank of Montreal, to be covered at 17th instant, and we have also to provide, say £300,000, for the January dividends.

At the present rate of quotation the Government cannot contemplate a sale of securities, and it has, therefore, appeared to us, that the proper course would be to effect a temporary loan to cover the advances, say of £750,000, at such terms, and for such time as the state of the money market might permit, not desiring once more to extend the time for your repayments. With this view the necessary authority was sent in the terms suggested by you, and we would have been prepared to extend the term, had you thought it necessary. The period at which these advances become due being now near at hand, it is impossible for the Government, within the short time that remains, to alter the mode in which provision was expected to be made, and with this view I am now authorised by the enclosed Order in Council, to request you to make arrangements for the desired loan of seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds, at such rate of interest, and for such period as the state of the money market may permit, but in case a higher rate than six per cent. be demanded, we should prefer that the loan be limited to the 1st October next. We have, meantime, arranged with the Bank of Montreal for a continuance of their loan until 26th December next, before which date I trust to be in possession of authority from you to draw for the sum of £250,000 sterling.

I cannot apprehend that with the authority now given, you will be unable to effect what we desire, but in case such a state of the money affairs should arise as to preclude the operation, the Government rely upon your avoiding any forced sale or sacrifice of the securities without previous communication with Canada. I need scarcely add that it will cause very serious inconvenience to the Government if any disappointment should again arise.

With reference to the January interest, we have obtained from the Bank of Montreal their engagements to furnish the Receiver General with Exchange for £300,000 sterling, gradually, from this time till the packet of 29th December, when the whole remittance will be completed. Such amount as is not supplied by current revenue, meantime, to be repaid them from that source before 2nd April next. Meantime the transaction has been completed by the Bank placing the required sum at the credit of the Receiver General for remittance as stated. In this arrangement you will observe that the final remittance by packet of 29th December, will only reach you a few days after; I must, therefore, request that you will, meantime, advance such amount short remitted.

I am happy to be enabled to state that the temporary depression which affected our revenue during the first eight months of the year has now been entirely removed, and the abundant harvest and high prices are rapidly restoring the country to a state of prosperity, removing much of my anxiety in reference to the future.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

A. T. GALT,

Minister of Finance.

A true copy.

WM. DICKINSON,

D. I. G.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, 21st December, 1865.

Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co.,  
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 30th November and the 7th instant, the contents of which are duly noted and the arrangements you advised approved.

We do not, however, quite understand that part of your letter in which you state that if

you are obliged to allow a higher rate of interest to future lenders, you will, of course, be bound to place those who have already loaned their money on the most favorable footing. We think the arrangements advised should be regarded as positive, but if you have assented to this condition we confirm it. We are sorry to observe that the operation has proved to be attended with such great difficulty, but we trust your efforts will be successful in completing the whole amount of the loan.

We appreciate the force of your remark that Canada must mainly rely for the future on her own resources, but we think you have scarcely given consideration to the facts that our revenue has latterly been largely augmented by increased taxation, that we have not appeared as borrowers in your market for several years, and that our present resort to the expedient of a temporary loan, mainly arises from our fear to take any step which might increase the difficulties in the way of Confederation.

The unfunded debt which we now desire to continue for a few months, was created three years ago from the disturbed state of trade caused by the American war, our revenue at that time suffered severely, while our credit was also naturally prejudiced by our proximity to the seat of war. We have every confidence that the period of difficulty has now passed, but we do not desire to attempt to provide permanently for the floating debt, until we can do so on more favorable terms than the money market would now offer.

Your next advices will, therefore, be looked for with much interest by the Government.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

A. T. GALT,

Minister of Finance

A true copy.

WM. DICKINSON,

D. I. G.

MONTREAL, January 5th, 1866.

Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co.,  
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to acknowledge the due receipt of your letter of the 14th ult., and I regret to observe the continued difficulty which you state to exist in effecting the loan for the Government of Canada.

We note the terms upon which you have obtained £55,000 sterling, and also that you have been obliged to raise the rate for the sums advised in your previous letter of the 7th ultimo.

We trust that the state of the money market will ere long enable you to complete the entire transaction. In the meantime we have been obliged to make arrangements for the payment of the loan of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) from the Bank of Montreal, and though we have not received specific advices from you with reference to our ability to draw for the sums you have already borrowed, still we assume that they are at the disposal of the Government, and the Receiver General has, therefore, drawn bills upon you at sixty days sight, in favour of the Bank of Montreal, for £100,000 sterling, £50,000 upon each of your firms. The remainder of the loan from the bank has been paid from the cash balances in hand.

We request due honor to these bills, and if, from any cause, you have been unable to complete the authorized loan to the required amount, we undertake to place you in funds before the maturity of these bills to an amount equal to that portion of them which shall not have been covered, so as in no respect to place you in a less favorable position as regards your own advances, than that which is occupied by the Bank of Montreal.

We do not desire, at present, to remove the bonds which are deposited with the Union Bank of London on account of the Bank of Montreal, as we have been obliged to accept of certain further advances from the bank in making provision for the January interest.

With regard to the provision requested for the Sinking Fund, I have to request you to make the investment from the proceeds of the loan you are effecting, as it does not appear desirable for us to be at the same time drawing bills upon you for the one account and

remitting on the other. If, however, I should find that insuperable difficulties are in the way of the loan, remittances shall be made for the Sinking Fund from this side.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

A. T. GALT,

Minister of Finance.

A true copy.

WM. DICKINSON,

D. I. G.

LONDON, 31st August, 1865.

SIR,—We hasten at your desire to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which you have done us the honor to address to us, under date of the 14th instant, in which you withdraw the limits for the sale of the Provincial Bonds in our custody, and express a desire to reimburse us for our respective cash advances, through a loan to be raised here on the hypothecation of the Bonds of the Province as collateral security, for the space of one or two years. You state that the amount which the Government of Canada wishes will be £750,000, in order to repay the Bank of Montreal £200,000, together with the sum due to us, but we fear that such a loan cannot be so easily made as you suppose, and from present appearances, not at five per cent. interest per annum. We do not think that if the loan can be made, it could be procured at a more favorable rate than six per cent. per annum, and probably a margin of 10 per cent. under the present price of Canadian Bonds would be required, in calculating the value after the hypothecation. Our commission would be the same as for the sale of the bonds, but there would be no subsequent charge for their realization, as for such an operation brokers must be employed, a commission would be required by them.

But before attempting this operation, we must ask you to transmit us the Government authority, either by an Order in Council or such form as may be agreed upon, directing the loan to be made, and legally binding the Government for the payment of the interest and principal. It is true, that some years ago, we, by your instructions, contracted a loan on the deposit of Canada Bonds, for £200,000 for the space of six months, with the guarantee of our two firms to the lenders, but it will be obvious to you that for an amount of £750,000 for one or two years, the authority and the liability of the Government in the transaction should be clearly defined and exhibited, and we venture to suggest that the negotiation should be accompanied by some explanatory notice from the Minister of Finance. It is, of course, understood that the Bank of Montreal will not be repaid while our two firms remain in advance.

We deeply regret that in order to maintain your engagements towards us and others, you should have been constrained to attempt to borrow in this market at a time so unfavorable both for sales of, and loans on, Canada Bonds, as is shewn by present prices; but if such an unfortunate case must be resorted to, we shall endeavor to follow your orders in the manner the least prejudicial to the Provincial Credit and the most for the interest of the Government.

We take due note that you will make timely remittances to secure the punctual payment of the dividends which fall due on the 1st January next, and

Have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed,)

BARING, BROTHERS & Co.,

GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

The Hon. A. T. Galt,

Minister of Finance of Canada, &c., &c., Quebec.

A true Copy.

WM. DICKINSON,

D. I. G.

*(Per Canadian Packet.)*

LONDON, 12th October, 1865.

SIR,—We have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter addressed to our firms on the 22nd of September, with a copy of an Order in Council of the 19th of September, authorizing us to borrow, for account of the Provincial Government, £750,000 for a period, if possible, of two years, at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum.

On the day of the receipt of this the Bank of England had raised the minimum rate of discount to six per cent., and two days afterwards made a further rise to seven per cent., and it is thus self-evident that in the present state of the money market, no loan can be made at your limits, and we now wait further instructions from you as to the mode of covering our advances.

Should a marked improvement occur in our monetary position here, we shall not fail to avail of it, in order to carry your wishes into effect; but we fear that such an improvement is not likely to be seen before the end of the year, and it will be impossible to make any provision such as you desire for payment of drafts to reimburse the Bank of Montreal.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed,) “

BARING, BROTHERS & Co.,  
GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

The Hon. A. T. Galt,  
Minister of Finance, &c., &c., Ottawa.

A true copy.

WM. DICKINSON,  
D. I. G.

*Damascus.*

LONDON, 19th October, 1865.

SIR,—We have the honor to hand you enclosed copy of our letter dated the 12th instant, the contents of which we confirm. We shall keep you advised of the state of our markets, in which we have no change to report at present, and we must repeat that we see no prospect whatever of our being able to make any arrangements on the conditions authorized for settlement of the amount due to the Bank of Montreal, as well as for our advances, and we shall, therefore, be glad to hear from you what measures the Government propose to adopt to cover our accounts within the period specified in your letters to us of the 9th of June last. We have no doubt that you are also preparing to make remittances for the dividends due in January next.

Canadian five per cent. Consolidated Bonds, dividend from 1st July last, are quoted  $81\frac{1}{2}$  @  $82\frac{1}{2}$ , the six per cents. 95 @ 96 per cent. Minimum Bank of England rate, seven per cent.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed,) “

BARING, BROTHERS & Co.,  
GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

The Hon. A. T. Galt,  
Minister of Finance of Canada, &c., &c., Ottawa.

A true copy.

WM. DICKINSON,  
D. I. G.

*Asia.*

LONDON, 25th November, 1865.

SIR,—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 10th instant, handing us a copy of an Order in Council authorizing us to obtain a loan of £750,000, at such rate of interest and for such period as the state of the money market may permit, but that in case a higher rate of interest than six per cent. be demanded, the duration of the loan to be limited to the 1st October next, all which has our attention.

We regret that you should think us neglectful in not having submitted to your consideration our views as to the best mode whereby the difficulty which had occurred in raising a loan at the limits given by you in your letter of the 22nd of September, could be removed.

You will allow us to call to your recollection that we had been led to expect that provisions would have been made in Canada for the funds required here, and that when your intentions were altered, and orders were given to us to raise a temporary loan in this country, your limits were such as to shew that you reckoned upon an easy money market in England. We could say nothing positive at that time, when in a fortnight the value of money had risen three per cent., and the rate was established at seven per cent. per annum with a possibility of a further rise, and there was no prospect of effecting a loan on any terms, and we were ignorant also whether the Government of Canada would be disposed to submit to the onerous conditions which must be imposed.

The reduction, on 23rd instant, of the bank rate of discount from seven per cent. to six per cent. has rendered possible what would otherwise have been impracticable, and we are now attempting, according to your orders, to raise a loan to 1st October, 1866, of £750,000 at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on deposit of £1,000,000 in Canada five per cent. Bonds, of which there are in London at this moment only £917,100—

Say £358,800 with Baring, Brothers & Co.,

“ 358,800 “ Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,

“ 200,000 “ Union Bank.

so that a further issue of Bonds must be made to complete the amount required. We cannot yet say whether we shall be successful, and therefore confine ourselves to-day to the acknowledgment of the receipt of your instructions and of the Order in Council, and the advise to you of our immediate attempt to obey them.

We observe that you have made arrangements for the remittance to us of the dividends due in January, between this date and the 29th of December, and as the remittance by that latter date will only reach us some days after the dividends fall due, we shall, meanwhile, according to your request, advance such amount as may be short remitted.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed,)

BARING, BROTHERS & Co.,

GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

The Hon. A. T. Galt,

Minister of Finance of Canada, &c., &c., Ottawa.

A true copy.

WM. DICKINSON,

D. I. G.

*Damascus.*

LONDON, 30th November, 1865.

SIR,—We have the honor to hand you enclosed copies of our two last letters, dated the 23rd and 25th instant, and with reference to what we wrote to you as to raising a loan of £750,000 on the deposit of Canadian Debentures, we regret to say that thus far our efforts to carry out the wishes of the Government of Canada have not been successful, but we shall continue our endeavors and write further on the subject by the mail of next week.

The prices of Canadian Bonds are rather firmer, the five per cents. at 83 to 84 per cent., the six per cents. at 97 to 98 per cent. The minimum Bank of England rate remains at six per cent.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed,)

BARING, BROTHERS, & Co.,

GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

The Hon. A. T. Galt,

Minister of Finance of Canada, &c., &c., Ottawa.

A true copy.

WM. DICKINSON,

D. I. G.

*Peruvian.*

LONDON, 7th December, 1865.

SIR,—We have the honor to inform you that we have placed to the credit of the Government of Canada in equal proportions in our respective accounts, the following sums, say—

Fifty thousand pounds per 5th instant, cash received of the National Provincial Bank of England, on deposit of £66,700 Canada five per cent. Bonds as a loan to 1st October, 1866, at seven per cent. per annum.

Ten thousand pounds per this day, cash received of the North of Scotland Banking Company, Aberdeen, on same terms as above, on deposit of £13,300 Bonds.

On the other hand, we debit the Government in like manner for £600, being our commission of one per cent., and £150, being brokerage of one quarter per cent. paid, and it is understood that in the event of a sale of the Bonds and the amount of the loans upon which the commission is actually charged.

We regret that our progress in realizing the proposed loan of £750,000 has hitherto been for so small an amount, but as you are aware, the events of the last few years have much lessened the favor in which Canadian Securities were previously held, whilst the high rate of interest offered by other borrowers materially counteracts our continued exertions to comply with your wishes. We shall lose no opportunity to complete the sum required, but our success (which is still doubtful) can only be attained gradually and slowly, and if, as your instructions are peremptory, we are obliged to allow a higher rate of interest to future lenders, we shall of course be bound to place those who have already loaned their money on the most favored footing.

The operation has proved to be one of the greatest difficulty, and demonstrates as it is our duty to observe, that Canada must depend not upon temporary expedients but upon its own resources, which we have been most happy to learn are now in progress of rapid development.

For your guidance we hand you enclosed copy of the letter of engagement given to the lenders, securing them against ultimate loss as usual in operations of this nature, and with reference to the duplicate of our letter of the 30th ultimo, herewith transmitted.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed,)

BARING, BROTHERS & Co.,

"

GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

The Hon. A. T. Galt,

Minister of Finance in Canada, &c., &c., Ottawa.

A true copy.

WM. DICKINSON,

D. I. G.

LONDON, 14th December, 1865.

SIR,—We have the honor to hand you a copy of our last letter dated the 7th instant, and with regard to the raising of the loan required by the Government, we have been constantly on the watch to endeavour to carry out your instructions, but we regret to say that since our last communication there has been a much tighter money market and considerable pressure for discount at the Bank of England, so that it has been expected that the rate would be again raised to seven per cent., which has not, however, yet taken place, though should the demand continue on the same scale as at present, there can be little doubt but that we shall have money dearer.

For these reasons we have encountered considerable difficulty in progressing with the operation, and finding it impracticable to obtain any more money at seven per cent., we have been compelled to advance the rate to eight per cent. and even at this figure we have only thus far succeeded in obtaining £55,000 for the 18th instant, as a loan to 1st October, 1866, and, as remarked in our former letter, we shall thus be obliged to allow the same rate on the loans previously made. We shall continue our endeavors to carry through the operation, but as you will perceive, our prospect of completing it is very uncertain.

Canada six per cent. Bonds are quoted 96½ to 97½ per cent., the five per cents. 82 to 83 per cent.

We have the honor to be, Sir,  
 Your obedient servants,  
 (Signed,) BARING BROTHERS & Co.,  
 " GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

The Hon. A. T. Galt,  
 Minister of Finance of Canada, &c., &c., Ottawa.  
 A true copy.  
 WM. DICKINSON,  
 D. I. G.

*Moravian.*

LONDON, 21st December, 1865.

SIR,—Since our advice under date of 14th instant, we have succeeded in obtaining a further loan for the Government of Canada to the extent of £60,000 sterling, and we now give you the amounts placed to the credit of the Government by our two firms in equal proportion, including the above sum and that advised by last mail, say—

£55,000 per 18th instant, being loans made by the following parties to 1st October, 1866, at eight per cent. interest per annum, on deposit of Canada five per cent. Bonds, as note :—

£25,000 by A. Morrison.....	on £33,300 sterling.
- 15,000 " J. Foster & Son.....	" 20,000 "
10,000 " O. Heywood.....	" 13,300 "
5,000 " S. Jordan.....	" 6,700 "

£60,000 per 19th instant, on exactly the same terms as above.

£50,000 by Messrs. Nairne & others....	on £ 66,000 Bonds.
10,000 " A. G. Dallas.....	" 13,300 "

and on the other hand, we debit the Government in like manner for—  
 £1,150 being our commission of one per cent.

287. 10s. being brokerage of one quarter per cent. paid, all which pray enter in conformity.

As regards the advances made by the Bank of Montreal, we do not anticipate that the loans raised thus far will be used exclusively for settlement of their debt, but that a proper proportion will also be applied to the diminution of the balances due to our two firms.

The bank rate remains at six per cent.; Canadian Bonds without change or activity. Referring to the enclosed duplicate of our letter of the 14th instant,

We have the honor to be, Sir,  
 Your obedient servants,  
 (Signed,) BARING BROTHERS & Co.,  
 " GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

The Hon. A. T. Galt,  
 Minister of Finance of Canada, &c., &c., Ottawa.  
 A true copy.  
 WM. DICKINSON,  
 D. I. G.

LONDON, 4th January, 1866.

SIR,—We have the honor to enclose duplicate of our letter of the 28th December, and have now to add that we have raised the following further loans on deposit of Canadian five per cent. Bonds, at eight per cent. per annum, to the 1st October next, viz., from the 1st January :—

Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co.....	on £133,400 Bond	£100,000
" Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.....	" 133,400 "	100,000
and from 2nd January,		
Messrs. Sheppard, Pelly & Co.....	on £66,000 Bond	£ 50,000
Sheffield Neave, Esq.....	" 6,600 "	5,000
Together.....		<u>£255,000</u>



which we carry to the credit of the Government of Canada in equal proportions in our respective accounts, debiting the Government in the same proportions for  
 Commission, 1 per cent. on £255,000..... £2,550  
 Brokerage,  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on do ..... 637 10s.  
 of all which pray make note.

We have also borrowed for the sums of—

£40,000 on £53,300 Bonds for 8th instant.  
 50,000 “ 66,700 “ “ 9th “

on the same terms as before, thus making a total of £520,000. These loans leave us only £23,900 Bonds applicable to the balance, but in case of need we will lend the bonds which we hold as security for our respective firms.

We debit the Government of Canada, for six months' dividend to 1st instant, on £200,000 Canadian five per cent. Bonds deposited with the Union Bank...£5,000  
 Add Commission, 1 per cent..... 50

For 1st January.....£5,050

in equal proportions in our respective accounts. The coupons having been presented for payment by the Union Bank, we thought it was right for the credit of the Government to pay them, although we did not suppose they would be presented.

While writing we receive your letter of the 21st December, the contents of which have our careful attention.

We should have made no progress in borrowing for the Government at seven per cent. if it had not been understood that should we afterwards advance the rate of interest, immediate subscribers would stand upon the same footing as those who lent their money later, and while we take due note of your observations, we believe that liberality tended to secure what has been obtained.

Each of our firms announced to the agents employed that it would subscribe £100,000 as an inducement to others, and our subscriptions were of course liable to the same commission of one quarter per cent. to the Brokers, as that charged on other amounts; but as there is a saving to the Government in the rate of interest charged in our accounts, we did not actually subscribe, as you will observe, until the 1st instant.

As it will in our view not be expedient to increase the allowance of interest beyond the rate of eight per cent., we may not, under existing circumstances, be able to add to the amount subscribed, but we consider that the operation has succeeded sufficiently to enable us to meet the claim of the Bank of Montreal for £200,000, although the balances due to us are not covered.

We hope that we have shown in our past conduct, our constant wish to meet your views and the convenience of the Government, and certainly it was not our desire to censure, or even criticise, your financial arrangements, as our only object was, we believe it to be our duty, to call your attention to the fact demonstrated by the difficulty in raising £750,000 on unexceptionable security, how unstable must be any reliance on the English money market in existing circumstances and the present high and varying value of money.

The bank rate has been raised to-day to eight per cent.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed)

BARING, BROTHERS, & Co.,

“

GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

The Hon. A. T. Galt,  
 Minister of Finance, &c., &c., Ottawa.

A true copy:

WM. DICKINSON,

D. I. G.

MONTREAL, November 10th, 1865.

SIR,—The Financial Agent of the Province not having yet completed the proposed loan which it was intended to repay the bank the amount advanced by them of \$1,000,000

and due on the 17th instant, it has become necessary for the Government to arrange for the continuance of this loan, also to make provision for the remittance to London of £300,000 sterling, to meet the January interest on the Public Debt.

The state of the public balances and the engagements of the Government make it desirable that the provision for the latter amount should be almost entirely independent of the current revenue. I am, therefore, authorized to ask you to place at the credit of the Receiver General, as at this date, the sum of \$1,250,000, to remain as a loan at seven per cent. interest until the 2nd April next, and to be remitted in sterling bills gradually until the 29th December, at which time, with such farther amount of exchange as may be provided for from our cash balances, the whole sum of £300,000 shall have been remitted to our London Agents. The Government will deposit in the bank, as collateral security for these advances, six per cent. Provincial Debentures to the amount of £300,000 to £350,000 sterling as the state of the general account may show to be necessary, with power to sell the same if the loan be unpaid on the 2nd April.

With reference to the existing loan of \$1,000,000, the Government wish it to be extended at seven per cent. interest until the 26th December next, at or before which time we expect to be in a position to give you sterling bills for the same.

The £200,000 sterling debentures now held by the bank on account of these advances, to remain as security, with power to sell the same if the loan be unpaid on the 26th December. With reference to your representation that the working balances at the credit of the Receiver General has not been in accordance with the understanding which existed at the time the bank took the account, I am authorized to state that the Government do agree to keep an average monthly balance, at the credit of their current account, of from \$400,000 to \$500,000. But before this can be definitely settled it will be necessary for me to consider the representation you have made in reference to the working of the letter of credit system now adopted for a large portion of the Government payments.

The Government also agree with you in considering that the term of notice to be given in reference to any desire to change the account from the Bank of Montreal as too limited, and they are willing to engage that the account shall not be withdrawn without six months' notice, such notice not to be given while the bank is under advances either of the \$1,500,000 when the account was transferred or any subsequent advances. I enclose you a copy of an Order in Council passed on this subject.

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

A. T. GALT,

Minister of Finance.

E. H. King, Esq.,

Manager, Bank of Montreal, Montreal.

A true copy.

WM. DICKINSON,

D. I. G.

OTTAWA, June 5th, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR,—Owing to the large additional expense which it is plain we are incurring on account of the Fenian difficulties, it is evident that the Government will require a larger sum than that which I arranged with you when in Montreal; I should like, therefore, for you to inform me whether it would be convenient for the bank to place five hundred to seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$500 to \$750,000) at the credit of the Receiver General, to be repaid at the 1st August.

Yours very truly,

(Signed),

A. T. GALT.

E. H. King, Esq.,

Manager Bank of Montreal, Montreal.

A true copy.

WM. DICKINSON,

D. I. G.

(Copy.)

BANK OF MONTREAL,  
Montreal, 7th June, 1866.

Hon. A. T. GALT, Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt, this morning only, of your letter of the 5th instant, and have telegraphed you to-day that I would reply satisfactorily this evening.

I have now the pleasure to state that the sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been placed at the credit of the Honorable Receiver General (to meet the present extraordinary Military expenditure) as per enclosed receipt, repayable with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, upon the first day of August next.

I presume that the Government will have no objection to re-deposit with our Agents in London (if required) the debentures for £200,000 sterling, recently held by us, to serve as a cover for current loans from this bank. The bank is willing, in this emergency, to render all the financial assistance in its power to support the Government, and I have further to add that you are at liberty, upon receipt hereof, to name the first day of September as the date of repayment of the present loan, if such date will be more convenient.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

E. H. KING,  
General Manager.

A true copy.

WM. DICKINSON,  
D. I. G.

(Copy.)

6TH JANUARY, 1866.

The Minister of Finance respectfully reports, for the information of His Excellency the Administrator in Council, that under the authority of the Orders in Council passed on the subject of a temporary loan in England, the Financial Agents have borrowed on the terms stated in their official advices, £115,000 sterling, and that they are continuing their efforts to complete the loan.

The Government are under engagement to repay at this time one million of dollars to the Bank of Montreal, and the Minister of Finance recommends that the payment be made by exchange on London for £100,000 sterling at 60 days, and the balance by a transfer to the ordinary account of the Receiver General.

The Minister of Finance has to draw the attention of the Government to the circumstance that the balances due to the Financial Agents are still uncovered, and that the Receiver General has not, therefore, the strict authority to draw on the London Agents. To provide, therefore, for the possible contingency that they may have been unable to complete the loan, and thus to provide for the bills now to be drawn, he has, subject to the approval of Council, arranged with the Bank of Montreal, that if required by the Receiver General, that institution will enable him place the Financial Agents in funds in London to meet the proposed bills for £100,000 before their maturity.

(Signed,)

A. T. GALT,  
Minister of Finance.

Certified a true copy.

WM. DICKINSON,  
D. I. G.

*COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 19th September, 1865.*

To Honorable Minister of Finance, &amp;c., &amp;c.

On a memorandum dated the 14th instant, from the Minister of Finance, submitting a letter from the Financial Agents, on the subject of the proposed loan to be effected in England, and recommending that the Agents should be authorized to effect a loan of £750,000 sterling, for a period, if possible, of two years, at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and that they be authorized to lodge Canadian Bonds, as collateral security, with a margin of ten per cent. below the present market price; he further recommends that the Agents should be allowed the same commission upon the loan as for

the sale of the Bonds, that is, one per cent. upon £750,000; but conditionally, that if the loan be repaid by the sale of Provincial Securities, either those of Canada or of the proposed Confederation of the British North American Provinces, there shall be no subsequent charge upon such sale.

The Agents further to be allowed such commission as they may find it necessary to pay to the brokers they may employ.

The Committee advise that the several suggestions of the Honorable the Minister of Finance be approved and adopted.

Certified. (Signed,) W. A. HIMSWORTH,  
C. E. C.

Certified a true copy.

WM. DICKINSON,  
D. I. G.

*COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council on the 9th November, 1865.*

On a memorandum dated 9th instant, from the Honorable the Minister of Finance, submitting that by advices received from the London Financial Agents of the Province, under date 12th ultimo, it has been impossible for them to effect the proposed loan of £750,000 sterling, upon the terms set forth in the Minute of Council of 19th September last.

He therefore recommends that he be authorized to instruct the Financial Agents to obtain the said loan at such rate of interest, and for such period, as the state of the money market may permit, but that in case a higher rate of interest than six per cent. be demanded, the Agents be requested to limit the duration of the loan to the 1st October next.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

(Certified.) WM. H. LEE,  
C. E. C.

*COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council on the 9th November, 1865.*

On a memorandum dated 9th instant, from the Honorable the Minister of Finance, submitting that owing to the Financial Agents not having completed the proposed loan, under the terms of the Order in Council of the 19th September, it has become necessary to arrange with the Bank of Montreal for the continuance of their existing loan of \$1,000,000, and also for provision for the remittance to London of £300,000 to meet the January interest on Public Debt.

He therefore recommends that he be authorized to arrange with the Bank of Montreal, on the following terms:—

Loan of \$1,500,000 until 2nd April, at seven per cent., to be remitted in sterling bills gradually until 29th December. Government to deposit with the Bank £400,000 sterling six per cent. debentures, with power to sell if loan be unpaid on 2nd April.

Loan of \$1,000,000 to be extended to 26th December, at seven per cent.; the Government proposing to pay it off by sterling bills drawn against loan to be raised by English Agents. £200,000 sterling five per cent. debentures, at present held by the bank, to remain as security for loan, with power to sell, if loan be unpaid on 26th December.

The Government agreeing not to withdraw the account without six months' notice, and such notice not to be given while the bank is under advances, either of the \$1,500,000 when the account was transferred to the bank, or any subsequent advances.

The Government also agreeing to keep a clear average monthly working balance at the credit of their current account, of from \$400,000 to \$500,000.

(Certified.) WM. H. LEE,  
C. E. C.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF

# PIERRE FORTIN, Esq.,

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE

IN COMMAND OF THE EXPEDITION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE  
FISHERIES IN THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE, ON BOARD

“LA CANADIENNE,”

DURING THE SEASON OF

# 1865.

~~~~~  
*Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.*  
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OTTAWA:  
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & COMPANY  
1866.



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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF

## PIERRE FORTIN, Esq.,

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE IN COMMAND OF THE EXPEDITION  
FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FISHERIES IN THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE,  
ON BOARD "LA CANADIENNE," DURING THE SEASON OF 1865.

LAPRAIRIE, 31st December, 1866.

The Honorable ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,  
Commissioner of Crown Lands, Ottawa

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, for the information of His Excellency, the Governor General, the following Report of my cruise on board the Government Schooner, "*La Canadienne*," in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, for the protection of the fisheries, during the season of 1865.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your humble and obedient Servant,

P. FORTIN.

Honorable ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,  
Commissioner of Crown Lands, Ottawa.

SIR,—I was very desirous to have sailed for the Gulf at as early a period as last year (the 30th April), and even earlier had it been possible; unfortunately the caulking and painting of the hull of the schooner, together with the other repairs which had, of necessity, to be made to the deck and the rigging, did not allow of our getting "*La Canadienne*" afloat previous to the 29th April.

Several more days were spent in taking on board the sails, the running rigging, and the provisions required for a six months' cruise. At last, on the 7th, the crew was complete, everything was ready on board for departure, and we only awaited a favorable wind.

The wind had been in the east for two days, but at four o'clock in the afternoon of the 7th it began to blow from the west, and we hastened to set sail at 4.30 P.M.

On the evening of the next day we touched at Malbaie, where I landed to take, before the Clerk of the Court, the oaths required by law, as a Justice of the Peace for the Saguenay District. On the 10th I stopped at Rimouski for the same purpose; and at the same time I issued some salmon fishing licenses.

In the course of the night a little schooner called the *Dolphin*, Captain McIntosh, anchored, like ourselves, under the shelter of the upper end of the Island of St. Bernabé (the wind blowing from the east), was thrown by a high gale from the south on the reef of that Island. She was in a very critical position, and would, very probably, have suffered a great disaster had she not been relieved by us. At the first cry of alarm from the shipwrecked sailors, Captain Bernier flew to their assistance with a portion of the crew of "*La Canadienne*," and after two hours of severe labor succeeded in getting her afloat, and conveyed her into a place of safety.

On the morning of the 11th we left Rimouski with a fine breeze from the south, but in the afternoon and night we had bad weather and a contrary wind. We succeeded, however, in reaching Point des Monts at 6 the following morning.

I issued salmon-fishing licenses at that place, and in the afternoon, the wind having veered round to the north-west, I took advantage of it to proceed, about 7 o'clock in the evening, to Trinity Bay, where I met A. Comcau, Esquire, the fishery overseer of that part of the coast.

I left with that officer the fishing licenses for his division, to be distributed by him to the fishermen, and at 10.25 P.M., my business being concluded at that place, we again set sail.

On the 13th, we had only a very light breeze, with fog.

On the morning of the 14th, favored by a fresh breeze from the north-west, we reached Seven Islands Bay, passing through fields of floating ice, which completely blocked up the entrance. This amounts to saying that spring had as yet made but little progress on the north shore of the River St. Lawrence. In fact the snow still covered the mountains, and even the level land in many places. In the woods it lay from two to three feet deep. In the midst of this snow which gave token of the severity of the climate of this part of the country, here and there masses of rock and beach sand were beginning to appear, and even some clusters of moss and withered herbage, but of vegetation there were as yet no signs. Yet the ice had moved out of the rivers on the north at the usual time, but the water was everywhere high, and it was expected that the river, and even the sea fisheries would begin later than usual.

Whilst I am speaking of the climate of the coast, a few words respecting the hunting of fur-yielding animals, which is carried on in these parts, may not be out of place.

Fox hunting had not been very productive.

The hunters of the martin, who had penetrated far into the interior, had been very successful. The Indians of Bersimis especially had brought in a quantity of those very valuable furs.

Otters on the contrary had been rather scarce.

Hares would have appeared to have made a rendezvous in that part of the country, for they had never been before seen in such large numbers; and in a year in which provisions were very scarce, and could not even be had in some places, they proved to be a providential assistance to many families.

Nor had game been deficient; the ptarmigan, the most valuable of all, which is found on this coast during the winter, appeared everywhere in sufficient quantity to allow persevering hunters to reap a rich reward for their labors.

I landed at Seven Islands the Collector of that Port, Mr. Antoine Talbot, with his family, and also the fishery overseer of the Moisie Division. I had previously given to the latter the necessary instructions to guide him in the execution of his duty. He was to proceed to the Moisie River as soon as possible.

Business being concluded, I gave orders to set sail for Percé; it was 11.15 A.M. We had a favorable wind during the day, but at night it fell calm. The next day, finding the wind contrary at Cape Gaspé, we put into Gaspé Basin at 2.35 P.M.

I at once sent for the fishery overseer of the Division, Mr. Thomas Boyle, and that officer having come on board, I began the distribution of fishing licenses for Gaspé Bay, and the two rivers which discharge their waters into it.

At night-fall I had concluded this business, which was by no means inconsiderable, there being 54 licenses to write out in duplicate.

There were as yet only two large vessels (one of which was from abroad) and some schooners in the Port of Gaspé. Besides business had hardly commenced. The rivers and harbor of the basin had only been open for about a fortnight, and the water was excessively high in consequence of the melting of the snow, of which there were still masses of from three to four feet deep, and even more in the surrounding forests. The temperature, as may be supposed, was influenced by this state of things; it was still very cold, especially at night.

On the 16th, about one o'clock in the morning, we left Gaspé Basin favored by a land breeze. At 10 A.M., I landed at Douglstown to issue salmon fishing licenses for the River St. John, the Barchoix and Malbaie, and returned on board shortly before noon.

About one in the afternoon we touched at Point St. Peter, and anchored at Percé at 5.15 P.M.

I paid a hasty visit to the establishments at that place, and at 8.30 P.M., we again set sail for the Magdalen Islands, where we arrived next day at half past five in the afternoon.

We anchored at the place called Le Moulin. There were already at anchor there 11 schooners from Cheticamp, Island of Cape Breton, which had come to the Islands with the intention of engaging in the cod fishery.

On the morning of the 18th, we proceeded to anchor in Pleasant Bay, opposite Amherst Harbor. I at once went ashore and had the pleasure of meeting the Collector of Customs of the Port of Amherst, and the principal shippers and inhabitants of the Island. They were good enough to furnish me with the following information.

The winter had been tolerably mild in those parts. The snow had long since disappeared. Navigation, in Pleasant Bay, had been open for the schooners fitted out for seal-hunting since the 21st March, and the first schooners from Nova Scotia, fitted out for the herring fishery, had arrived at Amherst Harbor on the 27th April.

The herring had made its appearance, on the latter date, in Pleasant Bay, and it had seldom been seen there in greater abundance. Accordingly all the schooners which came to take part in the herring fishery, had been able to complete their lading without any very great exertions.

The following is a list of the vessels:—

SCHOONERS from Nova Scotia, arrived at Amherst Island this spring to engage in the Herring Fishery.

Name of Schooner.	Name of Captain.	From what Port.	Tons.	Number of sailors.	Herring Barrels.
"Anna Lavinia".....	Wm. McDonald.....	Halifax.....	81	4	1,400
"Amegaut".....	R. Nicholson.....	Point Mulgrave.....	69	10	1,000
"Catherine".....	D. Jackson.....	Do.....	21	4	400
"Nec plus Ultra".....	P. Malcom.....	Point Hawksbury.....	48	6	700
"Cruiser".....	J. Walker.....	Do.....	40	3	600
"Akna".....	E. Lahnes.....	Halifax.....	65	10	900
"Celerity".....	H. Grezner.....	Do.....	67	8	700
"J. A. McKeanes".....	J. Ritecy.....	Do.....	49	10	700
"Vinance".....	G. Romkey.....	Do.....	57	8	650
"Dusky Lake".....	Wm. Parks.....	Liverpool (N. S.).....	44	8	500
"Arriel Corkum".....	J. Hunter.....	Halifax.....	46	8	700
"Visit".....	Wm. Fall.....	Do.....	45	7	600
"Sophia".....	J. R. Hilton.....	Yarmouth (N. S.).....	110	10	1,800
"Runama".....	B. Merrill.....	Digby (N. S.).....	46	8	700
"Almira".....	J. Hilton.....	Yarmouth (N. S.).....	55	6	800
"Panda".....	J. O'Neil.....	Point Mulgrave.....	35	5	500
"Mary Alice".....	J. Ritecy.....	Halifax.....	38	7	600
"Swan".....	E. Publiconer.....	Do.....	46	10	700
"Nimble".....	Wm. Lord.....	Lunenburg N. S.).....	59	8	800
"P. S. L.".....	J. Cruickshank.....	Halifax.....	67	8	1,000
"Bloomer".....	J. Walker.....	Point Hawksbury.....	62	5	950
"Tropie Bird".....	E. Maxner.....	Halifax.....	46	8	700
"Sirocco".....	S. Andersen.....	Do.....	56	7	800
"Princess Louisa".....	J. Muir.....	Do.....	43	6	500
"British Tar".....	A. Evans.....	Do.....	41	8	500
"Humming Bird".....	Wm. Lean.....	Do.....	49	7	500
"Speck".....	Wm. Murray.....	Point Hawksbury.....	36	5	500
"Bridget & Ann".....	Wm. McKay.....	Do.....	28	4	400
"Swan".....	J. Hunt.....	Halifax.....	74	6	Trader.
"Plover".....	C. Reyder.....	Yarmouth (N. S.).....	44	4	600
"Mary".....	J. Nickson.....	Do.....	43	4	700
"Calder".....	A. Calder.....	St. Andrews.....	39	4	500
"D. Campbell".....	S. Leonard.....	Do.....	61	7	700
"Princess Augusta".....	D. Ludlow.....	West Isles.....	37	5	500
"Spray".....	T. Banks.....	Yarmouth.....	22	4	400
"Leading Star".....	C. Counterway.....	Halifax.....	38	6	500
"Brilliant Star".....	S. Smith.....	Do.....	39	7	600
"Jane Otis".....	R. Keating.....	Do.....	50	4	40
"Louise Montgomery".....	L. Montgomery.....	Charlottetown.....	35	4	500
"J. P. Tilton".....	J. Rudolph.....	Halifax.....	65	8	1,000
Total.....			1996	261	26,640

It will be observed that these vessels were in small number, in comparison with preceding years, and that they were all, with one exception, from Nova Scotia. Formerly a certain number came from the United States and from Prince Edward's Island.

The inhabitants of the islands had taken among them about 3,000 barrels of herring, barely enough for their winter supply; their being unprovided with great seines alone prevented their taking more, for at the time of our leaving Amherst, on the 21st May, large shoals of herring were still to be observed in Pleasant Bay.

Cod had been taken near Deadman Island since the 9th May, and its speedy appearance in Pleasant Bay and in the other places frequented by it in the vicinity of the islands, was looked for.

The Amherst Harbor and House Harbor schooners, except one which had been wrecked on the coast of St. George's Bay, had returned from their perilous occupation of seal-hunting in the midst of the floating ice in the Gulf, at the usual period, that is, about the beginning of May. They only brought back in all 4,396 seals. This was a greater yield than the average of late years, though it was still not very great.

Some schooners had done better than others; they might count upon a good profit from the sale of the oil, which commanded a high price this spring. The others would hardly repay the cost of the voyage. The hunters, however, did not complain that the seals had become more scarce; the ill success of their undertaking was to be attributed rather to the bad weather and the storms which they had encountered.

On the 19th, I visited the Port of Amherst and I subjoin a list of the vessels which were there.

VISIT TO THE PORT OF AMHERST, 19TH MAY, 1865.

Name of Schooner.	Name of Captain.	From what Port.	Tons.	Number of sailors.	Herring Barrels.
"D. Campbell".....	George Leonard.....	St. Andrews, N. S.....	61	7	700
"Mary".....	J. Nickson.....	Yarmouth.....	43	4	700
"P. S. L.".....	J. Cruickshank.....	Halifax.....	67	8	1,000
"Président".....	Aug. Martinet.....	Amherst.....	36	4	Ballast.
"J. Tilton".....	J. Rudolph.....	Halifax.....	65	8	1,000
"Engédi".....	G. Cormier.....	Amherst.....	30	10	Ballast.
"Cutter".....	J. Vigneault.....	Do.....	27	9	do
"Loup-Marin".....	A. Devaux.....	Do.....	37	9	do
"Flora".....	L. Boudreau.....	Do.....	34	10	do
"Marie Alma".....	O. Bourque.....	Do.....	37	4	do
"Fleet Wing".....	Is. Lacombe.....	Do.....	36	5	do
Total.....			473	78	3,400

A comparison between this list and that which precedes it, and the statements of preceding years will show that the number of schooners which resorted to Pleasant Bay to carry on the herring fishery, was as great as in the three years last past, but much less than in 1860 and 1861, at which time from two to three hundred were counted in this same harbor of Amherst. The reason of this was that since the breaking out of the American war, the herring, for want of a ready market, did not fetch so high a price as formerly; and a large number of the schooners which used to engage in that fishery, there being no further profit to be made by it, were made use of for other trade and for other fisheries.

On the 20th May, I visited House Harbor. The following is a list of the vessels which I found there.

## VISIT TO HOUSE HARBOR, 20TH MAY, 1865.

Name of Schooner.	Name of Captain.	From what Port.	Tons.	Number of sailors.	Cargo.
"Zélie".....	H. Richard.....	House Harbor.....	36	10	Ballast.
"Zélie".....	V. D. Cormier.....	Do.....	33	10	do
"Anny".....	Wm. Terriau.....	Do.....	41	10	do
"Archangel".....	N. Jonfe.....	Do.....	40	10	do
"Mary".....	N. Arseneau.....	Do.....	40	10	do
"Jenny Lind".....	P. Turbide.....	Do.....	39	10	do
"Onézime".....	M. Richard.....	Do.....	42	10	do
"Dolphin".....	O. Richard.....	Do.....	52	10	do
"Greenock".....	T. Terriau.....	Do.....	39	10	do
"Emélite".....	A. Bourque.....	Do.....	27	10	do
"Two Brothers".....	R. Delaney.....	Do.....	42	10	do
"Kate".....	J. Smith.....	Halifax.....	65	5	Salt.
Total.....			496	115	

All these schooners, with the exception of the *Kate* from Halifax, had been engaged in seal-hunting; they were, at the time, being fitted out for the cod fishery.

At my visits to the several harbors, I had caused to be posted up, at all places frequented by the fishermen, the regulations respecting the Magdalen Islands.

On the 21st the herring fishery being considered quite over, and there being nothing more to be done until the mackerel fishery began, I gave orders to sail for the Bay of Chaleurs.

At 4.45, p.m., we left House Harbor and at 8.45, p.m., we cast anchor at the Basin. At 10.45, p.m., we were again under sail; the wind being favourable we hastened to avail ourselves of it.

We had a very rapid run and next day, at half past four in the afternoon, we anchored in the Harbor of Paspébiac. I found there the following vessels. Some had arrived from Europe with merchandize and fishing apparatus; the others were employed in the fisheries:

## PASPEBIAC HARBOR, 22ND MAY, 1865.

Name of Vessel.	Name of Captain.	Tons.	Number of sailors.	Remarks.
Barque "Columbus".....	P. Marrett.....	203	12	From Europe.
Schooner "Tickler".....	P. Hubert.....	96	8	Do
Barque "C. E. C.".....	J. Abier.....	210	12	Do
Brig "C. T. Sutton".....	H. Soady.....	197	12	Do
Schooner "Ant".....	Wm. Mow.....	58	7	Coasting.
Do "Bee".....	John Becket.....	53	7	Do
Do "Nova Scotian".....	L. Bourdage.....	63	5	Do
Lady Elgin".....	C. Bernier.....	90	6	Do
		970	69	

I paid but a short visit to Paspébiac, everything being in order there.

From the 23rd, on which day I proceeded to Carleton, I was engaged in issuing salmon fishing licenses for the rivers and coast of the Bay of Chaleurs. In the performance of that duty I went, after leaving Carleton, to Nouvelle on the 24th May, to Dalhousie on the 25th, to Maguacha on the 26th, to New Richmond, a second time, on the 27th, and then to Carleton, a second time on the 29th.

We were often delayed in our trips by fogs which were very frequent in the gulf during the spring season and we had also several times to contend with contrary winds.

At Maguacha I gave orders to Mr. A. McEwen to examine the nets in the River Ristigouche, and especially to prevent Mr. Busted from setting one of his nets on the sand bank in the middle of the river, opposite to his property, and to cause him to set it near the shore. He was also to see that Mr. Duncan did not set his net further out than is allowed by law, that is, that he should only occupy one-third of the stream, that is to say, two-thirds of the part of the stream which belongs to Canada, it being admitted that the two Provinces of which the river forms the boundary, are entitled to equal parts of that stream at that place.

Being informed, some days later, that Mr. Finlay Cook had taken the place of Mr. McEwen, as Fishery Overseer for the River Ristigouche division, I gave to the former the same instructions that I had already given to the latter.

I venture to call attention to the fact that on the Canadian side of the River Ristigouche, the main channel is never obstructed by nets, and if the same system was followed on the New Brunswick side, the salmon would have full liberty to ascend the stream and spread throughout all its branches, there to propagate its species without any obstacle. The happy results which would be the consequence of such a state of things, if carried out in good faith, may be easily imagined.

On our side we have only eleven salmon fishing stations within an extent of 15 miles on the River Ristigouche, and most of them take up only one-tenth, and I might say only one-twentieth, of the stream.

By the map which I furnished to the Department last year, it may be seen that the nets are set in a very different way on the New Brunswick side, and that they are there very close together, especially in the vicinity of the termination of the tidal waters. But besides this, the laws, of which the object is the protection of the salmon, are constantly violated in the neighboring Province; at least, so I am informed by persons who are well acquainted with the facts, and who reside on the banks of the River Ristigouche.

I shall return to this subject in another part of my report.

Suffice it to say for the present, that at this visit to the rivers falling into the Bay of Chaleurs, I found, as yet, no salmon nets set. The water, swollen by the melting of the snow, was still too high to allow of the placing of the pickets to which the nets are attached; salmon, however, were already to be seen at the mouths of the rivers.

The herring fishery had been very productive this year in the Bay of Chaleurs, especially on the coast of Maria, where more than 12,000 barrels had been taken.

On the 31st, after leaving Carleton about four o'clock in the morning, I touched at Port Daniel, at ten o'clock, to issue salmon-fishing licenses for that locality.

Towards evening we reached Little Pabos, and having met Mr. J. Rémon, Fishery Overseer, I placed in his hands the fishing licenses for his district. About nine o'clock we again set sail, and shortly after midnight anchored at Percé.

We were soon after overtaken in that harbor by a violent storm from the N.N.W., which compelled us to remain there two days.

The cod fishery had begun on the coast of Gaspé at a later period than last year. It had not been good up to that time. The caplin had not as yet appeared on the coast; the bait which the fishermen were using was the herring.

On the 3rd we left Percé at a very early hour, and after stopping for some hours at Malbaie and Point St. Peter, we entered Gaspé Basin at half-past three in the afternoon. I visited that port, and after having ascertained that everything was going on well there, I gave orders to sail with the first favorable wind.

The salmon fishery had commenced a week previously in the North-west, South-west, and St. John Rivers. The beginning had been very promising; some very large salmon had been already taken.

The schooners fitted out for the whale and cod fishery were ready to sail, and were only awaiting a favorable opportunity to proceed to the places where they hoped to meet with the best chances of success. Some were going north, and the others were to proceed as far even as Newfoundland.

On the 4th we took advantage of a fresh breeze from the north-west to get under way for the Magdalen Islands. We left Gaspé Basin about three o'clock in the afternoon, and at half-past eight on the following morning we were at anchor at Le Moulin (Amherst Island). At that place we found five schooners from the Island of Cape Breton,

fitted out for the cod fishery. The bad weather had compelled them to run in there for shelter. They reported to us that the cod fishery was by no means good.

On the 6th, about noon, we proceeded to anchor in Amherst harbor.

The mackerel fishery had been carried on in Pleasant Bay since the 31st of May with various success. The greatest quantity of mackerel had been taken during the first nights which followed its appearance.

I only found in the Port of Amherst, out of eleven schooners which were there on the 6th of June—as may be seen by the following table—five schooners fitted out for the mackerel fishery, which were owned out of the Province. The number of nets, also, set in Pleasant Bay this year, was very much less than usual in past years. I do not think that there were more than seven or eight hundred instead of two or three thousand, which I formerly found there at a similar date, some years ago.

## PORT OF AMHERST, 6TH JUNE, 1865.

Name of Schooner.	Name of Captain.	From what Port.	Tons.	Number of sails.	Cargo.	
					Nets.	Mackerel.
"Marie Dina".....	T. Savard.....	Quebec.....	43	5	.....	Barrels. Salt.
"A. Painchaud".....	P. Sodier.....	Magdalen Islands.....	45	5	.....	Ballast.
"Nec plus Ultra".....	P. Malcom.....	Gut of Canso.....	48	9	60	140
"Fleet Wing".....	Es. Lacombe.....	Amherst.....	36	5	.....	Ballast.
"Busy Bee".....	A. Emery.....	Gut of Canso.....	16	4	25	45
"Mary Ann".....	S. Redmond.....	Halifax.....	42	6	60	70
"Clara".....	S. Haws.....	Do.....	33	8	90	100
"Blossom".....	J. Mason.....	Do.....	28	7	80	100
"Samuel Otis".....	R. Redmond.....	Do.....	60	8	.....	Cod.
"Sarah".....	Hy. Boudreau.....	Amherst.....	23	10	.....	Ballast.
"Loup-Marin".....	A. Devaux.....	Do.....	37	10	.....	Ballast.
Total.....			411	77	318	455

What was it that prevented a greater number of Nova Scotian schooners from being fitted out this year for the Mackerel fishery in Pleasant Bay? It was, doubtless, the little hope that existed of a profitable market for their fish, and the ill success of their fishery during the last two or three years.

During this visit to the Magdalen Islands, which was prolonged until the morning of the 12th June, I was engaged specially in causing the regulations respecting the mackerel fishery to be observed; these, as is well known, oblige the fisherman to leave all that part of Pleasant Bay which is opposite to Amherst Harbor entirely free from nets, in order that navigation may not be impeded, and also that the shoals of Mackerel may have easy access to the head of the Bay, when they go to deposit their spawn. And I have the satisfaction of being able to assert that all these regulations were scrupulously observed, by our own as well as by foreign fishermen. The same was the case with the regulations for the Port of Amherst.

On the 12th, the mackerel fishery was nearly over; and nothing further requiring my presence in Pleasant Bay, I gave orders to set sail for the coast of Labrador.

At 11.45 A.M., we weighed anchor, and with the help of a strong breeze from the south, we were able to make a very rapid run across, and arrived at the Harbor of Natashquan the next day, at a quarter to three in the afternoon.

I found in that harbor, one brig, and in the little harbor adjacent, fifteen Canadian schooners, fitted out for the cod fishery.

The cod had appeared on the coast nine or ten days previously, but was not yet sufficiently abundant to allow the fishermen to take more than one or two drafts a day. Up to that time the herring had been the bait used, but it was hoped that another, of which the cod is much more fond, would very shortly be substituted for it; this was the caplin, which was beginning to appear near the shore.

On the 16th, I visited the Great Natashquan River, the waters of which were so swollen

that the lessee of the salmon fishery in the estuary of that magnificent stream had been unable as yet to set more than two nets, and the salmon which he had taken (ten barrels) was hardly worth mentioning. It was thought that as the fishing season was already far advanced, Mr. Boulet would again, this year, derive but a small return from the Natashquan River.

I measured the northern limit of the fishery at the mouth of the Natashquan River, and placed, at a distance of a mile from the northern point of the outlet of the river, a post, to indicate the spot where Mr. Hippolite Vigneault's station was for the future to be situated. The latter was removed about one-third of a mile further north than it was before. It was also necessary to move one of Mr. Talbot's stations 500 paces in the same direction.

These new arrangements being completed, it is certain that Mr. Boulet had no longer the slightest ground of complaint against Mr. Vigneault, especially this spring, a new channel having opened in the northern entrance to the river.

Three schooners from the Village of Natashquan had been out seal-hunting on the ice this spring, and one of them had been unfortunately lost, having been crushed by the ice near the reefs called *Les Fleurs*, on the western coast of Newfoundland. The crew however was saved by another schooner which was sailing in company.

The other two, which were fortunate enough to return to port without accident, had brought back 640 seals; this was an average yield.

I left a fishery overseer at the Natashquan River, and gave him instructions to guide him in the execution of his duty.

I was compelled by high winds from the north-west to remain at Natashquan until the 17th. On that day we got under sail at 10 in the morning, and in the evening we lay-to off Watsheeshoo.

I informed Mr. Tanguay, who came on board, of your decision in relation to the affair of the Great Watsheeshoo River. I told him that he might fish there this year, and I gave him a license to do so. But I notified him that after this season, that stream would be closed to the net fishery until further orders, and that consequently he could not carry on the salmon fishery there.

Mr. Tanguay had as yet only taken a few salmon in Little Watcheshoo River and Piashter Bay.

Being unable to reach Corneille River, I wrote to its occupants to inform them of the decision that you had come to with respect to that river, which, after this season, was also to be closed to the salmon fishery with nets until further orders.

We continued under way during the night, and on the morning of the 18th we anchored at Esquimaux Point.

Twelve schooners belonging to that village had engaged in seal-hunting on the ice this spring; they brought back 3,137 of those animals. They had subsequently again sailed to engage in the cod fishery on the Coast of Labrador.

About noon we again set sail, but a calm, and contrary currents soon compelled us to cast anchor.

The next day I ascertained that nobody was fishing in the Romaine River, and after having issued a fishing license to André Blais, who fishes on the coast some miles from that river, we reached Mingan about half past five in the afternoon.

I gave out the few salmon fishing licenses to be issued for that place. On that day I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Whitcher, who took passage on board "*La Canadienne*," with the lessee of the fluvial division of the River St. John.

The weather was too bad on the 20th to allow of our sailing.

On the 21st, we sailed at 9 A.M., and after having visited the establishments at Long Point, we reached River St. John in the evening.

At those two places the cod fishery was hardly commencing, and but very little was to be found on the coast.

The next day I landed at River St. John, but had great difficulty in getting in my boat to Mr. Sirois' establishment, which is situated about half a mile from the mouth of the river.

The waters of the river, swollen by the melting of the snow in the forests in the interior, and by the heavy rains, had become an immense torrent, against which the fishing boats strove in vain to ascend, except when they were assisted by the rising tide.



The currents being so strong and the waters so high, it was impossible for the lessees of the river to set their nets with the slightest chance of success. It was thought that instead of deriving any profit from the fishery they would be losers by it.

Taking all this into consideration, Mr. Whitcher did not think it right to compel the lessees of the St. John River to accept their lease on the conditions at first agreed upon; and after having deliberated as to what was best to be done, we came to the conclusion that I should issue them fishing licenses for nine stations for the sum of \$96. Mr. Beau-lieu, also, was to have his old station, on payment of \$10.

A little before noon we left River St. John to proceed to Shell-drake River, where we arrived towards evening.

As at all the other posts on the north shore which we had visited, the cod fishery had so far been bad; I issued some salmon fishing licenses there, and before night we again set sail for the Moisie River, where we arrived in the afternoon of the next day.

The waters of the Moisie River also were swollen this spring by the melting of the snow, and by the rain, but not to so great an extent, however, as to prevent the lessee from setting his nets.

Salmon appeared to be tolerably abundant there, and Mr. Holliday had already de-spached several cargoes of that fish, in the fresh state, to Quebec.

Cod had not appeared on the Moisie fishing grounds until the 23rd; besides it ap-peared to be in such small quantity, and the season was so far advanced that even average results from the fishery could hardly be expected. It must be acknowledged that the cod, for some years past, had become more and more scarce in these parts. Already several outfitters, discouraged by the want of success in preceding years, had abandoned the Moisie bank, and several others proposed to do the same at the conclusion of this season; unless some favorable change in the products of the cod fishery should present itself.

It will be seen by the table in the appendix, that the number of boats there was al-ready very much less than in preceding years.

On the 24th, I was called upon to hear and judge a case of contravention of the fishery law. A fisherman, engaged by a written instrument to serve as such, had refused to fulfil his engagement. The defendant was summoned to appear before me, and the offence having been proved, he was condemned to pay a fine of \$30, or in default of payment, to one month's imprisonment; and as he either would not or could not pay the fine, I was compelled to take him on board to convey him to the gaol nearest to the place where judg-ment was rendered in the suit; this was at Percé, 125 miles from the Moisie River. The common gaol of the District, at Malbaie, was still farther distant, for to reach it, a sea voyage of 220 miles would have had to be made; as to reaching it by land it was a matter of impossibility.

We left the Moisie River on the morning of the 25th. In the afternoon I stopped at Pigou and Basin River, and towards night at Shallop River. I visited the establishments at those places; everything was in order there; but the cod fishery had made no greater progress there than it had done at Moisie River.

On the morning of the 26th we anchored opposite Thunder River. The cod had only appeared there two days before, and the fishery was not beginning with very great promise of success.

As may be seen by what I have said in the preceding pages, the cod appeared along the whole of the north shore at a much later period in the season, and in much smaller quantity than usual. There are grounds for believing that some extraordinary circum-stances must have influenced the movement of the shoals of cod in the Gulf this year, and that, instead of penetrating into its waters and into those of the River St. Lawrence, at the usual period, their course was directed towards more fortunate shores, probably in pursuit of the shoals of small fish upon which the cod habitually feeds, and which, like it, migrate periodically into the Gulf.

After having caused to be removed a net which partially obstructed the entrance to the port of Thunder River, we set sail for the west point of the Island of Anticosti at 8.15 A.M.

At that place we found cod in abundance; for some days past the boats had been taking from 5 to 7 drafts a day. The cod had appeared there on the 1st June.

At two in the afternoon we steered for Percé. Next day, bad weather coming on, we were compelled to run into Gaspé Basin.

At Cape Des Rosiers, and in the vicinity, we had seen a number of fishing boats in the offing; unfortunately there was but little cod.

On the 28th I proceeded with the schooner to the Barchoix of Malbaie, to settle some differences in relation to the fishery, which had arisen among the fishermen of that place.

In the afternoon we anchored at Percé, and there the prisoner Dionne was at once incarcerated.

On the 29th, a holiday, and day of merry-making among the fishermen, it was feared that there might be some disorder at Percé, there being a great deal of excitement. I considered it advisable to cause the place to be patrolled by a party of my men during the night, and this had the effect of maintaining order and tranquillity; there was only one case of assault and battery, which was heard next day before P. LeBoutillier, Esquire, Dr. Cormick, J. P., and myself. The defendant being found guilty was fined \$10, which was at once paid.

The cod fishery was no better at Percé than at the time of my first visit, although the bait (the caplin) was abundant.

We left Percé at half past ten in the forenoon. We touched at Point St. Peter about one in the afternoon, and entered Gaspé Basin in the evening.

The next day (July 1st) I returned to Douglstown, and after having settled several disputes, which had arisen there since my last visit, we sailed for the Island of Anticosti at half past eleven in the forenoon.

In Gaspé Bay the cod had been very scarce since the beginning of the season, and great complaints were made of the small products yielded by the fishery.

Early on the 2nd we anchored at the south-west point of the Island of Anticosti.

I at once directed Mr. Têtu to proceed to make an inspection of the salmon nets set in Jupiter River, and that officer reported to me some hours later that there was nothing wrong there.

I left there a fishery overseer, the duty assigned to whom was the superintendence of the fisheries of the Island of Anticosti, especially of the salmon fishery. I gave to that officer the instructions necessary in such cases.

There was a great deal of cod on the coast of that part of the Island. The salmon, on the contrary, did not appear to be plentiful; only two had as yet been taken in Jupiter River.

At that place I had the pleasure of meeting the Reverend Mr. Brunet, of the Laval University. That botanist was on a herborizing tour. Mr. Gaudet, P.L.S., was also at the south-west point. He was charged by the Department with the duty of making an exploration of the rivers of the Island of Anticosti, in relation to the salmon fishery.

In the afternoon we sailed for the north shore. Next morning, when off the Perroquets Rock, we encountered a violent storm of wind from the south-east, accompanied by rain. However, we succeeded in entering Mingan Harbor about three o'clock in the afternoon.

There were four schooners in that port. On the 4th we had rain, fog, and an east wind. I took advantage of the presence of a skilful diver who was then at Mingan, to have the lower part of our rudder examined, the iron work of which appeared to us to be no longer firm, to judge from the violent blows received by the vessel from the rudder when sailing in a rough sea. It was found, in fact, that the pintle supporting the stem of the rudder was worn by friction, and especially by oxidation. But it might still be used throughout the season without danger. We were greatly reassured by the examination. However, copper fastenings should be substituted for the iron work in question.

All was quiet at Mingan and in the vicinity.

On the 5th we left Mingan about four o'clock in the morning. I touched at Esquimaux Point on the way, and in the evening landed at the Nabisippi river.

Mr. Rochette, the lessee of that stream, was carrying on a very successful salmon fishery, and Mr. Kennedy, of the Agwanus River, was succeeding quite as well as the former. But the cod was scarce on the coast.

Next day, at 4 in the morning, we anchored at the great Natashquan River. I collected there the following information.

The salmon fishing carried on by Mr. Boulet had been very unproductive, he had taken only 50 barrels. Mr. Powell, the lessee of the fluvial division of that magnificent stream, had, on the contrary, been most successful in fishing for salmon with the rod and fly. Never had so many salmon been seen at the foot of the rapids in that river; most of them were very large.

An idea may be formed of Mr. Powell's success, when I state that with three rods that gentleman and his companions had already taken several hundred salmon. One of them, in a single day, caught thirty-three with his own rod. This was a most conclusive proof that there was a great deal of salmon in the Natashquan River.

And how could it be otherwise? For two years past Mr. Boulet, either in consequence of the height of the water or of the inexperience of the fishermen employed by him, had obtained only some fifty barrels of salmon a year from that river, which, under ordinary circumstances, and when well fished, ought to yield at least 200 barrels.

Accordingly, because Mr. Boulet has not been successful, the conclusion must not be come to that there is less salmon in the river than formerly. The reverse is the case: persons who have gone up the stream, and who have seen the hundreds of salmon at the foot of the rapids and in their vicinity, can be brought to prove the fact.

The Fishery Overseer for the division reported to me that all was going on well there.

The cod fishery on the Natashquan Bank appeared to have been improving for some time past.

At half-past nine in the morning we again set sail, and about two in the afternoon I visited the Kegasca River, as far as the first rapids. I found there a net extending a little too far into the channel; I caused it at once to be shortened.

We left that place towards evening, and next day, about noon, we reached Little Meccatina. In the afternoon I touched at Whale-head, and in the evening we entered the harbor of Mutton Bay. I found there 15 schooners, all belonging to Canada, which were carrying on the cod fishery with tolerable success; but there had been a very much larger number of fishing vessels there a few weeks previously.

The cod had been very abundant on this part of the coast, as had also been the case at Whale-head and Little Meccatina from the commencement of the season; the caplin had also been plentiful, but for some days past it had been diminishing in quantity. Unfortunately, most of the fishing vessels, especially those from Canada, had reached this place, so well known on the coast of Labrador, after the best of the fishery was over.

The salmon had appeared late at the Meccatina River and on the adjacent stations, and but very little was being taken.

In the evening I was informed that there were persons on the Murr Islands, engaged in collecting the eggs of the murr (*guillemot*, *Urea Ringvia*) and of the penguin (*alea torda*), and I resolved to go thither next day.

On the 8th, we set sail about four o'clock in the morning, and two hours afterwards we reached the Murr Rocks. I found, as I had been told, three gatherers of eggs, forming part of the crew of a schooner called the *Ocean Bride*, 21 tons, Alexander Myers, master, of Halifax. They were living in a hut on one of the rocks, and in the three weeks which they had spent there, had already collected 250 dozens of eggs. Their guilt was clear; I took the three individuals in the act of gathering the eggs of wild fowl, in contravention of one of the most important sections of the Lower Canada Game Act. Nothing, therefore, remained for me to do but to inflict the punishment prescribed by law in such cases. I condemned each of them to pay a fine of \$20, or, in default of payment, to two months' imprisonment; and as they could not pay, I took them on board *La Canadienne*, in order to convey them to the gaol at Amherst, in the Magdalen Islands.

This expedition concluded, I returned to the entrance of Mutton Bay about nine in the morning. I then visited the harbor of Great Meccatina, Red Bay, La Tabatière, and Lac Salé, and we then proceeded to anchor at three in the afternoon, near Fox Island, where it was suspected that the *Ocean Bride* lay. She was found at anchor in a little cove called Eggman Harbor.

I found the hold of the vessel half full of penguins' and murre's eggs, especially the latter. There were 914 dozens. The Captain and his two men could not but acknowledge that all these eggs of wild fowl had been taken from the islands adjoining the coast of Labrador; they

also, therefore, were guilty of having violated our game laws; I was, therefore, again under the necessity of applying the law in a summary manner.

I condemned Captain Myers and his two companions to a fine of \$20 each, or to a term of imprisonment of two months each, and I confiscated, for the profit of Her Majesty, the schooner and all its appurtenances; and as these individuals had no money with which to pay the fine, they were taken on board *La Canadienne* to be conveyed to the gaol at Amherst. I then gave the command of the *Ocean Bride* to the Lieutenant of *La Canadienne*, Mr. Moise Leblanc, to whom I gave a man and a boy to assist him in carrying the prize safely into Gaspé Basin. In the evening we anchored in a safe port at the Fondrie de Forteau.

While lying at that place, awaiting a favorable wind to proceed on our course towards the eastern part of the coast of Labrador, I paid a visit to the islands called the Goose Islands. I found there (on the 11th) an inhabitant of the coast, named Charles Lapierre, in the act of carrying off penguins' and murrs' eggs, which he had collected on the islands which I have just mentioned. As I was empowered to do by the law, and as I had done in the preceding cases, I summarily condemned the individual to a fine of \$20, and also confiscated his boat. The fine was paid next day.

On the evening of the 12th we set sail, and next day we entered Bonne Espérance Harbor shortly after eight o'clock in the morning. In that magnificent harbor I found 16 vessels, 12 of which came from different ports on the east coast of Newfoundland, and the remainder from Nova Scotia, principally from the port of Lunenburg; they were all engaged in the cod fishery.

The following is a list of them :—

BONNE ESPÉRANCE HARBOR, 13TH JULY, 1865.

Name of Schooner.	Name of Captain.	From what Port.	Tons.	Number of sailors.	Number of boats.	Number of seines.	Cargo. — Cod. — Quintals.
Brigantine "Leo".....	Jas. Ephren.....	St. John, Nfld.....	67	9	3	1	200
"Young Newfoundland".....	Ed. Murphy.....	Catolina, Nfld.....	73	12	6	1	300
"Phoca".....	Ed. Shin.....	St. John, Nfld.....	81	8	3	1	100
Brigantine "Charles".....	J. Snow.....	Do.....	114	12	3	1	100
"Emily".....	William Rake.....	Mahon Bay, Nfld.....	39	6	3	.....	20
"Dove".....	M. Horgan.....	St. John, Nfld.....	10	4	3	.....	25
Brigantine "St. George".....	Wm. Silby.....	Do.....	80	8	3	1	80
"Ariel".....	Wm. Andrews.....	Do.....	50	8	3	1	40
"Kate".....	M. Power.....	Do.....	37	6	2	.....	80
"Perseverance".....	Henry Patrick.....	Do.....	25	6	3	.....	30
"Ann".....	Wm. Condon.....	Catolina, Nfld.....	29	6	3	.....	100
"Dart".....	J. Peter.....	Do.....	30	7	3	.....	100
"Vegete".....	John Horman.....	Lunenburg, N.S.....	30	10	3	.....	420
"Baronet".....	Paul Burn.....	Do.....	40	12	3	1	600
"Silver Arrow".....	Frank Mason.....	Do.....	35	12	3	1	400
"Delight".....	James Bourgoin.....	Mahon Bay, Nfld.....	48	11	4	1	350
Total.....			788	138	51	9	2,945 qtls.

The presence of so large a number of fishing vessels from Newfoundland in a single one of our ports on the North Shore, caused me to form the opinion that the cod fishery was not productive along several parts of the shore of that island, the coasts of which generally abound in fish; and the information which I then received tended to confirm the idea. These vessels had found no cod this spring on the banks which they habitually frequented, and for that reason they had come to our shores, although far from the ports from which they sailed, in the hope of meeting with better success than at home.

In Salmon Bay, which may be said almost to join Bonne Espérance, I visited 10 fishing

schooners, six of which were from Newburyport, U. S., two from Newfoundland, one from Halifax, and one from Quebec, as is shown by the following table :

## SALMON BAY, 13TH JULY, 1865.

Name of Schooner.	Name of Captain.	From what Port.	Tons.	Number of sailors.	Number of boats.	Number of seines.	Cargo. — Cod. — Quintals.
"Nancy" .....	Thomas Taylor.....	Halifax.....	63	6	.....	.....	Trader.
"Emmay".....	S. Beckman.....	Newburyport.....	14	14	5	1	400 qtls.
"Native American".....	Thomas Tobin.....	Do .....	92	16	5	1	300
"Mary Clark".....	N. Dow.....	Do .....	74	16	5	1	300
"Hiawatha".....	Wm. Sawborn.....	Do .....	127	16	5	1	400
"J. W. Dodge".....	Walter Joye.....	Do .....	83	16	5	1	500
"Belvina".....	J. Coulombe.....	Quebec.....	56	4	.....	.....	Coasting.
Brigantine "Jessie".....	J. Dodge.....	St. John, Nfld.....	92	6	.....	.....	.....
"Edward Lee".....	John Hatfield.....	Newburyport.....	120	16	5	1	400
"Noel".....	Richard Joye.....	St. John, Nfld.....	120	20	7	1	600
Total.....			941	130	37	7	2,900 qtls.

Among these vessels was the schooner *Nancy*, of Halifax, with merchandize on board, engaged in trading along the coast. But the Captain of that schooner had not entered his vessel regularly at the free port, that is, at Gaspé Basin. The excuse that he gave was, that he had endeavored to do so, but that he had been driven out of his course by contrary winds. I might, in my capacity of Customs Officer, have seized this vessel and conveyed it to the port of entry to be disposed of according to law. But I preferred not to act with severity, as moreover I had been authorized to do by the Customs Department. However I would not allow the *Nancy* to continue her trade along the coast, and I compelled her to proceed to the free port. She sailed next day for her new destination, and I afterwards ascertained from the Collector of Customs at Gaspé Basin, Mr. J. C. Belleau, that the regulations of the free port had been complied with by her in every respect.

The cod had been very abundant on the coast of Bonne-Espérance for three weeks; the caplin was also plentiful. Accordingly the fishermen had been successful both with the line and with the cod-seine.

The schooners which had arrived at that place or at Salmon Bay at the time when the cod first made its appearance on the coast had already completed three-fourths of their lading; and one of them only required 50 quintals more of that fish to complete her cargo.

In Salmon Bay I visited a new establishment belonging to Captain Dodge of Newbury Port, U. S., at which he employed 35 men and seven boats for line-fishing, besides a seine-boat. At that establishment one hundred quintals of cod were already drying on the flakes, and there were from 500 to 600 quintals salted on the stages.

The salmon fishery at River St. Paul, which I visited on the 14th, was tolerably good, while at the other stations in the vicinity the yield of that fishery up to that time had been below the average.

On the 15th we left Bonne-Espérance. About 11 o'clock in the morning we passed Middle Bay, where there were nine schooners, most of which were from Nova Scotia, and the remainder from Newfoundland; they were carrying on the cod-fishery with success; at two in the afternoon we anchored in Bradore Harbour, which, together with Bradore Basin Harbour, we found quite filled with vessels engaged in the cod fishery.

The following is a list of them:—

## HARBOR OF BRADORE BAY, 15TH JULY, 1865.

Name of Schooner.	Name of Captain.	From what Port.	Tons.	Number of sailors.	Number of boats.	Number of saunes.	Cargo. — Cod. — Quintals.
"J. C. Miller".....	James Conicle.....	Lunembourg, N.S.....	40	13	4	.....	350
"Flash".....	A. Sam.....	Mahone Bay, Nfld.....	40	11	3	.....	400
"Sirocco".....	S. Handerson.....	Lunembourg.....	60	15	5	1	500
"British Lass".....	J. Smith.....	Do.....	29	11	3	.....	200
"Lady Caroline".....	Irvin Hyson.....	Do.....	36	9	.....	.....	250
"Napier".....	William Burns.....	Halifax.....	40	11	3	.....	300
Brigantine "Mary Jane".....	J. Connors.....	St. John, Nfld.....	90	8	3	1	100
"Harvest Home".....	Jacob Gates.....	Lunembourg.....	29	12	3	.....	300
"Dielytris".....	J. Seaboyer.....	Do.....	58	16	5	1	500
"Joseph".....	John Bates.....	St. John, Nfld.....	40	8	4	1	150
"J. A. McKean".....	J. Ritey.....	La Have.....	56	14	4	1	400
"Young Nova Scotia".....	G. Reicer.....	Lunembourg.....	66	13	9	.....	400
"Debel".....	Louis Lonas.....	Halifax.....	41	14	4	.....	450
"A. Fraser".....	Ed. Hirtte.....	Lunembourg.....	32	11	5	.....	300
"Quick Step".....	H. Moses.....	Mahone Bay, Nfld.....	40	13	5	1	400
"Arthur".....	G. Sworech.....	Lunembourg.....	35	9	2	.....	200
"C. W. Lyle".....	J. Snidzer.....	Do.....	31	11	3	.....	200
"Sea Slipper".....	Alfred Heister.....	Do.....	40	13	4	1	350
"Jos. Creighton".....	Jos. Bauckman.....	Do.....	43	13	4	.....	500
"Alliance".....	G. Hickman.....	Halifax.....	39	7	3	.....	170
"Lady Speedwell".....	Jeffrey Hickman.....	Lunembourg.....	53	14	5	1	400
"Rosanada".....	John Silding.....	Do.....	45	13	4	.....	250
"Prince Consort".....	Samuel Allan.....	Do.....	35	10	3	.....	400
"Wonderer".....	F. Spindler.....	La Have.....	40	11	3	.....	200
"Ripple".....	Ed. Maxner.....	Lunembourg.....	55	16	5	1	700
"Louisa Agnes".....	Peter Turner.....	Mahone Bay.....	50	13	4	.....	450
"L. M. Moyl".....	Ed. Miller.....	Lunembourg.....	53	14	5	.....	550
"Sea Slipper".....	C. Longman.....	Cape Norman, Nfld.....	15	4	1	.....	40
"Joam".....	Ed. Allan.....	Lunembourg.....	50	13	4	.....	200
"Slide".....	R. Loyde.....	Do.....	50	13	4	.....	400
"Nimble".....	William Land.....	St. John, Nfld.....	60	16	5	.....	500
"Ready".....	R. Sanes.....	Do.....	29	7	3	.....	20
"Trouble".....	M. Katos.....	Do.....	15	7	2	.....	10
"Village Belle".....	Wm. Young.....	Do.....	64	6	3	.....	20
"Golden West".....	J. Seaboyer.....	Lunembourg.....	52	13	4	.....	500
"J. L. Vogler".....	Ths. Smith.....	La Have.....	57	13	4	1	500
"Allegro".....	Elias Oxner.....	Do.....	52	13	4	.....	200
"Flirt".....	S. Oxner.....	Do.....	44	13	4	.....	300
"Swan".....	L. Publiconer.....	Do.....	50	13	4	.....	300
"Emmial".....	A. Garret.....	Do.....	35	13	4	.....	350
"Dusky Lake".....	J. Renuley.....	Do.....	40	12	4	1	200
"Princess Louisa".....	J. Realand.....	Halifax.....	43	8	2	.....	60
Total.....			1912	498	162	11	13,270

It will be seen that, unfortunately, but few Canadian Schooners appear either in this table or in the other tables already given.

Cod appeared to be abundant along the coast in the vicinity of Bradore Bay; the same was the case with the caplin which was used to bait the lines. However, the fishery was not so productive as at the neighboring posts on the west. What reason was to be assigned for this?—it is very difficult to say exactly. There were, however, conjectures as to the true explanation of this rather curious fact, and that which met with most favor among the fishermen was, that the cod found more food than they required on the bottoms where they lay, and that the bait offered to them by the fishermen at the end of their lines, however fresh it might be, and however adroitly the hook might be concealed, had no attraction for them.

At Anse aux Blancs Sablons, at Woody Island and at Green Island, the products of the cod fishery had, up to that time, been below the average. However, the cod had appeared in larger numbers for some days past, and there was ground for hope that the fishery might yet yield average results.

The Collector of Customs of the Government of Newfoundland, stationed in the vicinity of Anse aux Blancs Sablons, had this year, as in previous years, exacted payment from the establishment of Fruing & Co., situated near the head of that Bay, of Customs duties to the amount of £48 sterling; and from the establishment of Le Boutillier and Brothers, situated at the Western extremity of Woody Island, of similar duties, amounting to £40 sterling.

This had occurred shortly after the opening of the navigation, and it had been impossible for me to reach the place in time to oppose the pretensions of the Newfoundland officer, as by my instructions I was directed to do, and to protect the traders who, according to official documents, furnished to me by the Government, had their establishments on Canadian soil.

I am, however, bound to add that the Newfoundland Collector, in support of the jurisdiction claimed by his government over the territory in dispute, that is to say, a part of Anse aux Blancs Sablons and the western extremity of Woody Island, produced a copy of the commission of Sir William Bannerman, as Governor of Newfoundland, printed in the *Royal Gazette* of that Colony, in which it was stated that the western boundary of the Government of Newfoundland (on the coast of Labrador) was in 51 degrees 25 minutes north latitude, and 57 degrees 9 minutes of longitude west from Greenwich, and that it included Blancs Sablons and Woody Island.

It appeared to me, on consulting the hydrographic charts which I had with me—those of Captain Bayfield and others—that if the frontier of Newfoundland on the coast of Labrador extends as far as 57 degrees and 9 minutes of west longitude, the claims of that Government to the territory in dispute are well founded, and we cannot claim either Anse aux Blancs Sablons or Woody Island.

On the 17th, Captain Davis, of the whaling schooner "*Osprey*," of Gaspé, came into Bradore Bay with a young whale in tow. It was the first that that captain had taken since the commencement of the fishing season. He thought it would yield about fifteen barrels of oil. The other Gaspé whalers had been rather more fortunate in their cruises. Still, there was no prospect that the whale fishery would yield much this year in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, whales appearing to be very scarce there; besides, the weather had been too frequently stormy since the spring to allow of a productive whale fishery being carried on.

On the morning of the 18th we left Bradore Bay, and in the evening we reached the anchorage of St. Augustin. Salmon appeared to be scarce at that place. Cod, on the contrary, had been so abundant since the end of June, that the fourteen schooners—a list of which is subjoined—which had engaged in the fishery there had nearly all completed their lading at the time of my visit. In that short space of time each boat had taken from 150 to 200 quintals of cod. This was the most productive cod-fishery of the year upon our coast.

## HARBOR OF ST. AUGUSTIN, 18TH JULY, 1865.

Name of Schooner.	Name of Captain.	From what Port.	Tons.	Number of sailors.	Number of boats.	Number of seines.	Cargo. — Cod. — Quintals.
"Condor".....	D. Reunkey.....	La Have.....	81	18	6	1	1,200
"Sir C. Campbell".....	Wm. Gardner.....	Liverpool, N.S.....	43	11	3	.....	500
"Dolphin".....	T. Loyd.....	Do.....	31	8	2	.....	300
"Paragon".....	J. Duthie.....	Port Midway, N.S.....	34	11	3	.....	560
"Galaxy".....	Ths. Gardner.....	Liverpool, N.S.....	34	10	4	.....	500
"Tyro".....	S. Smith.....	Do.....	41	13	4	1	650
"Prowess".....	D. Morine.....	Port Midway.....	39	11	4	1	500
"Brilliant Star".....	Steven Smith.....	Do.....	40	11	5	1	600
"Flying Fish".....	R. Pye.....	Gaspé.....	36	8	2	1	150
"Agile".....	R. Vogler.....	Liverpool, N.S.....	28	9	2	.....	400
"Golden Eagle".....	G. Snelzer.....	Mahone Bay, Nfld.....	43	11	3	.....	500
"Zélie".....	Vital Cormier.....	Magdalen Islands.....	33	10	3	.....	260
"Sprightly".....	Peter Mader.....	Halifax.....	34	11	3	.....	550
"Clara".....	J. Stevens.....	Lunenburg.....	31	10	3	.....	450
Total.....			538	152	47	5	7,120

On the same day (the 18th), I issued the salmon fishery licenses for St. Augustin.

Contrary winds, almost always accompanied by fog, kept us at St. Augustin until the 21st, on which day we sailed for the western part of the coast. The next evening we anchored at Boat Island, at which place I had heard that some individuals were engaged in gathering the eggs of wild fowl. I went into a little bay and there found three men from Nova Scotia, who had already collected on the adjacent islands, and had in their possession about 780 dozens of eggs, principally the eggs of the Murr.

I at once condemned them to a fine of \$20 each, or to two months imprisonment, and I confiscated the boat used to convey the eggs from one island to the other, together with the eggs themselves. And as they had no money wherewith to pay the fine, I took them on board to convey them to the gaol at the Magdalen Islands.

These persons were part of the crew of the *Ocean Bride*, and had been landed at that place by Captain Alexander Myers.

Next day we left Boat Island, and arrived at Coacoachoo a little before noon.

The 23rd being Sunday, I was obliged to wait till the following day to proceed in search of the other individuals composing the remainder of the crew of the *Ocean Bride*, who were carrying on their trade of plunderers on the islands to the west of the Bay of Coacoachoo.

I set out early on the morning of the 24th, in my boat, and about mid-day I found them at a place called Studdard's Harbor. They had 600 dozens of the eggs of wild fowl, in their possession; these were nearly all the eggs of the Murr.

I condemned these two individuals to a fine of \$20 each, and as they were unable to pay, I took them on board. I also confiscated and brought away their boat and the eggs.

So soon as I had accomplished this duty I hastened to leave the North Shore with my prisoners who numbered eleven, in order to commit them to the gaol at Amherst in the Magdalen Islands.

We set sail about five in the evening, and notwithstanding that we had head winds almost throughout the whole run, we came to an anchor in the Harbour of Amherst, on the 26th, at 11.15 A.M.

I had the prisoners put ashore at once under a strong guard. They were then taken to the prison and handed over to the Gaoler, Mr. Tuzo.

When passing near the Bird Rocks and near the east point of the Islands, we saw a great many American schooners. We counted 180 or thereabouts. They were fishing for mackerel, which was then abundant in these waters, particularly in the vicinity of the coast; and from the commencement of July, our island fishermen who were engaged in this fishery with the line, (and with crushed bait thrown on the water in order to attract the mackerel to the surface,) in somewhat larger numbers than in past years, had met with success; and some of them succeeded in taking as much as three and even four barrels of this excellent fish in a day. It was estimated that from the period when the mackerel fishery had commenced, from 200 to 300 American schooners, almost all belonging to the Port of Gloucester, had visited the waters of the Magdalen Islands, and pursued this fishery with the well-known perseverance and sagacity of the American fisherman. Some of them had met with good success in their fishing operations; others had as yet only a few barrels of mackerel in their holds.

I need hardly repeat that these American schooners engaged in the mackerel fishery are the handsomest and best equipped vessels of the kind in the world, and that no fishing vessels belonging to other nations can compare with them.

It was estimated that there were this year from 1,000 to 1,200 of these American schooners engaged exclusively in the mackerel fishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, that is to say, on the coasts of Labrador, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island and Nova Scotia, and in the deep waters of the Gulf.

I made enquiries as to the conduct of such of the crews of these vessels as had landed this year, on the Magdalen islands, and I was gratified to learn that they had committed no acts of depredation, and that they had not disturbed public order.

The cod fishery, all round the islands, was being carried on with a degree of success sufficient to justify the hope of an average yield.

On the 28th we left Amherst, but a dead calm and fog prevailed during the whole day night. We made but a few miles of headway.



On the following day, I visited Entry Island. I there learned nothing worthy of note.

In the afternoon, I proceeded to Great Entry in order to examine certain lots of land belonging to the Clergy Reserves, which I had orders to sell. I have had the honor to send you a special report on the results of that visit.

In the evening we came to an anchor at Old Harry. During the afternoon, we had seen 27 American schooners engaged in the mackerel fishery near Shag Island. They were not very successful as regards the number taken, but the fish was of excellent quality.

I found that everything was going on well at the Magdalen islands. Public peace and order prevailed; there were no disputes amongst the fishermen. There being nothing of importance requiring a longer stay of "La Canadienne," I took advantage of a breeze from the south-east, which sprung up towards evening, and set sail for the Gaspé coast. But a head wind soon arose and put an end to our hopes of a short run, and we did not reach Percé, our port of destination, until the morning of the 1st August.

On the previous evening we had crossed the famous fishing bank of Miscou. We saw there several schooners from the United States and Nova Scotia, and a large number of boats from the coast of New Brunswick and Gaspé, engaged with some success in the cod-fishery. Cod had been abundant for some time in these waters, and the yield of the fishery had increased in consequence.

At Percé, on the adjoining coasts, and even in the Bay of Chaleurs, codfishing had been bad from the period of my last visit. The yield was estimated at one third less than that of an average year at the same period. However, within the previous week, cod had re-appeared near the coast. Squid (one of the best baits for cod known), was beginning to appear near the shores, and there was a good prospect of our fishermen being successful in their operations.

A visit to the establishments at Percé, and the reports I received at all hands, convinced me that all was quiet on this part of the coast. In the evening we started for Gaspé Basin, but a calm compelled us to anchor at Douglastown at nightfall.

On the morning of the 2nd we entered Gaspé Basin. We remained in this port until the 5th. The work of repairing our rigging, painting the schooner, and landing the confiscated eggs we had on board, compelled us to make this prolonged stay. We had also to lay in a stock of fire-wood and fresh water. Moreover, I had to attend to the sale of the schooner *Ocean Bride*, her cargo of eggs, and the other eggs I had confiscated at Boat Island, and at Studdard's Harbor.

I filled 33 barrels with these eggs (murr's eggs), each barrel holding 50 dozen, in all 1650 dozen, which were sold by auction at Gaspé Basin, on the 7th August, at four pence per dozen. A barrel or two, which were more or less good, remained over; I kept them on board.

I may state that a good many of the eggs were broken during the different transshipments they underwent before being landed at Gaspé. A far larger number had become bad in the hold of the "*Ocean Bride*," and we had left a certain quantity of auk's eggs on the island, as they were beginning to get bad and were not worth the trouble of taking on board. Hence, out of the two thousand and some hundred dozen of eggs I had confiscated there remained but the number above mentioned to be sold.

The sale of the "*Ocean Bride*" was put off until the 17th, in order to afford time to advertise it throughout the whole Gaspé coast.

There were some ten vessels in the Port of Gaspé. All was quiet there, and there was but little activity in trade; for the dry cod for shipment to foreign markets had not as yet begun to arrive from the different fishing stations on the Gaspé coast and the north shore, where it is prepared.

Having been requested, by Ralph Dimock, Esquire, fishery overseer of the Maria division, to decide a case of contravention of the Fishery Act, in that division, I was anxious to proceed at once, in compliance with his request, to New Richmond.

I had also to be at Percé, on the 14th August, for the opening of the Criminal Court, in order to assist the authorities with the force at my disposal, in case of need. Serious disturbances were anticipated, and the Sheriff of the County, Philip Vibert, Esquire,

had deemed it proper to request me to call at Percé, on that day, with "La Canadienne," and the force at my disposal. The following is a copy of his letter:—

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,  
PERCÉ, 28th June, 1865.

SIR,—In view of the possibility of some disturbance and an attempt at rescue by force, during the trial of Thomas Shinick for burglary, at the ensuing criminal session, I have the honor to request your assistance, and beg that you will be here with "La Canadienne," on or before the 12th August next.

The criminal term commences on the 13th August.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,  
(Signed), PHILIP VIBERT,  
Sheriff.

P. FORTIN, ESQ.,  
Government Schooner *La Canadienne*.

So soon as the business above referred to had been completed, and the weather permitted we set sail. We left Gaspé Basin at 4.30, A.M., on the 8th, and at 2.30, P.M., we touched at Grande Grave. All was quiet at that place and in the neighborhood: Unfortunately the fishing had been bad, more particularly for some short time previous to my arrival.

The wind was so light towards evening and during the night, that we could not make Point St. Pierre until the next morning. I remained there a few moments, in order to enquire into the success of the cod-fishery, and found that for the previous week, the yield had been tolerably abundant.

On the following day, at 10.30, A.M., we came to an anchor at Paspebiac.

I spent a few hours in visiting the establishments at that place, where I found every thing in order.

There were only four vessels and a few schooners in the roadstead. Towards noon we set sail again, and arrived at New Richmond during the night.

I immediately took in hand the matters which rendered my presence necessary in this locality. I had three prosecutions to hear and decide;—the first against an Indian named Capelan, for having, in violation of the fishery regulations, received salmon which had been speared by other Indians;—the second, against a person named Nadeau, who had had a speared salmon in his possession;—and the third, against a resident of Carleton, who had received speared salmon from an Indian belonging to Cascapédiac Point.

Capelan was absent, and it was therefore impossible to take any steps against him for the moment. I summoned the other two parties accused to appear before me at Carleton, in the afternoon. The charges having been read, they both confessed judgment, and I condemned them to the minimum fine only; but the salmon Nadeau had in his possession, was declared forfeited to Her Majesty.

There being nothing further to detain me at Carleton, I availed myself of the first favorable opportunity to start for Percé. We reached that place on the morning of the 13th.

The criminal court, under Judge Winter, opened on the following day, and sat until a late hour in the evening of the 16th. During the whole of that time I kept an armed body of my marines in the vicinity of the Court-House and Prison, in order that they might be ready to act if circumstances required it; but happily, as all admitted, thanks to the presence of "La Canadienne" in the waters of Percé—the term was one of the most peaceable ever held in Percé, notwithstanding that from four to five hundred people from different parts of the county assembled there every day, and the great excitement which prevailed in connection with the criminal trials which took place.

The following letter from the Sheriff of Percé will confirm what I have just stated:

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,  
PERCÉ, 21st August, 1865.

SIR,—I beg to offer you my most sincere thanks for the efficient and important service you have rendered me as Sheriff of the county.

Firstly.—By kindly consenting at my request to be present at Percé with the Government Schooner "La Canadienne," during the criminal sessions, in order to assist me in case of need, and to defeat any possible attempt to disturb the public peace.

Secondly.—By placing at my disposal, during the criminal term, the officers and crew of your vessel.

Have the goodness to offer my sincere thanks to Captain Bernier and the officers and men of "*La Canadienne*," for their activity and zeal in maintaining order. I desire to make special mention of Mr. Têtu and the men he had under his orders, for the readiness with which they rendered me the most important service, by guarding the prisoners, and escorting them to and from the Court-house. In fact the manner in which the whole matter was conducted was so quiet, orderly, and effectual, as to afford strong proof of the discipline maintained on board the cruiser under your command.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

PHILIP VIBERT,

*Sheriff.*

P. FORTIN, Esq.,

Government Schooner *La Canadienne*.

As soon as it became evident that my presence was no longer necessary at Percé, I hastened to leave that place for a cruise on the coast of the St. Lawrence.

On the morning of the 17th, we set sail, with a sea breeze and the heaviest swell I had ever seen on this coast. We encountered, off Cape Gaspé, a contrary wind and a rough sea, and were compelled thereby to enter the Bay of Gaspé. In the evening we anchored at Sandy Beach, and I went by land to get my letters from the Post Office at the Basin.

On the following day, at the first appearance of the land-breeze, we set sail.

Towards noon, we made Cape Des Rosiers. I visited that place, Anse à la Louise and Jersey Cove. In the last mentioned place I settled several difficulties. In the evening we anchored at Anse aux Griffons.

The cod fishery was bad in all these places, though there was no scarcity of bait.

On the 19th I visited the fishing establishments at Fox River.

This fine station is growing in importance from year to year, and shows signs of becoming one of the most important on the coast, as well in connection with fishing as with agriculture. The land is good, and within the past few years a great deal of clearing has been done. The crops gave promise of a most abundant yield this year.

Up to that period, the Fox River fishing boats had taken an average of 35 quintals of cod each.

Towards noon I proceeded to Little Fox River. In the afternoon I visited Little Cape, L'Echouerie, Yellow Point, and Anse à Valeau.

At all these places I found disputes to settle, and conflicting claims to adjust between the fishermen. These difficulties related to the limits of beach lots, the sites of flakes, &c., &c. I settled them all in an amicable way.

At all these places cod fishing had not been very good since the spring, nevertheless it was somewhat better than at Fox River. The boats had averaged from 40 to 45 quintals of cod each. I spent the 20th in visiting Point Seche, Grand Etang, Petit Chloridonne, Petite Vallée, Grande Vallée, and Magdalen.

In all these places also I found several disputes to settle.

From the beginning of the season the yield of the cod fishery had been far below that of an average catch. Nevertheless, herring and mackerel were sufficiently abundant to be used daily as bait. It was apparently the cod itself that was scarce on the fishing grounds.

On the 21st, about 1, P.M., we came to anchor in the magnificent Bay of Mont Louis.

At this fine fishing station, of which the population has been increasing pretty rapidly for some years back, there were this year 40 fishing boats. At the neighboring posts, such as Anse Pleureuse, Rivière à la Pierre, Claude River, and others, there were 47 in all; a somewhat marked increase over past years. Unfortunately cod had not appeared in as large numbers as usual on this part of the south shore of the St. Lawrence, and the yield of the fishery was worth about two-thirds of that of an average year.

The River Mont Louis which discharges itself at the foot of the bay of the same name in its western part, is a fine little stream, at the entrance of which fishing vessels and small schooners find shelter from the heavy sea raised by winds from the offing, but it is only at high tide that the latter can run in.

A number of fishermen who had stages on the right hand side of the river made complaint

against M. Lapointe, a fishery outfitter, at Mont Louis, alleging that the wharf he had erected below their stages, on the same side of the shore, for the use of his fishing boats, and the schooners employed in his trade, had caused an accumulation of gravel and sand in front of their stages, and filled up the little channel through which they were in the habit of bringing their fishing boats, at low water, up to their stage-heads.

I went myself to examine the spot, and saw that there was in fact an accumulation of gravel and sand in front of the stages already mentioned. This might have been the effect of Mr. Lapointe's wharf, about which the complaint was made; but I learned that during a sudden and unusual rise in the waters of the rivers and streams in this part of the country, in consequence of the heavy spring rains, a new outlet which had been dug in order to drain certain waste lands on a hill which rises above this side of the River Mont Louis, had changed into an impetuous torrent, and brought down a quantity of gravel and sand, sufficient to fill up any channel of the river, through which there was then but little water flowing.

Besides, in addition to the regular channels used by boats ascending this river,—which lay near the west shore,—another had been formed by the same spring rise I have already mentioned, close to the east bank, and through the latter a good part of the water of the river found its way. So that there are now two main channels in this stream in place of one as in previous years. May not the opening of this new eastern channel, which furnishes a fresh outlet for the waters of the river, suffice to account for the accumulation of gravel and sand in the small channel referred to? However this may be, it is, I consider, necessary to wait until the experience of another year shall have furnished us sufficient evidence for a sound judgment in this matter, and to ascertain whether in point of fact, Mr. Lapointe's wharf, which in all other respects, is of the greatest advantage to the fishing boats and schooners, has or has not caused the damage complained of.

We were detained by contrary winds in Mont Louis bay until the 26th. I took advantage of the opportunity afforded by the prolonged stay I was thus forced to make in this place, to visit l'Anne Pleureuse, and the fine lake there, which is one mile distant from the sea, and which is stocked with splendid trout. It is about three miles in length and one in width, and is surrounded by high mountains, covered with timber, and presenting a most picturesque aspect. It discharges its waters into the sea by a small river barely navigable for a small flat boat in summer.

I learned that the surrounding inhabitants were in the habit of catching fish in this lake with nets. I forbade them to do so again, informing them that it was a violation of the law. At the same time I told them, and also the people of Mont Louis, that they were at liberty to catch trout in the river St. Lawrence and in its small tributaries, even with nets, provided the trout so taken were *bona fide* intended to be used as bait for the cod-fishery. Several of the most respectable persons of these localities, promised to keep a close watch, so as to see that fishermen did not abuse this privilege of catching trout to be used as bait, whenever the bait afforded by small sea fish entirely failed.

The want of a resident magistrate at Mont Louis had been long felt. No summary proceedings could be had (except before me when I called there) without a journey of ten leagues to Ste. Anne des Monts. I therefore determined to urge the Government to appoint one for that place. I did so on the 6th September last, and a few weeks afterwards, Mr. Louis Laflamme, proprietor and outfitter of Mont Louis, and one of the most respectable inhabitants of the place, was entered on the Commission of the Peace, for the district of Gaspé.

On the morning of the 26th, the wind having changed to the south, we set sail for Ste. Anne des Monts; but the wind again set in with violence from the west, and we were compelled to make for Seven Islands, which we reached in the evening. There were no cod-fishing establishments at the foot of this bay, but Mr. T. Hamilton had established one on Grosse Boule Island, where he had 14 fishing boats,—however cod was very scarce in these waters, this year, and the fishing very poor.

At the Moisie river, which I visited on the following day, reports respecting cod-fishing, were of a still more alarming nature, for the boats had hardly 20 quintals each. This did not amount to one-fourth of the quantity caught here a few years ago. It looked as though the cod were about to disappear completely from the Moisie banks, where this fish had at times been so abundant.

Some twenty fishing boats were all that remained in this locality.

The fishery overseer stationed at the Moisie informed me that there had been no violation of the fishery laws within his division.

Salmon fishing had been tolerably productive. We left Moisie in the afternoon of the 27th, and on the following day, I visited the fishing establishments of Crooked Islands. Up to that date cod-fishing had been bad. In the evening we came to an anchor in Trinity Bay.

Salmon fishing had been poor in this and the neighbouring stations.

On the 28th I went to the Godbout river. Mr. Comeau, the overseer, appointed by the lessee for this river, informed me that all was right, and that there was an unusual abundance of salmon on the spawning grounds.

In the evening of the 30th, notwithstanding that we had head winds during the whole day, we reached Bersimis. Here I was informed by Rev. Father Nedelec, one of the resident missionaries of the place, and by the head officer of the Hudson's Bay Company's Post, that all was quiet.

This village had again increased to a certain extent, during the interval since my last year's visit, and the Montagnais Indians who had taken up their abode there, were in better circumstances than the other Indians living, or rather wandering from place to place, on the other parts of the Labrador coast.

Before returning on board, a complaint was laid before me charging a dealer, who had traded during the summer at Bersimis Point, but who was absent at the time of my visit, with selling liquor to the Indians.

It was estimated that the Indians had taken with net and spear, about 16 barrels of salmon in the Bersimis river.

On the following day, so soon as the wind sprang up, we raised our anchor and set sail for Rimouski, and reached that place in the afternoon.

There had been no violations this year, of the fishery laws, in so far as regards the salmon fishery in this locality. The legal proceedings I had instituted the previous year, against the party who had fished for salmon in a manner contrary to law, had doubtless produced this excellent result.

Mr. Luc Sylvain, lessee of the fly-fishery of the Rimouski river, had taken 8 salmon with the line. This was far more than he had ever done before; it was a proof that more salmon had entered this river in this than in previous years.

The quantity of spring herring taken in the brush fisheries set opposite the Parish of Rimouski, and at St. Bernabé Island, was small, but fall herring had recently made its appearance. Sardines particularly were abundant, and not less than 40 kegs of this delicious little fish had been taken in a brush fishery, at a single tide. Some of it had been used fresh, the remainder has been salted for winter stock, with the exception of a certain quantity which it was found impossible to land in good condition, and which was used as manure.

I need not dwell on the merits of our sardines. They are at least as good as those taken on the coast of France, which constitute the preparation so highly prized throughout the world, and known as "*Sardines à l'huile.*"

It is much to be regretted that it should be so little known in the interior of the country, and that its qualities should not be appreciated as they deserve, in view of its cheapness, its excellent flavor and extreme digestibility.

I prepared a statement of all the brush fisheries of the Parish of Rimouski, including those of the Islands of St. Barnabé and Cannel. They number 25. They are set chiefly for herrings.

After taking in a stock of fresh provisions and water, we left Rimouski on the morning of the 2nd, and the schooner came to anchor in the evening, under Little Metis Point. I myself went by land, accompanied by Mr. Tetu, visiting the parishes of St. Luce, St. Flavie, Great Metis and Little Metis, in order to take an account of the number of brush fisheries in these localities. They number 56, of which 27 for St. Luce, 9 for St. Flavie, 9 for Great Metis, and 11 for Little Metis.

The yield of these fisheries is almost wholly confined to herring and a few sardines. Occasionally a few stray trout and salmon are taken—but this seldom happens. There had been no cod this year at St. Barnabé Island, St. Luce, St. Flavie and Great Metis.

At Little Metis the twelve fishing boats belonging to Messrs. Fergusson and Leggatt, had not more than 25 quintals each. Herring had not been abundant in the parishes I have just mentioned.

On the 3rd I continued to visit the fishing stations of this part of the south shore of the river St. Lawrence, and touched at Great Matane, Little Matane, Anse à la Croix, Ruisseau Jacques Hugues and Grosses Roches.

On the 4th, I landed at Anse aux Crapauds, Ruisseau Wapper and Îlets aux Mèchins, when it fell calm and we were carried out by the current. I was thus prevented from visiting the fishing stations situated between Îlets aux Mèchins and Cap de Chatte.

During the night foul weather set in and we were forced to make for Cap de Chatte river, where we came to anchor at 7 30 A.M., on the following day.

At all the posts I had then visited I found a great increase in the number of fishing boats, necessitating a like increase in the number of fishermen and shoremen.

There were many new establishments, and not a little bay, river or creek but was occupied with fishing stages.

Throughout the whole of these coasts great preparation had been made for carrying on cod fishing on a large scale. The outfitters had built a large number of fishing boats. Traders at Matane, as many as forty, sixty and even eighty and more each, as may be seen by the appendix. Unfortunately the expectations of all these fishermen, outfitters and traders were doomed to disappointment. Not only did the cod fail to appear in the usual numbers on this coast, but it was in fact extremely scarce throughout the whole fishing season.

Towards the middle of the summer bait also became scarce. The fishermen were then compelled to go to the north shore to seek for clams in the sand and mud at the mouths of the small rivers, and this had been another blow to the success of our fishermen. The yield of this cod-fishing will necessarily be greatly affected by this unfortunate state of things. The average quantity of cod taken by each boat was estimated at not more than from 10 to 15 quintals. This was about one fourth only of the usual yield of the fishery on this part of the coast. Happily the high price of cod, which had nearly doubled in value in the Gaspé market within two years, would partially indemnify the fishermen for the great losses they must otherwise suffer. I was surprised when visiting the place above mentioned, at the number of new settlers who had recently located themselves on the new road connecting Matane with Cape de Chatte. Unfortunately many of them are short of seed grain; and during the summer, particularly in the Township of Cherbourg, I saw fine farms which had remained unproductive in consequence of the settlers of the locality having been unable to procure grain for seed.

It is to be hoped that Government will come to the assistance of these poor people.

At Cap de Chatte, the yield of the cod fishery had been about 25 quintals to each boat; the yield was about the same at Ste. Anne des Monts, which I visited on the 6th.

The number of fishing boats had also increased in these two places since last year, as may be seen by a reference to the appendix; and it is much to be regretted that owing to the scarcity of cod, the yield of the fishery should not have been sufficiently abundant to remunerate the numerous fishermen of these two parishes, for their expenses of outfit, and leave a profit to reward them for the painful toils of their arduous calling.

Salmon fishing had also been bad in the rivers of this part of the coast. I was told that salmon had been speared there, contrary to law, but the guilty parties were not known.

A fishery overseer would be very useful in these remote places. It would be the only means of preventing the Indians, and perhaps other persons, from taking salmon after the close of the fishing season.

I received a complaint against a merchant of the Parish of Ste. Anne des Monts, suspected of having bought speared salmon from the Indians. I issued a search warrant, which was executed with all possible despatch in his store, and throughout all his premises, but nothing whatever was found of a nature to inculpate the party.

On the evening of the 6th, we left Ste. Anne des Monts for the north shore, and on the following day, in the afternoon, we came to anchor at Shelldrake, which I visited on that day as well as the adjoining posts.

Cod fishing had been tolerably good for some time.

On the 8th, I visited the following posts: Thunder River, Indian Harbor, Ridge Point,

Rambler's Cove, Ross's Establishment, and Magpie River; and in the evening we cast anchor in the river St. John. All was quiet in these places, with the exception of Magpie, where I found it necessary to bind a man over to keep the peace.

On the 9th, I landed at Long Point in the morning, and shortly after noon we entered the Port of Mingan. There being no business to transact, I left about 4, P.M. I made a short stay, about 6 P.M., at Esquimaux Point, and at 9.15 we again proceeded in our eastward cruise, favored by a fine breeze of wind from the north-west.

On the following day, at 10.30 A.M., we entered the harbor of Natashquan. The only vessel there was the *Belus*, awaiting a cargo of dry cod from Mr. De La Parelle. Cod fishing had not exhibited much improvement from the somewhat discouraging condition in which we found it at the period of our last visit to this place.

Mr. De La Parelle's boats had taken about 55 quintals of cod each, and those of the resident inhabitants, not more than 20 quintals.

On the morning of the 11th, we cast anchor off Great Natashquan River. Mr. Sylvestre, the fishery overseer for this division, came on board at once to lay a complaint against one Pierre Brulet, for having bought from Indians salmon taken from the River Natashquan in violation of law. The accused pleaded guilty, and the lowest fine only was inflicted, namely \$8.00; but the salmon (2 barrels) which had been put on board the schooner *Teaser*, was declared forfeited.

The salmon fishery had been very good in the following rivers: Cornicille, Watscheshoo, Nabisippi and Agwanus. Mr. Boulet was the only person who had not been successful in the large and magnificent river Natashquan. I have given an explanation of this in another part of this report. The lessee of the fluvial division of this river, Mr. Powell, on the other hand, had taken, with two companions, about 450 salmon with the fly. I learn that certain Montagnais Indians had, contrary to law, taken a quantity of salmon within Mr. Powell's limits, but as they were absent I put off the matter until my return visit.

Leaving Natashquan about noon, I was not enabled to land at Kegasca until the following morning about eleven.

Salmon fishing had been middling in the rivers Kegasca, Washeecootai and Romaine.

Having left Kegasca at 4.30, P.M., we reached Little Meccatina on the 13th, about 1 in the afternoon. On that day, I visited this post and the posts at Whale Head. Everything was going on well there.

Taking advantage of a good breeze from the west, which sprung up in the night, we sailed for Bradore Bay, casting anchor there on the following morning. There remained but two schooners in that port.

On the 15th, I went to Anse des Dunes. On the 16th, I visited Long Point and Green Island, and in the evening we came to an anchor at Blancs Sablons. All was quiet at those posts. The herring fishery had been tolerably productive. It was stated that this fish still abounded near the coast beyond our boundary, in the Straits of Belle Isle, namely, at St. Modeste and at Pied Noir. Many of our fishermen had started for these places in order to secure a load of herring.

Cod fishing had improved since my last visit to Bradore Bay, and the waters adjacent to Blancs Sablons. But on the whole, the yield of the fishery had been but very middling.

Having left Anse aux Blancs Sablons on the morning of the 17th, I visited, on the same day, Belles Amours Harbor and Middle Bay, and Five Leagues on the 18th. On the 19th, we came to an anchor at Bonne Espérance.

There were only a few belated vessels in these ports. Fishing had altogether ceased, and the bad weather of autumn had already begun to be severely felt.

On the 20th, we reached St. Augustin about 1 P.M., and were compelled by a storm to remain in that place until the 22nd. On the latter day we succeeded in making Mr. Legouvé's post at Whale Head. In the afternoon we visited Kikapoe, and reached Lac Salé in the evening.

On the 23rd, I went to La Tabatière, Bay Rouge, Great Meccatina Harbor and Mutton Bay, and in the evening we sailed for Natashquan.

All was quiet on the parts of the coast I had visited for some days previously. There were no foreign fishing vessels remaining.

We reached Great Natashquan River on the 26th, at 5 A.M., having been impeded during the run by calms and head winds.

The Indians who had been guilty of taking salmon within the limits of the lessee of the fluvial division of the river, were still absent, but I could not await their return. All I could do was to confiscate the produce of their unlawful fishing, upon the evidence of the fishery overseer, and I did so.

I went in the afternoon to make a last visit to Natashquan Harbor, and then gave orders to set sail for the Magdalen Islands.

We sailed at a quarter to three, P.M., with a fine breeze from the north, and on the following afternoon, though we had a calm during part of the morning, we were off Bryon Island, one of the Magdalen group.

I learned from Mr. White, (who lives on this Island, and who is extensively engaged in agriculture and the raising of well bred stock in great numbers), that the schooners that are in the habit of fishing for cod off this Island and the Bird Rocks, had appeared in smaller numbers than usual this year. This was owing to the fact that fish were somewhat less abundant than in previous years, and that moreover, the weather had been very stormy and the sea too heavy during part of the season to admit of fishing on the banks with success.

Mr. White had no complaint to make against the crews of these vessels.

At nightfall we left Bryon Island, and on the following day we cast anchor in House Harbor. The schooners of this post which had visited the north shore to fish for cod, had returned with half cargoes or thereabouts. Was this due to the fact that these schooners had not been fortunate enough to select the places most frequented by the cod this year? The contrary had been the case with the schooners from Nova Scotia, and most particularly with those hailing from Lunenburg, which had found such an abundance of cod at St. Augustin, Dog Islands, and Bonne Espérance, as enabled them to complete their cargoes within four or five weeks.

Mackerel fishing, from the date of my last visit, had been very successful for boats off Grande Entrée, and on the coast of Allright Island.

On the 29th, I visited L'Etang du Nord. The summer fishing had given but a moderate yield, but things had improved with the setting in of autumn.

There had been no United States schooners in these waters for a long time.

On the 30th, we came to anchor at Amherst. There were seven schooners in the port, one of them being a trader from Halifax; the others belonged to the Islands.

At Pleasant Bay cod fishing had given an average yield of 35 quintals to each boat. At Le Moulin, and at Anse à la Cabane the yield had been much better. Fishing was about over at the Islands. All appeared to be quiet; only a few vessels remained on the coast. There was nothing more for me to do, so I took advantage of a fair wind to make for the Bay of Chaleurs. We sailed on the 1st October, at 1 P.M., and reached Paspébiac in the evening of the 2nd.

On the following day I visited that port. There were ten vessels in port, six of which were loading dry cod for foreign markets; the others were coasters belonging to the fishing establishments. Great activity prevailed in this place; cod was in great demand, and very high prices were offered; from 24 to 25 shillings per quintal.

We were informed on all hands that fishing had revived in the autumn on the Gaspé coast, and that the fish was as excellent in quality as it was abundant in quantity. Fall fish had seldom been seen so large and fat. Boats were named which had taken as many as 30 quintals in a single week.

On the 4th, we left Paspébiac for New Richmond, which I reached the same evening.

On the following day the fishery overseer of that place, Mr. Dimock, laid a complaint against a merchant of the locality, for having bought speared salmon from Indians. The latter, and the witnesses in the case, were summoned to appear before me on the 10th.

On the following day I visited Carleton, and on the 7th I went to the Indian Mission. On the 9th, I visited Cross Point and Dalhousie, and on the morning of the 10th, we again came to anchor at New Richmond.

During this visit to the River Ristigouche, I gathered information respecting the salmon fisheries carried on in this stream, which clearly proves that the laws for the protection of salmon on the New Brunswick side, and particularly in the River Ristigouche, are very often violated. Even after the close of the fishery, numbers of persons continue to take salmon during the night with nets and seines, the fishery overseers being unable to put a stop to these lamentable depredations. I give below a list of salmon fishing stations established on the



New Brunswick side of the River Ristigouche. A comparison of this table with that of the stations on the Canadian side, of which I also give a list below, will show that we have but very few salmon nets in that river, and that they in no way impede the free circulation of salmon in that stream. The very contrary was the case on the other side.

I am indebted for this list of the salmon fishery stations on the River Ristigouche, on the New Brunswick side, to the kindness of Alexander Cook, Esquire, fishery overseer on the River Ristigouche, and on the New Brunswick side of the Bay of Chaleurs.

STATEMENT shewing the number of salmon fishing stations in the River Ristigouche, on the New Brunswick side, from the River Charlo upwards to the limits of tide water, in the said River, in 1865.

Names of proprietors of salmon fishing stations.	Places where stations are situated.	Number of stations.	Names of proprietors of salmon fishing stations.	Places where stations are situated.	Number of stations.
Peter Hamilton.....	River Charlo .....	1	Adam Fergusson.....	Eel River.....	1
Alexander McIntyre.....	Do .....	1	Hugh Blair.....	Point le Nain.....	1
François Giroux.....	Eel River.....	1	Hugh Blair.....	Do .....	1
François Giroux, jr.....	Do .....	1	John Duncan.....	Campbellton .....	1
Frédéric Porlier.....	Do .....	1	Peter Adams.....	Do .....	1
Frédéric Porlier, jr.....	Do .....	1	Henry Duncan.....	Do .....	1
Wm. Warren .....	Do .....	1	Adam Fergusson.....	Do .....	1
Wm. M. Caldwell .....	Do .....	1	Adam Fergusson.....	Do .....	1
Wm. M. Caldwell .....	Do .....	1	Adam Fergusson.....	Do .....	1
Wm. Jamieson .....	Do .....	1	J. Picard.....	Do .....	1
Wm. Thomson.....	Do .....	1	R. Gerrard.....	Do .....	1
Wm. Hamilton .....	Do .....	1	Thomas Murray.....	Do .....	1
Simon McGregor.....	Do .....	1	John Gillis.....	Do .....	1
Simon McGregor.....	Do .....	1	John Diamond.....	Do .....	1
Alex. Hamilton.....	Do .....	1	James Gerrard.....	Do .....	1
J. C. Barberie.....	Do .....	1	Robert Duncan .....	Do .....	1
Dugal Stewart.....	Do .....	1	David Duncan.....	Do .....	1
Adam Fergusson .....	Do .....	1			
				Total.....	35

STATEMENT shewing the number of salmon fishing stations in the River Ristigouche, on the Canada side, from Point Maguacha \* upwards to the limits of tide water, in the said river, in 1865.

Names of proprietors of salmon fishing stations.	Places where stations are situated.	Number of stations.
Dr. Chs. Le Billois.....	Maguacha.....	1
Jos. Marie Casey.....	Do .....	1
Edmond J. Stewart.....	River Ristigouche .....	1
Edmond J. Stewart.....	Do .....	1
Edmond J. Stewart.....	Do .....	1
Edmond J. Stewart.....	Do .....	1
M. Alex. Busteed.....	Battery Point.....	1
John Duncan.....	River Ristigouche.....	1
John Fraser.....	Cross Point.....	1
Robert Busteed.....	Bourdon Point.....	1
Robert Busteed.....	Do .....	1
Robert Busteed.....	Do .....	1
	Total.....	12

NOTE.—Point Maguacha, on the north shore of the River Ristigouche, at its mouth, is nearly opposite Charlo River, on the coast of New Brunswick.

At New Richmond I disposed of Mr. Dimock's action against Mr. J. Brown. E. H. Legendre, Esq., J. P. of Maria, was kind enough to sit with me. The proof was complete against the defendant, and he was condemned to the minimum fine and costs. He was allowed a months' delay for payment of the fine. This sentence will most certainly produce a good effect in New Richmond, and put a stop to the buying of speared salmon from the Indians.

On the 11th we were back at Paspebiac. I spent the day in that port collecting information for the statistics accompanying this report.

On the 13th we were at Port Daniel. The fishery overseer of that division, Mr. Phelan, told me that at the beginning of the season attempts had been made, in the rivers, to take trout in a manner contrary to law: but he had soon put an end to these attempts by taking steps against the guilty parties.

In the afternoon I visited little Pabos and Grande Rivière. I learned from Mr. James Remon, fishery overseer at Pabos, that all had gone well in his division during the fishing season then about to close. There had been no violation of the law.

Cod fishing had given a most abundant yield on this part of the coast from the setting in of autumn.

On the 14th I visited by land, Petite Rivière, Anse du Loup, Anse du Beau-fils, and reached Percé in the evening. All was quiet in these places. There also the fall cod fishing then going on was very productive.

On the 15th we took shelter under Malbaie Point from a strong wind from the offing. On the following day the sea was very heavy, and a number of schooners forced, by stress of weather, to run for shelter, entered the harbor, amongst others the schooner *Marguerite*, with loss of foremast and other damages. I went at once to offer Mr. Sirois, the owner of the vessel, whatever assistance he required. Mr. Sirois had a new mast made in the building yard of Messrs. John and Elias Collas, and when the storm ceased I sent Captain Bernier and a sufficient number of men to tow it to the *Marguerite*, set it in its place, and set up the rigging. On the 18th, Mr. Sirois was ready to sail for Quebec with a fair wind just springing up.

I also assisted Captain Morin of the schooner *Mermaid*, by furnishing him canvass to repair his sails which had been torn.

Several residents of Malbaie came to lodge complaints for assault and battery. I put off the hearing of the cases to the 24th of the month.

I visited Point St. Peter and found all quiet.

On the 18th, in the afternoon, we left Malbaie. I made a passing visit to Grande Grave and Petit Gaspé, and then we entered Gaspé Basin in the evening, in time to escape a violent tempest which lasted two days.

There were then a great many vessels in the Port of Gaspé. Their names are as follows:—

## GASPÉ BASIN, 18TH October, 1865.

Name of vessel.	Name of captain.	Tonnage.	Number of crew.	Observations.
Brig "Canada".....	J. Horman.....	156	10	From Cadiz with salt.
Brigantine "Alice".....	P. Weary.....	68	7	From Liverpool with salt.
Bark "Alice Jane".....	T. LeGros, jnr.....	380	10	Jersey (general cargo).
Schooner "Bee".....	P. Briard.....	51	6	Cardiff (coal).
do "J. Stewart".....	J. Stewart.....	76	14	Whaler.
Brigantine "Puzzle".....	R. Wells.....	73	5	From Cadiz with salt.
Schooner "Cutter".....	T. Vigneault.....	35	4	From Magdalen Islands.
do "Sea Flower".....	P. Meagher.....	35	4	Coaster.
do "Ocean Bride".....	William Pope.....	21	2	do
do "Mario Anna".....	T. Dépré.....	55	5	do
do "Orion".....	T. Adams.....	26	5	do
do "Marie-Joséphine".....	J. Boulet.....	35	4	do
Brig "Brothers".....	John Vibert.....	173	8	From Brazil.
Brigantine "Priscilla".....	P. Dorey.....	87	7	From Cadiz with salt.
do "Laurel".....	J. Le Gresley.....	102	6	Just launched—belongs to J. and Elias Collas.
Schooner "Britannia".....	J. Ross.....	67	5	From North Shore with cod.
do "Piper".....	William Mann.....	47	4	With oysters.
do "Rambler".....	J. Davis.....	51	15	Whaler from South.
Brigantine "Zégri".....	J. Baujic.....	110	7	From Jersey with general cargo.
do "Volunteer".....	Ed. LeBoutillier.....	59	5	do do do
do "Why Not".....	John Palot.....	105	6	From Cadiz with salt.
Schooner "St. Ignace".....	Xavier Robert.....	40	5	Coaster.
Brigantine "Rambler".....	J. Le Bœuf.....	61	7	From Jersey with general cargo.
Brig "Harriet".....	Thos. Daniel.....	152	7	From Cadiz with salt.
do "Hibernia".....	J. How.....	178	9	Holy Head, ballast.
Schooner "Admiration".....	J. Tripp.....	46	14	Whaler from the North.
do "Erin".....	Ed. Quigley.....	32	4	Coaster.
do "Fox".....	Joha Huelin.....	95	7	From Cadiz with salt.
do "Defiance".....	William Annett.....	65	14	Whaler from the North.
do "Parvenu".....	P. Bouchard.....	15	4	From Percé with cod.
Brigantine "Bradore".....	Ed. Vautier.....	97	7	From Labrador with cod.
Schooner "Emélite".....	Ed. Burke.....	50	5	From Magdalen Islands.
do "Zélie".....	S. Cormier.....	36	10	do do with cod.
do "Mario Rose".....	N. Bernier.....	38	4	Coaster.
		2717	236	

It will be seen by the above table that not less than fifteen of these vessels had come to this port for cargoes of cod for foreign countries, chiefly for Spain and Brazil. The news that reached us from all quarters, in relation to the results of the autumn fishery, were most favorable. Cod fish was abundant almost everywhere on the Gaspé coast. Between Cap des Rosiers and Grand Etang, the fall fishery had produced as great a yield for the trade as the whole summer fishery. And as fish, whether dried or merely salted, was selling at a higher price than was ever known before in this market, the prospects of the fishermen were, comparatively speaking, good, and the proceeds of the sale of their fish would afford them ample supplies for the winter.

Having completed all my business at Gaspé Basin, I left on the afternoon of the 23rd, and in the evening we came to an anchor at Douglstown.

Mr. Conley, the fishery overseer of that division, told me that he had no complaint to make against any person for violation of the fishery laws.

On the morning of the 24th, I proceeded to Malbaie to hold the court. There were three actions, one for damages caused to a net, and the others for assault and battery.

In the first case the defendant was condemned to pay damages to the amount of \$10.00, in the others the accused were condemned to pay a fine and costs,

In the afternoon we came to anchor at Percé. This was to be my last visit to that place, for the fishing season had closed, bad weather setting in, and the cold breath of winter was keenly felt at night. Moreover, there was nothing to necessitate a longer stay on those coasts. It was time to return to our winter quarters.

On the 25th, we left Percé for the Island of Anticosti, but a strong head wind forced us to come to at Malbaie. On the following day the head wind continued.

On the 27th, I returned to Percé with two prisoners for the gaol of that place, who had been brought before me for having uttered threats against a woman living at Anse Brillant, and had been unable to find the necessary bail to keep the peace. Then having visited Coin du Banc, in the evening we set sail for the Island of Anticosti.

On the following morning we reached the south-west point of the Island. I took on board the fishery overseer I had left there in the summer to watch the salmon fisheries of the island. This overseer, who had discharged his duty with zeal and diligence, told me that he had visited the fishing stations as often as circumstances permitted. He reported that there had been no contraventions of the fishery laws on the Island. Nevertheless he had heard Mr. Bradley say that a party had closed up the main channel of the River Dauphine with a net. It is my intention to enquire into the matter next year.

According to Mr. Pope, keeper of the light-house at the south-west point, cod, herring and mackerel had been abundant during part of the season, in the vicinity of that point. Some schooners then in those waters had been highly successful in their fishing. But it is difficult to fish to advantage on this dangerous coast, which does not afford a single port of refuge for vessels.

A little before 11 A.M., we left our anchorage for Seven Islands.

In the evening we encountered a tempest of wind from the south-east, accompanied by snow, which lasted the whole night. On the following morning the wind shifted to the north, the snow still falling. We had a long beat for Seven Islands, and entered the harbor on the morning of the 30th.

The fishery overseer of the Moisie was waiting for me there. I took him on board, and the Collector of Customs of the port of Seven Islands, Mr. Antoine Talbot, and we made all ready to sail for Quebec with the next fair wind.

In the afternoon I went to the assistance of the ship *Bravo*, anchored off Grande Barque Island. She was short of provisions, and I furnished her with enough for her voyage.

On the 31st, we set sail, but a head wind soon forced us to come to an anchor at Pointe de la Chasse. On the 1st November, after having assisted with provisions Captain Landry, of the schooner *Elmira*, we again set sail.

On the following day we touched at Trinity, where I met the fishery overseer of the division, Mr. Comeau, who furnished me with information respecting the fisheries of that place. Then, at 10 A.M., we sailed once more with a fine breeze from the north-west, but above Point des Monts we had the wind more ahead.

On the 4th, at 8 A.M., we passed Bic light.

On the evening of the 5th, we were off Kamouraska, and on the 6th, we came to an anchor in the harbor of Quebec, at 7 A.M.

I immediately gave orders to commence unrigging *La Canadienne*, and in the evening I discharged eight of the crew.

On the 7th, the schooner was towed to the Provincial steamers' wharf. On the 8th we commenced landing the sails, cordage, and all the outfit of the vessel, in order to put them in the Government store, and in the evening I discharged the rest of the crew.

On the 9th and 10th, we continued the work of unloading with men engaged for the purpose. On the 11th, all was done, and *La Canadienne* ready for her winter quarters, but the dock was not ready, and in the meantime Mr. Le Blanc, the lieutenant, was left in charge of *La Canadienne*.

On the 24th, she was put in a dock in Mr. Sampson's yard, and on the following day, in her winter quarters in Palace Harbor.

## SUMMARY.

The summary of my Report must, of necessity, be short.

In the first place it is not necessary that I should give, as I have hitherto done, long details (already sufficiently known from my previous reports) relative to the nature and extent of the various services which the Government armed schooner *La Canadienne*, is called upon to render every year, under my command, in the lower St. Lawrence, and the Gulf.

In the second place, the service of the protection of the fisheries has been accomplished during the season just ended, without any accident to the crew or vessel deserving of special mention, nor has it given rise to any incidents of a nature to require lengthy explanations on my part, except the prosecution and conviction of the crew of the schooner *Ocean Bride*, and the forfeiture of that vessel to Her Majesty, for having gathered and carried off the eggs of wild fowl on the islands of the coast of Labrador.

Suffice it to say that the cruise of *La Canadienne* this year, lasted six months, and that it has been attended with all the beneficial results naturally to be expected. And in contributing this year, as in past years, the largest share, as the people of our coast bear witness, towards the maintenance of peace and public order on our maritime and river shores; in assuring to our fishermen and outfitters, now so numerous, security for their persons, even at the most remote posts, and peaceable possession of their fishing establishments, and of the ground necessary for the various operations of their important branch of industry, allotted them from the domain of the crown in virtue of the fishery law; in continuing to enforce throughout the whole extent of our coasts, our laws and fishery regulations, and in securing the proper working of our system of organization and protection of the salmon and trout fisheries, by leasing those fisheries; in affording on every occasion, to all officers of the Government located on our coasts, every possible assistance, with the help of the armed force at my disposal on board *La Canadienne*, I have merely fulfilled the many duties imposed upon me in connection with the highly responsible post of commander of the expedition for the protection of the fisheries, in conformity with the instructions you were pleased to give me.

The cruises I made this year, in the discharge of the duty assigned to me in the Gulf, are very nearly the same as last year; and this will be found to be the case on reference to the log kept on board the vessel.

Several actions for breach of the fishery laws were instituted before me during my visits to the different parts of our coasts, as is evident from a perusal of my report. The majority related to offences committed in contravention of the clause of the fishery regulations, which forbids any person to purchase, receive, or have in his possession, any salmon taken with the spear or by torch light by Indians; and also of another clause of the same regulations, which forbids fishing within the limits of a river, of which the salmon fishery has been leased by Government to any fisherman, either with the net or with the fly.

The persons accused in these actions were brought before me with as little delay as possible, whenever they could be reached; and the exemplary manner in which they were punished is a sure guarantee that such offences will not be repeated hereafter, at least in the places where these prosecutions have occurred.

The other actions were as follows:—For a case of desertion on the part of a fisherman, at the Moisie River. In this case the accused having been found guilty was condemned to pay a fine of \$50, or to a month's imprisonment. In default of payment of the said fine, the fisherman was removed to the prison at Percé, to be therein detained for the period above mentioned.

There were also two other complaints against parties for taking trout in a manner contrary to law.

This makes in all eleven actions for contravention of the fishery laws, on the whole extent of our maritime coasts (over 1200 nautical miles) in the division under my superintendance.

Now taking this comparatively small number of infractions of the fishery laws, that came to my knowledge this year (and but very few can escape, with the system we now have in force) in connection with the vast extent of sea coast isolated and far removed from the action of the Government, the great number of fishermen, both native and foreign, frequenting these coasts, the rapid development the fishing establishments have attained within a few years, and many kinds of fisheries carried on, it appears to me that it must be admitted that

the fishery laws are carried out on our coasts as well as can be expected, particularly in view of the fact that I have at my disposal of the service only a sailing vessel, and that in rapid cruises, such as I generally make in the Gulf, I have to contend almost invariably with contrary winds, currents, and the fogs which are so common in these latitudes during the spring season.

There has also been the usual average of prosecutions for assault and battery, for damages to property, and of holding to bail to keep the peace, but they were of little importance. Therefore, I repeat it, the campaign of *La Canadienne* in the Gulf this year, has been a successful one, and it appears to me that I can say that its results, for the organization and protection of our fisheries and for the maintaining of public peace and order on our maritime coasts, have been most satisfactory.

I shall conclude this summary with a few remarks relative to the sentence of the eleven men forming the crew of the *Ocean Bride*, and the confiscation of the vessel and all it contained, for the profit of Her Majesty, for an infringement of the Lower Canada Game Law, and it is but natural that I should speak of the wild fowl that frequent the Labrador coast, the vast number of eggs they lay on the islands and islets with which the coast is studded, and the trade to which the eggs of one of these species of fowl have given rise between the Labrador coast and the port of Halifax.

Ever since the discovery of the country all vessels attracted to the Labrador coast by the various important fisheries carried on there, have always been in the habit of sending a part of their crews to the remote islands where the majority of the wild fowl, and particularly the murr and penguin lay, at moments when the work of fishing is suspended, to remove quantities of eggs of which they laid in a stock for their voyage.

On the other hand, the inhabitants of this barren coast were in the habit of gathering enough of them to furnish themselves with food almost throughout the summer months.

But very soon the excellent quality of these eggs became widely known, and besides the quantity gathered for the immediate consumption of the inhabitants of the coast, or of fishermen pursuing their avocation in these waters, a regular trade was established in these eggs between Labrador and the city of Halifax and some other ports in Nova Scotia.

From six to eight schooners were fitted out every year in that colony, solely for the purpose of resorting to the islands of the Labrador coast, to gather the eggs of certain kinds of wild fowl that visit these Islands periodically to lay their eggs.

These expeditions lasted about three months, and yielded quite a large profit to the crews of the vessels engaged in them, inasmuch as these eggs, owing to their great size, their excellent flavor, and above all their peculiar color, and the fact of their coming from a country remote and but little known, were sold in the ports of Nova Scotia, particularly in Halifax, and even in Boston, at a very high price, namely, from 20 to 50 cents per dozen.

At first the egg trade was carried on without exciting much public attention. It is easy to understand that the carrying off of so large a quantity of eggs at once, must have exercised a fatal influence on the propagation of these species of fowl, when the germs of future generations were thus removed; but on the other hand, these birds were so numerous, and spread over so large an extent of the Labrador coast, that the falling off in their numbers was at first scarcely perceptible. However, these destructive proceedings were unceasingly and systematically carried on, and the birds pursued from island to island, and even to their most secret retreats which they had selected in order to save their precious brood from the covetous hand of man, and at length they disappeared from some of the islets from which the eggs were most easily removed, while on the others their numbers had fallen off in an alarming degree; and thus the attention of the public was directed to the matter.

So soon as the Government had received information of these facts, laws were passed for the purpose of putting a stop to these depredations, which threatened the total destruction on our northern sea coast of the valuable species of water fowl that resort to them every year. The first law was passed in 1851; in 1858, two very important clauses forbidding the removal or destruction of the eggs of wild fowl in Lower Canada, and on the islands of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, were, at my suggestion, inserted in an Act of Parliament amending and consolidating all our game laws. These same clauses were re-enacted in the game law forming part of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, and they therefore constitute the enactments now in force.

It is clear that they are quite sufficient for the attainment of the end in view.

But a serious difficulty here presents itself; how is the law to be carried out in regions so remote and isolated as the Labrador coasts? There is but one resident magistrate there, he has no force under him, and is entirely powerless to enforce his authority amongst the thousands of fishermen who frequent those waters.

The service for the protection of the fisheries is therefore the only available machinery for securing a more or less effectual operation of our game law in this remote part of the country, and this is one of the duties I have to discharge as head of the service in question.

The first years I visited the coast of Labrador, while discharging the most important duties of my official mission, I availed myself of every opportunity of making known our game law, and more especially the clauses prohibiting the carrying off of eggs, to the inhabitants of the coast and to the fishermen I met. This was the first step to be taken in order to secure the complete operation of the law. Subsequently I made cruises specially for the purpose of arresting parties suspected of having taken eggs, and in 1858, I went so far as to leave an officer and armed men from my crew for some time on the Murr Islands off Great Meccatina, to protect them against the depredations of the fishermen, large numbers of whom were then in the neighborhood.

The various measures I adopted at that time in order to carry out the game law, produced a very good effect, and the six or eight schooners that were in the habit of coming from Halifax to these islands for a cargo of eggs, were soon reduced to two or three. The latter hid themselves so well mid the thousand islands, islets and rocks that stud the Labrador coast in certain places, that it was impossible for me to find them; or else they visited our coast at the first opening of navigation, and hastened to depart so soon as they heard I was about to make my appearance.

Nevertheless, every year I acquired a more perfect knowledge of the localities these vessels were in the habit of visiting, and sooner or later some of them were destined to fall into my hands. This is what has occurred this year.

I have related in my report how I captured the crew of a schooner composed of eleven men, with their vessel, their boats and the eggs they had gathered, which amounts to nearly 2,500 dozen.

I stated that all these men had been condemned to pay a fine, which they were unable to do, and then removed to the prison at Amherst, Magdalen Islands, and mentioned the manner in which I had disposed of their vessel (*The Ocean Bride*), and all she contained.

I also mentioned the conviction of an inhabitant of the coast, and the confiscation of his boat, for the same offence.

These various steps adopted in virtue of my judicial authority, though tardy, (it was the first time I found a vessel engaged in carrying off eggs) have, nevertheless, produced a great sensation on all our coasts and even in the neighboring provinces, and the good result thereof will be very great. And now that I am acquainted with all the haunts of the egg stealers, it is tolerably certain that none of them will dare, henceforward, engage in the traffic, since there must be far more risk than profit in carrying it on. But the Labrador islands where the wild fowl lay must be still more or less exposed to the depredations of the fishermen who frequent those waters in order to carry on the cod fishery, and also of the inhabitants of the adjoining coasts. The dread of being caught in the act or of being prosecuted for having removed eggs, would doubtless have the effect of preventing many of these people from violating the game law, even during my absence from the coast; but there is no question but that these eggs will always be a temptation to a certain class of individuals, who will run the risk of violating the law and commit their acts of pillage under cover of the night.

In order to put a complete stop to these depredations, it would be necessary, when my duties called me elsewhere, to leave armed guards upon the principal islands of Labrador. But I would not recommend the adoption of such a measure, as it would involve too much expense. We must, therefore, be satisfied with the system now in operation, make it operate as well as possible and endeavor to derive from it all beneficial results and the best advantages for the preservation of the species of wild fowl that frequent our sea coasts.

The following is a list of the leading species of these birds, with their names,—technical, common, French and English.

LIST of the principal species of Wild Fowl frequenting the coasts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Technical name.	Common name.	French name.	English name.
<i>Somatoria mollissima</i> .....	Moyaque .....	Eider.....	Eider Duck.
<i>Larus marinus</i> .....	Goëland anglais .....	Goëland à manteau noir...	Black backed Sutt.
<i>Larus argentatus</i> .....	Goëland commun .....	Goëland argenté.....	Silvery Sutt.
<i>Uria Ringvia</i> .....	Gaude .....	Guillemot bridé.....	Guillemot or Murr.
<i>Uria Grille</i> .....	Pigeon de mer.....	Guillemot à miroir blanc.	Black Guillemot.
<i>Alca Torda</i> .....	Mermette .....	Pingoin Torda .....	Razor Bill Auk or Tinker.
<i>Fratercula Artica</i> .....	Perroquet de mer ou cal- culeau.....	Macareu moine .....	Common Puffin.
<i>Sula Bassana</i> .....	Margot .....	Fou de Bassan .....	Solan Goose.
<i>Sterna Hirundo</i> .....	Esterlette.. .....	Hirondelle de mer .....	Sea Swallow, Common Fern,

I must state that of all these birds, the Tinker and the Murr lay the largest number of eggs, and the eggs of the latter—and to some little extent those of the former—form the chief article of the egg trade between Labrador and Nova Scotia, of which I have spoken above.



# REMARKS

ON THE

## FISHERIES OF THE SEASON AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

### FIRST DIVISION.

#### MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

This division comprises the Magdalen Islands, with an extent of 104 miles of sea coast. See my Report for 1864, page 29.

#### *Seal hunting on the ice.*

Seven schooners from the harbor of Amherst and fourteen from House Harbor engaged in this hunt this year, making four vessels less than last year. It must be remembered that two schooners from House Harbor were totally lost in the ice in 1864, and they have not as yet been replaced.

These twenty-one schooners carrying 210 seamen, brought in from their expeditions 4396 seals, of the value of \$28,574; but to that number must be added 1500 young seals killed on the stranded ice, near the Magdalen Islands, and worth \$6,000, giving the sum of \$34,574 as the total value of the seals killed by the fishermen of the Magdalen Islands this year.

The number of seals killed in the same place during the past five years, by the crews of vessels from the port of Amherst and House Harbor, is as follows:—

In 1861.....	2750 seals.
“ 1862.....	9194 “
“ 1862.....	3959 “
“ 1864.....	1622 “
“ 1865.....	4396 “

Thus the yield this year, though not very abundant, has been double that of last year.

#### *Spring Herring fishery.*

This fish has been very abundant this year at the Magdalen Islands, and particularly in Pleasant Bay.

*Number of barrels of herrings taken this year by the inhabitants of the Magdalen Islands and by foreign vessels.*

In 1865 By the inhabitants.....	3000 barrels.
“ “ Foreign Vessels.....	26640 “
Total.....	29640 barrels.
In 1864 By the inhabitants.....	1500 barrels.
“ “ Foreign vessels.....	1500 “
Total.....	3000 barrels.

In 1863	By the inhabitants.....	1500	barrels.
"	" Foreign vessels.....	25000	"
Total.....		26500	barrels.
In 1862	By the inhabitants.....	3050	barrels.
"	" Foreign vessels.....	6145	"
Total.....		9195	barrels.
In 1861	By the inhabitants.....	1500	barrels.
"	" Foreign vessels.....	40000	"
Total.....		41500	barrels.

*Spring Mackerel Fishery.*

This fishery has been poor this year in Pleasant Bay.

*Number of barrels of Mackerel taken with seines by the inhabitants of the Magdalen Islands, and by foreign fishermen, this Spring.*

By the inhabitants.....	500	barrels.
By foreigners.....	455	"
Total.....	955	barrels.

*Summer Cod Fishery.*

NOTE.—*The summer fishery commences at the opening of navigation, and finishes on the 15th August, and the fall fishery begins at the latter date and continues to the end of the autumn.*

Yield of Summer fishery in 1865.....	9630	quintals.
" " 1864.....	7356	"
" " 1863.....	10120	"
" " 1862.....	6616	"
" " 1861.....	7307	"

I call attention to the fact that the fishermen who exercised their calling in the waters of the Magdalen Islands, succeeded better than those who fished in schooners on the Labrador coast.

*Summer Mackerel Fishery.*

This fishery has been tolerably productive, but less so, however, than that of last year, notwithstanding that the number of boats employed this year in the fishery was larger.

According to my returns I estimated the yield at.....	952	barrels.
In 1864 it was.....	1400	"
" 1863 ".....	770	"
" 1862 ".....	630	"
" 1861 ".....	820	"

*Fall Cod Fishery.*

This fishery has not been so good as was at first expected, owing to the frequent recurrence of bad weather during the autumn.

The estimated yield in 1865 is.....	1840	quintals.
The yield in 1864 was.....	1814	"
" 1863 ".....	2230	"
" 1862 ".....	1654	"
" 1861 ".....	1824	"

*Haddock Fishery.*

For some years back this fish has frequented the coast of the Magdalen Islands in tolerably large numbers. It is found on the fishing grounds in the vicinity of Etang du Nord.

Quantity taken in 1865.....	437 quintals.
“ 1864.....	490 “

## RECAPITULATION

*Seal Hunting.*

Seals killed by the inhabitants, on the ice—1500, @ \$4 00 ea.....	\$ 6,000
Seals killed by crews of schooners—4396, @ \$6 50 ea.....	28,574
	<u>\$ 34,574</u>

*Herring Fishery.*

Herring—3000 brls, @ \$3 per brl.....	\$9,000
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*Mackerel Fishery. (Spring).*

Mackerel—500 brls., @ \$6.....	\$3,000
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*Summer Cod Fishery.*

Cod (Summer)—9630 quintals @ \$4.....	\$38,520
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*Summer Mackerel Fishery.*

Mackerel (Summer)—952 brls., @ \$10 per brl.....	\$ 9,520
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*Fall Cod Fishery.*

Fall Cod—1840 quintals, @ \$4 50 per quintal.....	7,820
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*Haddock Fishery.*

Haddock—437 quintals, @ \$3 per quintal.....	1,311
----------------------------------------------	-------

*Cod Liver Oil.*

10,380 gallons Cod and Haddock liver oil, @ 80cts.....	8,304
--------------------------------------------------------	-------

\$112,049

*Total value of produce of the different fisheries of this division.*

In 1865.....	\$112,049 00
In 1864.....	86,590 05
Increase in favor of 1865.....	<u>\$25,458 95</u>

## SECOND DIVISION.

This division includes the Counties of Bonaventure and Gaspé and a portion of the County of Rimouski, and comprises an extent of sea coast measuring 354 nautical miles.

*Herring Fishery.*

This fishery, which was carried on at the usual period, namely, in the spring, has yielded far more satisfactory results than last year, and it may be said to have been generally successful, except in the County of Rimouski.

Nevertheless the three counties constituting this division have not all contributed in like proportion to this increased yield. Thus, while the County of Bonaventure shows an increase of nearly 5,000 barrels of herrings, in the County of Gaspé the yield of this year exceeds that of last year by about 300 barrels only. In the County of Rimouski there has been a considerable decrease, as the following figures will shew :

*County of Bonaventure.*

In 1865.....	19925 barrels herring.
In 1864.....	2545 "

*County of Gaspé. (The Magdalen Islands are not included in this statement.)*

In 1865.....	2875 "
In 1864.....	2545 "

*County of Rimouski.*

In 1865.....	1998 "
In 1864.....	5842 "

Total yield of the Herring Fishery in 1865..... 2470 barrels.

The yield of the herring fishery of the Magdalen Islands, which form part of the County of Gaspé, are not included in the above. Add also 850 boxes of smoked herrings saved in the County of Bonaventure.

*Summer Cod Fishery.*

The summer cod fishery was not by any means good in this division, except at some points where the yield was up to the average, from the opening of the season until towards the middle of the month of August, that is to say, during the time the fishermen call the summer fishery. Nevertheless, owing to the great increase in the number of fishing boats on this part of our coast, the yield of this fishery will be found very important. It is as follows:

The County of Bonaventure.....	6171 quintals of cod.
" Gaspé (exclusive of Magdalen Islands).....	72380 "
" Rimouski.....	5418 "

Total.....83969 quintals of cod.

It will be found, on consulting my reports, that these figures shew an increased yield, owing to the increased number of fishing boats employed in this fishery this year, as compared with last year. But it is not equal to that of 1863.

*Fall Cod Fishery.*

This fishery has been excellent, generally speaking, on the coast included in this division. But the best yield was secured close to the shores of the Gulf between Percé and Port Daniel, both as to quality and quantity.

The following is the yield of this fishery for this year:

County of Bonaventure.....	3120 quintals of cod.
" Gaspé.....	38607 "
" Rimouski.....	1688 "

Total.....43415 "

The total produce of these fisheries for these three counties (less the Magdalen Islands) amounts to 43,415 quintals of codfish. This exceeds last year, and even 1863.

To this must be added the tongues, the sounds, and the cod-liver oil. The first amount to 318 barrels, and the oil to the large quantity of 114,596 gallons.

The following figures will shew in what proportion the number of fishing boats has increased in this division:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Fishing boats in the County of Bonaventure.....	252	257	232
" " Gaspé (exclusive of Magdalen Islands).....	1166	1386	1724
" " Rimouski .....	70	289	395
	<u>1488</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>2351</u>

Increase from 1863 to 1865 inclusively, 873 boats.

It would appear still larger had I not counted this year amongst the flat boats, some thirty boats that appear in the appendices of 1864 and 1863, as fishing boats. This accounts for an apparent decrease in the number of boats for the County of Bonaventure, whereas, in reality, there has been a slight increase.

In the number of flats used for fishing in many places, such as Maria, Carleton, Nouvelle and the River Ristigouche, there has also been a proportionate increase. They now number 2,154.

*Haddock Fishery.*

This fish, as is well known, is caught at the same time with the cod. The quantity caught in this division this year is 2,949 quintals.

*Hake Fishery.*

This fish is also taken in fishing for cod, particularly in the Bay of Chaleurs. It is inferior to haddock, and its value is far below that of the cod.

Yield—372 quintals.

*Halibut Fishery.*

Yield—504 barrels.

*Mackerel Fishery.*

This fishery has afforded but a poor yield this year on the coast of Gaspé, and all that our fishermen succeeded in taking amounted to only 643 barrels; this is a little more than last year.

*Tunny Fishery.*

Yield—12 barrels.

*Whale Fishery.*

It may be said that this fishery has been by no means productive this year; this is owing to two principal causes, the scarcity of whales in the Gulf, and the bad weather, which interfered greatly with the operations of the fishermen.

Yield in 1865.....	14,420 gallons.
1864.....	25,014 "
1863.....	14,400 "
1862.....	26,000 "
1861.....	33,600 "

The following table will shew the quantity of oil brought in by each whaling schooner:—

Name of Schooner.	Name of Captain.	Tons.	Number of Sailors.	Whale Oil.
				Barrels.
" Lord Douglas "	James Baker	58	15	195
" Violet "	H. Suddard	37	15	61
" John Stewart "	Chs. Stewart	76	15	50
" Rambler "	J. Davis	51	15	12
" Highland Jane "	John Ascab	64	15	9
" Breeze "	William Harbour	45	15	10
" Admiration "	J. Tripp	46	15	137
		377	105	474

Of these vessels there are but two or three that have realised any profits; the others on the contrary have hardly paid the cost of fitting out, leaving hardly anything to meet the outlay for the wages of the crew. It evidently appears that this fishery has been falling off greatly for some years past. I shall return to the subject hereafter.

#### *Sardine Fishery.*

This fishery which, as is generally known, is carried on by means of brush nets, commenced under very favorable auspices in the month of August. It did not, however, prove to be so good as it was hoped it would. Notwithstanding this, the products exceeded those of last year. They amounted to 390 barrels.

#### *Salmon Fishery.*

This fishery did not produce such good results as there were grounds to expect in view of the large number of salmon which had been seen in the upper waters of several of the rivers in this division during late years. This is owing principally to the high water which prevailed in the Gaspé rivers in the spring, and which did not allow the fishermen to set their nets at the most favorable time. For the same reason a large number of salmon must have ascended the rivers this year.

The following is a statement of the yield of this fishery in each of the counties comprised in this division:—

	1865.		1864.	
County of Bonaventure.....	299	barrels.	230½	barrels.
“ Gaspé.....	217¾	“	252½	“
“ Rimouski.....	16¾	“	30	“
	<u>533½</u>	“	<u>513</u>	“

By this table it will be seen that the County of Bonaventure yielded one-fourth more barrels of salmon than was the case last year, whereas, on the contrary, in the two other counties there was a diminution in the yield.

But taking the whole yield of the division, it appears that the salmon fishery, although much less productive than in 1863, still exceeded by some twenty barrels the yield of the years 1864 and 1862.

#### *Trout Fishery.*

I estimate at about 70 barrels, the quantity of trout taken either in the lakes during the winter by means of lines, or on the sea shore by means of seines, or in the rivers by nets or with the fly. The greater part of this fish is consumed in the fresh state.

#### FISH USED AS MANURE IN THIS DIVISION.

##### *Caplin.*

There were taken this year from Bonaventure to Port Daniel inclusive, about 2,380 barrels of this fish which were used as manure on the land.

In this amount I do not include the quantity of caplin which was used as bait in the cod fishery.

##### *Herring.*

I estimate at 2,300 barrels, the quantity of herring taken at Carleton, Maria and Bonaventure, and made use of as manure this year.

I should observe that many of these herrings are fish which have received some injury, so as not to be suitable for curing.

##### *Plaice.*

The number of plaice found about the coast of Carleton is prodigious. They are for the most part small, but are easily caught with the seine. They are not used by the inhabi-

tants for food, although they are wholesome and easy of digestion; but the whole are carried into the field and used as manure, being a most powerful fertilizer.

The number of barrels so applied is laid at 2,400.

—  
RECAPITULATION.

*Produce of the different fisheries of the Second Division.*

*Herring Fishery.*

County of Bonaventure.—19,925 brls., @ \$3.....	\$59,775 00
County of Gaspé.—2,875 brls., @ \$3.....	8,625 00
County of Rimouski.—1,998 brls., @ \$3.....	5,994 00
800 Boxes smoked herrings, @ 25cts.....	200 00

*Summer Cod Fishery.*

County of Bonaventure.—6,171 quintals, @ \$4.50 .....	\$ 27,769 00
County of Gaspé.—72,380 quintals, @ \$4.50.....	325,710 00
County of Rimouski.—5,418 quintals, @ \$4.50.....	24,381 00

*Autumn Cod Fishery.*

County of Bonaventure.—3,120 quintals, @ \$5.....	15,600 00
County of Gaspé.—38,607 quintals, @ \$5.....	193,035 00
County of Rimouski.—1,688 quintals, @ \$5.....	8,440 00

*Cods' Tongues and Sounds.*

318 brls, @ \$7 per brl.....	2,226 00
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*Cod Liver Oil.*

114,596 gallons, @ 80cts. per gallon.....	91,676 80
-------------------------------------------	-----------

*Haddock Fishery.*

2,949 quintals, @ \$3.50 per quintal.....	10,321 50
-------------------------------------------	-----------

*Hake Fishery.*

372 quintals, @ \$3.50 per quintal.....	1,302 00
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*Halibut Fishery.*

504 brls, @ \$6 per brl.....	3,024 00
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*Mackerel Fishery.*

643 brls, @ \$10. per brl.....	6,430 00
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*Tunny Fishery.*

12 brls, @ \$5 per brl.....	60 00
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*Whale Fishery.*

14,420 gallons oil, @ 90cts per gallon.....	12,978 00
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*Sardine Fishery.*

390 brls, @ \$5 per brl.....	1,950 00
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*Salmon Fishery.*

533½ brls, @ \$18 per brl.....	9,603 00
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*Trout Fishery.*

70 brls, @ \$12 per brl..... 840 00

*Caplin used as manure.*

2,300 brls, @ 25cts. per brl..... 575 00

*Herring used as manure.*

2,300 brls, @ 25cts. per brl ..... 575 00

*Plaice used as manure.*

2,400 brls, @ 25cts. per brl..... 600 00

Value of products in 1865..... \$811,690 30

do do 1864..... 520,410 00

Increase in favor of 1865..... \$291,280 30

THIRD DIVISION.

This third division comprises the north shore of the Lower St. Lawrence and of the Gulf, from Bersimis to the Eastern Frontier of the Province at Blancs Sablons Bay, and the Island of Anticosti, an extent of coast measuring 570 marine miles.

*Spring Seal Fishery.*

The results of this fishery, which as I have told in several former reports, is carried on by means of very large nets made of strong line, have this year been very small. The season was not favorable, and the floating ice frequently obstructed the labor of the fishermen.

*Produce of the Spring Seal Fishing on the Coast of Labrador.*

In 1865..... 451 seals.

In 1864..... 2080 do

In 1863 ..... 165 do

In 1862..... 1293 do

*Seal Hunting on the Ice.*

The number of schooners fitted out this year for the hunting of the Seal on the north shore was as follows :

Esquimaux Point..... 14 schooners.

Natashquan..... 2 do

Kegasca..... 3 do

Total..... 19 do

These schooners carrying 190 men, returned from their hunt with 4,077 seals of the total value of \$26,500. The produce of this kind of fishing was:

In 1864..... 5,154 seals.

In 1863..... 3,147 do

In 1862 ..... 13,195 do

The yield of this year's hunt may be looked on as somewhat below the average. We may add to the above,—

1,500 seals killed by the Indians (with guns).

500 " " Whites "



*Summer Cod Fishery.*

It will have been evident from my report that cod was abundant on the eastern part of the north shore of the Gulf, but that it did not appear till very late in the season, and then in small numbers on the western portion of the same shore, as at Kegasca and Natashquan, and the north side of the Lower St. Lawrence, that is to say, from Mingan to Trinity; especially at Moisie this scarcity of codfish was severely felt.

Produce of this fishery—27,878 quintals.

*Halibut Fishery.*

205 barrels,

*Autumn Cod Fishery.*

The autumn fishery was generally better on the western portion than it was on the eastern part of the north shore. I might mention several places in Magpie Bay where it proved very satisfactory in its results.

Produce of this fishery—6,512 quintals.

*Summary of the Summer and Fall Cod Fishery*

In 1865.....	34,490 quintals.
1864.....	35,360 do
1863.....	53,748 do
1862.....	52,975 do
1861.....	51,668 do
1852.....	9,980 do

To which must be added :

Cod-liver oil.....	28,154 gallons.
Tongues and sounds.....	35½ barrels.

*Mackerel Fishery.*

No mackerel was caught on the north coast in the present year.

*Autumn Herring Fishery.*

There is nothing extraordinary to notice relative to this fishery, which was carried on under the usual circumstances and at the usual time. It produced 2,574 barrels, which was about the ordinary yield.

In 1864 it was.....	2,050 barrels.
1863 do.....	2,943 do
1862 do.....	636 do
1861 do.....	2,371 do

To this quantity must be added 2,500 barrels of herrings brought in by the schooners from Esquimaux Point, Natashquan and Kegasca, their fishing ground being the Straits of Belleisle and the coast of Newfoundland, and also 2,500 barrels by the Canadian schooners the produce of a trade by barter on the North Shore and the coast of Newfoundland. Total, 7,574 barrels of herring, besides smoked herrings, 300 boxes.

*Autumn Seal Fishery.*

This fishery produced 1,260 seals, which is a better return than that of 1863, but a little short of that of 1862. It does not, however, exceed the yield of ordinary years.

*Salmon Fishery.*

There has again been a shortcoming in this fishery in the present year on the north shore of the River and the Gulf. Some of the rivers, however, as the Nabisippi and the Agwanus produced rather more than usual. It was in the River Natashquan that the

falling off was most experienced, as it was in the last year. Of course I here allude to net fishing; the fly-fishing was very good. The produce of the former was:

In 1865.....	1,298½ barrels.
1864.....	1,169½ do
1863.....	1,992½ do
1862.....	1,819 do
1861.....	1,831 do

Within the last two years the produce has fallen off very considerably, as will appear by the preceding returns, but it must be remembered that for several years past, some of the rivers, as, the Godbout, the St. Margaret, the Mingan and the River Romaine, have been closed against net fishing, no other fishing than that with the fly being permitted, and that moreover, there are fewer fishing stations than usual in the River St. John. These facts will explain a great cause of the decline in the produce of the present year's fishing and in that of 1864 as compared with former years. But if the salmon has fallen off in quantity since 1863, the value of it has increased very considerably—no doubt, on account of its scarceness. This autumn the first quality of salmon sold for \$19 and even \$20 per barrel, and the second quality was worth \$16 or \$18.

*Trout Fishery.*

Of this fish I find 74½ barrels inscribed in my tables as the quantity taken on the North Shore this year. A large part of it is consumed while fresh.

RECAPITULATION.

*Produce of the different fisheries of the Third Division.*

*Spring Seal Fishery.*

451 seals, @ \$6.50..... \$ 2,931 50

*Seal Hunting on the ice by Schooners.*

4,077 seals, @ \$6.50..... 26,500 50

*Seals shot by Indians.*

1,500 seals, @ \$4..... 6,000 00

*Seals shot by white men.*

500 seals, @ \$4..... 2,000 00

*Summer Cod Fishery.*

27,978 quintals, @ \$4.50..... 125,901 00

*Autumn Cod Fishery.*

6,512 quintals, @ \$5..... 32,560 00

*Cod Liver Oil.*

28,154 gallons, @ 80cts..... 22,523 00

*Cods' Tongues and Sounds.*

35½ brls, @ \$8 ..... 284 00

*Halibut Fishery.*

295 brls., @ \$6..... 1,770 00

*Autumn Herring Fishery.*

2,574 brls., @ \$6.....	15,444 00
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*Herrings taken by Schooners from Esquimaux Point, Natashquan and Kegasca.*

2,500 brls., @ \$6.....	15,000 00
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*Herrings brought in by Canadian Schooners trading on the Labrador coast.*

2,500 brls., @ \$6.....	15,000 00
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*Smoked Herrings.*

300 boxes, @ 25cts.....	75 00
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*Autumn Seal Fishery.*

1,260 seals, @ \$6.50.....	8,190 00
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*Salmon Fishery.*

1,298½ brls., @ \$18.....	13,368 00
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*Trout Fishery.*

74½ brls., @ \$12.....	894 00
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Total.....	\$288,441 00
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*Aggregate value of the produce of the different fisheries of the Third Division.*

In 1865.....	\$287,541 00
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In 1864.....	223,326 20
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Increase in favor of 1865.....	\$ 64,214 80
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## GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

*Total value of the produce of the fisheries on all the coasts of Canada, in the Gulf, and the lower part of the River St. Lawrence.*

First Division.....	\$ 112,049 00
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Second Division.....	811,690 30
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Third Division.....	288,441 00
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	\$1,212,180 30
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*Total value of the produce of the Deep Sea or Great Fisheries on the coasts of the Gulf and lower St. Lawrence.*

Seal Fishery.....	\$ 80,196 00
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Herring Fishery.....	129,113 00
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Sardine Fishery.....	1,950 00
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Mackerel Fishery.....	18,950 00
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Tunny Fishery.....	60 00
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Cod Fishery.....	924,749 80
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Haddock Fishery.....	11,632 50
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Hake Fishery.....	1,302 00
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Halibut Fishery.....	4,794 00
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Whale Fishery.....	12,978 00
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Caplin, Plaice or Herring for manure.....	1,750 00
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	\$1,187,475 30
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*Total value of the produce of the River or Small Fisheries.*

Salmon Fishery.....	\$ 22,971 00
Trout Fishery.....	1,734 00

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 \$24,705 00

Difference in favor of the Sea Fisheries..... \$1,187,475 30

Number of fishing boats engaged in the Canadian fisheries.....	3,317
Number of flat bottomed do do do .....	3,057
Number of fishermen.....	6,736
Number of shoremen.....	4,388
Number of sailors.....	1,250

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 Total number of men employed in the Canadian fisheries..... 12,374
*Number of nets in use in the Canadian fisheries.*

Herring nets.....	5,548
Mackerel nets.....	652
Salmon nets.....	41,032 fathoms.
Seal nets.....	9,273 fathoms.

*Number of seines in use in the Canadian fisheries.*

Herring seines.....	121
Cod seines.....	20
Caplin seines.....	419
Mackerel seines.....	9
Number of brush fisheries.....	104

## OBSERVATIONS ON THE DIFFERENT FISHERIES.

### [ WHALE FISHERY ]

I have already remarked that this fishery which was, for a great number of years, the main object of the expeditions fitted out at Gaspé Basin, seemed to have declined of late years. In effect, our whalers, although as hardy and persevering as ever, no longer meet with the same success in their pursuit.

It appears beyond a doubt, and is the opinion of the crews of whalers themselves, that whales no longer exist in such numbers as formerly in the places to which they used to resort. Moreover, they have been so unrelentingly pursued by the fishermen, that they are in a constant state of alarm and watchfulness, and can hardly be approached by the boats.

For that matter it will be a subject of surprise to none who have studied the habits of the larger animals on sea or land, to be told that when man advances they retreat before him; nay, that some species entirely disappear in certain countries and certain waters when they are harrassed unremittingly. I remarked in my last year's report that the true whale, the most important of the *genus balæna*, had quite disappeared from the Gulf and the River St. Lawrence more than a dozen years ago.

The morse or sea-lion has long ceased to be met with (more than 60 years). At the first settlement of the country it was found in immense numbers at the Magdalen Islands, at Miscou, and at Natashquan.

The Cachalot which was formerly met with in the Atlantic Ocean, is now seen there no longer. It must now be sought in the remotest and least frequented parts of the Pacific. There are regions seldom visited by man, where these animals are still found in immense numbers, and of those, some are not far from our own land. Of course I mean Hudson's Bay and Davis' Straits, Baffin's Bay, and the coast of Greenland. Those arms of the sea, impenetrable to mankind except during the summer season, are still inhabited by numerous schools of the true whale, the hump-back, and rorqual, and herds of sea-cows, and seal of all varieties. To those parts therefore the whaling fleets of Great Britain and the United States annually make their way, to the number of several hundreds. Of late years even steamers have been taken up for this fishery, and the large profits they have made in very short voyages, have shown that steam navigation may be applied to great advantage to the pursuit of this branch of industry. Scotland especially has sent forth from her ports many of these enterprising whalers who apply steam to the purpose of their calling. I am ignorant whether any of the kind have hitherto left the ports of the United States for the same destination.

The English whalers have to cross the ocean when bound for these fishing grounds. Those of the United States are obliged also to sail long distances in order to reach these regions, and yet their seamen brave all the dangers of the frozen north, and yearly gather in an ample harvest of oil and whalebone, and the spoils of the morse and the seal, which richly reward them for their enterprise, and become the material of commerce and wealth to the cities which send them forth.

I have observed that Canada and Newfoundland are the countries lying nearest to the scenes of this undertaking in reality the distance from the eastern extremity of the Pro-

vince to the entrance of Hudson's Bay, is not greater than 660 nautical miles, and Davis' Straits do not lie more than 300 miles further off, the entrance of which is but little distant from the western coast of Greenland. Baffin's Bay is, as we know, further to the north than Davis' Straits. Well, with their advantage of proximity, and many others, as good ports and harbors in the Gulf—Gaspé Basin for instance, in which whaling expeditions may be easily equipped, and suitable vessels built on easy terms, and manned without difficulty, we are found wanting, although, failing to find occupation at home, a great number of our youth brought up on the banks of the St. Lawrence, yearly leave their homes for the United States where they enter as seamen on board the numerous sailing and steam vessels of that country.

What has been done in Canada to profit by these stores of wealth which lie, as it were, at our very doors? I grieve to say it, nothing has been done. The time is nevertheless at hand when, if we do not wish to abandon all prospect of success in this most profitable branch of industry, we must address ourselves in earnest to the business. One of two alternatives: we may, after a few years passed without any great success in the whale fishery, gradually subside into unproductiveness, and finally perforce give it up, to engage in some other line for which we may not have the necessary aptitude; or, leaving the beaten track which we have always followed, and being stimulated by the Government, and fostered by our capitalists and enterprising merchants of the coast of Gaspé and the maritime cities, we may betake ourselves to the seas of the frozen north, which seem by their proximity to woo us to success, and boldly challenge fortune in the pursuit of the whale in his native waters.

Moreover, the whale fishery in the Gulf, even if the fish existed in undiminished numbers, could not at most afford occupation to more than seven or eight schooners. We ought not to rest satisfied with such a state of things; a fresh impulse must be given to it, and a new field must be sought for in which it may be developed in its utmost dimensions.

The population increases rapidly on the coast of Gaspé, and it becomes a matter of necessity that we should at once take steps to furnish employment to the rising generation, if we would not see them leave their homes and wander to foreign parts.

For this end nothing could be devised better than these enterprises of the whale fishery, which, being well conducted, are a never failing source of profit. To induce our ship-owners and out-fitters of shipping, and fishermen to undertake these voyages, the following measures should in my opinion be adopted.

A bounty should be granted to ships employed in them, which ships should be of 400 or 500 tons burthen at the least. Section 58 of Act 22 Vic., cap. 62, should be amended, so as to give four dollars per ton measurement, provided the vessel be employed solely and exclusively in the whale fishery, whatever the tonnage may be.

This bounty which I suggest as a temporary expedient only, will probably have the effect of drawing to the free port of Gaspé, which offers so many facilities for fitting out such expeditions, shippers both from Great Britain and from the United States, with a view to engage in that kind of fishing. In order to undertake the charge of the first ships engaged in this pursuit among the icy fields of the Arctic Region, pilots trained to encounter such perils as they present, and acquainted with the waters most frequented by the whale, should be encouraged by the offer of a bounty to resort to us from the service of their native employers.

The captains of our whaling schooners are not navigators. We ought, therefore, to provide them with the means of acquiring a knowledge of navigation on the high seas. And until a suitable school can be established afloat, the Government should provide a sea-going captain well skilled in his profession to give lessons in navigation, gratis, at the Port of Gaspé during the winter season, to seamen and master-fishermen who remain on shore while the navigation is closed.

As I am well acquainted with the deficiencies of our nautical population in respect of that knowledge, which it most imports them to possess, for I do not know a single navigator among them, and the transport of the cargoes of codfish to foreign countries is in vessels commanded by foreigners, I venture to affirm that such an expedient would produce the happiest effect; and it would not require the expenditure of more than \$1,200 per annum.

Working models of whale-ships such as are in use among the Americans, ought also to be procured, as ordinary vessels, I need not say, are altogether unfit for whale-fishing in

the northern ocean, especially in case of wintering there. The vessels for this service are built specially for it, with particular fittings. We should also take care to furnish our fishermen with the very best models of tools and weapons in use for the whale fishery, which can be procured in the United States.

Finally, a most necessary preparation for our seamen about to engage in this new species of occupation, would be exact information as to the places where the fishery is carried on, the nature and length of the voyage thither, the time it takes, the quantity of stores required, and the probable profits likely to result from the undertaking.

Such information might be readily procured in some of the sea-ports of the United States where most of the largest vessels are fitted out for the whale fishery, both for the northern seas and for the Pacific, at New Bedford, for instance, in the State of Massachusetts, or New London in that of Connecticut.

#### MACKEREL FISHING IN SCHOONERS.

This fishery is so well worthy of public attention and the fostering care of Government, that I consider it deserving of separate and particular notice in this report.

It is well known that mackerel, when the spawning season is over, scatter themselves in immense shoals over the waters of the Gulf, especially on its south side, and visit almost simultaneously the shores of Gaspé, sometimes the north shore of the river, the coast of New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, the Magdalen Islands and Nova Scotia. When cured, they bear the highest value in the American trade, next to salmon, and furnish material, during the months of July, August, September, and even October, for one of the most important fisheries carried on in the Gulf.

Unfortunately for us, this fishery is almost entirely in the hands of the fishermen of the United States—the only exception being a few schooners belonging to Nova Scotia. Those foreigners have, therefore, the monopoly and sole advantage arising from it. The profits are immense. The most reliable reports give not less than from 1,200 to 1,500 schooners as the number of vessels belonging to the United States employed in the mackerel fishery in the Gulf, and the produce is estimated to exceed 300,000 barrels of fish worth 2,000,000 of dollars. From 200 to 300 of those schooners resort to our fishery grounds either off the Magdalen Islands or on the Coast of Gaspé and I believe that the annual take of mackerel by those vessels is from 15,000 to 30,000 barrels. The Town of Gloucester, in the State of Massachusetts, alone, sends out 500 or 600 schooners to this fishery, and they are the finest vessels of the class which can be found anywhere. Thus this small American town itself fits out for this single fishery more than three times the number of vessels sent out by all Canada to the fisheries of all kinds. Up to the present time we have done nothing to turn to account the great resources presented by the summer mackerel fishery; we have not a single vessel fitted out for that purpose.

The Americans come among us every year and carry off, under our eyes, from waters which belong to us, from 15,000 to 20,000 or 30,000 barrels of mackerel, and we are satisfied with admiring their fine schooners, their perseverance in their project, and their dexterity in taking the fish, without endeavoring to follow the example they give us. We are perfectly indifferent as regards this branch of the fisheries. As in the cod fishery, and the whale fishery in the north seas, we require a strong incentive. We are to be set in motion only by the prospect of high bounties. To such an inducement we must have recourse, if we desire that our Canadian fishermen should undertake such a venture. Four dollars per ton are already awarded to Canadian ships engaged in the Gulf fisheries. If, for a certain period, we were to double that bounty, I believe we should attain the desired end, that is to say, we should create a fleet of fine schooners, fitted out for the mackerel fishery.

Moreover, as we should require for this fishery light clipper built vessels, made after a particular plan, we should need to purchase from the United States, the best models of mackerel fishing schooners, after which our own builders, would be able to construct vessels suitable for the purpose.

Let me be understood. When I suggest to the Government that they should procure from the United States, models to aid in the construction of vessels for the whale

fishery, and for that of the cod on the Banks, and for the mackerel fishery, in schooners, I do not by any means call in question the skill and the talents of our builders. Far from it; the progress which they have made in their art, especially the Quebec builders, within the last dozen years, has placed them in the foremost rank among European and American builders; but they have devoted themselves entirely to the building of large ships. It is seldom that they have had to build smaller vessels, particularly fishing schooners. In the United States, on the contrary, from two to three hundred new schooners are turned out every year from the different ports, which are exclusively destined for the fisheries, without mentioning yachts, and I do not hesitate to affirm that the building of such vessels for speed, has advanced there more rapidly and to higher perfection than in any other country.

We should, therefore, imitate the Americans in the building of our fishing vessels, as the artisans of some ports in Nova Scotia have already done, those, namely, of Lunenburg, La Have, and even Halifax, where fishing schooners are now built which may almost compete in speed and other qualities, with American schooners. We Canadians ought to do likewise, and that without losing a moment.

#### COD-FISHERY, IN SCHOONERS, ON THE BANKS.

This fishery for cod on the Banks, in schooners, has not hitherto been carried on to any great extent in Canada, for except a few small schooners belonging to the Magdalen Islands, which resort to the banks lying near, we find on the famous Miscou Bank, the Orphans' Bank, and on the banks around the Islands, on any of the banks of the Gulf, in short, none but those from the United States, Nova Scotia and a few French. The American schooners, and even those from Nova Scotia, are greatly superior to ours, in every respect. They are larger, stronger, built on models nearly approaching to perfection, and fitted with everything necessary to enable them to keep the sea in any weather, especially the best of cables and anchors.

The main cause of this difference between our ships and those of the Americans is that in those American ports which send out fishing vessels, capital is abundant, and there are powerful companies engaged in the business almost exclusively. They find that it gives a rich return, and do in fact derive great wealth from it. In Canada, on the contrary, except the capital employed in the cod-fishing in boats along the shore, which is our most important enterprise of that kind, and which belongs almost entirely to commercial houses in Jersey, we have not a single house of any note, and no important association engaged in the fisheries, and that great undertaking is left in all its branches to fishermen and a few owners of schooners, who generally are destitute of the capital necessary to carry on their pursuit to the best advantage, and to derive all the benefit from it which it is capable of yielding.

Our population of the maritime districts have always been deficient in the wherewith—the means—to carry out and turn to account the valuable resources offered by our Gulf fisheries. In saying this, I must be understood to distinguish between the cod-fishery which is carried on in boats along shore, and that of schooners on the banks in the Gulf.

The former is on a large scale, and is generally successful, the produce being of the best kind, and mostly destined for the Spanish and Italian markets. It is growing every year, as will appear in the yearly appendices to my reports. The fishery on the Banks, on the contrary, has been and still is much neglected by our ship owners, and that it is which I recommend to their attention. It is that kind of a fishery which is carried on by the French and Americans on the Great Bank of Newfoundland, on Green Bank, on the Bank of St. Peter, on the Banquereau, and on some others lying near the coast of Nova Scotia, the United States, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It affords large returns to the seamen of these two nations, and requires them to fit out those large fleets of fishing vessels called Banksmen, on which sailors are trained to their hardy occupation by thousands. It is well known that the best school for seamen in the world is the cod fishery on the Banks.

But what are the means, it may be asked, which we are to use in order to promote this fishery on the Banks? I answer that the best would be the offer of an additional bounty to all ships engaged in the fishery during the entire season; but it should be especially provided that the schooners competing for this bounty should really be fishing vessels



—bankers,—of substantial build, and found with all the necessary gear, as good cables, chains and anchors. For the purpose of building such vessels, we must have recourse to the United States to procure models of their best fishing schooners, which our own builders will readily copy. By this means, we should at once acquire vessels perfectly adapted to this kind of fishing, and I have no doubt that it might be increased very considerably within the Gulf, by the addition of a supplementary bounty, as before observed. This measure, which I recommend to be adopted in favor of vessels engaged in the Bank fishery exclusively, and on certain conditions, I would have to be only temporary; being convinced that if once established, it would suffice for its own proper maintenance, without any fostering care of the State.

Before concluding, I would presume to suggest to the Government a means by which the best models of American fishing vessels may be obtained: a person well versed in all matters pertaining to the fisheries should be sent to those American ports which send forth the largest fleets to the fisheries, as New Bedford for whale fishing, Gloucester for mackerel fishing, and Newburyport and Portsmouth for cod-fishing on the Banks. Such a person would procure in these places models of the best fishing vessels built there, bring them to Canada and place them in the hands of our builders, both in town and country. These builders might multiply fac-similes of them, and distribute them in all places where building is carried on.

This service would not entail greater expense than a few hundred dollars, but it would at once produce a great improvement in the construction of our fishing vessels. I have already observed that in the building of large ships we have made great progress within a few years; (especially at Quebec,) so that we now compete with England itself and the United States in this branch of industry; but the building of fishing vessels, which is executed almost entirely in the country, remains nearly what it has always been, and in this respect we are greatly behind the Americans, and even the Nova Scotians and other builders of the Lower Provinces.

It is in the mould of our fishing vessels especially, that we are inferior to our neighbors. If therefore, we adopt their models and follow them, we shall in a few years be their equals in this respect. Persons who have seen our vessels and compared them with those of the United States, must be well aware that the prosecution of this plan will be an immense step in the development of our sea-fisheries.

P. FORTIN.

STATEMENT shewing the number of Schooners from the Magdalen Islands, and the North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, engaged in Seal hunting on the ice in 1865, with the name of the schooner and of the captain, the tonnage, the number of sailors, and the number of Seals killed.

## Schooners from Amherst Harbor.

Name of Schooner.	Name of Captain.	Tonnage.	No. of Sailors.	No. of Seals killed.	Value of Seals.	Remarks.
"Eugénie".....	S. Cormier.....	30	10	130	\$45 00	These schooners left the Magdalen Islands to engage in Seal hunting on the ice, on the 21st March.
"Cutter".....	J. Vigneault.....	27	10	220	1495 00	
"Flora".....	L. Boudreau.....	31	10	90	585 00	
"Sarah".....	H. Boudreau.....	23	10	111	721 50	
"Loup-marin".....	Eug. Bourgeois.....	37	10	320	2080 00	
"Louisa Montgomery".....	O. Bourque.....	35	10	70	455 00	
"Espérance".....	D. Chiasson.....	51	10	60	320 00	
Total.....		237	70	1011	6571 50	

## Schooners from House Harbor.

"Two Brothers".....	R. Delaney.....	42	10	663	4300 50	These schooners left at the same time as those from Amherst Harbor.
"Tempérance".....	D. Terriau.....	36	10	663	4300 50	
"Anny".....	Wm. Terriau.....	41	10	310	2015 00	
"Archangel".....	L. Jonfe.....	40	10	310	2015 00	
"Jenny Lynd".....	P. Turbide.....	39	10	240	1560 00	
"Emélite".....	A. Bourque.....	27	10	20	195 00	
"Onésime".....	M. Richard.....	42	10	280	1820 00	
"Zélie".....	H. Richard.....	36	10	130	845 00	
"Mary Ann".....	A. Arsenneau.....	36	10	200	1200 00	
"Greenock".....	T. Terriau.....	39	10	120	780 00	
"Dolphin".....	O. Richard.....	52	10	50	325 00	
"Flirt".....	L. Bourque.....	46	10	94	611 00	
"Marie".....	N. Arsenneau.....	40	10	72	468 00	
"Zélie".....	V. Cormier.....	33	10	223	1449 50	
Total.....		549	140	3,385	22002 50	

## Schooners from Esquimaux Point.

"Ailsa".....	F. Cumming.....	40	10	250	1625 00	These schooners left Esquimaux Point on the 26th March.
"Amélia".....	X. Cormier.....	47	10	250	1625 00	
"Iberville".....	A. Boudreau.....	36	10	240	1560 00	
"Venelio".....	P. Doyle.....	33	10	240	1560 00	
"Victoria".....	S. Cormier.....	52	10	200	1500 00	
"Espérance".....	E. Landry.....	21	10			
"Alphonsine".....	P. Cyr.....	23	10	745	4842 50	
"Wide Awake".....	Vital Vigneault.....	42	10	180	1170 00	
"Eugénie".....	C. Vigneault.....	51	10	292	1898 00	
"Attempt".....	F. Le Marquand.....	20	10	36	234 00	
"Syrène".....	J. Corriveau.....	46	10	104	676 00	
"Constantine".....	Julien Boudreau.....	54	10	400	2600 00	
Total.....		465	120	2937	19090 50	"L'Espérance" was lost on Le Flours Reef, on the Coast of Newfoundland; but the crew was saved.

STATEMENT showing the number of Schooners from the Magdalen Islands and the North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, &c.—Continued.

## Schooners from Natashquan.

Name of Schooner.	Name of Captain.	Tonnage.	No. of sailors.	No. of Seals killed.	Value of Seals.	Remarks.
"Tiber".....	Paul Vigneault.....	23	10	140	910 00	These Schooners left Natashquan on the 28th March.
"Notre-Dame".....	J. Talbot.....	27	10	500	3250 00	
Total.....		40	20	640	4160 00	

## Schooners from Kégasca.

"Marie-Julie".....	S. Bourque.....	26	10	150	975 00	These Schooners left Kégasca on the 25th March.
"Hirondelle".....	Jules Poirrier.....	27	10	300	1950 00	
"Victoria".....	S. Foreman.....	65	10	50	325 00	
Total.....		118	30	500	3250 00	

## RECAPITULATION.

Total number of Schooners.	Total number of Tons.	Total number of Sailors.	Total number of Seals killed.	Total value of Seals.
33	1418	380	8473	\$ cts. 55074 50

## SEALS taken during the autumn of 1864, and during the season of 1865.

Names of Fishermen.	Stations.	Boats, fathoms.	Autumn Fishery in 1864.	Spring Fishery in 1865.	Summer Fishery in 1865.	Fishery, or hunting on the ice.
LeBoutillier & Bros.....	Blancs Sablons.....	250		50		
Narcisse Dumas.....	do .....	188		25		
Charles Dicker.....	Long Point .....	100		15		
John Bodman.....	do .....	140		9		
Baptiste Dumas.....	do .....	140		10		
Guillaume Labadie.....	Anse des Dunes .....	180		33		
William Jones.....	Bradore Bay .....	660		9		
Louis Jones.....	do .....	100		2		
J. Buckle.....	Belles Amours.....	100		9		
Harriet Griffith.....	Five Leagues.....	150		6		
Andrew Duke.....	do .....	100		1		
Peter Hatwood.....	Middle Bay.....	20		6		
Harry Sanson.....	Little Fishery.....	70		9		
James Buckle.....	Bonne Espérance.....	360		10		
Léger Lévesque.....	Burnt Island.....	400		2		
Daniel Robiu.....	Old Fort Island.....	150		3		
Thomas Rule.....	Dog Island.....	290		12		
Thomas Morris.....	Cause Harbor.....	80		5		
Captain Fall.....	Anse du Portage.....	400		160		
Andrew Kennedy.....	St. Augustin.....	300	8			
Jean Legouvé.....	Whale Head (Pacachoo).....	300	4			
Jacques McKinnon.....	Kilkapoë.....	250	36			
André Roi.....	Forteau Foundry.....	60			15	
T. Ménard.....	Ha! Ha! Bay.....	75			25	
Joseph Gallichon.....	Lac Salé.....	350	130			
Wm. Buckle.....	La Tabatière.....	600	630			
Samuel Robertson.....	do .....	500	160			
Navier Gallibois.....	Red Bay.....	150	29			
François Lévesque.....	Great Meccatina Island.....	350	10			
William Rose.....	do .....	100	4			
Charles Bilodeau.....	Whale Head of Meccatina.....	500	134			
Michel Kentv.....	do .....	500	24			
Joseph Giguère.....	do .....	125	20			
Widow Manjer.....	Gull Island.....	300	25			
Daniel Manjer.....	Little Meccatina.....	100	44			
Louis Coulombe.....	do .....	70	2			
P. X. Bilodeau.....	Nétagamu River.....	60			46	
J. B. Fortier.....	Wataghaistic.....	150			48	
André Gallibois.....	Dumourier Point.....	100			96	
Michel Blais.....	Etamamu River.....	60		15		
Gilbert Jones.....	Manisuachi.....	40		8		
Joseph Aubé.....	Coacochoo.....	40		10		
George Métivier.....	Olomanoshecho.....	100		20		
S. Kennedy.....	Agwanus River.....	260			40	
Olivier Rochetto.....	Nabissippi River.....	75			18	
Joseph Tanguay.....	Watsheeshoo.....	90		12		
Off the Magdalen Islands, on the ice.....						1500
Shot with guns by Indians, from Bersimis to Blancs Sablons.....						1500
Do do by the whites.....						500
		9273	1260	451	282	3500

## RECAPITULATION.

How and where the Seals were taken.	Number.	Description of Seals.	—
			\$ cts.
Number of Seals taken in nets, on the coast of Labrador, during the autumn of 1864.....	1260	Full grown .....	8190 00
Number of Seals taken in nets, on the coast of Labrador, during the spring of 1865.....	451	do .....	2925 50
Number of Seals taken in nets, on the coast of Labrador, during the summer of 1865 .....	282	Harbor Seals .....	1128 00
Number of Seals shot by Indians, from Bersimis to Blancs Sablons .....	1300	do .....	6000 00
Number of Seals shot by Whites, from Bersimis to Blancs Sablons.....	500	do .....	2000 00
Number of Seals killed on the ice, in the vicinity of the Magdalen Islands, this spring..	1500	Young.....	6000 00
Number of Seals killed this spring, on the Gulf ice, by hunters from the Magdalen Islands and Labrador coast, in Schooners.....	8473	Full grown .....	55074 50
Total number of Seals killed.. .....			13,966
Total value of Seals.....			\$81,318

COUNTY OF

NAME OF PLACE.	No. of boats.	No. of fishermen.	No. of shermen.	No. of flat boats.	Herring nets.	Mackerel nets.	Caplin seines.	Herring seines.	Cod Fishery.		Haddock, qts.	Lake, qts.	Herring, barrels.
									Sum'r qts.	Aut'm. qts.			
River Ristigouche		26	9	10	35								
Nouvelle (above) and Maguacha.		18	1	9	20								345
Carleton	4	50	36	25	250								4400
Maria	9	60	43	30	380				15				10200
New Richmond	5	10	2	5	5				40	10			2365
Little and Great Bonaventure	61	128	81	61	64	40	10	25	3000	840	40	15	1720
New Carlisle and Paspébiac	44	88	200	44	41	21	12	20	1000	740	36	15	760
Nouville (below)	26	52	32	26	52	5	6		593	390	25	10	40
Shidoune	5	10	1	5	10	1			64	50		5	30
Port Daniel	38	72	45	36	72	2	6	2	738	440	100	25	50
Anse aux Gascons	39	78	48	39	90	6	1		711	650	50	30	15
Total	232	586	510	293	1622	79	38	53	6171	3120	254	100	19925

COUNTY OF

NAME OF PLACE.	No. of boats.	No. of fishermen.	No. of shermen.	No. of flat boats.	Herring nets.	Caplin seines.	No. of brush fisheries.	Cod Fishery.	
								Summer. qts.	Autumn. qts.
Little Capucin	23	46	29	15	23		1	345	115
Great Capucin	16	30	50	30	49		1	600	200
Little Mèchin Bay	20	40	25	13	20			300	100
Great Mèchin River	33	66	41	20	33			195	165
Mèchins Islands	13	26	16	9	13			150	65
Anse à la Chaudronne	2	4	1	1	2			30	10
Wapper Creek	10	20	13	10	10			130	50
Grande Anse des Crapauds	6	12	8	4	6			240	30
Samuel Creek	4	8	5	4	4			115	20
Les Grosses Roches	9	18	11	9	9		1	135	45
Jacques Hugues Creek	12	24	15	12	12			360	60
Cape Balance	6	12	8	6	6			90	30
Anse à la Croix	56	112	66	56	56		3	840	280
Point au Massaro	17	34	21	17	17			255	85
Long Point	20	40	25	20	20			300	100
Little Matane River	44	88	54	44	44		2	660	220
Great Matane River	25	50	30	25	25		7	375	50
Little White River	3	6	4	3	3			45	15
Great White River	9	18	11	9	9			135	45
Tartigo River	5	10	7	5	5			75	25
Sandy Bay and the Boales	25	50	30	25	25			375	125
Little Mètis	12	24	15	12	12			180	60
Great Mètis	2	4	2	2	2			45	15
Ste. Flavie									
Ste. Luce									
Rimouski								27	
Total	395	790	487	190	395	3	10	5418	1688

BONAVENTURE.

Mackerel, barrels.	Halibut, barrels.	Platee, barrels.	Barrels of herring used as manure.	Barrels of caplin used as manure.	Smoked herrings, in boxes.	Tongues and sounds of cod, barrels.	Cod liver oil, gal-tons.	Salmon, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Commencement of the Cod fishery.	Termination of the Cod fishery.	Salmon nets, fathoms.	REMARKS.
25													
50	2000	500	450										
30	400	560	400	15	12	63				12 Jun	15 Aug		
4					47	25							
9			1300	1300		12	3505	5			31 Oct		
5						10	1611						
10						2	916						
2							107						
10				400		1172		28		28 May			
8	10					6	1305						
153	18	2100	2300	2380	850	49	8675	299	6			12716	

RIMOUSKI.

Herring, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Halibut, barrels.	Cod Liver Oil, gal-tons.	Salmon, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Commencement of the Cod fishery.	Termination of the Cod fishery.	Salmon nets, fathoms.	REMARKS.
45		9	41						Cod.
35		10	720						The Cod fishery has been very bad this year in the County of Rimouski, as may be seen by the Appendix. The summer fishery was not good, and the autumn fishery was even worse.
20			360						
25			324						
15			193						
3			30						
13			180						
4			121						Herring.
15			162						This fish was far from plentiful, and there was not enough to be used as bait, so that our fishermen were obliged to cross to the North shore to get clams.
2			108						
60		10	1608						
20			305						
19			360						
50		10	792						
50	20	4	582						Sardines.
2	5		5						
20	2		22						
30	2	1	33						
50	2		54						Very few barrels of this fish were taken this summer between Rimouski and Great Matane.
75	12	3	198						
40	15	4	4						
100	10	20							
200	80	20						60	
1100	200			164	2			470	
1998	390	165	6402	163	2			530	

COUNTY OF

NAME OF PLACE.	No. of boats.	No. of fishermen.	No. of shoremen.	No. of flat boats.	Herring nets.	Mackerel nets.	Caplin seines.	Herring seines.	Cod Fishery.		Haddock, quintals.	Hake, quintals.	Herring, barrels.
									Sum'r.	Aut'm.			
Riots and New-Port.....	73	146	80	73	146	10	13	.....	2625	2000	1290	.....	80
Great and Little Pabos.....	58	116	65	58	116	9	12	.....	2200	1824	200	.....	150
Great River and Little River. West	113	226	160	113	226	6	21	.....	4095	4695	230	190	250
Anse du Cap and Little River East	103	206	140	103	206	.....	19	.....	4000	4535	220	40	150
Anse au Beau-Fils.....	38	76	40	38	76	.....	12	.....	1800	1900	100	.....	100
Perce.....	155	310	250	155	465	10	25	.....	9945	4340	150	10	200
Ile Bonaventure.....	79	158	115	79	237	5	15	.....	4455	2835	25	15	100
Canoe de Roche and Coin du Banc	23	46	35	23	46	.....	3	.....	1610	920	50	.....	75
Barachois.....	15	30	20	15	30	.....	4	.....	750	300	15	.....	40
Belle Anse.....	10	20	12	10	20	.....	1	.....	600	425	10	.....	35
Malbaie.....	41	82	60	41	123	3	4	.....	2650	1640	20	.....	50
Point St. Peter.....	93	186	100	70	219	6	4	.....	3910	1200	25	.....	100
Chien Blanc and Red Head.....	26	52	35	26	52	.....	1	.....	1410	480	.....	.....	25
Bois Brulé, Anse Brillante & Seal	26	40	25	20	45	.....	2	.....	900	200	.....	.....	30
Cove.....	28	56	35	28	56	.....	4	.....	840	560	30	10	30
Douglstown.....	18	36	25	18	36	.....	18	.....	540	360	40	25	.....
South Shore of Gaspé Bay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Shore of Gaspé Bay, (com-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
prising Cap aux Os, South	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hook and Little Gaspé.).....	20	40	25	20	60	20	2	.....	600	300	60	15	10
Grande Grave.....	51	102	96	49	153	30	12	.....	2040	300	100	25	40
Middle Cove and St. George's Cove	43	86	53	43	129	14	6	.....	1720	550	55	10	15
Indian Cove and Ship Head.....	41	82	50	41	123	18	4	.....	1640	750	40	22	10
Cap Des Rosiers.....	40	80	50	40	80	6	6	.....	1400	800	.....	.....	50
Anse-à-la-Louise.....	20	40	25	20	40	.....	6	.....	700	400	.....	.....	40
Jersey Cove.....	8	16	10	8	16	.....	1	.....	400	160	.....	.....	20
Anse-aux-Griffons.....	52	104	70	52	104	6	5	.....	2080	700	.....	.....	50
Anse à Pongères.....	10	20	12	10	20	.....	5	.....	560	200	.....	.....	8
Great Fox River.....	95	190	120	75	190	10	7	.....	3325	1290	.....	.....	50
Little Fox River.....	23	46	27	23	46	.....	3	.....	1100	460	.....	.....	150
Petit Cap, Behouric & Yellow Point	19	38	23	19	38	.....	.....	.....	855	.....	.....	.....	30
Anse à Valléau.....	14	28	17	14	28	.....	.....	.....	630	210	.....	.....	45
Grand Etang.....	22	44	27	22	44	.....	4	.....	1540	150	.....	.....	60
Pointe Sèche.....	18	36	22	18	36	.....	.....	.....	900	120	10	.....	50
Little and Great Chloridonne and	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petite Anse.....	27	54	33	27	54	11	3	.....	1350	305	30	.....	40
Petite Vallée.....	7	14	9	7	14	.....	4	.....	230	105	15	.....	30
Anse à Mercier and Grande Vallée	52	104	70	52	104	15	3	.....	2240	440	50	.....	50
Cap à l'Ours.....	10	20	12	10	20	.....	9	.....	200	150	.....	.....	40
Great Magdalen River.....	4	8	6	4	8	.....	3	.....	80	30	.....	.....	10
Little Magdalen River.....	3	6	5	3	6	.....	.....	.....	60	45	.....	.....	10
Marché d'Épée.....	11	22	2	11	22	.....	.....	.....	45	20	.....	.....	2
Gros Mûle.....	3	6	4	3	6	.....	.....	.....	120	60	.....	.....	2
Anse Pleureuse.....	4	8	6	4	8	.....	.....	.....	160	80	.....	.....	4
Ruisseau des Olives.....	3	6	4	3	6	.....	.....	.....	120	60	.....	.....	6
Montlouis.....	40	80	50	40	80	.....	3	.....	1600	440	.....	.....	125
Rivière à la Pierre.....	12	24	15	12	24	.....	.....	.....	540	140	.....	.....	25
Rivière Glaude.....	13	26	16	13	26	.....	.....	.....	585	140	.....	.....	15
Ruisseau Arbour.....	2	4	3	2	4	.....	.....	.....	90	40	.....	.....	6
Rivière Marsoin.....	3	6	5	3	6	.....	.....	.....	135	60	.....	.....	6
Ste. Anne à la Marte.....	7	14	9	7	14	.....	.....	.....	315	100	.....	.....	9
Ste. Anne des Monts.....	120	240	150	120	240	.....	2	.....	2400	1200	.....	.....	400
Cap de Chat.....	40	80	50	40	80	.....	5	.....	800	400	.....	.....	50
Magdalen Islands:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amherst Island and	73	182	100	79	60	250	5	.....	2355	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boats in Schooners belong-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	200	.....	2300
ing to that Island.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grindstone Island.....	50	100	60	50	15	.....	2	.....	2400	900	100	.....	302
Allright Island and	13	62	39	20	25	10	18	.....	260	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boats in Schooners belong-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260	60	.....	300
ing to that Island.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2020	.....	.....	.....	.....
Entry Island.....	1	14	5	7	6	.....	.....	.....	25	10	2	.....	10
Coffin Island.....	6	12	5	6	3	.....	2	.....	120	50	25	.....	6
Grosse Island.....	12	24	15	12	12	20	2	.....	240	120	50	.....	80
Bryon Island.....	2	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	2
Total.....	1923	3846	2491	1842	3915	542	233	26	82010	40447	3132	272	5873

GASPE.

Mackerel, barrels.	Halibut, barrels.	Tunny, barrels.	Tongues and sounds of cod, barrels.	Cod liver oil, gal- lons.	Whale oil, gallons.	Salmon, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Commencement of the cod fishery.	Termination of the cod fishery.	Salmon nets, fathoms.	REMARKS.
12	25	30	9	3840	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	436	
12	25	30	9	6330	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	290	
12	25	30	9	6130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cod.
12	25	30	9	3590	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cod appeared on the coast be-
12	25	30	9	12856	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	80	tween Newport and Gaspé Bay
12	25	30	9	6651	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	about the 25th April, and from
12	25	30	9	2250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Gaspé Bay to Cap Chatte about the
12	25	30	9	945	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10th May.
12	25	30	9	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12	25	30	9	3321	.....	15½	.....	.....	.....	420	Herring.
12	25	30	9	4590	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	This fish arrived on the coast,
12	25	30	9	1710	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	between Newport and Gaspé Bay,
12	25	30	9	990	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	at the same time as the cod, and
12	25	30	9	1260	.....	9½	1	.....	.....	325	from the latter place to Cap Chatte
12	25	30	9	810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	about the 20th of the same month.
12	25	30	9	810	.....	14230	109½	10	.....	4720	Caplin.
12	25	30	9	2106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Appeared on the coast between
12	25	30	9	2043	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Newport and Gaspé Bay, about the
12	25	30	9	2151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1st June, and between Gaspé and
12	25	30	9	1980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cap Chatte about the 15th June.
12	25	30	9	990	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12	25	30	9	504	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Squid.
12	25	30	9	2504	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Squid appeared between New-
12	25	30	9	630	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	port and Gaspé Bay about the 28th
12	25	30	9	4072	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	July, and from Gaspé to Cap
12	25	30	9	1394	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chatte, between the 1st and 15th
12	25	30	9	936	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	August.
12	25	30	9	756	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12	25	30	9	1521	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12	25	30	9	336	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mackerel.
12	25	30	9	1525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mackerel was taken on the coast,
12	25	30	9	237	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	between Newport and Gaspé, about
12	25	30	9	2502	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	the 20th July, and between Gaspé
12	25	30	9	315	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	and Cap Chatte about the 25th of
12	25	30	9	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	the same month.
12	25	30	9	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12	25	30	9	58	.....	6	4	.....	.....	250	
12	25	30	9	162	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12	25	30	9	198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12	25	30	9	162	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	75	
12	25	30	9	1836	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12	25	30	9	612	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12	25	30	9	652	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	50	Appearance of the different species
12	25	30	9	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	of fish at the Magdalen Islands.
12	25	30	9	175	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	50	Herring, 27th April.
12	25	30	9	373	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cod, 9th May.
12	25	30	9	3240	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	Spring Mackerel.—This fish ap-
12	25	30	9	1080	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	peared at Amherst on the 30th
12	25	30	9	4720	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	6846	May.
12	25	30	9	2925	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	100	Summer Mackerel, 11th July.
12	25	30	9	2340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	Brush
12	25	30	9	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	fish-
12	25	30	9	175	.....						

COUNTY OF

NAME OF PLACE.	No. of boats.	No. of fishermen.	No. of shoremen.	No. of flat boats.	Herring nets.	Mackerel nets.	Caplin seines.	Herring seines.	Mackerel seines.	Cod seines.	No. of brush fisheries.	Cod Fishery.	
												Sum'r. Qtls.	Aut'm Qtls.
Anse aux Blancs Sablons.....	15	30	22	15			2	2				900	
Woody Island.....	30	60	45	20						1		2100	490
Green Island.....	8	16	10	4			1	1				500	
Little Harbor and Long Point ...	16	32	20	8			2	2		2		1300	
Anse des Dunes and Bradore Bay.	5	10	7	5			1	2		1		200	
Belles Amours and Middle Bay ...	3	6	3	3			2	1				160	
Five Leagues and Salmon Bay.....	18	36	28	12			4	4				2037	125
Bonne Espérance and St. Paul River.....	5	10	3	5	2		1	2				415	
Burnt Island, Pêche à Lizotte, Dog Island and Old Fort Island.....	9	18	6	9			1	1				700	
From Old Fort Island to Shicataca.....	5	10	3	5			1	1				50	
Fram Shicataca to St. Augustin ...	4	8	2	4			1	1				80	
St. Augustin.....	4	8	3	4	1		1	1				70	
Whale Head of Paacahoo and Killkapoc.....	4	8	5	4				1				25	
Fondrie de Forteau and Lac Salé.	2	4	2	2								4	
La Tabatière and Mutton Bay ...	8	16	6	8	1		1	1	1			268	
Great Meccatina River and Great Meccatina Island.....	3	6	2	2			1	1				40	
Whale Head of Meccatina and Boat Harbor.....	10	20	15	10			1					607	
Gull Island and Little Meccatina.....	4	8	3	4			1		2			150	
River Nétagamu, Pointe à Dumourier, River Etamamu, Manisuchi and Coacoachoo.....	5	10	7	5								30	
River Otomanosheebó and River Washco-cootai.....	2	4	2	2								15	
Musquaró and Kégasheca.....	9	18	12	9			1					62	100
River and Harbor of Natashquan River Agwanus, Nabisippi, La Cormorandière, Little and Great Watsheeshoo, Piashter Bay and Rivière à la Corneille.....	7	14	5	7								60	
Esquimaux Point.....	29	58	43	29			10	2				1531	
River Romaine and River Mingan..	2	4	2	2									
Long Point of Mingan.....	27	54	37	27			7	1	1			1000	520
St. John River.....	41	82	32	41			7	2		2		1100	438
Maggie River.....	6	12	4	6	4	9	7	1		1		200	50
Maggie Bay and Rambler's Cove	58	116	68	58	46	18	17			4		2000	726
River Jupitagan and Ridge Point.	19	38	18	19								600	240
Indian Harbour.....	15	30	16	15	2		3					400	226
Thunder River.....	30	60	51	30	16	2	6	1		1		1000	360
Duck Creek.....	3	6	2	3	2	1	1					60	14
Anse à la Moniac and Little Shell-Drake.....	10	20	12	10			2					400	108
Shell-Drake Head.....	18	36	20	18			5			1		400	175
Shell-Drake Bank.....	15	30	13	15	6		5			4		484	200
LeGros Bay.....	27	54	34	27			6			1		1300	250
Gibraltar Bay.....	8	16	15	8			6			1		500	200
Shallop River.....	9	18	9	9	2		1					150	50
Bouleau River.....	14	28	13	14			2					150	50
Pigou Islands and Scal River.....	23	46	20	23			3	1	1			400	140
Trout River.....	1	2											
Moisie River (without).....				4									
Moisie River (within).....	54	108	73	54	18		12	2	1	1		1621	360
Seven Islands & St. Marguerite R.	19	38	25	19	6		6				2	60	20
Crooked Islands and Pentecost River.....	19	38	20	19		1	8	3	2			380	120

SAGUENAY.

Herring, barrels.	Smoked herring, in boxes.	Halibut, barrels.	Tongues and sounds of cod, barrels.	Cod liver Oil, gallons.	Salmon, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Commencement of the cod-fishery.	Termination of the cod fishery.	Salmon nets, fathoms.	REMARKS.
150		9		540			15 Jun	15 Aug		Cod.
350				2331			"	15 Sept		
40				300			"	"		Cod made its appearance in Bradore Bay on the 15th June, and about the same time on all that part of the coast between Bradore Bay and Mingan.
170				780			"	15 Aug	100	It appeared in the greatest abundance principally at Salmon Bay and at Bonne Espérance, at Old Fort Island and at St. Augustin.
260				120	1 1/2	2	"	"	35	It did not appear between Mingan and St. Nicholas Harbor until the 24th June.
45				96	1		"	"	250	
225				1297	21 1/2		"	1st Sep	625	
				7 1/2			"	"	355	Caplin.
				249	46 1/2	3	"	"	110	This fish appeared on the coast of Labrador and on the North shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from Bradore Bay to Mingan about the 13th June, and from the latter place to St. Nicholas Harbor about the 7th June.
200				420	9		"	15 Aug		
				50	9 1/2	3	"	"		
				48	6		"	"		
				42	46	2	"	"		
				15	11 1/2	2	"	"		
				2	2 1/2		"	"		
					160	1 1/2	"	"		
					24	9	1 1/2	"		
				50			"	"		
				35	90	2	"	"		
					18	13	2	"		
					9	18	1	"		
					40	97	12	1/2	1st Sep	Herring made its appearance between Bradore Bay and Mingan on the 1st June, and from Mingan to St. Nicholas Harbor about the 3rd June.
				60	912	86	4	"		
					54	103	6	"	15 Aug	Sand Eel.
					1377		"	"		This fish came to the coast at the same time as the herring.
					15	2	"	15 Oct		
					12			24 juin		
					1368	10				
					1422	123	5			
					4	4				
					225	55	1/2			
					50	25	6			
					15	9	3			
					25	8	1			
					40	15	3			
					2	2				
					8					
					7	2				
					8	2				
					10	2				
					5					
					6					
					180					
					5	1				
					8	1				
					4					
					70	1				
					424	8				
					54	4 1/2	1/2	"	15 Aug	
					4	1			15 Oct	



COUNTY OF

NAME OF PLACE.	No. of boats.	No. of fishermen.	No. of shoremen.	No. of flat boats.	Herring nets.	Mackerel nets.	Caplin seines.	Herring seines.	Mackerel seines.	Cod seines.	No. of brush fisheries.	Cod Fishery.	
												Sum'r. Qtls.	Aut'm Qtls.
English Bay.....	1	2	1	1								15	5
Caribou Islets, Trinity and Point de Monts.....	5	10	2	5								8	
Monts de Godbout.....	1	2											
Godbout River.....	2	4	2	2								6	
St. Nicolas.....	10	20	12	5			2	1				60	
Bersimis River and Manicouagan.....	20			10							1		
<i>Island of Anticosti:—</i>													
West Point of the Island.....	12	24	15	12	24							650	360
Caplin Bay.....	25	50	30	25	30		4	2				1000	400
Beaur River Bay.....	8	16	9	8	16			1				220	160
Salmon River.....	2	4	2	2	5			1				80	15
Belle Bay.....	20	40	25	20	35		1	3				800	500
Shallow River.....	1	2	1	1									
Dauphiné River.....	1	2	1	1									
Jupiter River.....	1	2	1	1									
Belle River.....	1	2	1	1									
Total.....	767	1514	900	726	216	31	145	42	9	20	3	27978	6512

GENERAL

Quantity of Fishing Boats, Flat Boats, Fishermen, Shoremen, and Fish taken; Oil, in the County of Bonaventure, the County of Gaspé, a part of the County the North shore of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Island of

No. of fishing boats.	No. of fishermen.	No. of shoremen.	No. of flat boats.	No. of herring nets.	No. of mackerel nets.	No. of caplin seines.	No. of herring seines.	No. of mackerel seines.	No. of cod seines.	No. of salmon nets, (fathoms)	No. of brush fisheries.	Cod Fishery.		Maddock.
												Sum'r. Quintals.	Aut'm. Quintals.	
3317	6736	4388	3057	5548	652	419	121	9	20	41032	104	121577	51767	3386

SAGUENAY.—(Continued.)

Herring, barrels.	Smoked Herrings in boxes.	Halibut, barrels.	Tongues and sounds of cod, barrels.	Cod liver oil, gal. lons.	Salmon, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Commencement of the cod fishery.	Termination of the cod fishery.	Salmon nets, fathoms.	REMARKS.
				18	8		24 Jun	15 Oct	75	
				7	83	3	"	15 Aug	870	
				5	16		"	"	150	
				54	23		"	"		
				15		6	"	"	150	
										Cod.
100	20	1	918				"	15 Oct.		This fish appeared about the 1st
180	25	2	1260				"	"		June at the Island of Anticosti, but
50	15	2	432				"	"		as the fishermen were not yet ready,
25	3		85	6½	1½		"	"	80	the fishery did not commence regu-
200	30	2	1170				"	"		larly till the 15th June.
				8	1½		"	"	90	
				3½	1½		"	"	75	
				3	1½		"	"	60	
				4			"	"	60	
2574	300	295	35½	28154	1208½	74½			20750	

RECAPITULATION.

number of Seines, Nets and Brush Fisheries; quantity of Cod-liver and Whale of Rimouski, and in the County of Saguenay, (including the Coast of Labrador, Anticosti,) added together.

Halibut.	Herring.	Smoked herring.	Mackerel.	Halibut.	Tongues and sounds of cod.	Tunny.	Sardines.	Cod liver oil.	Whale oil.	Seal oil.	Salmon.	Trout.	Seal skins.	Seal nets, fathoms.
Quintals.	Barrels.	In boxes.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Barrels.	Barrels.		
372	34860	1150	2095	713	533½	12	215	149152	14220	779000	1832½	100½	13996	9273

## EXTRACT

From the Log-Book of the Government Schooner "La Canadienne,"  
for the season of 1865.

Date.	H. M.	Date.	H. M.		
May 7	Left Quebec.....	4 30 p.m.	June 3	Left Malbaie .....	9 45 a.m.
" 8	Anchored at Pointe-aux-Pins	0 30 a.m.	" 3	Anchored at Gaspé Basin....	3 30 p.m.
" 8	Left Pointe-aux-Pins.....	5 30 a.m.	" 4	Left Gaspé Basin .....	3 00 p.m.
" 8	Anchored opposite St. Jean Port Joli .....	11 30 a.m.	" 5	Anchored at the Moulin (Am- herst) .....	8 30 a.m.
" 8	Left St. Jean Port Joli.....	2 15 p.m.	" 6	Left the Moulin .....	5 30 a.m.
" 8	Anchored at Malbaie.....	9 10 p.m.	" 6	Anchored at Amherst Harbor	1 00 p.m.
" 9	Left Malbaie .....	0 23 a.m.	" 8	Left Amherst Harbor.....	5 45 p.m.
" 9	Anchored at Isle-aux-Lièvres.	1 49 a.m.	" 8	Anchored at House Harbor ..	9 00 p.m.
" 9	Left Isle-aux-Lièvres.....	1 40 p.m.	" 10	Left House Harbor.....	5 00 a.m.
" 9	Cast anchor at Bic.....	11 30 p.m.	" 10	Anchored at Amherst Harbor	8 00 a.m.
" 10	Left Bic .....	6 00 a.m.	" 12	Left Amherst Harbor .....	10 45 a.m.
" 10	Anchored at Isle St. Bernabé.	2 09 p.m.	" 13	Anchored in Frigate Harbor, (Natashquan) .....	2 45 p.m.
" 11	Left Isle St. Bernabé.....	9 30 a.m.	" 17	Left Frigate Harbor.....	10 00 a.m.
" 12	Anchored at Point de Monts.	6 00 a.m.	" 17	Anchored at Watshec-shoo...	7 45 p.m.
" 12	Left Point de Monts .....	4 5 p.m.	" 17	Left Watshec-shoo.....	9 00 p.m.
" 12	Anchored at Trinity Bay.....	6 00 p.m.	" 18	Anchored at Esquimaux Point.....	9 50 a.m.
" 12	Left Trinity Bay .....	10 25 p.m.	" 18	Left Esquimaux Point .....	0 35 p.m.
" 14	Anchored at Seven Islands ..	9 00 a.m.	" 18	Anchored at Isle-aux-Morts...	4 30 p.m.
" 14	Left Seven Islands.....	11 15 a.m.	" 19	Left Isle-aux-Morts .....	0 10 a.m.
" 15	Anchored at Gaspé Basin....	4 40 p.m.	" 19	Anchored at Mingan .....	5 30 p.m.
" 16	Left Gaspé Basin .....	1 15 a.m.	" 21	Left Mingan .....	9 30 a.m.
" 16	Anchored at Douglstown ..	9 40 a.m.	" 21	Anchored at Long Point.....	0 5 p.m.
" 16	Left Douglstown.....	11 45 a.m.	" 21	Left Long Point.....	1 5 p.m.
" 16	Anchored at Point St. Peter.	1 10 a.m.	" 21	Anchored at River St. John ..	9 45 p.m.
" 16	Left Point St. Peter.....	2 45 p.m.	" 22	Left River St. John.....	10 15 a.m.
" 16	Anchored at Percé .....	5 15 p.m.	" 22	Anchored at Shell-Drake .....	6 5 p.m.
" 16	Left Percé .....	8 30 p.m.	" 22	Left Shell-Drake .....	9 45 p.m.
" 17	Anchored at the Moulin, (Mag- dalen Islands).....	5 30 p.m.	" 23	Anchored at Moisie River.....	4 00 p.m.
" 18	Left the Moulin .....	6 15 a.m.	" 25	Left Moisie River.....	7 45 a.m.
" 18	Anchored at Amherst Harbor	9 20 a.m.	" 25	Anchored at Pignon.....	0 30 p.m.
" 20	Left Amherst Harbor.....	0 15 p.m.	" 25	Left Pignon.....	1 15 a.m.
" 20	Anchored at House Harbor...	1 15 p.m.	" 25	Anchored at Bouleau River...	2 00 p.m.
" 21	Left House Harbor .....	4 45 p.m.	" 25	Left Bouleau River.....	2 50 p.m.
" 21	Anchored at the Basin (Am- herst Islands).....	8 45 p.m.	" 25	Anchored at Shallop River...	6 50 p.m.
" 21	Left the Basin.....	10 45 p.m.	" 25	Left Shallop River .....	7 30 p.m.
" 22	Anchored at Paspébiac.....	4 30 p.m.	" 26	Anchored at Thunder Riv- er .....	6 15 a.m.
" 23	Left Paspébiac .....	11 30 a.m.	" 26	Left Thunder River .....	8 15 a.m.
" 23	Anchored at Carleton.....	5 35 p.m.	" 26	Anchored at the West Point of Anticosti.....	1 00 p.m.
" 24	Left Carleton .....	6 30 a.m.	" 26	Left the West Point of Anti- costi .....	2 30 p.m.
" 24	Anchored at Nouvelle (above)	8 00 a.m.	" 27	Anchored at Gaspé Basin....	1 45 p.m.
" 24	Left Nouvelle .....	0 15 p.m.	" 28	Left Gaspé Basin .....	5 15 a.m.
" 24	Anchored at Carleton .....	1 10 p.m.	" 28	Anchored at the Barchoix of Malbaie .....	10 35 a.m.
" 25	Left Carleton .....	4 20 p.m.	" 28	Left the Barchoix of Mal- baie.....	1 30 p.m.
" 25	Anchored at Dalhousie .....	6 35 p.m.	" 28	Anchored at Percé.....	2 15 p.m.
" 27	Left Dalhousie .....	1 35 p.m.	" 30	Left Percé.....	11 30 a.m.
" 27	Anchored at New Richmond.	8 10 p.m.	" 30	Lay to at Point St. Peter....	1 00 p.m.
" 29	Left New Richmond.....	9 30 a.m.	" 30	Left Point St. Peter.....	2 00 p.m.
" 29	Anchored at Carleton.....	0 20 p.m.	" 30	Anchored at Gaspé Basin....	5 20 p.m.
" 31	Left Carleton .....	4 30 a.m.	July 1	Left Gaspé Basin.....	4 15 a.m.
" 31	Anchored at Port Daniel .....	0 10 p.m.	" 1	Anchored at Douglstown .....	5 30 a.m.
" 31	Left Port Daniel .....	3 30 p.m.	" 1	Left Douglstown .....	11 59 a.m.
" 31	Anchored at Little Pabos....	7 30 p.m.			
" 31	Left Little Pabos.....	9 00 p.m.			
" 31	Anchored at Percé.....	11 30 p.m.			
June 3	Left Percé.....	3 20 a.m.			
" 3	Anchored at Malbaie (Gaspé).	8 15 a.m.			



## EXTRACT from Log-Book.—Continued.

Date.	H. M.	Date.	H. M.
Sept. 3	Lay to at the Ruisseau Jacques Hugues	Sep. 22	Left Dog Island Harbor
" 3	Left Ruisseau Jacques Hugues	" 22	Anchored at Whale Head of Pacachoo
" 3	Lay to at Grosses Roches	" 22	Left Whale Head of Pacachoo
" 3	Left Grosses Roches	" 22	Lay to at Kikapoe
" 5	Anchored at Cap Chatte	" 22	Left Kikapoe
" 5	Left Cap Chatte	" 22	Lay to at Fondrie de Forteau
" 5	Anchored at East Point of Cap Chatte	" 22	Left Fondrie de Forteau
" 6	Left East Point of Cap Chatte	" 22	Anchored at Lac Salé
" 6	Anchored at Ste. Anne-des-Monts	" 23	Left Lac Salé
" 6	Left Ste. Anne-des-Monts	" 23	Anchored at La Tabatière
" 7	Anchored at Shell-Drake	" 23	Left La Tabatière
" 8	Left Shell-Drake	" 23	Lay to at Mutton Bay
" 8	Anchored at Thunder River	" 23	Left Mutton Bay
" 8	Left Thunder River	" 25	Anchored at Pashasheebo
" 8	Lay to at Indian Harbour	" 26	Left Pashasheebo
" 8	Left Indian Harbour	" 26	Lay to at Natashquan River
" 8	Lay to at Ridge Point	" 26	Left Natashquan River
" 8	Left Ridge Point	" 26	Anchored at Natashquan Harbor
" 8	Lay to at Rambler's Cove	" 26	Left Natashquan Harbor
" 8	Left Rambler's Cove	" 27	Anchored at Bryon Island
" 8	Anchored at River St. John	" 27	Left Bryon Island
" 8	Left River St. John	" 28	Anchored at House Harbor
" 9	Anchored at Long Point	" 29	Left House Harbor
" 9	Left Long Point	" 29	Anchored at Amherst Harbor
" 9	Anchored in Mingan Harbor	Oct 1	Left Amherst Harbor
" 9	Left Mingan Harbor	" 2	Anchored at Paspébiac
" 9	Anchored at Esquimaux Point	" 4	Left Paspébiac
" 9	Left Esquimaux Point	" 5	Anchored at New-Richmond
" 10	Anchored in Frigate Harbor, [Natashquan]	" 6	Left New-Richmond
" 11	Left Frigate Harbor	" 6	Anchored at Nouvelle (above)
" 11	Anchored at Natashquan River	" 6	Left Nouvelle
" 11	Left Natashquan River	" 6	Anchored at Carleton
" 12	Anchored in Kegasca Bay	" 7	Left Carleton
" 12	Left Kegasca	" 7	Anchored at Indian Mission
" 12	Lay to at Little Meccatina	" 9	Left Indian Mission
" 13	Left Little Meccatina	" 9	Anchored at Dalhousie
" 13	Lay to at Whale Head of Meccatina	" 10	Left Dalhousie
" 13	Left Whale Head of Meccatina	" 10	Anchored at New-Richmond
" 14	Anchored in the Harbor of Bradore Bay	" 11	Left New-Richmond
" 16	Left the Harbor of Bradore Bay	" 11	Anchored at Paspébiac
" 16	Anchored at Anse des Dunes	" 12	Anchored at Port Daniel
" 16	Left Anse des Dunes	" 13	Left Port Daniel
" 16	Lay to at Long Point	" 13	Anchored at Little Pabos
" 16	Left Long Point	" 14	Left Little Pabos
" 16	Lay to at Green Island	" 13	Anchored at Grand River
" 16	Left Green Island	" 13	Left Grand River
" 16	Anchored at Blancs Sablons	" 14	Anchored at Percé
" 17	Left Anse-aux-Blancs-Sablons	" 15	Left Percé
" 17	Anchored at Belles Amours	" 15	Anchored at Malbaie
" 18	Left Belles Amours	" 18	Left Malbaie
" 18	Anchored at Five Leagues	" 19	Lay to at Grande Grève
" 19	Left Five Leagues	" 19	Left Grande Grève
" 19	Anchored at Bonne Espérance	" 19	Anchored at Gaspé Basin
" 20	Left Bonne Espérance	" 23	Left Gaspé Basin
" 20	Anchored at St. Augustin	" 23	Anchored at Douglastown
" 21	Left St. Augustin	" 24	Left Douglastown
" 21	Anchored in Dog Island Harbor	" 24	Anchored at Malbaie
		" 24	Left Malbaie
		" 24	Anchored at Percé
		" 25	Left Percé
		" 25	Anchored at Malbaie
		" 27	Left Malbaie

EXTRACT from Log-Book.—Continued.

Date.	H. M.	Date.	H. M.
Oct. 27	Anchored at Percé..... 2 45 p.m.	Nov. 7	Ran alongside Provin'l Steamers' Wharf..... 4 00 p.m.
" 27	Left Percé ..... 3 30 p.m.	" 8	Began landing the rigging.
" 27	Anchored at Coin du Banc... 5 15 p.m.	" 8	All the Sailors were discharged on this day.
" 27	Left Coin du Banc..... 6 15 p.m.	" 9	Continued landing the rigging, &c., of "La Canadienne."
" 28	Anchored at South-west Point of Anticosti..... 8 20 a.m.	" 10	do do
" 28	Left South-west Point of Anticosti..... 10 45 p.m.	" 11	do do
" 30	Anchored at Seven Islands... 5 15 a.m.	" 11	The landing of the rigging, &c., of the schooner was completed.
" 31	Left Seven Islands..... 9 30 a.m.		The schooner remained at the wharf until the 24th November, on which day she was towed to Mr. Russell's wharf at Point Levi.
" 31	Anchored at Point à la Chasse. 10 55 a.m.	" 24	"La Canadienne" laid up in Mr. Russell's Dock at Point Levi at..... 11 00 p.m.
Nov 1	Left Point à la Chasse..... 8 15 a.m.		
" 3	Anchored at Trinity..... 7 30 a.m.		
" 3	Left Trinity..... 10 30 a.m.		
" 5	Anchored at Point aux Pins... 8 30 p.m.		
" 6	Left Point aux Pins..... 2 15 a.m.		
" 6	Anchored at Quebec..... 7 30 a.m.		
" 6	8 Sailors discharged this evening.		

CONTINUATION OF THE LIST OF FISHES TAKEN IN THE GULF AND RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

PIMELODUS NEBULOSUS,—Lesueur.

LE PIMÉLODE NÉBULEUX,—Cuvier and Valenciennes.

In Canada.—*La Barbotte Commune.*

English.—*The Fresh Water Cat-fish.*

Of the order of *Abdominal Malacopterygians*, of the family of *Siluroides*, of the genus *Pimelodus*.

The *Pimelodus*, or *La Barbotte*, as it commonly called in this country, is so well known that I need hardly give a detailed description of it.

Several varieties of this species are found in our rivers and large lakes, but I have only as yet succeeded in procuring one specimen of the above-mentioned species. It is commonly taken in the River St. Lawrence and particularly in small muddy rivers where the water is stagnant. The following are the dimensions and some of the peculiarities of this specimen:

Total length.....	11 inches.
Do of head.....	2 "
Width.....	2½ "

Dorsal fin, 1, 6, Rays.

The first ray is prickly and strong. The others are soft.

Second dorsal is adipose, pretty well developed and rounded at the posterior part.

Pectoral, 1, 6, rays.

The first is prickly, indented, very strong, and articulated so as to rise or fall at the will of the fish. This prickly fin is the offensive and defensive weapon of the *Pimelodus*.

Ventral.....	8 rays.
Anal.....	20 "
Caudal.....	19½ "

Color, of a blackish brown on the back and head, and of a bluish white under the belly. The fins are black in color, spotted with red. The barbels on the anterior part of the head (those of the exterior being by far the longest), are of a blackish colour. The four barbels which are smaller than the first and which hang under the lower jaw, are of a whitish colour. The flesh of the *Pimelodus* is not disagreeable to the taste when it is caught in clear flowing water; on the contrary, it is wholesome and very nourishing. But when the fish is taken in muddy water it is generally flavored with the mud of the locality.

## LEUCISCUS CANADENSIS.

French.—*Able*; erroneously called in Canada, *Mulet*.

English.—*Chub*, *Dace*.

Of the order of *Abdominal Malacopterygians*, of the family of *Cyprinoides*, of the genus *Leuciscus*, *Able*.

The fish commonly called Mulet in Canada is the Able, because the real Mulet (Le Mugil of the authors) has, in addition to several other distinctive characteristics, two dorsal fins, while the Able has only one. Moreover, I do not think that the Mugil is found in Canada, at least, I have never yet met with it. We should not confound our Able with the Mullet (the Mullus of the Ancients, so much prized at Rome that it sold for fabulous prices).

Martial, Juvenal and Seneca, mention several of these fish weighing five or six pounds, which sold for one thousand francs each and sometimes higher. Our Mullet (Able), although a very fine fish in form and brilliant colours, does not possess the gastronomic value either of the Mugil or the Mullet, but it is, nevertheless, a fish of excellent flavor with sound flesh, easy of digestion. It is better in the fall than at any other season.

The specimen I am now describing was caught in the vicinity of Montreal, on the 2nd December, 1865. The following are its principal proportions:

Total length.....	18½ inches.
Do of head.....	3 "
Length between the posterior part of the head and the anterior of the dorsal fin.....	5 "
Length of the dorsal fin.....	2 "
Height of do .....	2½ "
Length from the posterior part of the dorsal fin to the beginning of the caudal.....	5 "
Length of the caudal fin.....	3½ "
Width of do .....	4½ "
Width of the fish at the belly.....	4½ "
Thickness.....	2½ "

Dorsal fin, 10 rays.

The first ray is one-third of the length of the second, which is the longest of the whole fin. The 1st and 2nd rays are not branchial, while the other eight are very much so. The anterior part of this fin is opposite the commencement of the ventral.

Pectoral, 17 rays. This fin is long and rounded at the extremity. All the rays are branchial with the exception of the first.

Ventral..... 8 rays.

Anal..... 10 "

The first ray is one quarter of an inch in length, the second one inch, and the third three and a half inches. The latter is the longest of all. This fin is square in form, but longer than it is wide.

Caudal fin, 13½ rays. It is large and crenated. The two exterior rays are very strong. Scales—There are 47 scales on the lateral line. The largest are found on the side of the fish. They are smaller on the belly and on the posterior part of the back.

From the anterior part of the dorsal fin to the lateral line, by following a diagonal line from rear to front, we find eight scales without including the one over which the lateral line passes, and seven other scales from the latter to the middle part of the belly.

The lateral line commences on the upper part of the head, on a level with the eyes, but it goes down the side of the fish with a curve until it passes the 8th scale. It then follows a direct line to the tail.

Head small, slightly bent.

Mouth large, no teeth in the jaws, but large teeth in the pharynx.

Snout short and rounded. Upper jaw longer than the lower. Tongue of moderate size.

Three branchial rays.

On the anterior part of the head and near the upper part of the orbits, there are upward of one hundred mucous pores on each side, some of which are one line in diameter. These pores extend over the cheeks.

The orbit of the eye is oval, and its largest diameter is four and a half lines.

Pupil is black. Iris is yellow with metallic tints.

Nostrils, double, placed on the upper level of the pupil, and within the line of the orbits. The anterior nostril is tubular, the posterior one is larger and covered with a kind of valve attached to the tubular part of the anterior nostril.

The natatory bladder is five and three quarter inches in length. It is divided into two lobes. The anterior lobe is two and a quarter inches in length, and is covered with a fibrous membrane with small adhesive powers. Its posterior part is truncated. The posterior lobe is three and a half inches in length, it is smaller than the other and of more elongated form. It communicates with the pharynx, by a membranous canal, which joins it at the anterior and posterior parts. It is not, as the first, covered with a fibrous membrane. These two lobes are joined together by a membranous canal of about one line only in length.

Color—An olive brown on the back with greenish shades, when the fish is looked at from the front. The sides are of a very brilliant olive colour with metallic tints, and the belly is of a very fine silvery colour.

The upper part of the head is of a darker brown than the rest of the body. The sides of the head are of an olive colour with metallic tints. At the part where the head joins the body, there is a blackish band which starts from the upper part of the head and reaches as far as the pectoral fin. This specimen is a female. Its ovaries are of average size, but the ova are not visible to the naked eye. Another specimen taken in winter, twelve and a half inches in length, which I examined with care, shewed the same peculiarities as the former.

I shall conclude this brief description by stating that the *Able*, is, from its shape and beautiful colour, with metallic tints of the most brilliant kind, one of the most beautiful fish taken in the River St. Lawrence.

It resembles the varieties described by Storer and DeKay, under the name of *Leuciscus Pulchellus*, and *Leuciscus Nitidus*, but in some respects it is dissimilar, as may be seen by comparing the description I have given of our *Chub* or *Dace*, with those given of the varieties examined by those Naturalists. It is for this reason, that having been unable to find an exact description of our *Able* or *Chub* in any of the authorities I could obtain, I concluded to give it the name of *Canadensis*.

#### LEUCISCUS VITTALUS,—DeKay.

French.—*L'Able à bande dorte.*

English.—*Banded Dace.*

Of the order of *Malacopterygians*, of the family of *Cyprinoides*, of the genus *Leuciscus*.

This very pretty variety of the *Dace* is found in the River St. Lawrence, and in nearly all the rivers and streams running into it. Its ordinary length is from about two and a half inches to four and a half inches. The specimen under examination is of the latter size.

This fish is prettily shaped. Its head is of average size; its mouth is small and without teeth. It has a few teeth in the pharynx. The eyes are large. The dorsal fin is about equidistant from the head and commencement of the tail, and its anterior part is opposite the anterior part of the ventral fin. It is higher than it is wide, and of quadrilateral form.

The pectoral and ventral fins are of rounded form. The anal, on the contrary is quadrilateral. The caudal is large and crenated. The scales are of moderate size. I counted 41 on the lateral line. There are seven on the side of the fish from the commencement of the dorsal fin to the lateral line, by following a diagonal line from rear to front, and there are five scales from the lateral line to the middle of the belly.

Dorsal.....	9 rays.
Pectoral.....	15 "
Ventral.....	8 "
Anal .....	10 "
Caudal.....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Color—The head is of an olive brown as well as the upper part of the body. But the distinguishing characteristic of this fish is a wide gold-colored band on each side of the back from the head to the tail. Above the lateral line, there is another narrower band of dark brown color. The belly is of a silvery white, with salmon colored hues.

Pupil is black with light brown iris. The fins are of a yellowish shade.

The natatory bladder is covered in the belly with a blackish membrane of extraordinary thinness, and it is divided into two lobes. The anterior one is short, the posterior lobe is longer, and is pointed in the rear.

LEUCISCUS ATROMACULATUS,—*DeKay*

French.—*L'Able à Tête Noire.*

English.—*Black Headed Dace.*

Of the order of *Abdominal Malacopterygians*, of the family of *Cyprinoides*, of the genus *Leuciscus* (*Able*).

This other variety of the Dace species is remarkable on account of a black band or stripe of about two lines in width, which runs along its side from the eyes to the tail, and also on account of a little black spot found on the base of the caudal fin. The average length of this pretty fish is from four to six inches. Sometimes it reaches a larger size.

It has a large head, large mouth, thick lips and no teeth in its jaws.

The eyes are of average size, but smaller than in the *Leuciscus Vittatus*.

There are two well defined lines of mucous pores. There is a visible depression of the vertebral line from the head to the dorsal fin. The scales are of average size and of orbicular form. They are smaller than in the variety just described. I counted sixty-one or sixty-two on the lateral line, which curves till it reaches the dorsal fin; from that point to the tail, it is straight. There are ten scales from the base of the dorsal to the lateral line, and from that line to the ventral, six scales, including that over which the lateral line passes.

Color—Of a dark brown on the upper part of the body with a black stripe on the sides (as already described) which extends to the snout, passing by the eyes. Under the lateral line, the color is clear olive, and the belly is of a silvery white. The top of the head is of a blackish colour and the fins are of an orange tint. The dorsal fin is squarely shaped and of the average size; it is higher than it is long. It is composed of nine rays and is situate about midway between head and tail. The pectoral has fifteen rays, it is large and falciform. The ventral is inserted at least two lines more in front than the anterior part of the dorsal. It has eight rays. The anal fin has also eight rays. The caudal is crenated and formed of 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  rays. The natatory bladder is composed of two lobes. The posterior one is twice as long as the anterior one, and it is rounded in the rear.

This little fish is found in the same waters as the variety previously described.

CYPRINUS CATOSTOMUS—*Forster*,—CATOSTOMUS FORSTERIANUS—*Cuvier and Valenciennes*,  
—LE CATOSTOME DE FORSTER.

English.—*Red Sucker.*

In Canada—*Carpe de Rapides*, and in several places *Meunier*.

Of the order of *Abdominal Malacopterygians*, of the family of *Cyprinoides*, of the genus *Catostomus*.



This variety of the *Catostomus*, which much resembles that described by Richardson in his magnificent work on the fishes of the Regions of North America, is found in the St. Lawrence and its tributaries. I also found it in the rivers falling into Bay of Chaleurs, particularly in the Great Cascapedia River. It is also found in the rivers of the North Shore of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

This fish likes running water, and it is generally in the vicinity of rapids that they are found in the greatest number. Its ordinary size is from 18 to 20 inches and even 25 inches in length.

The following are the proportions of a specimen of this variety of *Catostomus*, taken at Laprairie in a net on the 25th April, 1865:—

Total length.....	14½ inches	
Width .....	3½ "	
Thickness.....	2 "	
Length of head.....	2 "	and 5 lines.
From the head to the anterior part of the dorsal fin.	3 "	5 "
Width of the dorsal fin.....	2¼ "	
From the posterior part of the dorsal fin to the commencement of the tail.....	5 "	5 "
From the extremity of the snout to the nostrils....	1 "	3 "
From the nostrils to the eyes.....		3 "
Diameter of the orbit of the eye.....		3 "

The dorsal fin is of quadrangular shape, height 1 inch and 7 lines; 12 rays, the first of which are the longest, the last being the shortest and weakest. The pectoral fin is of rounded form, 2 inches and 3 lines in length, and is composed of 18 or 19 rays. The ventral fin, inserted opposite the middle of the dorsal, is of wide and rounded shape, 1¾ inches in length, by 2 inches in width, and is formed of 11 rays. Anal fin—length 2½ inches width 2 inches, composed of 11 very large rays. What I found remarkable in this specimen was, that the rays of the anal fin were covered on each side with small tubercles, rough to the touch, about the size of a pin's head. I counted as many as 18 on one ray. The caudal fin, bifurcated, 18 rays. On the right side, 9 of these rays are covered with tubercles like those of the anal fin, and there were only four on the left side, and they were in both cases the lowest.

Length of the caudal fin.....	2½ inches.
Width of " .....	3 "

Lateral line, straight, but not very distinct. I counted 95 scales, the largest being near the tail. From the dorsal fin to the lateral line, there are 18 scales in direct order, and from that line to the ventral, 11 scales.

Snout—long and rounded. Nostrils, double, the posterior one is larger and is closed by a valve. The eye is small; iris yellow; pupil, black. The scales are small, striated and of oblong form, their exposed side is membranous.

Color—olive on the back, silvery white on the belly. A stripe of irregular border of vivid red about one inch in width follows the lateral line and the sides of the fish; upper part of the head blackish, sides yellowish, large black spots of irregular form on the back and sides. A little in rear of the eye, there is a blackish spot. The extremities of the dorsal, pectoral, and caudal fins, are of a blackish colour. The ventral and anal fins are of a reddish yellow. Mouth small, with caruncles covered with small tubercles. Male, the milt is not yet mature. Natatory bladder, formed of two lobes. The anterior of 1½ inch in length, and the posterior of 2½ inches. Diameter of the latter ¾ inches.

*CATOSTOMUS TUBERCULATUS* —*Lesueur.*

*LE CATOSTOME TUBERCULE*,—*Cuvier and Valenciennes.*

In Canada.—*La Carpe au nez galeux.*

English.—*Horned Sucker.*

Of the order of *Abdominal Malacopterygians*, of the family of *Cyprinoides*, of the genus *Catostomus*.

This variety of the genus *Catostomus* is one of the best we have for the use of the table. It is agreeable to the taste and wholesome. Very few small bones are found in it, much less than in any of the other kinds of *Catostomus*. It is found in the River St. Lawrence and its tributaries. It is also found in the lakes of the interior. Its ordinary size is from 15 to 18 inches. The specimen which I examined was 19 inches in length. Its width was  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Dorsal fin.....	15	rays.
Pectoral fin.....	16	"
Ventral ".....	9	"
Anal ".....	10	"
Caudal ".....	$19\frac{1}{2}$	"

Lateral line, very distinct and almost straight. Body, stout and almost cylindrical.

There were four tubercles on the snout. According to the authors, three to five of these tubercles have often been found on each side of the snout in some specimens of this variety of the *Catostomus*.

Scales—large and striated. There are 11 of these from the anterior part of the base of the dorsal fin to the lateral line, and 16 from this line to the medial line of the belly.

From the nostrils, which are double, going towards the caudal extremity, there are 20 small holes on an elevated line nearly straight, which appear to be the orifices of small glands. There are no scales on the head. Where the head joins the body, there is a clear line of demarcation.

CATOSTOMUS MACROLEPIDOTUS—*Lesueur*,—LE CATOSTOME AUX GRANDES ÉCAILLES—*Cuvier and Valenciennes*.

In Canada.—*Carpe Blanche*.

English.—*Large Scaled Sucker*.

Of the order of *Abdominal Malacopterygius*, of the family of *Cyprinoides*, of the genus *Catostomus*.

Of the different varieties of the genus *Catostomus* that are found in the fresh waters of North America, but few, I think, attain the size of the variety which forms the subject of this short description. I obtained several specimens of this variety, as it is common in the St. Lawrence and in our other rivers. A large number are caught each spring near Sorel and in Lake St. Peter. It is sought for in our markets, as its flesh is firm and agreeable to the taste.

The following are the proportions of a specimen which I studied:—

Total length.....	$26\frac{1}{2}$	inches.
Width in front of dorsal fin.....	6	"
Thickness in rear of head.....	$3\frac{1}{4}$	"
Length of head.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$	"
Between head and the anterior part of the dorsal fin, length....	$6\frac{1}{4}$	"
Dorsal fin, length.....	4	"
Between posterior part of dorsal and the commencement of the caudal.....	$7\frac{1}{2}$	"
Caudal fin, length.....	5	"
Dorsal fin, height at anterior part.....	$3\frac{1}{4}$	"
"    "    posterior part.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$	"
Pectoral fin, length.....	4	"
Ventral fin, ".....	3	"
Anal fin, ".....	$4\frac{1}{4}$	"

Dorsal 16 rays; the 1st  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in length; the 2nd  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in length; the 3rd  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length.

Pectoral, 18 rays of quadrilateral shape.

Ventral, 9 rays pointed.

Anal, 9 rays, extremities rounded.

Caudal,  $18\frac{1}{4}$  crenated.

Head longer than it is wide, without scales, with several osseous protuberances on the

anterior part, bent; also the back as far as the dorsal fin. Mouth, pretty large, clearly defined caruncles. Nostrils, double, the posterior one the widest. Orbit, one inch in diameter. Iris yellow. Pupil black. Operculum and preoperculum without scales and free from denticulation, with a membranous appendix on the posterior part. From the dorsal fin to the tail, there is a clearly marked depression. On the head, there is a row of tubercles running from front to rear in the form of an S, quite open, and joining the lateral line; another small row of tubercles runs forward beside the orbit, and meets the first straight line at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in rear of the orbits. The lateral line commences where the head joins the body, at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch from the median line of the back, goes towards the rear in an oblique direction, following the course of the gills for a length of  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch, then continues rearwards with a light curve, directed upwards, opposite the anterior part of the dorsal fin, but further on it is straighter. In three specimens, I only found  $4\frac{1}{2}$  scales on the lateral line. In one specimen I found 46 scales. There are 7 scales from the anterior part of the dorsal fin to the lateral line which passes over the 7th scale, and 6 scales from the base of the ventral to this line. The scales are very large (1 inch and 1 line in length on this specimen) and on the fish they appear lozenge shaped, the greater diameter being from above downwards. They are striated on the outer edge.

Natatory bladder,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, and divided into 3 lobes. The anterior lobe is very large, its foremost part is truncated. It is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in width. It is covered with a fibrous coating, clear and brilliant. The second lobe is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in width; its anterior part is the larger. The third lobe is 2 inches in length, by  $\frac{2}{3}$  of an inch in width at the anterior part. The posterior part terminates in a point.

In my specimens I remarked that the third lobe was larger in the male fish than in the female.

Color—olive brown on the back, with bluish tints. Sides and belly whitish. Fins, orange tending to red at extremities. The dorsal is less colored than the other fins.

SCLEROGNATHUS CYPRINUS,—*Lesueur.*

LE SCLEROGNATHE CYPRIN,—*Cuvier and Valenciennes.*

In Canada.—*Brême.*

English.—*Long Finned Chub Sucker.*

Of the order of *Abdominal Malacopterygians*, of the family of *Cyprinoides*, of the genus *Sclerognathus*.

The specimen of this variety of the family of *Cyprinoides* which I had in my possession, and from which I prepared the following brief description, was taken in a net at Laprairie in the spring of 1865. It was only  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length.

The *Sclerognathus* which is called *Brême* in Canada (sometimes *Brume*), is found in the River St. Lawrence, and probably also in some of its tributaries, but not in large quantities. This fish furnishes excellent firm food. The form of the body being compressed, the height of the anterior part of the dorsal fin, its indented tail, and the brilliant colors of its scales, render it a very remarkable fish.

The following are the dimensions of the specimen which I studied:—

Total length.....	$8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Do of head.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
Thickness of body.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
Height of body in front of dorsal fin.....	$2\frac{3}{4}$ "

The scales are large and of semirhomboidal shape; there are 40 on the lateral line, 9 scales between the dorsal fin and lateral line (including the scale on which that line passes), and 8 from the line to the median portion of the belly.

Dorsal, 31 rays, the 3rd, 4th and 5th being  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length. From the 10th ray to the last, they are not quite three quarters of an inch in length.

Pectoral, rounded shape.....	18 rays.
Ventral, with pointed extremity.....	10 "
Anal, indented on the posterior side.....	9 "
Caudal, very much indented.....	$18\frac{1}{4}$ "

Lateral line almost straight.

Head small. The snout projects beyond the mouth, which is small with caruncles, and bilobed on the lower side. Nostrils, double, close to each other, the posterior one is the largest, and is covered with a valve. Large eyes. The general color of the fish is a silvery white with brilliant gold and greenish tints.

HYDRARGYRA ATRICAUDA.

French.—*Hydrargyre à barre noire à la queue.*

English.—*Minnow. Champlain Minnow.*

Of the order of *Abdominal Malacopterygians*, of the family of *Cyprinoides*, of the genus *Hydrargyra*.

This fish, the ordinary length of which varies between 2½ and 4½ inches, is found in streams and little rivers. It is found in abundance in Canada, where it is used as bait for the larger fish of the River St. Lawrence. It is allied to the *Fundulus*, a variety of which I described in my Report of 1863 under the name of *Fundulus Virescens*. The latter fish is common in the brackish waters of the Gulf. It is used on our sea-coast for baiting cod lines, when the ordinary supply of bait is scarce.

The *Hydrargyra* is covered over the whole body including the head with scales of moderate size of orbicular form. There are 36 on the lateral line which is almost straight. There are on the head and opercula a certain number of mucous pores, three pairs of which are inside, one pair in front and the other pair in rear of the orbits.

The nostrils are double, and open at a distance of one line, one from the other. The posterior one is larger than the anterior. The eye is large, and near the snout. The mouth is of moderate size, the tongue is rather long and thin. The lower jaw is longer than the upper, and there are in it several rows of small pointed turned up teeth. In the upper jaw there are some very fine small teeth.

The natatory bladder is of very simple construction and very thin. It occupies the whole of the abdominal cavity. All the fins are rounded at the extremities. The dorsal fin is large, and is placed very far back. Its anterior part is a little in rear of the commencement of the ventral fin. It is composed of 15 rays, the first of which is the shortest. The others increase in length till nearly the last ray.

The pectoral has.....	15 rays.
The ventral has.....	6 “
The anal has.....	10 “
The caudal has.....	12½ “

The color is a very dark brown on the back and head, on the sides olive brown with appearance of transverse bars of darker hue, some 15 or 18 in number. There is a narrow black stripe well marked on the lateral line. Near the tail, there is a transverse black stripe, two lines in width, which is the distinctive mark of this species of *Hydrargyra*. Among the specimens examined, were several females whose ovaries were filled with ova, one-fifth of a line in diameter. The male fish seemed to be smaller than the females.

AMIA OCELLICAUDATA,—*Richardson.*

French.—*Amie à ocelle sur la queue.*

In Canada.—*Poisson Castor, Poisson de Marais.*

English.—*Mudfish, Western Mudfish, Bowfin of Lake Champlain.*

Of the order of *Abdominal Malacopterygians*, of the family of *Clupeoides*, of the genus *Amia*.

This fish which is rather common in this part of North America, whose name is derived from the shape of the tail, resembling that of the beaver, is found in the River St. Lawrence, although not in abundance. It is found rather in the placid waters of our inland lakes.

The specimen from which I have prepared this description, was taken near Sorel in the St. Lawrence, and was furnished by Vital Têtu, Esq., of Quebec.

*Description.*

Total length.....	25	inches.
Do of head.....	4	"
Between the head and the anterior part of dorsal fin...	4	" 3 lines.
Length of dorsal fin.....	11½	"
Between anterior part of snout and commencement of ventral fin.....	11½	"
Between posterior part of ventral and commencement of anal fin.....	3½	"
Between posterior part of anal and the first rays of caudal.....	2½	"
Dorsal fin.....	50	rays.
Pectoral fin.....	17	"
Ventral fin.....	7	"
Anal fin.....	10	"
Caudal fin.....	22	"
Height of dorsal at anterior part.....	1½	inches.
Do at posterior part.....	1½	"

The pectoral and ventral fins are rounded at the extremities. The caudal fin is 3½ inches in length, by 4½ inches in width, and the membrane which unites these rays is covered at the anterior part for a width of one inch, with small oblong scales not very adherent.

The scales are half an inch in length by three lines in width on the back and sides of the fish. They are about half the size on the belly. Their shape is elongated, they are membranous on the exposed side, and square at the point of insertion. The lateral line is slightly curved at its anterior part, going downwards over about two inches, then it follows a straight line to the tail. There are 68 scales on it, also 3 or 5 very small scales on the tail.

The head of the fish is flat on the upper part. On the side of the upper jaw there are two barbels a quarter of an inch in length.

The nostrils are large. The orbits are oblong, their greatest diameter being half an inch. There are 12 rays on the branchia. The bones of the head have a rough surface and the joints are plainly visible.

The mouth is large. Between the two branchia of the lower jaw which are not joined together at the anterior part, there is a kind of bony shield with a rough surface, which fills all the space between these two branchia, and the lower jaw is larger than the upper one. There is on the upper jaw an irregular row of strong pointed teeth. On the posterior part they are smaller. There are on the palatines four groups of 16 to 20 teeth each, and outside these groups and on the outside of this jaw, there is a row of 7 to 8 large teeth, curved upwards. On the lower jaw, there is on the anterior side a row of 32 long pointed teeth, and two lines in rear of this a row of small teeth close together, in number about 60 to 70 on each side. In the upper part of the pharynx, there are two bands of small pointed teeth and a small similar band in the rear. The tongue is short, thick and detached. The throat is small.

Color—blackish brown on the upper part of the head, body and sides, with a rose colored tint on the belly.

Dorsal fin, olive brown, less deep in color than the back.

Pectoral fin, same color, with a few yellowish spots.

Ventral and anal, pale olive, with rose-colored tint on the rays.

Caudal, brown, with bright tints on the membrane which unites the rays.

What distinguishes this variety from the other species of *Amia*, is an oval black spot of five lines in diameter, surrounded with a yellowish circle, which is found on the caudal fin at its anterior part. It covers the 4th 5th 6th and 7th rays, counting from the upper part of the fish. The milt of the male is of a yellowish color. It is contained in two organs, from which two membranous ducts lead. They soon join each other, and form but one canal, which terminates at an orifice of 1½ line in diameter, situate one half inch from the anal orifice, which is larger.

The natatory bladder is remarkable in this way: as in the Erythrini, it is large and cellular. It much resembles the lungs of reptiles. The stomach is well developed, and the intestines form four circumvolutions in the abdomen. The heart is small, but the liver is comparatively large.

This fish, which is rarely met with on our markets, is good to eat. Its flesh is wholesome, although rather tough.

## MORRHUA DUCTOR.

French.—*Morue Pilote*.

English.—*Pilot Codfish*.

Of the order of *Subbrachial Malacopterygians*, of the family of *Gadoïdes*, of the genus *Morrhua*.

All the fishermen who frequent the Gulf of St. Lawrence have found on the banks and sometimes in the vicinity of the coast, this variety of the codfish. Its length seldom exceeds 15 to 16 inches. I have preserved the name by which it is commonly known, that of Pilot Codfish, because from information I obtained from the fishermen whom I consulted on the subject, this fish generally precedes the ordinary codfish in its arrival on the banks, which serve as a place of habitation for the latter during the summer months, and it seems as if in some respects, the Pilot Codfish guided the others towards those banks. I would also remark, that this variety is rather scarce in the Gulf. It evidently hails from the Northern Seas. Nevertheless, I have been unable to find any description of it in the works on Natural History which I have consulted.

The Codfish, called by Linnæus, *Morrhua Minuta*, seems to be the nearest approach to this variety; but there are several important differences, as will be found by perusing the following description of a specimen of the Pilot Codfish which was caught by one of the crew of *La Canadienne*, on the 1st June, 1865, off the River Wat-shec-shoo, on the North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Total length.....	13½ inches.
Width.....	3¼ "
Thickness.....	1½ "
Length of the head.....	1 " 5 lines.
From the head to the 1st dorsal fin.....	2½ "

First dorsal fin, rounded at its extremity, a little longer than it is wide, 15 rays. First rays short. Middle rays longer. The five posterior rays become shorter and shorter, so that the last is scarcely more than one line in length.

Second dorsal, 16 rays. The anterior ones are the longest. This fin is highest in front, in rear it is rounded, and its last rays are short.

Third dorsal, 18 rays. The first is one-quarter and the second one-half the length of the third. The fifth and sixth rays are the longest. The posterior rays are very short.

Pectoral, 16 rays, rounded at extremity.

Ventral, 6 rays, pointed at extremity.

First anal, 21 rays, rounded.

Second anal, 16 rays, smaller than the first. There is a kind of tubercle on the anterior base.

Caudal, 30½ rays, extremity slightly rounded.

Head of average size, the upper part flat. The snout is rounded. The jaws are of equal size. Under the lower jaw, there is a barbel thin and sharp, three-quarters of an inch in length. There are teeth in the two jaws, distinct and separate one from the other. In the vomer, there is a triangular set of fine teeth, the upper part of the triangle going forward. The tongue is pointed. Nostrils double, of equal size, opening in a depression of the head. Orbits large. Eyes large.

Iris yellow. Pupil blue. Lateral line very distinct, narrower than in the common codfish, commencing in rear of the orbit, and following the dorsal line as far as the posterior part of the first dorsal. From that, it inclines towards the abdomen, with a decided curve until opposite the two-thirds of the second dorsal. From this point to the com-

mencement of the caudal, it goes in a straight line, midway between the line of the back and that of the belly.

Color—back olive color. Sides deep grey, covered with irregular spots, and rings of olive color. On each side of the body, there are five irregular brown spots from the gills to the tail. Belly of a dirty white, covered with an innumerable quantity of little black points. The dorsal fins are stained with irregular lines of olive color.

Pectoral of clear olive, with a blackish stain approaching to green in the commencement of it, and on the anterior part.

Ventral of a dirty white.

First anal, of a dirty white at the base, and stained with black at its extremity.

Second anal, of a dirty white at the base and the first third, the two other thirds are of a brown color.

The flesh of this species of codfish is similar to that of the ordinary codfish.

D. 15, 16, 18; P. 16; V. 6; A. 21, 16; C. 30½.

MERLANGUS CARBONARIUS,—Cuvier.

French.—*Merlan*.

In Canada.—*Goberge*.

English.—*Pollack, Coal-fish, Sea Salmon*.

Of the order of *Subbrachial Malacopterygians*, of the family of *Gadoides*, of the genus *Merlangus*.

This fish is sometimes taken on the Coast of Gaspé during the summer. It is seen also, but rarely, on the south shore of the River St. Lawrence, from Cape Gaspé to a little beyond Cap de Chatte.

I recollect some being taken, two years ago, at a place called Ilets des Méchins, on that coast. For several seasons, about twenty years ago, a great many Merlans were taken on the west coast of the Magdalen Island group, but now, very few are found in those parts.

The Pollack is good to eat, although not quite as delicate as the Codfish. It is found in great quantities on the western shores of North America, from the latitude of New York to the frozen seas, and on the northern shores of Europe. It is abundant in the Bay of Fundy.

T A B L E .

1. *Pimelodus Nebulosus*.
2. *Leuciscus Canadensis*.
3. *Leuciscus Vittalus*.
4. *Leuciscus Atromaculatus*.
5. *Cyprinus Catostomus*.
6. *Catostomus Tuberculatus*.
7. *Catostomus Macrolepidotus*.
8. *Sclerognathus Cyprinus*.
9. *Hydrargyra Atricauda*.
10. *Amia Ocellicauda*.
11. *Morrhua Ductor*.
12. *Merlangus Carbonarius*.

P. FORTIN.

# RETURN

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Council, dated 21st June, 1866,  
for Copy of last Report from Trustees of Quebec North Shore Turnpike  
Roads.

By Command.

W. McDOUGALL,  
*Secretary.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Ottawa, 25th June, 1866.

## MEMORANDUM, QUEBEC NORTH SHORE TURNPIKE ROADS.

### Debentures issued :

Privileged .....	£ 47,800
Unprivileged.....	62,482

### Held by Government :

Privileged .....	£ 1,500
Unprivileged .....	13,000
	14,500

Total debt ..... £124,782

Interest on the privileged debentures is paid punctually.

Arrears of interest on unprivileged debentures remaining unpaid the 31st December, 1864 .....	£ 5,634 12 6	
Deduct amount paid on unprivileged debentures during the present year .....	1,945 14 2	
		£3,688 18 4
Interest on unprivileged debentures for the year ending 31st December, 1865.....		3,748 18 4
		£7,437 16 8
		£7,437 16 8

Exclusive of interest due to Government.

The gross revenue for the year ending the 31st Dec., 1864, amounted to £11,205, out of which the sum of £6,662 12 10 was paid for interest on debentures, the balance having been expended in cost of maintenance.

The estimated gross revenue for the present year is £11,461, out of which the sum of £4,933 13 2 has been paid for interest on debentures, leaving the balance for cost of maintenance and payment of interest on privileged debentures for the six months ending the 31st December, instant. Estimated gain on gross revenue this year, £256.

(Signed,)

J. PORTER,  
*Secy. T. N. S. R.*

Quebec, 12th Dec., 1865.



## RETURN

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Council to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 15th ult., praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House "A detailed Statement of the expense incurred "to this day in the crection of the Parliament Building and the Departmental "Buildings in the City of Ottawa." Also, "A Statement of the sums "required to finish the said Buildings and furnish them completely, and of "the probable expense of levelling and embellishing the grounds." Also, "A Statement of the amount that will be required annually for warming and "lighting the said Buildings, and for wages and other necessary expenses "for the prescrvation and maintenance of the said Buildings."

By Command.

W. McDOUGALL,  
*Secretary.*

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Ottawa, 9th July, 1866.

*Total amount expended on the Public Buildings at Ottawa, up to 15th June, 1866.*

For the Parliament Building—to Thomas McGreevy, contractor .....	\$ 1,073,712 16
For the Departmental Buildings—to Jones, Haycock & Co., contractors....	932,957 52
For heating and ventilating apparatus—to Chas. Garth, contractor .....	71,094 04
For fuel and staff of firemen .....	16,734 45
For the water-works .....	29,471 31
For gas-pipes leading from Gas Company's mains to the three blocks of buildings .....	3,526 17
For bell-hanging and bells .....	4,322 93
For carpets laid in Parliament Building .....	13,826 57
For carpets laid in Departmental Buildings .....	6,082 26
For furniture, fittings and gas fixtures in Parliament Building .....	10,390 94
For do do do Departmental Buildings .....	17,647 04
For the opening of new doors and various alterations.....	1,535 05
For roads and sidewalks .....	11,089 18
For arbitrations and awards .....	23,500 00
For superintendence and contingencies.....	161,799 70
For removal of snow .....	45 00
	\$2,377,734 32

*Estimated Cost of Completing the Parliament and Departmental Buildings from the 1st of May, 1866.*

*Construction :*

For works in progress and partly executed, including bell-fittings, hose and other works of protection against fire—dormers in wardrobes and reading rooms, gas fixtures, meters—wash-basins and additional water-closets.....	\$ 27,977	
Fitting up post-offices, reception rooms, screens in corridors, divisions in galleries, shelving for records and stationery, temporary throne and Speaker's chairs, additional painting, labels for doors, post offices, &c.....	18,000	\$ 45,977
Estimated cost of finishing the erection of the Library, building the main tower roofs, cresting and closets.....		231,500
Progress estimates and accounts for May .....	\$ 21,500	
Final estimates on existing contracts .....	100,000	121,500

*Furniture and Interior Fittings :*

Permanent gas fixtures .....	\$ 29,500	
Permanent throne and Speaker's seats .....	5,500	
Clock and bell in main tower .....	8,000	
Interior of Library .....	26,000	
Furniture for the three blocks .....	60,000	129,000

*Water Works :*

Steam engine for the water works .....	6,500
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*Grounds :*

Grading grounds and construction of fencing and gates .....	90,000
Superintendence and contingencies .....	85,000
	\$709,477

*Amounts due on awards given by special arbitrators, with the costs of arbitration, as far as ascertained to date.*

Balance due on award in favor of Jones, Haycock & Co.....	\$70,780	
Award in favor of Fuller & Jones .....	5,064	
Award in favor of Stent & Laver .....	6,931	
Bill of expenses allowed and taxed by arbitrators :		
<i>In re</i> Jones, Haycock & Co.....	2,203	
" Fuller & Jones .....	181	
" Stent & Laver.....	200	
	85,359	
		\$794,836

Other costs in these cases not ascertained.

The award in the case of Thomas McGreevy and the incidental expenses is not yet given, and cannot therefore be entered in the above estimate;

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*Estimate of Annual Services.*

Maintaining structures for one year—three blocks of buildings—including painting, glazing, carpenter, plumbing and mason work, keeping grounds in order after completion, &c.....	\$17,500
Men attending heating and ventilation, water supply, bells, &c., for one year, including ordinary supplies .....	10,000
Gas supply for one year, supposing a three months' Session of the Legislature during winter .....	8,400
Fire-wood for one year .....	19,500
	<hr/>
	\$55,400
	<hr/>



THE TRINITY HOUSE OF QUEBEC in account current with Alexandre LeMoine,  
Treasurer.

Dr.

1866.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
June 30.	To paid Bank of Montreal, for a Bill of Exchange for £254 7s. 10d. sterling, remitted to Messrs. Budden, Beaven & Tozer, in payment for Oil and Light-house Stores .....				1,240 94
do	Bank of Montreal, to the credit of the Hon. Receiver General .....				465 73
do	Amount of the following Abstracts, viz. :—				
	No. 1 Contingencies.....	3,849	41		
	2 Harbour Office .....	1,964	60		
	3 Buoys.....	2,184	71		
	4 Beacons .....	186	61		
	5 Oil Account.....	1,578	92		
	6 Quarantine.....	4	50		
	7 Provision Depôts.....	318	94		
	8 Light Ship .....	2,220	21		
	9 Stores.....	166	20		
	10 Port Neuf Light-house.....	127	93		
	11 St. Croix do .....	36	32		
	12 St. Antoine do .....	16	30		
	13 Bellechasse do .....	104	78		
	14 Crane Island do .....	122	27		
	15 Pillar do .....	449	60		
	16 Kamouraska do .....	97	66		
	17 Pilgrims do .....	722	40		
	18 Brandy Pots do .....	94	82		
	19 Red Island do .....	334	81		
	20 Green Island do .....	289	87		
	21 Biquet do .....	383	68		
	22 Father Point do .....	97	49		
	23 Pointe des Monts do .....	817	91		
	24 Capo Rosiers do .....	293	33		
	25 W. Point Anticosti do .....	483	36		
	26 S. W. Point Anticosti do .....	1,534	40		
	27 E. E. Anticosti do .....	810	62		
	28 Forteau do .....	415	36		
	29 Belle Isle do .....	401	05		
	30 Harbour of Gaspé.....	483	44		
	31 Miscellaneous Items.....	256	44		
	32 Salaries Trinity House Officers ..	10,070	57		
	33 Salaries Light-house Keepers.....	13,740	00		
	Balance.....			44,658	60
					19 46
				\$46,384	73

Cr.

1866.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
June 30.	By received proceeds of sale of Oil-drippings, old Provisions, and old Stores, viz. :—				
	From A. Marmen, for Oil-drippings.....	139	15		
	From A. J. Maxham & Co., for Oil-drippings..... \$67 07				
	do do for old Lamps and Stores.. S. 50				
	do M. Murray, for old Lamps.....	75	57		
	do John Blampied, for old Provisions .....	24	00		
	do Louis Moulin, do .....	58	40		
		34	50		
	By received from Joseph Archer, amount overpaid him on 1st Sept. last.			331	62
do	from Clerk of Trinity House for fines and costs.....			21	29
do	from Letters of Credit of the Honorable Receiver General			112	91
				45,919	00
				\$46,384	73

E. E.  
QUEBEC, 30th June, 1866.

(Signed,)

A. LEMOINE,  
Treasurer.

Sworn to, as being correct, at Quebec, this 6th day of July, 1866.

(Signed,)

R. HENRY WURTELE, J.P.

Examined and found correct.

(Signed,)

VITAL TETU, Warden.

## THE QUEBEC DECAYED PILOT FUND in account current with

Dr.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1865. For the following sums and pensions paid during the year 1865:—		
To arrears of pensions up to 31st December, 1864 .....	89 00	
" amount of pension list for quarter ended on 31st January, 1865.....	2,142 25	
" do do 30th April, 1865.....	2,104 16	
" do do 31st July, 1865.....	2,133 95	
" do do 31st October, 1865.....	1,983 40	
" amount granted as relief.....	215 34	
		8,668 10
For the following sums of money lent and invested:—		
To amount of Quebec Harbour Commissioners' Debentures, for \$1000, bought at discount.....	883 94	
" amount lent J. B. Dion, Pilot, per obligations before O'Brien, N.P. ....	119 00	
" do Jean Dion, do assignment do .....	60 00	
" do Frs. Jos. Pouliot, do obligation do .....	300 00	
" do Chs. Brown, do before E. B. Lindsay, N.P. ....	40 00	
		1,393 94
For the following sums paid:—		
To Edward O'Brien, for assisting the Treasurer in the collection and distribution of the Decayed Pilot Fund, from 1st December, 1864, to 1st December, 1865 .....	439 92	
" J. N. Duquet & Co., for publishing in the <i>Canadien</i> the Annual Statement of the Fund.....	16 56	
" Middleton & Dawson, for do do in the <i>Quebec Gazette</i> .....	16 00	
" A. Côte & Co., for do do in the <i>Journal de Quebec</i> , and for printing blank life certificates .....	37 07	
" R. Alley, Solicitor's account for legal advices .....	11 33	
" C. H. Tétu, paid Sheriff of Kamouraska's bill of costs .....	22 20	
" do Registry office, for registration of memorial.....	1 50	
" Sundries—Paid for funeral expenses of Widow T. Lemieux . \$20 00 do do child of B. Prejens.. 10 00	30 00	
" Poundage—Amount refunded to R. R. Dobell on R. Rob. Small \$4 15 do do to Capt. Marchildon, on Schr. Adeline 1 82	5 97	
		580 55
Balance .....		4,259 19
		\$14,901 78

E. E.

TRINITY HOUSE,  
Quebec, 31st December, 1865.Sworn to, as being correct and true, this 18th day of January, 1866.  
(Signed,)*Examined.*—Balance in hand, Four thousand two hundred and fifty-nine  
18th January, 1866.

## Alexandre LeMoine, Treasurer of the Trinity House of Quebec.

Cr.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1865. By balance in the hands of the Treasurer on 31st December, 1864 .....		4,537 97
" Restitution—amount received from an unknown person.....		5 00
Capital and Interest received from the following, during the year 1865:—		
From Jos. Cary, 1 year's interest on \$1,200, to 23rd May, 1865.....	72 00	
do Quebec Harbour Commissioners, 6 months' interest on \$1,000, to 1st July, 1865.....	30 00	
do Minister and Trustees of St. Andrew's Church, 1 year's interest on \$2,000, to 11th November, 1865.....	120 00	
do Estate Sir Jas. Stuart, 1 year's interest on \$4,000, to 9th May, 1865	240 00	
do P. Boisseau, 1 year's interest on \$2,600, to 26th January, 1865	156 00	
do Provincial Government, 1 do \$800, to 1st July, 1865... \$48		
do do 1 do 4,000, to 8th Sept., 1865... 240		
do do 1 do 1,600, to 1st Oct., 1865... 96		
do do 1 do 2,000, to 1st Oct., 1865... 120		
do do 18 mos. do 4,000, to 13th Dec., 1865... 360		
	864 00	
do Turnpike Road Trustees, 1 year's do \$22,800, to 1st July, 1865	1,368 00	
do Quebec City Corporation, 1 do do 3,000, to 1st Nov., 1865	546 00	
do Jean Bte. Dion, amount of obligation of 3rd Jan., 1865... \$50 00 Interest .....	1 63	
	51 63	
do Jean Dion, amount of transfer .....	\$40 00	
Interest .....	1 33	
	41 33	
do Jean Bte. Bourget, amount of obligation .....	\$20 00	
Interest .....	1 00	
	21 00	
Fines—Amount received during the year 1865.....		3,509 96
Poundage— do do .....		56 00
		6,792 85
		\$14,901 78

(Signed,)

A. LEMOINE,  
Treasurer.

J. B. RENAUD, J.P.

dollars and nineteen cents.  
(Signed,)

JAS. GILLESPIE, Master.

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# RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 10th June, 1866; For Statement of Appointments in the Public Service of the Province since 1st May, 1864.

By Command,

W. McDOUGALL,  
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Ottawa, 13th July, 1866.

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## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.

Joseph Cairns—Messenger—\$450 per annum—to fill a vacancy.  
Patrick Batterton do do do  
Both appointed under authority of President of Executive Council.

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## PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Henry J. Morgan—Extra Clerk, Western Branch—\$2.50 per diem—appointed 19th November, 1864.  
Peter Logan—Messenger, Western Branch—\$1.00 per diem—appointed 14th Feb., 1865.  
Both appointed by the Honorable the Provincial Secretary.

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## GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

No appointments.

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## RECEIVER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. B. H. Neeve—Clerk under the Stamp Acts—\$1000 per annum—appointed 29th March, 1865—authority, 27 and 28 Vic., cap. 4 and 5, and Order in Council, dated 23th March, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF MILITIA.

Names.	Duties.	Whether to fill vacancy or newly created.	Salaries.	Authority under which appointments were made.	Remarks.
Col. P. L. Macdougall	Adjutant General of Militia	Vacancy	\$ 3000 00	Militia Act, 1863, sec. 44	
Lieut.-Col. W. S. Darré	Assistant do	Temporary and Provisional	1600 00	Ord. in Coun., Jan. 6 & Mar. 10, '66	
do Saml. P. Jarvis	do do	do	1600 00	do	
do W. O. Smith	do do	do	1600 00	do	
do L. T. Suzor	do do	do	1600 00	do	
do J. B. Taylor	Depy. Asst. do	do	1200 00	do	
do F. T. Atcherley	do do	do	1200 00	do	
do George Browne	do do	do	1200 00	do	
Lieut. L. A. Casault	do do	do	1200 00	do	
Capt. Carter, 16th Regt.	Superintendent of Mil. Schools	do	1200 00	Minute of Council, Jan. 2, 1866	
Lieut. Maitland, 15th Regt.	Military Surveyor	do	1200 00	do	
Evaristo Gellinas	1st Class Clerk	Newly created	1200 00	Order in Council, Dec. 23, 1864	
George Sherwood	Extra Clerk	do	p. diem 2 50	Estimates of 1865	
Joseph R. Boulet	do	do	do 2 00	do	
F. X. Huot	do	do	do 2 00	do	
Louis Morel	Officekeeper and Messenger	Vacancy	p. an. 400 00	Sir E. P. Taché, Min. of Militia	
T. Bouteige	Extra Assistant Messenger	Newly created	p. diem 1 00	do	

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PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR'S DEPARTMENT.

J. V. DeBoucherville	General office work		\$2 per day, or \$730 per an.	Letter from Premier—Sir E. P. Taché	
Wm. M. Goodere	do		\$2 per day, or \$730 per an.	Authority of the Pres. of the Coun. acting in the absence of the hon. the Prov. Secy. and Registrar.	

Memo.—The following Clerks are temporarily employed making Returns required by the Registration Act, 29th Victoria, Chapter 24, Section 79:—

E. G. Powell	Making required extracts		\$2 per diem.		
W. C. Matthews	do		do		
Daniel Stevenson	do		do		
Fred. M. Ross	do		do		
Philip A. Begg	do		do		

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

J. C. Taché	Deputy to the Minister	Vacancy	\$2400 00	Order in Council, 6th Oct., 1864	
Stanislas Drapeau	Statistical Clerk	New appointment	200 00	Chap. 11, Con. Stat. of Canada	
W. H. Johnson	do	do	1000 00	Order in Council, 17th Mar., 1865	
			1000 00	do	

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

Name.	Duties.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.	Under what authority.	Remarks.
E. Thomas	Secretary to Commissioner	May 15, 1865	\$973.33 per an...	Commissioner of Crown Lands	Has performed duties as Extra Clerk since 22nd August, 1864.
W. J. Cooper	3rd Class Clerk	June 1, 1866	600.00 do	do	
C. E. Dobbs	4th Class Clerk	May 4, 1865	500.00 do	do	Appointed to fill vacancy caused by removal of V. E. Tessier to Leg. Council office.
Wm. A. Varin	do	May 21, 1865	500.00 do	do	Temporarily employed, vice J. Nickinson, resigned.
W. M. Steers	Extra Clerk	Jan. 22, 1866	500.00 do	do	Temporarily employed until 31st July, 1865.
John Bruncau	do	April 24, 1865	500.00 do	do	
F. W. Blacklock	Surveyor and Draughtsman	March 1, 1866	1200.00 do	do	
G. B. Kirkpatrick	do	Jan. 30, 1866	2.00 per diem	Commiss'ner of Crown Lands, under Order in Council.	Appointed to carry out provisions of Lower Canada Registration Act.
Geo. Bouchette	Draughtsman	Jan. 30, 1866	2.00 do		
P. E. McMullen	do	April 11, 1866	500.00 per an...		
Jos. Graham	Crown Land Agent for part of Victoria and Peterboro'	March 31, 1865	500.00 do	Order in Council	Vice G. G. Boswell, deceased.
James Ross	Crown Land Agent for County of Wellington	June 16, 1865	500.00 do	do	Vice Andrew Geddes, deceased.
50 C. J. Hollerman	Crown Land Agent for part of County of Renfrew	June 12, 1865	500.00 do	do	
T. Barron	Crown Land Agent for part of County of Two Mountains	May 28, 1864	500.00 do	do	Vice T. Barron, deceased.
E. P. Felton	Crown Land Agent for part of Sherbrooke, Stanstead & Drummond.	March 6, 1865	500.00 do	do	Vice John Pelton, resigned.
E. Heath	Crown Land Agent for part of Pontiac	Oct. 4, 1864	500.00 do	do	Vice G. M. Judgson, dismissed.
E. Blondeau	Clerk in Supervisor of Culler's Office, Quebec	May 4, 1864	\$400.00 per an...	Commissioner of Crown Lands	
N. Stewart	do	Aug. 26, 1864	500.00 do	do	
Daniel Carey	do	Oct. 1, 1864	800.00 do	do	
E. R. Jones	Fishery Overseer, U. C.	June 7, 1864	100.00 do	Commissioner of Crown Lands, under Fisheries Act	Upon the situations of General Fishery Superintendents being abolished, it followed that Local Fishery Overseers, to act in the principal fishing localities, were appointed in pursuance of the policy of the Government and under the Fisheries Act.
P. Marentitt	do	Nov. 11, 1864	100.00 do	do	
J. W. Kerr	do	Dec. 16, 1864	100.00 do	do	
Jas. K. Cameron	do	Oct. 18, 1864	200.00 do	do	
P. Kiel	do	Jan. 24, 1866	100.00 do	do	
H. Richards	do	March 31, 1866	100.00 do	do	
John Eastwood	do	May 3, 1866	100.00 do	do	
Jos. Wilson	do	Jan. 22, 1866	100.00 do	do	
C. T. Dupont	do	May 9, 1866	100.00 do	do	
J. B. Hall	L. C.	Sept. 21, 1864	30.00 do	do	To replace the late W. Gibbard.
S. F. Copp	do	Oct. 15, 1864	40.00 do	do	
Jos. Eden, jr	do	Aug. 28, 1865	50.00 do	do	Vice T. Boyle, dismissed.



CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

Name.	Duties.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.	Under what authority.	Remarks.
W. Beatty .....	Overseer, Parry Sound Road .....	March, 1865 .....	Employed only during work-	Commissioner of Crown Lands .....	A new Colonization Road.
T. F. Nicholl .....	do Buckhorn .....	April, 1865 .....	ing season, at	do .....	do
J. R. Benson .....	do do .....	April, 1866 .....	do .....	do .....	Vice T. F. Nicholl.
J. Graham .....	do do .....	Jan., 1865 .....	do .....	do .....	Vice R. Hughes, deceased.
J. A. Snow .....	do do .....	May, 1866 .....	\$3 per diem	do .....	A new Colonization Road.
T. D. Taylor .....	do do .....	May, 1866 .....	and contingent	do .....	do
C. F. Aylsworth .....	do do .....	June, 1866 .....	expenses.	do .....	Vice M. P. Hayes, resigned.
S. O. McGinn .....	do do .....	July, 1865 .....	\$ 600 per an	do .....	Vice Wm. Harris, do
A. Deane .....	Clerk in Indian Office, Toronto .....	May 19, 1864 .....	1000 do .....	Order in Council .....	Vice H. McDougall, do
R. McKenzie .....	Visiting Superintendent .....	Jan. 6, 1865 .....	400 do .....	Commissioner of Crown Lands .....	Vice L. Telford, do
Rev. H. P. Chase .....	Missionary to Chippawa Indians .....	Jan. 23, 1865 .....	280 do .....	do .....	Vice Rev. Mr. Flood, do
Dr. W. McCargo .....	Medical Attendant to portion of G. R. Indians .....	Oct. 13, 1865 .....	750 do .....	Order in Council .....	Vice Dr. Whicher, deceased.
S. G. Murray .....	Clerk at head office .....	Jan. 20, 1866 .....	(Cont. as follows	do .....	In consequence of Mr. Turnor's retirement through ill health.
O. B. Kemp .....	Crown Land Agent for part of Stan-	Feb. 8, 1866 .....	on collections:	do .....	Vice O. J. Kemp, deceased.
Geo. Rogers .....	stead, Missisquoi and Shefford ...	Dec. 5, 1865 .....	5 p. ct. on first	do .....	do
Chas. Marcotte .....	Crown Land Agent for part of Two	Jan. 3, 1866 .....	\$2000.	do .....	Vice T. Barron, dismissed.
T. Z. Cloutier .....	Mountains .....	Jan. 23, 1866 .....	2½ p. ct. on next	do .....	Vice A. Bochet, resigned.
C. F. Fournier .....	Crown Land Agent for Chicoutimi ..	April 8, 1865 .....	1½ on any sums	do .....	Vice V. Martin, do
R. Popo .....	Elgin and Taché Roads .....	May 1, 1865 .....	over \$30000.	do .....	do
John R. Nash .....	Gold Mining Inspector, Chaudière	May 1, 1865 .....	\$1000 per an	do .....	Vice C. L. DeBellefeuille.
J. F. Elliott .....	Division .....	May 23, 1864 .....	\$5 per diem.	do .....	do
John McKay .....	Crown Timber Agent, Western Pe-	Sept. 9, 1865 .....	\$1200 per an	Commissioner of Crown Lands .....	Vice A. W. Powell.
E. T. Smith .....	ninsula .....	May 27, 1864 .....	200 do .....	do .....	Vice
	Sub-Agent for J. R. Nash .....	June 23, 1864 .....	\$1.50 per diem.	do .....	do
	Clerk in office of Collector of Crown				Employed as temporary clerk at the death of his father, whose office, Collector of Slide Dues and Toits, was merged with that of Crown Timber Agent.
	Timber Dues at Quebec .....				
	Temporary Clerk in Crown Timber				
	Office, Ottawa .....				

ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,  
Ottawa, 25th June, 1866.

## CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT OF UPPER CANADA.

Francis Curran—Assistant Messenger—To fill a vacancy—\$450 per annum.

## CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

L. W. Sicotte—Additional Clerk—\$1000 per annum—Authority, Order in Council of 18th December, 1865.

## FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

W. A. Blackmore—Stenographic Writer—\$973.33—To fill a vacancy—Authority, Order in Council, 29th September, 1864.

H. A. Jones—Prepares and enters Warrants, &c.—\$500—To fill a vacancy—Authority, Finance Minister.

John A. Torrance—Secretary to Minister of Finance—\$1200—To fill a vacancy—Authority, Finance Minister.

## AUDIT BRANCH, FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Hon. John Simpson—Assistant Auditor—\$2400—New appointment—Authority, Order in Council, 8th August, 1864.

John Richard Hall—General Clerk—\$500—New appointment—Authority, Departmental Order.

CUSTOMS BRANCH OF THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Name of Officer.	Name of Office.	Name of Port.	Salaries.	Authority.	Remarks.
John Burn	Messenger	Bytown	\$ 240 00	Finance Minister	To fill vacancy.
John Duck	Landing Waiter	Chatham	300 00	Governor General	do
Jos. Peel Brown	do	Chifton	500 00	do	do
David Young	Preventive Officer	Contrecoek	300 00	do	do
Wm. A. Rooth	Clerk	Colborne	200 00	do	do
C. Walsh	Landing Waiter	Ryerse	350 00	do	do
Pierre Dozoit	do	Lacolle	400 00	do	do
E. S. Collette	Clerk	London	900 00	do	do
D. Mackay	Appraiser	Montreal	1800 00	New.	
P. G. Fauteaux	Assistant Appraiser	do	800 00	do	do
Ewen McLennan	do	do	800 00	do	do
Theo. Gader	do	do	800 00	do	do
Jno. O'Meara	Landing Waiter	do	600 00	do	do
Edmond Bopret	do	do	600 00	do	do
Chas. E. Ewing	do	do	200 00	do	do
W. D. Wilson	do	Cobourg	400 00	do	do
R. P. McMillan	do	Cornwall	200 00	do	To fill vacancy.
Jno. Reid	do	Elgin	125 00	do	do
A. Talbot	do	do	75 00	do	do
S. S. Walsh	Landing Waiter and Sub-Collector	Gaspé	400 00	do	do
W. H. McLean	Landing Waiter	Guelph	500 00	do	do
F. A. Lavoie	Preventive Officer	Kingston	400 00	do	do
Robt. Stuart	Clerk	Montreal	600 00	do	do
Jas. Henderson	Locker	do	500 00	do	do
N. P. Wakefield	Landing Waiter	Niagara	500 00	do	do
Dun. Macpherson	Preventive Officer	Pencanguishene	200 00	do	do
C. F. Bouchard	Appraiser	Quebec	1400 00	do	do
Vincent Cazeau	do	do	1400 00	New.	
Isidore Belleau	Clerk	do	500 00	do	do
Geo. W. Thomas	Landing Waiter	do	500 00	do	do
C. T. Dupont	do	Sarnia	400 00	do	To fill vacancy.
A. F. B. Paton	Preventive Officer	Sault Ste. Marie	375 00	do	do
Saml. Knight	Landing Waiter	Stanstead	400 00	New.	
John Watson	do	do	500 00	do	do
Thos. G. Galbraith	Collector of Canal Tolls	Windsor	500 00	do	To fill vacancy.
Alex. Graham	do	Maitland	500 00	do	do
R. N. Elliott	Inland Revenue	Carlton	Commission	do	do
E. R. Benjamin	Assistant Collector of Inland Revenue	Essex, No. 1 and Ts.	400 00	New.	
J. G. Conway	Collector of Inland Revenue	Hastings	Commission	To fill vacancy.	
G. C. Langley	do	Lincoln	do	do	do
P. McGluskin	do	Leeds	do	do	do
	do	Lambton	do	do	do

Name of Officer.	Name of Office.	Name of Port.	Salaries.	Authority.	Remarks.
Thos. White	Assistant Collector of Inland Revenue	Wentworth	\$ 600 00	Governor General	New.
J. Meagher	do	do	600 00	do	do
R. Woodsworth	do	do	600 00	do	To fill vacancy.
Pierre A. Mercier	Assistant Appraiser	Peel, Div. 2	800 00	do	do
A. D. Macdonell	Collector of Inland Revenue	Montreal	600 00	do	do
E. Nighthale	do	Ontario, No. 3	600 00	do	New.
W. Hastie	do	Montreal, No. 1	600 00	do	do
L. Blanchard	do	do	600 00	do	do
Jas. Casey	do	do	600 00	do	do
Geo. Scobell	do	do	600 00	do	do
L. Bolvin	Collector of Inland Revenue	St. Hyacinthe	800 00	do	To fill vacancy.
B. Lassalle	do	Three Rivers	Commission	do	do
A. Heineman	Assistant Collector of Inland Revenue	Quebec	600 00	do	New.
M. Macannara	do	do	600 00	do	do
J. Harvey	do	do	600 00	do	do
Robt. Bell	Inspector of Canals	do	1400 00	do	do
H. Kavanagh	do	Ports	1400 00	do	do
J. F. Brown	Clerk	Customs & Excise, F. Dept.	900 00	do	do
Jas. C. Andy	do	do	500 00	do	do

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,  
Ottawa, 4th July, 1866.

R. S. M. BOUCHEFFE,  
Commissioner of Customs and Excise.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

F. H. Ennis	Secretary to the Provincial Arbitrators, Vico G. T. Pemberton, resigned	\$1000	Order in Council, 26th July, 1864.
J. B. Derouin	Draughtsman (in Architect's Office at Quebec)	\$75 per month	Commissioner, 10th July, 1864.
Thos. Guerin	Engineer	do	Order in Council, 8th August, 1864.
E. H. Parent	do	\$2.50 per day	do
C. E. Michaud	Draughtsman	\$75 per month	do

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Name of person appointed.	Duty of the appointment.	Salaries.	Whether to fill vacancy or newly created office.
John M. Keary (6th June, 1864)	Clerk of 4th class, Post Office, London	\$ 500	Vacancy by removal from office of Mr. J. Brennan.
James Ferguson	Mail Clerk, Ocean Mail Service	400	Vacancy by decease of A. Graham.
H. John Foley (24th June, 1864)	do	400	New appointment, previous staff having been found insufficient.
William Weston (17th Nov., 1865)	Clerk of 4th class, office of P. O. Inspector, Toronto	500	New appointment, rendered necessary by increase of business.
John McDougall (8th April, 1865)	Clerk of 4th class, Post Office Department, Hamilton	500	Vacancy by decease of Mr. F. J. Holloway.
James Gordon	do	500	Vacancy by resignation of Mr. J. A. Smith.
James G. Leslie (8th June, 1865)	do	500	New appointment, rendered necessary by increase of business.
Israel St. Amour (6th July, 1865)	do	500	Vacancy by decease of Mr. A. Green.
Samuel Johnston (22nd Sept., 1865)	Clerk of 3rd class, Post Office, Montreal (previously employed as a letter carrier)	600	New appointment, rendered necessary by increase of business.
George O'Donohoe (3rd Jan., 1866)	Clerk of 4th Class, P. O. Department, office of P. O. Insp., Montreal	500	Vacancy by decease of Mr. Chas. R. Mackenzie.
Frederick W. King (26th Feb., 1866)	do	500	Vacancy by resignation of Mr. T. W. Cantwell.
Thos. Gross (12th April, 1866)	P. O. Department	500	do do C. Vivian.
Richd. Shaw	do	500	New appointment, rendered necessary by increase in number of Money Order Offices.
James O'Hara	Mail Clerk, Ocean Mail Service	400	Vacancy by resignation of Andrew Smith.
Timoleon Ducharme	Clerk of 4th Class, Post Office, Montreal	500	Vacancy by removal of Mr. J. J. Stuart.
Henry Boulter	do	500	New appointment, rendered necessary by increase of business and illness of one of the clerks.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

Patrick Hynes (9th May, 1864)	Railway Mail Clerk of 3rd class	480	Vacancy by removal from office of Mr. J. T. Medworth.
J. O. Bennett (24th June, 1864)	do	480	New appointment on commencement of mail service on Welland Railway.
John Graham (28th June, 1864)	do	480	Vacancy by the resignation of Mr. A. McPherson.
William Wright (17th Sept., 1864)	do	480	New appointment, rendered necessary by increase of business, Toronto District.
J. A. McPherson (28th Oct., 1864)	do	480	Vacancy by transfer to office of Post Office Inspector, Montreal, of Mr. W. Fraser.
S. J. Jones	do	480	Vacancy by transfer to Post Office Department of Mr. J. C. Paterson.
Arthur Denis (21st Nov., 1864)	do	480	New appointment for service on the Stanstead, Shefford and Champlain Railway.

F. X. Gallaher (14th Nov., 1864)	do	480	New appointment for service on the Montreal and Vermont Junction Railroad.
J. O. Benoit (15th Nov., 1864)	do	480	Vacancy by transfer of F. Pridham to Post Office, Montreal.
W. A. Ward (25th Jan., 1865)	do	480	Vacancy by dismissal of C. L. Walker.
W. A. Beaudet (17th Feb., 1865)	do	480	New appointment for service on the Three Rivers Branch, Grand Trunk Railroad.
J. Bernard (7th March, 1865)	do	480	Vacancy by the resignation of Mr. S. J. Jones.
Hume Flood (15th March, 1865)	do	480	New appointment, rendered necessary by increase of business, Montreal District.
James O'Hara (18th June, 1865)	do	480	Vacancy by transfer to office of Post Office Inspector, London, of Mr. A. Thomson.
Gordon Robertson (15th Sept., 1865)	do	480	Vacancy by transfer to office of Post Office Inspector, Montreal, of T. W. Cantwell.
Theodore J. Essex (22nd Sept., 1865)	do	480	Vacancy by resignation of Mr. S. Hume.
George Mackenzie (3rd Jan., 1866)	do	480	Vacancy by the transfer to the Post Office Department of Mr. P. Pennock.
Andrew Patton (17th March, 1866)	do	480	New appointment, rendered necessary by increase of business, London District.
F. Briegel	do	480	Vacancy by transfer to Ottawa and Prescott Railway of Mr. Thompson.
Geo. Willoughby (12th April, 1866)	do	480	Vacancy by transfer to Ocean Mail Service of Mr. Jas. O'Hara.
W. C. Ashdown	do	480	New appointment to Ottawa and Prescott Railway, rendered necessary by increase of business consequent on removal of Seat of Government.
Frederick Tyner (5th June, 1866)	do	480	Vacancy by resignation of Mr. Geo. Mackenzie.
Geo. F. Burns	do	480	New appointment, rendered necessary by increase of business, Toronto District.
Edward Gordon	do	480	Vacancy by dismissal of P. J. Maher.

All the above appointments by His Excellency the Governor General.