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Includes some text in French.

Sessional papers Nos. 18-20, 24-25 not printed.

In Sessional paper No. 14, Appendix No. I, page 125 is incorrectly numbered page 12.

In Sessional paper No. 14, Criminal statistics of Canada, 1881, pages 121 & 130 are incorrectly numbered page 11 & 10.

# SESSIONAL PAPERS.

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OF THE

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---

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- No. 21b. Return (in part) to Order; Statement showing separately for each year since the establishment of the Superannuation Fund:—1. The number of persons on the list for the year as entitled to the benefit of the Act. 2. The number superannuated during the year under the Act. 3. The number retired during the year on a gratuity under the Act. 4. The total amount paid into the Fund from the beginning by those who were, during the year, superannuated or retired on a gratuity; distinguishing between those whose superannuation was caused by the abolition of office. 5. The number of persons on the list, for the year, who died in the service;—and 6. The total amount paid into the Fund from the beginning by those who, during the year, died in the service.
- No. 22... UNIFORMS EXPENSES:—Statement of payments charged to, by Order in Council, from 1st July, 1882, to date, in accordance with the Act 42 V., chap. 2, schedule B.
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- No. 26... GOVERNOR GENERAL'S WARRANTS:—Statement of, issued since the last Session of Parliament, in accordance with the Act 41 Vic., chap. 7, sec. 32, sub-sec. 2, on account of the fiscal years, 1881-82, and 1882-83.
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- No. 27a. Return to Resolution; Memorandum as to substitution by the Railway of Credit Valley Stock for \$1,000,000 cash deposit.
- No. 27b. Return to Resolution; Report of the Company, in account with the Government of Canada, viz.:—Rails Advance Account, Land Grant Bond Account, Current Account and Subsidy Account. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 27c. Return to Resolution; Schedule of Correspondence as to Canadian Pacific Land Grant Bonds.
- No. 27d. Return to Resolution; Memorandum of the progress of construction of the Railway, dated Montreal, 21st February, 1883. Also, a map of the country to be traversed by the Railway. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 27e. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY :—Return to Resolution ; Further Report giving full information, not contained in No 27 ; and also, a plan showing lands for expropriations of the Railway, extending from the south-westerly side of the village of Prince Arthur's Landing easterly to Current River.
- No. 27f. Return to Resolution ; Copies of communications of the Railway on the subject of the allotment and conveyance of lands, as they are earned under the contract.
- No. 27g.. Return to Order ; Statement, in detail, of all sums expended in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway Commission, with dates and names of the persons paid, and particulars of the service in respect of which payment is made—copy of all correspondence, contracts, accounts or arrangements, not already brought down, as to the printing of the evidence or Report.
- No. 27h. Return to Resolution ; Map showing the Railway, as located for construction between Callander and Algoma Mills, 191 miles. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 27i.. Copies of contracts for the Railway, in terms of section 19 of the Act 37 Victoria, chapter 14, as follows :—  
 Between Horton & Son and Her Majesty the Queen, etc.,—for the supply of 72 tons of iron bolts and nuts. (Contract No. 94.)  
 Between Bayliss, Jones and Bayliss and Her Majesty the Queen, etc., —to supply bolts, nuts and spikes. (Contract No. 95.)  
 Between Guest and Company and Her Majesty the Queen, etc.,—for the supply of steel rails and steel fish-plates. (Contract No. 96.)  
 Between John McDonald and Her Majesty the Queen, etc.,—to construct six combined passenger and freight buildings on 42nd contract. (Contract No. 97.)  
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- No. 27j. Return to Resolution ; Location eastern section, Current Creek to Nipigon, and freight tariff, western division.
- No. 27k.. Return to Order ; Statement of the total quantity of land agreed to be sold by the Company, the total price agreed to be paid therefor, during each month up to the 1st day of March, 1883, distinguishing between the sales of farming lands and those of town, village or station lots, woodland, mineral, quarry lands and other special sales, and including the quantities and prices realized for lands in which the Company became interested by agreements in connection with the location of stations. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 27l.. Return to Resolution ; Communication from W. C. Van Horne, General Manager, dated Montreal, 18th April, 1883, respecting additional information concerning the line proposed to be adopted through the Rocky and Selkirk Mountains.
- No. 27m. Return to Order ; Statement of duty paid by the Company on articles imported by them, from the date of their contract until 28th February, 1883, specifying the ports of entry of such goods, and the amount paid at each port. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 27n.. Return to Address ; Copies of the official memorandum of the Company, dated 12th December, 1882, describing its position and prospects. The advertisement published thereafter by the Company asking for subscriptions for its increased capital stock ; and all memoranda in connection therewith.  
 Statement showing the amount of the subscribed stock of the Company prior to the increase of its capital stock from \$25,000,000 to \$100,000,000, and the amounts paid up on such subscribed stock, with the date of each payment in cash, and also the amounts (if any), satisfied by the acquisition of property or otherwise, specifying in such case the consideration therefor and the amount of stock given, and the date.  
 Statement of the facts as to the acquisition by the Company of the Canada Central Railway, the Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway, and interest in the Credit Valley Railway and Ontario and Quebec Railway.  
 Statement of the various matters required to be returned under the Consolidated Railway Act, 1879, and amendments thereto.  
 Statement of the total sum expended up to the 1st of February, 1883, by the Company under their contract.

- No. 27o. **CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**:—Return to Order; Map or maps showing (1) the location of the railway so far as approved or constructed; (2) its location so far as proposed to Government, but not yet approved; (3) the location of any branches constructed and of any now contemplated by the Company, so far as the Government is advised; (4) the lands set apart for the Company but not yet granted; (5) the lands granted; (6) the lands applied for but not yet set apart. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 27p. Return to Order; Statement showing the reduction made by change of construction in Contracts A and B, and the amount involved by such change; also, the amount of each payment made to the respective contractors each month since the letting of the work; also, all claims made by the contractors on each of these contracts, and the date of each claim. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 27q. Papers in relation to Sections 14 and 15, Joseph Whitehead, Contractor. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 27r. Memorandum respecting Thunder Bay and River Kaministiquia.
- No. 28... **DOMINION STATUTES**:—Official Return of the distribution of, being 45 Victoria, 1882. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 29... **PENITENTIARIES IN CANADA**:—Report of the Minister of Justice on, for the year ended 30th June, 1882.
- No. 29c. Supplementary Return; Expenditure of the British Columbia Penitentiary, for the fiscal year ended the 30th June, 1882. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 30... **RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE**:—Return to Order; Return of, in detail, chargeable to the Consolidated Fund, from 1st July, 1882, to 1st February, 1883. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 31... **MILITIA**:—Return to Order; Statement of the number of Veterans of 1812 now surviving; of the number who have died since 1875, and of the number of widows of deceased who have applied for assistance. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 31a. Return to Order; Statement containing the names and residences of all the militiamen of 1812 who received their pensions during the last fiscal year, as well as the sum given to each of them. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 31b. Return to Order; Copies of all tenders, accounts, &c., in connection with the purchase of blankets for the militia during the recess. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 31c. Return to Order; Return of all petitions and correspondence with respect to new guns for the Richmond Field Battery. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 31d. Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence relating to the application of John Stewart, of Woodbridge, one of the Volunteers of 1837-38, for assistance, for his services in defence of his country during those years. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 31e. Return to Order; Return showing the number of officers, non-commissioned officers and men who received instruction in "A" and "B" Batteries in each year since their establishment; the number awarded a certificate of qualification in each year, and the entire cost per annum of each battery for the same time.
- No. 31f. Return to Address (Senate); Copies of all tenders for work at the camp at Berthier, in 1832, stating the rates of the various tenders, and the names of persons to whom the contracts were awarded, etc. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 32... **CANADIAN EXTRADITION ACT**:—Return to Address; Correspondence, not already brought down, touching the Act, and the suspension of the Imperial Act within Canada.
- No. 33... **RETURNING OFFICERS**:—Return to Order; List appointed for the General Election, 1882, other than Registrars or Sheriffs, occupations and residences of such officers, and a list of the Sheriffs and Registrars for the Districts in which such officers were appointed.
- No. 34... **BANQUE DE ST. JEAN**:—Return to Order; Copies of the returns, annual and monthly, made by the Bank since 1875, to the Government; also, copies of the certificates granted by the Treasury Board to the said Bank on going into operation. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 35...** **U A**  
**CANADIAN TOBACCO:**—Return to Order; Return shewing: 1st. The number of licensed tobacco manufactories on 1st February, 1883, in which Canadian leaf is exclusively used; 2nd. The quantity of Canadian leaf used in tobacco manufactories since the passing of the Inland Revenue Act of 1880, to 1st February, 1883; and 3rd. The quantity of cigars and Cavendish produced, respectively, since 1st May, 1880, to 1st February, 1883, in manufactories in which Canadian Leaf is exclusively used. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 35a.** Return to Order; Copies of all documents, &c., relating to a seizure of tobacco on the premises of Mr. N. Bernatchez, and other merchants, of Montmagny. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 36...** **COAL:**—Return to Order; Return showing the quantity in tons of coal exported from each port in Nova Scotia for the year ending June 30th, 1882; Also, for the six months ending December 31st, 1882, and the countries to which exported; Also, quantities sent by railway, and by water (separately), to any ports of Quebec and Ontario, naming places sent to.
- No. 36a.** Coal Lands; Regulations for the disposal of, approved by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, on the 2nd March, 1883, substituted for those of the 17th December, 1881.
- No. 36b.** Return to Order; Copies for all applications for sales or leases, and all correspondence or reports touching all leases of coal lands in the North-West, not already brought down; and a statement of the payments made under any such leases.
- No. 36c.** Return to Order; Return giving a full statement of all coal entered ex-warehouse free or for exportation, during the years ending 30th June, 1881 and 1882.
- No. 37...** **FISHERIES:**—Copies of Orders in Council, instructions and forms for Fishing Bounty, submitted in compliance with the Act 45 Vic., cap. 18.
- No. 37a.** Return to Order; Return of leases or licenses to fish on rivers in New Brunswick and the annual rent received on each; Also, the number of leases or licenses cancelled or surrendered.
- No. 37b.** Return to Order; Return of the instructions issued to the Inspectors of the Fisheries, as to the enforcement of the Order in Council of 11th June, 1879, whereby fishing for salmon in Canada, excepting under authority from the Department of Marine and Fisheries, was prohibited, the number of seizures and informations laid before Justices of the Peace against parties fishing without such lease or license; the number of convictions obtained, etc.
- No. 37c.** Certified copy of a Report of the Hon. the Privy Council, on 2nd May, 1883, respecting an appropriation of at least \$50,000 for bounty to fishermen.
- No. 37d.** Return to Order; Return of all correspondence, etc., had from 1st January, 1877, to 31st March, 1883, between the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa and the Inspector of Fisheries for New Brunswick in reference to the claim of ex-Overseer Amos Perley, of Chatham, for services in connection with the Smelt Fishery of Miramichi, in the years 1876 to 1878.
- No. 37e.** Return to Address; Copies of all Orders in Council in force regulating the close season for Lobster Fishing, &c.
- No. 38...** **SEIZURES AND FINES:**—Return to Order; Statement showing the number of seizures made at each port of entry in the Dominion during the last fiscal year, and also during the six months ended the 31st December 1882, the fines exacted, and how disposed of. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 39...** **OCEAN MAIL SERVICE:**—Return to Address (Senate); Correspondence, &c., in the possession of any department or officer of the Government, relating to the mail service between Canada and the United Kingdom, or to the rates of freight charged by the line of steamships by which such mail service is performed.
- No. 39a.** Supplementary Return (Senate) to the preceding.
- No. 40...** **INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY:**—Return to Order; Return showing rolling stock purchased during the year ended December 31st, 1882, &c.; also, a statement showing what has been built during the year in the Government workshops.

- No. 40a. INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY:—Return to Order; Statement of the revenue and working expenses for the six months of each year, ended December 31st, 1880, 1881 and 1882, under the several divisions.
- No. 40b. Return to Address; Copies of all Orders in Council, correspondence, &c., and the Commission in connection with claims made on the Government, arising out of the construction of the railway; and statement of the matters referred to them so far; and of the remuneration to be paid to them and the Secretary of the Commission, &c.
- No. 40c. Return to Order: All correspondence in reference to the removal and dismissal of W.D. McCallum, Chief Train Despatcher at Truro. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 40d. Return to Order; Return of casualties on the railway, where no loss of life or personal injuries occurred, from March 1st, 1882, to March 1st, 1883, with the respective causes, &c.; of damage to property, and amount of compensation paid, as well as claims unsettled. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 40e. Return to Order; Copies of the accounts rendered by Doctors Lebel and Renouf, of St. Gervais, for attendance on an employé of the railway named Dionne; and a statement of the sums to them paid. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 40f. Return to Order; Return showing the nature of the rolling stock purchased for the railway, as contained in the item of \$153,853.84 in the Public Accounts of 1882; where such rolling stock was manufactured, and the price paid.
- No. 40g. Return to Order; Return of all tenders submitted for the construction of the freight sheds and warehouses at the railway depot, St. John, N.B.; the names of the several contractors, and the amount of each contract, the number and names of the superintendents and overseers, and the amount paid for their services. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 40h. Return to Order; Return of the amounts paid for lands taken on Mill and Pond streets, in St. John, N.B., for the railway; the names of the arbitrators appointed to appraise the land, the compensation paid to them and the awards made by them.
- No. 40i. Return to Order; Return showing the rolling stock purchased for each year since the 1st of July, 1878, the nature of such rolling stock, and the place where manufactured, &c.
- No. 40j. Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence between the Government of Nova Scotia and the Departments of Railways and Public Works, respecting the transfer of the branch railway between Truro and Pictou, and with the Halifax and Cape Breton Railway and Coal Company, respecting Eastern Extension Railway matters in Nova Scotia.
- No. 40k. Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence relating to the steamer running in connection with the railway between Campbellton, Gaspé and intermediate ports. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 40l. Papers in relation to H. G. C. Ketchum's claim for overcharge, for the conveyance of rails 1866-67 and '68, Intercolonial Railway. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 41... PUBLIC ACCOUNTS:—Return to Address; Copies of all Orders in Council affecting certain items in the Public Accounts, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1882. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 42... UNFORESEEN EXPENSES:—Return to Address; Copies of all Orders in Council affecting certain items in the statement of payments charged to Unforeseen Expenses, referred by the House to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, on the 23rd February, 1883. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 43... GOVERNOR GENERAL'S WARRANTS:—Return to Address; Copies of all Orders in Council affecting certain items in the statement of the Governor General's Warrants, issued during the fiscal years 1881-82 and 1882-83, referred to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts by the House, on the 23rd February, 1883. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 44... BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS:—General statements and returns of, for certain districts of the Province of Quebec, for the year 1882. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 45... DRAWBACK ON SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS:—Return to Order; Return of all claims presented for drawback on materials used for shipbuilding, for the year ended 30th June, 1882; also, for the six months ended 31st December, 1882. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 45c. DRAWBACK ON MANUFACTURED GOODS:—Return to Order; Return of all claims presented for drawbacks on goods manufactured for export since 2nd March, 1882, &c.; also, copies of all regulations made by the Department with reference to such claims, together with a copy of one allowed claim and the sworn declaration thereto of each exporter of boilers, machinery, sewing machines or other manufactures of iron.
- No. 46... WHARVES AND PIERS:—Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence with reference to the construction of an addition to the pier of St. Jean Port Jolie, County of L'Islet, &c, since the appropriation made for that object during the last Session of Parliament. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 46a. Return to Order; Completing the preceding return by furnishing the date of the memorandum closing the said papers. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 46b. Return to Order; Reports, &c., in relation to the construction of a wharf or pier at St. Anne, on the Saguenay, County of Chicoutimi. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 46c. Return (in part) to Address; Correspondence, &c., relating to any claim made by the Provincial Government of Prince Edward Island, for a refund of their expenditure upon public wharves and piers, and also in connection with the maintenance of short-term prisoners in that Province since its admission to the Union. (*Printed for Distribution.*)
- No. 46d. Supplementary Return to the preceding. (*Printed for Distribution.*)
- No. 46e. Return to Order; Copy of all reports, estimates, &c., made by the Government Engineers of Port Albert Harbor, and all correspondence with the Port Albert Pier Company respecting said harbor.
- No. 46f. Return to Order; Copies of all reports, &c., made by the Government Engineers of Bayfield Harbor.
- No. 46g. Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence, appropriations, &c., relative to proposed improvement of Morpeth Harbor, on Lake Erie.
- No. 47... St. JOHN RAILWAY BRIDGE:—Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence with the Government during the year 1882, referring to the construction of a railway bridge over the St. John, at St. John.
- No. 47a. Telegram from Shadrock Holly, Mayor of St. John, N.B., with a copy of a memorial to the Governor General, in relation to the resolution respecting the proposed loan to the St. John Bridge and Railway Company.
- No. 48... STANDARD MERIDIAN:—Return to Address (*Sevate*); A copy of the memorial from the Royal Society of Canada, the Canadian Institute of Toronto, and of any documents connected with the memorials, relative to the representation of Canada in the International Conference, to determine a standard meridian now contemplated by the Congress of the United States. (*Printed for Distribution.*)
- No. 49... CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, MONTREAL:—Return to Order; Return of the names of persons in the employ of the Customs Department in the City of Montreal, as supernumerary clerks constantly employed for not less than six months previous to 1st July, 1882. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 50... DRILL SHED, IONA:—Return to Order; Copy of contract, &c., for the building of the drill-shed at Iona, Ont., with report of inspection of the same. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 51... DE LA CHEVROTÈRE, O. O, DISMISSAL OF:—Return to Address; Copies of the Order in Council, &c., dismissing Mr. Octave C. de la Chevrotière from his position as keeper of a lighthouse situated in the Parish of Lotbinière, in the County of Lotbinière. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 52... BREAKWATERS:—Return to Order; Return of the advertisement for construction of the Breakwater at Port Lorne, N.S., and the several tenders therefor; the party to whom the contract was awarded, and the amount of such contract. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 52a. Return to Order; Copies of all papers, reports of engineers, &c., relating to the building of a breakwater at New Harbor, Guysboro' County, N.S. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 52b. Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence, &c., relating to the building of a breakwater on the west side of Liverpool Bay, from 1870 to 1882. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 52c. **BREAKWATERS** :—Return to Order; Copies of Engineer's report of survey made at Brae, Prince County, Prince Edward Island, during last summer, with a view to making harbor improvements. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 53... **MILLER, J. A., JUDGE** :—Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence with Mr. J. A. Miller, late Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, Manitoba, prior to his appointment, relating to his becoming Justice of that Court, and subsequently to his appointment on the subject of the resignation of his office. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 54... **SUMMERSIDE HARBOR** :—Return to Order; Copy of the Engineer's Report of Survey made at Summerside Harbor, Prince County, Prince Edward Island, during the last summer, with a view to improving the navigation of said Harbor. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 55... **RECIPROCIITY BETWEEN CANADA AND U. S.** :—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence between the Governments of Canada and the United States, or any Board of Trade in Canada or the United States, upon the question of Reciprocal Trade relations between the two countries, on the general basis of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, since 1878.
- No. 56... **ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE** :—Return to Order; Return of the number of Cadets that have graduated at the Royal Military College since its establishment; the number who have obtained Commissions in the Imperial service; the number who have been appointed to the permanent Militia Corps; Also, names of any officers appointed to "A" and "B" Batteries of Artillery since February 6th, 1880, who have not graduated at the Royal Military College, and of those appointed who graduated at the College. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 56a. Return to Order; Return showing the name, salary and duty of each officer on the Instruction Staff of the Royal Military College, with the date of his appointment; also a Return showing the full staff of officers of "A" and "B" Batteries, respectively, with salary and date of appointment. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 57... **QUACO LIGHTHOUSE** :—Return to Order; Return of the tenders for the re-building of the Lighthouse at Quaco, New Brunswick, and to whom the Contract was awarded, and the amount of such Contract. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 58... **DISASTERS TO CANADIAN VESSELS IN THE GREAT LAKES** :—Return to Order; Return of all correspondence relating to the disasters which have occurred to Canadian vessels, navigating the Great Lakes and the Georgian Bay, within the past three years, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 58a. **REGISTERED VESSELS** :—Return to Order; Statement showing the vessels registered in the Province of Quebec; also, the number of vessels sold and lost between 1st January, 1873, and 1st January, 1882. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 58b. **VESSELS IMPORTING SUGAR, SYRUP AND MOLASSES** :—Return to Order; Return showing the number of vessels with their tonnage, nationality and port of entry, in which sugar, syrup and molasses were imported into this country during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1881; the quantity of sugar above 14 D.S., and of a lower grade by each vessel or steamship; also a like Return from 1st July, 1881, to 1st January, 1882. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 59... **INTOXICATING LIQUORS** :—Return to Order; Statement showing the quantities of distilled and fermented liquors, imported and manufactured for consumption in Canada, from 1868 to 1882, computed in Imperial gallons, each Province separately, the value of the same and duty paid thereon; the amount of materials used in brewing and distilling alcoholic liquors in the several Provinces of Canada during the same years.
- No. 59a. Return to Order; Copies of any petitions from the Province of Quebec, on the subject of proposed legislation, as to the sale of intoxicating liquors. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 59b. Return to Address; Copies of despatches, &c., on the subject of Canadian and Provincial Laws, as to the imposition of restrictions on the sale of intoxicating drinks. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 60... **FABRE, HON. HECTOR** :—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence, &c., respecting the appointment of Hon. Hector Fabre to the position he now occupies in France; also, statement of his duties and the salary or commission paid or to be paid for such services, &c; also, all reports on the results of the mission. (*Not printed.*)



- No. 61... **SALE OF LIQUOR**:—Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence between any Member of the Government and any licensed victuallers, and of all petitions, &c., presented by any such person on the legislation affecting the sale of liquors. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 62... **DOMINION BAILIFFS**:—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence with, and petitions from municipalities, referring to the appointment of, to convey prisoners from the county gaols to the Penitentiaries. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 62a.                               Supplementary Return to the preceding. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 63... **SUPREME COURT, AMENDED RULE**:—Statement of the Supreme Court of Canada, that Schedule D, annexed to the rules of that Court, be amended; and that an allowance shall be taxed by the Registrar to the duly entered Agent in any appeal, in the discretion of the Registrar, to \$20. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 64... **HYDROGRAPHICAL SURVEY**:—Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence between any person and the Government, in relation to the hydrographical survey of the great lakes, the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the other maritime coasts of Canada.
- No. 65... **SALT DUTIES**:—Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence, &c., in the hands of Government, on the subject of duties on salt. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 66... **FOG-WHISTLE, SHELBURNE**:—Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence, &c., received by the Department of Marine and Fisheries since 1st January, 1881, in reference to the erection of a fog-whistle at Shelburne Harbor, Nova Scotia. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 67... **COUNTY COURTS**:—Return to Address; Copy of all correspondence between the Governments of New Brunswick and the Dominion, in relation to the creation of a new County Court in that Province, and the appointment of a Judge thereto. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 67a.                               Return to Address; Return of cases tried at each of the County Courts of the Counties of Kings and Albert, since 1st June, 1882, with the amount of verdicts and judgments entered thereon. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 67b.                               Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence between the Government and the County Court Judges of the Dominion, and others, respecting the resolution submitted to the House during last Session of Parliament, by the late Minister of Justice, on the subject of the proposed increase of the salary of such Judges. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 68... **MARITIME COURT**:—Return to Order: Return showing the cases disposed of, &c., by the Judge and several Surrogate Judges of the Maritime Court, since the creation of the said court, until the first day of February, 1882. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 68a.                               Return to Address; Return of all correspondence between the Judge or Judges of the Maritime Court of Ontario and the Government, respecting the rules, &c., of said court, and the simplification thereof; also, copies of any amended or proposed amended rules, since 1st January, 1882. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 69... **CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY—PEMBROKE BONUS**:—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence upon the subject of the assumption by the Government of the payment of the amount granted by the Town of Pembroke, in aid of the Canada Central Railway.
- CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 12.**
- No. 70... **CONSTITUTIONS OF C.B., N.S., P.E.I., N.B., B.C., AND VANCOUVER ISLAND**:—Return to Address; Copies of the charters or constitutions granted by the Crown or the Imperial Parliament, to the Provinces of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Vancouver Island; also, copies of all Acts, Charters, Royal Instructions, Commissions, Orders in Council or Despatches altering or amending the same, as originally granted, or conferring or withdrawing any political rights, or privileges, before or after the granting of such charters.
- No. 71... **STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION WITH GERMANY**:—Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence between any Member of the House of Commons, or other persons, and the Government, in relation to the establishment of direct steamship communication between Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Halifax, and German seaports.

- No. 72... **SAILORS' APPLICATION FOR RELEASE**:—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Departments of Marine and Fisheries and of Justice, concerning the application of divers sailors in the port of Quebec, praying for a release from confinement, and to return to sea, &c., at the request of R. Temple, Master of the British vessel *Gem*. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 73... **BRITISH CANADIAN LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.**:—Return (Senate)—A list of shareholders, and also a statement of its affairs on 31st December, 1882. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 71... **SEMAPHORES, RIVER DU LOUP, AND BRANDY POTS**:—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence in relation to the erection of Semaphores on the wharf at River du Loup, in the County of Temisconata, and on the Brandy Pots. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 75... **WHARVES AT RIVER DU LOUP AND RIVIÈRE OUELLE**:—Return to Order; Copies of all Reports made up to this date, respecting the movement of the ice at the wharves at River du Loup and Rivière Ouelle. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 76... **GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY**:—Return to Address; Copy of all correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Company, in relation to the purchasing of bonds and shares of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway; also, certain stocks and shares of the Hamilton and North-Western Railway Company, and of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Company; also, all copies of correspondence in relation to the purchase or sale of the North Shore Railway Company, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 76a... Return to Order; Return of all accidents and casualties which have occurred on the Railway, or any of its branches or railways under its control, involving either loss of life or injury to person or property, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 76b... Return to Order; Copy of all correspondence between the Company and the Government, in reference to the purchase or sale of the Rivière du Loup Branch of the said railway, now owned by the Government; also, any correspondence showing the manner in which the said Company have expended or proposed to expend the money so received; and also, all correspondence concerning the Government lien for the debt of £3,111,500, and accrued interest.
- No. 76c... Supplementary Return to the preceding.
- No. 77... **FIFTH GENERAL ELECTION**:—Report on the Dominion elections of 1882, and also each election held subsequently thereto up to date.
- No. 77a... Return to Order; Return showing all sums paid to defray expenses of the late Dominion elections, in the different electoral districts.
- No. 78... **HÉBERT, H., FRAUDULENT PRACTICES**:—Return to Order; Copies of any complaint against Hubert Hébert, Chief Station Master at Montmagny, in relation to a charge of fraudulent practices affirmed against him by P. E. Casgrain, Esq., Member for L'Islet. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 79... **WHARFAGE AT DIGBY, N.S.**:—Return to Order; Statement of the amount collected for wharfage at the public pier at Digby, for each year from 1879 to 1882, inclusive. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 80... **RUSSELL VS. THE QUEEN**:—Return to Address; Copies of the judgments in the case of Russell and the Queen, in the Supreme Court of Canada and the Privy Council, and of the judgments in any Provincial courts of superior jurisdiction, or in the Supreme Court of Canada, in all cases raising the right of a Provincial Legislature to pass laws affecting the number or character of persons licensed to sell intoxicating liquors, or the times of such sale.
- No. 81... **SHUSHWAP AND OKANAGAN CANAL**:—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence, &c., in connection with the surveys made in 1882 for the construction of a canal between Lakes Shushwap and Okanagan, British Columbia.
- No. 82... **ORDNANCE LANDS AND NAVAL RESERVES**:—Return to Order; Statement showing the gross amount of receipts from the sale or leasing of Ordnance Lands or Naval Reserves, in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, from 1st July, 1856, to 1st July, 1882, and the purpose to which the sums so received have been applied; also a Statement showing the several properties of which portions have been sold or leased, and the number of acres in each case. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 82a... Supplementary Return to the preceding.

- No. 83... **MURRAY CANAL** :—Return to Address (Senate); Copies of all tenders received for the construction of the Murray Canal, and all correspondence, &c., concerning the same.
- No. 84... **LAND FOR COLONIZATION** :—Return to Order; Returns showing the total number of applications for land for colonization under plans Nos. 1 and 2 of the Land Regulations of 23rd December, 1881, up to 1st January, 1883, with the names of the applicants, the date of application, and the quantity of land in each case applied for.
- No. 85... **O'CONNOR, HON. JOHN** :—Return to Address; Statement of any sums paid, and the arrangement on which such were paid, to the Hon. John O'Connor, since his retirement from office. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 86... **PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY** :—Return to Order; Return of all reports, estimated cost, &c., bearing upon the survey of a proposed branch line of railway, between Harmony Station on the railway, to Elmira, east point of P.E.I.
- No. 87... **BUOYS AND BEACONS, LAKE HURON** :—Return to Order; Return of all correspondence with the Government within the past four years, copies of contracts and expenditure, in reference to buoys and beacons in the north channel of Lake Huron. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 88... **TROOPS IN HALIFAX** :—Return to Address; Copies of all despatches, Orders in Council and reports on the subject of the withdrawal of the troops from Halifax. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 89... **COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH FRANCE, SPAIN, &c.** :—Return to Address; Copies of all despatches, &c., between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Canada; and between the Government of Canada and the High Commissioner, touching negotiations for commercial arrangements with France, Spain or other countries.
- No. 90... **LAKE ST. JOHN RAILWAY** :—Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence between the Government and the Lake St. John Railway Company, in relation to the subsidy granted to the said company, and a statement of all sums paid to the said company, on account of the said subsidy. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 91... **CUSTOM DUTIES REFUNDED AT TORONTO** :—Return to Order; Return of the names and respective amounts of Customs duties refunded at the port of Toronto for the last fiscal year, and the articles or commodities upon which the duties were collected and refunded. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 92... **IMPORTS AND EXPORTS** :—Return to Order; Return showing the imports and exports from July 1st, 1882, to January 1st, 1883, and the countries from which imported and to which exported. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 93... **IMMIGRATION** :—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence, &c., of recent date between the Governments of the Dominion and British Columbia, on immigration into that Province.
- No. 93a... Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence between the British Columbia and Dominion Governments respecting immigration to British Columbia; also, on the question of Chinese immigration.
- No. 93b... Return to Order; Return giving the number of Immigrant Agents (other than those on the regular and published lists) sent from Canada to Europe, who received pay from the Government during the Calendar years of 1881 and 1882; the names of persons so employed; the instructions given to them, &c.
- No. 93c... Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence, &c., in reference to the immigration of Jewish refugees from Russia into Canada, and the subsequent maintenance and disposal of such immigrants. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 94... **QUEBEC PROVINCIAL SUBSIDY** :—Return to Address; Copy of any representation by the Legislature of Quebec, on the subject of an increase of the provincial subsidy.
- No. 94a... Return to Address (Senate); All letters, correspondence, &c., which the Federal Authorities may have received from the Quebec Government or Legislature, asking for "better terms" or an increase of the Dominion Subsidy.

- No. 95... **ONTARIO BOUNDARY AWARD** :—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence between the Secretary of State and Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, in relation to the award respecting the northern and north-western boundaries of that Province, not already communicated.
- No. 96... **PORTAGE ISLAND** :—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence between the Canadian Government and the British Government, in reference to the transfer of Portage Island, at the entrance of the Miramichi River, to the Government of Canada, together with all reports, &c., in reference to that subject.
- No. 97... **STEAMER TO REPLACE THE "GLENDON"** :—Return to Order; Return of the advertisement for the contract of the building of a steamer to replace the "Glendon"; the several tenders therefor, to whom the contract was awarded, and the amount of such contract. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 98... **TRADE BETWEEN CANADA, WEST INDIES AND BRAZIL** :—Return to Order; Copy of the petition relative to the trade between Canada and the West Indies, and Brazil, signed by the principal fish merchants of the coast of Gaspé and Bay des Chaleurs, and addressed to the Hon. Minister of Finance, with a copy of the letter accompanying the said petition.
- No. 99... **CARTRIDGE FACTORY AT QUEBEC** :—Return to Order; Return showing the cost of the cartridge factory at Quebec, since its establishment, and the names and salary of all the officers and employés, with the value and quantity of ammunition manufactured. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 100. **GRAIN AND PRODUCTS OF GRAIN** :—Return to Order; Statement showing:—1st. The amount of duties collected between 15th March, 1879, and 1st January, 1883, on the cereals comprised under the head of "grain and products of grain"; also the total quantities imported. 2nd. The quantity imported and entered for consumption in Canada; also quantity exported during the years 1874 to 1882, inclusive.
- No. 101. **S.S. "NEWFIELD" AND "MORAVIAN"** :—Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence with the Minister of Marine and Fisheries concerning the employment of the Government steamer "Newfield" in aiding the wrecked steamship "Moravian." (*Not printed.*)
- No. 102. **MINING REGULATIONS** :—Copy of those governing the disposal of mineral lands other than coal lands. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 103. **AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., IMPORTED INTO MAN. AND N.-W.T.** :—Return to Order; Statement of agricultural implements, waggons, sleighs and carriages, imported from 30th June to 31st December, 1882.
- No. 103a Return to Order; Statement of all agricultural implements, carriages, waggons and sleighs shipped, in bond, to Manitoba from other Provinces of the Dominion, from 1st July to 31st December, 1882.
- No. 103b Return to Order; Statement of all agricultural implements, carriages, waggons and sleighs shipped, in bond, to Manitoba from other Provinces of the Dominion, during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1882.
- No. 104. **HUDSON BAY** :—Return to Address; Return of all information in reference to the duration of navigation, the soundings and the extent to which the Bay freezes over; also, all documents bearing on its probable resources; also, all reports on the mineral resources of the regions about the Bay and the Islands therein.
- No. 105. **GREENVILLE AND CARILLON CANAL** :—Return to Order; Copy of the award of arbitrator on claim for damages put in by the contractor for the Grenville and Carillon Canal, under contract in force in 1871-72, with statement of sums paid thereunder.
- No. 105a Papers in relation to the construction of two locks, and other works, at Greece's Point.
- No. 105b Award of John Page, Esq., Chief Engineer, on the claim of Messrs. Heney, Stewart & Co., contractors for works at Greece's Point.
- No. 105c Report of J. Page, Esq., Chief Engineer, on the Rapide Plat Canal.

- No. 106. **H. M. SHIPS ON BRITISH COLUMBIA COAST**:—Return to Address (Senate); Copies of all correspondence between the Dominion and Imperial Governments, and between the Dominion and British Columbia Governments, on the subject of having one or more of Her Majesty's ships of war stationed continuously on the coast of British Columbia. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 107. **GOVERNMENT SURVEY, LOT No. 133, MANITOBA**:—Return to Address (Senate); Copies of all correspondence between the Department of Crown Lands, at Winnipeg, or the Department of the Interior, and parties claiming lot No. 133 of the Government survey, or any right thereto, situated in the Parish of Ste. Agathe, County of Provencher, Manitoba; also, copies of all Orders in Council or of the Department of the Interior, relating to the said lot. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 108. **SUBSIDIES FOR MANITOBA**:—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence, &c., since the commencement of last Session, in reference to subsidies or grants for Manitoba.
- No. 109. **PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED FOR RAILWAYS, CANALS, ETC.**:—Return to Order; Statement showing the amounts charged in the Public Debt Account of the Dominion of Canada, which were expended on railways, canals and navigation securities in British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia proper, and Cape Breton Island, up to 1st July, 1882, &c.
- No. 110. **MCMILLAN, J. D., DISMISSAL OF**:—Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence, &c., relating to the dismissal of John D. McMillan from his office as Fishery Overseer, and the appointment in his place of David Baker. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 111. **PILOTS AND PILOTAGE, BRITISH COLUMBIA**:—Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence, &c., between the Government and the Pilotage authorities of British Columbia, or any other parties in that Province, on the subject of Pilots and Pilotage.
- No. 112. **LIFE-SAVING STATIONS**:—Return to Order; Copies of correspondence, &c., relative to the establishment and management of Life-saving stations on coast of Lake Ontario, or other waters, together with such other reports upon the construction and operation of Life-saving stations in other countries as may be in the possession of the Government. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 113. **FRONTENAC TERRACE, QUEBEC**:—Return to Address; Copies of all documents in relation to the granting by the Imperial Government to the Dominion Government, and by the latter to the Provincial Government, of various lands, and more particularly of the land on which is located Frontenac Terrace, in the City of Quebec. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 114. **LAKE OF THE WOODS AND RAINY LAKE**:—Papers in relation to the construction of steamers for Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 115. **DAUPHENÉ, JAMES, CLAIM OF**:—Return to Order; Copies of all petitions, &c., in reference to the claim of James Dauphené, of Bridgewater, Lunenburg, for payment of claim for refund of expenses incurred by him in discharge of his duties as a Fishery Warden of that County. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 116. **ORDNANCE FOR CANADA**:—Return to Order; Copy of contract, correspondence, &c., in connection with the manufacture of great guns for the Government of Canada. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 117. **COLONIZATION GRANTS**:—Return to Order; Return giving every form of patent arrangement or agreement, &c., between Companies and the Government in regard to colonization grants.
- No. 118. **TIMBER AND MINING LICENSES IN DISPUTED TERRITORY, ONTARIO**:—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence, Orders in Council and papers not already brought down, relating to the cutting of timber or to mining on lands within the territory now in dispute with Ontario; also, all correspondence, &c., and all permits and licenses granted to make timber ties, telegraph poles and saw logs, within the district of Rainy Lake and River, and Lake of the Woods and tributary streams.
- No. 119. **ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, CLAIMS OF THE PROVINCES**:—Return to Address; Copies of correspondence, from 1st July, 1867, to date, between the Dominion and the Provincial Governments respecting the claims of each of the said Provincial Governments, for the repayment of sums expended by them on account of the Dominion for the administration of justice; also, a statement in detail of the claims settled.

- No. 120. H. M. S. "CHARYBDIS":—Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence, expenditure and reports relating to the "Charybdis", not already brought down. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 121. SUBSIDIES TO CERTAIN RAILWAYS:—Report to Council, 14th May, 1883, recommending the grant of a subsidy of \$3,200 per mile, for 12 miles, in all \$38,400, towards the construction of a line of railway between Petitcodiac and Havelock Corner, N. B.  
 Proposed subsidy, \$3,200 per mile for 80 miles from Canso to Louisburg or Sydney, in all \$256,000, to the Great American and European Short Line Railway Company.  
 Proposed subsidy, \$3,200 per mile for 49 miles, in all \$156,000, to the International Railway Company.  
 Proposed subsidy, \$3,200 per mile for 36 miles, in all \$115,200, to the Caraquet Railway Company, N. B.  
 Proposed subsidy, \$3,200 per mile, in all \$160,000, to the Gatineau Valley Railway Company.  
 Proposed subsidy, \$3,200 per mile first 50-mile section out of St. Jerome, in all \$160,000, to the Montreal and Western Railway Company.  
 Proposed subsidy, \$3,200 per mile for 28 miles, from Napanee to Tamworth, in all \$89,600, to the Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec Railway Company.  
 Proposed subsidy, \$3,200 per mile for 25 miles, from St. Raymond to Lake St. John, in all \$80,000, to the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company.  
 Proposed subsidy, \$3,200 per mile for 100 miles from Metapedia to Paspébiac, in all \$320,000, to the Baie des Chaleurs Railway Company.  
 Proposed subsidy, \$3,200 per mile for 32 miles (from the Intercolonial Railway to Mr. Laggan's Mills), in all \$102,400, to the Miramichi Valley Railway Company.  
 Proposed farther subsidy at the rate of \$6,000 per mile, or a further sum, in all of \$660,000, from Gravenhurst to Callander, 110 miles, to such Company as shall be approved by the Governor in Council.
- No. 122. ST. JOHN RIVER, N. B.:—Return to Address (Senate); Copies of all reports, letters, &c., since 1878, between the Department of Public Works and Mr. J. A. Lyon, or any other person, in reference to the removal of obstructions in the St. John River, N. B. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 123. MANITOBA INDIAN AGENCY:—Return to Order; Report, with evidence, on the condition and management of the Manitoba Indian Agency under J. A. N. Provencher, the Indian Superintendent of the Manitoba District, made by the Government Commission of Enquiry; also vouchers dated 25th June, 1875, for \$180; 25th June, 1875, for \$1,290; and 26th December, 1875, for \$600, signed by one Tremblay, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 124. TELEGRAM EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS:—Return to Order; Statement of the expenditure for each month elapsed for the current fiscal year, on telegrams charged to various works in the Department of Public Works, and a like statement from November, 1881, to 30th June, 1882, inclusive. (*Not printed.*)

# REPORT

OF THE

# MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE

# DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR

1882.

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Printed by Order of Parliament.

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OTTAWA :

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1883.





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# REPORT

## OF THE

# MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE  
CALENDAR YEAR 1882.

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honour to submit the Report of the Department of Agriculture for the calendar year 1882.\*

### I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

The following is a statement of the number of letters received and sent by the Department, during the year 1882 :—

Month.	Received.	Sent.
January.....	4,057	5,884
February.....	3,314	3,614
March.....	3,508	4,059
April.....	3,775	3,848
May.....	3,321	3,472
June.....	2,614	3,887
July.....	2,744	2,810
August.....	2,766	2,925
September.....	2,442	2,686
October.....	2,992	4,123
November.....	2,809	3,342
December.....	3,028	4,382
Total.....	37,370	45,032

\* NOTE.—This Report, while referring to the calendar year, contains, in certain cases, references to events up to the date of its presentation to Parliament. But all statements in figures refer to the calendar year.

The following table shows a statistical statement of the business of the Department from the year 1864 to 1882, inclusive :

Years.	Letters Received.	Letters Sent:	No. of cases of Patents, Copyrights, Trade Marks, &c.	Total Number of Immigrants and Immigrant Passengers.
1864	5,422	5,152	181	40,649
1865	6,694	7,638	200	47,103
1866	7,435	8,250	337	51,749
1867	7,571	10,679	840	57,873
1868	8,696	10,299	643	71,448
1869	9,516	13,654	965	74,365
1870	11,442	20,078	1,110	69,019
1871	18,416	21,709	2,035	65,722
1872	20,271	30,261	2,215	89,186
1873	22,216	31,786	3,204	99,109
1874	17,970	22,673	3,072	80,022
1875	15,623	17,927	4,923	43,458
1876	16,562	18,512	4,389	36,549
1877	21,796	30,079	4,271	35,285
1878	19,815	28,429	4,159	40,032
1879	27,259	22,419	4,190	61,052
1880	24,210	30,988	4,474	85,850
1881	35,372	40,826	5,271	117,016
1882	37,370	45,032	6,070	193,150

## II.—ARTS AND AGRICULTURE.

### CATTLE TRADE.

#### *Importation.*

There has been a very large increase in the number of pure-bred cattle imported as compared with past years, the importations being as follow :—

Cattle.....	1,215
Sheep.....	1,124
Swine.....	22

They may be thus sub-divided. For Canada—cattle, 574; sheep, 998; swine 22. For United States—cattle, 640; sheep, 126. The value of such large importations of pedigreed stock, (323 of these cattle being Polled Angus or Aberdeen,) and the consequent improvement in our herds, is difficult to estimate.

#### *Exportation.*

The cattle trade from Canadian ports during the past year shows a decrease as compared with 1881; but there has been a corresponding increase in sheep. The

exports were, cattle, 35,738 as against 45,535 in 1881; and sheep 75,905 as against 62,404 in the previous year. The apparent falling off in the export trade to the United Kingdom does not, however, indicate a large reduction in the cattle trade of the Dominion, as the Customs returns to the 30th June last show that 16,145 cattle were exported to the United States, and in the same period 233,602 sheep were exported to the same country as against 7,558 cattle and 264,910 sheep, in 1881. The improvement in the quality of cattle becomes more marked every year; and Mr. Dyke, in his Report, states so good are the ordinary cattle which are being landed from the Dominion, that, in point of breeding and quality, they would compare favourably with those in the best districts in the British Isles, a fact traceable to the importation of pedigree stock.

#### SHEEP.

The large dealers in Great Britain state that there will be a steadily increasing demand for sheep in the British markets, owing to the reported scarcity from disease amongst the flocks in the United Kingdom.

The export of sheep from Canada is now assuming such large proportions, that it bids fair to become one of the leading industries of the agriculturist. The numbers of sheep shipped to Europe during the past year were 75,905, worth about \$500,000, and to the United States 233,600, worth in round figures \$900,000, or altogether a trade of about \$1,400,000 per annum. I would strongly call the attention of breeders to the necessity for improving their stock both by breeding and caring for them. The agent of this Department at Liverpool, states that owing to wet seasons, the British farmer has had a fearful disease to contend with in his flocks, the loss from which was, during 1882, calculated to be 9 per cent. Added to this is the deficiency of lambs, and taking 7 per cent. of the sheep which died as breeding ewes, it would imply a deficiency of 2,400,000 lambs, or a total decrease in the British flocks of 5,250,000. Under the circumstances, not only for next year, but for many years, the prospects for sheep farmers in the Dominion are exceedingly good, but it must be borne in mind that the English market only requires fat sheep. Mr. Grahame, the Glasgow agent of this Department, inserts in his Report a letter from Messrs. Swan & Sons of Edinburgh, very large dealers in the trade, in which they speak of the high prices likely to be current for fat sheep.

The question of the breed of sheep is at present one which has special interest and importance for Canada. It will be seen by the Reports of the Agents of the Department in the United Kingdom, that particular attention is now directed to the very healthy importations from Canada, and to the endeavors used to aid the requirements of the trade abroad. This is a feature which it is the effort of the Government to maintain, but there is a further point. The farmers of the country

would find it very much to their advantage to change, to a very large extent, if not altogether, the present long-woolled varieties, for the shorter wools of medium fineness, such as the Shropshire and other Downs or Cheviots. The farmer will find that short wools are very readily marketable at high prices, while the reverse is the fact as respects long wools, for the reason that the long wool is not adapted to the present process of manufacturing. For sale in the market also, as mutton, the Downs' varieties are preferred. Farmers, for these reasons, will find it very greatly to their advantage to make the changes suggested.

#### CATTLE QUARANTINE.

The enforcement of a quarantine of ninety days, in accordance with the Order in Council of 23rd April, 1880, on all cattle imported during the past year, has been strictly maintained. No disease of a contagious nature manifested itself at the station during the year. The cattle quarantine grounds at Point Lévis may now be considered completed, and afford the best possible accommodation for nearly 700 head of cattle. The total number subjected to quarantine at Point Lévis, in 1882, was 1,214 cattle; the sheep and swine that arrived being allowed to proceed to their destination, as no disease was apparent amongst them. There were fifty calves born in quarantine, and amongst all the cattle only five deaths occurred, all of which were from ordinary disease.

During the summer a deputation of the United States Treasury Cattle Commission visited this station to inquire into our system, with a view to the adoption of a similar organization at American ports, and these Commissioners expressed their high approbation of the Point Lévis cattle quarantine.

Dr. McEachran, Veterinary Inspector, states that importers in the Western States expressed to him their hope that no restrictions would prevent them importing "on Canadian steamers by the St. Lawrence route through a country where no disease existed, and where the cost of quarantine was less than half what it has hitherto cost at United States ports."

An Order in Council, dated 9th February, 1882, was passed, prohibiting the importation of head ropes that had been used. This was on representations made that second-hand ropes, which had been used for tying up cattle in the United Kingdom, or on ship-board, were being imported, and that there was reason to believe contagious disease might be communicated by the use of such.

The increasing demand in the west for the importation of cattle from the Western United States, for breeding purposes, necessitated action to be taken respecting it, and after mature consideration an Order in Council was passed 20th February, 1882, declaring the establishment of a quarantine at Point Edward to admit neat

cattle for breeding purposes from the Western United States, subject to the restrictions and regulations of the Order in Council of 23rd April, 1880.

#### SHEEP SCAB.

The existence of sheep scab in some of the counties adjoining Montreal, having been notified to the Department, it was deemed necessary to take active measures for its suppression, and as this disease manifested itself in the County of Laprairie and adjoining counties in the Province of Quebec, it was decided to provide for the segregation and isolation, as far as possible, of animals affected, and an Order in Council was passed on 20th April, 1882, declaring that locality an infected district, and prescribing certain rules and regulations for the suppression of the disease.

Acting under its provisions in every instance where diseased sheep were discovered the Veterinary Inspector reports that if the disease is not entirely exterminated, it exists only in a few places, as nearly all the diseased and infected sheep were killed, and the sanitary measures adopted will in most instances prevent its recurrence.

Sheep owners are strongly urged to co-operate in measures for the suppression of this disease.

#### PICTOU, N.S., CATTLE DISEASE.

The investigations that were commenced last year with a view to discover, if possible, the cause and to provide a remedy for, this disease, were carried on this year on a much larger scale, as the sum of \$20,000 voted by Parliament during last session enabled me to largely extend operations and enquiry. For this purpose an Order in Council was passed on the 25th of May, authorizing me to declare farms and places on which animals suffering from this disease were found, "infected places," under the provisions of the "Contagious Diseases Animals Act;" to appoint an inspector, to select places within the limits of the infected districts for the purpose of isolating and segregating diseased animals, those suspected of disease, or which may have been exposed to it, and to order their removal to such selected places. The Inspector was also authorized to order the slaughter of any animal found so affected, and to pay its owner one-third of its value before it was affected, such compensation, however, not to exceed \$20. In all other cases the compensation was to be two-thirds of the value of the animal slaughtered, but not to exceed \$40. In all cases the value was to be established by appraisers appointed by me.

In accordance with these instructions quarantines were established at Pictou, Merrigomish, Knoydart and Pine Tree, to which all the cattle which had been exposed to infection were conveyed, and kept for a period of ninety days from the date of such contact. All farms on which the disease was reported, or found to exist were visited by the Inspector and Appraisers. All animals found affected were killed and buried eight feet deep, with a barrel of freshly slacked lime to each carcass. Animals in

contact after being valued were removed to the nearest quarantine, and marked in such a way as to indicate the property of the owner. They were kept secluded, and if no disease broke out in their quarantine within a period of 100 days they were returned to their owners, to whom under such circumstances no compensation was given. Before receiving back their animals, the buildings and premises had to be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. The farmers generally gave their co-operation to these measures, affording the officers every assistance. Sanitary measures were carried out on all farms where the disease had broken out, and in many cases the old barns were burnt and replaced by new ones. Seventy-seven farms and places were declared infected. Active operations did not commence before the 15th July, up to which date (during this year) thirty-eight animals had died.

During the period from the 15th of July to the 28th of November, there were ordered to be slaughtered in various places eighty-five animals, and in quarantine fourteen, which, together with those that had died previous to the commencement of operations, made a total of 137 animals known as lost by the disease in 1882. There were 268 animals confiscated and placed in quarantine, and at the expiration of ninety days twenty-seven were returned to their owners, twenty-seven died or were slaughtered, and the remainder were sold for slaughter within the limits of the infected districts. The success of the measures adopted is proved by the fact that no actual cases have been reported since the 31st October. Of the amount voted by Parliament for extirpating the disease something less than half remains unexpended, so that should it be necessary to continue operations next summer sufficient funds remain for this purpose without asking Parliament for another grant.

With a view to endeavour to ascertain the nature and cause of the disease, I ordered experiments and investigations to be made by Prof. Osler and Dr. Wm. McEachran, of Montreal, both of whose reports will be found in the Appendices herewith.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances at the time he was present, Prof. Osler says: "While the measures taken have been admirably adapted for the eradication of the disease, they have not been altogether favourable to its scientific investigation." He further remarks "that the infection is due to the existence of some special, and in this instance unknown, contagion which has got established in this region, and finds there suitable conditions for its maintenance and development."

Dr. Wm. McEachran says he is convinced there is some specific cause at work producing the disease, from the fact that he found it appear amongst well and ill kept stock alike. He tested inoculation, and made upwards of forty post mortem examinations of animals suffering from the disease, which all showed a diseased condition of the system, and the presence of certain bodies in the fluids, with which further and more accurate experiment is necessary. He condemns the use of the



beef and milk of animals suffering from this disease. He further says that more extended experiments and observations than were made by him, owing to business pressure, will be necessary before the actual cause of the disease is determined.

The various Reports respecting this disease in the Appendices herewith, contain a great deal of valuable information on the whole subject. Dr. McEachran gives it as his opinion that the disease can be completely eradicated out in another season.

#### PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The industry which has of late years been developed, more especially in the Ottawa district, in connection with this material is gradually on the increase. The exports during the past fiscal year amounted to 17,181 tons, valued at \$327,667, as against 15,601 tons, valued at \$239,493, in the previous year. The countries to which the phosphate was exported, in 1882, were:—Great Britain, 13,197 tons; to the United States, 2,080 tons; to Germany, 1,469 tons; and to Denmark, 435 tons. Frequent inquiries have recently been made by parties in the United States respecting this product, as the decline both in quantity and quality of Peruvian guano, used as a fertilizing material, has now created a very great demand for mineral phosphates, which enter largely into the manufacture of fertilizers. Hitherto, phosphate has been chiefly mined in France, Spain, Norway, the West Indian Islands, and in South Carolina. Canada may now be added to this list, the output for the past five years having been as follows:—1878, 3,701 tons; 1879, 11,927 tons; 1880, 7,974 tons; 1881, 15,601 tons; and, in 1882, 17,181 tons. The Canadian phosphates are very similar to those of Spain, especially the Lograssan deposits of that country. The mineral is of a beautiful bluish-green colour, of crystalline form, and is found in irregular and distorted veins, or in bunches, pockets and nests of all shapes and sizes, sometimes exceedingly pure, but at other times imbedded in limestone rock. It is found in some instances cropping out of the rocks, and at others overlaid by the soil. The method of mining this mineral is very simple and cheap, the common derrick and horse-whin being so far, the only machinery used outside of the shovel, pick and drill. The cost of mining and transportation is reported to be about \$8 per ton, and the phosphate sells readily in Montreal for from \$17 to \$20 per ton (twelve cubic feet of the mineral making a ton of 2,240 pounds). The remark in last year's Report "that no general action has yet been taken here in regard to the conversion of the material in its raw state into the prepared form of super-phosphate ready for use as a fertilizer of the soil" applies to the past year also. Considerable attention is being paid in various quarters to its use in the raw state pulverized, but the beneficial effects are said not to be visible during the first year. Experiments to test its appliance in this state have been made at the Agricultural College, Guelph, but the result has not been made known. From present indications considerable attention will be paid to phosphate mining and shipment during 1883.

There has been a tendency in some of the old provinces, to cultivate continuously the cereals on rich virgin soils, and this process whatever may be the natural wealth of the soils, conduces to deterioration. This may be obviated by the application of artificial manure capable of imparting recuperative properties to the soil. Experiments have shown that phosphate especially when chemically prepared possesses these qualities in a very high degree. I would strongly urge a trial of its effects, and the comparison of the yield of grain afforded by land thus treated, with that on land without this stimulant. If an active demand were created for manufactured phosphate, its preparation would also largely aid in employing the labour of our country.

#### FORESTRY.

The subject of Forestry, which is now attracting considerable attention, is under my special consideration, and I would urge upon the farming community the necessity of preserving, as much as possible, the trees on their land, not only with a view to the conservation of timber for economic use, but also with a regard to the climatic influences attendant thereon. Waste in standing timber should be avoided, and attention should be given to the planting of young trees, to supply the place of those already cut. The effect on climate, arising from the denudation of forests, manifests itself in protracted droughts, and drying up of water-courses, and unless the balance of nature, by means of trees, is restored, the ultimate consequences to agriculture may be very serious.

In the North-West especially, I would urge settlers to plant trees on their homesteads, as soon as they get possession. The beneficial effects of this will be manifold, both as a protection from the prairie wind and as providing a source of fuel and timber for farm purposes. Planting hardwood and pine or other rapid-growing trees alternately in belts is recommended, as materially assisting growth. Pine will have acquired sufficient size to be of use, when the time for thinning out arrives. The whole subject of forestry is one deserving the attention of agriculturists especially and the community generally.

#### DOMINION EXHIBITION.

A Provincial Exhibition was held at Kingston in the fall of 1882, to which, as in previous years, a Dominion character was given by the vote of Parliament, last Session, of \$5,000. The stormy weather prevailing at the time it was held, interfered somewhat with its success, but the industrial and agricultural exhibits, as well as those of live stock, were very creditable.

#### ARCHIVES.

The collection and copying of the Haldimand and Bouquet papers in England, is now completed. The Report of the Archivist (Appendix 1) will be found to contain much valuable information, including commercial statistics from 1763 to 1783, and a Report of the Export Trade of Quebec in minute detail from 1791. The work of indexing and calendaring the manuscripts is being steadily proceeded with.

The catalogue at the end of the Archivist's Report will show the additions made during 1882.

### III.—PATENT OFFICE.

The following Report of the transactions of this office, during the year 1882, is prepared in compliance with the 6th section of "The Patent Act of 1872."

There has been a very large increase in Patent business during the past year when compared with the year 1881.

The transactions of the office have almost doubled during the last three years, as can be seen on reference to the tabular statement given below:—

Years.	Applications for Patents..	Patents Granted	Caveats Filed.	Transfers of Patents Registered.	Fees Received, including Designs and Trade Marks.	
					\$	cts.
1855.....	99	92	.....	32	1,911	30
1856.....	120	108	.....	52	2,370	50
1857.....	126	115	.....	54	2,406	76
1858.....	116	98	.....	35	2,105	00
1859.....	142	112	.....	26	2,479	75
1860.....	170	150	.....	47	2,644	07
1861.....	160	142	.....	56	3,012	70
1862.....	180	160	.....	72	3,650	90
1863.....	207	156	.....	78	3,759	90
1864.....	170	145	.....	74	3,287	95
1865.....	184	162	.....	70	3,618	76
1866.....	274	262	.....	126	6,132	78
1867.....	269	218	.....	193	8,110	00
1868.....	570	546	.....	337	11,052	00
1869.....	781	588	*60	470	14,214	14
1870.....	628	556	132	431	14,540	07
1871.....	279	509	151	445	14,097	00
1872.....	752	671	184	327	19,578	65
1873.....	1,124	1,026	171	547	29,830	14
1874.....	1,276	1,259	200	711	34,301	98
1875.....	1,418	1,323	194	791	34,555	62
1876.....	1,548	1,283	185	761	36,187	63
1877.....	1,445	1,352	168	841	35,388	00
1878.....	1,428	1,264	172	822	33,463	67
1879.....	1,358	1,238	203	728	33,303	69
1880.....	1,601	1,408	227	855	42,141	14
1881.....	1,956	1,732	226	907	52,856	65
1882.....	2,266	2,137	198	956	60,811	19

\*There were no caveats until 1869.

The following tabular statement gives the numbers of Patents and extensions of Patents issued under the system in force in Canada, since 1869, of granting Patents for periods of five, ten and fifteen years, at the option of patentees:—

Year.	Patents granted for 5 years.	Patents granted for 10 years.	Patents granted for 15 years.	Patents extended for 5 years.	Patents extended for 10 years.
1869.....	294				
1870.....	556				
1871.....	509				
1872.....	624	19	28		
1873.....	873	47	96	4	3
1874.....	1,098	38	87	17	5
1875.....	1,173	33	60	35	11
1876.....	1,261	21	55	28	9
1877.....	1,211	17	49	47	14
1878.....	1,109	20	43	58	19
1879.....	1,042	9	56	73	14
1880.....	1,144	20	88	110	23
1881.....	1,350	23	137	138	42
1882.....	1,633	26	187	175	58

From 1869 to 1876, there were 6,298 Patents issued for five years; and of this number 92 per cent. expired at the end of the five years' periods.

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

Countries.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Ontario.....	521	575	533	452	478	490	558	538
England.....	44	51	46	32	51	50	60	103
United States.....	748	736	757	771	695	843	1,070	1,452
France.....	3	8	2	1	2	5	15	9
Germany.....	2	3	5	5	5	7	8	9
Other Countries.....	2	9	10	3	6	11	12	26
Total.....	1,320	1,382	1,353	1,264	1,237	1,406	1,732	2,137

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

Provinces.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Ontario.....	348	380	340	315	308	334	361	351
Quebec.....	184	152	132	100	133	122	143	129
New Brunswick.....	24	19	22	16	16	15	19	26
Nova Scotia.....	14	21	34	17	16	18	23	25
Prince Edward Island.....			3	3	2		2	2
Manitoba.....		1			2	1	4	4
British Columbia.....	1	2	3	1	1		6	1
Total.....	521	575	538	452	478	490	558	538

Many applications for Patents, of the 2,266 filed during the year, were found to be incorrectly prepared and allowed to be corrected by the applicants in accordance with the law, rules and practice of the office.

Sixty-four applications were objected to for want of novelty; but of these, twenty-eight were allowed to issue after modifications and alterations in the specifications and claims had been made.

Fifteen Patents were found to be inoperative by reason of insufficient descriptions; and re-issue patents were granted in accordance with the provisions of section 19 of the Act.

Careful examinations are made of each application received, as to the novelty of the alleged inventions, and also as to whether inventors are legally entitled to patents, under the Act, to prevent, as far as possible, old devices and machines, already public property, from being patented.

An Act was passed last Session giving power to extend the time of importation of patented articles into Canada, for a further period not exceeding one year beyond the twelve months allowed by law, and a few patentees have availed themselves of this privilege.

A number of foreign patentees having, for reasons beyond their control, been unable to commence and carry on the construction and manufacture of their inventions, in Canada, within the two years prescribed after the issue of Patents, have been allowed, upon satisfactory proof adduced, to have the terms extended under authority of the 28th section of the Patent Act, in which they might make such construction and manufacture.

The marked increase in the number of Patents applied for and issued as shown by the comparative tabular statement in this Report, adds largely to the correspon-

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dence, to the writing of documents, &c. In fact the various proceedings incidental to the working of the Patent Office are more than double what they were three years ago.

A list has just been printed, giving the names of patentees and the titles of Patents from the year 1824 up to 1872, when the publication of Patents in the "Patent Record" was begun.

The *Patent Record*, published in connection with the *Canadian Magazine of Science and the Industrial Arts*, monthly, by the Burland Lithographic Company of Montreal, giving the specifications of claims and diagrams of all Patents granted, is creditable to the publishers, and of the utmost advantage to all persons interested in Patents, as it furnishes them, almost immediately after the issue takes place, with information as to what Patents have been granted, and the subjects covered by them.

The December number of the *Patent Record* gives the diagrams on a much larger scale than heretofore, which it is hoped will prove of advantage to all parties interested, and enable them to examine new inventions with greater readiness.

The model rooms, as stated in the previous reports, are now over-crowded with models. It is with great difficulty the employés of the office can discharge their duties when searching for information, and it is almost impossible for the public properly to examine models in consequence of the cases containing them being so full.

Under these circumstances it is most desirable that additional space should be obtained for the better classification and arrangement of models.

During the year 4,480 strangers and persons desirous of studying the patents, registered their names in the visitor's book; and a larger number visited the rooms without entering their names.

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

The following table shows a Comparative Statement of the business of this Branch from 1868 to 1882, inclusive:—

Years.	Letters Received.	Letters Sent.	Copyrights Registered.	Certificates of Copyrights.	Trade Marks Registered.	Certificates of Trade Marks.	Industrial Designs Registered.	Certificates of Industrial Designs.	Timber Marks Registered.	Certificates of Timber Marks.	Assignments Registered.	Fees Received.
												\$ cts.
1868.....	110	128	34	34	32	32	6	6	.....	.....	.....	183 00
1869.....	198	211	62	62	50	50	12	12	.....	.....	.....	418 00
1870.....	473	473	66	66	72	72	23	23	190	190	.....	877 00
1871.....	562	562	115	115	106	106	22	22	165	105	.....	1,092 00
1872.....	523	523	87	33	103	103	17	17	64	64	11	927 00
1873.....	418	549	122	38	95	95	30	30	69	98	20	940 50
1874.....	1027	1027	134	55	163	163	30	30	41	41	19	1,339 50
1875.....	943	986	131	50	149	149	31	31	21	21	15	1,175 00
1876.....	1175	1240	178	57	238	238	47	47	17	17	33	1,758 25
1877.....	1190	1246	138	37	227	227	50	50	18	18	31	1,732 70
1878.....	1210	1285	193	61	223	223	40	40	10	10	14	1,671 25
1879.....	1104	1127	184	69	154	154	41	41	13	13	24	2,434 82
1880.....	1145	1292	185	93	113	113	40	40	19	19	28	3,806 15
1881.....	1172	1307	225	94	156	156	38	38	30	30	22	4,772 70
1882.....	1192	1264	224	87	160	160	45	45	21	21	64	4,956 40

The total number of registrations of copyrights, trade marks, industrial designs and timber marks, was 450 during the year 1882. Out of this number there were 224 registrations of copyrights, besides 87 certificates; 8 of interim copyrights, besides 8 certificates; 3 of temporary copyrights with certificates; 160 registrations of trade marks; 45 of industrial designs; and 21 of timber marks.

The total number of assignments of these different rights recorded was 64. The correspondence of this Branch of the Department amounted to 1,192 letters received, and 1,264 sent.

The fees during the year amounted to \$4,956.40.

V.—QUARANTINE.

GROSSE ISLE.

Dr. Montizambert, Medical Superintendent at this Quarantine Station, reports that no vessel reported for inspection there during the past year. In anticipation of an unhealthy summer based on meteorological observations for some years past, he suggests certain precautionary measures to be taken. Expenditure at this station in 1882 was \$8,643.49.

## PORT OF QUEBEC.

Dr. Rowand, Inspecting Physician, reports that immigrants and passengers arriving by the St. Lawrence route during the year have been all in good health. Amongst the arrivals in the early spring *vid* Halifax, there was an epidemic of measles and diphtheria. The infected were sent to the Marine and Immigrant Hospital, and nineteen deaths occurred. The disease, fortunately, did not extend.

## HALIFAX.

Dr. Wickwire, Inspecting Physician, reports one case of small-pox as terminating fatally, the other patients recovering. All reasonable precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the disease. He reports the buildings at this station in good repair. The expenditure during the year was \$2,989.34.

## ST. JOHN.

Dr. Harding, Inspecting Physician, reports no cases of infectious disease requiring treatment in quarantine. Several vessels from infected ports were inspected. Dr. Harding also describes the measures taken to prevent disease being imported by bringing in by railway for burial the corpses of persons who have died of contagious or infectious diseases. He also gives some very interesting remarks on the general subject of quarantine. The expenditure during the year was \$1,960.75.

## PICTOU.

Dr. Kirkwood, Inspecting Physician, reports no case of disease requiring quarantine during the past year. The buildings at that station are in good repair should any emergency arise. The expenditure during the year was \$727.26.

## CHARLOTTETOWN.

Dr. Hobkirk, Inspecting Physician, reports no cases of infectious disease requiring quarantine during the year. The hospital is in a most efficient state and ready for any emergency. The expenditure during the year was \$1,042.49.

## TRACADIE LAZARETTO.

Dr. Smith, the visiting Physician of this institution, reports that there are now twenty-six inmates of the institution in all stages of leprosy. One death occurred during the year, and five new patients were admitted. He states that this increase does not imply that the disease is spreading, but arises from the gathering into the Lazaretto all known cases of the disease in the vicinity. He has no instances of contagion to report during the past year. The greatest neatness and cleanliness prevail in the building, and the inmates are made as comfortable as possible with the means at the disposal of the Sisters in charge. Dr. Smith reports that segregation is complete. The yearly expenditure is \$3,000.00.



## VI.—IMMIGRATION.

For the convenience of comparison the same form of tables as was used in previous years has been retained in this Report; and, therefore, in the first place, in the following statement, all arrivals both of immigrant passengers and immigrant settlers, who have entered the Dominion from 1874 to 1882 inclusive, are given:—

—	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
<i>Via</i> the St. Lawrence.....	23,894	16,038	10,901	7,743	10,235	17,251	24,997	32,233	44,850
<i>Via</i> Suspension Bridge and Inland Ports.....	39,904	18,322	13,203	13,040	15,814	30,071	47,296	61,823	*90,393
Maritime Province Ports, including Portland (4,369), Halifax (8,723) and St. John direct (334.).....	2,114	959	1,311	2,749	2,488	3,955	3,309	3,836	13,426
British Columbia.....								5,715	†13,927
	65,992	35,319	25,415	23,532	28,597	51,277	75,602	101,612	162,596
Entered at Custom Houses with settlers' goods.....	14,110	8,139	11,184	11,753	11,435	9,775	10,248	15,494	30,554
Total.....	80,022	43,458	36,549	35,285	40,032	61,052	85,850	117,016	193,150

\*NOTE.—It may be explained that this item of 90,393 is composed as follows:—Immigrants *via* Suspension Bridge, 64,480; from United States by St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, 13,325; American arrivals at various agencies 2,064, along the frontier from Emerson to Fort Benton, 1,200; Americans entered at Coaticooke 900, and arrivals at Montreal *via* Boston 3,984 and *via* New York 4,440.

† Of these, 6,200 were Whites, and 7,727 were Chinese.

The arrivals by the St. Lawrence route, both by immigrant passengers and immigrant settlers, from 1854 to 1882, inclusive, are shown in the following table:—

1854 .....	53,180
1855 .....	21,274
1856 .....	22,439
1857 .....	32,097
1858 .....	12,810
1859 .....	8,778
1860 .....	10,150
1861 .....	19,923
1862 .....	22,176
1863 .....	19,419
1864 .....	19,147
1865 .....	21,355
1866 .....	28,648
1867 .....	30,757
1868 .....	34,309
1869 .....	43,114

1870 .....	44,475
1871 .....	37,020
1872 .....	34,743
1873 .....	36,901
1874 .....	23,894
1875 .....	16,038
1876 .....	10,901
1877 .....	7,743
1878 .....	10,295
1879 .....	17,251
1880 .....	24,997
1881 .....	30,238
1882 .....	44,850

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

—	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
At Quebec.....	4,201	5,804	11,017	14,359	15,614	31,032
Suspension Bridge .....	6,453	7,922	7,565	5,770	5,466	5,779
Halifax, N.S.....	930	1,970	3,430	2,265	948	1,431
St. John, N.B.....	141	276	.....	90	36	564
Portland, Me.....	1,513	161	.....	124	348	4,369
Montreal, <i>via</i> Boston and New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,424
*Manitoba and North-West, settlers entering at ports other than those above enumerated, and other than those from the old Provinces.....	2,084	3,139	7,905	4,936	3,757	14,525
British Columbia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,862
<i>From United States.</i>						
At Coaticooke.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900
Ottawa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	291	215
Toronto.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171	1,269
Kingston.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	70
London.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	464
British Columbia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,715	.....
Reported with settlers' goods by Custom Houses .....	15,323	18,372	30,717	27,544	32,587	81,904
.....	11,759	11,435	9,775	10,961	15,404	30,554
Total Settlers .....	27,082	29,807	40,492	38,505	47,991	112,458

\* The total number of persons who went into Manitoba and the North-West in 1882 was, in round numbers, about 70,532, ascertained as follows:—Reported at Emerson, 69,332; along the frontier from Emerson to Fort Benton, 1,200. The nationalities were as follow:—From Europe, 11,326; from Canada, 44,681; from United States, 13,325. Of the total number, 70,532, apart from the 1,200 along the frontier from Emerson to Fort Benton, deduct 17 per cent. for floating population, 11,781, making total settlers in Manitoba and the North-West 58,751.

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

There was an increase this year in arrivals at Quebec of 14,612; there was also an increase at the Suspension Bridge of 7,117.

The following table shows the number of immigrant passengers through Canada to the United States, and the number of settlers in Canada, from 1866 to 1882, inclusive, including and excluding the arrivals reported at the Customs Houses, with entries of settlers' goods which are reported elsewhere:—

Year.	Immigrant Passengers for United States.	Immigrant Settlers in Canada (omitting <i>via</i> Customs).	Immigrant Settlers in Canada (including <i>via</i> Customs).
1866.....	41,704	10,091	.....
1867.....	47,212	14,666	.....
1868.....	58,693	12,765	.....
1869.....	57,202	18,630	.....
1870.....	44,313	24,706	.....
1871.....	37,949	27,773	.....
1872.....	52,608	36,578	.....
1873.....	49,059	41,079	50,050
1874.....	40,649	25,262	39,373
1875.....	9,214	19,243	27,382
1876.....	10,916	14,499	25,633
1877.....	5,640	15,323	27,082
1878.....	11,226	18,372	29,807
1879.....	20,560	30,717	40,492
1880.....	47,112	27,544	38,505
1881.....	69,025	32,587	47,991
1882.....	80,692	81,904	112,458

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

The origins of the immigrants who arrived in the Dominion are only reported at the Port of Quebec. They are as follow, from 1875 to 1882, as reported at that Port:—

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
English.....	7,582	4,989	4,646	5,350	10,395	11,059	13,154	20,881
Irish.....	1,449	808	742	1,042	1,543	2,183	3,785	8,195
Scotch.....	1,816	1,009	799	1,077	1,448	2,875	2,880	4,617
Germans.....	176	104	84	238	349	307	530	1,024
Scandinavians.....	1,201	1,157	1,004	1,538	2,872	7,402	9,600	8,279
French and Belgians.....	534	289	150	155	149	27	104	50
Other Origins.....		20	74	154	33	3	45	*30
Icelanders.....	22	1,167	52	418	6	71	118	129
Mennonites.....	3,258	1,358	183	323	248			
Russians.....		20	9		100	70	22	270
Jews.....								1,375
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>16,038</b>	<b>10,901</b>	<b>7,743</b>	<b>10,295</b>	<b>17,251</b>	<b>24,997</b>	<b>30,238</b>	<b>44,850</b>

\* Austrians.

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

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Farmers.....	1,198	516	209	283	340	589	\$10	2,286
Labourers.....	3,863	2,796	1,393	2,839	7,136	10,184	13,890	16,629
Mechanics.....	977	491	1,118	897	923	903	330	1,420
Clerks and Traders.....	7	12	30	26	12	54	12	17
Professional Men.....								
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6,035</b>	<b>3,810</b>	<b>2,740</b>	<b>4,045</b>	<b>8,411</b>	<b>11,739</b>	<b>14,542</b>	<b>21,352</b>

## CUSTOMS ARRIVALS.

Province.	Nationality.	Number.	Total.	Value.
				\$ cts.
Quebec.....	English.....	475		
	Irish.....	248		
	Scotch.....	112		
	Germans.....	135		
	United States.....	756		
	Canadians.....	12,320		
	Other Countries.....	594		
	Not stated.....	9		
			14,649	250,985 30
New Brunswick.....	English.....	79		
	Irish.....	9		
	Scotch.....			
	Germans.....	3		
	United States.....	141		
	Canadians.....	437		
	Other Countries.....	3		
	Not stated.....	7		
			679	20,303 00
Newa Scotia.....	English.....	139		
	Irish.....	19		
	Scotch.....	56		
	Germans.....	5		
	United States.....	71		
	Canadians.....	254		
	Other Countries.....			
	Not stated.....	15		
			559	18,940 00
Ontario.....	English.....	1,615		
	Irish.....	694		
	Scotch.....	582		
	Germans.....	648		
	United States.....	2,227		
	Canadians.....	7,597		
	Other Countries.....	323		
	Not stated.....	72		
			13,758	574,296 20
Manitoba.....	English.....	220		
	Irish.....	43		
	Scotch.....	34		
	Germans.....	18		
	United States.....	211		
	Canadians.....	195		
	Other Countries.....	99		
			820	50,068 00
Prince Edward Island....	English.....	25		
	Irish.....			
	Scotch.....	5		
	United States.....	5		
	Canadians.....	54		
			89	1,930 00
	Total.....		30,551	925,612 59

The number of arrivals in the above table is double that of last year, and which, for the purpose of comparison, may be thus shown :—

Customs Arrivals, 1881.....	15,404
do 1882.....	30,554

I would also call Your Excellency's attention to the fact that whilst in 1881 the number of Canadians reported in the Customs Returns was 9,821, it has this year reached the number of 20,857, or in other words, has more than doubled.

Notwithstanding the large numbers of these settlers who have come into the Dominion, and who have been registered name by name, in connection with entries of settlers' effects, I deem it proper to point out to Your Excellency, that many more came without making such entries, whose numbers cannot be ascertained, and of whom no record can be kept. The numbers of these would probably be quite as great, if not greater, than of those who brought with them their household effects, and on which they made Customs entries. This very large influx of settlers from the United States, the major part of whom were returned Canadians, is undoubtedly owing to the prosperous times which have prevailed; the great stimulus which has been given to manufacturing industries, and the opening up of new lands in the North-West.

I have already remarked that the Reports of the Distributing Agents showed that they had to deal with larger numbers of immigrants than recorded at the ports of entry, and it has been the custom, as above stated, to attribute this to the movements of immigrants from one station to another; but I think it is also largely owing to the influx of the class of unrecorded immigrants to which I have referred.

The value of the personal effects of the 30,554 immigrants entered at the Custom Houses as settlers' goods amounted in 1882 to \$925,612.59, against \$437,425 the previous year.

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

	\$		\$
Halifax.....	286,520	Toronto .....	385,520
St. John.....	49,890	Hamilton.....	1,020,230
Montreal <i>via</i> U.S. ports .....	245,500	London .....	123,141
Ottawa.....	24,800		
Kingston .....	110,288	Total .....	\$2,245,889

To the above figures should be added the amounts of money brought in 1882 by other arrivals reported at Customs and not going through the agencies, viz. :—

Reported at Agencies.....	\$2,245,889 00
do Customs .....	925,612 59
In all.....	\$3,171,501 59

It thus appears that the value in money and property ascertained as brought by the immigrants into the country in 1882 was \$3,171,501.59, besides a very large amount unascertained taken into Manitoba and which it is impossible to approximate. In addition, there were the very considerable values in tools, implements and effects.

The amount of money taken to Manitoba by intending settlers during 1882 was very considerable, and as will be seen by a note at the bottom of this page, it was stated by a banker that \$8,000,000 were on deposit in Winnipeg, which sum had been taken in for investment before the middle of the year.\* Still further capital no doubt, was brought in after that date, of which no record is available. Part of this was from the older Provinces, but having in view the fact that capitalists from the Eastern Provinces, intending to invest in Manitoba, or the North-West Territory, would probably leave their deposits in their own banks, for draft upon them as required, a proportion of three-fourths of the above amount of \$8,000,000, may be set to the credit of newly arrived immigrants; and this cash capital without taking into account the monies deposited after the date above referred to, would make a total value of cash, goods and effects brought in by immigrants \$10,000,000 in round numbers, in 1882.

The efforts of the Agents of the Department which, as formerly, were mainly directed to the bringing out of agriculturists, with capital, together with agricultural labourers and female domestic servants, were, during the year 1882, much more generally extended in consequence of the revival of trade and the general business of the country. All the agricultural labourers who came were placed in situations. The demand for this class of labourers in the spring and summer was very far from being satisfied. The number of artisans and factory operatives which arrived fell very far short of the demand, especially in western manufacturing cities and towns, where twice as many could have been satisfactorily placed.

The Returns of the Imperial Board of Trade for the past year shew that 51,399 persons left the United Kingdom for Canada, as against 34,239 in 1881, and 28,830 in 1880. There were 38,361 of British, and 13,038 of foreign origin in 1882, against 23,554 and 10,685 respectively in 1881. The figures do not include persons sailing from Bristol and certain Irish ports, nor those who travel to the Dominion by the

\* Meeting of the Bank of Montreal, held on Monday, 5th June, 1882. The following conversation took place:—

Mr. LYMAN—I hope Mr. Stephen will be able to give us some information about the money brought into the country by the emigrants coming here now.

Mr. STEPHEN—I am sorry to say that I cannot give you any information on that subject.

The CHAIRMAN—It is estimated that the emigrants coming to Castle Garden bring \$90 apiece

Mr. STEPHEN—The last time I was in Winnipeg the streets were more crowded than Broadway, New York. They were, for the most part, the finest looking lot of young fellows I have ever seen in my life. How much money they brought with them I do not know. A banker recently told me that there were \$8,000,000 on deposit there—for investment, I suppose.—From the Official Report of the Meeting in the Journal of Commerce, Vol. XIV., page 526.

New York route. The emigration of the past year to the United States during 1882, was  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in excess of that in 1881, whilst it was nearly 40 per cent. in Canada during the same period, as shown by the above Imperial returns. Irish emigration to the Dominion has doubled during the past year, and yet the figures given do not include persons sailing from Galway, and those going from Queenstown *vid* American ports.

With respect to the number of immigrants who arrive in Canada *vid* United States ports, I may call attention to the fact that a separate count of these is taken on arrival in Montreal, and the figures this year shew, *vid* Portland, 4,369; *vid* Boston, 3,984, and *vid* New York, 4,440, or in all, by steamers arriving at these ports, the number of 12,793.

As affording facilities for immigrants settling in the Canadian North-West, it may be mentioned that the Canadian Pacific Railway is already open for passenger and freight traffic as far west as Swift Current, 511 miles west of Winnipeg, and during the coming season of 1883, it is expected the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains will be reached. Facilities for settlement which were previously unattainable are thus opened. Surveyors report that settlers are now met with far in advance of the surveys to be made, and that buildings are being rapidly put up on lots, the limits of which have to be ultimately defined by survey and settlement confirmed. The climate is as healthy as any in the world, while the soil is among the richest and best, and is particularly fitted for the production of wheat. This grain has, in fact, been grown for many years in succession without the use of fertilizers. This has been done within the small enclosures of the original Selkirk settlement, since the first colonization, over half a century ago, the soil showing no diminution of vigour.

The claims of Canada as a field for British immigration have of late been brought very prominently before the emigrating classes in the United Kingdom, and there is an increasing demand for information respecting all that pertains to this country. The recent visit of Your Excellency to British Columbia, reports of which have been widely circulated by means of the Press, will do much towards directing enquiry to the advantages that Province offers for settlement, and there is every reason to believe that with the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway a large immigration may be expected into that Province.

It has been an object with me of almost paramount importance in relation to the interest of Canadian immigration, to establish fairly and satisfactorily a nucleus of German and Scandinavian settlement. The Germans and Scandinavians, from their industry and thrift and adaptation to the conditions of a northern climate, are especially desirable as settlers. Wherever they have settled on the northern part of this continent, their success and prosperity have become conspicuous. I did last year cause four delegates to be invited from Germany and one from Switzerland to visit



this country for the purpose of examination of its resources and reporting upon them, in the same way as was done by the delegates from the tenant farmers of the United Kingdom in previous years. These gentlemen spent some time in the Dominion, and they have all since made exceedingly favourable reports of their observations; which reports have been printed and very widely circulated in pamphlet form. Other pamphlets have also been printed in both the German and Scandinavian languages, and very widely circulated, with the result, it is believed, of making the resources of Canada better known in the centres of emigration on the Continent of Europe.

The diffusion of this information has been coupled with a general and systematic advertising in Germany and Scandinavia, and in addition to this an arrangement has been made with agents of the great European transportation lines, which there is reason to believe, will, during the coming season of 1883, produce the results desired that is the making of a beginning of settlement from those countries which send out annually so many thousands of immigrants. The experience of the past has sufficiently demonstrated that when this stream of immigration begins to flow, it will very speedily widen its own channel.\*

For the carrying out of this arrangement, Mr. Dyke, the agent of the Department in Liverpool, was during the year, despatched on a special mission to the Continent, where he satisfactorily performed the difficult and delicate duties confided to him.

\*NOTE.—In this connection, and as bearing on the supplies of immigrants from the populations of Europe, it may be mentioned that there is in the February number of *"The Nineteenth Century"* a very able article by His Grace the Duke of Argyll. It is shown in this article that:—"Since the long period of the French revolutionary wars was closed at Waterloo—that is to say, in a period of sixty-seven years—the population of Germany alone has increased by twenty-four millions. The United Kingdom has increased by eighteen millions; that is to say, it has more than doubled. In neither of these cases has there been any appreciable effect due to immigration, whilst in both cases the increase has arisen in spite of large emigration." It is then shown that in British India the increase of population is still more remarkable in the face of conditions of poverty which, according to economists, should have produced reverse results, and also in Ireland His Grace finds that the same conditions of poverty and population prevail, and that to an extent which has forced upon Parliament the "Emigration Clauses." "This tendency to increase," the article continues, "is a force like that of a powerful spring, which is always exerting, even when unseen, a certain tension, and is certain to make its effects visible on the slightest lifting of some superincumbent weight, or on the slightest relaxation in the pressure of some internal structural resistance." The argument of the article, from this state of facts, is, that there are conditions in which increase of population in the absence of corresponding increase of means of subsistence implies weakness and not strength. It follows as a sequence that unless the balance is redressed by emigration, it will be by destruction, either by wars, famine or sickness; that is to say, when certain well defined limits are passed. The object of His Grace is to apply these principles to the "Economic Condition of the Highlands of Scotland," and this is done with great force and clearness. The object of my reference to the question, however, is to point out the relation of these principles to the actual position of the Dominion of Canada. We have here, roughly speaking, one-half of the continent of North America open for settlement. There is a territory equal in extent to the whole of Europe, with the latitudes of Europe upwards from a line a little to the south of Paris. This refers to the North-West of Canada, including British Columbia. In this vast area there are almost illimitable agricultural resources, together with practically illimitable mineral wealth of all kinds, including coal; and these are coupled with equally remarkable commercial facilities and advantages: the whole in a climate in the highest degree favourable for the conditions of health and the enjoyment of human life. We have here the "powerful spring" to put into effect, the "potential energy" to which His Grace refers. These important facts, with the improved means for transport at present existing, will undoubtedly lead to a very large emigration from the European populations in the immediate future: the promise being beneficent as well from the point of view of the New World, as improving the conditions in the Old."

In the United Kingdom as is indeed abundantly apparent from the figures of the very great increase of immigration into Canada during the year, which I have the honour and pleasure of laying before your Excellency, there has been evinced an increased desire to obtain more particular information respecting Canada, which it has been the duty of my Department as far as possible to supply.

During the winter Major Gaskill visited Canada with a view to make arrangements for the reception of Irish emigrants, whom the Imperial Government propose to assist to emigrate.

In this connection, I may mention that a number of gentlemen have visited Canada during the year for the purpose of obtaining personal information respecting its resources. The results of the observations of many of these gentlemen have appeared in the form of letters, articles and lectures. Among those who came I may mention Mr. J. G. Holyoake, Mr. Staveley Hill, M. P., Lord Archibald Douglas (connected with the Roman Catholic institutions favouring emigration under the auspices of Cardinal Manning), Mr. Vere Foster, whose beneficent and self-sacrificing efforts for promoting Irish emigration are so well known, the Rev. Father Nugent, and Mr. Hodgkin who came on behalf of Mr. Tuke's Committee, the Rev. Styleman Herring and Mr. John James Jones, both largely interested in Emigration from the United Kingdom, the Rev. Mr. Bridger, and Mr. Simpson of Liverpool, Mr. James Ingleby, Mr. Birks and Mr. Stephenson from Yorkshire, Mr. James Small, a large landed proprietor in Perthshire, Scotland, the Rev. Mr. Greenshields, from the Orkney Islands, and other gentlemen and ladies connected with well-known schemes for the Emigration and settlement of children.

The mission of Mr. Holyoake had so far the sanction of the Imperial Government, that his expenses were paid on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, out of the Consolidated Revenue of the United Kingdom. His special object in view of the tendency in the United Kingdom to emigrate, was to procure the publication of reliable Guide Books from Canada and the United States, which should be issued under the authority of the Governments, and therefore furnish information of a character which should not be misleading. A publication of this nature being quite within the scope of the operations which were carried on by my Department, I had no difficulty in at once complying with Mr. Holyoake's request, and the desired publication has already been made.

In addition to this, there has been an active issue of publications by the Department of Agriculture, having for object to make known among the emigrating classes the advantages offered by Canada as a field for settlement. These issues during the year reached the number of 1,937,570. In addition to these there was a very large circulation of publications prepared and issued under the superintendence of the High Commissioner in London. The several steamship companies in the United King-

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dom were also very active during the year, both in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, in advertising the resources of Canada, and particularly of the North-West, and its suitability as a field for settlement, as well by pamphlets and hand bills as by the newspaper press. The numbers of these combined publications would probably not be less, but more, than the total number issued by the Department of Agriculture.

I may further mention that in addition to the publications circulated by the Department and the agents of the Steamship Companies, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has caused an active circulation to be made of publications having for object to make known the resources of the North-West.

I think it proper to point out, I found, during the year, from the reports published by the Treasury Department of the United States, that the figures of Emigration from Canada, at the point of Port Huron, had been self evidently exaggerated. I, therefore, caused another examination to be made into the facts by the Secretary of the Department, and his Report is published as an Annex herewith. It appears from this that while there is a claim of 71,424 emigrants from Canada into the United States, at that point, the real net Emigration was 2,442. A careful examination of the evidence on which this statement is made cannot leave any doubt as to the fact.

It is proper to observe in this connection that the able services rendered by Sir A. T. Galt, the High Commissioner for Canada at London, have been in the highest degree useful to the Dominion. The journey he undertook last autumn through the North-West Territory has enabled him to speak from personal observation of its resources, and the utmost confidence has been everywhere accorded to his utterances on this subject, since his return to England.

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

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Miss Bilborough.....			132	97	79
Miss Macpherson.....	79	101	128	98	204
Mr. Middlemore.....	89	60	44	61	74
Miss Rye.....	42	94	33	117	121
East London Family Emigration Fund of Hon. Mrs. Hobart.....				39	
Children's Home, London.....					39
Rev. M. Nugent, Liverpool.....				35	44
South Dublin Union.....			28	37	82
Rev. Mr. Stevenson.....		28	22	44	
Catholic Protective Society, Liverpool.....					30
Kingswood Reformatory, Bristol.....			11		
Mrs. Birt.....	54	61	144	70	120
Mr. Quarrier, Glasgow.....	84	134			
Rev. Mr. Stephenson, Children's Home, Hamil- ton.....	36				41
Sisters of Mercy, Loughrea.....			10		
Mulligan Union.....			39		
Ballyshanan Union.....			14		
Old Castle Union.....			7	9	
Cardinal Manning, Dublin.....			51	88	72
Miss Kennedy, Dublin.....			9		
Carrick Shannon Union.....				8	
Boys' Agricultural School, London.....				6	
Friends' Mission, Dublin.....			6	6	
Mr. Meredith, London.....				12	
Boys' Farm School, Birmingham.....					2
Rev. Mr. Wood, London.....					11
Mrs. Cadle of Kent.....					18
Lord A. Douglas.....					40
Tralee Convent.....					13
Dr. Barnardo, London.....					56
Mohill Union, Leitrim.....					10
Totals.....	384	478	672	727	1,048

The whole of the immigrants who enter Canada by sea now come by steamers; this class of ships having driven sailing vessels completely out of the field, as respects this transport. The average time of the mail steamers from Liverpool was 11 days, and from Londonderry, 10 days; that of the Dominion Line from Liverpool, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$  days, and from Belfast, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; that of the Temperleys, from London to Quebec, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  days; and that of the Glasgow steamers, 13 days; Beaver Line from Liverpool, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$  days, and from Belfast, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ross' London Line, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  days.

Assisted passages were granted during the year at the rate of £4 stg. for labourers and mechanics, and £2 10s. for female domestic servants and families of agricultural labourers. For agricultural labourers without families there was a special rate of £3 stg.

The High Commissioner for Canada, Sir A. T. Galt, was aided by the same Emigration Agents of the Department in the United Kingdom as in 1881, viz.:—Mr.

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John Dyke, Liverpool; Mr. J. W. Down, Bristol; Mr. Thomas Grahame, Glasgow; Mr. Charles Foy, Belfast; Mr. Thomas Connolly, Dublin.

On the European Continent, Dr. Otto Hahn, of Wurtemberg, acted as Agent in Germany, and Mr. J. Marmette, in France.

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

Mr. Stafford, Agent at Quebec, states that the total arrivals of 1882 at that port as compared with the previous year show an increase of 14,612 souls, and that the total arrivals during the season of navigation were the largest since 1854. He claims this number would have been still larger had not several steamers destined for Quebec in the early spring been compelled on account of ice in the Gulf to land their passengers at Halifax. He reports the immigrants as arriving in a very healthy condition, and although the various classes were much larger than usual they were insufficient to supply orders. He further reports the number of those bound for Manitoba about four times greater than in 1881. He attributes the yearly increasing demand for farm servants to the prosperity of the farming community, and the increased demand for skilled artisans, is due to the development of manufacturing industries during the past year. The usual tables of occupations, destinations, and other information in detailed form, are embodied in his report. The increase of work at the Quebec Agency necessitated by this large immigration was satisfactorily performed by the existing force.

Mr. Daley, the Montreal Agent, gives a series of tables showing the work of his Agency. The supply of female domestic servants which was far in excess of 1881 was by no means equal to the demand. He attributes the want of this class in Montreal to the fact that the large cotton, woollen, and other industrial establishments recently started there and in the vicinity, absorb a large number of females as operatives who were formerly engaged as domestic servants. The extensive railway, canal, and other public works in, and around Montreal, gave an impetus to the demand for unskilled labour which met with ready employment at remunerative wages. There was very little sickness amongst the immigrants arriving, and the only deaths reported are those of two children. He reports a decided improvement in general appearance, habits, and social position of the immigrants. He also embodies a report on the falsity of a statement that had gained currency, respecting female immigrants being decoyed, which shows that there was no foundation for the same. He reports the value of money and effects brought in by immigrants who arrived there from United States ports alone at \$245,500.

Mr. Wills, the Agent at Ottawa, reports a very large increase in the number of immigrants disposed of at his Agency, and adds that many others settled in his

district without reporting themselves to him. He experienced no difficulty in providing employment at much higher wages than in previous years, the extensive railway works around Ottawa, together with the phosphate and other mining industries, creating an unparalleled demand for general labour. He cites, as a mark of the prosperity of Ottawa and the surrounding district, that little or no destitution prevails this winter. A number of Germans passed through his Agency on their way to the County of Renfrew, the means for their transport having been remitted through him by friends and relatives already located there. He reports the amount of capital brought in by immigrants in 1882 as \$14,600, and their effects at \$10,200, or a total of \$24,800.

Mr. Macpherson, the Agent at Kingston, shows the operations of his Agency in very complete tables accompanying his report. He alludes to the manufacturing industries within his district as being in a very flourishing condition, and says that the cotton and woollen mills at Kingston find a difficulty in supplying the demand for their goods, a fact which necessarily calls for an increased supply of labour. In addition to these, the mining and lumbering interests, railway construction, and work on the Murray Canal absorb all available labour. He reports the numbers placed out by him during the past year as 150 per cent. greater than in 1881, and that the total arrivals at his Agency were upwards of 400 more than the total of the five previous years added together. He reports the value of money and effects brought in to his district, in 1882, at \$110,288.

Mr. Donaldson, Agent at Toronto, reports the greatest prosperity existing in every direction through his Agency, and as a consequence ready and immediate employment was found for all comers. The arrivals at his Agency were composed principally of farm and general labourers. There was a falling off in the number of settlers in the free grants district, one reason for which he attributes to the inducements held out by Manitoba. He reports placing out on improved farms a number of new arrivals. The factories springing up in every direction around Toronto make it an objective point for labour. The sum of \$262,600 in capital, and effects valued at \$122,920, making a total of \$385,520, was brought into his Agency by immigrants during the past year.

Mr. John Smith, Agent at Hamilton, gives a voluminous report of his operations during the past season, and of the great prosperity prevailing in all classes of the community in his vicinity. Owing to this, the demand for all kinds of labour was so great that hundreds of applicants were unable to secure hands asked for. Operatives for mills and factories had to be engaged in and imported direct from the United States and Great Britain to supply the growing requirements arising from the demand for fabrics. Mr. Smith gives an interesting report on live stock, cattle breeding and dairy products in his Agency. Large numbers of immigrants were assisted out during the past year by their friends remitting through his Agency the cost of the ocean

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passage. The amount of capital and value of effects brought into the Hamilton district during the past year is reported at \$1,020,230.

Mr. Smythe, Agent at London, Ont., reports the demand for agricultural labourers greatly in excess of the supply. He urges immigrants of all classes to arrive, if possible, during April or May, as yearly engagements are more easily entered into then than at any other time. He estimates the value of money and effects brought into his Agency during the past year at \$123,141.

Mr. Clay, the Agent at Halifax, reports the immigrants landed there of a very good class and possessed of considerable means. The detention of steamers in the ice during the spring was the cause of sickness amongst many of the children arriving, otherwise the general health was good. He reports no difficulty in finding employment for the immigrants destined for Nova Scotia, and that some of the better class purchased farms and settled there in preference to going inland. He states that an effort is being made to form a "Nova Scotia Immigration Society," with branches in every county. The bulk of immigration to that Province arrives during April and May, prior to the opening of navigation at Quebec. There were brought into the country, at that port by immigrants during the season, \$286,520 in money and effects.

Mr. Gardner, Agent at St. John, N.B., stated the number of immigrants at his Agency, apart from the Customs returns, for settlement in New Brunswick as 301. In addition to these by other inlets there were 263, making a total of 564 settlers. The amount brought in by these was in cash \$44,500, and the value of their effects was \$5,390. Mr. Gardner gives a synopsis of valuable information, which has been obtained by special inquiry, respecting the various counties of the Province, more especially as regards their agricultural products and capabilities. Referring to travel between Boston and St. John, he gives the figures, both outwards and inwards, for the year, which shows a balance in favour of the Province, notwithstanding the exodus cry.

Mr. W. C. B. Grahame, Agent at Winnipeg, attaches to his report a number of tables, which will prove very useful as imparting concise information respecting wages, cost of living, and trade in Winnipeg, as well as a great deal of other valuable information. He states that the approximate number of 44,500 immigrants arrived during the year in Winnipeg, that number being composed of 7,500 from Great Britain, 2,000 from Europe, 10,000 from the United States, and 25,000 from other Provinces of the Dominion. Mr. Grahame points with great satisfaction to the increase in the number of arrivals from the United States over those of last year.

Mr. Thomas Bennett, Agent at Brandon, reports the majority of settlers in his Agency as of a superior class, and that thrift and industry are apparent in a marked

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degree. He advises immigrants not to arrive in Manitoba before May and not later than September. The tables attached to his Report will be found very useful.

Mr. J. E. Tétu, the Agent at Emerson, reports the total number of immigrants checked at his Agency during the year as 69,332, but deducting 17 per cent. for explorers and others visiting the country, and migrants from Ontario returning for their families, the real total is 57,551. Mr. Tétu enumerates all the countries supplying the immigrants of the year through his Agency, and, like Mr. Grahame, calls marked attention to the large number of arrivals from the United States. He says the capitalists and business men of the latter country, are now well aware of the advantages Manitoba offers.

Mr. McGovern, the Agent at Duluth, gives a full description of the arrangements for facilitating the movements of immigrants for Manitoba *via* the Lake Route, who arrive at the Port of Duluth. He warns immigrants against the specious representations made by the United States land speculators at St. Paul. He reports a noticeable feature of the season was the large number of wealthy tenant farmers from Europe. The tables appended to his Report on the trade passing through Duluth to Manitoba show the extent to which it has attained.

Mr. Lalime, Agent of this Department in the New England States, reports 633 emigrants into Manitoba through his Agency, and he reports that the immigration to the United States from Canada during 1882, has decreased by at least 40 per cent. as compared with the previous year. He anticipates a large movement from the Eastern States for Manitoba next season. The railways which connect the New England States with Canada, show in their reports for 1882 a decrease of about 50 per cent in their ticket sales from Canada since 1881, and the receipts of tickets sold for Canada have increased in the same ratio. In Lowell, Mass., Manchester, N.H., and Fall River, the parochial census at the end of 1882, shows a large decrease in the French population there, and Mr. Lalime adds that the decrease in less important localities must have been proportional.

Mr. Taylor, Icelandic Agent in the North-West, states that immigration from Iceland was greatly hindered last year through the Polar ice blockading that Island. He reports the Icelanders in Manitoba as doing well, those who remain at the reserve supplementing their income from farm and fishing operations, by employment at the saw mills erected near their reserve. The young people having acquired the language are being gradually identified with the English speaking citizens.

An interesting Report of observations on a visit to the North-West is given by Messrs. Birks and Stephenson, two gentlemen from Yorkshire, England, who came out on their own responsibility to ascertain the actual condition of the country as a field for settlement for the British tenant farmers. I requested them on their return to let me know their opinion and their Report will be found worthy of perusal.



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The Annual Reports of the Ocean Mail Officers show that they have distributed a large amount of printed matter amongst the immigrants on the steamers arriving.

An exhaustive Report by Mr. James Deans on Queen Charlotte Islands as a field for settlement, affords some very interesting information respecting those Islands on our Pacific Coast.

A short Report by Mr. Alex Begg, on the Bow River District, not only gives an idea of the trade, but also of the number of settlers across the frontier from the United States to the Canadian Territories, west of Emerson.

Mr. Trutch, of British Columbia, furnishes an approximate statement of arrivals in British Columbia in 1882.

The demand from abroad, as well as from our own Provinces, for printed matter and maps, has been unusually large, but has been promptly met. The Department received by mail during the year 3,414 letters, specially asking for pamphlets, maps and general information respecting Manitoba and the North-West. In every case these were supplied, and when special information was asked these applications were responded to, in addition to a very large number of others made either personally or in letters pertaining to other subjects. Every Agency also was furnished with a large supply of maps and pamphlets for distribution, and every available means has been used for bringing Canada prominently before the public.

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

		1875.	1876.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<b>IMMIGRATION.</b>			
Quebec Agency	.....	48,743 59	23,432 99
Montreal do	.....	13,412 99	16,277 56
Sherbrooke do	.....	1,141 41	829 76
Ottawa do	.....	3,971 27	4,848 23
Kingston do	.....	1,837 92	2,540 02
Toronto do	.....	2,923 42	6,825 33
Hamilton do	.....	1,721 59	1,511 24
London, Ont., do	.....	1,700 47	2,394 36
Halifax, N.S., do	.....	1,738 72	1,429 52
St. John, N.B., do	.....	1,114 46	1,071 82
North-West Agencies:—			
Winnipeg	.....	3,568 04	5,398 88
Icelandic Settlement	.....		†26,165 12
Dufferin (now Emerson)	.....		3,157 98
Special Agents with Immigrants on Intercolonial and G. Trunk Railroads	.....		1,128 00
Portland Agency (closed)	.....		703 18
Chicago do do	.....		1,839 08
Detroit do	.....		2,664 00
St. Paul do	.....		
Worcester do	.....		3,147 18
Duluth do	.....		
Brandon do	.....		
Colonization Road, Icelandic Settlement	.....		5,000 00
Icelandic Loan (for provisions and other supplies), advanced on mortgage security under Dominion Lands Act, to be refunded	.....		
Canadian Colonization	.....		3,713 50
Special Inspection of Children brought out by Miss Rye	.....		2,592 00
Mennonite Expenses	.....	46,234 37	20,719 00
General Immigration Expenditure, including Bonuses and Assisted SS	.....	67,026 43	67,533 54
Passages, Immigration Publications and (since 1881) Inland Transport	.....	109,988 95	80,173 08
British Agencies' Salaries and Expenditures	.....		
Women's Protective Immigration Society	.....		
		305,123 63	285,495 07
* Less—Amount of Refunds for Transport, &c.	.....	8,430 72	1,429 15
Paid in 1879 but belonging to 1878	.....		
Total Immigration Expenditure	.....	296,692 91	284,065 92
Vote of Parliament in aid of the Provinces for encouragement of Immigration	.....		
<b>QUARANTINE.</b>			
Grosse Isle Quarantine	.....	12,353 22	11,750 89
Halifax do	.....	3,403 25	3,195 83
St. John, N.B., do	.....	2,916 15	2,053 58
Inspecting Physicians, Quebec	.....	2,600 00	2,399 93
Pictou Quarantine	.....	732 25	706 00
Miramichi do	.....	1,093 39	Discontinued.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	.....	803 70	899 09
Public Health (including Cattle Quarantines)	.....	1,628 13	4,474 16
Tracadie Lazaretto	.....		
Pictou Cattle Disease	.....		
Total	.....	25,530 09	25,473 51
Less—Amount of Refunds	.....		
Total Quarantine Expenditure	.....		

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

† This includes Icelandic Advances to be repaid.

in the Service of Immigration and Quarantine, from 1875 to 1882, inclusive.

1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
18,947 29	26,472 02	54,947 42	55,790 51	9,038 59	11,763 30
8,312 61	9,707 47	7,696 25	7,106 84	8,140 56	4,325 80
826 63	519 12				
3,554 44	2,878 10	2,732 25	2,965 24	2,883 51	3,658 01
2,180 88	2,104 70	2,014 58	2,122 61	2,153 44	2,347 43
4,981 08	5,803 26	3,504 71	3,185 38	3,865 45	4,157 03
1,754 41	1,896 53	1,834 36	2,037 90	2,061 02	2,796 23
1,346 23	1,492 72	1,564 18	1,587 98	1,358 62	1,700 99
1,670 88	†9,515 13	†19,833 96	2,159 70	2,326 91	2,635 76
1,141 99	1,440 00	1,000 00	1,313 40	1,142 32	1,304 05
1,667 88	†2,846 93	3,253 38	2,889 73	2,811 45	7,968 46
2,255 00	3,788 04	2,088 57	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00
3,527 69	2,281 37	2,305 45	2,753 22	2,315 73	3,243 33
1,128 00	1,504 55	2,707 91	3,809 68	3,454 34	3,335 40
*2,876 58					
900 00			400 00	801 65	600 00
2,074 04	2,712 35	460 00			
3,282 01	3,099 07	2,164 37	1,441 00	2,608 16	2,287 70
886 81	2,893 52	4,737 20	3,056 56	4,974 39	6,633 54
					3,645 18
30,717 40	14,601 10				
9,062 00	934 67	2,124 75	2,712 84	4,068 57	3,356 93
3,496 60	6,015 87	641 73	117 00		
18,311 70	34,582 50	53,978 08	80,500 40	129,401 47	243,641 66
64,282 02	49,122 33	29,177 92	23,636 23	22,247 01	36,745 69
					1,000 00
188,984 25	186,210 35	198,766 97	205,852 56	206,853 19	348,346 29
5,311 49	9,165 82	13,622 11	24,319 89	673 38	1,803 55
	177,044 53	185,144 86			
	8,801 70	8,801 70			
183,672 76	185,846 23	176,343 16	181,532 67	206,180 81	346,542 74
			§10,000 00		
11,763 56	10,845 56	9,865 03	8,654 44	8,488 97	8,643 49
3,183 58	2,948 04	2,537 37	3,712 30	2,766 00	2,989 34
2,605 08	2,512 05	1,979 31	1,313 40	1,906 15	1,960 75
2,679 90	2,733 42	1,524 96	1,095 25	958 97	1,434 50
700 00	700 00	700 00	1,100 65	731 00	727 26
808 51	836 22	805 00	915 85	849 23	1,042 49
20,111 01	7,318 65	3,197 69	16,765 23	17,106 99	26,920 69
			656 50	2,893 13	3,410 29
					12,722 13
41,752 64	27,893 94	20,609 37	34,213 62	36,700 44	59,850 94
					2,455 51
					57,395 43

\* Transport included. † Including I.C.R.R. transport. ‡ Nine months only. § To recoup Immigration Expenditure in N.B. || Inland Transport is charged in this item, and not to Quebec Agency, as formerly.

A comparison of the results of operation of the Department, in 1881 and 1882, as respects Immigration, may thus be summarized:—

Total number of settlers in Canada (including arrivals through the Customs) .....	47,991	*112,458
Total amount of money and effects brought by immigrants during the year, so far as ascertained.....	\$4,188,925 00	\$10,000,000 00
Total actual cost of immigration, including all establishments in Canada, the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe, the United States, and all immigration propagandism .....	\$206,180 81	\$346,442 74
<i>Per capita</i> cost of 81,904 settlers (not including the arrivals reported through the Customs).....	\$6 32	\$4 23
<i>Per capita</i> cost of 112,458 settlers (including arrivals reported through the Customs).....	\$4 29	\$3 08

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

1875.....	19,243 settlers,	\$14 00
1876.....	14,490 do	19 60
1877.....	15,223 do	12 00
1878.....	18,372 do	9 63
1879.....	30,717 do	5 74
1880.....	27,544 do	6 59
1881.....	32,587 do	6 32
1882.....	81,904 do	4 23

The total amounts spent for transport of immigrants, separately abstracted from the accounts of the Agencies, as given in the preceding table of expenditure of Immigration, are as follows, from 1871 to 1882, inclusive:—

1871.....	\$21,112 31
1872.....	33,873 55
1873.....	60,620 31
1874.....	61,629 02
1875.....	61,738 87
1876.....	60,572 68
1877.....	29,669 62
1878.....	31,204 88
1879.....	68,009 17
1880.....	53,063 80
1881.....	56,887 18
1882.....	60,396 82

In presenting these figures, it is proper that I should inform Your Excellency, that the operations of the Department have been carried on with a view to economy,

as rigorous as was compatible with efficiency. The expenditure for inland transport has been necessarily high; partly owing to the very large increase in the immigration, and partly because of the withdrawal by the Government of the Province of Ontario from an arrangement which had been in operation for a period of about ten years—an arrangement, moreover, which was first entered into at the request of the Government of that Province, in order to increase immigrant settlement within its border; and under which the Province defrayed a proportion of two-thirds of the expense, and the Dominion Government one-third.

It has been the practice of the Dominion Government for many years, to defray the transport expenses of immigrants, without means, from the port of debarkation to points inland, where work could be procured, in order to prevent crowding and the consequent train of evils which would arise therefrom at the sea-port. The Province of Ontario suffered the loss of many immigrants of the labouring classes, as a consequence of this withdrawal, it being no part of the functions of my Department to provide transport as an inducement to immigrants to settle in any particular Province; but only to remove such as could not pay their way from the port of debarkation to the nearest point in the Dominion at which work could be found.

An increased expenditure was incurred in the accounts which I have the honour to present, for assistance towards steamship transport as an inducement to promote immigration, and also for the very considerable number of publications issued by the Department.

It is, however, to be stated that notwithstanding these increased expenditures, the *per capita* cost of the immigrants who have settled in the Dominion during the year has, in view of the success which has attended the operations of the Department, been very much less than in any former year.

NOTE.—A question having arisen respecting immigration in the Province of Ontario during the year, the following figures show the actual results.

Total net immigrants into Ontario in 1882, viz. :—

Via Quebec .....	19,866	
Montreal from United States ports.....	6,899	
Suspension Bridge.....	6,649	
Halifax.....	1,006	
Agencies.....	2,035	
Customs.....	13,758	
		50,213
Passengers from Ontario reported at Manitoba.....	38,327	
Less—17 per cent. returned .....	6,516	
	31,811	
Net balance of all passengers passing West at point of Port Huron, where the bulk of the exodus is alleged to take place—assuming all these Ontarians (which they are not) is.....	2,422	
		34,233
Gain to Ontario in 1882.....		15,980

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 VII. CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

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

The First Volume of the Census of 1881, which was in the hands of the Printer at the time of making my Report for that year, was completed and distributed before the close of the last Session of Parliament. The Third Volume was during this year compiled in advance of the Second, in view of the desirability of giving publication as early as possible to the information contained in it. It is now in the hands of the Printer, and will shortly be ready for distribution. It will contain the returns of immoveable property and shipping owned by the inhabitants of each District, occupiers of lands, and lands occupied, animals and animal products, field products, various products, and furs, products of the forest, fisheries, raw mineral products, and industries.

Progress has already been made in the compilation of the Second Volume, and the Officer in charge reports that it may be expected to be ready for distribution during 1883. This volume will complete the whole compilation.

The Expenditure during the year amounted to \$57,973.22, and may be specified as follows:—

Remuneration and Travelling Expenses of Chief Officers.....	\$3,464 29
Remuneration and Travelling Expenses of Commissioners and Enumerators.....	6,960 27
Remuneration and Travelling Expenses of Officers and Employées.....	39,878 25
Printing.....	5,513 37
Stationery.....	575 21
Miscellaneous.....	1,581 83
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$57,973 22

The result of the enumeration shows an increase of population of the four provinces and Prince Edward Island, and of the Dominion as now constituted.

	Population.		Increase.	Rate per cent.
	1871.	1881.		
Prince Edward Island .....	94,021	108,891	14,870	15·8
Nova Scotia .....	387,809	440,572	52,772	13·6
New Brunswick .....	285,594	321,233	35,639	12·4
Quebec .....	1,191,516	1,359,027	167,511	14·6
Ontario .....	1,620,851	1,923,228	302,377	18·6
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>3,579,782</b>	<b>4,152,951</b>	<b>573,169</b>	<b>16·0</b>
Manitoba .....	18,995	65,954	46,960	247·0
British Columbia.....	36,247	49,459	13,212	36·3
The Territories.....		56,446		
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>55,242</b>	<b>171,859</b>	<b>60,172</b>	
<b>Grand total</b> .....	<b>3,635,024</b>	<b>4,324,810</b>	<b>633,341</b>	<b>18·98</b>

In 1871, in the four provinces, the population of cities and towns of over 5,000 inhabitants comprised 12·3 per cent. of the whole.

In 1881 the proportion of such city and town population, in the same four provinces, was 15·7 per cent. of the whole.

In 1881 the population in the whole of Canada, residing in cities and towns of over 5,000 inhabitants, was 15·2 per cent.

In 1871 there were in Canada (as then constituted) 20 cities and towns of 5,000 inhabitants and over, with a total population of 430,043.

In 1881 there were in Canada (as now constituted) 37 such cities, having a total population of 660,040. The rate of increase per cent. over 1871 (leaving out the City of Hull and the Towns of St. Henri and Moncton, the limits of which were not then defined) is 29·71.

The following tables show a comparison of the industries of 1871 and 1881, being abstracts from the Census compilations now in the printers' hands:—

INDUSTRIES, 1871 AND 1881.

	Capital invested.		Increase		Value of Products.		Increase	
	1871.	1881.	In dollars.	Rate per cent.	1871.	1881.	In dollars.	Rate per cent.
Prince Edward Island .....	\$ .....	\$ 2,085,776	\$ .....	.....	\$ .....	\$ 3,400,208	\$ .....	.....
Nova Scotia .....	6,041,966	10,183,060	4,141,094	68.5	12,336,105	18,575,326	6,237,221	50.5
New Brunswick .....	5,976,178	8,425,282	2,449,106	40.9	14,367,687	18,512,658	1,144,971	6.5
Quebec .....	28,071,868	59,216,992	31,145,124	110.9	77,203,182	104,662,258	27,457,076	35.5
Ontario .....	37,874,010	80,950,817	43,076,837	113.7	114,706,739	187,989,870	43,283,071	37.7
Total.....	77,984,020	158,776,181	80,812,161	103.6	221,617,773	299,740,112	78,122,339	35.2
Manitoba.....	.....	1,383,331	.....	.....	.....	3,413,026	.....	.....
British Columbia.....	.....	2,952,835	.....	.....	.....	2,926,784	.....	.....
The Territories.....	.....	104,500	.....	.....	.....	195,938	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	4,440,666	.....	.....	.....	6,535,748	.....	.....
Grand total .....	.....	165,302,623	.....	.....	.....	309,676,068	.....	.....



## VIII. HEALTH STATISTICS.

In consequence of repeated appeals made by the medical profession of the Dominion with offers of co-operation, and of reports coming from several City Boards of Health in various Provinces, the Government was led to submit to Parliament at the last Session, in the Estimates for the fiscal year 1882-83, a request for a grant of \$10,000 for Health and Vital Statistics.

After the Session, and until last fall, several conferences were held with medical men, and members of Local Boards of Health on the subject, and finally in November last, a numerous delegation was sent to Ottawa, from Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, to confer with the Government on the subject.

At the close of this last conference, a project, prepared by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and approved by me, was submitted to the conference, and concurred in by it.

The scheme then laid down took the legal form of "Rules and Forms, under the authority and in pursuance of the 'Census and Statistics Act,'" which Rules, etc., were approved by Your Excellency in Council, in December, and are given as an Annex to this Report.

These rules provide for the collection, compilation, tabulation, and publication of mortuary statistics, including the causes of deaths, and the gathering of collateral information on the state of the public health.

The working of that scheme is based on the organization of Local Boards, and their subsequent appointment of sanitary local officers, who are to be the statistical officers for the collection of the said mortuary statistics.

It was found to be absolutely necessary to limit the trial of such difficult statistical labour to eleven cities, viz.: the capitals of the various Provinces, and such other cities as are possessed of a population of 25,000 inhabitants and over, according to the last Census; but the system is framed in such a manner as to render it susceptible of indefinite extension, in the measure allowed by the Parliamentary grant, if found to produce accurate returns.

The allotment to the cities from the grant, is composed of a bulk sum, which is not to exceed \$400 in each case, and a *per capita* subsidy of one cent (\$0.01) per head of the population of each place. The salary of the statistical officer is taken from that allotment, being twenty-five per cent of the same. The other expenses to be defrayed out of the said allotment, are: the payment of mortuary certificates for each case of death, to be delivered in the form and to the extent described by the rules and forms, for each of which a sum of fifteen cents (\$0.15) is

allowed; and of a sum, varying with circumstances, to procure a medical statement of the health, and subjects connected with it, in each of these cities and neighbourhoods.

The allotment for each of the eleven cities included in the experiment, which allotment may not be all expended, but which cannot be exceeded, stands as follows in round figures:—

Montreal.....	\$1,800
Toronto.....	1,260
Quebec.....	1,020
Halifax.....	760
Hamilton.....	760
Ottawa.....	670
St. John, N. B.....	660
Charlottetown, P. E. I.....	510
Winnipeg.....	480
Fredericton, N. B.....	460
Victoria, B. C.....	460

Besides these outside expenses, there are the expenses of printing the Rules, Forms, Circulars, Tables, Blank Certificates, the General compilation and all other Contingent Expenses, incurred by the Department at Ottawa, for management and distribution.

The total expenditure (although in a measure dependent on the number of Deaths) is estimated at about \$6,000 for six months of the fiscal year 1882-83, including all the preliminary expenses.

It depends on the local authorities to establish the system within the limits of their jurisdiction, and so far six of the eleven Cities have answered the Circulars inviting them to it, namely, Montreal, Ottawa St. John N. B., Toronto, Hamilton and Charlottetown, P.E.I.; and the local Sanitary Officers of these Cities are now appointed Statistical Officers under the authority of the Rules and Forms, sanctioned by Your Excellency.

The whole respectfully submitted.

JOHN HENRY POPE,

*Minister of Agriculture.*

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 REPORT ON ALLEGED EXODUS TO WESTERN UNITED STATES.
 

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OTTAWA, 20th February, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to make a further Report upon the alleged large exodus of Canadians to the Western United States at the point of Port Huron, as appears from the returns made by the Collector of Customs at that port, and published officially by the Treasury Department of the United States, over the signature of Mr. Joseph Nimmo, jr., the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, in a Report addressed to the Hon. C. J. Folger the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Nimmo in this Report, under date of 31st July, 1882, states that the number of immigrants arrived in the United States from the Dominion of Canada during the fiscal year ended 30th June, was 98,308 against 125,391 for the previous fiscal year, (1880-1), showing a decrease of 27,083. Of this alleged immigration Mr. Nimmo states that 71,424 entered at the point of Port Huron, during the first named of the fiscal years above referred to, against 111,170 in the previous fiscal year, showing a decrease of 39,746, at that port. I will show you by an indubitable test, what value is to be placed on these figures.

In the first place, however, it is well to point out that Mr. Nimmo states in a footnote: "A part of the immigration into the United States from the Dominion of Canada, consisted of immigrants from Europe who came by steamer to Montreal and thence reached Lake ports of the United States by railway." Mr. Nimmo does not state what part of such immigration is of this character; and I shall, also, endeavour to show you the value that is to be placed on this note as a modifying statement.

If we deduct from the total alleged immigration of 98,308 into the United States in the last fiscal year from Canada, the claim of the Port Huron Collector, of 71,424, we have only a remainder of 26,884; and if these are considered as figures representing an emigration from Canada from all points, and from which the figures of the immigration into Canada from the United States, have not been deducted, a process which is necessary to show the true net emigration, it might not perhaps be worth while to spend much time in criticising them, although something might be said as respects some of these figures.

It is otherwise, however, with the figures at Port Huron, of 71,424 which are officially given to the world under the authority of the Treasury Department of the United States. At that point there are two railways which cross from Canada to the United States; one, the Grand Trunk, which is the main artery, the other, the Sarnia branch of the Great Western system of the Grand Trunk, which is only a branch and local line from London, Ontario. There is also a ferry served by little steamers between Sarnia and Port Huron; but this would simply not be available for

any emigration which it would be at all worth while to consider, and it is not even pretended that it is so.

There remain then only the two railways ; and, fortunately for the purpose of this inquiry, the extent and the kind of travel over them as well to the West as from it, are matters of exact official record. I have obtained the figures which represent these facts from Mr. T. B. Hawson, the Auditor of the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

In the first place it is better to state the total number of passengers going West by the main artery, the Grand Trunk Railway at this point. They are as follow :

*(Totals going West from Canada and Eastern United States.)*

From points in Canada to Manitoba <i>via</i> United States.....a	13,804
From Canada to United States.....b	50,364
From United States to Manitoba....	460
From points in Eastern United States to Western United States.....	53,759

Total going West at this point.....118,387

(a) This item includes booked in Europe..... 2,643

(b) Includes booked in Europe..... 10,966

Making together to be deducted from the passengers from

Canada going West at this point..... 13,609

This deduction may be held to represent the European immigrants, referred to by Mr. Nimmo, in the extract from his Report which I have quoted. The relations of these figures to the question at issue will appear.

Against the figures of total travel to the West are to be set those of the total travel to the East at the same point. They are as follow :

*(Totals going East from Canada and Western United States.)*

From Manitoba to Canada <i>via</i> United States.....	3,214
From Western United States to Canada.....	38,257
From Manitoba to Eastern United States.....	287
From Western United States to Eastern United States	35,776

Total passengers going East..... 77,534

We have thus a difference between these two grand totals of 40,853, or deducting the passengers booked in Europe, 27,244 in favour of those going West over those going East. To arrive, however, at the result which is the object of this inquiry, all the figures in the foregoing enumeration, except those which have simple reference to the numbers of passengers between points in Canada and points in the Western United States, must be eliminated.

We have from this the following net result:—

(Totals between Canada alone and Western United States.)

Total No. of passengers from Canada to Western United States.....	50,364
Less booked in Europe included in these figures.....	10,966
	39,398
Total passengers from Western United States to Canada...	38,257
Difference being the net emigration by the Grand Trunk Railway at Port Huron.....	1,141

There remains the Sarnia branch of the Great Western. The figures are:—

Total passengers from Canada to points in Western United States.....	1,879
From Eastern United States to Western United States.....	17
	1,896
On the other hand the total No. of Passengers from Western United States to Canada was.....	678
From Western United States to Eastern United States.....	852
	1,530

There is thus only a total difference between the East and West passengers at this point of 366; but the difference of those who went from Canada to the United States appears from the above figures to be 1,281; a fact which shows a local movement to this extent.

The total net emigration, at the point of Port Huron, from Canada to the United States for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1882, appears from the record of these figures to be as follows:—

By the Grand Trunk main line .....	1,141
By the Sarnia branch.....	1,281
	2,422

This is the true and simple fact to set against the claim of 71,424, as set forth in the official figures of the United States Treasury Department, as the immigration from Canada at the point of Port Huron, in the fiscal year stated.

The Grand Trunk Railway is an arterial thoroughfare between the Eastern and Western points of the continent, and taking all passengers within the twelve months in question, who had purchased tickets in Canada, including also those on the Sarnia

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branch of the Great Western, that is to say all passengers, for pleasure or business, all excursionists, of which there were many, and all migrants and immigrants to Manitoba and the Canadian North-West, we have a grand total going West of 52,438. The United States official claim, therefore, of immigration from Canada, at one single point, very widely published to the world, is an exaggeration of 36·20 per cent. in excess of the total figures of gross travel; the actual net immigration which might be claimed, as established by the official figures furnished by the Railway Company, being 2,422.

If we add to the above total numbers of all passengers who purchased tickets in Canada for points in the West, the 13,609 included in the total figures furnished by Mr. Hawson, who purchased their tickets in Europe, we have a gross total of 66,047, against the claim of immigration of 71,424, showing an exaggeration which is simply grotesque.

There is something, however, which appears from a further examination of these figures, that shows even worse features.

I have received since I commenced to write this Report, the Annual Statements of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics under date December 31st, 1882, signed by Mr. Nimmo, and addressed to the Secretary of the United States Treasury. Mr. Nimmo says that this volume contains "complete statements" in regard to the immigration into the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1882.

These "complete statements" purport to furnish details of the 71,424 immigrants which are alleged to have arrived at Port Huron, giving them as 40,866 males and 30,558 females. This table, moreover, determines that the whole of these passengers were "aliens" arriving in the United States; that there were not among them any "citizens of the United States returning from abroad;" nor any "aliens not intending to remain in the United States."

Another table, No. 41, again divides them into classes "under 15 years of age;" "15 and under 40;" "40 and upwards;" giving the details of numbers of males and females at those respective ages; and the "country of last permanent residence or citizenship." The figures under all these headings are not given simply in round numbers, but with a detail of exactitude down to actual units. The Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are specified as places from which the alleged immigrants came.

The next table, No. 42, divides and classifies these immigrants by "*Occupations*," giving the names of such occupations to the long detail of 112 kinds as having been furnished by the Dominion. And again these are given with the still further detail of classification at the three periods of age above stated, and still further into males and females in each of such periods.

Table No. 43 gives the details of the nationalities of these alleged immigrants.

And table No. 44 gives a detail of the "occupations" of the immigrants "by Countries." This last classification is so curious as to present features of humor. I furnish an abstract as an Exhibit to this report (marked A), giving a long list of actors, clergymen, dentists, druggists, editors, lawyers, bakers, barbers, blacksmiths, labourers, milliners, tailors, servants, speculators, etc., etc.; persons with "occupations not stated;" and 42,876 "without occupation," rather a large number of persons with nothing to do in the face of this minute classification, as distinguished from those with "occupations not stated."

These minute details of information thus given, could only be, by any possibility, obtained by an actual registration; and this is a statistical labour which would require both care and time to perform. It is a labour, moreover, which would be plain to the apprehension of all the passengers in the trains, the subjects of the information, as it would require to have questions asked and answered, and the answers taken down on the spot.

Nothing of this kind is done. I have visited Port Huron twice, in obedience to your instructions for the purpose of making careful personal observations in pursuance of the object of this inquiry. I have crossed and re-crossed the river several times, and had both my hand luggage in the cars and my valise examined by the United States customs officers, in the same way as others on the trains. But no questions of any kind were asked of me either with respect to my age, or my intention to settle in the United States, or to find out what country I came from, or whether I was a returned American citizen who had been travelling; or in short any point of information of the kind required by these tables. And no questions of any sort, which my observation enabled me to discover, were asked of any of the other passengers. The trains I crossed by were the regular Grand Trunk Express trains from Toronto connecting with the Eastern Provinces;—these particular trains, in fact, which carry the bulk of the passengers between the Provinces of Canada and the Western States by this arterial railway. How did those officers who furnished the information for these tables know that I was not a "returned American citizen," or a "speculator," or a "lawyer," or a "doctor," or of "occupation not stated"? Or in what list did they put me? I have crossed as a passenger more than twenty times during the last three years, while enquiring into this question.

In addition to the observations of my own, I made as on previous occasions, careful enquiries from well informed persons on the spot connected with the railway and customs on both sides, and I ascertained with a positiveness that left no doubt, that the proceedings which I saw, were those which were usual. I feel, therefore, in a position to allege that there are no inquiries made, nor any registration of facts of such a nature as would enable the figures and the long and minute details of information published by Mr. Nimmo to be obtained.

There is the further unquestioned, because I believe unquestionable statement, which has been twice published in my reports on this subject; once, in that for 1880, and again in that for 1881, communicated to me at an interview by the United States Customs Officer, who had the duty confided to him of making up these so called statistics, that "questions were not asked, because it would be an impossibility to ask them and record the answers within the time afforded—twenty men could not do this on some days." "That he could not ask the questions required by the Government but had to arrive at the information as best he could."

I subjoin a report of a circumstance I found in a newspaper (the *Toronto Globe*) which came into my hands while I was actually engaged in the West, in August last, in making an inquiry into this matter. I extract the following from the telegraphic correspondence of that paper:—

"DETROIT, MICH., August 19.

"Matthias Kiefer writes to a local paper that on Thursday last he was one of a large party of excursionists from the County of Waterloo, Ont., to Detroit. When they crossed the river at Sarnia to Port Huron, the officers of the United States came on board and demanded the sum of 50 cents for the privilege of visiting the United States. Keifer refused, and warned every one of his fellow-excursionists not to pay the money, but the conductor of the train came and said they had better pay or they would have to lay over with the train on the river or go back. After the most earnest protests from the passengers who had already paid the 50 cents, the money was returned and they were allowed to proceed. Collector Bell, of Detroit, was interviewed Friday, when he explained that the affair was a mistake."

These proceedings may have been, according to the report in this telegram, a mistake in the eyes of Mr. Collector Bell, of the Port of Detroit, under the order from Washington on which a *per capita* tax of 50 cents on immigrants was laid; but they do, nevertheless, afford indubitable proof as to the practice of the Collector of Customs at Port Huron in setting down a large party of simple excursionists to Detroit from the county of Waterloo, Ont., as immigrants into the United States; and that, up to the point of insistance of levying upon them the *per capita* tax of fifty cents, and refusing to allow them to cross the river until it was paid. It is of course, very easy to make large numbers of immigrants on such a thoroughfare as the Grand Trunk Railway in this way; and if there were only a sufficient total number of passengers it would not be difficult to reach the figures of the Collector of Customs of Port Huron.

This *per capita* tax on immigrants arriving by the trains, was not long continued at Port Huron; not longer than a period of about a fortnight, as I was given to understand, owing to representations made at Washington to the effect that it was impossible to collect it. Of course it was impossible to collect it in such circumstances as those related in the telegraphic correspondence which I have quoted. But if the attempts to do so had been confined to actual immigrants, it is hard to perceive how there could have been greater difficulty in collecting 90 cents for a tax,



than there is in collecting a customs fee of 90 cents, very often wrung from poor immigrants for making an entry of a little old bedding or other household effects they may be taking with them. Had this *per capita* tax of 50 cents continued to be levied at Port Huron, it would have afforded a somewhat sharp test of the extent of the immigration, as the persons who make and publish these statistics would not have been very likely to put half-a-dollar into the Treasury for every unit of exaggeration.

I mentioned in my Report of last year that I had ascertained on the spot, there had been an enquiry by an United States official into the circumstances of the allegations contained in my Report of 1880. I have not been able to ascertain that the Report of that official has been permitted to see the light; and yet, in the face of the indubitable facts which are herein stated, these grossly exaggerated figures, which, if they were true, would imply a depopulating exodus from Canada, are persistently, year after year, given to the world on the authority of the Treasury Department of the United States, and everywhere abroad widely republished and hurtfully used, to the detriment of what may be called the immigration interests of Canada, as, if it were a country for people to flee from in such an exodus, it could not be said to be the most desirable one to emigrate to. It is in this, as I stated before, that the injustice to Canadian interests, from these exaggerations, lies.

There are other tests of criticism which may be applied to these figures, which Mr. Nimmo has at his hands, for their correction, in that they are found in United States records. For instance, the United States census of 1870 compared with that of 1880. I subjoin as an Exhibit to this Report (marked B) an extract from those two censuses of the enumeration in nineteen Western and South Western States of the "nativities" of Canadians from the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, with New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The numbers are:—

By the Census of 1880 .....	344,938
By do of 1870.....	218,329

—————  
Difference or increase remaining in 1880., ..... 126,609

The heading in the volume of "compendium" of the United States Census of 1880, is "nativities," and if we assume that this term means "place of birth," the figures given represent all who could have entered at Port Huron, and very largely more, as I purpose to show. There may be room for question, as to whether these figures do not, in many cases, include the whole of the members living in the family, that is including those born in the United States. But without raising this question, and assuming the figures to be correct, we have the fact that the net difference between the two decennial periods referred to would be 12,660 a year, without allowing for a decrement by deaths. If, however, the figures are held to represent simply the enumeration under the heading of "place of birth," it is necessary to allow for a

considerable decrement by deaths, and to assume that there must have been an immigration of about 18,000 a year in the ten years, in order to leave the difference stated between the two censuses.

The Port Huron figures of immigration, however, as shown by an official letter from the Collector's office, (quoted on page 4 of my Report for 1880,) set forth that the immigration at that port alone in one year and four months, was 155,098. We have thus in sixteen months a claim for a numerical extent of immigration which very nearly approaches the utmost extent of immigration in nineteen States (covering the utmost extent of territory that could receive immigration from Port Huron), as established by the United States censuses in ten years, which is an impossible position.

This, however, is not the only view. If any one will glance at the names of the nineteen Western and South-Western States, included in the figures I have stated, and look at their relations to the point of Port Huron, on a map of the United States, on which the railway and steamboat lines are marked, he will see that communications with them are open by more than a dozen important routes of travel, and that if an allowance of one-fourth of the whole annual total of 18,000 (if these figures are assumed) were made for the entries at Port Huron, it would give an average of emigration from Canada, at that point, of 4,500 a year, an average which nearly agrees with the differences between the ins and the outs for the last three years as shown in my Reports.

I give this as an approximate generalisation based upon figures of which every one can see the value at a glance. There are no means in existence by which the exact figures of this movement, that is of the emigration, immigration, and re-emigration on both sides of the frontier between the United States and Canada, can be obtained and stated. The best, if not the only test which exists, is the difference between the ins and the outs on the routes of travel.

The proportion of the numbers of Canadian "nativities" to the population in the nineteen States referred to, in 1880, was 21 per thousand. The proportion of the same in the whole of the United States to the whole population in the same year was 14 per thousand. The proportion of persons of United States birth in the Province of Ontario in 1831 was 23.6 per thousand; in the Province of Quebec 14.2; and in the whole population of the Dominion 18.

The question of the possibility of mixing under the head of "nativities," nationality, for place of birth, in the "compendium" of the United States Census above referred to, is strengthened by looking at a series of tables, published by Mr. Nimmo, in his volume of four quarterly reports of United States Statistics for 1882, in which he gives the total immigration from all the British American Provinces, including Newfoundland and Labrador, into the United States for sixty years, namely, from 1820 to 1880. The total of all this immigration, not making any allowances for

deaths, which must have made a most serious decrement in sixty years, is 592,304. The deaths, from a rough estimate of these figures would have been in the neighbourhood of 475,000, leaving a remainder in round numbers of the original immigrants of 417,000. The United States census of 1880, gives the "nativities" from the same Provinces, that is all British America, at 717,157. Any calculation which might be made upon Mr. Nimmo's figures of the total immigration from British America in sixty years would be very disturbing of any calculation that might be made to account for the same immigration as established by the United States census. On the other hand the figures of the United States census are equally disturbing of any confidence it is possible to place in the figures, at least those of recent years, published by Mr. Nimmo relating to immigration into the United States at Port Huron.

As the figures of immigration of Mr. Nimmo for sixty years, have interest in connection with this enquiry, I append them in Exhibit E.

It is, of course, natural that two peoples inhabiting the same continent, having the relations with each other that exist between Canada and the United States, with a very long line of frontier, should, to a very large extent, intermingle; and that there should be a constant flux and reflux of immigration and emigration, with an activity more or less great, arising from the incidents of times of prosperity and depression and the attractions of opening up new lands for settlement.

It is impossible to make a study of the figures of the United States census without being struck by what may be called two main facts:

First, that the Canadians in the Western States are found most thickly settled in those places where there have been new lands to open up within the last twenty years. This represents mainly the emigration which has taken place from Ontario.

Second.—We find the next dense settlement of Canadians, on the authority of the United States census, in the New England States; and this mainly represents what has been known as the French Canadian emigration from the Province of Quebec. The State of Massachusetts alone contains more than one-third of all the Canadians represented to have settled in the New England or Middle States from Maine to Pennsylvania. (See Exhibit C.)

In this connection on the other hand, the returns of immigrant settlers in Canada, in connection with entries of settlers' goods during the year 1882, is very important and suggestive. The total numbers of these returns were 39,554, and these figures are an exact registration, name by name being taken down, together with a statement of the nationality of the immigrants or returned Canadians on their own declarations. Of this total number, 20,857 were returned Canadians, and 3,411 citizens of the United States. The numbers of immigrants as shown by this particular registration, were about double those of the preceding year, the figures of which were 15,404, against 10,961 in 1880, and 9,775 in 1879.

The numbers, however, which are obtained from this particular kind of registration, by no means represent the whole immigration; and I think as many come without making entries of settlers' effects, as of those who do. This inward movement, therefore, from the United States, is assuming proportions of great significance; and when it is coupled with the consideration of the vast areas of land now being opened up in the Canadian North-West, and the large amounts of capital employed in its development—both facts very largely necessitating and stimulating manufacturing industry to supply the wants created—there is reason to believe that the considerable immigration movement into Canada from the United States, which has set in, will in the near future, become of sufficient importance to redress the balance of the comparatively large figures of emigration to which I have referred.

And this position is much strengthened by the analogy of facts which have been accomplished in the United States. When the western United States prairie lands were being settled, during the last twenty years, it was found that the migration from the Eastern States to the Western, not only prevented a rapid increase of population within their borders, but actually caused a decline in that of the States of New Hampshire and Maine, in the decennial period between 1860 and 1880. The State of Vermont showed almost no increase between those years. But in the same period Dakota gained in its population, 193 per cent.; Kansas, 239; Minnesota, 155; and Illinois, 48. On the other hand, the manufacturing State of Massachusetts, while it suffered the same drain in its agricultural population, still made a total gain of 18 per cent., its manufactures having found both a stimulant and a market in the wealth produced by the development of prairie agriculture and commerce in the Western States. In the Canadian North-West we have already similar percentages. The population of Manitoba, in the ten years ended 1881, increased 439 per cent., while in the two last years the increase has been still more rapid, having been in fact nearly equal to that of the preceding ten years, the causes having been precisely the same as those which produced the enormous percentages of increase in the Western States; and the effect in stimulating the manufactures and commerce of the Eastern Provinces precisely the same; causing also the remarkable features of immigration to Canada from the United States during the year, which I have noticed; and reducing the balance at the point of Port Huron to figures scarcely worth consideration; while in the Province of New Brunswick, as shown by Mr. Gardner, the Agent of the Department of Agriculture at St. John, the movement on the two main lines of travel between that Province and the United States, exhibits an actual gain in population; the number of the *Ins* being more than the *Outs*. The figures were—going to the United States, 44,064; coming from the United States, 44,982; the gain to New Brunswick 918.

This Report has been confined to an examination of the self apparent, gross exaggeration at the point of Port Huron, and for the reason that, when this is  
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eliminated from the United States, claim of immigration from Canada, there is practically nothing further to notice.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN LOWE,

*Secretary of the Department of Agriculture.*

Hon. J. H. POPE, Minister of Agriculture.

EXHIBIT A.

A STATEMENT, by Countries—viz., the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island—of Occupations of Immigrants alleged to have entered the United States during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882; Abstracted from the Annual Report of the United States Bureau of Statistics, dated Washington, D.C., December 31st, 1882.

Occupations.	Quebec and Ontario.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.
<i>Professional.</i>				
Actors .....		1		
Artists .....	6	4		
Clergymen .....	11	28		
Dentists .....	1	2		
Druggists .....	3			
Editors, Journalists .....	1	2		1
Engineers, Civil .....	18	8		1
Lawyers .....	4	8		
Musicians .....	1	3		
Photographers .....		2		
Physicians .....	26	10		
Teachers .....	3	30	1	7
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>
<i>Skilled.</i>				
Accountants, Book-keepers and Cashiers .....	48	1	1	
Bakers .....	1	5		1
Barbers and Hairdressers .....	2	6	13	
Blacksmiths .....	995	71	9	12
Boiler-makers .....	2	1		
Bookbinders .....		3		
Brewers .....	2			
Brick-makers .....		1		1
Builders .....		2		
Butchers .....	6	7		
Cabinet-makers .....	383	35	2	
Calkers .....		1		
Carpenters and Joiners .....	2,584	504	61	24
Carvers and Gilders .....		1		
Clerks .....	94	222	1	16
Confectioners .....				1
Coopers .....		12		
Cutlers .....		1		
Divers .....		1		
Dressmakers .....	2	94	12	1
Engineers .....	39	21	1	
Firemen .....	1	5		
Gardeners .....		6		
Glaziers .....	11			
Hatters .....				1
Iron-moulders .....	4	10		1
Iron-workers .....		1		
Jewellers .....	3	8		1
Knitters .....	1			
Machinists .....	48	11	5	
Manufacturers .....	1			
Mariners .....	50	543		22
Masons .....	283	56	26	4
Mechanics and Artisans .....	61	488		37
Millers .....	97	6		
Milliners .....	7	9	4	2
Millwrights .....	1			
Miners .....	2	27		

## EXHIBIT A.—Continued.

A STATEMENT, by Countries—viz., the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, &c.—Continued.

Occupations.	Quebec and Ontario.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.
<i>Skilled—Continued.</i>				
Musical Instrument .....		1		
Painters.....	50	24		9
Paper-makers.....		1		
Plasterers.....			1	
Printers.....	1	3	3	
Rope-makers.....		3		
Saddlers and Harness-makers.....	12			
Sail-makers.....	1	5		
Seamstresses.....	37	127	1	2
Shipwrights.....		51	64	7
Shoemakers.....	486	41	5	2
Spinners.....		11		
Stone-cutters.....	21	4		
Tailors.....	42	22	25	
Tanners and Curriers.....		3		1
Telegraph Operators.....		2		
Tinsmiths.....	12	9	1	1
Tobacco, Cigar Manufacturers and Dealers.....	1	1		
Watch and Clock Makers.....		2		
Weavers.....	1			
Wheelrights.....		1		
Total .....	5,392	2,470	235	145
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Agents and Factors.....	1	4		1
Bankers.....	4			
Boat and Barge Men.....		2	1	
Cattle Dealers.....	1			
Coachmen.....		1		
Contractors.....	5	2		
Expressmen.....		1		
Farmers.....	12,079	1,454	217	125
Farm Labourers.....	902			
Fishermen.....		721		9
Grocers.....	2	2		
Labourers.....	10,328	972	645	183
Lumbermen.....	64	22		
Managers and Superintendents.....		3		
Merchants.....	487	319	1	9
Nurses.....		5		
Railroad Men.....	131	1		
Salesmen.....		4		
Servants.....	427	1,369	350	390
Speculators.....	22			
Students.....	2	27		3
Teamsters.....	2	3		1
Travellers.....	7			1
Total .....	24,464	4,912	1,214	722
Occupations not stated.....	7,771	324	695	27
Without occupation.....	41,547	5,500	208	621

NOTE.—The details in the volume do not quite coincide with the totals given, but the inaccuracy is slight.

## EXHIBIT B.

SHOWING "Nativities" of Canadians in nineteen Western and South-Western States and Territories, extracted from United States Census Volumes.

State.	1870.	1880.
Michigan .....	89,303	148,770
Wisconsin .....	25,335	28,808
Indiana .....	4,724	5,534
Minnesota .....	16,066	29,475
Iowa .....	17,366	21,019
Illinois .....	31,572	33,870
Missouri .....	8,492	8,635
Kansas .....	5,010	12,496
Nebraska .....	2,595	8,552
Nevada .....	2,342	3,125
Oregon .....	1,047	2,862
California .....	9,639	18,465
Colorado .....	738	5,765
Dakota .....	906	10,861
Idaho .....	327	567
Montana .....	1,147	2,403
Utah .....	677	1,012
Washington .....	781	2,432
Wyoming .....	923	637
Total .....	218,329	344,988
Difference or increase from 1870 remaining in 1880 .....		126,659

## EXHIBIT C.

SHOWING "Nativities" of Canadians in nine New England and Middle States, extracted from United States Census Volumes.

State.	1870.	1880.
Maine .....	20,633	36,989
New Hampshire .....	12,694	27,079
Vermont .....	28,480	24,611
Massachusetts .....	66,216	116,430
Connecticut .....	10,778	16,389
Rhode Island .....	10,144	18,156
New York .....	78,088	83,517
New Jersey .....	2,361	3,429
Pennsylvania .....	9,802	12,203
Total .....	239,196	338,794
Difference or increase from 1870 remaining in 1880 .....		99,598



EXHIBIT D.

SHOWING "Nativities" of Canadians in the following named States, Territories and District from United States Census Volumes.

State.	1870.	1880.
Delaware .....	105	240
Maryland .....	625	964
Ohio .....	12,923	16,026
Kentucky.....	1,029	1,637
Tennessee.....	580	538
Virginia.....	301	572
West Virginia.....	198	288
North Carolina.....	165	419
South Carolina.....	75	122
Georgia.....	244	342
Florida.....	166	423
Alabama.....	173	262
Mississippi.....	368	364
Louisiana.....	656	718
Texas.....	557	2,436
Arkansas.....	341	776
Arizona.....	139	568
District of Columbia.....	281	447
New Mexico.....	124	279
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>19,647</b>	<b>26,793</b>

NOTE.—The Provinces referred to in the preceding extracts of "Nativities" are Quebec and Ontario (which are put together under the head of Canada) and New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The totals for these Provinces of Canadian "Nativities" at the two decennial periods named are as follow :—

In 1870..... 476,572  
 In 1880..... 710,575

Including Newfoundland and other parts of British America, not specified, the Grand Totals for all British America of Canadian "Nativities" at the two decennial periods named are as follow as appear from the volumes of the United States Census :—

In 1870..... 490,041  
 In 1880..... 717,157

(EXHIBIT E.

The following is a copy of the heading of a Statement taken from the Quarterly Reports of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, for the four quarters of the fiscal year ended 30th September, 1882.

"Showing the nationality and number of Alien passengers arrived in the United States during each year from 1820 to 1867, and of immigrants only during each year from 1868 to 1881. (The years of 1820 to 1831, from 1843 to 1850 inclusive, fiscal year ended September 30th. All other years are *Calendar Years*.)"

The following extracts, taken from the Tables under the above heading, refer to immigrants from the whole of British America, that is to say:—Quebec and Ontario, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, Newfoundland and Labrador, and British North American Provinces not specified; covering a period of sixty years, from 1820 to 1879; to correspond with the date of the last United States Census in decennial periods:—

Date.	Arrived.	Date.	Arrived.	Date.	Arrived.	Date.	Arrived.	Date.	Arrived.	Date.	Arrived.
1820	209	1830	189	1840	1,938	1850	9,316	1860	4,514	1870	53,340
1821	184	1831	176	1841	1,816	1851	7,438	1861	2,069	1871	39,329
1822	204	1832	608	1842	2,078	1852	6,352	1862	3,275	1872	40,288
1823	167	1833	1,194	1843	1,502	1853	5,424	1863	3,464	1873	29,568
1824	155	1834	1,020	1844	2,711	1854	6,891	1864	3,836	1874	30,595
1825	314	1835	1,193	1845	3,195	1855	7,761	1865	21,586	1875	23,420
1826	223	1836	2,814	1846	3,855	1856	6,493	1866	32,150	1876	21,218
1827	165	1837	1,279	1847	3,827	1857	5,670	1867	23,978	1877	22,121
1828	267	1838	1,476	1848	6,473	1858	4,603	1868	10,894	1878	30,102
1829	409	1839	1,926	1849	6,890	1859	4,163	1869	30,921	1879	53,267
<b>Totals.</b>	<b>2,297</b>		<b>11,875</b>		<b>34,285</b>		<b>64,171</b>		<b>135,887</b>		<b>343,789</b>

RECAPITULATION.

Totals for the sixty years—

For ten years ended 1829.....	2,297
do 1839.....	11,875
do 1849.....	34,285
do 1859.....	64,171
do 1869.....	135,887
do 1879.....	343,789

Grand Total ..... 592,304

## RULES AND FORMS

Respecting the Collection of Mortuary Statistics approved by the Governor General in Council on the 26th of December, 1882, and published in the Canada Gazette of 30th December, 1882.

### ORDER IN COUNCIL.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

TUESDAY, 26th day of December, 1882.

*Present :*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture, and under the provisions of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada held in the 42nd year of Her Majesty's Reign, chapter 21, and intituled "An Act respecting Census and Statistics,"—

His Excellency by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Order in Council of the 12th July, 1882, constituting Health Districts for the purpose of statistics, be, and the same is hereby cancelled, and that the annexed Rules, Regulations and Forms for the collection and publication of Mortuary Statistics for the localities and in the manner and on the conditions therein set forth, be and the same are hereby approved and adopted.

JOHN J. MCGEE,  
*Clerk Privy Council.*

1. The following rules, regulations and forms shall apply to the collections of statistics of deaths and their causes, within the limits of the following named cities and towns, being the capitals of Canada and of the Provinces, and others having a population of 25,000 inhabitants or upwards, according to the Census of 1880-81, that is to say: Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Halifax, Hamilton, Ottawa, St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, Winnipeg, Fredericton and Victoria, B. C., to which neighbouring localities may be added from time to time, or to such other cities, towns or localities or joint cities, towns and localities whenever by experience it will appear that the system is satisfactorily worked, and when sufficient means are granted by Parliament for that purpose.

2. In pursuance of Sec. 31st of the "Census and Statistics Act of 1879," the system involved in the following rules, regulations and forms may be put in operation in each of the above mentioned cities by the Minister of Agriculture, whenever it is satisfactorily demonstrated to him that there is in existence for the said city a local "Board of Health," to which is attached a permanent salaried medical officer, whether such "Board of Health" and "Sanitary Medical Officer" are appointed and paid by the corporation of the said city or by the Provincial Government, or in any other way provided by the local laws or by-laws; and on the further condition that the application of the system to any city can be withdrawn by the Minister of Agriculture for inability or negligence to carry it to such degree of accuracy as is necessary for the purpose intended.

3. On being satisfied of the existence of such "Board of Health," and of the appointment of such "Sanitary Medical Officer," being a licensed medical practitioner, the Minister of Agriculture shall take the necessary means to put the system of Mortuary Statistics, provided by these rules, into operation in such city as aforesaid.

4. The Minister of Agriculture may, out of the grant voted by Parliament for vital or sanitary statistics, devote the sums necessary for the printing of schedules, forms, circulars and other necessary papers for the collection, compilation and publication of the necessary information, and for all other expenses connected with the working of the system of mortuary statistics as aforesaid.

5. The Minister of Agriculture may, subject to his own direction and arrangements, make out of the parliamentary grant hereinbefore mentioned, an allotment equal to one cent (\$0.01) for every individual unit of the population, in favour of each of the cities aforesaid, in order to defray the expenses of collecting the said Mortuary Statistics, to be paid by monthly instalments, or otherwise, and such allotment may be withdrawn in case of unsatisfactory working of the system.

6. The Minister of Agriculture may, if he deems it necessary, add to such allotment for every one of the said cities, a lump sum not to exceed four hundred dollars (\$400) in any case, to assist the local authorities in their procuring the necessary information of Mortuary Statistics, and may withdraw the granting of such lump sum.

7. Pursuant to Section 30th of "the Census and Statistics Act of 1879," the Governor General in Council will, whenever one or more or all of the said cities have complied with the requirements hereinbefore stated, appoint the Sanitary Medical Officer of the local Board of Health, a Statistical Officer for the collection of Mortuary Statistics, from the local records, which appointment may be made to terminate for reason of unsatisfactory working of the system.

8. The salary of the Statistical Officer aforesaid shall consist of twenty-five (25) per cent. of all the sums allotted as aforesaid to the city for which he is appointed; which salary shall be paid to him by the Minister of Agriculture:

9. In case of epidemics or endemics, or in the case of contagious or infectious diseases threatening or breaking out, the Minister of Agriculture may cause special investigations to be made, in any locality, by any or several of the said Statistical Officers, and regulate and defray out of the Parliamentary grant the cost of such investigations.

10. The forms for collecting the said Mortuary Statistics shall be as prescribed in the Schedule hereunto annexed and marked A, the blanks of which shall be furnished by the Statistical Officers, free of charge, to be made use of and a copy returned with the required information, in accordance with the instructions given from time to time by the Minister of Agriculture.

11. The form for the Death and Burial Certificate from which the information sought for is to be derived shall be as indicated in the Schedule hereunto annexed and marked B, the blanks of which shall be furnished to the local Board of Health or Statistical Officer by the Minister of Agriculture, free of charge.

12. The Minister of Agriculture may request the Statistical Officer to supplement the numerical returns by such statements and information as relate to the various medical and other, questions relevant to the subject of accidents, crimes, diseases and public health as causes of deaths reported by the Mortuary Statistics as aforesaid.

13. The sums allotted by the Minister of Agriculture for the collection of such Mortuary Statistics shall be employed in the manner and for the objects which, from time to time, shall be directed by the Minister of Agriculture, who may, at any time, withdraw the payment of such sums for non-compliance with his instructions.





## LIST OF APPENDICES.

## ARCHIVES.

1. Report on Public Archives.....D. Brymner.

## IMMIGRATION.

2. do of Immigration Agent, Quebec.....L. Stafford.  
 3. do do Montreal .....J. J. Daley.  
 4. do do Ottawa.....W. J. Wills.  
 5. do do Kingston .....R. Macpherson.  
 6. do do Toronto .....J. A. Donaldson.  
 7. do do Hamilton.....John Smith.  
 8. do do London (Ont.).....A. G. Smyth.  
 9. do do Halifax .....E. Clay.  
 10. do do St. John.....S. Gardner.  
 11. do do Winnipeg.....W. C. B. Grahame.  
 12. do do Brandon.....Thomas Bennett.  
 13. do do Emerson .....J. E. Tétu.  
 14. do do Duluth .....J. M. McGovern.  
 15. do of Travelling Immigration Agent.....J. Sumner.  
 16. do do do .....A. O. Kellam.  
 17. do on Manitoba Colonization.....C. Lalime.  
 18. do of Icelandic Agent.....J. Taylor.  
 19. do on Visit to North-West.....Messrs. Birks and Stevenson.  
 20. do HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA.....Sir A. T. GALT., K.C.M.G.  
 Including Report from Government Agent, Liverpool...John Dyke.  
 do Immigration Agent, Glasgow...Thomas Grahame.  
 do do Belfast ....C. Foy.  
 do do Dublin ....T. Connolly.  
 do do Bristol.....J. W. Down.

## QUARANTINE.

21. do on Grosse Isle Quarantine.....F. Montizambert, M.D.  
 22. do Halifax do .....W. N. Wickwire, M.D.  
 23. do St. John (N.B.) Quarantine.....W. S. Harding, M.D.  
 24. do Pictou (N.S.) do .....H. Kirkwood, M.D.  
 25. do Charlottetown (P.E.I.) Quarantine.....W. H. Hobkirk, M.D.  
 26. do of Inspecting Physician, Tracadie Lazaretto.....A. C. Smith, M.D.  
 27. do do do Port of Quebec .....A. Rowand, M.D.  
 28. do on Ontario Cattle Quarantine.....A. Smith, V.S.  
 29. do Halifax do .....A. McFatrige.  
 30. do St. John, N.B. do .....R. Bunting, V.S.  
 31. do Point Edward do .....J. E. P. Westell, V.S.  
 32. do of Inspector of Stock, Windsor, Ont.....J. B. Wright, M.D., V.S.  
 33. do on Shipments of Live Stock.....L. Slater, V.S.  
 34. do of Chief Inspector of Cattle Quarantine.....D. McEachran, M.R.C.V.S.  
 35. do on Pictou Cattle Disease .....Dr. W. McEachran.  
 36. do do .....Prof. W. Osler, M.D.

## GENERAL.

37.	do	of British Mail Officer.....	A. Walmsley.
38.	do	Ocean Mail Officer.....	C. H. E. Tilstone
39.	do	do .....	W. F. Bowes.
40.	do	do .....	S. T. Green.
41.	do	do .....	J. Ferguson.
42.	do	do .....	F. H. Mickleburgh.
43.	do	do .....	F. P. Dent.
44.	do	do .....	J. O'Hara.
45.	do	on Queen Charlotte Islands.....	J. Deans.
46.	Remarks on Bow River District.....		Alex. Begg.
47.	Approximate Immigration, British Columbia.....		J. W. Trutch.



## APPENDIX No. I

## REPORT ON PUBLIC ARCHIVES.

(DOUGLAS BRYMNER, ARCHIVIST.)

SIR,—I have the honour to present the Annual Report respecting the Historical Archives under my charge. The catalogue at the end of this Report will show the additions that have been made to the collection during the year.

Through the courtesy of the Governments of Ontario and Quebec, collections of the public documents of these Provinces, since Confederation, have been placed in the depository. The Right Honourable Sir George Jessel, Master of the Rolls and Keeper of the Records of England, has made a very valuable gift of the Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, whose labours were referred to in my last Report, besides the Reports from 1840 to 1882 (43 volumes), of the Deputy Keeper of Records, London, and three volumes of the Calendars of the Colonial series of State Papers, in addition to the two which were acquired last year. Two of the Reports on Historical Manuscripts (volumes 3 and 4) are out of print, but instructions have been sent to London to obtain them, if possible, so as to complete the set. Every exertion is being made to secure as complete sets as possible of the documents relating to the different periods of the history of the British North American Provinces and of the Dominion of Canada.

Of the Haldimand and Bouquet collections, which have been copied in the British Museum, 144 volumes of the former and 17 volumes of the latter have been received. With the exception of those which have only lately been sent, the volumes have been calendared. The Calendar of one of those relating to the negotiations with Vermont and of a volume of correspondence relating to affairs in Detroit and expeditions from thence into the western country, &c., are printed at the end of this Report, to show the system adopted (*See Note A*). The last volume has been selected owing to the interest taken in the events referred to in it, as evinced by the frequent inquiries made by investigators respecting them. Instructions have been sent to have copies made of other papers in the Museum, the work on which is now in progress.

The work of indexing has been continued steadily during the year, so as to make the papers as useful as possible to investigators.

I would respectfully beg to direct attention to the question of enlarged space for the Archives rooms. In order to make the papers there easily accessible, it is necessary that there should be room to arrange systematically the various documents, manuscript or printed, according to Provinces, subjects and periods, besides divisions being set apart for those of a general nature, bearing more or less directly on the interests of the Dominion or the Provinces, such as, to mention two instances, commercial and vital statistics. At present there is no possibility of making any other than temporary arrangements; there can be no permanent method of classifying on the shelves and arranging the catalogue; no way by which, without trouble or hesitation, a work or paper can be given out for reference in the absence of the Archivist. The most has been, and will be, made of the accommodation provided, but there has not been, and still less is there now, any room for satisfactory arrangement. This is a point to which I feel that attention should be directed. It is probably impossible, in the present crowded state of the Departments, to find a remedy for this state of things in the buildings as they now are, but before long, it is evident, some remedy must be found for the general complaint; and the growing importance of this branch will, it is to be hoped, lead to such arrangements as shall be sufficient for many years.

For the purpose of showing the necessity for such arrangements, the periods in the history of the Provinces and Dominion may be thus divided:—

I. CANADA UNDER FRENCH RULE.—Included under this head, are the documents relating to Nouvelle France, and those relative to the discoveries made by the French explorers in the west, &c. The works of Parkman, which are in the Department, are of great historical value, and they are still more so from the help they afford in the inquiry as to the sources from which documents can be obtained. Copies of the *Journal* as well as the *Relations des Jesuites*, the works of Champlain, the *Edits et Ordonnances* and others throw light on this period of history, but the great bulk of the papers must be obtained from the French Archives. The works of French writers on Canadian history are still wanting.

II. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—1. From the cession of Great Britain down to 1791, when the old Province of Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada; 2. Lower Canada from 1791 to 1841, when the two Provinces were reunited into the Province of Canada; 3. From 1841 to 1867 (the date of Confederation) in as far as relates to the special affairs of Canada East; 4. Since Confederation, when the old name—the Province of Quebec—was resumed.

III. PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—1. The settlement, &c. of the upper part of the Province of Quebec, from the cession to 1791; 2. Upper Canada from 1791 to 1841, the date of reunion; 3. From 1841 to 1867, in as far as relates to the special affairs of Canada West; 4. Since Confederation, when it was called the Province of Ontario.

IV. PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—From the discovery of this Province, about 1497 or 1498, under the commission given to Cabot and his sons by Henry VII of England in 1496, no real attempts at settlement were made for upwards of a century. Shortly after the defeat by the Virginians of the attempted French settlement by De Monts (1604-1613), the grant to Sir William Alexander, referred to in my last Report, was made (1621). A collection of documents relating to this last transaction is among the Archives, but the general history of the Province down to 1713 must be looked for among the Archives of London and Paris, it having repeatedly changed owners during that period. Since its final cession to Great Britain, however, in 1713, there are certain periods which may be distinctly indicated for the present purpose. 1. From 1713 to 1758, when a constitution was granted; 2. From 1758 to 1770, when Prince Edward Island (then St. John's Island) was separated; 3. From 1770 to 1784, when New Brunswick was separated; 4. From 1784 to 1848, when responsible Government was granted; 5. From 1848 to 1867, the date of Confederation; 7. From Confederation onwards.

V. PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—The early history of this Province is included in that of Nova Scotia down to 1784. The periods as a separate Province are: 1. From 1784 down to 1848, when responsible Government was granted. This period includes the settlement of the U. E. Loyalists; 2. From 1848 to 1867, the date of Confederation; 3. From Confederation onwards.

VI. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (St. John's Island till 1800).—1. Under French rule to 1763, including the settlements of the Acadians, after their expulsion from Nova Scotia; 2. From 1763, the date of its cession to Great Britain, when it was placed under the Government of Nova Scotia, to 1770, when it was established as a separate province; 3. From 1770 to 1851, the date of responsible Government; 4. From 1851 to 1873, the date of admission into the Dominion; 5. From 1873 onwards.

VII. BRITISH COLUMBIA, including therein Vancouver's Island.—1. Under the rule of the Hudson's Bay Company; 2. From 1858, when it was erected into a Government till 1866, when it was consolidated with Vancouver's Island; 3. Vancouver's Island from 1859, when it was erected into a Government, till 1866, when it was consolidated with British Columbia; 4. From 1866 to 1871, when it was admitted into the Dominion; 5. From its admission onwards.

VIII. THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.—1. Under the rule of the Hudson Bay Company, down to 1870, the date when they were transferred to the Dominion. In this period are included the transactions of the rival fur and trading companies; 2. From the date of transfer onwards.

IX. PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.—The early history forms part of that of the North-West Territories. It would be well, however, if the materials would admit of it, to divide them from the rest, and have—1. The papers relating especially to the events at Fort Garry, now Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba; 2. Manitoba since its erection into a Province in 1870.

X. THE DOMINION OF CANADA from 1867, the date of its being organized by the confederation of the different Provinces.

The policy of organizing new Provinces, as the North-West Territories become settled, has already necessitated further divisions, which cannot be overlooked in devising a system for the arrangement of the Archives, so as to render them of the greatest benefit.

By an Order in Council, dated 8th May, 1882, four Provisional Districts have been formed out of these territories. They are:—

1. DISTRICT OF ASSINIBOIA, with an area of about 95,000 square miles.
2. DISTRICT OF SASKATCHEWAN, with an area of about 114,000 square miles.
3. DISTRICT OF ALBERTA, with an area of about 100,000 square miles.
4. DISTRICT OF ATHABASCA, with an area of about 122,000 square miles.

In order to complete the collection of papers relating to the history of British North America, it seems desirable to make a collection of those relating to NEWFOUNDLAND. The collection of manuscripts in the British Museum is not large, but they include the claims of Kirke and Sir George Calvert (afterwards Lord Baltimore), an account of its settlement, dated in 1676; accounts of the fishing trade so far back as 1615, up to 1706, not continuous; with remarks on the relations between the French and English, besides other interesting information. Such a collection seems all the more desirable in view of the claims of France under the Treaty of 1763.

These main divisions must be sub-divided so as to allow of the annual accumulations being systematically added to the shelves. I refrain for the present from making any special suggestions as to the best mode to be adopted in dealing with this subject. Before, however, any determination is arrived at with respect to larger accommodation, the important question of arrangement would require to be most carefully considered.

From the nature of the relations between the Federal and Provincial Governments, the latter have retained the documents relating to the histories of the respective Provinces previous to Confederation, and also, of course, those since that date. The papers to which investigators have occasion to refer are thus scattered in the Provincial Capitals. When an investigation is of a general nature, that is, one relating to all British North America, the great loss of time is of consequence and the cost of consulting the various documents is largely increased, as compared with what it would be were a complete collection made as proposed in the petition of the authors and historians, by whom the subject was so earnestly pressed in 1870 on the Parliament of Canada. If lists of the records of the different Provinces in the possession of their respective Governments were procurable, they would be of the greatest use in proceeding with the work of this branch, and would assist very materially in furnishing information to historical investigators who not unfrequently make inquiries as to the existence and places of deposit of papers which they desire to consult. The question of preparing such lists is one for the consideration of the Provincial Governments, but I may be pardoned for referring to it in this Report.

The policy of having one general collection of historical documents at the seat of the Federal Government, and one special to each Province in each Provincial Capital, is of importance from various points of view. In respect to investigations of a general nature, all the documents should be together, classified and accessible, so that, at the least possible expense, those who desire to study the papers relating to the history of British North America should be able to do so, without being compelled to make long and tedious journeys in search of the information wanted. On the other hand, the records of each Province being in the possession of the Provincial Government are available for the use of those who only seek to make a special investigation.

But there is another and even more important end to be served. The possession of records in duplicate is a guarantee, to a large extent, of their preservation from destruction by fire. Experience, and not the least that of Canada, shows the risk from this cause, by which documents have been lost that can never be replaced, and it seems almost impossible to collect again even the printed records of the past history of the Provinces which have thus been destroyed. By the burning of the House of Assembly at Montreal, in 1849, the whole collection of printed and manuscript records contained in the library and departments in the building were swept away. It was only by the greatest exertions and by appeals to the liberality of those who possessed collections of the printed papers that single copies of many of them could be secured for the Parliamentary Library. The destruction of the public buildings at Fredericton, New Brunswick, of the Custom House and of the Court House at Quebec, are other instances of the danger to which attention is called. In respect to printed documents the loss is very serious, but it need scarcely be pointed out that it is much more so when original manuscripts are destroyed of which no copy exists. A case to which my attention has recently been called, in connection with the burning of the Custom House at Quebec, will serve to show that safety is not always secured even when there are duplicates.

On the 22nd of June last, Mr. J. W. Dunscomb, Collector of Customs at Quebec, wrote me about certain papers, of which he thought it desirable that copies should be obtained. I take the liberty of transcribing that portion of the correspondence which refers to them, as it gives a history of the fate of the papers in question. Mr. Dunscomb says :

"The statistics of the Trade of Canada, and the history of this Custom House from the Conquest in 1759 until 1791, when the Province of Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada, down to the passage of the Union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841, cover a very interesting epoch in the annals of the early trade of the country.

"I took charge of this port in 1851, and found the old books and papers in disorder and confusion. The Custom House had been moved from one building to another, and I found the building occupied in 1851 over crowded, small and inconvenient, so that accumulated papers could hardly be kept in order.

"The new Custom House building was commenced in 1856, and was handed over to me for occupation in 1860. Having plenty of room with an admirably designed building, I took the old records in hand, and, with the assistance of intelligent and zealous co-operators, I got a mass of MSS into some shape: the personnel of the establishment, imports, exports and shipping.

"The old orders and letters of the Honourable Board of Customs (B. O.) were curious, as showing the opinion entertained of the Colonial commercial world in those days, a fair reflection of the estimation held by Spain at the present day of the same class. The personnel furnished representatives of decayed families from England, Ireland and Scotland, the army and navy, canvassers for Parliamentary elections and men from the race course.

"In September, 1864, the building was burned and I lost many documents and papers; and the old records, with the work I had done on them, were destroyed.

"Now in those days it was the rule to send every document to the Board of Customs in London, and I have no doubt they have been all carefully kept in the Museum at the Custom House, London. The change in both the volume and the staple articles of the trade is foreshadowed by the extract which I transmit herewith, made from the books of 1791, found after the fire."

I made inquiries through Mr. Kingston, an officer of the Public Record office, thinking it possible that the papers might be found there. Mr. Kingston, writing me on the 19th July, informed me that "The Trade Returns belonging to the Board of Customs from 1759 not being deposited in this office I communicated your letter to the secretary of H.M. Customs, asking him if he could give me any information on the

subject." The answer inclosed, after acknowledging receipt of the letter of inquiry, says:—

"I am to state in reply that all documents deposited in London Custom House before the year 1814 were destroyed by a fire which occurred in 1815, and that the earliest documents referring to the Canadian Trade and Customs, now deposited in the Custom House are those for the year 1828."

The returns for 1791, sent by Mr. Dunscomb, show very strikingly the enormous increase in the size of the ships since that date. I have made an abstract of the tonnage of the ships given in the returns, which shows that there were:

		Tons		Ships.
Under		50	.....	2
From	51 to	75	.....	7
"	76 "	100	.....	3
"	101 "	150	.....	22
"	151 "	200	.....	23
"	201 "	250	.....	15
"	251 "	300	.....	7
		309	.....	1
		339	.....	1
		384	.....	1
		411	.....	1
		508	.....	1

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The returns not being of great length they are given in full in a note which will be found at the end of this Report. (See Note B).

In the *Haldimand collection* there is a volume containing the statistics of the Trade of Quebec, from 1768 to 1783, and these also are printed. I have slightly changed the form of the accounts for the purpose of saving room, but with this exception the tables are an exact transcript of those in the original. (See Note C).

There are some discrepancies between the totals and the items, but these I have not rectified, as the errors may be in the details rather than in the addition.

A list of the appointments to the Customs at Quebec and Montreal from the Cession of Canada is also given. (See Note D).

I have thought it desirable to have these returns printed as, in the first place, they are of great interest to the commercial community, and in the second, because their publication may lead to an investigation by some of the old firms into documents that may be in their possession with regard to the trade of the various ports. Documents relating for instance, to the early trade of Montreal, Halifax, N. S.; St. John, N. B.; Charlottetown, P. E. I.; St. Johns, Newfoundland; those connected with the lake trade, and others of a similar nature, would not only be of interest but of great value. If gentlemen who are or who have been connected with the trade and commerce of the country would forward documents of the nature I have indicated, a collection might be formed that would be of inestimable value as the foundation for a thoroughly good history of the commercial progress of the British North American Provinces and the Dominion. Such information, even if it yet exists, is so scattered and practically inaccessible, as to be of comparatively little value. The various Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade, Harbour Commissioners and similar bodies, might render great assistance in promoting this object.

There is another cause of loss of papers to which I beg leave to refer, namely, the frequent destruction of printed records of parliamentary and departmental proceedings; reports of committees and other documents. These, which at present are of comparatively little value, become in the course of time of great service to those dealing with public events. Unfortunately, from a desire to obviate a temporary

inconvenience, large collections of these papers have been scattered, many being sold for waste paper, without its being considered necessary to keep even a small reserve. It would appear to be desirable in future that no such documents shall be thus disposed of, except after the most careful consideration and care taken to secure at least a *minimum* reserve for preservation. The value of these apparently useless documents is often discovered only after the want of the evidence contained in them is felt and their loss has become irretrievable.

The changes that have taken place in the mode of writing history have rendered the collection of papers on social progress of much more consequence in the eyes of historians than was formerly the case. The importance of collecting the political records of the country has by no means diminished, but more attention is now paid to what is taking place in the social life of the various classes of the community to account for the progress or decay of the community as a whole. Political history is now traced to the source from which it springs, and, therefore, whilst the preservation of records of the movements and actions of Governments and Legislatures is of as much importance as ever, other records of apparently a more obscure and less important nature cannot be neglected. The settlement of the country, the cause of the rapid growth in certain localities, of the inertness and what must appear as stagnation in others, should be watched and the records preserved. The histories of the counties from their first establishment, after the population had so increased as to justify the creation of territorial divisions, and the growth and progress of municipal institutions, come properly within the scope of the Archivist. Acting on this view, Dr. Thorburn, formerly Principal of the Collegiate Institute of Ottawa, and now Librarian of the Geological Survey, offered a prize for the best account of the history of the county of Frontenac, one of the conditions being that the prize essay should be deposited among the Archives. The prize having been awarded to Miss A. M. Harman of Ottawa, her essay has accordingly been transmitted.

The respective functions of the Library of Parliament and the Archives Office, are so liable to be misunderstood, that I may be pardoned for referring briefly to the subject. There are certain points at which both touch, in respect to the works which should be found in each, such, for instance, as those relating to the British North American Provinces. Still their different functions are clearly separate and distinct.

The Library, as its name implies, is primarily intended for the use of the members of Parliament (Senate and House of Commons), and during each annual session it is reserved exclusively for their benefit. The works contained in it being for their information with regard to questions to be brought before Parliament, it is essential that the greater part of them, at least, shall be available for private study of such questions, and they must, to be of service, be removed from the Library for that purpose. As a matter of fact, books belonging to the Library are in the possession of members in all parts of the Dominion. There is thus, inevitably, the risk of losing works of great value, and the certainty of their deterioration, however careful the members may be. During the annual sessions of Parliament, there is the necessary exclusion from the Library of those who are engaged in researches. Even if, through the relaxation of this rule, they are allowed to continue their studies, these can only be pursued under the most disadvantageous circumstances, arising from causes with which all are familiar, and such an investigator, coming with the special object of consulting works to be found only in the Library, is unable to obtain them from their being in the hands of members who have immediate need of them.

The Archives Office, on the other hand, is charged with the collection, preservation and arrangement of the historical records of the country, to be kept in one central place of deposit from which they cannot be removed, so that they may be immediately accessible at all times to those who may desire to consult them. The special object of the office is to obtain from all sources, private as well as public, such documents as may throw light on social, commercial and municipal, as well as purely political history. When its aims and objects are clearly understood, it will

undoubtedly become the depository of family papers of this nature, which it is most improbable would ever be sent to the Library. In the absence, therefore, of such a depository as that of the Archives, most valuable materials for history would be entirely lost. On this point I may be permitted to repeat what I stated in last year's report.

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

It is not necessary, I conceive, to enter more fully into this subject, further than to remark that, in so far as regards the history of British North America, every document relating to it should be found in the Archives Office, even such as at first sight may appear to have with it only a remote connection, following in this the example of the British Museum. The field covered by that institution is much wider, but the system pursued in it may be studied with advantage.

The Archives Office must, of necessity, be of the nature of a Library, but one purely of reference on one special subject, and, therefore, all the works relating to that subject should be there. But, beyond that, it must also do the work to a certain extent of the Public Record Office, especially that part of it which the organization of the Historical Manuscripts Commission in the United Kingdom was designed to promote. The assistance of local historical societies, in this latter object, might be most valuable, and the attention of the members may very properly be directed to the importance of the work to be accomplished by the establishment of a central place of deposit for papers of the character I have had the honour to indicate.

Without a list of the documents relating to the colonies to be found among the State Papers, of at least the United Kingdom and of France, such as I was entrusted to make of the manuscripts in the British Museum, it is manifestly impossible to conduct the work either in a systematic or satisfactory manner. Copies of parts of collections of State Papers have been obtained by different Provincial Governments and Societies. Excepting those at Halifax and the three series of papers containing the correspondence of the French Government and documents relating to Canada and other French Colonies, from 1504 to 1778, deposited partly with the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, and partly in the Library of Parliament, to which I beg to direct attention, they are not in any respect complete. Lists of them, therefore, even if they could be obtained, would be of comparatively little use. I beg respectfully to express the opinion, that the only safe way of proceeding, is to obtain copies of papers from the originals. Everyone, who is conversant with the subject, knows the ever increasing liability to error, in copying from copies, the errors to be found in these being transferred to new copies with, very probably, other errors added. This is on the supposition, besides, that copies are accessible on this side of the Atlantic. It may be remarked that such as have been obtained, were got for

special purposes, and, in the case of most of them, if copies were taken, the work of collecting the Archives would be as far as ever from being carried on systematically; there would be introduced an element of confusion into future investigations, and the expense would, to a large extent, be thrown away. What was said last year on this subject, I take the liberty of repeating:—

“The papers relating to the Colonies are not the only sources from which to draw in the Public Record Office. There are many in the Domestic series, amongst the Treasury documents and in those relating to Foreign Affairs. These would all require to be examined carefully; the search necessarily would occupy a considerable time and most conscientious labour, which, it is almost unnecessary to say, would be facilitated in every possible way by the officers of the State Departments and of the Record Office. Without a thorough report as to the documents, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to arrive at a proper determination on the subject.”

I would, therefore, suggest that a complete investigation be made in the Public Record Office and the State Departments, in London, to be accompanied or followed by a similar investigation in Paris, and that, concurrently with the searches, competent persons should be employed to make copies of such documents as it shall be deemed advisable to obtain for deposit amongst the Archives of Canada.

The whole respectfully submitted.

DOUGLAS BRYMNER,  
*Archivist.*

OTTAWA, 30th December, 1882.

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*Letters from Captain Sherwood on Secret Service, 1780-1781.*

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*Correspondence and Papers relating to Detroit.*

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Philip Dejean. Returns of the inhabitants of Detroit, their possessions, cattle, horses, servants and slaves.....	2
1774.	
May 3, Vincennes.	
St. Marie to General Haldimand (?) (in French). Sending reports required by Gen. Gage. Has received one from M. Maisonville. Has had to visit the Illinois with Mr. Perthuis to obtain information, part of the titles having been carried off by M. Clouvier. The census of Illinois ready and certified by Mr. St. Ange and Pierre Nasse, Commandant at St. Louis.....	3
September 14, Detroit, Mich.	
Alexis Maisonville to General Haldimand (in French). Census taken of Vincennes; messenger delayed by Indian disturbances. Thanks the General for the free carriage of his effects by a King's ship.....	5
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February 6, Rahas.	
Richard McCarthy to Rocheblave (in French). Sends greetings to Rocheblave's family; has been ill. Has written on current news. Arrival at and sudden departure from St. Louis of two Englishmen. Sends a deed for registration. Is looking for an Englishman reported to be a good builder of mills. Reported killing of two Frenchmen from Detroit. Four merchants abandon their houses on the Illinois, owing to threats of the Indians.....	6
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Lt.-Governor Hamilton to General Carleton. The weak state of Fort Pitt. The taking of Philadelphia makes it unlikely that the rebels will strengthen it. The alarm on the Ohio; inhabitants fleeing. George Morgan, the rebel Indian agent confined at Fort Pitt, but released. Killing of Shawanese by order of Commandant. Disbanded soldiers settled near Fort Pitt confined for loyalty. Friendly Indians bring in prisoners and scalps; proposed attack on Pitt in the spring. Demands for stores. Message to Delaware to assure the well affected of protection at Detroit. Should the old Jesuit missionary die, his papers to be secured. The loss of population by the restrictions on the settlement of land. Restoration of the rights of common on Hog Island recommended. Shall grants of land be made to refugees? The river frozen across.....	26
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<b>February 8, Fort Gage.</b>	
Rocheblave to Carleton (?)—no address given—(in French). Had gone to Vincennes to confer with Abbott, and returned by the Wabash to ascend the Mississippi. The disposition of the Indians. Armed boat from Fort Pitt plundering and taking prisoners. Design to seize Lt.-Governors Abbott and Hamilton, and Rocheblave; intrigues of Congress with inhabitants. Armed parties commanded by an officer from Philadelphia in the country, and Congress corresponding with the Spanish Governor of New Orleans and the Commandant. The design of Congress to seize the lower Mississippi, by the help of the people of Natchez and <i>Munchac</i> , and to induce them to furnish warlike stores. The strength of the country as a place of retreat for the chiefs of the revolt. Believes that this is the object, with reasons. The complicity of the Spaniards at New Orleans. Regrets the absence of a small force to protect the country. Suggests the policy of encouraging desertion from the rebels and of granting land to refugees. The ruinous state of the roof of the Fort. Has drawn for his expenses which are necessary, although, deceived by the apparent quietude, he had formerly recommended their discontinuance. Will cease to charge expenses to the King's account, but will pay them at his own risk, trusting that he will not be left the plaything of the neighbours and Indians. Begg to be replaced by some one of English origin. His constant worries. Part of his expenditure has been charged in Lt.-Governor Abbott's account.....	12
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<b>March 17.</b>	
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Rocheblave to Lt.-Governor Hamilton. M. Monbrun's report to the Commandant. (Monbrun was intrusted by Lt.-Governor Abbott with orders.) The state of the settlements on the Rivère aux Chanoïons. The settlers satisfied with the Lt.-Governor's orders, and willing to join his flag. The desire of the Indians to attack the English settlements, kill all they could find, and put a collar on Rocheblave's neck. The hardships of having to suffer, however loyal. The Indians satisfied with the Governor's promises, and ask for pardon, &c.....	103

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Prices current of food at Detroit, enclosed in Lt.-Governor Hamilton's letter of 25th April.....

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April 25, Detroit, Mich.

Lt.-Governor Hamilton to General Carleton. On 26th January, searched traders to Sandusky for correspondence with rebels, but failed to find it. Fined them for excess of goods over pass. 30th January—John Montour assists Virginians to escape to Fort Pitt; they are followed and re-captured. Montour is released at the request of the Indian Chief; others kept in irons. 7th March—Arrival of Lt.-Governor Abbott and family from Vincennes. Wabash Indians at post cannot be kept in order except at great expense, or by troops. The bad effects of French influence at all the remote posts. Reports from de Celoron of Indian expeditions on the Ohio. Ammunition sent; war parties exhorted to humanity. 11th March—Arrival of Indian warriors; they have accepted war belts, and as they believe the Virginians can do little good or harm, they will likely be sincere. 29th March—John Tierney, from Quebec, brings a belt to the Western Indians from the Six Nations, through Colonel Butler, to support the Government. 1st April—Charles Baubin reports that with Lorimier and Shawanese Indians, he reconnoitred the fort on the Kentucky, east of the Ohio. Daniel Boone and 26 men captured by Indians, who kept Boone. His account of distress on the frontier, and Kentucky. The humanity of the Indians; inhabitants invited to come to Detroit. 20th April—Return of Hazle; a messenger carrying a letter to Moravian Minister has brought back a letter from McKee, Indian agent, confined by rebels at Fort Pitt, but escaped with three men—two Girtys and one Matthew Elliott. 23rd April—Hazle is conducting the three men. McKee's character and usefulness among the Indians. Designs of the Virginians against French River. Colonel Bolton and Colonel Butler warned of them. Virginians have attacked a Delaware village by mistake. 25th April—Governor Abbott sends word of news from Rocheblave, of 28th February, that the Philadelphians had shaken off Congress and allowed the King's ships to come up the river; that Congress had fled; that the people desired peace, and that the chiefs were flying by way of Fort Pitt. Capture of traders affects the rebels; attempt on Rivière au Bœuf probably to divert the attention of the Delawares from the lower Ohio. Shall lay a bar in the way of communicating with New Orleans. Non-arrival of Lamothe with instructions. A Huron of Lorette reports that Bentley has supplied ammunition to rebels. Correspondence between Spaniards and Virginians.....

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April 25, Detroit, Mich.

Lt.-Governor Hamilton to General Carleton. The sloop "Angelica" advertised for Michillimakinak; the great quantity of goods and provisions proposed to be sent in her by the merchants, and the extravagant price of grain and flour have induced him to have an investigation of the quantity of flour, live stock, &c., to prevent a monopoly and to secure the quantity necessary for the post. The Hurons want another missionary, the old Jesuit being superannuated. The jealousy between these and the Sandusky Hurons. They want possession of the land taken from the rebels. The arms for militia very bad; some wanted from Quebec. The expense of gunpowder for Indians. Sends letters from Rocheblave; list of Indian trade licenses and prices current. Good conduct of the company of volunteers.....

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<b>April 25, Detroit, Mich.</b>	
Lt.-Governor Hamilton to General Haldimand. Recommending Captain James Andrews for his ability as a seaman, &c. Captain Thompson inspecting the Naval Department, has gone to Niagara. His report on the Naval Department at Detroit. The necessity for a person to superintend the arrival of vessels, their cargoes, &c. Captain Thompson recommends Mr. Algie, of Quebec, for the office.....	46
<b>April 25, Detroit, Mich.</b>	
Lt.-Governor Edward Abbott to General Carleton. Left Vincennes on 3rd February, reaching Detroit on 7th March, after a painful journey. Had left the place before the arrival of the Indian hunt, to avoid the large expense for presents, the want of which would exasperate the Indians. Hopes for approval. Had been obliged to incur large expenses for Indians, for which had drawn on Mr. Dunn. Suggests the appointment of a person at Vincennes to prevent the Indians joining the rebels. Encloses instructions left with Major Benton.....	48
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<b>June 8, Detroit, Mich.</b>	
Lt.-Governor Abbott to General Carleton. Encloses declaration of M. Monbrun, Vincennes. The employment of the Indians by the rebels has been of great hurt, but they were forced into that service to avoid pillage. The cruelty of the Indians to the defenceless. He advocates the securing the neutrality of the Indians rather than using them in war.....	50
<b>June 9, Detroit, Mich.</b>	
Governor Hamilton to General Carleton. The Indians to meet in council in a few days; he hopes for instructions as to their inroads on the frontiers. If not received, will dispose of part of the savages in small scouts, but retain the most reputable in the neighbourhood to be ready for service. Lamothe not yet returned; hopes, however, to keep the savages in good humour; sincere wishes for Carleton's safe voyage to Europe.....	52
<b>June 14, Detroit, Mich.</b>	
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June 29, Detroit, Mich.

Lt.-Governor Hamilton. Report of council with the Wiattonons, Quinqua-hoos and Mascoutins. Present: Lt. Governor Hamilton and Deputy Agents Hay and McKee; sworn interpreters, Charles Beautien and Isidore Chesne. Names of chiefs given and reports of the speeches. Council lasted from 29th June to 3rd July.....

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June 20, Fort George.

Rocheblave to Lt.-Governor Hamilton (?) (in French). Brigandage by detachments from Willing's men on the lower Mississippi; ill-treatment of British subjects, after making them take the oath of neutrality. Retaliation by the inhabitants of Natchez and others on the corps guilty of these Acts. The armed vessel, guns, &c. taken and the marauders killed or made prisoners.....

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July 4, Fort Gage.

Rocheblave to Carleton (?)—sent by Hamilton to Quebec, 6th August—(in French). Reports of brigandage of Willing, a *soi disant* captain of Congress. Has carried off plunder from the British settlements on the lower Mississippi to the amount of \$1,500,000. British Arkansas destroyed, and people carried off to Spanish settlements. Details of the acts of brigandage at Natchez by Willing, and by gangs, who had joined him. Their odious acts have roused resistance, but their success is due to the general sympathy with them of the great part of the settlers. The Spaniards at New Orleans have supplied Willing with clothing for three or four hundred men, under cover of selling to merchants, although the real merchants can only get a small quantity. Gunpowder also sold to the rebels. Barge loads of plunder sent off, and provisions from Fort Pitt to New Orleans. A messenger sent to Natchez. Spaniards preparing to build forts on the Illinois, where detachments are to be sent. Vessels despatched to Vera Cruz for soldiers. The discouragement of the settlers; the conduct of people of English birth less patriotic than that of the new subjects, who, however, have little hope of defending themselves. Spaniards offering inducements for settlers to come into their territory, but unsuccessfully. Suggests the plan of exporting the crop to New Orleans as a means of starving out the Spanish Battalion. The Spanish crews have settled in the houses of the British settlers. Complaints sent to New Orleans. Urges his being relieved from his charge in the Illinois by some one of British origin, to do away with the jealousies which exist, although these are groundless; the selfishness and greed of the settlers. Troops urgently required to prevent the importation of munitions of war, &c., and the gathering of armed brigands; no time to be lost if the affection of the people is to be retained. The Indians well disposed, but not to be trusted. His expenses since 24th May; begs for a settlement; will draw on Mr. Dunn.....

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July 4, Fort Gage.

Rocheblave to Thomas Dunn, Treasurer, Quebec (in French). That he has drawn in favour of Dejean for £1,262 sterling for expenditure since 24th May, 1777.....

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July 4, Fort Gage.

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Lieut.-Governor Hamilton, apparently addressed to General Carleton from Detroit in July. Hoping he would continue to govern the Provinces. Col. Bolton reports provisions wanted for Indians at Niagara. Sloop will sail for there with stores. Report on the Naval Department. Arrival of Capt. Lernoult. Return of Lamothe from a scout. Death of Lieut. Gouin; his mother's destitute situation is worthy of relief. The Shawanese and Delawares it is hoped will act more heartily than before; provisions that are required for them. List of commissions, &c. Difficulty of obtaining men to act as judges. Lamothe will report as to prisoners taken in Indian scout. His zeal. (Letter p. 52, marked Detroit 4, is dated in June, 1778. Lamothe, it says, had not yet returned. The present letter, marked 5, speaks of his return, &c., and was evidently written before Hamilton went to Vincennes)	255
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Lt.-Governor Hamilton to General Haldimand. (The letter is written at different times, from 22nd September to 3rd October.) State of preparation for his expedition; will take presents for the Indians, so as to encourage them to keep watch towards the banks of the Ohio. If the western Indians resent the invasion of the Americans, it would be a good opportunity to build a fort at the forks of the Ohio and Mississippi. Places that might be fortified if the step approved of. The Spanish hated; the French fickle; the Americans brave, but without resources; the Indians can only get theirs through the English; the favourable time should be taken advantage of. The good example of the better class of French; the effect of a reinforcement from Niagara. Will send accounts of numbers, &c., and Major Hay and Lieut. Duvernet will report as to the communication with the Illinois. Indian council; report sent; oath of allegiance taken by volunteers, &c. Has written to Chevalier at St. Joseph's, though distrusting him. Presents to the Shawanese. Arrival of Baubin with report from the Miamis of Clark with 80 men being at Vincennes and well received by the French. The Ouiaatonon Indians timorous, will try to decide them; will cancel the sale of land by the Peaukashaws to the French and Virginians. - Gilbert, a priest, active for the rebels. Militia sent to the Miamis to repair the carrying place, &c. Report of Celoron that J. B. Chapoton, Bosseron and Legras are on the best terms with the rebels at Vincennes. Their characters. Will set out as soon as possible. Captain Lernoult will send reinforcements; will use the time spent in Indian council at Miamis in fortifying the dépôt, &c. Captain McKee's orders on the Ohio. Troops may be forwarded to the southward all winter. Stores at the Miamis; will fortify it. The danger of that post being taken by the rebels at Fort Pitt; will suggest to Captain Lernoult the propriety of a detachment at Miamis from Detroit. The weakness of that post. M. Maisonville the best to give information as to the country through which the expedition is to go. Expects advantage from his knowledge at the Illinois. Messengers sent to the Chickasaws, and to go on to Mr. Stuart. The good spirits of the Indians; no word of the expedition has yet reached the Miamis. Delay in repairing the craft; a second brigade will sail on the 5th. The high wages paid to volunteers. The war song sung (3rd Oct.) by himself, by Capt. Lernoult and several officers. Captain Lernoult cannot spare men from the garrison. The strength in artillery. Will set off on the 6th.... ..

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General Haldimand to Major De Peyster. Has received estimate of the Indian presents needed for a year. The propriety of diminishing the liberality; he is to make trial of it by distinguishing those who were hearty in the service. They cannot go to the rebels for supplies. He does not wish to curtail the deserving, but cannot feed the idle, and those who are always calling for help to keep off the rebels; complaints against Sinclair at Michillimakinak, brought by envious people; urges to perfect confidence in each other, and no jealousy, and to send Sinclair a statement of the reports made against him. To agree with Sinclair as to the treatment of the Indians at respective posts. To regulate the trade at Saguenaut (Saginaw) Bay as formerly. The suspicious conduct of Finchley and Fisher requires that they be watched to prevent intercourse with the Colonists.....	519
August 10, Quebec.	
General Haldimand, to Major DePeyster; report of Capt. Bird's success at Licking Creek received. The Indians to be warned of the evil effects of their perverse conduct in not supporting the plans for the effectual destruction of their invaders. The inhabitants to supply straw for barracks at Government price.....	523
August 15, Lorimer's House.	
Bombardier Homan to Capt. Bird. Hearing of the approach of the rebels was preparing to carry off the ordnance and ammunition when an Indian carried off all the horses but one; managed to secure guns, loose shot, &c.; might have killed the Indian and companions, but was afraid of the result of an Indian war. The rebels have since evacuated the Indian territory after setting villages on fire. Indians killing rebel prisoners to prevent their escaping with intelligence. The brutalities of the rebels. Has sent for flour and pork.....	524
August 18, Detroit.	
Major De Peyster to General Haldimand. Arrival of McKee and Bird. McKee sets out for the Indian country to rouse the Indians against the rebels; they will be supported by Hare with Rangers and Chabert's Canadian volunteers. McKee's promise from Lord Dunmore of the rank of colonel of a battalion; his commission was intercepted and destroyed, so that it did not reach him. The only way to serve Mr. McKee is to raise a Provincial corps.....	527
August 22, Upper Shawanese Village.	
Captain McKee to Major De Peyster. The affair of the Shawanese settled before his arrival, and the enemy gone. The Chillicothes left their village and destroyed the fort. The advance of the rebels on Pickamec and description of the fight; the slaughter of the rebels, who had destroyed the corn fields to the great distress of the Indians. Another rebel army reported coming from Fort Pitt. Expected arrival of Hare, whose troops will encourage the Indians; is trying to get intelligence from Fort Pitt. Sends speech from the Indians...	529

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August 22, Upper Shawanese Village. Speech of the Delawares and Shawanese Village to Major De Peyster, referred to in immediately previous letter. That they had sent for help before; the destruction of their villages; another force approaching, and more help needed. The message sent from the rebel Delawares is enclosed .....	533
August 30, Quebec. General Haldimand to Major De Peyster. Pass to Mr. Perrault to proceed to the Illinois country for purposes of trade.....	536
August 30, Detroit. Major De Peyster to General Haldimand. Rebels have left the Shawanese country after destroying the corn and villages; the women and children coming for help. Rebels threaten the Wyandots at Sandusky. Captain Hare, with Rangers and Canadians, is moving to oppose them, with all the Indians McKee can raise. Captain Mompesson reports an expedition of Crocoles against Michillimakinak; does not believe it likely; cannot, however, weaken the garrison (Detroit) further, with detachments out, and so many sick. Should the news be confirmed the Rangers may be back, and he will send out a detachment to their assistance. Arrival of De Quindre from St. Joseph with 200 Pottawatomies. They left him, but came in for presents, which are refused till they bring in the rebel traders.....	537
August 31, Detroit. Major De Peyster to Captain Mathews (?). The justices have no power to decide in cases of small debts; unless it is granted great confusion will arise. Power must be sent to swear in Williams and him.....	540
August 31 (?), Detroit. Major De Peyster to General Haldimand. Sending letters received by express; will not answer them till he has orders.....	541
September 3, Detroit. Lieut. H. Duvernet, R.A. Return of ordnance required for the garrison of Detroit.....	542
September 5, Detroit. Appraisalment of the buildings on Hog Island, by Nathan Williams and Jean Baptiste Craisste.....	543
September 8, Detroit. Major De Peyster to General Haldimand. That he has drawn for £42,714 7s. 11½d., N.Y. currency, in favour of Macomb, Edgar and Macomb .....	544
September 9, New York. Rocheblave to General Haldimand (in French). Has been disappointed in getting his vessel armed as he expected, and is afraid, therefore, of fresh misfortunes if he goes to Canada. Reports expedition to Virginia; he hopes to raise some troops to drive out the rebels from along the Mis-sissippi, the Wabash and Ohio. Reported destruction of the rebel army by Cornwallis on the frontiers of North and South Carolina; those escaping have fled to Virginia. The army of Washington is 40,000 strong; detachments sent to the south; the militia of Pennsylvania has disbanded. The French at Rhode Island. Some have joined Washington. Chevalier de la Luzerne, ambassador from France to Congress, keeping up relations with Canadians. The proposal made to him	

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September 9, New York—*Concluded.*

(Rocheblave) to serve Congress in the Illinois as Indian superintendent, &c. Had refused, and been proscribed by Congress, which demands from Vaudreuil to banish him to France or the West Indies. His interview, and declaration of being a British subject owing to being abandoned by France at the peace. The intrigues of Linctot with the Indians. Linctot, a Canadian, had his head turned by a letter from d'Estaing and promises from Congress. Information as to St. Germain, Bentley, and their relations with the rebels. The rigorous imprisonment of Lt.-Governor Hamilton. Calls attention to his and Major Lord's losses by brigands.....

545

September 9, Detroit.

Major DePeyster to General Haldimand. That he has had the buildings on Hog Island appraised. Will settle Mr. Riddle's and other three families, reserving grazing ground for the King's cattle.....

552

September 15, Upper Shawanese Village.

Speech sent by a Frenchman in the rebel service, at Fort Pitt, to the Shawanese, &c., with message from Broadstreet, at Fort Pitt. Reported movements of the enemy to concentrate at the Huron villages and advance on Detroit. The Shawanese, &c., resolved to oppose the rebels, and word sent to the Indians of Sandusky to unite with the same view.....

553

September 24, Detroit.

Account of pay due to Lieut. Scheffin, in the Detroit volunteers, and Indian Department.....

557

September 24, Quebec.

Capt. Mathews to Major DePeyster. That the Commander-in-Chief is inclined to think better of Bentley, and will forgive what is past, if he firmly abides by his promises. He may get the small quantity of goods in he asks for, and may be useful, but particular attention may be paid to his conduct.....

558

September 30, Quebec.

General Haldimand to Major DePeyster. That the request of Dejean for leave to take his family to Vincennes must be refused, for reasons given.....

560

October 1, Detroit.

Major DePeyster to General Haldimand, explaining the mode of distributing Indian presents; the close attention he pays to the matter.

561

October 10, Detroit.

Major DePeyster to General Haldimand. Has placed Loyalist families at Hog Island; there is only room for two. it being 178 acres in all. Has employed prisoners in King's work, they will be placed on ceded Indian lands, if approved of, but, at present, the Indians make it dangerous to do so.....

563

October 27, Quebec.

General Haldimand to Major DePeyster. Lieut. Scheffin has escaped from Williamsburg and will return to Detroit. He is to continue as Lieutenant and to be employed in the Indian Department if needed..

567

November 1, Detroit.

State of the settlement: population, live stock, grain, land under cultivation, &c.....

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November 16, Detroit.	
Major DePeyster to General Haldimand. Attack by Indians on a body of Canadians, under LaBalme, near the Miamis village. LaBalme and 30 or 40 killed, his aide-camp taken prisoner. LaBalme designed a <i>coup de main</i> on Detroit. His papers, &c., sent on. The trouble the party under LaBalme might have given to Detroit had it been complete. Its rapid movements; the efforts of the Indians. The Rangers sent to support the Miamis. The propriety of giving the Indians liberal presents, and keeping a trader (Baubin suggested) among them.....	569
December 3, Carleton Island.	
Lieut.-Gerrard Irvine to General Haldimand, stating his services and asking for promotion.....	572
December 12, New York.	
Lt.-Governor Hamilton to General Haldimand. Is doubtful as to his letters reaching; the failure of his enterprise owing to treachery; believes he can clear himself; his imprisonment; offer of parole and refusal at first, but acceptance after the third offer; hopes to get exchanged. The distressed state of Major Hay; his services. Lamothe's illness from confinement. Scheffelin has set off for Quebec. Maisonville put an end to himself in prison. Mr. Bellefeuille's good conduct, &c., recommends him as second lieutenant, should Lamothe's company be recruited. Mr. McBeath's sacrifices. Transmits bills, &c. Will sail for England with Sir H. Clinton's leave.....	573
December 12, New York.	
Account current of Lt.-Governor Hamilton, from 24th February, 1779, to 24th December, 1780.....	579



## NOTE B.

REPORTS, Outwards, of Vessels from Quebec, during the Season of Navigation, from 10th June to 19th November, 1791.

## PORT OF QUEBEC.

Date.	Name of Ship.	Master.	No. of Tons.	Destination.	Cargo.
1791.					
June 10	Canada .....	D. Howie.....	205	Greenock.....	9,800 bushels wheat and 1,000 pine boards.
do 21	Friendship .....	J. Tunstedl .....	146	Newfoundland ...	350 barrels flour, 600 bags bread, 5 bullocks, 300 pine boards for dunnage, 4 tons salt.
do 21	London .....	J. Branon.....	239	Falmouth .....	10,000 bushels wheat, 1,000 pine boards.
do 22	General Clarke.	Thos. Lane.....	122	London .....	80 bushels and 350 bags, equal to 1,214 bushels flax seed; 5,640 pieces pipe and puncheon staves, 2 trunks wearing apparel, 1 pipé Madeira wine cases.
do 25	Nancy .....	W. Cochrane.....	110	Greenock .....	4,420 bushels wheat, 90 bushels peas, 200 pipe staves.
do 27	Amphitrite .....	C. Pearson .....	286	Liverpool.....	92 pieces white oak, 45 pieces pine, 100 pine boards, 14,299 pipe barrel staves and bolts, 18 hogsheads, equal to 138 bushels flax seed.
do 28	Oughton .....	A. Syme .....	207	Harbor Grace ...	355 barrels flour, 1,600 quintals biscuits, 400 pine boards, 1,400 bushels oats.
do 30	Dunmore .....	A. Paterson .....	212	London.....	1 cask peltries and 23½ castorum, 6 barreils peltries, 7,300 bushels wheat, 1,200 pipe staves, 1 box castorum, equal to 30 lbs. and 22 casks pot ash; 70 casks flax, equal to 745 bushels flax seed; 1 box wearing apparel, 112 lbs. Scots snuff, 2,000 salmon hooks, 1 box.
do 30	King David.....	R. Linden .....	227	Bristol .....	10,200 bushels wheat, 300 barrels flour, 1,400 pine boards, 2 kegs balsam, 6 boxes window glass.
do 30	Ark .....	N. Squires.....	172	Falmouth .....	8,000 bushels wheat.
July 1	Queen.....	Wm. Dawson.....	411	London .....	309 pieces square oak, 8,474 double pipe staves, 1,040 short pipe staves, 3,043 single pipe staves, 847 pieces oak, 6 ft. long, 660 hogshead staves, 30 pine pieces; 7 puncheons, 6 kegs, 1 tierce, 2 barrels peltries; 9 puncheons, containing 19 ox hides; 30 puncheons, containing 430 bushels flax seed; 1,000 seal skins.

## NOTE B.—Continued.

REPORTS, Outwards, of Vessels from this Port, during the Season of Navigation, from 10th June to 19th November.

## PORT OF QUEBEC—Continued.

Date.	Name of Ship.	Master.	No. of Tons.	Destination.	Cargo.
1791.					
July 2	Hero .....	J. Upjohn .....	108	Temple Bay .....	800 tierce packs, 400 hogshead packs, 80 tierces flour, 300 bags bread, 20 barrels flour.
do 4	Cholmley... ..	Con. Cayley.....	224	Liverpool. ....	50 pieces W. oak, 11,208 pipe bolts and staves, 800 boxes and 1,725 barrel staves, 300 hogsheads, 3 quintals and 23 pieces of heading, 30 casks containing 237 bushels flax seed.
do 7	Leopard. ....	Wm. Bell.....	122	St. John, N.B. ...	300 barrels flour, 9,672 lbs. biscuits, 300 barrels oats, 2 bullocks, 2 cows, 30 sheep, 2 horses, 2½ doz. turkeys and 6 doz. fowls.
do 8	Brig Ant.....	J. Tiston.....	55	Fogo.....	283 barrels flour and 328 quintals biscuit.
do 9	George and Mary	T. Croft.....	135	Newfoundland...	180 barrels flour, 536 quintals bread, 1,025 pine boards, 735 minots of oats, 12 spars and 1 horse.
do 12	Posie.....	J. Wiseman.....	105	Oporto.....	1,125 bags containing 4,500 W. bushels of wheat.
do 12	Betsey.....	J. Bishop.....	159	Madeira... ..	2,177½ bushels wheat, 250 barrels flour, 30 tierces salmon, 2,057 barrel staves, 3,601 hogshead staves, 139 pipe packs, 50 hogshead packs, 220 pine boards, 6 ruts, 1 hogshead, 6¼ casks Madeira wine.
do 12	Defiance.....	R. Watts.....	213	Madeira.....	423 barrels flour, 9,700 bushels of wheat, 2,000 pipe and 500 hogshead staves.
do 16	Friends.....	T. Hanford. ....	155	Grenada.....	110 barrels flour, 185 quintals of biscuits, 896 bushels oats in 64 puncheons, 8,391 barrel staves and 1,115 heading, 1,087 pine boards, 15 ft., 2,100 pine boards, 10 ft., 4,000 hoops, 44 tierces and 26 barrels salmon.
do 19	Nancy .....	P. Wheaton .....	104	St. John .....	1,215 bushels of oats, 1,250 pine planks, 1,500 pine boards and 7 spars.
do 20	Diligent .....	T. Mourant.....	76	Jersey.....	3,000 W. bushels wheat, 300 pipe staves and 286 pine boards.
do 21	Mary Ann .....	A. McBride.....	163	Madeira... ..	2,680 and 4,920 bushels wheat.

## NOTE B—Continued.

REPORTS, Outwards, of Vessels from this Port, during the Season of Navigation, from 10th June to 19th November.

## PORT OF QUEBEC—Continued.]

Date.	Name of Ship.	Master.	No. of Tons.	Destination.	Cargo.
1791.					
July 22	Brig Mary .....	J. Kerr.....	165	Greenock.....	1,500 W. oak staves, 500 seal skins, 1 trunk wearing apparel, 1 copper kettle, 1 jug, essence of spruce.
do 23	B. Appolo .....	B. Swayne.....	142	.....	1,117 quintals biscuits, 400 tierces flour, 164 pipes and 439 puncheon staves.
do 25	Scipio.....	T. Davison.....	191	Cadiz .....	7,900 bushels, in bulk, and 1,200 bags wheat, 735 pine boards and planks, 456 ft. scantling.
do 27	Caroline.....	A. Paterson .....	260	London .....	30 bales peltries, 2 puncheons and 1 hogshhead peltries, 6 hogshheads castorum, 1,000 seal skins, 31 hogshheads, equal 1,839 gallons porpoise oil, 158 casks, 469 cwt., 11 lbs. pot and pearl ashes, 30 hogshheads, equal 19,780 essence of spruce; 14 casks equal 112 minots flax seed; 4 casks, equal 5,776 cwt. brass and copper; 18,779 oak staves and headings; 1,281 pieces oak logs and 2 boxes wild plants; 1 table, 1 box mountain tea.
do 29	W. W. Granville.	H. Wilson .....	51	Halifax.....	130 tierces, equal to 650 bushels peas, 39 quintals bread; 12 boxes, 108, 20 kegs, 1,094, equal to 1,202 cwt. essence of spruce; 1 paper parcel, 6 chaldrons of coals, a grave head and foot stone, a chimney piece.
do 29	Elizabeth .....	W. Payne .....	192	St. John, Nfld....	560 cwt., 2 qr., 7 lbs. bread, 225 barrels flour, 20 sheep, 149 planks, 130 tons salt, 30 puncheons foreign gin.
do 29	Atlas .....	H. Smith .....	132	Newfoundland ...	196 barrels flour, 713 cwt., 2 qr., 22 lbs. biscuit, 396 bushels oats, 728 bushels barley, 100 sacks, equal to 500 bushels Indian corn, 10 live oxen, with provisions.
Aug. 2	Flora .....	J. Payen .....	339	Liverpool....	18 beaver skins, 256 pieces oak timber, 15,425 white oak staves, 650 pine planks, 1,600 pine boards, 5 boxes essence of spruce, 20 barrels flour, 30 oak planks.

## NOTE B—Continued.

REPORTS, Outwards, of Vessels from this Port, during the Season of Navigation, from 10th June to 19th November.

## PORT OF QUEBEC—Continued.

Date.	Name of Ship.	Master.	No. of Tons.	Destination.	Cargo.
1791.					
Aug. 2	Lively .....	S. Palmer.....	242	Falmouth.....	5,000 bushels wheat, 3,000 pine boards.
do 3	Swallow .....	James Craig.....	153	Jamaica.....	266 barrels fine, 360 barrels common flour, 200 barrels bread, 80 bushels peas, 7,000 staves, 1,000 heading, 1,200 ft. pine boards, 4,000 hoops, 140 barrels flour, 45 quintals bread, 1,000 hoops.
do 4	Jean .....	J. Sangster .....	112	Gibraltar .....	165 cwt. 3 qr. codfish, 150 barrels flour, 3,098 Winchester bushels wheat, 6 tierces salmon, 150 bushels peas, 150 bushels oats, 2 pieces pine timber, 2 pieces oak timber, 600 pine boards.
do 5	Brig Jeannie.....	J. Sparling .....	160	Falmouth .....	8,060 bushels wheat, 680 pine boards.
do 6	John .....	E. Boyd .....	185	do .....	8,000 Winchester bushels wheat, 1,400 pine boards.
do 6	Thetis.....	D. Rutherford.....	178	London.....	326 casks of oil, equal to 100 tons and 87 gallons, 400 casks of oil, equal to 100 tons, 1,500 seal skins.
do 6	Jean Sophia .....	J. Lamb.....	101	Halifax.....	440 casks, containing 2,744 bushels peas, 4 gallon kegs essence of spruce, 1 hogshead and 2 quarter casks Madeira wine.
do 6	Bell .....	S. Ferry.....	237	Jamaica .....	1,523 barrels flour, 20 puncheons, containing 60 quintals biscuits, 20 puncheons, equal to 229 bushels oats, 19 puncheons, equal to 238 bushels peas, 85 packages of old puncheons, 10 puncheons of heading, 1,588 butt staves, 5½ ft. long, 3,840 box staves, 13,000 hoops, 12 ft. long, 51 casks dry cod.
do 10	Martha .....	E. Doran.....	177	Bristol.....	49 pieces oak timber, 5,568 pipe staves, 2,360 hogshead staves, 2,840 pine planks.
do 19	Brig Coalition ...	W. Garland.....	142	Cadiz.....	7,000 bushels wheat in bulk.
do 20	Brig Susanna....	T. Nichols.....	75	Little St. Lawrence.	130 barrels flour, 504½ casks biscuits.

## NOTE B—Continued.

REPORTS, Outwards, of Vessels from this Port, during the Season of Navigation,  
from 10th June to 19th November.

## PORT OF QUEBEC—Continued.

Date.	Name of Ship.	Master.	No. of Tons.	Destination.	Cargo.
1791.					
Aug. 20	Charlotte.....	T. Fisher.....	105	Madeira.....	270 barrels flour, 125 barrels bread, 2,000 bushels wheat, 13,200 hogshead and barrel staves.
do 23	Hope.....	A. Thomas.....	262	London.....	141 pieces square oak, 8,668 pipe staves, 940 puncheon staves, 19 barrels peltries, 1 barrel hoofs of originals, 47 packages baggage.
do 26	Betsey.....	J. Smith.....	44	St. John Island..	100 bushels salt, 500 quintals biscuits, 10 barrels flour.
do 26	Betsey.....	J. Davison.....	62	Halifax, N. B.....	420 casks containing 1,464 bushels pease, 15 potash kettles, bars, doors, 1 pipe Madeira wine, passenger baggage.
do 27	Fanny.....	T. Manners.....	239	Madeira.....	8,000 bushels wheat, 874 barrels flour, 317 quintals biscuit, 800 staves No. 960, 535 pine boards for dunnage.
do 31	Nasseau.....	T. Turmey.....	189	Cadiz.....	660 bushels wheat.
Sept. 1	Eagle.....	R. Symes.....	193	Falmouth.....	8,000 Winchester bushels wheat, 100 barrels flour, at 1½ cwt. each; 1,900 pine boards.
do 2	Tillies.....	R. Davis.....	152	Oporto.....	8,000 bushels wheat in bags.
do 5	Mentor.....	T. Trombes.....	168	Barcelona.....	8,407 bushels wheat in bulk.
do 6	Nautilus.....	R. Smith.....	155	Falmouth.....	7,500 bushels of wheat.
do 9	Brother.....	T. Nankwel.....	75	Lisbon.....	2,450 bushels wheat, 144 bushels Indian corn, 200 pipe staves, 250 boards.
do 9	Britania.....	J. Atkinson.....	260	London.....	23,170 pipe staves, 797 hogshead staves, 1,483 barrel staves, 1,600 seal-skins, 1,200 pine boards.
do 10	Juno.....	A. Brown.....	149	Falmouth.....	8,000 bushels wheat.
do 17	Oughton.....	A. Syme.....	209	Leghorn.....	108 tierces, 3 barrels; 84 barrels salmon kept here, 38 barrels herring kept here, 616 tierces of salmon,
do 17	Polly & Charlotte	S. Nordsford.....	279	Bristol.....	175 pieces oak, 1,985 pipe staves, 1,050 hogshead staves, 8,311 barrel staves, 1,425 pine boards, 12 barrels containing 24 cwt. and 23 lbs., Pearl ashes; 40 barrels containing 125 cwt. 2 qr. 18 lbs., potash; 3 boxes window glass.

## NOTE B—Continued.

REPORTS, Outwards, of Vessels from this Port, during the Season of Navigation, from 10th June to 19th November.

## PORT OF QUEBEC—Continued.

Date.	Name of Ship.	Master.	No. of Tons.	Destination.	Cargo.
1791.					
Sept. 24	Geo. & Margaret	L. Strong.....	127	London.....	230 casks porpoise oil, equal 14,073 gallons, 76 bales peltries, 10 casks castorum, 121 casks of pot and pearl ashes, 6 kegs Canadian balsum, 6 kegs cranberries and nuts, 3 trunks and 6 cases wearing apparel, 1,600 puncheon staves.
Oct. 3	Montreal.....	L. Martin.....	180	Lisbon.....	9,000 bushels wheat.
do 4	Ceres.....	J. Booth.....	154	Aberdeen.....	10,330 pipe staves, 1,200 puncheon staves, 17 pieces pine timber, 560 pine planks, 100 pine boards, 30 casks potash.
do 7	James.....	J. Service.....	186	Barcelona.....	9,700 bushels wheat.
do 8	Mary.....	J. Gallong.....	23	Murray Harbour	110 barrels, 32 bags flour, 21 tierce bread, 2 hogsheads Spanish wine, 1 puncheon rum.
do 10	Catiche.....	L. Marchand.....	80	Barbadoes.....	22 tierces and 1 barrel salmon, 23 barrels herring, 2 barrels cod sounds, 1000 ft. boards, 2,000 hoops, 66 boards of 12 ft., 20 barrels flour.
do 12	Admiral Parker.	G. Skinner.....	509	Plymouth.....	35 white pine masts, 39 bowsprits, 17,970 staves 5½ ft. long, 4,074 staves 3½ feet long; total, 22,044.
do 15	Eliza.....	J. Craig.....	95	St. Johns.....	10,540 staves 3½ ft. long, 47 barrels flour, 16,000 hoops, 100 bushels potatoes, 30 bushels potatoes loose, 4 barrels onions, 28 quintals biscuit, 1,000 lbs. beef, 64 bushels oats, 48 turkeys, 85 boxes essence of spruce.
do 17	Two Friends.....	G. Alston.....	71	Jersey.....	2,500 Winchester bushels wheat.
do 20	Atlas.....	E. Smith.....	132	London.....	6,350 pine boards, 18 kegs balsam.
do 21	Eurinetta.....	W. Beatson.....	309	London.....	604 bales furs, 351 barrels pot ashes, 285 lbs. old copper and brass, 80 lbs. islinglass, 1,017½ lbs. castorum, 5 barrels and 5 kegs cranberries, 2 barrels Labrador tea, 1,410 staves, 169 cedar logs, 2 pieces oak timber, 24 shook puncheons, 1 box fowling pieces, 1 box old silver.

## NOTE B—Continued.

REPORTS, Outwards, of Vessels from this Port, during the Season of Navigation, from 10th June to 19th November.

## PORT OF QUEBEC—Continued.

Date.	Name of Ship.	Master.	No. of Tons.	Destination.	Cargo.
1791. Oct. 22	Integrity .....	John Stewart.....	278	London.....	516 bales, 18 casks and 1 case of furs and peltries, 1,000 sealskins loose, 242 casks pot and pearl ashes, 1 pipe Madeira wine (164 gallons), 2 cases Madeira wine (12 dozen), 3,476 lbs. castorum, 8 casks essence of spruce, 714½ lbs of gensing, 6 dozen Bustard wine, 6 carribou nerves, 5 porcupine boxes, 10 lbs. eider down, 1,400 pipe oak staves, 6 cases baggage, 4 trunks, 2 bundles, 1 portmanteau, 4 casks nuts, 2 boxes Canada seeds, 396 lbs. old copper and brass.
do 24	Mary .....	J. King.....	122	Surinam.....	28 hogsheads oats, 11 packs ves butter, 23 barrels salt, 212 shook casks, 2 hogsheads and 3 hampers porter, 1 cask cider, 1 hoghead lime, 40 barrels herrings, 2 pipes wine, 6 barrels and 40 tierce onions, 5,000 bricks, 5,000 hoops, 100 pine boards, 129 bushels potatoes.
do 27	General Wolfe ...	D. Shepper .....	204	Barbadoes .....	42 barrels codfish, 10 tierces salmon, 10 barrels herring, 800 barrels flour, 1,100 bushels oats in bulk, 408 bushels in hogsheads, 11,500 staves, 2,400 pieces heading, 10,000 hoops, 30 chaldron of coal.
do 28	Henrietta.....	W. Dexter.....	199	London.....	173 barrels potash, 1 cask of furs, 106 elk skins, 3,668 bushels flax seed, 4 hogsheads, 4 tierces, 25 barrels feathers, 1 cask of down, 80 hogsheads of oil, 2 bales of peltries, 1 bale peltries, 1 box, 12 patterns of clock dials, 219 casks of oil, 14,580 gallons; 1 cask of 25 seal skins.
do 31	King David.....	R. Linden .....	227	Bristol.....	11 hogsheads of porpoise oil, 688 gallons; 10 casks seal oil, 1,008 gallons; 1 hoghead essence of spruce, 110 hogsheads flax seed, 51 casks, 669 bushels flax seed, 30 casks, 2,400 bushels flax seed, 23 casks of potash, 1,000 staves, 900 pine billets, 8,250 pine boards, 2 casks cranberries.
Nov. 3	Minerva .....	Wm. House.....	180	Barcelona .....	10,082 bushels wheat.

## NOTE B—Continued.

REPORTS, Outwards, of Vessels from this Port, during the Season of Navigation, from 10th June to 19th November.

## PORT OF QUEBEC—Continued.

Date.	Name of Ship.	Master.	No. of Tons.	Destination.	Cargo.
1791.					
Nov. 4	Midsummer Blossom.	W. Kayne .....	384	London .....	50 logs, 26 masts, 3,412 pine boards, 4,417 pine plank, 9,340 staves, 940 bushels flax seed, 32 kegs, 2 puncheons, 12 cases, 1 box essence of spruce, 1 box sugar, 32 barrels pot and pearl ashes.
do 5	Ferdinand .....	G. Sammon .....	128	.....	7,000 bushels of wheat.
do 7	Augustus .....	J. Cole. ....	220	Newfoundland..	25 tons coal, 1,000 biscuit, 2,000 boards.
do 8	Peggy.....	J. Hamilton .....	105	Jamaica. ....	250 barrels flour, 13 puncheons biscuit, 2,000 white oak staves, 31 puncheons peas, (403 bushels), 1,180 puncheons dressed staves, 880 puncheons dressed staves, 14,000 hoops, 12 feet long; 100 turkeys. N.B. remains on board of the cargo inwards, 1 pipe Madeira, 59 quarter casks of Teneriff wine.
do 9	Harmony .....	A. Lastesly. ....	270	London.....	17,552 white oak staves, 711 pine boards, 25 casks pot and pearl ashes, 2 bales of furs, 7 casks essence of spruce, 5 casks nails, 1 box essence of spruce, 1 cask of onions, 1 cask of apples, 1 cask cranberries.
do 9	Providence .....	A. Cowper .....	67	Surinam .....	29 barrels, 21 tierces salmon, 34 barrels & 34 half-barrels herrings, 1 barrel mackerel, 188 barrels biscuit, 5,100 staves and headings, 3,000 pipe hoops.
do 9	Margaret .....	D. Howie.....	204	Greenock.....	20 casks and 450 bags flax seed, 1,110 bushels; 950 bushels wheat, 1,864 pine plank, 3,550 pine boards, 1,632 bushels oats, 150 casks pot and pearl ashes, 1,100 pieces oak staves, 440 pieces pine staves, 4 cases cranberries, dunnage and heading for the oats and wheat.
do 10	Peggy.....	G. Gifford .....	172	London .....	8,184 pieces of puncheon staves, 24 anchor stocks, 16 handspikes, 200 oars, 1,464 planks. 5C boards, 12 hogsheds and 472 bags flax seed, 1,034 bushels; in bulk of flax seed, 1,700 bushels; 12 barrels pot ash, 13 casks pearl, 3 casks pot, 7 casks cranberries and apples.



NOTE B--*Concluded.*

REPORTS, Outwards, of Vessels from this Port, during the Season of Navigation,  
from 10th June to 19th November.

PORT OF QUEBEC--*Concluded.*

Date.	Name of Ship.	Master.	No. of Tons.	Destination.	Cargo.
1791.					
Nov. 12	Recovery .....	P. Forrester .....	15 <sup>1</sup>	London .....	10 bales furs, 23 casks oil, 1 keg castorum, 270 barrels pot ash, 6 casks essence of spruce, 5 casks cranberries, 5,335 staves, 3 pieces oak, 24 packages cranberries, nuts and essence of spruce.
do 19	Union .....	J. Henderson .....	131	Falmouth .....	6,161 bushels of wheat.

## SUMMARY.

Vessels .....	84	Coals.....	Chaldrons	58
Tons.....	14,631	Gin .....	Puncheons	30
Wheat.....	193,575	Barley .....	Sacks .....	43
Petries.....	3,458	Indian corn.....	do .....	100
Flour.....	6,233	Live oxen.....	.....	10
Flax seed.....	12,719	Turkeys.....	.....	160
Essence of spruce.....	7,088	Codfish.....	Casks .....	251
Bullocks.....	7	Hoofs of original .....	Barrels .....	1
Biscuits.....	4,224	Baggage.....	Packages.	267
Potash.....	1,010	Cranberries.....	Kegs .....	66
Salt.....	154	Potatoes.....	Bushels.....	250
Wearing apparel .....	13	Fowling piece.....	Boxes.....	1
Madeira wine.....	120	Old silver.....	do .....	1
Oats.....	5,600	Old copper and brass.....	Lbs .....	696
Peas.....	4,502 <sup>1</sup>	Cider.....	Casks .....	1
Canada balsam.....	36	Onions.....	Bushels.....	26
Window glass.....	6	Bricks.....	.....	5,000
Ox hides.....	19	Nails.....	Casks .....	5
Oil.....	3,455	Apples.....	do .....	3
Sheep.....	50	Pine boards.....	Pieces.....	26,000
Cows.....	2	do planks.....	do .....	8,913
Horses.....	5	Pipe and puncheon staves.	do .....	244,263
Turkeys.....	3	Oak timber .....	Feet.....	1,859
Fowls.....	6	Heading .....	Pieces.....	9,223
Bread.....	1,776	Scantling.....	Feet.....	456
Packs.....	389	Spars.....	Pieces.....	12
Hoops.....	24,000	White pine masts.....	do .....	60
Herring.....	138	do bowsprits .....	do .....	39
Salmon.....	1,554	Handpikes .....	do .....	160

NOTE C.

1.—A List of the Ships and Vessels which have arrived at Quebec, together with their Cargoes and the Duties arising to the Crown since the establishment of the American Board. Also of the Provincial Duties since the Duty Act took place, to the 1st of January, 1780.

Date	Arrivals from—	Vessels.	Tons.	Guas.	Men.	Cargoes.	Duties.
							£ s. d.
1768...	(1) Great Britain.....	15	2,109	.....	158	(4) Goods the produce of Great Britain and East Indies; also wines.....	236 14 6
	(2) The West Indies and Southern parts of Europe, Africa, &c. ....	7	720	.....	68	(5) Rum, sugar, molasses, coffee, salt, wines, &c. ....	120 5 1
	(3) The Continent of America.....	17	785	.....	96	(6) Naval stores, candles, &c., though their cargoes are usually assorted with the produce of Europe and the West Indies.....	
		39	3,614	.....	322		365 19 7
1769...	1.....	27	4,486	.....	286		505 17 6
	2.....	5	745	.....	45		82 4 1
	3.....	50	2,080	.....	256		
		82	7,311	.....	587		588 1 7
1770...	1.....	20	2,570	.....	193		354 3 2½
	2.....	6	275	.....	34		340 15 8
	3.....	22	1,325	.....	137		
		48	4,170	.....	364		694 18 10½
1771...	1.....	29	3,368	.....	273		532 19 2
	2.....	16	1,496	6	135		115 8 7
	3.....	32	1,720	.....	189		69 19 8
		77	6,584	6	597		718 7 5
1772...	1.....	26	2,837	.....	232		238 13 1½
	2.....	14	1,297	.....	133		142 6 9
	3.....	52	1,179	.....	139		
		62	5,313	.....	504		380 19 10½

1773...	1	43	5,098	10	369	4	362 19 0
	2	5	280		30	5	136 4 0
	3	39	2,599		256	6	
		87	7,977	10	685		491 3 0
1774...	1	55	7,040		325	4	183 15 10
	2	26	1,705		139	5	789 5 9
	3	76	5,427		469	6	214 15 6
		156	14,172		1,133		1,187 16 1
1775...	1	64	8,144		587	4	979 10 7
	2	15	1,214		102	5	567 9 9
	3	36	2,433		198	6	113 9 3
		115	11,791		887		1,660 9 7
1776...	1	27	4,959	194	415	4	382 2 9
	2	6	525		54	5	996 4 0
	3	16	874		75	6	229 18 0
		49	6,358	194	544		1,608 4 9
1777...	1	43	5,922	268	537	4	1,234 19 8½
	2	12	1,008	50	145	5	152 5 0½
	3	14	731	18	73	6	
		69	7,661	336	755		1,387 4 9½
1778...	1	38	6,111	290	695	4	260 7 7
	2	18	1,511	81	209	5	1,048 5 6
	3	20	1,923	78	273	6	29 5 8
		76	9,545	449	1,077		1,346 5 8
1779...	1	41	6,206	372	727	4	445 17 9
	2	11	1,341	80	187	5	580 14 5
	3	7	395	14	63	6	
		59	7,942	466	977		1,026 12 2

NOTE C—Continued.  
 2.—Continuation of the List since the establishment of the American Board until its dissolution, 5th April, 1784.

Date.	Arrivals from—	Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Men.	Cargoes.	Duties.
1780...	1 .....	27	4,551	152	417	4 .....	£ s. d.
	2 .....	10	1,314	98	219	5 .....	282 0 3½
	3 .....	5	485	12	40	6 .....	2,011 2 0½
		42	6,350	262	676		233 11 6
							2,506 13 9½
1781...	1 .....	52	8,502	202	824	4 .....	700 18 1½
	2 .....	12	1,500	101	239	5 .....	801 13 8½
	3 .....	6	505	26	56	6 .....	387 2 11½
		70	10,507	329	1,109		1,899 14 9½
1782...	1 .....	61	10,957	509	1,422	4 .....	1,438 13 8
	2 .....	9	1,170	78	225	5 .....	1,750 15 2½
	3 .....	2	120	12	23	6 .....	58 16 6
		72	12,247	599	1,670		3,248 5 4½
1783...	1 .....	39	6,067	2	466	4 .....	565 14 11½
	2 .....	15	1,315		125	5 .....	782 7 2½
	3 .....	16	1,410		127	6 .....	479 18 0
		70	8,792	2	718		1,808 0 2

(Signed) THOMAS AINSLIE,  
 Collector.

NOTE C—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Date.	From	Rum.		Molasses.		Wines.		Sugars.		Tea.		Gun-powder.		Salt.		Coffee.			
		Galls.		Galls.		Tons.	Galls.	Cwt. Qrs. Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.	Cwt. Qrs. Lbs.						
1768.....	From List 1.—					195	133												
	(1) Great Britain.....	8,000		15,168											14,000		56	0	0
	(2) The West Indies, &c. (3) Continent of America	260,754		3,534					62	0	0				3,000		90	3	0
		285,754		18,629		195	133		212	0	0			17,000		146	3	0	
1769.....	1.....					556	165								100				
	2.....	19,943		14,757					79	2	0				8,800				
	3.....	248,385		39,730		54			116	1	0				200		229	0	0
		268,328		54,487		610	165		195	3	0			9,100		229	0	0	
1770.....	1.....					492	72								2,869				
	2.....	19,557		36,870					143	1	0								
	3.....	213,829		44,374		32			374	0	0				2,060				
		233,386		81,244		524	72		517	1	0				5,929				
1771.....	1.....	224				306	20												
	2.....	4,308		34,714					361	3	0				8,812				
	3.....	216,055		35,438		25	12		283	2	0				32,840				
		220,587		70,152		331	32		645	5	0				10,437				
1772.....	1.....	111				152													
	2.....	19,815		32,090					149	0	0				6,333				
	3.....	265,469		30,983		43	128		354	2	0				69,090				
		283,395		62,073		195	128		503	2	0				1,900				
															76,323				

NOTE C—Continued.

IMPORTS—Concluded.

Date.	From	Rum.		Molasses.		Wines.		Sugars.		Tea.	Gun-powder.	Salt.	Coffee.
		Galls.		Galls.		Tons.	Galls.	Cwt. Qrs. Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Bush.	Cwt. Qrs. Lbs.	
1773.....	From List 1—Concluded.	767				790	20			7,031	138,656	2,000	
	1 .....	28,061	1,675					11	0			2,000	
	2 .....	349,805	98,605	53				960	2			1,500	241
	3 .....												2
		378,633	160,280	843			20	964	0	7,031	138,656	5,500	244
													2
													0
1774.....	1 .....	3,951		359		359	30			3,921	46,450	5,880	
	2 .....	47,186	101,219					600	0			37,350	
	3 .....	701,305	92,340	86				487	0			28,816	262
													3
		752,442	193,659	445		445	241	1,087	0	3,921	46,450	72,046	262
													3
1775.....	1 .....	3,437		1,198		1,198				13,903	75,806		
	2 .....	3,963	64,701					348	0			6,000	12
	3 .....			20				250	0			8,376	3
													1
		7,400	64,701	1,218		1,218		598	0	13,903	75,806	14,376	12
													3
1776.....	1 .....	25,042		211		211	150			23,884	62,200		
	2 .....	22,952	36,859	109		109	56	365	1				176
	3 .....	68,150	41,645	4		4		319	0				208
													2
		116,144	78,504	324		324	200	684	1	23,884	62,200		385
													1
1777.....	1 .....	141,837		772		772	67			49,743	130,270		
	2 .....	73,211	16,646	31		31	234	1,103	0			2,000	236
	3 .....	48,863	43,604	42		42		27	0			2,500	98
													0
		263,911	60,250	846		846	49	1,130	0	49,743	130,270	4,500	334
													2
													10
1778.....	1 .....	124,030	14,635	542		542	236			40,715	137,058	12,969	
	2 .....	191,182	63,317	274		274	64	51	1			16,700	529
													2
													17

1779.....	3	63,370	82,822	817	48	20	0	0	0	98	0	0
		378,582	160,774			71	1	4		637	2	17
		262,984	31,106	745	37					6,000		
	1	187,858	23,940	43	198	963	1	0	34,854	50,600	301	1
	2		28,153			590	0	0		6,350	115	2
	3											
		450,842	83,199	788	235	1,453	1	0	34,854	50,600	416	3
		127,100		930		{ 315 Prize..... }			18,654	6,130	229	2
	1					{ 353 British.. }					388	1
	2	105,907	104,658	229	167	960	0	0			86	0
	3			68								
		233,007	104,658	1,227	167	1,638	0	0	18,654	6,130	704	0
		British Brandy.	16,262	Tobacco		10,260	lbs.					
		Foreign do ..	11,324									
		91,208		1,021		2,547	3	19	50,540	67,803	207	2
	1			88							660	1
	2	263,055	80,331	70	195							
	3											
		344,263	80,331	1,179	195	2,547	3	19	50,540	67,803	867	3
		British Brandy.	243,361	Tobacco		64,020	lbs.					
		Foreign do ..	58,215									
		24,353		281		933	3	0	30,329	25,800	219	2
	1			433								
	2	46,418	58,072		173	57	9	0			37	1
	3											
		72,771	58,072	714	173	990	3	0	30,329	25,800	256	3
		British Brandy.	553,978	Tobacco		5,300	lbs.					
		Foreign do ..	102,166									
		60,000		674					23,045	20,800		
	1			131	90							
	2	46,080	139,481									
	3											
		2,265										
		108,345	139,481	805	90				23,045	20,800	64	0
		British Brandy.	162,329	Tobacco		55,479	lbs.					
		Foreign do ..	19,512									

## NOTE C—Continued.

## PROVINCIAL DUTIES.

Year.	—	Silver at 5s. 6d. per Oz.			Duties.		
		oz.	dwt.	grs.	£	s.	d.
1775.....	In the Quarter ended 5th July.....	583	6	0	159	11	3
	do 10th October.....	2,027	16	0	557	13	2
	do 5th January.....	1,907	5	2	524	9	11
					1,241	14	4
1776.....	In the Quarter ended 5th April.....						
	do 5th July.....	1,257	15	0	345	17	9
	do 10th October.....	11,312	15	14	3,111	0	4
	do 5th January.....	1,125	5	12	309	8	11½
					3,766	7	0½
1777.....	In the Quarter ended 5th April.....						
	do 5th July.....	9,509	10	0	2,615	2	3
	do 10th October.....	3,388	8	0	931	16	2½
	do 5th January.....	2,711	1	0	745	10	9½
					4,292	9	3
1778.....	In the Quarter ended 5th April.....						
	do 5th July.....	3,190	12	0	877	8	2
	do 10th October.....	22,638	10	0	6,225	11	10
do 5th January.....				998	19	0	
					8,101	19	0
1780.....	In the Quarter ended 5th July.....						
	do 10th October.....				509	15	0
	do 5th January.....				3,509	12	6½
					592	0	7½
					4,611	8	2
1781.....	In the Quarter ended 5th April.....						
	do 5th July.....				606	9	8½
	do 10th October.....				6,231	19	8
	do 5th January.....				4,635	10	7½
					11,473	19	0
1782.....	In the Quarter ended 5th April.....						
	do 5th July.....				3,888	9	10
	do 10th October.....				8,166	16	7½
	do 5th January.....				981	4	0½
					13,036	10	6½
1783.....	In the Quarter ended 5th April.....						
	do 5th July.....				4,535	3	8
	do 10th October.....				1,242	2	3
do 5th January.....				334	1	1½	
					6,111	7	0½
1784.....	In the Quarter ended 5th July.....						
	do 10th October.....				277	19	3½
					373	14	6
					651	13	9½



## NOTE C—Continued.

ABSTRACT of Duties on Imports and Provincial Duties of Quebec, from the Year 1768 to the Year 1784, inclusive.

Year.		Duties.		
		£	s.	d.
1768.....	Produce of Great Britain, &c., with average for naval stores, &c.....	355	19	7
1769.....	do do .....	588	1	7
1770.....	do do .....	694	18	10½
1771.....	do do .....	718	7	5
1772.....	do do .....	380	19	10½
1773.....	do do .....	491	3	0
1774.....	do do .....	1,187	16	1
1775.....	do do .....	1,660	9	7
1776.....	do do .....	1,608	4	9
1777.....	do do .....	1,387	4	9½
1778.....	do do .....	1,346	5	8
1779.....	do do .....	1,026	12	2

(The Abstract is not continued further than 1779.)

## NOTE C—Continued.

## CLEARANCES.

To	Year.	Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Men.
<b>From Table 1:—</b>					
(1) Great Britain.....	1768	11	1,700	6	131
(2) The southern parts of Europe, Africa and the West Indies.....	1768	6	549	.....	43
(3) The Continent of America.....	1768	14	900	.....	87
		31	3,149	6	261
1 .....	1769	22	4,236	.....	265
2 .....	1769	11	600	.....	74
3 .....	1769	53	2,620	.....	291
		86	7,456	.....	628
1 .....	1770	14	1,630	.....	139
2 .....	1770	14	1,160	.....	105
3 .....	1770	23	1,410	.....	138
		51	4,200	.....	382
1 .....	1771	26	2,768	.....	232
2 .....	1771	23	2,251	.....	200
3 .....	1771	22	1,075	.....	124
		71	6,094	.....	556
1 .....	1772	19	1,896	.....	173
2 .....	1772	27	2,632	.....	224
3 .....	1772	17	927	.....	95
		63	5,451	.....	492
1 .....	1773	15	2,340	.....	148
2 .....	1773	50	5,206	16	437
3 .....	1773	23	1,138	.....	116
		88	8,684	16	701
1 .....	1774	33	4,577	.....	325
2 .....	1774	67	7,115	8	533
3 .....	1774	51	3,306	.....	304
		151	14,998	8	1,161
1 .....	1775	37	5,784	.....	368
2 .....	1775	26	2,950	.....	206
3 .....	1775	34	2,107	.....	188
		97	10,841	.....	762

## NOTE C—Continued.

## CLEARANCES—Continued.

To	Year.	Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Men.
<b>From Table 1:—(Continued)</b>					
1 .....	1776	18	2,319	68	195
2 .....	1776	15	1,159	10	112
3 .....	1776	17	1,168	.....	102
		50	4,646	78	409
1 .....	1777	29	2,210	68	177
2 .....	1777	18	1,790	86	183
3 .....	1777	25	1,680	22	153
		72	5,680	176	513
1 .....	1778	21	2,931	130	284
2 .....	1778	13	2,273	132	351
3 .....	1778	38	3,678	198	412
		72	8,882	460	1,047
1 .....	1779	27	2,756	114	222
2 .....	1779	20	2,943	224	579
3 .....	1779	19	2,230	134	264
		66	7,749	472	1,065
<b>From Table 2:—</b>					
1 .....	1780	26	4,186	159	385
2 .....	1780	8	899	76	160
3 .....	1780	12	1,205	58	160
		46	6,290	293	705
1 .....	1781	40	7,307	278	660
2 .....	1781	13	2,220	133	271
3 .....	1781	18	2,460	116	253
		71	11,987	527	1,184
1 .....	1782	38	6,560	352	891
2 .....	1782	7	820	70	148
3 .....	1782	25	3,310	183	381
		60	10,690	605	1,420
1 .....	1783	23	4,043	.....	208
2 .....	1783	13	990	.....	121
3 .....	1783	42	4,395	.....	355
		78	9,428	.....	684

NOTE C—

## EXPORTS—TO GREAT BRITAIN

	YE						
	* 1768.	1769.	1770.	1771.	1772.	1773.	1774.
Beaver skins .....	18,909	87,090	102,920	94,936	108,588	95,716	102,179
Martins.....	15,618	61,497	51,879	52,552	48,651	27,544	40,017
Otters.....	4,327	12,977	13,590	12,477	13,382	14,845	16,959
Minks.....	1,224	3,512	3,938	2,935	4,000	3,000	3,600
Fishers.....	1,210	3,002	4,552	3,599	3,456	2,901	3,039
Foxes.....	1,085	4,590	1,749	4,643	3,412	3,170	3,766
Bears.....	8,476	17,516	11,952	8,482	9,057	4,057	6,994
Deer in hair.....	6,439	15,980	21,417	35,076	46,577	30,267	64,379
Dressed deer, lbs.....		36,775	42,316	53,589	54,624	31,014	43,216
Muskrats.....	8,274	20,974	32,185	37,688	24,252	32,352	65,735
Raccoons.....	19,886	90,044	27,234	34,328	47,631	36,578	48,553
Cased cats.....	27	667	253	3,568	2,918	5,118	4,010
Open cats.....	15,234	57,772	23,336	16,544	6,745	545	3,430
Elks.....	1,523	4,344	6,499	4,248	5,423	3,423	5,869
Wolves.....	494	1,158	843	1,373	778	2,978	5,635
†Beaver eaters.....	383	33	57	65	9	279	86
Tigers.....		3	29		4	3	10
Pichoux.....	741	538	2,144		139	2,256	
Seals.....	126	303	6,492	195	285	1,010	1,117
Bullocks.....	68	360	412				
Calfs.....		180		200			
Whistlers.....	2						
Pecans.....						35	180
Hares.....							
Rabbits.....							
Castorum, lbs.....	1,803	1,915	1,215	1,487	2,072	2,472	328
Stags.....							
Wood cats.....							
Weasels.....							
Coneys.....							
Fauns.....							
Cariboo.....							
Tobacco hogsheads.....							
Squirrels.....							
Buffaloes.....							
Kitts.....							
Panther.....							
Ermines.....							

\* Besides the above, there were, of different skins unassorted, 176,153 in the quarter ended the 10th October, 1768.

† The "Beaver Eater" was the fur hunters' name for the animal known as the Wolverine, Glutton or Carcajou.

Continued.

ONLY, CHRISTMAS QUARTER—FURS.

ARS.

1775.	1776.	1777.	1778.	1779.	1780.	1781.	1782.	1783.
103,730	92,043	118,248	104,348	137,740	121,280	125,782	110,487	105,434
49,665	60,108	111,640	45,042	35,534	41,889	43,533	21,950	44,119
14,593	12,501	18,681	14,167	14,508	16,037	15,379	14,782	19,599
4,812	3,632	5,611	4,668	5,950	6,137	7,223	4,766	7,221
4,553	3,903	4,236	2,016	3,545	3,515	3,852	3,238	3,817
6,552	5,318	10,661	10,456	10,475	10,654	8,144	3,245	5,446
11,891	6,213	11,189	11,088	9,338	8,462	6,768	3,910	11,396
89,615	87,709	125,334	123,129	115,380	110,982	87,556	89,404	125,121
41,525	24,868	40,192	33,963	32,693	19,036	16,819	19,134	30,648
62,841	42,889	44,679	66,750	53,108	94,950	173,551	51,470	58,282
110,647	70,994	191,660	175,490	116,988	153,277	22,447	65,346	93,252
3,066	3,221	3,669	4,225	11,291	5,619	4,989	3,598	5,536
53,578	6,502	18,019	8,495	6,991	4,176	3,624	3,099	4,197
8,630	7,268	4,255	8,102	4,475	5,529	3,236	4,190	5,626
5,674	8,939	5,773	7,672	7,546	8,335	8,608	2,856	5,858
114	173	74	23	52	69	313	24	203
.....	4	29	7	6	4	.....	4	26
2,611	467	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
375	577	241	838	172	1,147	444	236	8
.....	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,478	.....	.....	3,040	7,814	615	.....	.....
.....	200	.....	.....	.....	309	.....	.....	.....
895	229	1,339	1,096	6,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	710	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	23	96	299	.....	489
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,831	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29

NOTE C—

EXPO

To	Year.	Codfish.	Oil.		Pot and Pearl Ashes.			Flax Seed.	Flour.	Biscuits.	Pease.
		Q'tls.	Tons.	Galls.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Bush.	Brls.	Q'tls.	Brls.
(1) Great Britain .....	1768	.....	117	99	459	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(2) West Indies, &c. ....		610	53	150	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	20
(3) Continent of America.....		433	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1,043	170	249	459	2	.....	.....	18	.....	20
1 .....	1769	.....	6	102	546	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 .....		.....	.....	6	102	546	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 .....	1770	.....	313	179	627	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 .....		2,886	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	893	.....	320
3 .....		.....	1	200	.....	.....	.....	40	592	139	406
1 .....	1771	.....	616	163	733	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 .....		4,429	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	728	.....	403
3 .....		150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	97	64	2,252
		4,579	620	153	733	3	.....	75	823	64	2,655
1 .....	1772	.....	185	157	1,494	1	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 .....		5,304	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	820	122	653
3 .....		.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,948	608	410	601
		5,304	185	157	1,494	1	19	4,948	1,428	532	1,254
1 .....	1773	.....	492	.....	1,801	.....	.....	75	12	.....	8
2 .....		3,300	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	966	890	1,256
3 .....		1,022	3	.....	150	.....	.....	1,517	1,405	3,818	2,163
		4,322	501	.....	1,951	.....	.....	1,592	2,383	4,708	3,417

Continued.

RTS.

Wheat.	Salmon.	Boards and Planks.	Hoops.	Staves.	Masts.	Logs and Timber.	Whale-bone.	Horses.
Bush.								
23,962	50	2,670	20,750	177,058 7,040	18	642 315	2,850	2
23,962	50	2,670	20,750	184,098	18	957	2,850	2
		17,681		196,540		395	150	
		100		1,809				
		5,690						16
		83,471		198,340		395	150	16
3,539	Bris.	26,262		54,740		6,297		
29,784	{ sm'kd, 1,900 77 }	57,943	12,000					
18,499	500	4,200		1,000			Oats. 740	9
	{ sm'kd, 2,400 barrels, 77 }	88,405	12,000	55,740		6,297	740	9
50,085		4,624		208,398		Pig iron, tons. 138½		
104,349	{ sm'kd, 600 150 }	4,260	12,200	1,900				24
39,380	{ sm'kd, 4,700 7 }	1,000	18,800	3,700				28
193,814	{ sm'kd, 5,300 157 }	9,884	31,000	213,998		138½		52
5,945		120		179,490	Shingles.	Pig iron. 200		
216,056	{ sm'kd, 1,344 57 }	5,895	5,300	5,305				
11,345	{ sm'kd, 800 13 }	2,240	2,000	1,000	8,000	3	Oats. 3,632	
233,346	{ sm'kd, 2,144 70 }	8,155	7,300	185,795	8,000	203	3,632	
12,560		50		106,670	Oak, pieces. 425	78½	Ash oars. 1,000	
221,645	{ sm'kd, 340 barrels, 216 }	2,673	5,100	11,800			100	40
30,711	sm'kd, 1,143	100	5,000					
264,916	{ sm'kd, 1,483 216 }	2,823	10,100	118,470	425	78½	1,100	40

NOTE C—

EXPORTS

To	Year.	Codfish.	Oil.		Pot and Pearl Ashes.			Flax Seed.	Flour.	Biscuits.	Pease.
		Q'tls.	Tons.	Galls.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Bush.	Brls.	Q'tls.	Brls.
1 .....	1774		507	58	1,856	1					1,644
2 .....		5,543	1						90	194	694
3 .....		300						5,631	1,221	3,923	2,205
		5,843	508	58	1,856	1		5,631	1,311	4,117	4,543
1 .....	1775		121		1,417			2,100			
2 .....		5,270	2								15
3 .....									2,487	4,628	110
1 .....	1776		225	63	992			2,800			
2 .....		4,787	7	128					885	1,185	67
3 .....			1						175	100	
		4,787	333	191	992			2,800	1,000	1,285	67
1 .....	1777		426	208	930	3	9	3,430			
2 .....		3,451	26	150					458	242	71
3 .....									7,462	3,842	84
		3,451	453	106	930	3	9	3,430	7,920	4,084	155
1 .....	1778		572	158	805	3	17	133			
2 .....		7,260	36	68					1,318	330	
3 .....									12,476	6,397	56
		7,260	608	226	805	3	17	133	13,794	6,727	56
1 .....	1779		3	126	776	3	4	2,000			
2 .....			90								
3 .....										1,790	
			93	126	776	3	4	2,000		1,790	
1 .....	1780		256		630	2	16	63			
2 .....		280	4								
3 .....											
		280	260		630	2	16	63			



Continued.

—Continued.

Wheat.	Salmon.	Boards and Planks.	Hoops.	Staves.	Oak.	Pig Iron.	Ash Oars.	Horses.
<b>Bush.</b>								
76,376		16,488		192,290	1,070	136½	48	
383,438	433	4,550	17,000	53,769				172
1,004	Smoked, 300	5,400	26,000	4,300				85
<b>460,818</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>26,438</b>	<b>43,000</b>	<b>250,359</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>136½</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>257</b>
						<b>Bullocks.</b>		
77,335		34,000		55,624	1,834		200	
88,724	349	20,437	25,000	11,000			698	
9,000	Smoked, 300	4,108	13,400	2,000		193		
	{ smoked, 300 } 349 }	58,545	38,400	68,624	1,834	193	896	
33,000		18,981		5,187	81			
22,984	{ sm'kd, 1,387 } barrels, 599 }	8,990	57,160	1,712				14
		12,100	4,000			64		
55,984	{ sm'kd, 1,387 } 599 }	40,071	61,160	6,899	81	64		14
						<b>Shingles.</b>	<b>Headings.</b>	
1,044		36,545		54,411				
15,960	{ sm'kd, 2,500 } 390 }	27,652	32,950	18,509		52,000	2,500	32
		3,100	39,450					
17,004	{ sm'kd, 2,500 } 390 }	67,297	72,400	72,920		52,000	2,500	32
					<b>Oak and timber.</b>	<b>Ash oars.</b>	<b>Hand spikes.</b>	<b>Mackerel, brls.</b>
4,000		17,040		44,470	491	4,188	415	
	228	28,511	138,500	3,175				619
10,175	Smoked, 100	2,531		1,000	12			
14,175	228	48,082	138,500	48,645	503	4,188	415	619
					<b>Oak and timber.</b>		<b>Oak headings.</b>	<b>Shingles.</b>
		19,620		106,541		6,826	2,600	
	{ sm'kd, 300 } 171 }	84,615	37,589	33,763			2,870	40,770
		10,830			100			
	{ sm'kd, 300 } 171 }	115,065	37,589	140,304	100	6,826	5,470	40,770
					<b>Spars.</b>	<b>Ash oars.</b>	<b>Headings, pieces.</b>	<b>Oak and timber, pcs</b>
<b>Shingles</b>		57,831	5,000	194,783	414	16,309	5,377	182
50,000	128	28,618	5,200	19,000	56		2,400	36
	40	14,656						
50,000	168	101,105	10,200	213,783	470	16,309	7,777	218

NOTE C—

EXPORTS

To	Year.	Codfish.		Oil.		Pot and Pearl Ashes.			Flax Seed.	Flour.	Biscuits.	Horses.
		Q'tls.	Tons.	Galls.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Bush.	Brls.	Q'tls.	No.	
1 .....	1781	.....	163.....	.....	1,537	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
2 .....	.....	699	4.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		699	167.....	.....	1,537	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
1 .....	*1782	2,500	675.....	.....	{ 125 1 22 }	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 .....	.....	70	4.....	.....	{ 1,423 .....27 }	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		2,570	679.....	.....	1,548	2 21	400	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 .....	1783	.....	386.....	.....	{ 65 2 13 }	.....	90	900	.....	.....	.....	Peas.
2 .....	.....	1,098	8.....	.....	{ 1,763 .....13 }	.....	.....	3,681	2,184	.....	700	.....
3 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1,098	394.....	.....	1,828	2 26	90	4,581	2,184	.....	700	.....

Concluded.

—Concluded.

Shingles.	Salmon.	Boards and Planks.	Hoops.	Staves.	Masts.	Ash Oars.	Headings.	Oak and Timber.
70,000		2,087		219,918	163	12,564	{ 1,100 }	293
	67	50,236	31,000	35,000	379		{ 7,200 }	90
		12,360		1,200			830	35
70,000	67	64,683	31,000	336,118	542	12,564	9,130	418
Shingles								
		2,730		146,963	123	5,010	3,778	1,184
	39	56,272	7,300	3,500	162		3,000	314
80,292	39	59,002	7,300	150,463	285	5,010	6,778	1,528
Oak timber.						Pig iron, tons.		Spars.
570		38,610	3,000	65,574	50	98	4,120	365
260	275	34,600	2,300	3,200				
830	275	73,210	5,300	68,774	50	98	4,120	365

\*The entry is 2,500 Labrador cod and 400 Labrador oil out of the 675.  
 †In 1783 there were also 84 horses and 50 bullocks; destination not given.

## NOTE D.

## CONQUEST OF CANADA.

Quebec taken, 13th September, 1759.....  
 Montreal surrendered 8th September, 1760.....  
 Canada ceded by the Crown of France to Britain by the Treaty  
 of Paris, 10th February, 1763.....

## CUSTOMS APPOINTMENTS.

Thomas Knox was appointed the first Collector of His Majesty's  
 Customs at the Port of Quebec on the 5th April, 1762.....  
 Thomas Ainslie, the first Controller, was appointed on the same  
 date, when all the officers were appointed, the Customs'  
 establishment duly organized and Quebec constituted a Port  
 of Entry. Montreal was at the same time created an out-  
 port of Quebec, Thomas Lambe being made Surveyor, and  
 Richard Oakes, Waiter and Searcher.....  
 Thomas Ainslie was Collector of Quebec, and Charles Stewart  
 Controller, 1799.....  
 Scott, Collector, died in 1810.....  
 M. H. Percival, Collector, 1810.....  
 M. H. Percival died at sea on 13th October, 1829.....  
 L. H. Ferrier made Collector, 1830.....  
 Montreal made a Port of Entry for general purposes, 1831.  
 (During this year there were two steamboats employed in  
 towing vessels from Quebec to Montreal. The boats, it was  
 represented, had enough power to bring up four vessels at a  
 time, besides barges fully laden.)  
 In the Port of Montreal 80 vessels of 19,085 tons arrived from  
 sea in 1831.....  
 117 vessels of 27,764 tons in 1832.....  
 Henry Jessupp, Surveyor, was made Collector of Montreal, and  
 William Hall, Waiter and Searcher, was made controller,  
 1832.....  
 L. H. Ferrier, Collector of Quebec, died in February 1833.. ....  
 Henry Jessupp, Collector of Montreal, was promoted to be Col-  
 lector of Quebec, and William Hall, Waiter and Searcher,  
 was promoted to be Collector of Montreal, June, 1833.....  
 (The office of Controller was this year abolished in the Cust-  
 oms. All the foregoing appointments were made by the  
 Lords of the Treasury and the Board of Commissioners  
 of Customs, London.)  
 John William Dunscomb, the Commissioner of Customs, Canada,  
 was appointed Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, Quebec,  
*vice* Henry Jessupp retired on full pension by the Imperial  
 Government, and the Hon. S. H. Massue was appointed  
 Surveyor, *vice* Charles Grey Stewart, 1851.....  
 (These were the first appointments made at Quebec by the  
 Government of Canada, though the Customs establishments  
 were being gradually handed over from the Board of Cust-  
 oms, London, to the Government of Canada from the year  
 1849.)

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XIII. 1833 to 1861. XIV. 1841 to 1842.....	1
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LXVIII. 1818 to 1830.....	5
LXVIII. 1835 to 1845. LXIX. 1853 to 1870.....	1
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LXXI. 1824 to 1865.....	7
LXXIII. 1809 to 1841.....	1
LXXIV. 1818 to 1828.....	1
LXXIV. 1841 to 1847. LXXV. 1865.....	1
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LXXXI. 1844 to 1846.....	1
LXXXI. 1846 to 1865. LXXXII. 1814 to 1843.....	1
LXXXII. 1844 to 1867.....	1
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Copy of introduction to observations upon the oral and written testimony adduced by Mr. Morley, in the investigation into the administration of justice in the District of Quebec, ordered on the 16th May, 1787, by the Governor and Council in consequence of an address by the Legislative Council.....	1
Examination of two military prisoners taken by the French at Crown Point; no date. (French).....	1
Reflections on Canada, apparently written about the time of the conquest. (French).....	1
Letters from M. Mongolfier, Vicar-General to the Bishop of Quebec, written from Montreal in 1775, 1776 and 1777. (French).....	1
Memoire of M. Amable Berthelot, of Quebec, on the war of 1775. (French).....	1
Notes on the events of 1837, by an anonymous insurgent, dated Prison of Montreal, 1838. (French).....	1
Notes taken at Terrebonne by F. H. Seguin, Notary, 1831, 1832. (French).....	1
Journal kept at Three Rivers, by M. Badeau, Notary, begun on the 18th May, 1775. (French).....	1

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List of officers employed at ditto from 1703 to 1744.....	1
Sketch of the Glengarry settlement by Bishop Macdonell, of Kingston.....	1
The County of Frontenac, Mfss Harman (prize essay).....	1
Collection of letters presented by Hon. Sir Francis Hincks:—	
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From Sir F. Hincks to Colonel Bruce respecting a Union of the Provinces, 10th December, 1853, with a short note from Mr. Morin approving of the views contained in the letter 13th December, 1853. (Copies.).....	
Hon. James Morris, 4th September, 1846.....	
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Hon. Edward Ellice, 3 letters, 11th November and 28th December, 1854, and 12th September, 1855.....	
Hon. J. C. Morrison to Hon. John Ross, 20th April, 1856. (Copy.).....	
Sir Edmund Head, 3 letters, 2nd April, 1856, and 5th September, and 31st October, 1858. (The signature of the last has been cut off.).....	
Representation of merchants of Boston to Hon. W. L. Marcy, U. S. Secretary of State, 31st May, 1856, on the subject of compensation to Mr. Israel D. Andrews for his efforts in securing the Reciprocity Treaty.....	
Sir F. Hincks to Sir Allan McNab, 8th June, 1849. (Original draft.).....	
Hon. W. Cayley, 19th June, 1849.....	
Lord Wharncliffe, 7th August, 1855. (Signature has been cut off.).....	
Hon. John Ross, 29th August, 1859. (End of the letter and signature wanting.).....	
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<b>Loose Pamphlets:</b>	
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Report of the Select Committee of the House of Assembly on the political state of the Provinces, 1838	
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Chedabucto and Milfordhaven.....	1
Conway Harbour, Port Aylesbury and Bay of Rocks.....	1
Views of the coast from White Islands to St. Mary's River, Entrance of Milfordhaven, Entrance of Port Bickerton, Entrance of Beaver Harbour, and the offing (2) shore to the westward of Canso and the Beaver Islands.....	8
Gut of Canso, part of Cape Breton and the Richmond Isles.....	1
Gut of Canso, Bay of Rocks to St. Peter's Island.....	1
Frederick Bay, Cliff Cape to Plaister Cliffs.....	1
Views of Sable Island.....	4
Views; Port Hood, and Plaister Cliff.....	2
<hr/>	
Total number of Maps and Views.....	79
(In the four volumes, A, B, C, D, the soundings are minutely given; the views are chiefly of the coast with sailing directions for the use of ships making the land, to enable them to ascertain their position, A few of the maps and charts are duplicates.)	
The American Atlas, 1776, Vol. E., containing.....	1
North and South America.....	3
Russian Discoveries previous to 1763.....	1
North America, with the West India Islands, divided according to the Treaty of Peace of 10th February, 1763, with the Provinces which compose the British Empire.....	2
The Continent of North America.....	1
The British Empire in North America.....	1
The River St. Lawrence from Fort Frontenac to Anti- costi (with soundings, &c.).....	1
The Gulf of St. Lawrence.....	1
The Island of St. John, divided into Counties and Parishes; the lots granted to Government, with list of Proprietors, &c.....	1
The Island of Newfoundland.....	1
The Banks of Newfoundland.....	1
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.....	1
New England (Provinces and Divisions of Counties and Townships, &c.).....	2
<hr/>	
Carried forward.....	16 342 2,804

Brought forward.....	16 342 2,804
<b>The American Atlas—</b>	
New York and New Jersey, divided into Manors, Counties and Townships; all the Grants made by French Governors between Lake Champlain and Montreal...	1
Lake Champlain, including Lake George, &c., 1762. ....	1
The Province of Quebec, according to the Royal Proclamation of 17th October, 1763... ..	1
Pennsylvania .....	1
Virginia and Maryland.....	2
North and South Carolina, showing Indian frontiers, Roads, Boundaries, Townships, and other Divisions.	2
Florida East and West.....	1
The River Mississippi from the Balise to Fort Chartres. ....	1
Bay of Honduras.....	2
South America.....	1
The Straits of Magellan.....	1
Number of Maps in Volume.....	30
Documentary History of New York.....	3
	345
	3,149

Not including loose pamphlets and letters.

## APPENDIX No. 2.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF QUEBEC IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. L. STAFFORD.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose to you herewith, my Annual Report for the Year ending 31st December, 1882.

The total arrivals at the Port of Quebec, in 1882, were :—

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
Add births at sea.....	4,086	40,782 8	44,868 8
Deduct deaths at sea.....	4,086 1	40,790 25	44,876 26
	4,085	40,765	44,850

The arrivals, compared with those of 1881, show an increase of 14,612 souls.

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ARRIVALS 1881 AND 1882.

Where From.	1881.		1882.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.		
England.....	3,254	21,172	3,802	29,848	9,224	
Ireland.....	119	2,361	72	5,920	3,512	
Scotland.....	164	2,697	211	4,265	1,615	
Total from United Kingdom.....	3,537	26,230	4,085	40,033	14,351	
Via United States, &c.....		471		732	261	
Cabin.....		26,701 3,537		40,765 4,085	14,612	
Grand Total.....		30,238		44,850		

Showing an increase of 14,351 in the immigration from the United Kingdom, and 261 *via* United States, odd ships, &c.

The total number of steamships which arrived with passengers was 117.

The average passage of the Allan Line was : Mail steamers from Liverpool, 11 days ; Londonderry, 10 days ; Glasgow steamers from Glasgow, 13 days ; Dominion Line from Liverpool, 12 $\frac{1}{4}$  days ; Belfast, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$  days ; Beaver Line from Liverpool, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  days ; Belfast, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  days.

Temperley's London Line, 20 days ; Ross London Line, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  days ; Bristol Line from Bristol 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  days.

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

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
<b>Allan Line Mail steamers</b> .....	2,890	18,332	21,222
do Glasgow steamers.....	211	4,265	4,476
do do from Liverpool.....		2,787	2,787
do do from Londonderry.....		291	291
do do from Queenstown.....		153	153
<b>Dominion Line</b> .....	644	9,056	9,700
<b>Beaver Line</b> .....	245	4,528	4,773
<b>Temperley's London Line</b> .....	20	125	145
<b>Ross London Line</b> .....	11	132	143
<b>Bristol Line</b> .....	64	364	428
<b>Via United States, odd ships, &amp;c</b> .....		732	732
	<b>4,085</b>	<b>40,765</b>	<b>44,850</b>

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

Line.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French.	Russians.	Russian Jews.	Icelanders.	Austrians.	Total.
<b>Allan Line Mail steamers from Liver-</b> <b>pool and Londonderry</b> .....	13,920	3,615	111	583	2,739	4	250				21,222
<b>Glasgow steamers from Glasgow</b> .....			4,339	8					129		4,476
do do Liverpool.....	331		9	81	2,362		14				2,787
do do Londonderry.....		291									291
do do Queenstown.....		153									153
<b>Dominion Line</b> .....	3,489	1,601	27	296	3,132	33	6	1,096	2		9,700
<b>Beaver Line</b> .....	2,101	2,314	47	9	13			279		10	4,773
<b>Temperley's London Line</b> .....	145										145
<b>Ross London Line</b> .....	143										143
<b>Bristol Line</b> .....	428										428
<b>Via United States, &amp;c</b> .....	324	221	84	47	43	13					732
	<b>20,881</b>	<b>8,195</b>	<b>4,617</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>8,279</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>1,375</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>44,850</b>

The nationalities of the immigrants of 1882, compared with those of 1881, were as follows :—

English.....	1881. 13,154	1882. 20,881
Irish .....	3,785	8,195
Scotch.....	2,880	4,617
Germans.....	530	1,024
Scandinavians.....	9,600	8,279
French and Belgians.....	104	50
Italians .....	26	
Icelanders.....	118	129
Russians .....	22	270
Russians (Jews).....		1,375
<b>Austrians</b> .....	<b>19</b>	<b>30</b>
	<b>30,238</b>	<b>44,850</b>



The number of single men arrived was 17,192.

The number of single women arrived was 5,034.

Table No. 2 gives the number of passengers from each port in 1881 and 1882.

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

Farmers .....	3,286
Farm Labourers and Labourers.....	16,629
Mechanics .....	1,420
Clerks, &c.....	17
	21,352

Table No. 3 gives the number of immigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec, from 1829 to 1882, inclusive, showing a total of 1,510,930 or a yearly average of 27,980.

The following table gives the number of immigrants assisted to emigrate by various societies during the Year 1882.

Date.	Vessels.	By Whom Sent.	SEXES.				Total.
			Males.	Females.	Children.	Infants.	
Mar. 20	Polynesian .....	Mrs. Birt.....	11	2	27	3	43
April 8	Circassian .....	Miss Macpherson.....	27	1	20	.....	48
do 15	Parisian .....	Miss Rye.....	13	.....	47	.....	60
May 7	Polynesian.....	Father Nugent, Liverpool.....	9	25	2	.....	36
do 14	Mississippi .....	Rev. Mr. Stephenson, Hamilton.....	28	3	10	.....	41
do 16	Circassian .....	Mrs. Birt.....	19	5	50	3	77
do 19	Ontario.....	Refuze for Homeless Children, London.....	17	.....	.....	.....	17
do 23	Nova Scotian.....	Boys Farm School, Birmingham.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
do 23	Peruvian .....	Rev. Mr. Wood, London.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11
June 8	Hanoverian.....	Miss Bilborough.....	1	7	52	10	70
do 14	Polynesian.....	Mr. Middlemore, Birmingham.....	10	1	56	7	74
do 14	do .....	Mrs. Cadle, Kent.....	4	3	11	.....	18
do 26	Circassian.....	Miss Macpherson.....	24	15	45	6	90
July 2	Peruvian .....	Rev. Lord A. Douglas, London.....	11	.....	29	.....	40
do 16	Hanoverian.....	St. Catharine's Convent, Tralee.....	.....	13	.....	.....	13
do 29	Sardinian.....	South Dublin Union.....	.....	42	.....	.....	42
Aug. 6	Circassian .....	Miss Macpherson.....	18	7	37	4	66
do 6	do .....	Cardinal Manning.....	.....	9	3	.....	12
do 13	Peruvian .....	Miss Rye.....	.....	25	34	2	61
do 19	Parisian .....	Dr. Barnardo, London.....	33	2	21	.....	56
do 19	do .....	Cardinal Manning.....	14	.....	4	.....	18
do 21	Lake Winnipeg.	Mobile Union, County Leitrim.....	5	5	.....	.....	10
Sept. 10	Sardinian.....	Cardinal Manning.....	10	.....	1	.....	11
do 10	do .....	South Dublin Union.....	40	.....	.....	.....	40
do 10	do .....	National Refuge for Destitute Children, London.....	22	.....	.....	.....	22
do 18	Circassian.....	Catholic Protective Society, Liverpool....	2	11	17	1	31
do 24	Peruvian .....	Cardinal Manning.....	.....	7	3	2	12
Nov. 4	Parisian .....	do .....	17	.....	2	.....	19
	Various.....	Father Nugent, Liverpool.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8
			348	191	471	38	1,048

The total number assisted with free transport by this office was 13,696 souls, equal to 11,032½ adults, including 2,636 souls, equal to 2,208 adults, which arrived here, *via* Halifax, during the winter season of 1881-82:—

	Souls.	Adults.
Males .....	7,418	7,418
Females.....	2,526	2,526
Children.....	2,177	1,088½
Infants.....	1,575	.....
	<u>13,696</u>	<u>11,032½</u>

Their nationalities were:

	Souls.	Adults.
English.....	8,027	6,335½
Irish .....	3,844	3,283
Scotch .....	1,122	850½
Germans.....	359	270
Scandinavians.....	261	214½
French and Belgians.....	34	30
Austrians.....	29	29
Icelanders.....	9	9
Russians (Jews).....	11	11
	<u>13,696</u>	<u>11,032½</u>

They were forwarded to the following places:—

	Souls.	Adults.
Eastern Townships.....	1,520	1,338
Montreal.....	846	744½
Other places in Province of Quebec.....	64	44½
Ottawa.....	1,588	1,368
Central District.....	3,811	3,341
Toronto .....	5,546	3,960½
West of Toronto .....	240	171½
New Brunswick.....	59	46
Nova Scotia.....	22	18½
	<u>13,696</u>	<u>11,032½</u>

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

	Adults.
Eastern Townships.....	1,375½
Montreal.....	3,883
Other places in Province of Quebec.....	142½
Total Province of Quebec.....	5,401
	Adults.
Ottawa City.....	1,487
Ottawa District.....	976
Kingston City. ....	1,348
Kingston District.....	1,634½
Toronto.....	7,373
West of Toronto.....	2,031
Total Province of Ontario.....	14,899½

	Adults.	
Nova Scotia.....	211½	
New Brunswick.....	49	
Manitoba.....	2,900½	
British Columbia.....	3	
	<hr/>	2,974
		<hr/>
To which may be added one-third for children and infants.....		7,758
		<hr/>
Total number of souls remaining in Canada....		<u>31,032</u>
	Adults.	
Eastern States.....	2,403½	
Western States (chiefly Scandinavians.....)	8,356½	
	<hr/>	
		<u>10,760</u>

The total expenditure at this Agency, exclusive of transport, for the year ending 31st December, 1882, was as follows:—

*Immigration.*

Meals, provisions and assistance to Immigrants....	\$ 2,856 29	
Agency charges.....	1,466 39	
Salaries of staff.....	4,350 00	
Repairs, supplies, &c.....	1,444 87	
Pay of Guardians, Lévis Sheds.....	1,444 75	
Local transport.....	201 00	
	<hr/>	
Total Immigration.....		\$ 11,763 30

*Quarantine.*

Inspecting Physician's salary.....	\$ 900 00	
Medicines, stationery, &c.....	84 50	
	<hr/>	
		984 50
Total expenditure at Agency.....		<u>\$ 12,747 80</u>

The arrivals at Quebec, during the season of navigation were the largest since 1854, and would have been still larger, but for the fact, that several steamers which sailed for this port, in the month of April, encountered ice, put into Halifax and landed passengers there.

The immigrants were of the usual classes and landed in a healthy condition.

Ploughmen, farm-labourers and domestic servants were in demand at all the inland Agencies, and although the arrivals of the various classes were much larger than usual, they were not sufficient to supply orders.

Machinists, masons, stone-cutters, &c., found ready employment at high wages.

Navvies and quarrymen were in demand; several contractors in the West had Agents here nearly the whole season employing men; as the numbers of experienced hands arriving were not sufficient for their demands, they frequently had to take men unaccustomed to railroad or quarry work.

The stream of immigration to Manitoba and the North-West increases yearly. The numbers of those who landed here in 1882, on their route, were about four times

those of 1881, and this season, in addition to the usual immigration of gentlemen and farmers with means, there were considerable numbers of builders, joiners, bricklayers, &c., bound for Winnipeg, induced, no doubt, by the reports sent home of the high wages obtained there. Manitoba requires builders, joiners, bricklayers and labourers, as well as farmers, and, I have no doubt, we shall shortly see large numbers of the most enterprising of these classes selecting the North-West as the most profitable place to invest their labour.

A long succession of good crops and the high prices generally obtained for the produce of the farm, the dairy and live stock, has enabled the farmers of Canada to adopt many modern improvements which, some years ago, were beyond their means; for this as well as their household comforts they require extra male and female labour, which, in the aggregate, is one of the chief causes of the yearly increasing demands for farm servants.

During the year many of our manufacturers have enlarged their establishments, and many new and important factories, now being constructed, will commence operations early next year. These industries will absorb a large amount of skilled labour, a considerable portion of which must be obtained from next year's arrivals.

As the farming and manufacturing interests of the country were never in a more prosperous condition, added to which the large demands to be made on the labour market by the Canada Pacific and many other railways and public works now under construction, we have every reason to conclude that the immigrants arriving here in 1883, if of the proper classes and adapted to the general wants of the country, will find employment, on arrival, at good wages.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. STAFFORD,

*Agent.*

To the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

TABLE No. 1.—RETURN of the number of Emigrants embarked for Canada, with the number of Births and Deaths during the voyage and in Quarantine; the total number landed at Quebec, distinguishing Males from Females, and Adults from Children, with the number of Souls from each Country; also, the number of Vessels arrived, their tonnage and average length of passage, during the Season of 1882.

WENT.	CLASS.	No. of Vessels.	Average Number of Days on Passage.	Tonnage.	NUMBER EMBARKED.						BIRTHS.			DEATHS ON PASSAGE.						
					Cabin Passen- gers.	Adults.		Children from 1 to 12 years.		Infants.	Total Seerage.	M.	F.	Total Number of Souls on Board.	Adults.		Children.		Total.	
						M.	F.	M.	F.						M.	F.	M.	F.		
England.....	{ Steamers .....	96	14	195,503	3,802	15,690	6,921	3,189	2,746	1,317	29,863	2	6	33,673	5	.....	2	16	23	
	{ Sailing Vessels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ireland.....	{ Steamers .....	*	.....	.....	73	3,002	1,857	435	423	204	5,921	.....	.....	5,994	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
	{ Sailing Vessels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Scotland.....	{ Steamers .....	21	13	45,426	211	2,394	960	436	404	172	4,266	.....	.....	4,477	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
	{ Sailing Vessels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Germany.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Norway and Sweden .....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
U.S. United States .....	Odd Ships, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	366	190	63	35	78	732	.....	.....	732	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total.....	.....	117	.....	240,929	4,086	21,352	9,928	4,123	3,608	1,771	40,782	2	6	44,876	6	.....	.....	.....	218	26

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

TABLE No. 1—Concluded.

WHENCE.	CLASS.	DEATHS IN QUARANTINE.						TOTAL DEATHS.	TOTAL LANDED AT QUEBEC.								GRAND TOTAL LANDED AT QUEBEC.			
		Adults.			Children.				Infants.		Adults.		Children.		Totals.			Infants.	Total Steerage.	Cabin Passengers.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.				
England.....	Steamers.....							23	15,685	6,921	3,189	2,744	18,874	9,665	1,309	29,849	3,802	33,650		
	Sailing Vessels.....																			
Ireland.....	Steamers.....							2	3,002	1,857	435	423	3,437	2,280	203	5,920	72	5,992		
	Sailing Vessels.....																			
Scotland.....	Steamers.....							1	2,294	960	436	404	2,730	1,364	171	4,265	211	4,476		
	Sailing Vessels.....																			
Germany.....	do .....																			
Norway and Sweden.....	do .....																			
Via United States.....	do .....								366	190	63	35	429	225	78	732		732		
	Odd Ships, &c.....																			
Total.....								28	21,347	9,928	4,123	3,606	25,470	13,534	1,761	40,765	4,086	44,850		

CLASSIFICATION OF CABIN PASSENGERS.

Males.....	2,266
Females.....	1,351
Children.....	468
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,085</b>

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,  
 QUEBEC, 31st December, 1882.

L. STAFFORD,  
 Agent.

TABLE No. 2.—Statement of the number of immigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec, distinguishing the countries from whence they sailed, during the seasons 1881 and 1882:—

<i>England.</i>		
	1881.	1882.
Liverpool .....	23,832	32,934
London.....	544	288
Plymouth.....	50	.....
Bristol .....	.....	428
	<u>24,426</u>	<u>33,650</u>
<i>Ireland.</i>		
Londonderry .....	1,941	3,048
Belfast .....	302	1,114
Queenstown.....	237	1,052
Galway.....	.....	778
	<u>2,480</u>	<u>5,992</u>
<i>Scotland.</i>		
Glasgow .....	<u>2,861</u>	<u>4,476</u>
Via United States, odd ships, &c.....	471	732
<i>Recapitulation.</i>		
England .....	24,426	33,650
Ireland .....	2,480	5,992
Scotland .....	2,861	4,476
United States, odd ships, &c.....	471	732
	<u>30,238</u>	<u>44,850</u>

L. STAFFORD,  
Agent.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,  
QUEBEC, 31st December, 1882.

TABLE No. 3.—Comparative Statement of the Number of Immigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec since the Year 1829 until 1882, inclusive.

Years.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Germany and Norway.	Other Countries.	Total.
1829 to 1833.....	43,386	102,266	20,143	15	1,889	167,699
1834 " 1838.....	28,561	54,904	11,061	485	1,346	96,357
1839 " 1843.....	30,791	74,981	16,311	.....	1,777	123,860
1844 " 1848.....	60,458	112,192	12,767	9,728	1,219	196,364
1849.....	8,980	23,126	4,984	436	968	38,494
1850.....	9,887	17,976	2,879	849	701	32,292
1851.....	9,677	22,381	7,042	870	1,106	41,076
1852.....	9,276	15,983	5,477	7,256	1,184	39,176
1853.....	9,585	14,417	4,745	7,456	496	36,699
1854.....	18,175	16,165	6,446	11,537	857	53,180
1855.....	6,754	4,106	4,859	4,864	691	21,274
1856.....	10,353	1,688	2,794	7,343	261	22,439
1857.....	15,471	2,016	3,218	11,368	24	32,097
1858.....	6,441	1,153	1,424	3,578	214	12,810
1859.....	4,846	417	793	2,722	.....	8,778
1860.....	6,481	376	979	2,314	.....	10,150
1861.....	7,780	413	1,112	10,618	.....	19,923
1862.....	6,877	4,545	2,979	7,728	47	22,176
1863.....	6,317	4,949	3,959	4,182	12	19,419
1864.....	5,013	3,767	2,914	7,453	.....	19,147
1865.....	9,296	4,682	2,601	4,770	6	21,355
1866.....	7,235	2,230	2,222	16,958	3	28,648
1867.....	9,509	2,997	1,793	16,453	5	30,757
1868.....	16,173	2,585	1,924	13,607	11	34,300
1869.....	27,876	2,743	2,867	9,626	2	43,114
1870.....	27,183	2,534	5,356	9,396	6	44,475
1871.....	23,710	2,893	4,984	5,391	42	37,020
1872.....	21,712	3,274	5,022	4,414	321	34,743
1873.....	25,129	4,236	4,803	2,010	723	36,901
1874.....	17,631	2,503	2,491	857	412	23,894
1875.....	12,456	1,252	1,768	.....	562	16,038
1876.....	7,720	688	2,131	.....	362	10,901
1877.....	5,927	663	829	.....	324	7,743
1878.....	7,500	913	1,425	.....	457	10,295
1879.....	14,113	1,088	1,602	.....	448	17,251
1880.....	18,647	2,485	2,845	.....	1,020	24,997
1881.....	24,426	2,480	2,861	.....	471	30,238
1882.....	33,650	5,992	4,476	.....	732	44,850
	615,002	524,059	168,886	184,284	18,699	1,510,930

Yearly average 27,980

L. STAFFORD,

Agent.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,  
 QUEBEC, 31st December, 1882.



## No. 3.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF MONTREAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. JOHN J. DALEY.)

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,  
MONTREAL, 31st, December 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my thirteenth Annual Report of the proceedings of this Agency with statements annexed for the year ending December 31, 1882.

## DISTRIBUTION.

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

## WHERE SENT.

Statement B, showing the points to which number of persons have been distributed from this Agency for year 1882.

## VIA UNITED STATES.

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

## IMMIGRANT CHILDREN.

Statement D, showing the number of children arrived at this Agency, whom in charge of, and destination.

## FOOD AND CLOTHING.

Statement E.—List of retail prices of the ordinary articles of food and clothing required by the working classes, at the Montreal Agency.

## RATES OF WAGES.

Statement F.—Return of average rates of wages at the Montreal Agency paid to mechanics, labourers, and domestic servants.

## DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

Female domestic servants who arrived during the year just ended were far in excess of the arrivals of the same class last year. Nevertheless, the supply was not equal to the demand, good domestic servants being eagerly sought for at this Agency during the year. One of the principal reasons for the scarcity of this class of labour lies in the fact that the large cotton, woollen, boot and shoe, and other industrial establishments recently started in and around Montreal absorb and employ a large number of female operatives who were formerly engaged as domestic servants, thereby increasing the demand for this latter class.

## MECHANICS AND LABOURERS.

Mechanics found immediate employment on arrival, and at remunerative rates of wages. The extensive works of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Lachine Canal enlargement and other public works in this city and neighbourhood increased the demand for unskilled labour largely, so that the demand for navvies and common labourers generally could not be satisfied.

## HEALTH.

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

It has been usual to say a few words as to the class of immigrants and their general appearance, &c. Under this head I would observe that in general appearance, habits, and social position there is a decided improvement from year to year, the past season taking the lead of former years as to numbers and wealth, and which will, no doubt, from all appearances be double in the season of 1883.

It having been publicly stated in the press that female immigrants were frequently decoyed away, and that a proper supervision was not maintained, an investigation was held on the subject, and I append the report made by me thereon to the investigating committee:

"I have been Immigration Agent at this port during the past thirteen years; I am confident that the statement made and circulated in the American press, to the effect that young female immigrants were systematically decoyed to their ruin on arrival at this city, is substantially untrue and without any solid foundation whatever.

"On the arrival of female immigrants at the port of landing, till arrival at their destination, they are well taken care of and protected. A travelling Agent and a special car are provided for their accommodation, and they are under the travelling Agent's supervision to wherever they are destined for, and handed over to the Government Agent at that port, who then takes charge of them, and whose duty it is to see that they are placed in respectable Situations.

"As regards the female immigrants coming under my jurisdiction, I beg to state that on arrival at the Government Immigration Station (Tanneries Junction) they are well received and properly treated with substantial meals and lodgings. My assistants also see that every care and protection is taken of them.

"I may also state that for the last nine years I have had a matron connected with my department, whose duty it is, on notification from me, on arrival of female immigrants, to be in attendance, and particularly look after and protect all female immigrants arriving in this city till suitable situations are provided for them in respectable families.

"The regulations on the arrival of immigrants at the Government Station (Tanneries Junction) are very strict; I allow no outsiders, male or female, to come in contact with the immigrants, except the employés of the department, and my assistants had special instructions to carry out this rule.

"During my long experience as the Government Immigration Agent I have had only a few cases which call for any special mention, and in those particular cases the girls were found upon investigation to be of light character before leaving home. I will here state that it is my opinion that the statement put forth has been put in circulation by parties interested and enemies of the Dominion, so as to direct the stream of this class of immigrants to ports outside the Dominion of Canada.

"I have no hesitation in stating that female immigrants, and all other immigrants coming to Canada, are well taken care of and protected, and such assistance given which they need, so as to make them feel comfortable and contented on their first arrival in a strange land.

"It has always been my aim, and that of my brother Agents, to give the male and female immigrants on arrival in our Dominion, a hearty reception, which makes such an impression on them that they ever after gratefully remember us.

"The gentlemen composing this meeting, as well as the public in general, may feel satisfied that the statements or allegations which this meeting was called to investigate are altogether untrue and unfounded as far as my experience and knowledge are concerned."

I enclose herewith the report of the Investigating Committee:—

*Report of Committee.*

A statement having been put forth as a telegraphic despatch to the *Toronto Globe*, from Montreal, calling attention to an alleged outrage in September last, upon an alleged immigrant, and followed by a statement to the effect substantially that there are many cases of the same kind which are never brought to light, and that some members of the detective force here had stated that twenty per cent. of the immigrant girls to Montreal filled "the brothels of ill-fame in this city." The same statement having been reproduced in a portion of the press of this country, in the United States and in England, it was thought by some prominent citizens that the matter should be fully investigated.

To that effect the President of the St. Patrick's Society, Mr. F. B. McNamee, invited the Presidents of the other English speaking national societies to meet him. The following gentlemen responded to the invitation : Mr. G. W. Macrea, Q. C., President, and Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, Vice-President, of the St. Andrew's Society ; Mr. J. K. Ward, Vice-President, St. George's Society ; Mr. H. F. Bellow, First Vice-President of the St. Patrick's Society ; Mr. James Moore, President, and Mr. R. Thomas, Vice-President of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society ; Mr. W. C. Munderloh, President of the German Society ; Mr. Hermann Drechsel, Secretary of the German Society.

At the first meeting it was decided to invite the Rev. A. J. Bray to assist the committee in carrying on the investigation, which invitation was accepted, and Mr. Bray attended all subsequent meetings.

The Chief of Police of Montreal was first summoned, and the question put to him : "Do you know of any systematic attempt being made to decoy immigrant girls from the path of virtue?"

Answer.—Decidedly there is not.

Question.—Could there be any such systematic effort without your knowledge ?

Answer.—No, there could not.

Question.—Do you think that any appreciable number of girls are so decoyed ?

Answer.—No, not any.

Question.—Do you know of any cases at all in which girls have been decoyed to their ruin ?

Answer.—Not one.

The Chief of Police stated that he did not believe there was any foundation for the statement made in the *Globe* by the Montreal correspondent.

The committee then summoned the Chief of the Water Police, also the agents of both the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and made strict enquiry as to their methods of operation on the receipt of immigrant girls here. Mr. Daley for the Dominion Government, and Mr. Lesperance for the Provincial Government, explained their *modus operandi*, from which it was quite evident that the machinery is complete and well administered ; that it is simply impossible for the work of decoying to be done. They stated that they had not known of any cases in which girls had been seduced from the path of virtue since their taking office ; Mr. Daley has been in office over thirteen years.

The committee was satisfied with the statement of these officers, but felt it their duty to go beyond them, in order to get independent corroborative evidence. By the courtesy of General Manager Hickson, Mr. Kirkham, of the Grand Trunk Railway, and his chief officer, met the committee and stated that they had means of knowing as to whether the Government officials administered their office properly or not. They also had means of knowing as to whether any attempts were being made, or had been made, to decoy immigrant girls, and they were prepared to affirm that no such thing had occurred. The girls are carefully guarded until situations are obtained for them, and they knew of no case in which a respectable girl had been led into temptation.

The Montreal correspondent of the *Globe*, who was the author of the item referred to, was also asked to meet the committee. He did so, and stated the information had been received from one of the detective force, but refused to give his authority. In order to make this investigation complete, the committee then summoned Chief Detective Cullen and Detectives Richardson and Murphy, of the Montreal Detective Force. Being interrogated, they stated positively that there was no attempt made to decoy girls, neither with nor without system ; that while Old Country girls of loose character could not be prevented from emigrating and following their own bent in this country, they had never known a case of a respectable girl being betrayed into bad company. On being asked if they believed there was any ground for the statement in the *Globe*, they declared unhesitatingly and emphatically that there was no such ground.

The investigating committee therefore desire to give the most full and authoritative denial to the Montreal despatch to the *Globe* of September 13th. They regret that any newspapers or newspaper correspondents should have been so reckless of the country's future as to put forward such unfounded and damaging reports. They declare that immigrants to this country are well cared for as to creature comforts, and all girls are well protected as to morality. Being thus confident, the committee ask the journals which copied the *Globe's* statement to give publication to this emphatic denial.

Signed by order of the Committee,

F. B. McNAMEE,

Chairman.

HERMANN DRECHSEL,

Hon. Secretary.

MONTREAL, 10th January, 1883.

#### CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I wish to return thanks to the several officials and staff of the Grand Trunk Railway, Canadian Pacific Railway, and North Shore Railway, for their kind services and assistance at all times during the past season.

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

JOHN J. DALEY,

To the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, Dominion Government Immigration Agent,  
Ottawa.

STATEMENT A. - Yearly Return of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Montreal Immigration Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1882.

SEXES.		Total Number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.							TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.					GENERAL DESTINATION.						TOTAL.
M.	F.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm and General Laborers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Female Servants.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Eastern States.	Western States.	
22	14	36	25	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	1	.....	16	6	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
27	10	37	33	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	27	.....	.....	10	24	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
.....	.....	11	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	1	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
10	10	20	28	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	28	.....	.....	9	12	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
33	34	67	43	29	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	28	.....	.....	26	13	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
22	28	50	39	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	26	.....	.....	9	16	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
18	32	50	37	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	30	.....	.....	20	18	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
32	41	73	57	47	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	35	.....	.....	9	12	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
25	37	62	47	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	5	.....	.....	10	18	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
16	12	28	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	27	.....	.....	22	21	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
20	32	52	41	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	32	.....	.....	22	21	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
47	38	85	64	45	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	22	.....	.....	26	21	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
16	13	29	21	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	19	.....	.....	27	11	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
12	40	52	37	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	19	.....	.....	27	22	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
252	261	513	390	70	20	9	.....	.....	.....	47	269	3	.....	185	179	329	3	.....	.....	.....	513

JOHN J. DALEY,  
 Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL AGENCY, 31st December, 1882.

**STATEMENT B.**—Showing the points to which 513 persons have been distributed for the Year 1882.

Stations.	No. of Immigrants.	Stations.	No. of Immigrants.
		Brought forward.....	131
Aultsville.....	4	Ottawa.....	91
Brockville.....	55	Prescott.....	3
Carleton Place.....	2	Peterboro'.....	18
Compton.....	3	Pembroke.....	3
Coteau Landing.....	3	Papineauville.....	18
Cobourg.....	3	Perth.....	5
Cornwall.....	2	Port Hope.....	2
Desoronto.....	2	Quebec.....	33
Emerson.....	3	Richmond.....	1
Granby.....	9	St. John's, P. Q.....	7
Gananoque.....	1	St. Armand.....	8
Hamilton.....	2	St. Hyacinthe.....	2
Hemmingford.....	1	Sarnia.....	10
Halifax.....	1	Stanbridge.....	3
Kingston.....	18	Sherbrooke.....	5
Lindsay.....	6	Smith's Falls.....	2
London.....	1	St. Catharines.....	1
Lancaster.....	2	St. Eustache.....	2
Lachine.....	2	St. Martine.....	1
Lennoxville.....	1	Toronto.....	127
Morrisburg.....	1	Three Rivers.....	4
Millbrooke.....	2	Trois Pistoies.....	1
Millbank.....	1	Waterloo.....	28
Oshawa.....	1	Waubausene.....	6
Orillia.....	1		
Carried forward.....	131	Total.....	513

**STATEMENT C.**—Showing the Number of Arrivals at this Agency during the months of 1882, *vid* New York, Boston and Portland.

Month.	Via New York.	Via Boston.	Via Portland.	Destination.			Total.	Money.
				Province of Quebec.	Province of Ontario.	Province of Manitoba.		
1882.								\$
January.....	151	128	361	107	420	113	640	12,000
February.....	29	71	374	118	302	54	474	10,500
March.....	188	96	788	190	810	72	1,072	16,000
April.....	543	601	1,745	208	1,026	1,655	2,889	35,000
May.....	1,719	1,201	.....	704	1,716	500	2,920	40,000
June.....	683	1,062	109	418	920	516	1,854	28,000
July.....	289	152	12	67	286	100	453	16,000
August.....	315	352	149	225	491	100	816	25,000
September.....	147	115	129	109	167	115	391	18,000
October.....	154	61	84	76	192	31	299	11,000
November.....	132	81	177	80	209	101	390	16,000
December.....	90	64	441	128	360	107	595	18,000
Total.....	4,440	3,984	4,369	2,430	6,899	3,464	12,793	245,500

STATEMENT D—Showing the Number of Children received at this Agency, whom in charge of, and destination, for the year ending 31st December, 1882.

Date.	Name of Person in charge.	No of Children.	Destination.
April 10.....	Miss Bilborough .....	79	Belleville.
do 16.....	Miss Rodgers .....	60	do
May 8.....	Two Nuns .....	35	Lindsay.
do 15.....	Mr. Butler .....	41	Hamilton.
June 9.....	Miss Bilborough .....	70	Belleville.
do 27.....	Mrs. Merry .....	90	Galt.
July 2.....	Lord Douglass .....	40	Ottawa.
Aug. 6.....	Mr. Merry .....	66	Galt.
do 13.....	Miss Rodgers .....	60	Niagara.
do 20.....	John Chill .....	18	Ottawa.
Sept. 19.....	Mrs. Hodgson .....	32	do
	Total .....	591	

STATEMENT E.—List of Retail Prices of the ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes at Montreal Agency.

Provisions.	\$ cts.	Clothing, &c.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb. ....	0 18	Coats, under, tweed .....	6 00	
Bread, best white, 4 lb. loaf .....	0 18	do over do .....	8 00	10 00
do brown, 6 lb. loaf .....	0 20	Trowsers do .....	3 50	
Butter, salt, per lb. ....	0 25	Vests do .....	1 00	1 50
do fresh, do .....	0 30	Shirts, flannel .....	2 00	
Beef, 12c., mutton, 8c., veal, 12c., pork. ....	0 13	do cotton .....	1 00	
Beer, per quart .....	0 10	do under, "wove" .....	1 00	
Candles, per lb. ....	0 10	Drawers, woollen, "wove" .....	1 00	
Cheese do .....	0 16	Hats, felt .....	2 50	
Coffee do .....	0 30	Socks, worsted, per pair .....	0 25	
Corn meal, per 100 lbs. ....	3 50	do cotton, do .....	0 20	
Eggs, per doz. ....	0 25	Blankets, per pair .....	4 50	
Flour, per brl., 1st quality .....	6 40	Rugs .....	1 50	
do do 2nd do .....	6 00	Flannel, per yard .....	0 30	0 50
do buckwheat, per 100 lbs. ....	2 50	Cotton Shirting, per yard .....	0 10	0 12
Fish—dry or green cod, per cwt. ....	8 00	Sheeting, per yard .....	0 10	
Firewood, per cord .....	7 00	Canadian cloth, per yard .....	0 50	
Ham, per lb. ....	0 15	Shoes, men's .....	2 50	
do shoulders, per lb .....	0 13	do women's .....	2 00	
Herrings, per brl. ....	6 00	Boots, men's .....	3 50	
Mustard, per lb. ....	0 20	do women's .....	2 50	
Milk, per quart .....	0 07	Indian rubber overshoes, men's .....	0 60	
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs. ....	3 50	do do women's .....	0 50	
Pepper, per lb. ....	0 15			
Potatoes, per bush .....	0 60			
Rice, per lb. ....	0 05			
Soap, yellow, per lb. ....	0 07			
Sugar, brown, do .....	0 09			
Salt, per bush .....	0 25			
Tea, black, per lb. ....	0 60			
do green, do .....	0 50			
Tobacco .....	0 50			

## STATEMENT F.—Average rate of Wages at the Montreal Agency in 1882.

	\$	cts.	to	\$	cts.
Farm Labourers, per day, without board.....	1	00	to	1	50
do per month, with board.....	15	00	to	26	00
Female Farm Servants, per month, with board.....	6	00	to	10	00
Masons, per day, without board.....	1	50	to	2	50
Bricklayers, do do.....	1	50	to	2	50
Carpenters do do.....	1	50	to	2	25
Lumbermen, per month do.....	25	00	to	30	00
Shipwrights, per day do.....	1	50	to	2	00
Smiths do do.....	1	50	to	2	00
Wheelwrights do do.....	1	50	to	1	75
Gardeners, per month, with board.....	20	00	to	25	00
do per day, without board.....	1	00	to	1	50
Female Cooks, per month.....	8	00	to	10	00
Laundresses, per day.....	0	75	to	1	00
Female Domestics, per month.....	6	00	to	10	00
General Labourers, per day, without board.....	1	00	to	1	50
Miners do do.....	1	50	to	2	00
Mill Hands do do.....	1	00	to	1	50
Engine Drivers do do.....	1	75	to	2	50
Saddlers do do.....	2	00	to	2	50
Bootmakers do do.....	1	25	to	2	00
Tailors do do.....	1	00	to	2	00
Railway Labourers do do.....	1	25	to	1	50
Board, per week.....	3	00	to	4	00
Rent, per month for Labourers' and Mechanics' tenement houses.....	6	00	to	8	00

JOHN J. DALEY,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*MONTREAL IMMIGRATION AGENCY,  
31st December, 1882.

## No. 4.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF OTTAWA IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. W. J. WILLS.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,  
OTTAWA, 31st December, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of this Agency, showing the number of immigrants who reached here during the year 1882, which, I am happy to say, as shown in the following tables, far exceeds that of any previous year:—

Nationalities.	European Immigration.		Total.
	Via St. Lawrence.	Via United States.	
English .....	959	36	995
Irish .....	978	15	993
Scotch .....	164	15	179
Germans .....	314	93	407
French .....	45	13	58
Scandinavians .....	108	43	151
Sent from Quebec to other parts of this Agency.....	1,302	.....	1,302
Total .....	3,870	215	4,085

Table showing the number of immigrants who received assistance in the shape of transport and fuel; 1,649 souls equal to 1,512, adults at \$1.20 per adult:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
English .....	382	96	98	576
Irish .....	392	157	90	639
Scotch.....	82	15	10	107
Germans.....	123	50	61	234
French .....	10	8	2	20
Scandinavians .....	52	9	12	73
Total.....	1,041	335	273	1,649

The Germans who arrived were healthy and hardy, and certainly will make good settlers. In addition to remittances for German emigrants, I also sent to the British Isles nearly \$2,000, for the purchase of passage tickets through the Agents there.

In addition to this amount sent through my hands, a number of remittances went through the Department of Agriculture for a similar purpose.

A number of children were brought out by Lord Douglas, from the St. Vincent Home in London, and others were sent by Cardinal Manning and the Tralce Union,



amounting in all to 110 boys and 31 girls. They were placed at the disposal of His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa, who kindly undertook the distribution of them.

As in other years, a large number of immigrants entered and settled in my district, without having come through my hands. Those who declared their effects at the Customs' ports are reported to the Department direct, by the Customs authorities. If all of these two classes were added to the number who pass through the Agency, the aggregate total this year would be found nearly double the figures given in my tables.

In addition to the employment afforded by railways, the enlargement of the Grenville Canal was a means of providing employment for quite a number of single men.

Besides this, the phosphate mining industry and the iron mines afforded work for a large number, and the two latter industries, apparently, will create a demand yearly for steady working men.

Owing to the general prosperity pervading the country, and the consequent great demand for labour in this district, I met with no difficulty in placing out all the immigrants that arrived here, and the railway works in progress in the vicinity could have absorbed a much larger number of hands if they had been offered.

The wages ranged from \$16.00 to \$18.00 per month with board, for agricultural labourers by the year, and during harvest \$5.00 and upwards was offered and accepted.

The extension of the Canada Pacific Railway from the Mattawa, the Kingston and Pembroke Railway near Renfrew, the Ontario and Quebec Railway from Perth westward, the Toronto and Ottawa Railway in the same locality, and the Canada Atlantic Railway from Ottawa eastward, were each and all applicants for labour, and the wages paid were \$1.50 per day of ten hours, the men finding their own board. The latter, however, was easily obtainable at \$3.00 per week, thus leaving a reasonable sum at the men's disposal.

Of other immigrants there were only a limited number of female domestics, a class whose supply is never equal to the demand. Of clerks and mechanics, there was the usual share, but, owing to the briskness of trade and commerce, I found less difficulty during the past season in disposing of them than in former years.

A number of Germans who arrived found their fellow-countrymen already settled in the County of Renfrew, near Eganville. The majority of them had been sent for by relatives and friends previously located there, who advanced \$2,062.25 to pay their ocean fare.

The amount of capital brought into this Agency by immigrant arrivals during the year 1882 was about \$14,600, and the effects would amount to about \$10,200, or in all 24,800.

A feature which clearly shows the prosperity of the city and surrounding district, is the fact that little or no destitution prevails here this winter.

I am much indebted to the Department for the permission given me to visit my district early in the year, as it enabled me to make satisfactory arrangements for placing out new comers without waiting to ascertain, on their arrival, where the demand for labour existed.

I have endeavoured conscientiously to discharge all the duties of my office.

I have kept the expenditure within as reasonable limits as possible, and I feel assured that the very large number of arrivals I have reported, and the prosperous condition of immigrant settlers, will be satisfactory to all who have the welfare of the Dominion at heart, and of this district more particularly.

I append the usual tables to my report.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. J. WILLS,

Agent.

To the Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,

Ottawa.

The Immigrant arrivals were disposed of in the following order, viz :—

Province of Ontario—

City of Ottawa.....	602	
“ Toronto.....	46	
“ Kingston.....	11	
“ Hamilton.....	2	
“ Belleville.....	10	
“ Brockville.....	33	
“ Cornwall.....	6	
County of Carleton.....	587	
“ Renfrew.....	541	
“ Lanark.....	346	
“ Russell.....	34	
“ Prescott.....	5	
“ Leeds & Grenville.....	21	
“ Stratford.....	1	
“ Glengarry.....	1	
“ Wentworth ...	2	
		— 2,248.

Province of Quebec—

City of Montreal.....	34	
“ Quebec.....	2	
“ Sherbrooke.....	4	
County of Ottawa.....	349	
“ Pontiac.....	36	
“ Argenteuil.....	106	
“ Soulanges.....	1	
		— 532
City of Winnipeg.....	2	
United States.....	1	
Sent from Quebec to other parts of this Agency.....	1,302	
		— 1,302
Total.....	4,085	— 4,085

W. J. WILLS,  
*Agent.*

TABLE showing the demand and supply of Labour and the rates of Wages.

—	Demand.	Supply.	Rates of Wages.
Agricultural labourers....	621	512	\$14 to \$20 per month, with board.
Common do .....	3,164	673	\$1.50 per diem, without board.
Servant maids .....	584	270 {	\$6 to \$10 per month, with board.
do cooks.....	57		\$8 to \$12 do do
do boys.....	112		\$4 to \$8 do do
Bakers.....	1	10	\$9 per week, without board.
Blacksmiths.....	6	7	\$9 do do
Boiler-makers.....		1	\$9 do do
Bricklayers.....	1	16	\$2.50 per diem do
Butchers.....		2	\$18 per month with board.
Clerks.....		76	
Carpenters.....	13	64	\$1.50 to \$1.75 per diem, without board.
Cooks (male).....		3	\$26 per month, with board.
Coopers.....		1	
Dyers.....		2	
Gardeners.....	16	9	\$14 to \$20 per month, with board.
Grooms and Coachmen...	16	24	\$12 to \$18 do do
Machinists and Engineers	1	19	\$1.50 to \$1.75 per diem, without board.
Masons and Stonecutters.	44	45	\$2.50 per diem do
Millers.....		1	
Moulders.....	13	2	\$1.25 to \$1.50 per diem do
Painters.....	3	8	\$1.25 to \$1.50 do do
Plasterers.....		6	
Plumber and Gasfitters...		5	
Printers.....		4	\$8 to \$10 per week do
Saddlers.....	2	1	\$9 do do
Shoemakers.....	10	9	Work by the piece.
Tailors.....	11	7	do
Tanners.....	2		

W. J. WILLS,  
Agent.

## No. 5.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF KINGSTON IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. R. MACPHERSON.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,  
KINGSTON, 31st December, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for your information, my Annual Report, with statements annexed, for the year ending 31st December, 1882, viz. :—

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

Statement (B) showing the monthly arrivals at this Agency, during the year 1882, the number fed and distributed each month—also the number of meals furnished to destitute immigrants.

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

Statement (D) giving the monthly arrivals within my district, classified as to sexes, nationality, occupation and general destination, also showing the value of effects and capital brought to the Dominion, which amounts to the very considerable sum of \$110,288.

The number of settlers from the United States who have made entries at the several Ports of Entry within my district during the past year, does not appear in the statements above alluded to, nor is the value of their effects included, this information being now obtained direct from the Department of Customs.

The immigrants placed in this Agency, during the past year, were most suitable to the wants of the country and all in a healthy state, the great trouble being that there were not nearly enough of them to supply the demand, more particularly of farm and other labourers and female domestic servants. This, notwithstanding the fact that the number placed in my district, was 150 per cent. greater than during the year 1881, and upwards of 400 more immigrants than the total of the five previous years added together, as shown by statement herewith.

Miss Bilborough, of Marchmont House, Belleville, is at present in Great Britain, and intends returning in early spring with a large number of children. She brought out 153 last season, principally from Mr. Quarrier's Home, in Glasgow. A fine, intelligent, healthy lot of children they were, and will prove advantageous to the country.

The manufacturing industries, within my district, continue in a flourishing condition, and are on the increase. The Kingston Locomotive Works now employ upwards of 450 men, and, I am informed, have, at present, orders sufficient to keep that number or even more constantly at work until August next. The large cotton and woollen mills, within my Agency, find a difficulty in supplying the demand for their goods, likewise the window-glass works, at Napanee; in fact all the manufacturing interests are booming.

The Kingston Charcoal and Iron Company have established works at Sharbot Lake, capable of turning out 700 bushels of charcoal per day, of an excellent quality, and it is the intention of the company, I understand, to manufacture charcoal iron.

The quantity of iron ore forwarded from Kingston, the past season, has been greatly in excess of the previous year. Amounting to 40,922 tons, chiefly from the Townships of Palmerston and Levant, it is expected this quantity will be greatly

increased during the year 1883, and there will also be an increased demand for miners and labourers at the several mines in these townships as well as at the mines in Madoc and Marmorata townships, County of Hastings. There has likewise been a large quantity of phosphate forwarded from this port during the past year, say 5,000 tons, the mining and handling of which gives employment to a large number of men. The present working capacity of the Mississippi Iron Mine, in Palmerston Township, is 100 tons (magnetic) ore per day—depth of shaft, 173 feet; width of vein, 60 feet; length now open, 300 feet; and, it is the intention to nearly double the out-put of ore at this mine, which is considered almost inexhaustible, and the deeper it is worked, the better the quality proves; that now obtained being about 60 per cent. metallic iron, and, I am informed, is worth at present about \$6.50 per ton, delivered at Charlotte, N.Y. (to which place it is all being shipped), being equal to Swedish or Norway ores, and considered the best for the manufacture of Bessemer steel, having little or no sulphur, phosphorous, or titanitic acid.

The out-put of the Bethlehem Iron Company's mine, in Levant Township, is about 50 tons per day. It is also the intention to largely increase the working of this mine, by employing additional machinery and men. The quality of the ore is similar to that of the Mississippi Mine. The Caldwell mine, adjoining, will be largely worked during the coming season, likewise the Glendower Mine in Bedford Township. All of the iron ore is being shipped to the United States, and most of the phosphate to Europe. There has been a valuable deposit of mica discovered lately near the boundary line between Palmerston and Clarendon Townships, and it is now being worked by an American Company. The quality is found to be excellent.

From the mining interests described, the number of railways being constructed, the vast lumbering interests, and the progress of the works at the Murray Canal, it is easily seen that a large number of immigrants will be required in my Agency, during the coming season. There will also be a large demand for farm labourers and female domestic servants, and I trust those of a good class will arrive in large numbers during the year 1883.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

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

R. MACPHERSON,  
*Government Immigration Agent.*

To the Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

**STATEMENT A.**—Showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1882, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

Country from.	Arrivals <i>via</i> the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals <i>via</i> the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England.....	2,522	26	2,548	2,544	1	1,349	742
Ireland.....	2,097	14	2,111	2,109	2		
Scotland.....	701	1	702	702	.....		
Germany.....	27	.....	27	27	.....		
Norway and Sweden.....	59	6	65	65	.....		
United States.....	.....	23	23	23	.....		
Other Countries.....	1	.....	1	1	.....		
	5,407	70	5,477	5,471	3	1,349	742

**NOTE**—2 English went to Province of Manitoba.  
 1 do do do Quebec.

**STATEMENT B.**—Showing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the Kingston Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1882.

Months.	<i>Via</i> St. Lawrence.	<i>Via</i> the United States.	Total.	Number Fed.	Number distributed by Free Passes.	Number of meals Furnished.
January.....	27	2	29	10	11	22
February.....	33	1	34	20	2	63
March.....	28	3	31	23	11	53
April.....	209	.....	209	126	18	187
May.....	1,389	8	1,397	385	234	720
June.....	1,103	4	1,107	359	227	557
July.....	923	.....	923	182	73	302
August.....	652	1	653	115	45	202
September.....	521	.....	521	30	26	44
October.....	291	41	332	55	50	114
November.....	174	1	175	32	30	47
December.....	57	9	66	12	15	42
	5,407	70	5,477	1,349	742	2,353

**ARRIVALS** of Immigrants at the Kingston Agency during the seven years ending 31st December, 1882, exclusive of the numbers reported through the Customs.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Immigrants.....	905	809	801	1,193	1,354	2,196	5,497

STATEMENT C.—Showing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by free passes, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1882.

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
		Brought forward.....	288½
Adolphustown.....	10½	Madoc.....	4
Amherst Island.....	24	Marysburgh.....	22
Ballantyne.....	8	Montreal.....	1
Bath.....	2	Napanee.....	17
Belleville.....	80	Newcastle.....	6
Bowmanville.....	16	Newtonville.....	3
Brighton.....	2	Northport.....	23½
Brockville.....	66	Oshawa.....	5½
Campbellford.....	3	Oso.....	26
Cobourg.....	10	Ottawa.....	1
Colborne.....	5	Palmerston.....	15½
Deseronto.....	21	Parham.....	3
Ernestown.....	10	Perth.....	61
Fredericksburgh.....	18	Peterboro'.....	1
Grafton.....	5½	Picton.....	34½
Hamilton.....	2	Port Hope.....	15
Harrowsmith.....	2	Toronto.....	61½
Iroquois.....	1	Trenton.....	44
Kemptville.....	½	Whitby.....	3
Landsdown.....	1	Wolfe Island.....	30
Lyn.....	1		
Carried forward.....	288½	Total.....	666

R. MACPHERSON,  
Government Immigration Agent.

(D.)—MONTHLY RETURN of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at the Kingston Immigration Agency for the Year ending 31st December, 1882.

MONTHS.	Number of Arrivals via the St. Lawrence and Halifax.		Number of Arrivals via the United States.		SEXES.		Children.	Total Number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.						TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.						GENERAL DESTINATION.						Amount of Money and Effects.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	English.	Irish.			Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavian.	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Farmers and General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Female Servants.	N. S. N. B. P. E. I.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Eastern States.	Western States.	\$		cts.			
1882.																															
January.....	27	8	12	2	22	6	6	1	1	1	6	6	6	2	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29		
February.....	33	1	31	1	25	4	3	1	1	1	18	12	1	1	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	
March.....	28	4	25	2	31	4	1	1	1	1	8	8	1	1	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	
April.....	209	9	152	9	209	89	89	7	7	7	113	9	5	5	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	
May.....	1389	106	1110	8	1397	719	447	166	45	45	982	122	6	6	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	
June.....	1103	4	829	135	143	1107	447	486	166	6	6	769	50	10	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	
July.....	923	107	719	107	923	403	414	100	2	4	647	59	13	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
August.....	652	55	532	66	653	285	293	70	3	1	484	38	10	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	
September.....	521	53	416	53	521	236	227	57	1	1	384	25	7	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	
October.....	291	38	252	42	332	151	132	29	20	20	232	17	3	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
November.....	174	20	134	20	175	102	63	10	.....	.....	124	9	1	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
December.....	57	9	46	11	66	38	22	5	1	1	41	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
	5407	545	4958	674	5477	2548	2111	702	27	65	3846	360	52	236	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	

R. MACPHERSON,  
Agent.

Kingston, 31st December, 1882.



## No. 6.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF TORONTO IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. JOHN A. DONALDSON.)

IMMIGRATION OFFICE,  
TORONTO, 31st December, 1882.

SIR,—I have now the honour of submitting this, my twenty-second annual Report, showing the working of this Agency during the year ending 31st December, 1882.

The total number of arrivals here during that period was 23,041. Of these 21,762 entered the country by way of Quebec or Halifax, and 1,279 *via* the United States. The number remaining in Ontario was 8,404. Some 4,621 reported themselves as on the way to settle in the North-West, and the balance, 10,016, composed principally of Germans and Scandinavians, passed through to the Western States.

It is gratifying to be able to state that the immigrants were, as a rule, of a most satisfactory class, being composed principally of farm and general labourers, for whom the demand during the summer was very brisk. Ready and immediate employment was found for all comers, until later in the season, after harvest, when the demand for help in the farming districts began to fall off, but by continuous visiting in my district I succeeded in obtaining employment for them.

The general health of those arriving has not been so good as in former years. Some nine deaths have occurred, principally females, during the season.

It is my pleasing duty to state that I have been enabled to place a large number on improved farms, and from the statements and information already received through our Agent in Europe, and the promises of Lord Derby in his speech at Manchester in connection with emigration, we may safely look forward to a large increase in the number of arrivals this coming year.

The number of settlers going to the free grant districts continues to show a large falling off over former years, for one reason, owing to the inducements held out by Manitoba.

In my numerous visits through the principal parts of Ontario I found the greatest prosperity exhibited everywhere, and the people happy and contented.

The demand in Europe for cattle, sheep, horses, &c., has opened a wide and profitable field for our farmers, and they are not wanting in enterprise to take advantage of it, as the increase in exportations shows.

The rapid growth of this city is unprecedented. In every direction manufactures are springing up, which bring in a large influx of workers, and with the addition of Parkdale and Yorkville, the population cannot be less than 100,000, just 94,000 more than when I first came here, in 1833.

Some \$262,600 in capital and \$12,920 value in effects, as far as I could ascertain, has been introduced into the country during the past year by immigrants.

The demand for farm labourers during the spring and harvest has been greater than in former years, owing to the majority of this class of workers remaining in the Lower Provinces, and farmers were glad to hire any help that came along, to get their crops in.

The greatest civility and attention has been shown to immigrants by the conductors and officials on the trains, nor has a single complaint from want of this reached this office.

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In conclusion, I may state that the two delegates, Messrs. Stephenson and Birks, who visited the country this year, were greatly impressed with its capabilities, and the advantages offered by us to immigrants and parties with capital, over other countries.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

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

JOHN A. DONALDSON,  
*Government Immigration Agent.*

To the Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.



STATEMENT showing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the Toronto Agency, for the Twelve months ending 31st December, 1882.

Month.	Via St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Via the United States.	Total.	Number of Free Meals.	Number distributed by Free Passes.	Number of Free Passes.
January.....	84	15	99	110	54	42½
February.....	125	65	190	175	41	40
March.....	392	394	786	755	148	126½
April.....	1,339	736	2,075	822	132	180
May.....	6,001	7	6,008	3,666	790	637
June.....	5,526	.....	5,526	2,977	809	674
July.....	2,622	.....	2,622	1,646	522	391
August.....	1,983	.....	1,983	1,700	558	413
September.....	1,541	.....	1,541	982	317	232½
October.....	1,209	.....	1,209	636	228	218
November.....	783	26	809	566	250	197
December.....	157	36	193	400	99	85
Total.....	21,762	4,279	23,041	14,435	3,948	3,236½

STATEMENT C.—Showing the Number and Destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by Free Passes for the Twelve months ending 31st December, 1882.

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
Acton.....	2	Bracebridge.....	17
Agincourt.....	13	Bradford.....	48
Ailsa Craig.....	2	Brampton.....	54
Allandale.....	9	Brantford.....	70½
Alliston.....	12	Brecon.....	1
Alma.....	6	Brockville.....	8
Alton.....	5	Bronte.....	8
Alviston.....	4	Brucefield.....	2
Amherstburg.....	9½	Brussels.....	4
Angus.....	5½	Burford.....	30
Arthur.....	3	Burlington.....	8½
Aurora.....	13	Brigden.....	6
Avening.....	1	Caledon.....	9
Aylmer.....	7½	Caledonia.....	2
Baden.....	1	Camlachie.....	1
Bala.....	3	Campbellford.....	1
Ballantrae.....	1	Cargill.....	15
Barrie.....	35	Cayuga.....	1
Batteaux.....	9	Centralia.....	6
Beeton.....	1	Charing Cross.....	14
Belleville.....	3	Chatham.....	109
Berlin.....	27½	Chatsworth.....	8
Bismark.....	4	Cheltenham.....	9
Bolton.....	5½	Chesley.....	7
Bothwell.....	8	Church's Falls.....	5
Bowmanville.....	16	Churchville.....	1

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

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
Clarkson's.....	3	Hornby.....	1
Clifford.....	2	Ingersoll.....	43½
Clifton.....	10	Innerkip.....	3
Clinton.....	8½	Islington.....	7
Cobourg.....	2	Jarvis.....	15
Cobden.....	8	Kenilworth.....	7
Coldwater.....	15	Kerwood.....	1
Collingwood.....	22½	Kingston.....	2
Colwell.....	1	Kincardine.....	10
Cookstown.....	6	Kleinburg.....	6
Cooksville.....	6	Komoka.....	6
Cornwall.....	1½	Lambton.....	1
Craigleith.....	1	Lefroy.....	2
Craigvale.....	3	Limehouse.....	4
Davenport.....	6	Lindsay.....	92
Dixie.....	7	Lisle.....	5
Dorchester.....	6½	Listowell.....	4
Douglas.....	1	London.....	323½
Dublin.....	1	Longwood.....	1
Duffin's Creek.....	2	Lucan.....	8
Dundas.....	32	Lucknow.....	3
Dundalk.....	7	Luther.....	1
Durham.....	4½	Cynden.....	1
Dutton.....	4	Malton.....	10
Drumbo.....	1	Markham.....	2½
Eastwood.....	6	Meadowvale.....	3
Edmonton.....	3	Meaford.....	1
Eldon.....	2	Werritton.....	11
Elora.....	12	Midland.....	9½
Essex Centre.....	7	Milbrook.....	3
Exeter.....	3	Milton.....	4
Fergus.....	11	Milverton.....	22
Fesserton.....	1½	Mimico.....	1
Forks of Credit.....	16	Minden.....	2
Forrest.....	17	Mitchell.....	42½
Fort Erie.....	1	Mono Road.....	10
Flesherton.....	12½	Montreal.....	3
Fletcher.....	1	Mount Bridges.....	3
Galt.....	86	Mount Forest.....	25
Gananoque.....	1	Napanee.....	1
Garafraza.....	2	Newcastle.....	4
Georgetown.....	25	New Lowell.....	17
Glencoe.....	1	New Market.....	13
Glen Haron.....	1	Neury.....	2
Goderich.....	9	Newtonville.....	1
Goldstone.....	9	Niagara.....	74½
Grantham.....	1	Norval.....	23
Granton.....	3	Norwich.....	1
Gravenhurst.....	41	Oakville.....	15
Grimsby.....	3	Orangeville.....	20
Guelph.....	48	Orillia.....	21
Haliburton.....	5	Osgoode.....	3
Hamilton.....	395½	Oshawa.....	9
Hamburg.....	3	Ottawa.....	6½
Harriston.....	8	Owen Sound.....	9
Harley.....	3	Paisley.....	6
Harrisburg.....	3	Palmerston.....	7
Hawkstone.....	2	Paris.....	37
Hensall.....	4½	Parkhill.....	3
Hespeler.....	1	Parry Sound.....	29½

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

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
Peffers.....	2	St. Thomas.....	60½
Pembrooke.....	2	Stoney Point.....	1
Penetanguishene.....	6	Sunderland.....	1
Peterboro'.....	8	Sutton.....	2
Petrolia.....	13	Teeswater.....	5
Phelpston.....	1	Thamesville.....	3
Pickering.....	4	Thorndale.....	5½
Pinkerton.....	1	Thornhill.....	24
Port Carling.....	3	Thorold.....	2
Port Colborne.....	6½	Thornton.....	3
Port Credit.....	1	Tilsonburg.....	1
Port Dalhousie.....	3	Tottenham.....	1
Port Dover.....	1	Torrance.....	2
Port Elgin.....	14½	Trenton.....	3
Port Hope.....	8	Unionville.....	18
Port Robinson.....	3	Uxbridge.....	9
Port Stanley.....	3	Victoria Harbour.....	21
Port Union.....	4	Victoria Road.....	5
Preston.....	1	Vivian.....	9½
Princeton.....	5	Waubashene.....	2
Richmond Hill.....	10	Walkerton.....	12½
Ridgetown.....	16	Waterloo.....	18
Rivardale.....	9	Watford.....	10½
Rockwood.....	2	Welland.....	4
Rosseau.....	30	Weston.....	21
Scarboro'.....	3	Whitby.....	5½
Schan.....	2	Whites.....	3½
Seaforth.....	7	Warton.....	8
Seabringville.....	7	Wick.....	1
Severn.....	2½	Williamsford.....	3
Shakespeare.....	5½	Windsor.....	20
Shelburne.....	6	Wingham.....	3
Simcoe.....	9½	Winona.....	1
Stayner.....	14	Woodbridge.....	24
Stratford.....	43	Woodstock.....	17
Strathroy.....	7	Woodville.....	1
Stouffville.....	2	Wroxeter.....	2
Streetsville.....	10	Yarmouth.....	6½
Sturgeon's Bay.....	10	Zimmerman.....	1
St. Catharines.....	35		
St. George.....	1		
St. Mary's.....	6		
		Total.....	3,236½

J. A. DONALDSON,

Agent.

## No. 7.

## REPORT OF THE HAMILTON, ONT., IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. JOHN SMITH.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,  
HAMILTON, ONT., 31st December, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following Annual Immigration Report and Tabular Statements for the year ending the 31st December, 1882.—

There has been an increase in the number arriving as will be seen by a reference to the different Statements accompanying the Report, a large number having settled in the North-West Territories; a slight decrease of those remaining in Ontario is shown as compared with the year previous.

The immigrants arriving at this Agency and remaining in the Dominion during the past year, were comprised of a good healthy class, consisting of mechanics, agricultural and common labourers, artisans, operatives and tenant-farmers, possessed of ample means for the purchase of land, stock and implements, thereby providing capital and labour to aid in the development of the great natural resources of Canada, including lands of the older settlements and the almost unboundless rich prairie lands of the Great North-West Territories; the products of the mines and forests, the manufacturing industries and the commerce of the country, which are now attracting the attention of Europe as a field possessing superior advantages for intending emigrants, where rich lands and free homesteads can be obtained, insuring comfort and independence by the liberal provision offered by the Government.

During the past year there has been a growing and increased demand for all kinds of labour, which it was utterly impossible to supply, as hundreds of applicants were disappointed in not being able to secure the necessary hands so much required, thereby entailing loss and inconvenience to the employers of labour.

*Agricultural Labourers* have been in great request. The farmers in the vicinity and those from a distance have waited the arrival of the trains for the purpose of securing the immigrants on arrival, and, as a rule, there were three farmers for one labourer. A great many of them not being able to secure the necessary help, caused wages to advance to \$30 and \$35 per month, with board and lodging, for harvest hands, and a number of contracts were entered into by the year, for good hands, at the rate of \$200 per annum with board and lodging.

*Female Servants*.—The demand made upon the Agency was out of all proportion to the supply, although repeated applications were made to Quebec and Toronto to meet the daily enquiries, the great difficulty of obtaining domestic servants being caused by the inducements offered by the manufacturing industries of the Province.

*Mechanics*.—There has been a good demand for all kinds of skilled workmen, who have found ready employment in the different engine, machine, tool and railway shops, in this district.

*Mill Operatives* have been eagerly sought after; the mill owners having to import hands from the United States and the Old Country to supply the growing requirements arising from the increased production of fabrics.

*Manufacturing Operatives* have been in good request by the ready-made clothing establishments, the boot and shoe factories and other newly established industries.

*Common and Skilled Labourers* have met with ready employment in the foundries, rolling mills and upon the railways and public works in progress throughout the district.

*Agriculture.*—The past year has been marked by a large degree of prosperity, owing to the heavy crops, including hay, cereals and roots, that have been secured in good condition—the yield being one of the largest ever produced in Canada and very seldom excelled in Britain, where a state of high cultivation prevails with the advantage of under-draining and the use of expensive fertilizers. Owing to a more favourable and productive harvest in Britain and the continent, and to the increased supply from India, cereals of all descriptions have met with a declining tendency in the British market, being noticeably so in breadstuffs, which has had a corresponding effect, both in Canada and the United States, until prices have been reduced to a nominal point, the loss arising from lower rates having been more than counter-balanced by the increased yield of production.

*Live Stock.*—There has been a strong enquiry for beeves, sheep and hogs, for home consumption and export, with a keen competition at advanced rates, prices ruling over the yearly average quotations. This interest has grown more rapidly, during the past year, than at any other period in the history of Canada, as will be noticed by the shipping returns of exports; and with the improvement in breeding and feeding, and with the increased and improved accommodation and facilities, both by railways and ocean steamers, the Dominion is attaining a large ascending influence on the live stock and meat trade of Britain, competing strongly and successfully with home feeders at highly remunerative prices to the Canadian farmer.

*Herds and Flocks.*—There has been a marked improvement in the different breeding establishments during the past year by the importation of new blood selected from the best tribes and families in England and Scotland, and the judicious selections and crosses from the established herds in Canada, foremost of which stands the Canada West Farm Stock Association of Bow Park, the Belvoir and Manor herds, owned and established by the well-known breeders, Richard and John Gibson, of Ilderton, Ontario, the herd of the Agricultural College, Guelph, and the widely known Compton herd, owned by Senator Cochrane of Compton, Quebec.

The annual sales of the Bow Park and Ilderton short-horns in the Western States have been noted, the animals offered being of high merit, bringing together the principal breeders from all parts of the Union, creating a keen and spirited competition amongst the buyers, the prices realized being highly satisfactory at the close of the sales. The Bow Park averages were the highest of any of the short-horn sales of the season.

At the Chicago Fat Stock Show the Canadian reputation was well sustained, the stock being the special admiration of the breeders and feeders. The steers from the herds of the Goff Brothers, of Elmira, Ontario, and the Bow Park Association well deserved the honours conferred upon them, whilst the Hood Brothers, of Guelph, distanced all competitors in the pens by the fine display of sheep.

These western annual sales and shows are the means of bringing together all the leading breeders and dealers in the Union, and the display of Canadian stock has established the reputation of the Dominion as the breeding ground of the west.

The enquiry for short-horn Hereford and polled Angus bulls by the Canadian and Western States farmers has led to a keen competition for all first-class sires at high figures, farmers realizing the necessity of improving their stock by judicious crossing, so as to obtain substance and early maturing properties to meet the growing export demand.

During the past season at the Provincial Exhibition, held at Kingston, the Central Fair of Hamilton, and the Toronto Exhibition, prizes were established for Jerseys, which are fast pushing into the front rank for dairy purposes, both in Canada and the United States. At the gatherings a fine display was exhibited. The Oaklands herd, established last year and owned by Valancy E. Fuller, of Oaklands, Hamilton, Ontario, was much admired, being probably the most noted on the conti-



ment for its numerical strength and the purity of its blood, the animals having been selected from the best tribes and families in the Isle of Jersey, Canada and the United States, being possessed of fine forms, good substance, rich in quality and grand escutcheons. The family was represented by imported Le Breve and Oaklands Rex, two grand sires. Amongst the females on the grounds were the following, some of their weekly records being given as obtained from actual test:

Bertha Morgan, 154 quarts of milk, 19 lbs. 6 oz. butter.

Faith, of Oaklands, 147 quarts of milk.

Epigea, 140 quarts of milk.

Victory, 15 lbs. of butter.

Bella, of Glencairn, 112 quarts of milk.

Nancy, of St. Lambert's, two years old, 98 quarts of milk, 13 lbs. of butter.

Nora, of St. Lambert's.

Nymph, of St. Lambert's.

Matchless, of St. Lambert's.

Rose, of Eden.

Satin Bird.

Violet, of Glencairn.

Since the purchase of Bertha Morgan, Mr. Fuller has been offered and refused \$3,000 for her, whilst a son of Violet, of Glencairn, five months old, was sold for Western States account for the sum of \$500.

William Rolph, of Markham, Ontario, exhibited the Glen Rouge herd, which were much admired, being well represented by Middlefield Boy, the females consisting of the following with weekly records, most of them being notable prize-takers:

Clematis, of St. Lambert ..... 14 lbs. 3 oz. of butter.

Mary Ann. " ..... 14 " 8 " "

Math. " 2 years old..... 10 " 8 " "

Effie.

Grace Fisher.

Merry Girl.

George Smith, Grimsby, Ontario, exhibited a number of very fine females which were highly commended, notably Lady Lorn, the dam of Oakland's Rose and imported Daisey, which created great admiration—the calves completing the lot.

J. Jardine & Sons, Saltfleet, Ontario, showed Crown Prince, a fine three-year old.

Thomas Guy & Sons, of Oshawa, were represented by Bolivet, a promising young bull.

Mrs. Jones, of Bróckville, also exhibited a very fine herd at the Provincial Exhibition, Kingston.

*Horses.*—A marked improvement has taken place during the year with active sales at advanced rates for first-class and medium animals, owing to the large demand for the North-West Territories, the United States, and Britain.

The importers have gone largely into heavy draught horses for agricultural purposes, attracting the notice of the breeders from the Western States to whom sales have been made at long figures.

The stock farms of John White, Milton, Ontario, the Messrs. Hendrie Bros., of Hamilton, and Mr. Wiser's farm, Prescott, Ontario, have all been replenished with new blood, to the great advantage of the farming community and the export trade of the country.

*Sheep*—Have realized high prices for home consumption and export, the prices obtained being above the general average.

Importations have been on an extended scale for breeding purposes, consisting principally of Downs or fine woolled sheep, there being an extensive and growing demand for this class of staple, for Canadian manufacturing purposes, at higher prices than can be realized for Cotswold, Leicester, or any other class of long stapled lustrous.

*Hogs.*—All offerings have been eagerly taken during the year for home consumption at prices considerably over the general yearly averages, the farmers being free sellers, a small portion of the receipts being taken by the curers for fancy cuts for the British market.

*Dairy Products.*—During the year a steady business has been done at average rates, all offerings being freely taken for export, Canadian factories having attained a high reputation in the British markets, competing successfully with English dairy at full rates.

*Lumber.*—During the year there has been an increased demand both for sawn and square timber for home consumption and export to Britain and the United States at advancing rates, which has given a large impetus to this important interest, which forms one of the principle revenues of the Dominion.

*Manufacturing Industries.*—The district including Hamilton, Dundas, Brantford, Paris, Woodstock, Ingersoll, Galt, Preston, Hespeler, Guelph, St. Catharines, and Merriton, have been largely developed during the past year, new factories having been erected and put into operation, whilst those previously established have been enlarged to meet the growing demand for Canadian staples and other manufactured goods, thereby creating a home market for the labour of the mechanic, the operative, and the labouring population of the Dominion, and supplying an increased demand for the agricultural products of the country and increasing the national purchasing power of the Dominion.

*Flour Mills.*—This interest has been largely increased during the past season, owing to the improvement in machinery and the increased consumptive demand created by the purchasing power of the people engaged in the various manufacturing industries of Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces. In referring to the railway returns it will be found that the tonnage in flour shows a large increase and a corresponding decrease in the tonnage of wheat. It will also be noticed by a reference to the United Kingdom returns of flour imported from Canada that the same result is visible, the receipts for the year 1881 being lower than for the corresponding period of 1871.

*Railways.*—Have also shared in the general prosperity of the Dominion during the past year, as shown by the traffic returns and earnings, the increased dividends and the advance in the share, preference and debenture lists, as quoted by the Stock Exchange.

*Commerce.*—The past year shows a large and increased business of a very satisfactory character in the various branches of business; liabilities have been fairly and promptly met at all the principal centres, whilst as a rule the country merchants have met their engagements.

*Free Grant Lands.*—During the past season there has been a large movement of the population of Ontario emigrating to the North-West Territories, to avail themselves of the free grants and homesteads. The movement has been augmented by people from the various States of the Union, and by immigrants passing over Canadian Railways *via* the St. Lawrence and the United States, whilst there has been a decrease of Canadians leaving to settle in the United States, preference being given to the Dominion North-West.

There has been some enquiry from Britain and the States respecting the free grant lands of Muskoka, Parry Sound and Nippising, which are well adapted for settlement, possessing many advantages, comprising good land, fine timber and excellent water, and free from ague; the country is capable of producing fine crops of cereals and roots, and for grazing purposes it cannot be excelled.

With the construction of railways through the territory, and a liberal policy of assistance to intending immigrants, the lands will become the home of a numerous and thriving population, within reach of all the principal markets of Ontario and the Dominion.

During the season the Agency was visited by Mr. George Jacob Holyoake, under the auspices of the British Government in the interest of emigration. During his stay here he closely investigated the subject of immigration, making his own

personal observations by visiting the different places and institutions, including the Agricultural College of Ontario at Guelph, for the purpose of gathering information and satisfying himself of the advantages that Canada possesses as a field for the immigrant, and from his practical knowledge and the high standing in which he is held by the working people of Britain and all classes of the community, the unbounded confidence placed in his judgment and integrity, good results may be anticipated from his visit to Canada. Mr. Holyoake was accompanied by Mrs. Leach, who came out in the interest of national education, in connection with the school board, of which she is a trustee, and is the first lady elected to the position under the provisions of the extended franchise.

Father Nugent, well known to the British public for the interest he has taken in the working classes in connection with emigration, also visited Ontario, and was much pleased with the advantages that the Province possesses as a field for the emigrant, and the provisions and arrangements made by the Government for the reception of the immigrant on arrival.

Miss E. Richardson also visited this district, having been sent out by the Women's Emigration Society of London, to investigate and report upon the subject of female emigration and the provision made for the reception of this class upon their arrival. During her stay here she thoroughly investigated the object of her mission, and received much valuable information to aid her in the appointed work allotted to her, and her report will prove to be a valuable aid to this class of emigrants. As there is an increasing and growing demand for female domestic servants, it is very desirable that a safe home should be provided with a female superintendent to receive them direct from the steamers on arriving at Quebec, with the necessary arrangements and facilities for locating and placing them in situations direct from the home, instead of shipping them from one Agency to another, which would reduce the expenditure and add comfort and protection as compared with the present system.

Owing to large number of farmers' sons leaving Ontario for the North-West Territories, agricultural labourers will be in great demand during the coming year. Many of the farmers are now enquiring for hands to be engaged by the year, and a number of them will be prepared to take married men and provide them with cottages for themselves and families.

During the past season a large number of emigrants have been assisted to come out by their friends remitting drafts and pre-paid ocean passage certificates, and providing situations for them on their arrival.

The contract having been let for the new emigrant sheds at this Agency, the buildings will add very much to the comfort and welfare of the immigrants on their arrival, large and commodious baths and other necessary conveniences being provided, so much required after the ocean voyage.

By the completion of the sheds and the amalgamation of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways arrangements may be effected to send the immigrants intended for this district direct to Hamilton, which would save the expenses incurred by the Ontario Department by the detention in Toronto, and would be of great advantage to the immigrants, as time would be saved, and the inconvenience of lying over would be avoided; it would also instil a better feeling of independence, as the immigrants, after they have been cared for at more than one Agency, are too apt to trust and look to the Government for further assistance rather than rely on their own exertions.

Statement A, shows the reported number of arrivals and their destination.

Statement B, shows the reported number of arrivals in the District of the Hamilton Agency, and the nationality of those remaining in Ontario.

Statement C, shows the reported number of arrivals and their general destination, the increase to Manitoba being 1,391 for the year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1881, the increase passing through to the Western States, being 7,301 for the same period, and the decrease of those settling in Ontario being 693.

Statement D, shows the number of children sent out by the different Philan-

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thropic Societies, all of them being settled in comfortable homes, the work being well performed by the respective resident Superintendents.

Statement E, shows the number of immigrants that have been assisted, with the number of meals and lodgings, and the number of passes granted; the number of immigrants fed shows an increase of 87, and an increase of 171 meals and 16 lodgings, as compared with the previous year, and a decrease of 200 passes for the same period; the decrease in the number of passes being caused by the farmers waiting upon the trains and furnishing transportation at their own expense, thereby relieving the Department of the expenditure.

Statement F, shows the amount of capital reported and the value of effects; the increase for the year 1882 being \$202,230.00 as compared with 1881.

Statement G, shows the number of free passes issued and their destination.

Statement H, shows the destination of the immigrants settling in the Dominion.

Statement I, shows the current rate of wages paid in the district for all kinds of labour.

Statement J, shows the price of the ordinary articles of food and clothing required by the working classes.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH,  
*Dominion Immigration Agent.*

To the Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

A.—RETURN of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures in the District of the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1882.

Nationality.	Number of Arrivals <i>via</i> the St. Lawrence and Halifax.		Number of Arrivals <i>via</i> the United States.		Sexes.		Children.	Total.	Nationalities.							General Destination.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Irish.			Scotch.	German.	United States Citizens.	Other Countries.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.			
English.....	2,044		4,733		6,777			6,777							2,509	661	3,607	
Irish.....	670		3,849		4,519			4,519							850	455	3,214	
Scotch.....	652		2,550		3,202			3,202							924	516	1,763	
German.....	32		36,972		37,004			37,004							584	361	36,059	
United States Citizens.....			1,456		1,456			1,456							882	574	14,555	
Other Countries.....			14,920		14,920			14,920							30	335	59,198	
1882.....	3,398		64,480		67,878		22,083	67,878		3,202	4,519	37,004	1,456	14,920	5,779	2,901	59,198	
1881.....	2,516		57,363		59,879		16,071	59,879		2,738	4,655	32,323	1,535	13,141	6,472	1,510	51,887	
Increase.....	842		7,117		7,999		4,012	7,999		464	146	4,681	79	1,779	693	1,391	7,301	
Decrease.....																		

JOHN SMITH,  
Agent.

**STATEMENT B.**—Shewing the number of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at the Hamilton Agency for the year ending 31st December, 1882, and their Nationalities, the number of Free Meals, Lodgings and Free Passes by Railways and other conveyances from this Agency to their respective place of destination.

Year.	Number of Arrivals <i>via</i> the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of Arrivals <i>via</i> the United States.	Total number of Souls.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went to Manitoba.	Went to the Western States.	Nationalities of Immigrants settled in Ontario.					Number of Free Meals.	Number of Immigrants fed.	Number of Free Lodgings.	Number of Free Passes.	
							English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	American.					Other Countries.
1882.....	3398	64480	67878	5779	2901	59198	2509	850	924	584	882	30	1043	524	264	113
1881.....	2516	57363	59879	6472	1510	51897	2311	893	1010	850	1317	91	872	437	248	313
Increase.....	882	7117	7999	.....	1391	7301	198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171	87	16	.....
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	693	.....	.....	.....	43	86	266	435	61	.....	.....	.....	200

**STATEMENT C.**—Shewing the number of Immigrants Arriving and Departing in the District of the Hamilton Agency, for the year ending 31st December, 1882.

Nationality.	Number of Arrivals <i>via</i> the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of Arrivals <i>via</i> the United States.	Total.	General Destination.		
				Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.
English.....	2,044	4,733	6,777	2,509	661	3,607
Irish.....	670	3,849	4,519	850	455	3,214
Scotch.....	652	2,550	3,202	924	515	1,763
German.....	32	36,972	37,004	584	361	36,059
United States Citizens.....	.....	1,456	1,456	882	574	.....
Other Countries.....	.....	14,920	14,920	30	335	14,555
1882.....	3,398	64,480	67,878	5,779	2,901	59,198
1881.....	2,516	57,363	59,879	6,472	1,510	51,897
Increase.....	882	7,117	7,999	.....	1,391	7,301
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	693	.....	.....

STATEMENT D.—Showing the number of Children brought into the District of the Hamilton Agency by the respective Societies engaged in Emigration, for the Year ending 31st December, 1882.

Name of Society.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	No. remaining in the Home in the Dec. 31, 1881.	No. remaining in the Home in the Dec. 31, 1882.
Rev. Mr. Stephenson's Home, Hamilton.....	38	3	41	6	3
Miss Rye's do Niagara.....	9	108	117	7	5
Miss McPherson's do Galt.....	128	55	183	38	30
Dr. Barnardo's do Hamilton.....	51	.....	51	.....	3
Earl Shaftesbury, Hamilton.....	22	.....	22	.....	.....
	248	166	414	51	41

STATEMENT E.—Showing the number of Immigrants Assisted, the number of Meals and Lodgings; also the number of Passes issued by Railways and other conveyances, at the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1882.

1882.	Number of Im- migrants fed.	Number of Free Meals given.	Number of Lodg- ings provided.	Number of Free Passes issued.
January.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....	18	89	32	11
June.....	113	194	52	14
July.....	54	83	17	14
August.....	59	95	24	19
September.....	65	129	37	16
October.....	99	197	49	10
November.....	101	211	38	28
December.....	15	45	15	1
1882.....	524	1,043	264	113
1881.....	437	872	248	313
Increase.....	87	171	16	.....
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	200

STATEMENT F.—Showing the Amount of Capital and the Value of Effects brought into Canada by Immigrants and Settlers, in the District of the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1882.

Month.	1881.	1882.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
January .....	57,000	34,000		
February .....	44,500	57,000		
March .....	64,000	111,230		
April .....	76,000	178,000		
May .....	73,000	96,000		
June .....	88,500	92,500		
July .....	58,000	87,500		
August .....	68,000	87,500		
September .....	71,000	67,500		
October .....	88,000	60,500		
November .....	74,000	81,000		
December .....	56,000	67,500		
	818,000	1,020,230	202,230	

STATEMENT G.—Showing the Number and Destination of Immigrants forwarded by Free Passes from the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1882.

Station.	No.	Station.	No.
Bismark .....	1	Brought forward .....	53
Barrie .....	1	Merritton .....	3
Bothwell .....	1	Orillia .....	2
Brantford .....	1	Orangeville .....	1
Clifford .....	1	Port Hope .....	2
Chatham .....	4	Preston .....	4
Courtland .....	1	Port Dover .....	4
Caledonia .....	1	Simcoe .....	4
Clifton .....	1	Strathroy .....	2
Dundas .....	3	Southampton .....	1
Drumbo .....	1	St. Catharines .....	2
Dunville .....	2	Sarnia .....	3
Erie .....	2	St. Thomas .....	1
Fergus .....	2	Toronto .....	12
Garnet .....	1	Thamesville .....	1
Galt .....	1	Windsor .....	6
Hagersville .....	3	Woodstock .....	2
Jarvis .....	14	Walkerton .....	9
Lucknow .....	1	Zimmerman .....	1
London .....	10		
Moorefield .....	1		
Carried forward .....	53		113



STATEMENT H.—Showing the Location of Immigrants in the District of the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1882.

County.	No.	County.	No.
Algoma .....	24	Brought forward .....	4,651
Bruce .....	246	Middlesex .....	445
Brant .....	228	Muskoka .....	52
Cardwell .....	31	Monk .....	2
Dundas .....	9	Norfolk .....	172
Durham .....	7	Ontario .....	27
Essex .....	117	Oxford .....	246
Elgin .....	217	Ottawa .....	3
Frontenac .....	6	Peel .....	77
Grey .....	189	Perth .....	30
Grenville .....	5	Peterboro' .....	16
Hastings .....	13	Renfrew .....	7
Halton .....	62	Simcoe .....	118
Haldimand .....	106	Stormont .....	2
Huron .....	113	Victoria .....	32
Kent .....	227	Welland .....	319
Lincoln .....	78	Wentworth .....	1,407
Lanark .....	8	Wellington .....	286
Leeds .....	5	Waterloo .....	439
Lambton .....	59	York .....	349
Manitoba .....	2,901		
Carried forward .....	4,651		8,680

JOHN SMITH,

*Agent.*

STATEMENT I. — Rate of Wages paid in the District of the Hamilton Agency.

Employment.	Wages.		Employment.	Wages.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bookbinders and Printers .....	1 50	2 00	<i>Woollen Mills.</i>		
Blacksmiths .....	1 50	2 50	Card-room .....	0 50	1 25
Bakers .....	1 25	1 75	Spinners .....	1 00	1 50
Brewers .....	1 50	2 50	Weavers .....	0 75	1 25
Butchers .....	1 25	1 50	Dyers .....	1 00	1 25
Brickmakers .....	1 50	2 00	Wool assorters .....	1 25	1 75
Bricklayers or Masons .....	2 50	2 75	<i>Cotton Mills.</i>		
Boiler makers .....	1 75	2 25	Card-room .....	0 50	1 00
Carpenters .....	1 75	2 00	Spinners .....	1 25	1 50
Cabinet makers .....	1 50	2 50	Weavers .....	0 80	1 15
Coopers .....	1 50	1 75	Over-lookers .....	2 00	3 00
Curriers .....	1 50	2 00	<i>Females, per Month, with Board and Lodging.</i>		
Fitters .....	1 75	2 25	Cooks .....	9 00	10 00
Labourers—Common .....	1 25	1 35	Dairy-maids .....	7 00	8 00
do Farm .....	1 00	1 25	Dressmakers and Milliners .....	10 00	15 00
do Railway .....	1 00	1 25	General servants .....	7 00	8 00
Lathe hands .....	1 75	2 25	Laundry-maids .....	8 00	9 00
Moulders .....	1 75	3 00	Housemaids .....	7 00	9 00
Millwrights .....	1 50	2 50	<i>Monthly Hands, with Board and Lodging.</i>		
Millers .....	1 50	1 75	Farm labourers .....	12 00	15 00
Painters .....	1 50	2 00	Harvest hands .....	25 00	35 00
Plasterers .....	1 50	2 00	Lumber men .....	20 00	30 00
Plumbers .....	1 50	2 00			
Shoemakers .....	1 25	2 00			
Shipwrights .....	1 75	2 25			
Stone cutters .....	2 50	2 75			
Saddlers .....	1 25	1 75			
Stokers, Railway .....	1 50	1 75			
Tanners .....	1 50	1 75			
Tailors .....	1 25	2 00			
Tinsmiths .....	1 50	1 75			
Pattern makers .....	2 00	2 50			
Riveters .....	1 50	1 75			

JOHN SMITH,  
Agent.

STATEMENT J.—List of Retail Prices of the ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes.

Articles.	Price.		Articles.	Price.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon..... per lb.	0 12	0 14	Eggs, per doz.....	0 15	0 25
do Ham..... do	0 14	0 16	Potatoes, per 60 lbs.....	0 50	0 60
do Shoulders..... do	0 12	0 14	Salt do.....	0 60	0 65
Pork..... do	0 10	0 12	Herrings, per brl.....	5 75	6 50
Beef..... do	0 08	0 12	Firewood, per cord.....	4 50	6 00
Mutton..... do	0 07	0 12	Coats, over.....	7 00	12 00
Veal..... do	0 08	0 10	do under.....	4 50	6 50
Butter—Fresh..... do	0 15	0 28	Pants.....	3 00	4 50
do Salt..... do	0 15	0 22	Vests.....	1 50	2 00
Candles..... do		0 12	Shirts, flannel.....	1 50	2 00
Cheese..... do	0 13	0 15	do cotton.....	0 75	1 00
Coffee..... do	0 25	0 40	do underwove.....	0 25	0 30
Cod-fish..... do	0 06	0 07	Drawers, woollen wove.....	0 90	1 00
Mustard..... do	0 30	0 35	Hats, felt.....	0 75	1 25
Pepper..... do	0 20	0 25	Socks, worsted.....	0 25	0 35
Rice..... do	0 05	0 06	do cotton.....	0 10	0 15
Soap..... do	0 05	0 06	Blankets, per pair.....	3 00	4 50
Sugar..... do	0 07	0 10	Rugs do.....	2 00	2 50
Tea—Green..... do	0 40	0 50	Flannel, per yard.....	0 30	0 35
do Black..... do	0 40	0 50	Cotton shirtings.....	0 12	0 13
Tobacco..... do	0 40	0 65	Sheeting, double.....	0 24	0 25
Corn meal..... p. 100 lbs.	1 18	2 00	Canadian Tweed cloth.....	0 75	1 10
Flour..... do	2 40	2 60	Shoes, men's..... p. pair	2 00	2 50
Buckwheat flour..... do	2 00	2 25	do women's..... do	1 25	1 75
Oat-meal..... do	2 50	2 70	Boots, men's..... do	2 00	2 50
Bread, per 4lb. loaf.....	0 11	0 12	do women's..... do	1 25	2 00
Beer, per quart.....		0 10	Rubbers, men's..... do	0 80	0 90
Milk do.....		0 06	do women's..... do	0 60	0 70

JOHN SMITH,  
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

## No. 8.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF LONDON (ONT.) IMMIGRATION AGENCY.

(MR. A. G. SMYTH.)

LONDON, ONT., 31st December, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of this Agency for the year ending 31st December, 1882.

*Form A.*—Statement showing the number of immigrants arrived in this Agency, their nationality, the number assisted with provisions and free passes by railways, or other conveyances to their respective places of destination.

*Form B.*—Statement showing the total number of immigrants arrived *via* the St. Lawrence or Halifax and the United States, the number fed and the number distributed by free passes tabulated by the month.

*Form C.*—Statement showing the number and destination of immigrants forwarded from this Agency by free passes.

*Form D.*—Annual statement of arrivals and departures of immigrants at this Agency to 31st December, showing sexes, nationalities, trade or occupation, general destination and value of money and effects brought into the Dominion, by which it will be seen that 1,291 remained in Ontario, 399 went to Manitoba and the North-West, and 170 to the Western States.

The demand for farm labourers was much in excess of the number of arrivals. The great majority of our farmers want single men, because they have not houses on their farms for their labourers, although it is generally conceded a married man will not be so easily induced to change his place, consequently, many of our well-to-do farmers are making arrangements to be able to take on men with families, as most of the best skilled farm hands are married. Last season the demand was so great in this locality for agricultural labour, that many were employed with but a limited knowledge of farming. They soon picked up the work and got good wages. Quite a number of those arriving early in the season sent over money to bring out their families, and expressed great satisfaction with the change they had made.

There is a good opening for a large number of young girls for domestic service with our farmers, who should be able to milk the cows, assist in the care of poultry, young cattle, &c. I am informed that a large number of that class are to be had in the old country, but are not able to emigrate for want of means. I find that all the domestic servants arriving here (and they are small in number) refuse to go into the country for service, preferring to live in towns and cities, and from the great want of that class of labour, they can easily get suited in the place of their choice.

The health of the immigrants arriving here this season has been remarkably good; no occasion on which I had to get medical advice.

Immigrants of all classes would find it much to their interest to arrive here during April and May to procure good summer work for the fall season. Many can then make yearly engagements, and parties looking for farms, to either purchase or lease, can form a better estimate of quality and value.

I have had quite a number of enquiries from residents of the United States, formerly from Great Britain, regarding Manitoba and the North West, and who stated their intention of taking up land. In all cases full information has been given and maps and all other publications relative to the Province mailed them.

The prospects for the coming season are very encouraging. Wages will be good and the demand for labour greater than has prevailed for some years.  
All of which is most respectfully submitted.

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

A. G. SMYTH,  
*Government Immigration Agent.*

To the Honorable  
The Minister of Agriculture.

STATEMENT A.—Shewing the number of Immigrants arrived at the London Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1882, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with Free Passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

Country from.	Arrivals <i>viâ</i> the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals <i>viâ</i> the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England.....	617	216	833	527	306	.....	.....
Ireland.....	433	102	535	419	116	.....	.....
Scotland.....	181	40	221	141	80	.....	.....
Germany.....	24	56	80	49	31	.....	.....
Norway, Sweden.....	19	26	45	27	18	.....	.....
Switzerland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iceland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Countries.....	25	31	56	38	18	.....	.....
	1,299	471	1,770	1,201	*569	360	81

\* 399 of these went to Manitoba.

STATEMENT B.—Shewing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the London Agency, for the twelve Months ending 31st December, 1882.

Months.	<i>Viâ</i> St. Lawrence.	<i>Viâ</i> the United States.	Total.	Number Fed.	Number distributed by Free Passes.
January.....	32	15	47	1	8
February.....	39	34	73	.....	1
March.....	93	26	119	15	2
April.....	107	28	135	15	.....
May.....	253	87	340	99	8
June.....	174	53	227	53	28
July.....	134	47	181	27	8
August.....	115	27	142	19	8
September.....	92	26	118	62	9
October.....	97	30	127	13	3
November.....	87	44	131	32	3
December.....	76	54	130	24	3
	1,299	471	1,770	360	81

STATEMENT C.—Shewing the Number and Destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by Free Passes, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1882.

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
Port Stanley.....	1	Clandeboye.....	11
Port Sarnia.....	1	Bothwell.....	1
St. Thomas.....	6	Watford.....	3
Ingersoll.....	2	Hyde Park.....	3
Windsor.....	3	Ilderton.....	4
Springfield.....	1	Chatham.....	1
Amherstburgh.....	2	Newbury.....	6
Brussels.....	1	Toronto.....	1
Bismark.....	1	Dorchester.....	6
Fairfield.....	2	Dublin.....	4
Delaware.....	2	Woodstock.....	1
Ettrick Siding.....	2		
London, Township.....	12	Total.....	81
Thorndale.....	4		

ANNUAL RETURN of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at London Immigration Agency for the month ending 31st December, 1882.

Number of Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Number of Arrivals via the United States.		SEXES.			Total Number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.					TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.						GENERAL DESTINATION.									Amount of money and effects. \$
	Male.	Female.	Children.	English.	Irish.		Scotch.	German.	Scandinavians.	French and English.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm and Gen-eral Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Female Servants.	N. S.	N. B.	P. E. I.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Eastern States.	Western States.		
32	19	10	8	47	27	8	7	5	12	4	19	4	2	5	9	9	9	9	31	31	9	7	7	7	7	9	
39	24	11	33	73	37	22	2	2	4	7	18	3	1	3	3	3	4	4	41	41	23	16	16	16	16	16	
93	26	66	19	119	62	26	16	9	6	26	34	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	32	32	71	18	18	18	18	18	
107	28	102	17	136	43	69	10	7	4	19	88	8	8	4	4	4	4	4	85	85	41	9	9	9	9	9	
253	87	190	67	340	156	92	69	9	3	47	102	23	18	9	9	9	9	9	260	260	60	20	20	20	20	20	
174	53	141	45	227	93	83	31	5	2	38	68	23	12	7	7	7	7	7	138	138	57	32	32	32	32	32	
134	47	95	42	181	85	71	15	7	3	26	62	3	4	9	9	9	9	9	134	134	35	12	12	12	12	12	
115	27	81	35	142	73	34	28	4	3	16	50	6	6	9	9	9	9	9	103	103	31	8	8	8	8	8	
27	27	20	41	118	68	32	13	3	2	17	32	9	6	5	5	5	5	5	90	90	21	9	9	9	9	9	
26	30	68	28	127	78	35	7	3	1	27	32	9	2	8	8	8	8	8	93	93	25	21	21	21	21	21	
97	30	68	31	127	78	35	7	3	7	11	42	6	2	8	8	8	8	8	91	91	19	7	7	7	7	7	
87	44	69	34	131	52	29	13	8	6	8	46	11	9	5	5	5	5	5	103	103	7	20	20	20	20	20	
76	54	74	30	130	60	32	10	20	6	8	46	11	9	5	5	5	5	5	1201	1201	399	170	170	170	170	170	
1299	471	1001	368	1770	833	536	221	80	45	47	246	108	66	75	75	75	75	75	1201	1201	399	170	170	170	170	170	

31st December, 1882.

A. G. SMITH,  
Agent.

## No. 9.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF HALIFAX, N. S., IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(EDWIN CLAY, M. D.)

DOMINION IMMIGRATION OFFICE,  
HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1882.

STR.—I have the honour to submit for your information my Annual Report on the working of this Agency.

The immigrants landed here during the first three months of the year were for the most part a very good class, and brought with them a very large amount of means. April and May brought us a much larger number than usual owing to the long continued obstruction to navigation in the Gulf of St. Lawrence by ice. As a result of the detention of steamers in the ice for several days longer than usual, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, etc., made their appearance amongst many of the younger members of the immigrant families, and in not a few cases resulted fatally, producing many very sad heart-rending scenes. Four children, between two and eleven years of age, died within two hours after landing, the immediate cause of death being congestion of the lungs from the sudden change and exposure in coming from the warm ship into the cold atmosphere and drafts of a railway station just after the eruptions had disappeared, and no doubt a very large percentage of the deaths both here and at Quebec would have been prevented had they been carefully covered and removed to warm rooms instead of starting on a long railway journey in this sad condition.

I ventured to detain a few families on my own responsibility and all recovered, and last month I had a similar case in a Danish family, all of whom recovered.

The deep water terminus is now nearly completed for the Intercolonial Railway, and the Department of Railways and Canals has spared no pains to facilitate the landing of immigrants by providing ticket offices, baggage rooms, well heated and lighted waiting rooms with suitable private wash rooms for females and children.

The railway officials as usual have done everything in their power to expedite the transfer of immigrants and luggage from the steamer to the trains, and I would like to publicly thank them for the uniform courtesy shown to all the passengers going through their hands as well as to myself in the performance of my duties. Mr. Macdonald, Agent, Mr. Connors, Ticket Agent, Mr. Murray, Station Master, and Mr. Broadhurst, the Baggage Agent, as also Mr. Symonds, of the Messrs. Cunard's staff (whose services in tracing lost baggage have been invaluable), are especially to be thanked; and I may say that during my thirteen years service as Agent at this port I have never seen an unkind act or heard an improper word spoken to an immigrant by any of the I. C. R. officials.

My correspondence has been very extensive during the past year, and I find that the interest in our great North-West is greatly increasing to judge from the large number of letters of enquiry received. I have had to answer letters from all parts of the United States, West Indies, Great Britain, and many parts of Europe, to say nothing of the local letters received, and I can safely predict a large immigration to Canada during the next year from abroad, as also quite an addition to the farming interests of the North-West from the Maritime Provinces.

The immigrants remaining in this Province have had no difficulty in finding employment. Several of the better class have purchased farms and settled here in preference to going inland, and there is no doubt that Nova Scotia presents better



prospects for English, Irish, or Scotch farmers with a limited capital than many of the Provinces, especially for cattle, sheep and poultry raising for the English markets.

An effort is being made to establish a "Nova Scotia Immigration Society" with an executive at Halifax, and branches in every county. Should its promoters realize all they anticipate, the resources of the Province and its fitness as a home for British tenant farmers and others will be better known than at present. What is really needed, however, to induce the proper class of people to locate here is a thoroughly reliable pamphlet, and in order to make such effective it should emanate from the Provincial or Dominion Governments. A free distribution on the other side, and success would be guaranteed.

The total immigration for the year was 8,723, being

Males.....	4,970
Females.....	2,086
Children.....	1,667

The nationalities were:

English.....	5,597
Irish.....	999
Scotch.....	514
Germans.....	39
Scandinavians.....	1,565
French.....	6
Others.....	3

Annexed will be found a statement showing the monthly arrivals and general classification of the immigration for the year with an approximate value of the immigrants effects based upon enquiries made among them as they landed.

Trusting that my report will be sufficiently comprehensive,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN CLAY, M. D.,  
Immigration Agent.

ANNUAL RETURN of Immigrant arrivals and departures at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Immigration Agency for the Year ending 31st December, 1882.

Month.	SEXES.			NATIONALITIES.							TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.						GENERAL DESTINATION.						Amount of Money brought by Immigrants.		
	Male.	Children.	Females.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Germans.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm and General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Female Servants.	N. S.	N. B.	P. E. I.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.		Eastern States.	Western States.
January.....	227	86	50	363	344	5	5	8	1	1	8	183	23	13	43	84	11	183	187	65	11	1	1	4	4000
February.....	231	56	48	335	289	16	20	10	1	1	11	165	49	6	21	49	5	167	79	34	1	1	1	1	4000
March.....	499	185	161	845	768	28	26	13	12	12	12	477	10	179	179	86	28	488	173	55	55	15	15	5000	
April.....	1580	481	540	2602	1742	179	293	387	387	387	77	1451	31	21	163	97	28	1255	391	450	450	380	380	70000	
May.....	1580	720	492	2792	1202	411	128	810	1012	1012	89	1378	93	20	194	293	26	1360	67	154	154	20	811	118750	
June.....	63	31	18	112	77	29	6	6	6	6	5	50	6	2	10	77	14	14	14	14	14	1	6	500	
July.....	77	70	38	185	139	33	13	38	38	38	7	58	7	5	10	154	30	29	29	29	29	1	1	1590	
August.....	61	49	51	161	88	17	17	5	5	5	3	57	1	20	20	122	10	26	14	14	14	14	14	60000	
September.....	78	68	42	188	160	13	16	3	3	3	5	60	10	7	20	112	23	26	26	26	26	14	14	2000	
October.....	90	68	32	190	116	63	8	3	3	3	5	60	18	7	20	92	20	2	29	21	5	5	21	2000	
November.....	261	152	100	513	349	73	91	22	22	22	13	22	19	5	53	207	29	80	74	22	16	85	16	85	10770
December.....	223	120	95	438	325	68	1	39	9	9	13	183	19	8	57	58	6	155	122	30	30	20	47	8000	
Total.....	4970	2086	1667	8723	5597	999	514	39	1565	6	3	248	4345	287	90	790	1431	230	23790	1006	761	2	99	1402	286520

EDWIN CLAY, M.D.,  
Agent.

31st December, 1882.

## No. 10.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF ST. JOHN (N.B.) AGENT.

(MR. S. GARDNER.)

ST. JOHN, N.B., 31st December, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for your information, the following Report of this Agency for the past year:—

The number of arrivals of immigrants during the year for settlement in the Province, *via* the St. Lawrence, Nova Scotia, and the United States, apart from the Customs (those returns now being made direct), shows through this office, 301, viz:—English, 121; Irish, 45; Scotch, 11; Danes, 116; French and Belgians, 8, (quite an increase of Danes over last year.) Thirty-two of these were mechanics, all of whom obtained employment within a day or two after arrival, the balance farmers, who are all located on the fertile lands in Victoria County, principally on the Tobique River. Some bought farms and others took up new lands, and went into the forest with a fixed purpose of turning the wilderness into cultivated fields. These brought in cash \$11,100, and in other values not reported in Customs, \$1,020.

During 1882, as in 1881, public attention was occasionally directed to the "exodus," so called. From my personal observation, I note a large travel bound for the North-West Territory, many of whom came from Nova Scotia and other quarters, New Brunswick furnishing her quota, cheap rates inducing travel through the United States; yet with the influx to this Province and its increase, New Brunswick is gaining in population rapidly.

The great number of tourists visiting New Brunswick the past year increased the travel by the International Line of steamers running between Boston and St. John. In 1881, the travel by this route was, inwards, 15,571; outwards 14,431; for 1882, inwards, 19,024; outwards, 12,287; showing a balance in favor inwards, notwithstanding the exodus cry.

Again, this year, I am indebted to the politeness of the officials of the St. John and Maine Railway Company for 11 months return of the business of this outlet, viz:—Passengers inwards, 25,958; outwards, 31,777: total, 57,735. Showing an increase in passenger traffic for eleven months, of 6,135, as against twelve months for 1881. Also, freight on this line, although 1881 gave a large increase over 1880, this year 1882, shows still a greater amount of business. The total tonnage carried was 48,144 tons, an increase over 1881, of 26,482 tons.

My observations on the general travel for the year show a large return of Canadians from the United States to New Brunswick, viz:—Artizans, farmers and general labourers, who after considerable experience are content to live and die in it.

The number of immigrants entering the Province by other inlets and not reported at any Custom House, giving the Province the preference, are as follows:—

Charlotte County, 130; half of this number returned Canadians; Northumberland County, 12 English and settled in Blackville, a new settlement, 12 miles from Newcastle; Carleton County, 92; Restigouche County, at Dalhousie, 4; Victoria County, 25.

These are the only counties reported yet as to immigrants, making in all as far as heard from 564 immigrants, that have positively settled in the Province, in addition to those regularly reported, an increase, over 1881, of 260.

Their effects in cash were \$33,400, other values, as ascertained and not reported at Customs, \$4,370; increase over 1881, of \$24,270.

As reported last year, I have had to reply to enquiries from almost every part of Europe, as to New Brunswick's climate, soil, government, schools, free grants, society, &c., &c., as a home for every class of industries, and more particularly from the farmers. Each enquirer excuses himself for asking so many questions, from the fact that they could not find any manual, maps, or anything exclusively confined to New Brunswick, what they could find being merely fragmentary.

I had to supply the deficiency by gathering all the information to enable me to answer some special enquiries, for instance from Wales, where fishing and farming is combined as a business.

The agricultural interests as reported last year, continue to be prosecuted vigorously, prompted by the increased demand and high prices for all the products of the farm. In several of the counties the farmers find cash customers at their doors for all they can produce, owing to the close proximity to the adjoining Republic.

The enquiries made by me in the different sections of the Province, were not only for this report, but to answer the many applications made on me as before stated. Some of these I give below.

Beginning with *Albert County*, the correspondent writes: Albert, so named in honour of the late Prince Consort, constituted formerly a part of Westmoreland, has an area of 32,000 acres, originally settled by Acadians, because of the excellent water communication and a large portion of fertile soil, including over 8,000 acres of alluvial land of inexhaustible productiveness; these lands formed by a rich deposit of red mud from the salt water, have been easily reclaimed from any overflow of the sea, and now produce from two to three tons of hay per acre. This hay may be timothy or new grass and clover. This land ranges in value from 40 to 100 dollars per acre, a portion of it yet susceptible of improvement by drainage, ploughing, etc. The uplands surrounding these low lands are varied in quality according to situation and mineral characteristics.

The parish of Harvey, in many parts rests on a red sandstone formation, and the soil is a rich marl, pronounced by Professor Johnstone in his able report as first quality. Hopevale, on the northern side of the river, dividing it from Harvey, contains a variety of soil, the most of which is well adapted for farming purposes.

Alma is more hilly, and while this parish has some good farms, its lumbering and mining facilities largely occupy the attention of the people.

The other parishes, Hillsboro', Coverdale and Elgin, are well adapted for agriculture. The latter, in addition to superior uplands, contains numerous tracts of intervalle and meadow along the branches of the Pocket and Coverdale Rivers.

The raising of beef, chiefly for the English markets, is now being prosecuted with success; one establishment alone has now on hand over 200 head of stall fed cattle. For grazing and cattle feeding, Albert County is specially adapted and is generally an agricultural county. It is capable of supporting three times its present population. In spruce lumber a very considerable trade is done in some sections, and the actual cut ranges from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 superficial feet. Ship building is carried on to a measurable extent along the shore of the Bay of Fundy.

In fisheries, salmon, codfish, herrings, haddock, &c., are taken in small quantities, and the shad fishing of the bay is unequalled anywhere.

*Albert County* has long been noted for its mineral deposits. The rich vein of Albertite coal has become exhausted, similiar deposits, however, exist, and in the metals, copper is found in different parts, and is engaging the attention of capitalists. Gold, silver, manganese, iron, &c., are also found.

Large quantities of freestone, gypsum, and limestone are being quarried, and the supply of these is very extensive.

With the proposed railway extension to Alma, every one of the six parishes of the county will be intersected by a railway. In addition to facilities of communication by bay and rivers, and for general convenience, and its extraordinary variety of resources, Albert County is not equalled by any similar extent of area in British America.

## Testimony of yield per acre, Albert County, for 1882 :—

					\$	cts.
Wheat, by Ezra Bishop,	32 bush	per acre,	weight 58 lbs.,	price	1	50
Barley, " " "	35 " "	" "	" " "	" "	0	75
Wheat, by Judson Bishop,	28 " "	" "	" " "	" "	1	50
Barley, " " "	44 " "	" "	" " "	" "	0	75

This is the testimony of twenty-four others of the average, viz :—Turner Bros., Smith Bros., W. Robinson, M. Steeves, Charles Turner, W. A. West, Allan West, John Wilbur, Albert Derry, Wesley Derry, S. C. Stevens, Trueman Bishop, Harris Bishop, T. McClelan, Asael Peck, Alonzo Stites, John Parker, Benjamin Smith, C. & F. Keiver, Warren Jones, Albert Smith and G. R. Smith.

		\$	cts.
Buckwheat, Turner Bros.,	40 bushels, weight 54 lbs., price.....	0	50
Oats, Smith Bros.,	42 bushels, weight 54 lbs., price .....	0	50
Potatoes, Albert Derry,	350 bushels, weight 60 lbs., price.....	0	40
Turnips, Thomas McClelan,	800 bushels, price.....	0	25
Hay, John Wilbur,	1½ tons, average price.....	6	50

The above are prices for delivery on the spot, and this is the testimony given by the above named persons.

## Number of beeves for the year :—

		\$	cts.
Turner Bros., Harvey Corners,	50, average weight 700 lbs., price...	8	00
Smith Bros., " "	700, " 700 " ...	8	00
W. Robinson, " "	15, " 700 " ...	8	00
L. McClelan, Riverside,	30, average weight 700 lbs., price.....	8	00
John Wilbur, Harvey Brook,	24, average weight 600 lbs., price.....	8	00

*Charlotte County.*—My St. Stephen's correspondent writes "many emigrants returning to their homes from the United States, the improved state of things at home rendering it advisable for them to do so."

The class of immigrants coming in here for the past year, are of a superior class to the general immigration, many of them being skilled mechanics for the cotton mill which is now in successful operation, many of these bringing considerable means in addition to their household effects.

The cotton mill has given a great impetus to trade in Milltown, where the mills are located. Real estate has gone up 100 per cent. in value, and many fine buildings have been erected and occupied. The Cotton Mill Company have opened a new street, and erected already ten new tenement houses for their operatives, and, I understand, intend to erect others in the spring, and this may all be attributed to the N. P.

As regards the general trade of the port, there has also been a marked increase. The imports for the year ending 30th June, 1881, were \$368,577, and the duty on same \$48,564.22; while the year ending 30th June, 1882, shows \$519,539, and duties \$80,731.26. I cannot give you a correct statement of exports, as almost all our exports are from Calais, and are taken there by scows, rafts, teams and railways, landing direct from the mills. From my own knowledge and facts, from the Calais Custom House we shipped or exported \$250,000 in lumber knees, and in sleepers; \$20,000 in hoops; \$1,500, in bark and extract, while potatoes and eggs foot up over \$10,000, besides sundry other articles.

*Carleton County.*—My informant writes: The export of our agricultural products and animals shows, as passed through the Customs, \$79,500, and includes but a small portion of the produce shipped from the county. Our farmers, as a class, are independent, and numbers who commenced twenty years ago with little or nothing, are now well-to-do and independent, and the wealth of the county is increasing. The balance to the credit of depositors in the Government Savings Bank is over \$200,000, and is

largely due to farmers, besides large deposits in the Bank of Nova Scotia. The facilities for transporting out of this county are good, and situated as we are, in close proximity to the United States, we have the benefit of their markets. Our markets are good; manufacturing industries are springing up in and around Woodstock, and the population is increasing very fast.

*Victoria County.*—My correspondent at Andover writes: Four Americans, two English and twenty-three returned Canadians have come in from the United States and settled in this county. I have no knowledge of the number of immigrants entering the county at other ports, but know quite a number have been added to the new settlements in this county in the present year. I regret that a number of young men have left for the West and the Canadian North-West; and men of wealth—for instance, the Beveridges, four families, in all sixteen persons—have left to settle elsewhere, taking their wealth with them—some \$200,000—to the great injury of the county. Still the county is growing largely in population and the prospects look bright. The New Brunswick Railway Company have prepared to bring out about one hundred families from Europe next season. The following letter is an answer to questions put to an immigrant that passed through this office in the spring of 1871, and settled at Andover:

“In answer to yours, I have great pleasure in telling you my experience as a farmer in Canada since May, 1881. I can honestly say I have done a great deal better than I should have done in England. The land is very good—better than I ever expected. Both wheat and oats are very good yielding—I can't say how much to the acre, as I have not threshed much. Potatoes will grow an immense crop and good; all kinds of roots do well. I have a flock of fifty-two sheep. They are doing very well, but I intend improving the breed with Shropshires as soon as possible. My family and I are all very pleased with our change, and the inhabitants are good neighbours. My brother-in-law, Mr. Phillips, has been seeing us this summer, and likes the country as well as we do.

Mr. Dousland, from South Tilley, and Mark Light, from the Scotch Colony, have been seeing me, and they are well satisfied with the country. We have heard from my son and Mr. Phillips. We are much obliged to you for your assistance and information. Good practical farmers are what this country wants, not towns-people, and then they will do well.”

JAMES WILLIAMS.

P. S.—I consider it a very healthy country, much more so than England. None of us have been sick since we came here.

J. W.

*Northumberland.*—My Newcastle correspondent writes: All kinds of farm produce are commanding good prices, and of which we have an average crop. No one need be at a loss for a market for all he can raise on his farm, and at his own door.

The Sugary Settlement has not increased any, since I last wrote you. Yet those who are living there are doing well and are quite satisfied; yet they are not farmers. They are mostly persons who have been working about mills and ship-yards, and don't know how to farm.

The soil is good, well mixed; and industrial, frugal families would soon make for themselves good, comfortable homes.

A new settlement has been laid off, called Breadalbane East; good, well mixed land. There is also another laid off in about the same vicinity called Breadalbane West, also good land and a good deal of intervalle land in it, good for stock-raising.

A good market gardener would do well here, and if he had any boys they all could get employment fixing up the gardens of people in the towns here, for no one knows much about gardening. A man with a farm at the Sugary could do it well.

The firm you mention from Cardiganshire can purchase here, on both sides of the river, good farms and good fishing privileges, such as farms belonging to estates, etc. Mr. Hutchinson, of the old house of Gilmour, Rankin & Co., has a

great many improved farms for sale. If at any time you direct any person up here to have a look around, for the purpose of settlement, send them to me; I will do all I can to get them the most reliable information.

*Restigouche County.*—My correspondent writes, one family of immigrants entered this district, comprising four persons, a Doctor and his family, from Edinburgh, bringing in cash, it is supposed from ten to fifteen thousand dollars.

There is great improvement going on in this county in agriculture, and a large proportion of the ungranted lands is as good farming land as can be found in the Province. The chief crops raised are hay, oats, barley, buckwheat, wheat, potatoes and turnips. The soil is well adapted to the raising of all kinds of cereals, and for root crops cannot be excelled. The wheat crop being the only uncertain one, as a changeable season affects it more than any other. Lumbering operations are yearly increasing, there were over 20,000 tons of shipping last season for foreign markets and next season will require over 30,000 to carry what is expected to be got out this winter, but there is no ship building going on at present. There is not much sea fishing prosecuted from this district, but between this and Bathurst, at a distance of fifty miles, fronting on the Bay Chaleur, there is every facility to prosecute that line of business, and several good farms could be got at reasonable prices, but the price greatly depends on the quality of the buildings on the farm.

I think there is no better place in the Province for capitalists to carry on farming and fishing than between these two places. There is also the Intercolonial Railway running parallel with the coast the whole distance, giving every facility for shipping by land as well as water.

*Westmoreland County.*—I am indebted to Mr. Josiah Woods, M.P., who has kindly sent me the following from Mr. Trueman, who manages his farm, as answers to my enquiries. Mr. Woods, during 1882, raised barley, 450 bushels; oats, 965; turnips, 8,000; hay, 400 tons; 346 head of cattle, and sold off the farm, during the years 1881 and 1882, 177 per year, nearly all of which were sold in the Glasgow and Liverpool markets; and during the two years there have been sold 250 tons of hay, part of which went to the West Indies, the balance to Halifax, Nova Scotia.

I have taken some pains to estimate the number of square miles of marsh lands between Dorchester and Amherst, and find as follow:—The Amherst block, 2 miles wide and 3 long, making 6 square miles; the Fort Lawrence, 1 mile wide and 3 long; the Sackville, 4 miles wide and 5 long, including the west coast, making 20, and Dorchester, 1 mile wide and 12 long, in all 41 square miles, or 26,240 acres. A portion of this is in pasture, and supposing the hay cut on the uplands to be equal in acreage to the pasture marsh, and judging that it cuts an average of one and one-half tons to the acre, gives 40,000 tons of hay, which is as near as I can answer that question. The average yield of wheat in Sackville would be about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  bushels to the acre; the average of barley, 35, and oats, 40 per acre; potatoes, 200; turnips, 600, mangolds, 750 per acre.

Mr. Palmer estimated the number of acres of the marsh lying at the head of the Bay of Fundy at 60,000 acres, but I suppose he included the bog, which would still make my estimate small.

*Saint John County.*—This is by no means an agricultural county. Character of past season: Spring, late; summer, warm and dry; soil, light and gravelly. Principal crops: oats, buckwheat, wheat, hay and potatoes. Yield: wheat, 20 bushels to the acre; corn, 30; oats, 30; buckwheat, 25; peas, 20; beans, 15; hay,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tons; potatoes, 180 bushels; turnips, 200; carrots, 250. Our other industries, principally lumber; 30,000,000 superficial feet were cut the past year, and about 2,000 tons of shipping built. As to our fishing interest, I may say we have 24 vessels employed, 435 tons; 37 boats, 125 men, 2,000 fish nets, 2 seines; catch: 3,500 barrels herring; 1,000 cwt. codfish, 800 cwt. pollock; 300 haddock; 75 hake; 28 barrels shad; 10 bbls. mackerel; 10 tons lobsters; 4,000 pounds halibut.

*Saint John City and County.*—The manufacturing industries in our city and suburbs are all actively engaged working extra time and cannot fill the orders.

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The new cotton mill at Courtney Bay will soon be in running order and will employ from 350 to 400 hands.

There has been an offshoot from the Crouchville Pottery built on the Loch Lomond Road and in good running order, and both find a market for all they can produce. The Crouchville Pottery is going to add the manufacture of bath brick, the proprietors having a patent for this article.

James Robertson, of Montreal, and Saint John, built in this city a large brick factory for the manufacture of saws and paints, which will be in working order next spring.

The Waterous Engine Works, &c., of Brantford, Ontario, have sold during the past year in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia alone, twenty-five portable steam engines and four grist mills. One of the above engines is to drive a new factory just being started here called the New Brunswick Merino Company, for manufacturing all kind of knit goods.

Moncton is progressing in all her industrial pursuits. Every manufacturing establishment is working full time and can't supply the demand. The population increased last year 1,000; it now numbers 7,000, all this in a decade, from a squalid village. Expended \$250,000 in building operations alone last year.

*Other counties* in the Province have not yet answered my enquiries, though all, with one or two exceptions, have promised to do so.

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

SAMUEL GARDNER,  
*Immigration Agent.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture.



## No 11.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF WINNIPEG AGENT.

(W. C. B. GRAHAME.)

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,  
WINNIPEG, Man., 31st December, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to present you a report of the work done in the interest of immigration at this Agency during the season of 1882.

Attached to this Report will be found tabular statements illustrating the very rapid and at the same time healthy growth of the vast and prolific portion of Her Majesty's Dominion lying north of the 49th parallel.

Being prevented through illness from taking active control of this Agency until about the middle of August last, I cannot speak from personal observation of the large amount of work done here during the spring and early summer months, when the rush of immigrants into the country was something unprecedented; but, judging from the difficulties I myself had to contend with during those months, when the country from Crookston to St. Vincent was almost completely under water, thus impeding the transit of the numberless train loads of people who were *en route* for this place, I can well imagine that the position occupied by the Assistant Agent, Mr. Maas, who was in charge, was not what might be termed "a bed of roses."

These impressions were strengthened on my examining the registry books and general appearance of the premises prior to their transfer from Mr. Hespeler to myself, and I can assure you that since the period of my assuming control of this Agency there have been no "idle hands," as the following statements will show:—

Table A shows the total number of arrivals, as near as can be ascertained, into Manitoba and the North West Territory during the year 1882. You will see a very marked increase in the number of arrivals from Europe over those of 1881, viz:—9,500 souls as against 4,109; increase over 1881, 5,391. The increase in the number of arrivals from the United States over those of 1881, viz: 7,243, is indeed a very flattering proof that the work I have been doing under your directions during the past two winters in the United States has been of some benefit, inasmuch as it has been instrumental in bringing to this country a very desirable class of settlers from among our neighbours. Of course it must be remembered that numbers of the Americans were working men, many of whom have returned to their homes in the United States for the winter, but who will return here as soon as the season of work opens again.

Table B shows the number of immigrants who were accommodated at the Agency during the season of 1882.

Table C shows the rate of wages to be earned by mechanics, common labourers, farm hands and domestic servants. I am sure these figures will be found far in excess of wages paid in other countries.

Table D shows the retail cost of provisions in the city of Winnipeg which may be taken as a fair guide to the cost of living through the entire country.

Table E shows the average wholesale price of grain, live stock and general produce in the Winnipeg market.

Table F shows the retail price of ordinary articles of wearing apparel in Winnipeg.

Table G gives the price of building material in the city of Winnipeg.

Table H gives price of fuel.

Table I gives prices of all agricultural implements, waggons, etc., etc., and threshers, both steam and horse power, either Canadian or American manufacture.

Table J gives the price of produce in some of the provincial markets.

Table K shows the amount of building done in the city of Winnipeg, by streets, during the year 1882, with the total amount of money expended for building purposes, viz: \$4,457,622.00. It is very doubtful if any of the larger cities of the Dominion can show such an expenditure for the same purpose in such a short time.

Table L shows the total foreign imports into Winnipeg, for eleven months, ending 30th November, 1882, with their respective value and duty.

Table M shows the value of foreign imports, including free goods, for each month, as compared with the imports of 1881.

Table N shows the number of loaded cars which arrived in and departed from Winnipeg during 1882.

Table O shows the monies expended in public schools during the season of 1882, with an aggregate attendance.

I adduce these statements to show how fast the population and business of the country is increasing; that in spite of all the "cold water" showered upon it by American pamphlet writers, this Province is rapidly reaching that state where it will become a recognized power, both in point of numbers and commercial importance. As an instance of the former, I will state that in 1870 the population of Winnipeg was only 300 souls, and in 1882 it has increased to 25,000, an increase of 24,700 in the short space of twelve years. As an instance of the latter, I will state that in 1872, the Custom duties collected at this port amounted to the sum of \$47,840.00, and in 1882, \$1,577,327.00, an increase of \$1,539,387 in the short space of ten years, and the end is not yet.

During the past season I have visited the greater portion of the settlers in this district and found the new comers, with a very few exceptions, prepared to stand the rigours of our northern winter.

There have been received at this office, during the past season, very nearly 5,000 letters; there have been sent from this office during the same period 776 letters, 4,000 circulars and 1,500 pamphlets and maps, all of which I trust will aid materially in swelling the number in the Annual Report of this Agency for 1883 to at least 100,000 souls. These figures may seem large, but we have every reason to be prepared to receive this number next year, and I have no hesitation in saying that if the right kind of people come to this country, there will be found room and occupation for them all; there are hundreds of ways of making money in this country that will never occur in older countries. For instance a milk and dairy company might be started somewhere in the vicinity of Winnipeg, that could, if properly conducted, be made a very profitable investment.

At present, and during the past summer, most of the hotels were importing the milk supply from Minnesota; why this should be I cannot tell, for we have grass in abundance, and Mr. Ogilvie, of Ogilvie Milling Company, tells me that bran and other ground feed for cattle is much cheaper here than in the east. He says that a barrel of flour can be bought cheaper in Winnipeg than in Montreal, thus giving the home consumers the benefit of the cost of transportation.

For the report on the general health of the people who arrived here during the past season I would refer you to the enclosed report of Dr. Lynch attending physician.

"In reporting on the condition of the general health of the immigrants coming under my observation at the Immigrant Sheds during the past year, I cannot say that there has been very much change from former years in respect of the general health, but the largely increased numbers over that of any previous year has of course resulted in a much larger number of cases of illness. The diseases have been chiefly as heretofore, scarlet-fever, measles and pneumonia, the two former occurring in greater numbers among the children of the Russian Jews. I am of opinion, however, that by the improved sanitary conditions effected under your supervision last summer, and carrying out of some alterations in the building as agreed upon between us, by which we may be enabled to more effectually

isolate contagious diseases, the percentage in such case will certainly be greatly reduced."

J. S. LYNCH, M.D.

Trusting that this Report will meet your approval,

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

WM. C. B. GRAHAME,  
*Government Immigration Agent.*

The Honourable Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

Statement showing the approximate number of immigrants arrivals at Winnipeg during the year ending 31st December, 1882:—

English.....	}	7,500
Irish.....		
Scotch.....		
Germans.....	}	2,000
Scandinavians.....		
French and Belgian.....		
Russians.....		
Icelanders.....		
Other parts of Europe.....	)	
From Canadian Provinces.....		25,000
From United States.....		10,000
		<hr/>
Total number of souls.....		44,500



C.—TABLE showing the Rate of Wages paid to the Working Classes in Manitoba and the North-West Territory.

Occupation.	Period.	Rate.	
		From	To
<i>Male.</i>			
Bricklayers.....	Per day .....	\$ 4 50	7 00
Blacksmiths.....	do .....	.....	3 00
Carpenters.....	do .....	3 50	4 00
Cooks.....	Per month, with board ...	50 00	75 00
Farm Laborers.....	do do .....	30 00	40 00
Laborers (common) in city .....	Per day .....	2 75	3 00
Lumbermen for winter .....	Per month, with board ...	30 00	40 00
Machinists .....	Per day .....	.....	3 00
Moulders.....	do .....	.....	3 50
Painters.....	do .....	3 00	3 50
Plasterers.....	do .....	4 50	5 00
Railway laborers .....	do .....	2 25	2 50
do on station work.....	Per yard.....	.....	0 23
Stonecutters.....	Per day .....	.....	5 00
Shoemakers.....	do .....	2 50	3 00
Saw-mill men (West) .....	Per month, with board ...	.....	30 00
Spikers.....	Per day .....	.....	2 50
Tailors.....	do .....	2 50	3 00
Teamsters.....	Per month, with board ...	30 00	35 00
do city.....	do without board ...	50 00	55 00
Tinsmiths .....	Per day .....	2 75	3 00
<i>Female.</i>			
Cooks.....	Per month, with board ...	20 00	30 00
Dining-room girls.....	do do .....	.....	15 00
Housemaids.....	do do .....	.....	15 00
General servants .....	do do .....	15 00	20 00
Nurses .....	do do .....	10 00	15 00
Laundresses .....	do do .....	20 00	25 00

D.—TABLE showing the general price for Provisions in the City of Winnipeg.

Description.	Rate.		Description.	Rate.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Beef, roast ..... per lb.	0 20	0 25	Cabbage ..... each.	0 10	0 25
do steak ..... "	0 20	0 25	Turnips ..... per bush.	0 40	0 50
do corned ..... "	0 15	0 20	do ..... each.	0 05	0 10
do boiling ..... "	0 10	0 15	Beets ..... per bush.	1 25	1 50
do live weight ..... per cwt.	4 50	6 00	Carrots ..... "	1 20	1 50
do farmers' ..... per side.	8 00	12 00	Onions ..... "	1 50	2 00
Veal roast ..... per lb.	0 20	0 25	Pumpkins..... per doz.	2 50	3 00
do chop ..... "	0 20	0 25	Celery..... "	.....	1 00
Pork, roast ..... "	0 20	0 25	Sage..... per bunch	.....	0 05
do steak ..... "	0 20	0 25	Thyme..... "	.....	0 05
Mutton, roast..... "	0 20	0 25	Summer Savory..... "	.....	0 05
do leg ..... "	0 20	0 25			
do chop ..... "	0 20	0 25	<i>Game, Oysters and Fish.</i>		
Lamb ..... "	0 25	0 30			
Venison..... "	0 30	0 40	Lake Superior trout..... per lb.	0 12½	0 15
Ham..... "	.....	0 20	Fresh salmon ..... "	.....	0 50
Bacon..... "	0 18	0 20	Halibut..... "	.....	0 25
Lard..... "	.....	0 25	Codfish..... "	.....	0 25
Sausages..... "	.....	0 20	Fresh mackeral..... "	.....	0 25
Shanks..... "	.....	0 05	Smoked whitefish..... "	.....	0 15
Liver ..... "	.....	0 05	Oysters, N. York counts per can	.....	0 75
Kidney ..... "	.....	0 20	Selects ..... "	.....	0 65
Head cheese..... "	.....	0 15	Standards..... "	.....	0 55
Tongue ..... "	.....	0 20	Finnan haddies..... per lb.	.....	0 25
Suet ..... "	.....	0 15	Prairie Chickens ..... per pair.	1 10	1 25
Chickens..... "	0 20	0 25	Partridges..... "	.....	1 00
Turkeys..... "	0 25	0 30	Wild Ducks..... "	0 40	0 50
Geese ..... "	0 25	0 30	Rabbits..... "	.....	0 50
Ducks..... per pair.	0 40	0 60	Vension ..... per lb.	0 20	0 25
Butter ..... per lb.	0 30	0 35	Elk..... "	0 20	0 25
Eggs..... per doz.	0 35	0 45	Bear meat. .... "	.....	0 30
Potatoes ..... per bush.	1 00	1 50	Buffalo meat. .... "	0 18	0 20
Parsnips ..... "	1 50	2 00			
Cabbage ..... per doz.	1 00	1 25			



G.—TABLE showing the Price for Building Materials in the City of Winnipeg.

Description.	Rate per M.	Description.	Rate per M.
<i>Lumber—Pine.</i>		<i>Lumber—Spruce.</i>	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
1st common boards, dressed.....	35 00	Timber, 26 feet and under .....	30 00
2nd do do .....	30 00	do 15 feet, each additional foot.....	1 00
1st do do rough .....	32 00	Dimensions and joists, 16 feet.....	28 00
2nd do do .....	30 00	do do 18 and 20 feet.....	28 00
Sheeting, rough .....	30 00	do do each additional ft. ....	1 00
Timber, 16 feet and under.....	32 00	Boards .....	28 00
do 18 to 20 feet .....	34 00	Oak piles, per foot .....	0 18
do each additional foot.....	1 00		
Dimensions and joists, 18-20 feet .....	32 00	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
do do each additional ft... ..	1 00	Brick, per M .....	from \$20.00 to 30 00
2 and 3 in. battens .....	35 00	Sand, per car.....	from \$17.00 to 20 00
A stock boards, all widths. ....	55 00	Lime, per bushel .....	0 50
B do do .....	50 00	Stone, per cord .....	16 00
C do do .....	45 00	Building paper, tarred, per cwt.....	4 00
D do do .....	40 00	do brown do .....	5 00
1st clear 1, 1½, 1½, 2 inch .....	70 60	Nails, cut, per cwt., 10d. and upwards....	5 00
2nd do do .....	60 00	do do 8d. and 9d. ....	5 50
Window and door casings.....	66 00	do do 4d. and 5d. . . . .	5 75
Base boards, dressed.....	60 00	do do 3d.....	6 75
1st pine flooring, siding, colling.....	50 00	do do 3d., fine .....	8 75
2nd do do .....	45 00		
3rd do do .....	40 00		
Shingles .....	from \$5.00 to 6 00		
Laths .....	from \$5.00 to 6 00		

H.—FUEL.

Description.	Rate.	
	From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Hard coal, per ton.....	16 00	.....
Soft do do .....	14 50	.....
Poplar cord wood, per cord.....	7 00	8 00
Tamarac do do .....	9 00	11 00
Oak do do .....	9 00	11 00



I.—TABLE showing the Price of Agricultural Implements in the City of Winnipeg.

Description.	Rate.	Description.	Rate.
<i>American Manufacture.</i>		<i>Harvesting Machines—Concluded.</i>	
No. 80 garden plough.....	11 00	Daisy single reaper.....	144 00
Prairie Queen, 12 in. complete breaker plough...	25 00	Wrought iron mower.....	90 00
do 14 do do .....	27 00	Hand and self-dump hay rake.....	40 00
do 16 do do .....	32 00		
Brush Breaker, 14 do do .....	35 00	<i>Waggons, Cutters and Bob-Sleighs.</i>	
do Grader, 12 do do .....	40 00	Waggons with double box, spring seat, stay chain, whiffletrees and neck- yoke, 3½ arm, No. 1 .....	90 00
Wisc'sin Grub, 16 do do .....	40 00	Waggons with double box, spring seat, stay chain, whiffletrees and neck- yoke, 3½ arm, No. 2 .....	93 00
do 18 do do .....	44 00	Portland cutter .....	75 00
do 20 do do .....	47 00	No. 1 with 2½ in. runner, complete bob- sleighs.....	50 00
G.P. 11 Highlander, 12 in. complete Cross plough...	18 00	No. 2 with 2 in. runner, complete bob- sleighs.....	40 00
do 3 do 13 do .....	19 00		
do 5 do 14 do .....	21 00	<i>Steam and Power Threshers.</i>	
do 16 do 18 do .....	24 00	6 or 8 horse-power, down.....	115 00
do 13 do 13 do .....	23 00	10 or 12 do mounted .....	225 00
do 15 do 14 do .....	25 00	16 do do agricul engine....	1,150 00
No. 6 do 14 do .....	18 00	12 do do .....	925 00
Gang plough, with 12 in. breaker and G.P. 13 cross bottoms.	135 00	12 do do agricul. traction engine.....	1,250 00
do do do .....	110 00	6 or 8 do separator mount- ed engine.....	335 00
Sulky with 16 in. G.P. 17 cross bottoms.	82 00	10 or 12 do separator mount- ed for H.P.....	525 00
do 14 breaker and G.P. 17 cross bottoms.....	100 00	10 or 12 do separator mount- ed for steam ...	550 00
<i>Canadian Manufacture.</i>		6 or 8 do with separator mounted.....	450 00
12 inch breaker plough complete .....	22 00	10 or 12 do with separator & power mounted .....	750 00
14 do do do .....	24 00	12 do engine & separator complete .....	1,515 00
14 do cross plough, iron beam, complete	20 00	12 do traction engine & separator com- plete .....	1,800 00
<i>Harrows.</i>		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
Farmers' Friend, 60 teeth, Iron.....	20 00	I.X.L. combined reaper and mower complete.....	165 00
do 75 do .....	25 00	I.X.L. single reaper.....	135 00
Iron scuffler or cultivator .....	23 00	do mower.....	90 00
<i>Seeders.</i>		Road scrapers, 34 in steel face.....	11 00
Monitor grain seeder, 12 bar.....	80 00	Binding wire (American), per lb.....	0 15
do do 14 do .....	90 00	do twine do .....	0 25
do do do .....	145 00		
do drill, 13 hoe, 6 in. drill.	100 00		
With grass seed attachment, add.....	5 00		
<i>Harvesting Machines.</i>			
Harvesting and twine binder, 6 feet.....	315 00		
do do 7 do .....	335 00		
Combined Imperial reaper and mower...	193 00		

J. TABLE showing the Provincial Markets at the following places, viz.:—

Markets.	Rate.		Markets.	Rate.	
	From	To		From	To
<i>Portage la Prairie.</i>			<i>Emerson—Continued.</i>		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Wheat.....per bush.	0 75	0 80	Barley.....per bush.	0 40	0 45
Oats....."	0 45	0 50	Flax....."	0 80	0 85
Barley....."	0 50	0 60	Potatoes....."	0 60	0 75
Potatoes....."	0 60	0 65	Carrots....."	0 60	0 75
Beef.....per lb.	0 10	0 25	Turnips....."	0 50	0 55
Mutton....."	0 10	0 25	Beef, best cuts.....per lb.	0 10	0 25
Pork....."	0 15	0 20	Mutton, hindquarter....."	0 15	0 20
Ham....."	0 20	0 25	Lamb....."	0 15	0 25
Bacon, smoked....."	0 20	0 25	Pork....."	0 15	0 20
do green....."	0 18	0 20	Veal....."	0 15	0 20
•Cheese....."	.....	0 25	Chickens.....per pair.	1 00	1 25
Butter....."	.....	0 40	Ducks....."	0 30	0 35
Eggs.....per doz.	0 40	0 45	Ham.....per lb.	0 20	.....
Flour, White Lily.....per cwt.	.....	3 50	Bacon....."	0 20	.....
do XXXX....."	.....	3 00	Wood.....per cord.	8 00	10 00
do XXX....."	.....	2 75			
Hay.....per ton.	7 00	8 00	<i>Rapid City.</i>		
			Wheat.....per bush.	0 70	0 75
<i>West Lynne.</i>			Oats....."	0 70	1 00
Wheat.....per bush.	0 75	0 80	Barley....."	0 45	0 50
Oats....."	0 35	0 40	Potatoes....."	.....	0 75
Barley....."	0 40	0 45	Turnips....."	0 45	0 50
Flax....."	.....	0 80	Flour, Balkwill's.....per cwt.	3 00	3 25
Potatoes....."	0 40	0 50	do XXXX (Portage)....."	2 75	3 00
Cord wood.....per cord.	7 00	9 00	Chopped stuff....."	1 50	.....
			Bran....."	1 00	.....
<i>Emerson.</i>			Butter.....per lb.	0 20	0 25
Wheat.....per bush.	0 70	0 75	Eggs.....per doz.	.....	0 30
Oats....."	0 85	0 37	Beef.....per lb.	0 10	0 20
			Wood.....per load.	3 50	4 00

TABLE showing a Summary of the New Buildings (by Streets) erected during 1882.

Name of Street.	Cost.	Name of Street.	Cost.
	\$		\$
	71,480	Brought forward.....	
Alexander.....	57,695	Lorne.....	17,200
Armstrong's Point.....	34,900	Lauria.....	14,200
Assiniboine.....	24,000	Lusted.....	18,600
Adelaide.....	11,000	Lizzie.....	9,100
Argyle.....		Lily.....	7,500
Austin.....	8,300	Lula.....	1,600
Annabelle.....	5,800	Main.....	1,170,000
Alfred.....	5,000	McDermott.....	74,500
Arthur.....	2,000	McWilliam.....	71,000
Albert.....	1,200	Market.....	28,000
Annie.....	1,200	Marie.....	22,500
Bannatyne.....	44,000	McDonald.....	20,952
Broadway.....	41,450	Mary.....	22,700
Burrows Avenue.....	16,700	Manitoba.....	9,350
Bushnell.....	8,000	McFarlane.....	8,000
Carlton.....	123,650	Maple.....	9,025
Common do.....	32,800	Meade.....	6,000
Comenz.....	7,250	McMicken.....	6,000
Charlotte.....	3,900	McTavish.....	1,600
Cumberland.....	3,000	Machray.....	800
Donald.....	51,850	Notre Dame.....	147,500
Dagmar.....	12,000	Nena.....	12,060
Israeli.....	23,000	Owen.....	28,500
Ellice.....	80,800	Owens.....	4,900
Ellen.....	20,500	Portage Avenue.....	281,400
Euclid.....	5,800	Point Douglas Avenue.....	280,100
Fonseca.....	37,745	Public buildings.....	210,000
Fort.....	27,500	Princess.....	141,000
Francis.....	6,200	Post Office.....	32,800
Fountain.....	1,300	Patrick.....	13,100
Furby.....	1,000	Pritchard.....	14,000
Graham.....	32,800	Portland.....	5,000
Garry.....	26,060	Quelch.....	9,700
Grenville.....	17,600	River Avenue.....	177,400
Gladstone.....	13,700	Ross.....	99,350
George.....	7,800	Rorie.....	14,500
Gunell.....	6,650	Rupert.....	7,100
Gwendoline.....	5,600	Sutherland.....	71,225
Gertie.....	2,000	St. James.....	36,850
Higgins.....	45,350	St. Mary.....	24,800
Harriett.....	15,300	St. John.....	22,700
Hargrave.....	13,200	Smith.....	16,000
Hallet.....	5,800	Selkirk.....	3,400
Isabel.....	9,800	St. James.....	2,300
Jemima.....	95,000	Syndicate.....	2,000
Juno.....	22,800	Thistle.....	25,400
James.....	1,100	Vaughan.....	3,300
Kate.....	33,500	Young.....	70,800
Kennedy.....	3,750	York.....	29,800
Logan.....	34,200		
Carried forward.....		Total.....	\$4,457,622

L.—TABLE showing the Total Foreign Imports at Winnipeg for the Eleven Months ending 30th November, 1882.

Goods.	Value.	Duty.	Goods.	Value.	Duty.
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Agricultural implements....	67,603	16,901	Brought forward.....		
Brass and manufactures of...	13,249	3,813	Metals.....	12,939	3,134
Grain.....	93,026	21,076	Musical instruments.....	21,934	5,918
Breadstuffs, all other.....	23,731	4,531	Coal oil.....	4,770	2,625
Coal of all kinds.....	58,837	5,627	Provisions.....	569,711	85,974
Cottons, manufactures of....	344,317	82,045	Spirits, wines and liquors...	73,629	52,474
Drugs, dyes and medicines...	9,575	2,724	Tobaccos, cigars and snuffs	23,175	19,758
Fruits, dried, and nuts.....	59,451	14,533	Wood and manufactures of..	1,064,182	250,702
Fruits, green.....	128,136	29,181	Wool do .....	339,442	103,634
Iron and steel.....	1,247,136	306,398	Other articles.....	1,799,170	463,961
Jewellery, gold and silver...	83,925	8,369			
Leather and manufactures of.	56,175	13,937			
Carried forward.....			Total for 11 months....	6,044,088	1,497,327

M.—TABLE showing the Value of Foreign Imports, including Free Goods, for each Month, compared with 1881.

Months.	1881.	1882.	Months.	1881.	1882.
	\$	\$		\$	\$
January.....	70,021	103,296	Brought forward.....		
February.....	49,649	413,384	November.....	237,925	512,310
March.....	174,266	494,247	December.....	220,808	450,000
April.....	183,137	446,014	Total.....	2,837,431	8,222,928
May.....	384,696	711,253	Total foreign imports, '82.		8,222,928
June.....	466,344	1,074,388	do do '81.	2,837,431	
July.....	200,272	929,267	Increase, 1881 over 1882...		5,385,497
August.....	292,756	968,532			
September.....	290,267	1,335,189			
October.....	257,390	694,908			
Carried forward.....					

TABLES showing the number of Loaded Cars which Arrived in and Departed from Winnipeg, during the year ending 31st December, 1882.

MONTHS.	GOING EAST.	FROM EAST.
January .....	349	491
February .....	301	374
March .....		
April .....	511	491
May .....	1,069	1,193
June .....	1,294	1,607
July .....	1,109	1,329
August .....	1,907	1,689
September .....	1,617	1,719
October .....	1,766	1,903
November .....	1,207	1,450
December .....	1,200	1,380
Total .....	12,330	13,613

MONTHS.	GOING SOUTH.		FROM SOUTH.	
	Empty.	Loaded.	Empty.	Loaded.
January .....	586	107	21	917
February .....	203	151	40	574
March .....	279	58		261
April .....	706	118		1,000
May .....	1,356	182		2,593
June .....	1,719	4		3,317
July .....	2,107	183		2,909
August .....	3,928	19		4,367
September .....	2,649	137		2,993
October .....	2,411	396		3,269
November .....	2,101	304	38	2,640
December .....	2,132	31	41	2,538
Total .....	20,167	1,690	140	27,441

TABLE showing the number of Loaded Cars which Arrived at and Departed from Winnipeg, &c.—*Concluded.*

MONTHS.	GOING WEST.		FROM WEST.	
	Loaded.	Empty.	Loaded.	Empty.
January .....	1,110	.....	251	911
February .....	770	.....	235	790
March .....	913	.....	68	499
April .....	1,027	.....	41	7,396
May .....	2,018	.....	137	1,736
June .....	2,937	.....	119	2,809
July .....	2,543	.....	107	2,564
August .....	3,729	.....	68	2,123
September .....	2,469	.....	33	2,714
October .....	2,930	.....	221	2,057
November .....	1,994	.....	398	1,332
December .....	1,724	.....	382	1,468
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>24,164</b>	.....	<b>2,060</b>	<b>20,742</b>

TABLE showing Moneys Expended on Public Schools in the City of Winnipeg, with Aggregate Attendance at each School for One Month.

Particulars.	Amount.	Particulars.	Amount.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
<i>Argyle Street School.</i>		Brought forward.....	62,500 00
Cost of two-room building.....	3,500 00	<i>Dufferin School.</i>	
Additions.....	5,000 00	Cost of original building .....	3,500 00
		Additions.....	5,000 00
<i>Central School.</i>		<i>Louise Street School.</i>	
Original cost .....	12,000 00	Cost of building.....	9,000 00
Additions.....	9,000 00		
New building.....	18,000 00	<i>Euclid Street School.</i>	
		Cost of building.....	5,000 00
<i>Carlton Street School.</i>			
Cost of original school.....	3,000 00	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>85,000 00</b>
Additions.....	12,000 00		
Carried forward.....	62,500 00		

This estimate does not include the value of the sites on which the Schools stand.  
 The school census for the past year is not complete, but it will exceed 3,000.  
 Below is the average attendance at each School for the month of October last:—

Schools.	Number of Souls.
Central School .....	538
Argyle Street School .....	99
Dufferin School .....	136
Carlton Street School .....	88
Louise do .....	26
Total .....	887

W. C. B. GRAHAME,  
*Agent.*

## No. 12.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF BRANDON AGENT.

(THOS. BENNETT.)

IMMIGRATION OFFICE,  
BRANDON, 31st December, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1882.

On my arrival here, I found the immigrant buildings nearly completed, and fit for occupancy. I had the necessary stoves and fixtures put in as soon as possible, and it is now one of the most comfortable immigrant reception houses in the Dominion.

I found a large majority of the settlers throughout this Agency to be of a superior class, both those who came from the Old Countries of Europe, as well as those from the Older Provinces of the Dominion, and the United States.

In accordance with a letter of instructions, dated 17th August, 1882, I obtained several letters from most reliable settlers, giving their opinion of the country, and the results of their operations as agriculturists, during the time they have been settled in this Province, and forwarded the same to your Department. I may add that from careful personal observation, I believe the statements set forth in them to be, as near as possible, correct. I was surprised at the progress made by settlers, through every section which I visited. The quantity of land brought under cultivation in so short a period, the amount of capital invested in the most improved kinds of agricultural implements, and the energy manifested, unmistakably told the confidence they had in the result of their enterprise in this new country.

The districts which I visited, with two or three exceptions, are settled from eight months to four years, and the statement which I enclose (marked A), will give as near as possible the amount of land brought under cultivation, crops raised, etc.

Also statement (marked B), will give quantity of agricultural implements sold in Brandon alone, last season, up to 1st September, and the amount of capital invested therein, which I think will give a fair idea of the progress made by the settlers during that period.

I have not been able to ascertain the number of immigrants who have settled west of Portage LaPrairie this season, such statistics being kept more easily and correctly at Winnipeg.

The country lying south of the railway, from Township 6, Range 16, to Township 7, Range 22, is mostly taken up and settled upon, and the thrift and industry of the settlers are apparent in a marked degree. In Milford, Souris City, Elliott Settlement, Langvale, Plum Creek and Little Souris, there are farmers thoroughly independent and comfortable, some having cleared, besides all expenses, from \$2,000 to \$15,000 on last year's crop, and have not been settled upon their lands more than four years. They, however, cultivate from 400 to 600 acres, while smaller farmers do well in proportion to the amount cultivated. There are fine settlements, also, north of the railway, and farmers apparently comfortable. But what I consider most remarkable is that I have yet to find a real grumbler—a man who does not consider it a good country to live in. There are inconveniences, no doubt; winters are cold and wood scarce, but, as soon as the great coal fields of this country are opened, and a better class of farm buildings erected, both those inconveniences will be remedied to a great extent.



I have found a few settlers who have made a mistake in building their first house too large, a matter which should always be avoided, particularly in this country, where lumber and mechanical labour is so expensive. And I would advise immigrants not to come to this country before May nor later than September. By so doing they will avoid the unpleasantness of arriving in early spring, when the weather is unfavourable; and it would give them time in the fall to build their houses and prepare for the coming winter.

I find settlers are locating on lands along the line of railway as fast as the rails are laid, and, in some instances, regardless whether the land is surveyed and in the market or not. This I consider unwise, inasmuch as it is more than likely they squat upon Canadian Pacific, Hudson Bay or School lands instead of even-numbered sections, thereby incurring the risk of being removed and losing their improvements, while as good lands remain unsettled in surveyed districts, both convenient to railway and civilization.

I am glad to notice that the immigrant buildings at Qu'Appelle are being advanced to completion, and will be fit for occupancy in early spring. This will be a great boon for those settlers who anticipate going to the new Province of Assiniboia, giving their families a chance to rest while their homesteads are being selected.

Qu' Appelle Station will be an important point of debarkation for immigrants, who wish to settle either to the north or south on those rich, rolling prairies.

It is astonishing the rapidity with which villages and towns spring up as each railway station is located. In a few weeks from a naked prairie you will find a smart little town built, with all the requisites necessary for the accommodation of settlers, *i. e.*, stores, blacksmith shops, post and telegraph offices, to be followed in a short time by schools, churches, etc.

Among the most noticeable is the City of Brandon. Although only eighteen months since it was an unbroken prairie, it is now a large business centre with a population of over 4,000. It has all the conveniences of an old town. It has three fine churches, a splendid two-story brick veneered school house, sixteen hotels, two banks, two banking brokers. It also has stores, blacksmith shops, harness and shoe-makers shops, one saw mill, two planing mills, one grist mill capable of grinding seventy-five barrels of flour daily, and furnished by farmers in the district. There are also two grain elevators capable of storing 50,000 bushels of grain, and another of greater capacity is to be erected next summer. It has also ten miles of streets, well graded and gravelled, eighteen miles of plank sidewalks, a well organized fire brigade and steam fire engine, and four large water tanks, nearly completed. It may justly be termed the Queen City of the West. Regina also, although only three months old, is bidding fair to equal if not outstrip her sister towns, and as the capital of the New Province of Assiniboia, will justly claim to be the Queen City of the Plains, the whole showing the rapid growth of this country wherever capital and enterprise are combined.

I feel myself under deep obligations to Mr. Lowe, Secretary of your Department, and to Mr. Small, Accountant, for their repeated kindness and instructions to me in the performance of my duties of office. And also to Mr. W. C. B. Grahame, Agent at Winnipeg, for his kind assistance and advice whenever required.

Trusting the above Report will meet with your approval,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. BENNETT,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

The Honourable the Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

A.—MEMORANDUM of Crops raised in this section of the Provinces of Manitoba and Assiniboine, on line of Canadian Pacific Railway, in the Year 1882.

Town or District.	Acres under Cultivation.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes and Roots.	Land Broken this year.	Hay. •
		Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.		Tons.
Burnside .....	7,000	100,000	151,000	11,500	40,000	600	6,500
Bagot .....	10,000	140,000	150,000	25,000	60,000	1,000	15,000
McGregor .....	300	4,000	7,500	.....	1,200	200	200
Austin .....	2,100	25,000	40,000	8,000	25,000	400	700
Sidney .....	1,000	12,000	26,000	5,000	30,000	500	400
Carberry .....	10,000	140,000	125,000	20,000	60,000	5,000	1,500
Brandon .....	10,000	75,000	240,000	15,000	65,000	8,000	4,750
Milford .....	21,500	390,000	270,000	40,000	128,000	20,000	3,000
Langvale .....	1,000	10,000	30,000	1,200	12,000	1,000	600
Rapid City .....	38,000	350,000	900,000	50,000	128,000	20,000	50,000
Alexander .....	1,200	18,000	15,000	6,000	20,000	2,000	500
Griswold .....	700	8,750	18,000	2,000	15,000	1,600	3,000
Oak Lake .....	200	3,000	4,000	.....	.....	1,500	2,000
Virden .....	500	6,000	10,000	.....	.....	1,000	500
Birtle .....	10,000	112,000	211,500	8,500	65,000	6,500	15,000
Burrows .....	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	2,000
Broadview .....	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	1,200
Grenfel .....	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	3,000
Indian Head .....	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,570	5,000
Troy or Qu'Appelle Station .....	625	6,000	18,000	.....	8,000	2,000	4,000
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>114,125</b>	<b>1,399,750</b>	<b>2,216,000</b>	<b>192,200</b>	<b>657,200</b>	<b>80,270</b>	<b>111,850</b>

NOTE.—This calculation is supposed to represent the Railway Belt.

B.—MEMORANDUM of Agricultural Implements sold at Brandon during the Season of 1882.

Implements.	Number.	Price each.	Total Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ploughs.....	2,369	20 00	47,380 00
Gang ploughs .....	157	95 00	14,915 00
Harrows .....	693	18 00	12,474 00
Seeders .....	112	90 00	10,080 00
Mowers .....	385	95 00	36,575 00
Reapers .....	195	137 00	26,715 00
Self binders .....	128	340 00	43,520 00
Horse rakes .....	550	40 00	22,000 00
Two-horse waggon .....	647	90 00	58,230 00
Fanning mills .....	580	35 00	20,300 00
Threshers, 8 horse-power .....	27	760 00	20,520 00
Steam threshers .....	20	1,500 00	30,000 00
			<b>342,709 00</b>

T BENNETT,  
Brandon Agency.

## No. 13.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EMERSON AGENT.

(MR. J. E. TĒTU.)

DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENCY,

EMERSON, MANITOBA, 31st December, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report upon the operations of this Agency.

The total number of immigrants checked at this Agency during the year 1882 was 69,332, and comprised as follows:—

Ontario .....	38,327
United States .....	13,325
English.....	6,962
Quebec.....	2,496
Scotch.....	2,359
Nova Scotia .....	1,997
New Brunswick.....	1,485
Irish.....	1,043
Russian Jews.....	393
Germans.....	319
Prince Edward Island .....	376
Swedes .....	107
French.....	65
Icelanders.....	60
Danes.....	13
Chinese .....	5
<b>Total for the year 1882.....</b>	<b>69,332</b>

From this total an allowance should be deducted for explorers and others visiting the country, and migrants from Ontario returning for their families of 17 per cent. thus making the total 57,551.

An examination of these figures shows that the largest share of the immigration comes from the Canadian Provinces, of which Ontario supplied the largest numbers and Prince Edward the least.

Ontario.....	38,327
Quebec .....	2,496
Nova Scotia.....	1,997
New Brunswick.....	1,485
Prince Edward Island .....	376
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>44,681</b>

The immigration from Great Britain footed up, comprised as follows:—

England.....	6,962
Scotland .....	2,359
Ireland .....	1,043
<b>Total other foreign .....</b>	<b>962</b>

**Total British and foreign..... 11,326**

The total immigration from the United States amounted to 13,325 or 2,001 souls more than the combined British and foreign immigration. The value of effects and money brought in, is reported by the Customs direct.

The European immigrants who landed in the United States have followed the construction of railways, by these they have been benefited and they now look for Manitoba and the North-West Territory as the most advantageous field of immigra-

tion for them. See how rapidly the Western States have been settled by immigrants from Europe and the Eastern States.

Thousands of immigrants will certainly look for years to come to the great manufacturing cities of the United States, but the farming class, the class which is wanted in this country, will eventually find its way to our North-West and settle on our fertile lands.

The capitalists and the business men of the States are well aware of the advantages this country offers to the immigrants, but outside of these Manitoba's rich soil and resources are not known, and I am of opinion that whatever expenses might be incurred towards making her known would be repaid by an immense flow of immigration from that quarter.

The flow of immigration which, it is to be noted, commenced early during the past winter, and continued the whole of the year, is altogether unprecedented in the annals of this country, and shows that a new era of progress and prosperity is opened up for Manitoba which has, in a short space of time, gathered into its population so great a number of the sons of Canadian farmers, for whom opportunity was not offered at home, and who find, here, the sure hope of becoming in a few years the proprietors of large and valuable farms; of European tenants who are here offered as the prize of industry, the easy privilege of becoming the lords of their own manors—and those sturdy pioneers of the Western States, whose large numbers coming this year, give proof that already the superiority of the Canadian North-West as a field for profitable settlement, over the country to the south of us, is rapidly becoming recognized.

In addition to these gratifying circumstances, which place the future beyond a doubt, we have abundant proof, that the slumbering capitalists of Europe have at last awakened to the importance of this country as a profitable field for the investment of their capital.

Large as this immigration has been, it has taken place contending with many and unusual difficulties, such as the lateness of the season, the phenomenal spring, which will probably not occur again for a century, the want of accommodation for immigrants, on both sides of the frontier, during the flood which washed away the track from St. Vincent to the frontier, and the false and exaggerated reports sent to many of the eastern papers by thoughtless or malicious correspondents.

The pamphlet issued by the Northern Pacific Railway Company, whose gross misrepresentations were so well exposed and refuted by the pamphlet in reply thereto, issued by your Department on December 26th, had also a mischievous effect.

In the face of all this, however, it is gratifying indeed, as showing the confidence in the future of this country and the advantages which it offers to the immigrant, to be able to report to your Department so unprecedentedly large an immigration at this Agency.

The advantages of the construction of railways across the fertile prairies of the Canadian West are only now, after a year's experience, beginning to be known and recognized, and will induce a very large addition to the future immigration.

The crop has been generally good, though the spring was later than usual, and the cropping season being late, very little grain has yet been sold, and I am therefore deprived of figures stating the quantity of grain marketed at this point, as I did in past Annual Reports.

In concluding, I wish to acknowledge and thank the able Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and other officers for the help afforded me.

I may mention the name of Mr. Woodman, whose connection with this Agency for the past three years has been most gratifying to me and valuable to your Department.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. TÊTU,

*Dominion Immigration Agent.*

The Honourable the Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.



## No. 14.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DULUTH AGENT.

(MR. J. M. MCGOVERN.)

IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

DULUTH, MINNESOTA, U.S., 30th November, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following Report of my proceedings since assuming charge of this Agency, also tabular statements for the past season.

On the 23rd of May, 1882, I received instructions from Ottawa, by official letter of that date, to proceed to Duluth and relieve the Agent at that place, Mr. W. C. B. Grahame, who was about to be transferred to another Agency.

Immediately on my arrival here Mr. Grahame gave me charge of the Agency Buildings, and very kindly did everything in his power to make me thoroughly familiar with the duties of an Agent at this Station.

In accordance with instructions received, I have carefully attended to the wants of our people at this Port, giving them all needed assistance and advice, and doing my utmost to have them forwarded quickly and safely to their destination. My duties required that I should be present on the arrival of all steamers, which was frequently at night. As soon as possible I would board the boat, note the accommodation provided, ascertain the number and sex of the immigrants, assist in having their baggage and effects either bonded or inspected by the United States Customs Officials, and then see them safely aboard the train for Winnipeg. I have also frequently accompanied large parties two or three hundred miles by rail, to see that they were not imposed upon by sharpers or land agents, direct them about changing cars, and to give them such information as they might find useful in their new home.

There being but one train a day for Winnipeg, our people were frequently detained here from ten to twenty hours. At such times I conducted them to the Agency Building, where ample accommodation was provided for their comfort, and where there was always at their disposal a large amount of pamphlets, maps and other printed matter containing much useful information about Manitoba and the North-West. The Department is very fortunate in being able to lease such fine commodious buildings here, and the immigrants feel very grateful for the attention shown them. Sir A. T. Galt, High Commissioner in England, visited this Agency 2nd August, while *en route* to Manitoba. He expressed himself as being much pleased with the arrangements for the comfort of the immigrants, and the way in which matters were conducted. I have found it very necessary to visit St. Paul as often as my duties here would allow, for the purpose of encouraging and protecting immigrants who go by the all-rail route to Manitoba.

St. Paul has for years been the stronghold of land speculators and railway land agents, and at no other point in the North-West are such strong inducements held out to the Canadian immigrants to change their destination and settle in the United States. Large parties of immigrants are frequently detained there awaiting railway connexion, and at such times are annoyed by the attacks of these land agents, who, besides running down and misrepresenting the soil, climate and institutions of Canada, represent the affairs of their own country in the most glowing and false colours. I have earnestly endeavoured to defeat the schemes of the above mentioned agents, and by making the best use of the limited time at my disposal, invariably succeeded in persuading our people to continue on to their destination.

It frequently happens that foreign immigrants arriving here are possessed of baggage in excess of the quantity allowed by the passenger rates, and these people invariably object to pay the charge for extra baggage demanded by the railway companies, claiming to have been assured before leaving home that no such charge would be made. I will here cite a case in point:—

A gentleman and his family from London, Eng., *en route* to Manitoba, arrived here in the latter part of July; they held five tickets which entitled them to the carriage of 750 pounds of baggage, but they had 3,450 pounds in excess of that amount, which subjected them to a charge of \$93.15. This sum, the gentleman positively refused to pay, asserting that the Steamboat Agent in England guaranteed him the free transportation of his baggage to Manitoba. These people were delayed here twenty-four hours, and finally through my influence the matter was settled by the payment of \$54. This is but one of the many similar cases that has occurred here during the past summer. I respectfully call your attention to this matter, as I know from personal observation that it has had a tendency to make the immigrants feel that they were being imposed upon, and has also been the cause of many letters being written which must have injured immigration to the Canadian North-West. I would, therefore, very respectfully suggest that Agents abroad be instructed to inform intending emigrants, whenever possible, that the American railway companies will not give free transportation for more than 150 pounds of baggage to each passenger. This knowledge will save the emigrants much unnecessary delay and annoyance on this side.

The accommodation furnished immigrants arriving here by boats has, on the whole, been satisfactory, although the arrangements for steerage passengers might be improved upon, yet the officers of the steamers have always been so attentive and obliging that there has been very little cause for complaint. On my trip from Ottawa here I came from Sarnia by steamer "Ontario," of the North-West Transportation Company. There were between three and four hundred immigrants on board, and the careful consideration they received at the hands of the officers of the boat was very gratifying.

Particular attention has been given to the comfort of Canadian immigrants by the different railway officials, and the passenger service has been all that could be expected, but in the early part of the season I received numerous letters complaining of the detention of household goods, etc., etc., sent as freight. Upon investigation, I found the detentions were not caused at this point, as the Northern Pacific Railway Company were always prompt in forwarding goods.

I am happy to be able to report that the class of immigrants going to Manitoba and the Canadian North-West, the past year, will make a most valuable addition to the population of these Provinces. They were as a rule hopeful, intelligent people, anxious for information and determined to become prosperous settlers. A very noticeable feature in the immigration of this year was the large number of wealthy tenant farmers from Europe, who, from the report of the Delegates of 1880 and the successful experience of some of their old neighbours, were induced to make Canada their future home.

I am pleased to report that good health prevailed amongst the arrivals of the past season. Very few cases of sickness occurred, and but one death by accidental drowning. My monthly Reports to the Department contain a full explanation of these cases.

A small number of indigent immigrants applied for assistance at the Agency. Having no authority to grant relief I reported the matter to the Department and was authorized to incur whatever expenditure was absolutely necessary.

The total number of arrivals, *via* this Port, as shown in table D, was 10,606, a very large increase over any preceding year since the establishment of the Agency, this increase being principally from foreign countries.

It is impossible for me to make an accurate estimate of the amount of wealth brought into the country by immigrants *via* this Port, but as near as I could ascertain from careful observation and information obtained from the United States Customs, the following figures may be accepted, money and effects, \$265,195.

The importations into Manitoba *via* Duluth during season of 1882, as per statements A and B, show a large increase as compared with former years, and prove the rapidly increasing trade and importance of that section of the Dominion.

Statement C, shows number of bushels of wheat, value and duty, passing through Duluth in bond, from Manitoba to Canadian ports for 1882.

Statement D, shows the number and nationality of immigrants arriving here *en route* to Manitoba during the season 1882.

Statement E, shows total number of arrivals from 1878 to 1882 inclusive.

In conclusion I wish to return my sincere thanks to the Secretary of the Department, Mr. John Lowe, and to Mr. H. B. Small, the Accountant. I am indebted to both these gentlemen for much valuable assistance and advice which has been of great help to me in discharging the duties of this office. I have also received many favours and much useful information from the former Agent at this place Mr. W. C. B. Grahame, who from his long residence here and thorough knowledge of immigration matters, was reliable authority on the many questions arising at a port of this kind. Mr. A. S. Chase, the General Railway Agent here, has been very obliging and has invariably done everything in his power to facilitate the transportation of our people.

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

J. M. McGOVERN,  
*Dominion Immigration Agent.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

STATEMENT A.—Showing Quantity, Value and Duty of Goods shipped in Bond to Manitoba, *via* Port of Duluth, during Season of 1882.

Merchandise. Total No. of Pounds.	Railroad Iron. Number of Pounds.	Lumber. Number of Feet.	Total Value.	Total Duty.
20,592,409	3,020,818	6,645,473	\$3,949,144	\$1,968,400.22

STATEMENT B.—Showing number of head of Live Stock imported into Manitoba, *via* Duluth, during 1882; also their Value and Duty.

Horses.	Cows and Oxen.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Value.	Duty.
548	1,752	343	18	\$162,968	\$32,593.60

STATEMENT C.—Showing number of Bushels of Wheat shipped from Manitoba in Bond, *via* Port of Duluth, to Canadian Ports, during Season of 1882, with Value and Duty.

Number of Bushels Received.	Number of Bushels Shipped.	Approximate Value.	Duty.
318,713	318,713	\$366,520	\$63,742.60



STATEMENT D.—Showing the number of Immigrants into Manitoba and the North-West Territory, *via* Duluth, for the Season ending 30th November, 1882.

No. of Immigrants.	Ontario.			Quebec.			Lower Provinces. N.B. & N.S.			Great Britain.			France.			Germany.			Russia.			Scandinavia.			United States.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.			
10,606	1,420	682	1,089	614	302	535	152	62	110	1668	893	1073	41	17	34	72	28	49	211	219	329	242	120	180	276	91	97

STATEMENT E.—Showing the Number of Immigrants into Manitoba and the North-West Territory, *via* Duluth, from 1878 to 1882, inclusive.

Year.	Total Number of Immigrants.			Ontario.			Quebec.			Lower Provinces, N.B. and N.S.			Great Britain.			France.			Germany.			Russia.			Scandi- navia.			United States.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.			
1878 .....	7,401	1,916	737	1,174	290	236	369	115	105	133	213	181	344	7	9	41	26	56	93	72	108	64	66	231	251	214	323			
1879 .....	3,488	1,060	470	478	44	40	59	49	24	36	212	157	210	2	3	4	2	.....	64	47	58	53	55	703	86	80	110			
1880 .....	3,729	612	357	485	172	96	120	62	43	59	623	392	423	13	7	9	18	10	15	.....	31	15	21	62	35	49	71			
1881 .....	4,061	575	418	524	198	122	205	55	61	60	423	319	379	10	8	13	19	6	17	.....	57	38	63	222	98	71	97			
1882 .....	10,606	1,420	682	1,089	614	302	535	152	62	110	1,868	893	1,073	41	17	34	72	28	49	211	219	329	242	120	180	276	91			

J. M. McGOVERN,  
Dominion Immigration Agent.

RECORD of Immigrants into the Province of Manitoba by Steamers from Canadian and American Ports, *via* Duluth, during months of May and June, 1880.

No. of Immigrants.	Ontario.			Quebec.			Lower Provinces, N.B. and N.S.			Great Britain.			France.			Germany.			Russia.			Scandi- navia.			United States.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.			
1,771	211	173	204	70	39	47	27	20	31	220	127	207	.....	.....	3	3	9	.....	.....	.....	27	19	41	113	91	87	

W. M. C. B. GRAHAME,  
Dominion Immigration Agent.

## No. 15.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRAVELLING IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. JOHN SUMNER.)

CARLETON PLACE, 30th December, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my Eleventh Annual Report as Travelling Immigration Agent for your Department.

This season has been a very busy one, there having been a very large increase at Quebec over any summer for many years.

Over 20,000 emigrants have come under my own personal charge in the mail steamers I have met at the above Port, and conveyed in most cases to Toronto; those by the steamers *via* Halifax, going further westward, so far this winter, I mostly took to Montreal.

The number of female domestics has considerably increased during the year, many of a very good class being among them; and all have been engaged at good wages.

Agriculturists with families and a large number of single men of the same class have been the principal immigrants, and all found employment at high wages, the demand being much greater than the supply.

Over 2,000 of above went to the Province of Manitoba, and had considerable means to give them a start there; those for the Province of Ontario, though not in affluent circumstances, would become good settlers. There was also a goodly number went to the Eastern Townships.

Last winter, in my Report, I called the attention of the Department to the necessity of emigrant cars being provided with Miller couplings and platforms, the same as other passenger cars. So far no remedy has been applied. The danger to life, with the wide openings, is very great, and a very serious accident may some day occur; indeed, I much dread to cross from one car to another on a stormy night, as I often have to do in the performance of my duties.

Trains are moved with better despatch on the Intercolonial Railway than last winter, and on the Grand Trunk Railway very fair running has been made.

The refreshment rooms are satisfactory, and the officials on the road obliging.

I have endeavoured to perform my duties to the satisfaction of the immigrants, as also of the Department.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SUMNER,

*Travelling Agent.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 16.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF TRAVELLING IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. A .O. KELLAM.)

COMPTON, December 31st, 1882.

SIR, —I have the honor to place in your hands my Annual Report for the past season.

During the past year I have met thirteen mail steamers at Halifax, and have brought all their steerage and nearly all their intermediate passengers (with the exception of a few who stopped in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) safely to the Province of Quebec, and forwarded all to the west who wished to go. The exact number I have not kept, as that will appear in the Report of the Local Agents, but from my memorandum I think the number must average nearly two hundred to each trip, and of a very superior class.

Of the passengers per S.S. Sarmatian which arrived on the 25th December there were five English immigrants, who came out last March and went to Manitoba and had taken up land there, and although their means were limited, had built a house and raised sufficient crops the past season for their families to live upon the present winter. They went home in November last, and were now returning with their families to their new home. They were satisfied and full of hope, and as they expressed themselves, "a bright future was in store for them." The conveyance of immigrants over the Intercolonial Railway is greatly improved from last year; and several new and comfortable cars have been placed for their use. The officers of the road are courteous and obliging and the men civil and attentive. The victualing saloons are good, and the immigrants, although they nearly all buy their own meals, are satisfied and well pleased. During the past summer I met every week, the steamers that landed passengers at Point Levis, other than the mail steamer, and went with the people to Montreal. A very limited number stopped in the Province of Quebec. I am happy to be able again to report that no accident whatever during the past year, or previous years, has happened to the people while travelling under my charge.

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

A. O. KELLAM,  
*Travelling Immigration Agent.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture.  
Ottawa.

## No. 17.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF MANITOBA COLONIZATION AGENCY.

(MR. C. LALIME.)

WORCESTER, Mass., 30th December, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour for your information to submit the following Report for the year 1882, in compliance with instructions received from your Department.

I am pleased to say that my labours for the immigration of Canadians from New England to the Province of Manitoba have been much more successful than in the year 1881.

According to the list of names I forwarded to-day, you will find that 633 emigrants have left New England for Manitoba.

A certain number of the parties whose names appear on the list left with their whole families, and in many cases I omitted infants' names.

I must also state, and your Agents at Winnipeg and West Lynne will corroborate my statement, that a great many families not mentioned in my list of names have left this section to go and settle in Manitoba.

The reason that I cannot give the names of those immigrants is that my territory being large, it was impossible for me to attend personally to the departure of each family.

A fact to which I especially call your attention, is, that in years past, the French Canadians alone in New England, seemed to take interest in Manitoba and its development, almost all our emigrants belonged to that nationality, while you will find in the accompanying list of names, that we have this year as many English as French emigrants, a noteworthy fact, and to my appreciation a proof that our Western Province is getting to be better known every day, and which gives me the greatest hopes for the future.

I also take great pleasure in stating that the emigration from Canada to New England, during the year 1882, has certainly decreased by at least forty per cent. compared with years previous.

I have had ample opportunities of becoming acquainted with that fact during my numerous trips to our New England manufacturing cities and towns, and, also, in the course of my relations with the different railroad corporations connecting Canada with New England.

These Railroad Companies Reports for 1882, show a decrease of about fifty per cent. in their ticket sales less than in 1881, for tickets sold from Canada to New England; while, on the other hand, the receipts of tickets sold in New England for Canada, have increased in the same ratio.

To add another proof to my statement, I might remark that at the time of the last parochial Census, in the latter part of the year 1882, by the French clergyman, it was ascertained that the French population in Lowell, Mass., Manchester, N.H., and Fall River had largely decreased.

You are probably aware of the fact that the three above named places have the largest French population in New England, and I think we are justified, in the presence of these facts, in stating that the decrease in less important localities must have been proportional.

During the year 1882, as formerly, I have visited intending immigrants, giving them all information, attending their departure and their baggage, distributing circulars and pamphlets, etc.

A matter which has attracted a good deal of attention, is the rumor, endorsed by several newspapers, that reserve lands would be provided for immigrants from New England and should that prove true, I can assure you it would meet the wishes of the French residents in the Eastern States.

I am happy to say that my constantly increasing correspondence and calls for information about lands in Manitoba, give me ample reason to believe that emigration from the Eastern States will be much larger in 1883 than it has been in the year just expired.

I remain, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

CHAS. LALIME,  
*Special Immigration Agent.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 18.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ICELANDIC AGENCY.

(MR. JOHN TAYLOR.)

NORSE LANDING, ASSINIBOINE RIVER,  
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,  
December 31st, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting the following Report from the Icelandic Agency for the year ending 31st December, 1882.

The condition of general prosperity enjoyed by the Icelandic colonists at the close of 1881 has been maintained during the year now terminated.

There was a movement of several Icelandic families during March and April from their reserve to Winnipeg. This change was not from necessity, as they appreciated the advantages enjoyed at the lake, but was caused by the expectation of obtaining high wages in the city, which has been fully realized. The eager desire to obtain money is justifiable when it is considered that funds were required to pay the passage to this country of friends and relations from Iceland. In no other place, it may be asserted, could this object be obtained more readily than at Winnipeg, and by the industrious and frugal Icelander. One of these families, consisting of the man and wife, a boy of eleven, and three young children, earned in one month by steady labour \$150. Of this the little boy's portion was \$40, the woman's supplemented by the milk of a cow \$50, the man's wages \$60.

The families yet remaining at the reserve have also done well, as their income from farm and fishery has been greatly assisted by steady employment at the saw mills in operation on both sides of the lake.

The Icelanders who have taken up land in the Souris District are well contented with their farms, and although subjected to the privations incident to persons of narrow means on new homesteads, are becoming independent settlers. About sixty entries of land have been made, and many more would be gladly taken up, were there any unoccupied.

In Winnipeg the Icelanders are more numerous than in the other settlements, and are increasing in wealth. The younger people having acquired the language, are more identified with the citizens than the older ones. They do not, however, forget their own people, to assist them when emigrating or on their arrival here. Some of the Icelanders in Winnipeg are not residents there, but come either from the reserve or from Dakotah, and are in search of higher wages than can be obtained elsewhere. Those who had settled in Nova Scotia have almost all found their way to this Province.

The expected immigration from Iceland has been greatly hindered by difficulty of embarking. The polar ice, which occasionally blockades the northern coast, has remained there so long during the past summer, and has so affected the temperature, that little or no hay was saved. The cattle and sheep had, therefore, to be killed off, and as these form the wealth of the people and are essential to their existence, nothing remains for their maintenance during the next season. Relief has already been sent them by benevolent persons in England and elsewhere, but their winter provision being already laid in, the time of greatest need will be afterwards.

Only a few hundred persons have found their way from Iceland the past year, but emigration on an extensive scale is required for the deliverance of the people from severe suffering or death. Unaided by others they cannot leave the country, which seems doomed to become a second edition of Greenland at no very distant period.

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An offer has been made to pay the Icelandic indebtedness to the Dominion Government, on condition of obtaining the lands which form the security for said advances. This establishes the fact that no pecuniary loss will result to the country because of such advances. The offer could not be accepted, as it was not coupled with the obligation to place settlers on the vacated lots.

In the present deplorable emergency in Iceland it is most desirable that some arrangement be made for the introduction to Canada of the hardy and able-bodied people of Iceland, who, although rather deficient on their first arrival, have fully shown their fitness for becoming good settlers and peaceable citizens.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN TAYLOR,  
*Icelandic Agent.*

The Honourable the Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.



## No. 19.

## REPORT ON VISIT TO NORTH-WEST.

(J. R. Birks and THOS. STEVENSON.)

TORONTO, 20th Sept., 1882.

SIR,—In accordance with your wish to have our Report on the North-West Territory, we hereby submit to you the result of our observations. On arriving at Winnipeg we met with a large number of English workmen from Yorkshire, most of whom were in full work at good wages. After spending a few days in Winnipeg and neighbourhood, noticing its rapid growth and increasing prosperity, we passed on to Brandon. We cannot, however, let the opportunity pass, without entering our protest against the absurd practice of the farmers in the neighbourhood of Kildonan, of suffering the thistles to grow until the wind carries the seed over the face of the surrounding country. Passing on to Brandon we observed at almost every station on the railway (and some places where there was no station) large numbers of agricultural implements, indicating the vast amount of land taken up, and on which they will be required. Without staying at Brandon, we went by stage waggon to Rapid City. Here we arrived somewhat late in the evening, and slept on the soft side of some laths nailed across what was called a bedstead, having straw feathers for our bed, and what we could catch for our pillows. Next morning we crossed the Assiniboine River and saw the farm of Mr. McClay, who has some excellent crops of oats, from which he expects a large yield. We also visited the farm of Mr. McGowan, and witnessed the starting of a self-binding reaper on a field of oats, which is the second crop, and calculated to have about 45 to 50 bushels to the acre. Mr. McGowan settled here on 320 acres of land three years ago, erected a small house and stable, and has now sold out for \$6,000. Near to this farm is the Baptist College; also the farm of Mr. Finlay, who has a field of splendid wheat, which must yield well. Here, too, we saw a stack of timothy grass, the raising of which, it was supposed, would not be a success. All doubt has, however, been dispelled, as the crop we saw stacked was calculated to have about two tons per acre. Mr. Chas. Howard, another farmer, from Essex, England, has been here four years, and although he had previously been in Australia for seven years, he likes this country better than either, and would not go back to the Old Country on any consideration. The soil is rich, fine black loam. The average of barley per acre is from 40 to 45 bushels; and should the inhabitants of this city be successful in getting a railway, which they are earnestly endeavouring to do, it will be a "rapid city" in every sense of the word. While in this neighbourhood we went on to the Oak River District, where again we saw some excellent crops, as well as unbroken prairie land highly calculated for grazing purposes. Mr. Moore, on whom we called, came out here three years ago, with very small means, broke up with one yoke of oxen as much land as produced 1,200 bushels of grain, built himself a house and necessary conveniences without any help, and has this year some splendid crops. Mr. Stanks, another farmer here, at whose home we were hospitably entertained, took up a section and a half of land four years ago, built himself a house, broke up with one pair of oxen and a span of horses as much land as produced last year 3,000 bushels of grain. He has this year 90 acres under crop, the oats beating anything we have seen, and estimated to produce 80 bushels to the acre, while his wheat crop will probably be about 32 to 35 bushels. At the present time he has also upon his farm six cows, one splendid pedigree bull, two span of horses, and one yoke of oxen.

From Oak River and Rapid City we retraced our steps to Brandon, and thence forward to South Qu'Appelle. On arriving at Broadview at 11.30 p. m., the train stopped for the night.

Here we were introduced to a tent hotel. Slept or tried to do so, on straw and staves until nearly 6 o'clock in the morning, at which time we were told the lumber train would start for the end of the track, and that we should have to ride in the caboose (or guard's van as it is called in England), to the end of our journey. Accordingly we hurried up at 5.30, got seated in the caboose for fear of being left behind, and after two hours and a half of shunting backwards and forwards, and waiting, without any breakfast, we did at last get started for Qu'Appelle.

Not liking the jolting of the caboose, a number of us climbed upon the sleepers on the lumber cars, and the morning being fine we enjoyed amazingly from our elevated position the pleasant breeze and splendid prospect of millions of acres of rich prairie land from horizon to horizon, far as the eye could reach on every side. We reached Qu'Appelle about 1.30, partook of some dinner in another tent hotel, and afterwards hired a stage to take us to the Fort. In this ride of 18 miles we passed over the land of the great "Bell Farming Company," on which we saw eighty oxen in teams of ten bullocks, each breaking up with double furrowed ploughs of fourteen inches each furrow, the prairie land. We did not think they were making very good work of it, as the ground was too dry and the season too late for efficient breaking. From this point until our return to Winnipeg we met with numbers of small farmers from England, who expressed in no measured terms, the way in which they had been treated by so-called Colonization companies, some of whom had purchased land, on which they had paid deposits on the good faith of its representatives, but who had turned, disheartened and disgusted with the sections that had been appointed to them, and who after losing much valuable time and money, had to seek for land in other places. We commend, therefore, to the consideration of the Government, the interests of the small settlers. Arriving at Fort Qu'Appelle we were again treated to long feathers and Hudson's Bay blankets. We must say, however, that the proprietors of the "Echo Hotel" were exceedingly kind, courteous and attentive to our comfort, as far as circumstances would allow, and expect to be far better provided for their patrons next season. Being Sunday the next day we had Divine service in the hotel, morning and evening, conducted by a Presbyterian minister, who came out to establish a mission church here. On Monday we collected some samples of oats and barley from the farm of a "half breed" which does him credit. We were also told of a Mr. Russell Smith in the Qu'Appelle valley, who has a field of forty-five acres of oats which is expected to yield over eighty bushels to the acre. The valley of the Qu'Appelle is indeed a lovely spot, with its unrivalled scenery of woodland, mountain, lakes, ravines and river, and must indeed be a favourite valley, as we were told on reliable authority, that Mr. Gordon, the land agent of the district and who had only opened his office four weeks before, had taken \$8,000 in fees for homesteads and pre-emptions, and had disposed of 48,000 acres of land in one week. On leaving Fort Qu'Appelle we took the wood mountain trail towards Troy, in search of some young farmers from Howden Dyke near Goole, England, of the names of "Blyth brothers," "Cade, and Maddems." About 2 o'clock, p.m., we found their shanty. They were delighted beyond measure to see us, and we were equally pleased to see them being so well known to them and to their friends at home. Here we spent most pleasantly two days and two nights sharing their humble fare; drinking their new milk fresh from the cow, eating their oatmeal porridge, and had the luxury of sleeping on a good Yorkshire goose feather bed in their little tent on the prairie. Here amid the decorations of their log and mud shanty, whose walls were hung with pictures of varied useful articles, more real than ever were painted on canvas, we wrote home to our own friends, and theirs, and assured them of their welfare and happiness, and with much regret were obliged to leave them sooner than we wished. We are sorry to state that these young men who came out, through my Agency, (J. R. Birks,) on the 5th of April last, with the Allan Line steamer "Parisian," and whom I accompanied to Liverpool to see them sail, not only lost much valuable time and money, in

visiting the land of one of the "Colonization Companies," and on which they had paid a deposit, but were so disgusted with the section allotted them, that they turned away to seek fresh land elsewhere.

After leaving these young men we came across the trail to Troy. But little land is broken up between Fort Qu'Appelle and this place, and no crops are as yet put in. On reaching Troy, we took the lumber train back again towards Winnipeg. We arrived at Broadview in the evening, and here again we were sorry to meet with another gentleman from Yorkshshire, a near neighbour of Mr. Stephenson's, who had come out with his family and another young farmer, bought land of one of these "Colonization Companies," had taken up oxen, waggon, buckboard and horse, but who, when he saw the land that was his, turned away in disgust, and threatened to expose them in the newspapers. These things tell sadly against the country, and are likely to do more harm in the Old Country than can be conceived. One thing is certain, these Englishmen writing home to their friends, will give no good account of the way in which they have been treated, and another thing is equally certain, that the Agents of the United States Government are alive to the importance of catching all the settlers they can induce to take up land under their Government.

We venture, therefore, to express the hope that the Canadian Government will protect the interests of the settlers, and treat them with the greatest liberality possible. On our return journey we called at Brandon, and went over the farm of Mr. Whitehead, an energetic gentleman originally from Darlington, England. This gentleman bought a section of land, 640 acres, put the first plough into the land on the first day of June, last year, 1881, and has this year 400 acres of oats from which he expects to thresh 24,000 bushels, while his wheat will average from thirty to thirty-five bushels per acre. From Brandon to Portage la Prairie, the self-binding reaper was at work on numberless farms of excellent crops, the whole country waving with golden grain, and the weather brilliant for its ingathering and threshing. We left the great North-West with the indelible conviction, that it is eminently the country for our young farmers and farmers' sons, who are unable to get farms in the Old Country, but who may here, with a small capital and determined perseverance, speedily raise themselves to an independency upon their own farms and be their own landlords.

In conclusion we beg to express our sense of the kind courtesy and attention of the various Government Agents we have met with since we arrived in the country, more particularly of Mr. Stafford, of Quebec, Mr. Donaldson, Toronto, Mr. Grahame, Winnipeg, and Mr. McGovern, at Duluth.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours obediently,

J. R. BIRKS,

*Auctioneer and Valuer, 8 New Street, York, England.*

THOS. STEVENSON,

*Farmer's Delegate, Cropton Pickering, York, England.*

The Honourable Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 20.

REPORTS ON EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND  
EUROPE.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA.

(SIR A. T. GALT, G.C.M.G., &c.)

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER,  
9 VICTORIA CHAMBERS,

LONDON, S.W., 31st December, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the Reports of Messrs. Dyke, Grahame, Foy, Connolly and Down, the Agents of the Department in the United Kingdom for the year just ended.

By the courtesy of the Board of Trade, I am enabled to give the following particulars of the emigration from British Ports to Canada direct in 1882.

Nationalities.	1882.	1881.
English.....	27,534	17,088
Scotch.....	4,607	3,176
Irish.....	6,220	3,290
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total of British origin.....	38,361	23,554
Foreigners.....	13,038	10,685
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	51,399	34,239
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

These figures do not include the persons who travelled by way of the American ports—a considerable number, I believe—or those sailing from Bristol, Galway and other places from which no returns are rendered to the Board of Trade.

It will be observed that the emigration of British origin shows an increase of 65 per cent. in excess of the number in 1881. The increase over 1880 is ninety per cent. This cannot be regarded but as a gratifying testimony of the success of the policy that has been pursued by your Department. It is interesting to notice that during the same period the British emigration to the United States only increased three and a half per cent. compared with 1881. It is reasonable to infer from these

figures—and also from the fact that emigration to Australia has been more numerous than in previous years—that the advantages the Colonies are able to offer are being appreciated, and that the tide of settlement is being turned, if only gradually, in their direction, which cannot fail to be productive of beneficial results, both to the settlers themselves, to Great Britain and to the Colonies.

I have again to call attention to the figures that are from time to time published in the English newspapers—and, I am afraid, also quoted with some authority in a portion of the Canadian press—from American sources, forming summaries of statistics issued by the Official Bureau at Washington, which include the statement that a large emigration is taking place from Canada to the United States. It will be within your recollection that the able Report of the Secretary of your Department upon the subject was presented to the Imperial Houses of Parliament during the last Session. This exposed the inaccuracy of the figures to which I have alluded, and proved conclusively that they were entirely unreliable. It was also shown that any small emigration that had taken place was counterbalanced by a corresponding flow from the United States to the Dominion. Notwithstanding the publicity which the Report received in various ways, the statements have recently been repeated for the year just ended, and I thereupon published, through the courtesy of the press, the following announcement:—

“The statistics recently published announcing a large emigration from Canada to the United States are not accepted as correct by the Canadian Government. Similar statistics have formed the subject of official investigation from time to time, the results showing that the figures were not reliable. This was clearly demonstrated in a paper presented to the Imperial Parliament last session containing a report made to the Governor General of Canada by the Canadian Department of Agriculture and Immigration. It is well known that a number of emigrants travel yearly to the United States by way of Canadian ports, who never intend to remain in the Dominion; that settlers going to Manitoba and the North-West Territories have had up to the present time to pass over American railways to reach their destinations, and that a considerable movement takes place between the two countries for commercial purposes and for ordinary travel. But such persons although apparently included in the statistics referred to, cannot with accuracy be described as emigrants from Canada to the United States.”

The business of the office so far as emigration is concerned has been very heavy during the year, and the increased work has made great demands upon the staff, which have, however, been cheerfully met. The same remark will apply to your local agents, whose reports I am enclosing.

An immense quantity of pamphlets has again been distributed and other means been taken to extend in Great Britain, a better knowledge of the resources and capabilities of Canada than has hitherto prevailed. The actual enquiries made to me through the medium of letters alone, numbered nearly 6,000. This is exclusive of official communications and numerous personal enquiries; ladies and gentlemen frequently coming considerable distances for personal interviews respecting persons

in whom they may be interested. Applications for information have reached me from most parts of the world. A very numerous class of enquiry which has afforded me much gratification, has been that made by gentlemen of influence in their various districts—clergymen, land owners and others who have been seeking information for the people, who naturally look to them for advice. Another sign of the extending influence of the Dominion is seen in the number of applications I receive from persons who desire to act as agents of the Government in various parts of Great Britain. There can be no doubt that the emigrants who went to Canada last year have taken considerable capital with them—the amount it is impossible to estimate—and that the portion which consisted of mechanics and labouring men were all of a very superior and intelligent class—men any country would be proud to welcome.

The number of enquiries I am receiving are very numerous, and very practical in their nature. I do not expect that the numbers emigrating to Canada during the coming season will show any falling off, although the increase may not continue to be as great as in previous years. The enquiries may be divided into the following classes: persons with capital; manufacturers and others who desire to make investments; gentlemen wishing to send out their sons, with a view to start them on land when they acquire the necessary knowledge; farmers and farmers' sons with various amounts of capital; mechanics, labourers and domestic servants. I also frequently receive letters from gentlemen following the professions, such as doctors, lawyers, architects, surveyors, etc.

Agriculture in this country is still in an unsatisfactory condition. Although the crops presented a slight improvement over previous years, they were by no means abundant; and the prices paid for products of various kinds have ruled low. A large number of farms are still vacant in all parts of the country, and it is not improbable that the number will increase. There is a feeling of uncertainty prevailing as to the future relations of landlord and tenant, the outcome of recent legislation in Ireland. This operates in the direction of preventing tenants from taking up farms just now, and of reducing the rents very considerably.

With regard to the lighter professions, they are quite overdone, and gentlemen are looking round anxiously for other openings for their sons. The competition for the army is very keen, and the unsuccessful candidates numerous; and what becomes of those who have qualified for the other professions, open to young men of education, is a problem difficult to solve. The labouring classes are also in a comparatively unsatisfactory condition, arising in a great measure, perhaps, from the large quantities of unskilled labour which now exists. It is not the custom, as it used to be, for boys to be apprenticed to trades. Hence the agitation, which is slowly making its way for a system of technical education. The export trade of the country does not keep pace with the increase in population, which tends, directly and indirectly, to affect the position of the labourers.

I have been receiving many enquiries from domestic servants anxious to emigrate to Canada, but even the low assisted rate now in force does not allow me to send out as many as I desire. The wages in Australia are equally favourable with those offered in the Dominion, and the passage is cheaper. I am satisfied, as I have stated in previous Reports, that the only way by which the emigration of a good class of domestic servants can be arranged is for the committees formed in the various towns in Canada to work in co-operation with the Women's Emigration Society in this country. In order to enable the work to be successful, persons in Canada must advance the passages of the servants they may require, and if care is exercised in the selection of young women, there is no reason why a large number with satisfactory characters and qualifications should not be sent out.

In connection with female emigration, particularly from Ireland, I must not omit to mention the name of Mr. Vere Foster, of Belfast. This gentleman has spent a large sum of money out of his private means to assist young women to emigrate to Canada and America, and the result has been satisfactory in every way. Mr. Foster went to Canada during last season, and in a circular recently published expresses himself in favour of sending servant girls to the Dominion. I have informed Mr. Foster that it will be a great pleasure to me to co-operate in this benevolent movement—one with which his name will always be gratefully remembered. These remarks are made with the object of showing that emigration is not likely to fall off to any extent, and I am hopeful that the more intelligent people of every class will make their way to the Colonies in greater numbers than hitherto.

It is right that I should mention that the competition for emigration seems to increase rather than to decrease. The American land, railway and steamship companies, the publicity that every thing American secures, and the large number of people who settled there before the resources of the Dominion became recognized, all operate in that direction. Besides the Australian Colonies are now again becoming active in encouraging emigration, of which you will be aware from my letters. The Government of Queensland is offering free passages to farm labourers and domestic servants. Families are taken out for £4 for males and £2 for females, half those rates being charged for children between the ages of twelve and one. The assisted passage for all classes to New South Wales is £5, excepting the case of domestic servants, for whom the rate is £2. New Zealand offers free passage to domestic servants. The Government of the Cape of Good Hope are also encouraging emigration on favourable terms. I believe I am within the mark in saying that each emigrant sent to Australia costs the Government of those Colonies £10 sterling: I do not anticipate, however, that the competition will have any adverse effect upon the position that Canada now occupies in Great Britain. It will only stimulate the able and zealous Agents of your Department in this country to still further endeavour to keep the advantage of the Dominion prominent.

It has been a pleasure to me to observe that letters have been continually appearing in the press, particularly in the Provinces, from persons who have emigrated to Canada, with thoroughly satisfactory results. I have also noticed that Canadians visiting this country have adopted means to assist in making the Dominion better known, both in the papers and in other ways. This is very valuable aid in removing the misapprehension which still prevails in the minds of many people upon the subject. Of course there have been published unfavourable reports respecting some parts of Canada, but they were merely the expression of individual opinion, have not attracted much attention, and have generally been answered and explained satisfactorily by other persons. I shall regard it as one of the most satisfactory recollections of my tenure of office, that although many thousands of emigrants have gone to Canada after communication with me, I have never received a single letter expressing regret at having done so.

J The assisted passages arranged last spring have had wide publicity, and have been generally availed of. They have been regarded with much favour in this country, and the result must be looked upon as a justification of the policy of the Government in the matter. Every endeavour has been made to ensure that only persons intending to remain in Canada should receive the benefit of the reduced fares, and I am satisfied that nearly all those who have participated in the concession were *bona fide* settlers, and went out with the determination of settling in the Dominion.

The Dominion of Canada has lost a great friend in the late Archbishop of Canterbury. The interest which His Grace evinced in the religious influence of emigration and the action of the great religious societies and the clergy of this country in the same direction, has been of great importance. The better classes of emigrants going to the Colonies compared with those to foreign countries is attributable to the attention which has been devoted to the matter by the religious authorities in this country and Canada. You will be aware that an emigration Hand Book has been circulated among the clergy, and that an emigration committee has been formed by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge,—the Rev. John Bridger, well known in Canada, having been appointed to superintend its operation. Mr. Bridger took out a large and important party to Canada in the spring, and the Rev. Mr. Panckridge, a member of the Committee (mentioned in my Report last year), also made a tour through the country. While the clergy do not encourage indiscriminate emigration, they are ever ready to advise and often to assist substantially those who apply to them; and they take care that the emigrants shall be sent to places where they can receive the spiritual care they have been accustomed to. I am continually receiving enquiries from clergymen of various denominations respecting persons in whom they are interested, and I have every confidence in stating that their efforts will earn the gratitude of many deserving men, whom they are helping to secure a livelihood and a future for their families that would not be possible in this



country. The Bishop of Saskatchewan delivered a very interesting lecture to the Royal Colonial Institute, a short time ago, about his diocese, and several other clergymen of various denominations from Canada, who have visited England during the year, have also done good work in answering the multitude of enquiries that must have been addressed to them. The Reverend Styleman Herring, who is so well known for his connection with emigration, and all other proposals having for their object the good of the working classes, took a large party to Canada during the season, and, I believe, settled them all very satisfactorily. Mr. Herring is sparing neither time nor money in giving to the people who consult him the benefit of the experience he has acquired.

It will be within your knowledge, that emigration from Ireland has been attracting considerable attention, and it is a question daily growing in importance. The opportune communication addressed by His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada in 1880, to Her Majesty's Government, enclosing a memorandum from yourself, undoubtedly had much to do with the insertion in the Land Bill of the following year of the emigration clause, and has on various occasions formed the subject of much useful and interesting discussion. It is to be regretted that the emigration proposals finally adopted by the Government in that Act, have not proved to be workable. In the Arrears Act passed last Session, a further step has been taken in the direction of assisted emigration from the distressed districts, which may be attended with a measure of success during the coming season, especially in connection with the Committee that has been formed by Mr. J. H. Take, well known for his great services in the direction of improving the condition of the people of Ireland. A committee has been formed by the Irish Government, for carrying out the emigration clauses of the Arrears Act, and my co-operation has been asked in arranging some of the details that were necessary. This I have cheerfully accorded, so far as I have had the opportunity. As the grant per adult only amounts to £5, it is not possible to adopt any scheme which would enable the emigrants to be placed upon land in the North-West. The persons who are likely to receive the benefit of this grant are miserably poor, and money will have to be spent in addition to the ocean passage, in finding them outfits as well as paying for their transport to the port of embarkation, and from the place of landing to their destination. An additional sum must, therefore, in most cases be raised to supplement the £5 grant, and the Boards of Guardians have power under the Act to ask advances from the Government at a low rate of interest, but it is doubtful, for various reasons, how far those bodies will avail themselves of it. I should add that the money grant is only made to certain scheduled districts. In those not scheduled the whole of the necessary money will have to be borrowed and charged to the rates. It must not be thought that the persons who may be assisted are inmates of the work-houses. They have been reduced in circumstances by bad seasons and bad crops, and in good years have only been able to secure a very poor living. Unless relieved they

must go to the Unions eventually, and it is the object of the Act to prevent this, and, at the same time, remove the congestion in the West of Ireland—the cause of the troubles periodically disturbing that country. They consist mostly of families suitable for agricultural labourers and domestic servants, and, if judiciously selected, will, I believe, make valuable settlers. Mr. Tuke's Committee was in operation last year, and a considerable number of people were sent to Canada under its auspices. Satisfactory reports have been received from them, and large sums of money have been sent to the districts from which they were assisted. There is every reason to believe that the Committee view the Dominion with favour, and that an increased emigration during the coming season will result. Canada was visited last autumn by one of the Secretaries of the Committee (Mr. Howard Hodgkin) and by Father Nugent of Liverpool. Both these gentlemen were much impressed with the advantages offered to settlers of all kinds, and their reports will doubtless be widely read. The emigration from Ireland to Canada was double in 1882 what it was in 1881, and I received a large number of letters daily from every part of the island, asking for information. From the allusions in the Irish press—generally very favourable to the Dominion—it is evident that the people do not forget the interest which Canadians have always shown in the relief of the distress that sometimes prevails in Ireland, nor the grant of £20,000 made in 1879-1880; and the success of emigrants in Canada is frequently brought home to them by the letters and substantial assistance they receive from their friends who are settled there. The Archbishop of Toronto last year visited Ireland. His Grace was evidently besieged with enquiries, and the necessity of answering them must have entailed a vast amount of trouble and inconvenience. In fact His Lordship was compelled to publish a letter in the *Freeman's Journal*, in answer to numerous applications, which was widely read. It is not an uninteresting fact that the Irish party in the House of Commons supported the emigration clauses in the Arrears Act before alluded to, and proposed a larger allowance than the Government were willing to afford, which will, I am sure, be appreciated in the Dominion by those who have always shown a great interest in questions relating to the welfare of Ireland.

In the spring of last year a considerable agitation arose in London amongst the unemployed, and a deputation waited upon the Lord Mayor, who suggested emigration as the proper remedy for their difficulties. Being without means, they threw themselves upon his Lordship's clemency, and a committee was formed to invite the public to subscribe the necessary funds. At his Lordship's request I became a member, but although the appeal was made, the money was not forthcoming.

The persecution of the Jews in Russia attracted much attention in London, and an influential committee was formed at the Mansion House under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, to assist them. Of this also I became a member. A considerable sum of money was collected and was devoted to emigrate those who had escaped from their persecutors. Large numbers were sent to various parts of the world,

particularly to the United States, and in conjunction with a local committee, a few were forwarded to Canada. The emigration was not, however, carried out as I desired, and in consequence a sum of money was voted by the committee at my request to carry the poor people over their first winter.

I am glad to find that the question of continental emigration has received your earnest attention, and although there is not a large increase for the past season, there can be no doubt that Canada has advanced in public opinion in Germany, Austria, Norway and Sweden, and I believe that the returns will increase to your satisfaction year by year. Mr. Dyke, the Liverpool Agent, who is acting under your own directions, has made some journeys to the continent in connection with the matter, and is to be commended for the zeal and energy he has displayed in working out the comprehensive scheme that will shortly be in operation.

I took an opportunity last summer of visiting the North-West Territories and passed through most of the country between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains. I was exceedingly pleased with what I saw and am more than ever confirmed in my opinion that a great future lies before that part of Canada. With the exception of comparatively limited areas, the whole of the land I have mentioned is fit for settlement and will no doubt receive the attention it deserves, both in Great Britain and on the continent. The rapid progress made by the Canadian Pacific Railway is watched with interest by intending emigrants. It is regarded as disposing of what is felt to be an important question, the fuel and timber supply of the country. It now taps the forests in the Lake Superior region, will next year reach those near the Rocky Mountains, and will open up very soon the coal deposits known to exist, and which in some places are being worked with every sign of success. When a country is traversed by a railway, people regard it more favourably. They look upon the communication as ensuring them markets and many of the comforts they have been accustomed to. On my return I was consulted by many people respecting the grazing farms and upon many other subjects. During my absence the office was left in charge of Mr. Joseph G. Colmer, the official secretary, with whose intelligent and zealous attention to his duties I desire to record my entire satisfaction.

The visit of His Excellency the Governor General and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise to British Columbia has attracted much attention, and the letters in the newspapers and the speech of His Excellency at Victoria reproduced here have been eagerly perused. I am frequently receiving enquiries respecting it. British Columbia is regarded as a *terra incognita* in Great Britain from the difficulty of reaching it, but now that there is an immediate prospect of direct railway communication, interest is being awakened and many capitalists have made their way to the Pacific coast lately with a view to make investments. Its fisheries and coal mining industries have also formed the subject of frequent enquiry. The pamphlets at my disposal are meagre and not of recent date, and I would beg to bring this matter

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to your notice. It is felt that so soon as the railway is constructed the Province will come prominently before the public; its advantages in the way of climate and capabilities being so great.

You will have observed in the press that during my absence in Canada, the British Association decided to meet in Montreal, in 1884. The importance of this fact cannot be over-estimated, and I am glad that the proposal has been taken up so warmly in Canada. The country is indebted for this honour to His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, and to the Lord Bishop of Ontario. Captain Bedford Pim took up the matter prominently in Great Britain. The formation of a very influential committee in Montreal, has been noticed in the English press, and it is to be hoped that the precedent may induce other learned associations to follow the example of the British Association.

The cattle trade is very fully and ably discussed in the Reports of Messrs. Dyke and Grahame, the Liverpool and Glasgow Agents. It is gratifying to notice that the quality of the stock sent over is improving in so marked a manner, although there is still a great deal more to be done in this direction; only a few cases of diseased cattle arriving, have come under my notice, and related to sheep affected with scab. These were immediately reported to you, in some cases by cablegram; and I have no doubt, measures have been taken to cause shipments to be watched, even more closely than is done now, under the admirable arrangements instituted by your Department.

In conclusion, I beg to place on record my appreciation of the zeal displayed by the officers of the Government in the United Kingdom, in the performance of the duties entrusted to them, and to express my obligation to the various steamship companies, for the courtesy and co-operation, which I have invariably received at their hands.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. T. GALT,

*High Commissioner.*

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,

Ottawa.

*The Reports of the British Agencies are appended herewith.*

## REPORT OF LIVERPOOL AGENT.

(MR. JOHN DYKE.)

15 WATER STREET,

LIVERPOOL, 31st December, 1882.

SIR,—According to instructions, I beg to present to you my Annual Report of the operations of this Agency during the past year.

The number and the nationalities of the emigrants who have left this port during the past two years are as follow:—

	1881.	1882.	Increase.	Decrease.
English.....	99,158	116,406	17,248	.....
Scotch.....	1,822	1,165	.....	657
Irish.....	21,190	18,522	.....	2,668
Foreigners.....	101,150	94,124	.....	7,026
Nationalities not given....	5,493	4,085	.....	1,408
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>228,813</b>	<b>234,302</b>	<b>17,248</b>	<b>11,759</b>
			<b>11,759</b>	
<b>Net increase.....</b>			<b>5,489</b>	

29,379 emigrants were carried by the Allan Line, 8,661 by the Dominion Line, and 2,857 by the Beaver Line.

Of those destined for Canada, 5,144 were cabin passengers and 35,783 steerage, as compared with 4,588 cabin and 22,682 steerage last year.

The various steamers have been visited, either by myself or my clerk, and kept well supplied with printed matter, whilst on the mail steamers the Dominion officers in charge of the mails have also distributed during the voyage large quantities of pamphlets and other printed matter which have been supplied by this Agency, and which have afforded valuable information to emigrants and intending settlers.

I have in former reports referred to the annually increasing utility of this Agency. I find that since it has become better known it has been more frequently used by intending settlers, capitalists, merchants and others whose interests are connected with the Dominion, and their visits and requirements have made increasing demands upon my time, this being the only place at this most important port where official information can be obtained.

During the first half of the year the correspondence increased to an enormous extent, and the number of applications made in person for information by parties living in the districts adjoining Liverpool, and by a still larger number who were en route for Canada, was unprecedented. I have also to note that several manufacturers have gone forward through this Agency, principally to the Province of Ontario, where they have engaged in business. The inquiries from this class are increasing at a very satisfactory rate. The emigrants to Manitoba and the North-West during the past season were of a most superior class, and large numbers of them possessed capital. In some instances as much as \$50,000 to \$60,000 were taken out by emigrants who passed through this office. It would be difficult to estimate the value of these people. Not only must their capital, intelligence, and agricultural experience be taken into account, but their connection with capitalists in this country must prove of inestimable value to the Dominion in the future. A large number of the sons and other relatives of Liverpool merchants have gone out during the last few years, and during the last twelve months a still greater emigration of this class has taken place. They are all apparently well satisfied with the change from sedentary lives here to the active and varied careers opened for them in the Dominion. Considerable numbers of tenant farmers with capital have also gone to the Eastern Townships, and to the Province of Ontario, and a few to the Maritime

Provinces. In this connection I might point out that the Maritime Provinces have not supplied us with pamphlets relating to their respective districts. I have frequently written there for printed matter, but the only response has been a consignment of six copies of a pamphlet entitled "A Handbook of Information for Emigrants to New Brunswick" by M. H. Perley, Esq., and dated 1857, and two copies of a prize essay on New Brunswick as a home for emigrants, dated 1860.

There is an increasing class of persons here who are living on the interest of their capital. The high price of living and the difficulty in placing their children in respectable positions in society is leading many of these to turn their thoughts to the Province of Ontario. Several have gone forward and have purchased homes in the Western Peninsula, and these, I feel confident, will be followed by many others next season.

I have as far as possible kept on the track of the emigrants who have passed through this office, and a large number have communicated with me as to their success either directly or through their friends.

I am happy to inform you that without any exception the reports of those who have gone forward during the last two or three years have been good, and as a consequence a large number of their friends and relatives are preparing to follow in the ensuing spring. An unusually large number of favourable letters have been inserted by the Provincial press from successful settlers in Manitoba, and this has had a most beneficial effect, for as a matter of fact the successful settler is by far the most efficient emigration agent.

It is generally admitted by the representatives of the steamship lines, and by our competitors and others, that no portion of the American Continent ever stood so well before the emigrating British public as does the Canadian North-West at the present time. Our prospects for the ensuing season, although the general emigration may for various reasons not be so large as in the past few years, are still most encouraging. At the same time our competitors are exceedingly active, and as in former years when the competition was very keen, have been using all kinds of devices and schemes to decry our country. I am happy to say, however, that the day for much success in this direction so far as England is concerned, is past, and there are now very few of the leading papers which would publish anything derogatory to the Dominion as a field for emigration, unless it came from reliable and disinterested sources. This is in marked contrast to the position the Dominion held before your Agencies were established in this country.

In company with Mr. Grahame, I attended the Royal Agricultural Show at Reading, where we had a most interesting display of Canadian produce, and distributed a large quantity of pamphlets and other printed matter. This must be of great service to us, as the Reading district was one which had not been so thoroughly worked up by your Agents, as many of the other leading agricultural districts in England have been.

A great disadvantage under which Canada labours is that, with the exception of the Ottawa Valley and in two or three other places in Ontario, there are no nuclei of emigrants from the continent. I am happy to state that the Germans in the Ottawa Valley have sent me a larger sum of money this year than during any former period, to defray the passage of their friends to Canada. This shows the enormous importance of making fresh nuclei of Germans, no matter at what expense. Mr. Lowe informed the Select Committee of the House of Commons that the funds for the transport of fully seventy-five per cent. of the German emigrants, who left for America, had been forwarded by their friends in the United States. This consequently left us only twenty-five per cent. upon whom there was any chance of operating, and a certain proportion of these would accompany those emigrants whose passages had been prepaid and who would most assuredly go to the friends who had paid their expenses. Enormous as the emigration from Germany to the United States during the past season has been, (it being represented that no less than 232,000 emigrants from Germany have landed at the various ports of the Union, as compared with 98,000 from England, Wales and Scotland), still the recent statistics

show that there is no fear of draining the German Empire. Since 1875, the population has been increasing at the rate of over half a million per annum, and in 1880, when the last Census was taken, it was 45,250,000. Probably there will not be an increase in the number of German emigrants in the next few years, but with an ever increasing population, and the resources of the country not extending, an outlet must eventually be found, and it is to be hoped that through the measures now taken, the emigrants will be directed to the Canadian North-West.

Acting under instructions, I proceeded to various parts of the continent, and had interviews with the representatives of the steamship companies. They appeared to be somewhat prejudiced against the Dominion for reasons which I have ventured to explain to you. This antagonism, however, has been in a measure overcome, and as under your instructions I am now again about to visit them, I feel confident that a portion of this most valuable emigration will now be diverted to Canada. I may mention that it is calculated that in the last sixty years, 3,500,000 emigrants have left Germany.

I am glad to say that so far as the cattle trade is concerned, the season has been almost advantageous one for Canadian exporters. I have had fortunately, only to report once or twice to the High Commissioner that any consignments of Canadian live stock had been stopped here by the Privy Council authorities, and those were some slight cases of scab, respecting which disease your Department, through the Dominion Government Veterinary Inspector, at once took prompt measures. Nevertheless my constant attention has been required, and I have endeavoured, as far as possible, to keep you informed from time to time on important points connected with the trade. A noticeable feature has been that both our cattle and sheep have shown a marked improvement in quality. In fact salesmen here state that they could scarcely have credited the fact that such a change could have been made in so short a time in the cattle of any country. So good are the ordinary cattle which are being landed from the Dominion, that in point of breeding and quality they would favourably compete with those in the best districts in the British Isles. This of course is to a large extent to be traced to the enterprise of the importers of pedigree stock from this country, the results showing that the Canadian farmers have appreciated the means thus placed within their reach, to improve the quality of their stock, and have availed themselves of it extensively. The sheep have been especially good, and large numbers of young ewes have been purchased and sent into the interior as breeding stock, on account of their good quality, and what is of more consequence, their healthy condition. I am informed that there will be at least twenty-five per cent. more live stock ready for shipment from the Dominion next year than has been shipped in the past, and undoubtedly there will be a good market here and a most profitable one. Owing to wet seasons, the British farmer has had a fearful disease to contend with in his flocks. Recent statistics showed that there were thirty-two millions, two hundred and thirty-seven thousand, nine hundred and fifty-eight (32,237,958) sheep and lambs in the United Kingdom, and the loss by fluke is now estimated to be no less than two millions, eight hundred and eighty-nine thousand (2,889,000), or about nine per cent. of the total. To this loss must be added the deficiency of the crop of lambs. Probably seven per cent. of the sheep which died were breeding ewes, and this would imply a deficiency of two millions four hundred thousand (2,400,000) lambs, which would make a total decrease in the flocks of five and a quarter millions. Our Canadian farmer may have something in climate to contend with, but never need fear disease brought about by climatic causes. I merely give these figures to show that not only for next year, but for many years, the prospects for sheep farmers in the Dominion are exceedingly good, and it is especially gratifying to have to note that large numbers of the best sheep to be purchased in this Kingdom have been exported to the Dominion during the past season. It is to be hoped, however, that the Canadians will send fat sheep to this market and not be tempted by the high prices which store and breeding stock will command. In the agricultural returns for the year, I noticed that in consequence of a large amount of arable land being placed under pas-

ture, it being no longer profitable to grow cereals in competition with the American continent, there were no less than one million six hundred and forty-three thousand six hundred and sixty-three (1,643,663) acres more permanent pastures in 1882 than in 1874, and six hundred thousand acres less wheat grown. At the same time for this pasture there were three hundred and eighteen thousand head of cattle less in England, Wales and Scotland than in 1874, and the consumption of meat in consequence of the growth of population has vastly increased. Breeding and store stock will have to be procured, and, thanks to the efforts of your Department in keeping Canadian stock free from disease and thereby securing an entrance into Great Britain for them, Canada has the best chance of supplying this want.

I have received, I am happy to say, a great amount of assistance and courtesy from my colleagues, both in the Dominion and in this country, and the representatives of the steamship lines here have always been ready to render me any assistance or information which I may have required.

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

JOHN DYKE,  
*Canadian Government Agent.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN of Emigration from the Port of Liverpool for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1882.

Destination.	1881.	1882.	Increase.	Decrease.
United States.....	197,074	188,998	.....	8,076
Quebec.....	20,887	32,468	11,581	.....
Halifax.....	6,383	8,459	2,076	.....
Australia.....	324	459	135	.....
China.....	132	179	47	.....
East Indies.....	1,318	1,303	.....	15
West Indies.....	197	251	54	.....
West Coast Africa.....	679	704	25	.....
South America.....	1,808	1,450	.....	358
South Africa.....	6	31	25	.....
New Zealand.....	5	.....	.....	5
	228,813	234,302	13,943	8,454
Total Increase.....	.....	.....	5,489	.....



APPENDIX B.

RETURN of Emigrants and Steamers sailed from Liverpool for Canada, for the Year ending 31st December, 1882.

Date.	Steamer.	Quebec.		Halifax.		Total.		Total.
		Cabin.	Steerage	Cabin.	Steerage	Cabin.	Steerage	
1882.	<i>Allan Line.</i>							
Jan. 3...	Prussian .....			8	8	8	8	16
do 4...	Sardinian .....			25	48	25	48	73
do 11...	Parisian .....			69	112	69	112	181
do 18...	Hibernian .....			16	57	16	57	73
do 25...	Peruvian .....			18	101	18	101	119
Feb. 1...	Circassian .....			34	37	34	37	71
do 8...	Nova Scotian.....			22	81	22	81	103
do 16...	Toronto .....				98		98	98
do 22...	Parisian .....			83	252	83	252	335
March 1...	Hibernian .....			51	113	51	113	164
do 8...	Polynesian .....			48	229	48	229	277
do 11...	Grecian .....				2		2	2
do 15...	Peruvian .....			58	175	58	175	233
do 22...	Nova Scotian.....			61	224	61	244	305
do 28...	Circassian .....			80	515	80	515	595
April 5...	Parisian .....			104	611	104	611	715
do 12...	Phoenecian.....				464		464	464
do 12...	Sarmatian .....			108	261	108	261	367
do 20...	Polynesian .....			94	705	94	705	799
do 21...	Canadian .....				101		101	101
do 25...	Hibernian .....			52	323	52	323	375
do 27...	Peruvian .....	70	607			70	607	677
do 27...	Buenos Ayrean.....		766				766	766
May 14...	Circassian .....	80	818			80	818	898
do 9...	Prussian .....			17	741	17	741	758
do 10...	Grecian .....		655				655	655
do 10...	Nova Scotian.....	55	568			55	568	623
do 18...	Parisian .....	158	850			158	850	1,008
do 25...	Phoenecian .....			9	459	9	459	468
do 25...	Sarmatian .....	95	542			95	542	637
do 27...	Buenos Ayrean.....		656				656	656
June 1...	Polynesian .....	88	1,135			88	1,135	1,223
do 6...	Austrian .....			46	26	46	26	72
do 8...	Hibernian .....	47	428			47	428	475
do 9...	Buenos Ayrean.....		431				431	431
do 15...	Circassian .....	102	720			102	720	822
do 20...	Nova Scotian.....			46	40	46	40	86
do 22...	Peruvian .....	45	698			45	698	743
do 29...	Parisian .....	119	882			119	882	1,001
July 4...	Phoenecian.....			12	45	12	45	57
do 6...	Sarmatian .....	105	375			105	375	480
do 6...	Hanovarian .....		285				285	285
do 13...	Polynesian .....	56	527			56	527	583
do 18...	Hibernian .....			68	46	66	46	112
do 20...	Sardinian .....	109	682			109	682	791
do 27...	Circassian .....	121	477			121	477	598
Aug. 1...	Austrian .....			49	24	49	24	73
do 3...	Peruvian .....	75	500			75	500	575
do 10...	Parisian .....	165	542			165	542	707
do 15...	Nova Scotian.....			73	16	73	15	88
do 17...	Sarmatian .....	143	426			143	426	569
do 24...	Polynesian .....	152	412			152	412	564
do 29...	Hibernian .....	76	47			76	47	123
do 31...	Sardinian .....	146	537			146	537	683
Sept. 7...	Circassian .....	80	490			80	490	570
do 12...	Austrian .....			40	22	40	22	62

APPENDIX B—Continued.

RETURN of Emigrants and Steamers sailed from Liverpool for Canada, for the Year ending 31st December, 1882.

Date.	Steamer.	Quebec.		Halifax.		Total		Total.
		Cabin.	Steerage	Cabin.	Steerage	Cabin.	Steerage	
1882. <i>Allan Line—Concluded.</i>								
Sept. 14...	Peruvian.....	90	356			90	356	446
do 21...	Parisian.....	153	558			153	558	711
do 26...	Nova Scotian.....			43	6	43	6	49
do 28...	Sarmatian.....	85	491			85	491	576
Oct. 5...	Polynesian.....	46	335			46	335	381
do 10...	Hibernian.....			11	34	11	34	45
do 12...	Sardinian.....	81	405			81	405	486
do 19...	Circassian.....	40	305			40	305	345
do 24...	Austrian.....			18	50	18	50	68
do 26...	Parisian.....	94	422			94	422	516
Nov. 2...	Peruvian.....	32	299			32	299	331
do 9...	Sarmatian.....			43	145	43	145	188
do 16...	Polynesian.....			21	120	21	120	141
do 23...	Sardinian.....			16	131	16	131	147
do 30...	Caspian.....			14	100	14	100	114
Dec. 7...	Austrian.....			29	238	29	238	267
do 14...	Sarmatian.....			13	58	13	58	71
do 22...	Nova Scotian.....			19	36	19	36	55
do 28...	Polynesian.....			16	41	16	41	57
		2,708	18,227	1,530	6,914	4,238	25,141	29,379
<i>Dominion Line.</i>								
April 13...	Quebec.....	13	240			13	240	253
do 20...	Mississippi.....	17	542			17	542	559
do 27...	Ontario.....	10	525			10	525	535
May 4...	Montreal.....	17	603			17	603	620
do 10...	Brooklyn.....	32	875			32	875	907
do 18...	Toronto.....	29	655			29	655	684
do 25...	Dominion.....	26	390			26	390	416
June 8...	Mississippi.....	10	675			10	675	685
do 15...	Montreal.....	14	454			14	454	468
do 22...	Ontario.....	10	232			19	232	244
do 29...	Brooklyn.....	8	515			8	515	523
July 6...	Toronto.....	9	198			9	198	207
do 13...	Dominion.....	27	193			27	193	220
do 20...	Mississippi.....	14	183			14	163	197
do 27...	Quebec.....	23	168			23	168	191
Aug. 3...	Ontario.....	12	157			12	157	169
do 10...	Brooklyn.....	37	132			37	132	169
do 17...	Toronto.....	26	109			26	109	135
do 24...	Dominion.....	44	156			44	156	200
do 31...	Mississippi.....	32	115			32	115	147
Sept. 7...	Sarnia.....	82	203			82	203	285
do 14...	Ontario.....	30	134			30	134	164
do 21...	Brooklyn.....	37	27			39	27	66
do 28...	Toronto.....	14	109			14	109	123
Oct. 5...	Dominion.....	16	103			16	103	119
do 12...	Mississippi.....	3	115			3	115	118
do 19...	Sarnia.....	29	118			29	118	147
do 26...	Ontario.....	9	88			9	88	97
Nov. 16...	Texas.....				4		4	4
do 30...	Mississippi.....			1	7	1	7	8
Dec. 14...	Ontario.....				3		3	3
		632	8,014	1	14	633	8,032	8,661

## APPENDIX B—Continued.

RETURN of Emigrants and Steamers sailed from Liverpool for Canada, for the Year ending 31st December, 1882.

Date.	Steamer.	Quebec.		Halifax.		Total.		Total.
		Cabin.	Steerage	Cabin.	Steerage	Cabin.	Steerage	
1882.	<i>Beaver Line.</i>							
April 19...	Lake Manitoba.....	8	208			8	208	216
do 27...	Lake Huron.....	9	470			9	470	479
May 4...	Lake Nepigon.....	7	136			7	136	143
do 18...	Lake Winnipeg.....	20	276			20	279	299
do 25...	Lake Champlain.....	2	181			2	181	183
June 1...	Lake Manitoba.....	13	183			13	183	196
do 15...	Lake Nepigon.....	13	116			13	116	129
do 22...	Lake Huron.....	5	113			5	113	118
do 29...	Lake Winnipeg.....	10	75			10	75	85
July 6...	Lake Champlain.....	8	77			8	77	85
do 22...	Lake Nepigon.....	2	88			2	88	90
do 27...	Lake Manitoba.....	13	45			13	45	58
Aug. 3...	Lake Huron.....	5	45			5	45	50
do 10...	Lake Winnipeg.....	17	63			17	63	80
do 17...	Lake Champlain.....	20	47			20	47	67
do 31...	Lake Nepigon.....	23	80			23	80	103
Sept. 7...	Lake Manitoba.....	42	46			42	46	88
do 14...	Lake Huron.....	13	76			13	76	89
do 21...	Lake Nepigon.....	13	123			13	123	136
do 28...	Lake Winnipeg.....	14	44			14	44	58
Oct. 5...	Lake Champlain.....	3	40			3	40	43
do 19...	Lake Manitoba.....	7	41			7	41	48
do 26...	Lake Huron.....	6	38			6	38	44
		273	2,614			273	2,614	2,887

## SUMMARY.

Allan Line.....	2,708	18,227	1,530	6,914	4,238	25,141	29,379
Dominion Line.....	632	8,014	1	14	633	8,028	8,661
Beaver Line.....	273	2,614			273	2,614	2,887
Total.....	3,613	28,855	1,531	6,928	5,144	35,783	40,927

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ANNUAL REPORT FROM THOMAS GRAHAME, AGENT FOR SCOTLAND,  
FOR THE YEAR 1882.

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCY,  
40 ST. ENOCH SQUARE,  
GLASGOW, 30th December, 1882.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions I have the honour herewith to submit my Report for the year 1882.

During the winter months I had a number of meetings in various districts of the country, some initiated by those directly interested in going out to Canada and others by clergymen and those acting in the interests of people in connection with whom they had concern. I was also of assistance to Dr. MacGregor, of Edinburgh, who delivered a very valuable lecture in the Town Hall of Glasgow. He delivered similar lectures in other towns in Scotland, which had a very beneficial effect in causing the stream of emigration to tend towards Manitoba and the North-West of Canada. I took advantage of all opportunities for the distribution of our various pamphlets, and what between meetings, agricultural shows, fairs, steamship companies and steamships, I disposed of very many thousands in an advantageous manner.

The number of letters received at this office during the year was considerably above two thousand, and a similar number despatched. The number of persons calling for personal information was also large, especially during the early spring and summer.

Several letters appeared in the Scotch newspapers in the early spring from American Railway Agents, among others one from the notorious Eli Perkins decrying Manitoba and the North-West, but the untruthfulness of their statements was quickly and effectively exposed by letters from Professor Bryce and others interested in Canada.

I have frequently been in communication with the Tenant Farmers' Delegates, sent out some years ago, and have afforded them information in a variety of ways regarding the continuous prosperity of our country for the benefit of those with whom they may be meeting or corresponding. Many of these delegates take a strong personal interest in Canada, and have been instrumental in inducing goodly numbers to emigrate to our various Provinces from their respective districts.

In accordance with instructions I attended the Royal Show at Reading from the 10th till the 15th July, and in conjunction with Mr. Dyke assisted in making as creditable a display of Canadian productions as lay in our power. The exhibit was a great and continuous source of attraction, the chief difficulty being the want of sufficient space and of specimens on a larger scale, as in former years. A very large number of pamphlets was distributed, and eagerly sought after, chiefly by the agricultural population. I had conversations with large numbers who intended going out, and many with very considerable capital.

I also attended the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Glasgow. There was a very large attendance of the farming population during the week, and I met with many farmers who had made up their minds to go to Manitoba or the North-West very soon. I saw to the distribution here also of a large quantity and variety of our literature. At both this Show and the Royal at Reading there was a large number of Canadians present, who had come over for the purchase of pure bred pedigreed stock.

In connection with these shows I may mention that the Centennial Exhibition of the Highland and Agricultural Society is to be held in Edinburgh in July, 1884. This will be a very fine Exhibition, and preparations are already being made for it. I have no doubt it will be very largely attended, and that people will be present from all parts of the globe. I think it would be of great importance in the interests of Canada that a special effort should be made so as to have a fine Canadian exhibit at that show. It would produce a much greater effect, and I am sure would be much

more successful in its ulterior results if the various articles on exhibit were on a more extensive scale and more numerous than has hitherto been the case. In fact it would be well that preparations should be made in plenty of time, and the articles sent from Canada direct as a special Government exhibit.

The colonization principle which has been adopted by Government is I think a very satisfactory one, and will I feel sure in the immediate future prove a fruitful source of emigration from districts where otherwise it would be doubtful whether any large numbers would go.

The reduction in the rates of assisted passages to Canada has I think been productive of a larger amount of emigration than would otherwise have taken place this last season, at the same time I think in some cases of poor but worthy families a still further decrease in the rate would not be undesirable. Great care would of course require to be taken in the selection of such cases, should such a course be adopted, and Agents would have to be very particular in their inquiries in the exercise of any discretion that might be granted to them in this respect.

In my opinion I am glad to say a great deal of satisfaction has been derived by intending emigrants from the good supply of maps which have been obtained during the last season, and I would venture to suggest that a still further improvement would be the supply of separate maps of all the various Provinces, as many intending emigrants are interested in one Province and not in any other. The supply of pamphlets has been very satisfactory and I have no doubt the new ones which have been issued will prove of great service to emigration interests.

Our competitors have been busy as in former years in Scotland, and there has been a very considerable emigration to Queensland (which colony has been advertising very extensively) and others of the Australian colonies. Proportionately with our chief competitor, the United States, we stand in a much better position than has been the case in the past as will be seen by the statistics further on in this Report.

The advertising which I have done during the year has resulted very satisfactorily and more particularly in those journals whose circulation is exclusively or nearly so among the rural population, and I have no doubt similar results will accrue in the ensuing season.

I have as heretofore on all occasions acted heartily in conjunction with the steamship companies connected with our own country, and I have done all in my power to supply them with the literature which has been sent to me as they required it.

The great majority of those who have emigrated from Scotland this year, and it will be seen further on that the number is greatly in excess of former years, have gone to Manitoba, though there has been a large number of inquiries for the older Provinces also, more particularly Ontario, and many with means have gone to them. British Columbia is now exciting a good deal of interest, to a great extent owing to the visit of the Marquis of Lorne (the Governor General) and the Princess Louise, to that Province. The admirable speeches of the Marquis, which have been copied extensively in the Scotch papers, will, I have no doubt, be productive of great good to that Province. To my mind, in anticipation of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway through to the Pacific, British Columbia presents many advantages to the intending emigrant, more especially if he has some considerable capital to start with; and I speak of this with the more confidence from having spent six months in that Province a number of years ago. •

I have been much pleased to see that suggestions which have been thrown out in the past have been largely adopted by people engaged in trade between Canada and this country, in having their goods of various kinds labelled "Canadian," which has enabled our country to take just credit for many of the superior articles produced within it, and which are exported to Scotland.

One of the strongest indications which exists in this country of the prosperity of our various Provinces is the increasing number of valuable stock which from year to year are being sent to Canada for breeding purposes. Not only are short horn cattle and many valuable descriptions of sheep and pigs sent out as before, but a very largely increased number of Clydesdale horses have been exported this season, as well

as many polled Angus cattle, which description of stock would seem to be admirably adapted to many portions of our country, and, strange to say, it is only within the last few years that the breeders of Canada have been alive to their excellence. Polled Galloway cattle have also been exported in considerable numbers. I have on several occasions seen about a hundred Clydesdale horses and the same number of cattle, chiefly Polls, go in one steamer from the Clyde for Quebec this season. In all there were sent out from the Clyde for Canada this season.

Horses.	Polled Cattle.	Sheep.	Dogs.
375	344	28	51

On all occasions I have done what lay in my power in assisting Canadians in having arrangements made for obtaining their stock, and in having them taken over in comfortable shape to whatever port they may have been destined.

During the year, I have received personally or through friends, a number of letters from people settled in the North-West and Ontario, which have been exceedingly interesting to their friends and the general public, portions of which I give.

The first is from a letter of Mr. Don. George Smith, who about eighteen months ago, after several interviews with me, being introduced by a mutual friend, went out and took up his abode at Carradale, Birtle, Manitoba.

He says under date 9th May, 1882, in a letter to his brother :

"I have promised many friends in the dear Old Country, to write them and let them know what I think of this country. I have also received many letters asking me what I think of it. If I were to write to each one separately on the subject, I would have no time left for farming here ; so, I intend to send this epistle to my brother in Glasgow, and he will give a reading of it to all who may wish to see it.

"There is no doubt that this is a splendid farming country, and in my humble opinion, is admirably suited for mixed farming, or, in other words, stock and crop.

"As to crops, one farmer beside us, Mr. C——, had fifty bushels of oats to the acre last fall, on land he broke in the spring ; and that ground had never been back set, just the one turn over, and many others near here have had crops nearly as good. Oats here are worth at present, from 75 cents to a \$1.00 per bushel, and in a month or two, they will be worth much more.

"Stock pays here much better than crops, and both pay well, besides the value of land increasing rapidly. For many years to come our farm produce will have a good local market, and long before then we will have railway and water outlets for our surplus production.

\* \* \* "When M—— and I arrived at Winnipeg we bought a span of horses and a waggon, and started up country from Winnipeg. We drove the whole way to Birtle, and I must say I was very much disappointed with the country until we got nearly as far west as Birtle, and then I felt both pleased and satisfied. We had intended leaving our waggon and heavy traps at C——'s, saddling our nags, and riding down to take a look at the Turtle Mountains ; but we were both so pleased with the land round about here that we at once decided to settle here, and not look about any further ; nor have we since had any cause to regret our decision.

"I, for one, would not advise any of my own friends to come out here without any capital ; but any young fellow with about £500 or upwards could not do better than come out and take up the homestead and pre-emption land, 320 acres in all ; and even if he gets tired of the life here he will get a good round sum for his land in three years when he gets the patent.

"There are many stories going at home about settlers being taken in by the Canadian Government with regard to land, etc., but I think if these stories could be traced to the bottom, it would be found that they emanated from the United States, and from all I can hear of the States I am thankful we did not go there. Our Township of Carradale is 'Township 15, Range 26,' near Birtle, and anyone coming from the Old Country will always be warmly received at Carradale Lodge. I have been asked by letter more than once if there are many young ladies here, and with the exception of

a few of these fair creatures at the town of Birtle we are all out in the cold here; but for my own part I have become wedded to my pipe, and, as tobacco is cheap, I find it suits me better than a wife with expensive tastes. We have been hearing stories of whole cartloads of marriageable young ladies coming up from Lower Canada for wives and housekeepers; but heaven forbid; we are happy just now, and why should people try to make us miserable?

"In this part of the country the soil is mostly a rich dark, loam. We have plenty of poplar bluffs for firewood and rails for fencing. The building logs are getting rather few now, but I question if people are much cheaper with log houses than with sawn lumber houses—or frame houses, as they are called here. We have a good saw mill at Birtle, also a flour mill, stores, etc., and expect a railway there in a year or so. Any fellow who is not afraid of a little hard work to begin with, and really likes a farmer's life, cannot do better than come here. Supposing two come out in partnership, they could do with less capital each, as they could do most of their improvements on the one half-section, and simply do enough to the other to hold it. I think, if I were coming out again to look for land, I would leave Scotland about the beginning of June, and come on by train to Brandon—unless the railway is further on by that time. This would give plenty of time to make things snug before winter comes on. Any young fellow, even though unaccustomed to hard work, might like being here working on a farm; but, if he has no capital, it would be years before he could start on his own place, and I, for one, would strongly recommend such not to come. But for farm servants who have been brought up to the work, this is a good country. They could not do much with the oxen to begin with, but until they got a little into the way of it they could get employment on farms where most of this work has been got over, and there are many where this is the case now. A farm servant, if a good man, will get from \$250 to \$300 a year with his board. At the same time, there are many fellows paying a premium to learn farming, and others working for their board—but these are not in the position of servants. We will be glad to take half-a-dozen on at these terms any day.

"Our settlement here is known as the 'Scotch Settlement,' and is famed for its respectability. There is plenty of shooting in this country, mostly small game. I should have mentioned that sickness is almost unknown here. There has only been one death since we came, and that man was a dying man when he came here.

"Of course in all I have said regarding the country, I am simply giving my opinion, and any one reading this must remember, that what pleases one does not always please another. For my part I have no regrets for having come here, and I do not know anyone here that has.

"Should this be the means of bringing any of my friends out, I shall be glad to do all in my power for them."

The next is from a letter sent to me by Mr. Thomas W. Mather, who went to Ontario in January last. He says, under date 6th September, 1882, from Blairton, County of Peterborough:—

"Although too new to the country to speak with the certainty that would better become an elder resident, still there are many things so obvious that it does not need any great penetration to observe them. In speaking of Canada too, my words might mislead, owing to the great size of the Dominion, and as I only give what I know from personal knowledge, to be facts, my letter may not be general enough to give a very good idea of the country. Most of my time had been spent here in the County of Peterborough and round Toronto. The Toronto country is very fine, but Peterborough is too new to be anything of the sort. I am assured that this is the worst farming country in Canada. I do not, of course, include some of the back-lying districts, such as Muskoka, Algoma, etc., which are little less than a sterile desert, with little patches of land among the rock and bush, which constitute nearly the whole of the counties. Indeed there is a very great deal of rock and bush here, and farming is a matter of some difficulty, ploughing and reaping as they do among stumps and boulders. Yet the crops raised are beautiful, and farmers as a rule, are very contented. Still I cannot understand men coming here to settle, when there

so much room and such magnificent land as in the great North-West. In a few years the Canadian Pacific Railway will be finished, and the land then must become more valuable. It is a matter of great difficulty for a Britisher to conceive of the enormous extent of that portion of this great Dominion, and when one hears of the constant flow of immigration to the North-West, one is apt to wonder at there being so much room for more.

"I think I can safely say that as far as money goes Canada is a much better country than our own. I myself do not like the country nearly as well as Scotland, but unfortunately I cannot afford to live at home. Of course if one is satisfied with what they can get in the way of pay one could stay there, but in the knowledge of what can be got here, I for one say that I cannot afford to stay in Scotland. Why, here no labourer would think of taking less than \$1.50, or over 6 shillings, per day, and farm hands were getting \$75, or over £15 and board, for two months' harvesting, and even at that they could hardly be got. Now, board is very cheap here; one can get good board in any good hotel at \$5 or £1 per week, and in a respectable boarding house at \$3 or 12 shillings per week. Of course it can be got at very much higher rates according to accommodation.

"I see grape-vines, tomatoes, water melons, cucumbers, peaches and apples, etc., growing out door here in great plenty. Tomatoes can be got some years (I do not know the present quotation) at 30 cents, or 1 shilling and 3 pence per bushel, cucumbers (in the country here) for next to nothing, and I can get so many apples for the asking that I have not bought any yet. Now, while Canada is far from being a tropical paradise, yet the luxuries are cheap and plentiful.

"Mechanics get splendid wages here; for instance, bricklayers get \$3 to \$3.50 for laying 1,000 brick; now on some works they will lay 2,000 brick, which makes their day's earnings \$7, or £1 8s. Of course the heavy winter throws this particular class out of work, but there are plenty others whom the winter does not affect. Mechanics engaged in the manufacture and structure of iron bridges earn \$4 or 16 shillings per day, and these men have usually full work all the year round. No man need be idle in this country; indeed I never remember seeing one of these needy unfortunates who 'have got no work to do,' and I can vouch that I have never been accosted by such and solicited for alms. Except an occasional old or blind man, a beggar is rarely seen in Canada. I take this as one of the strongest proofs of its prosperity, and also as an index of the opportunities here afforded men of earning their bread—and plenty of it.

"Railways are continually being projected, opening up new parts of the country, and for many a year I believe the prosperity of Canada is secured. People have opportunities here that they have not at home. The climate is also very healthy. Had I given you heresay, unbelief might have succeeded astonishment, but all the facts written in this letter are facts, for I know them from personal acquaintance with them. All who are discontented at home with their prospects of success should take a trip here, or to some country like it—only don't let them say 'I mean to stick to the one thing,' but rather let them take the first thing in any line that turns up, for in this country if a person wishes to succeed he must be ready to do anything, and I can vouch that he need not do anything derogatory to his honour."

The last is from Mr. James H. Proctor with whom I had several interviews prior to his leaving for the North-West in March last. He says under date 14th November, 1882, in a letter to Dr. MacGregor, from Southesk (Two Creeks) Virden, C. P. R., Manitoba:

"I hear you still take as deep an interest in Manitoba as when I left Scotland. I believe over 16,000 Scotch people have entered Canada during the first nine months of the year, which number is largely in excess of any other nation. The township I am in is almost entirely filled with Scotch, and they are well settled through neighbouring townships as well. I have assisted a goodly number in taking up homesteads. Evidently your letters and those of the Special Correspondent of the *Scotsman* have greatly helped to make them come and settle in the country. I think I may say that they are all confident of success, and generally confirm the opinions you express—



ed regarding the country. I have purposely refrained from writing or allowing any one, as difficulties are met with, and some hardships as well. These, however, are unavoidable in so vast a country just opened for settlement. It requires pluck and determination to get along at first. There was not a soul within twenty or thirty miles of me when I took up my location, now the whole prairie is dotted with homesteads. My nearest neighbour is Major-General Piggot, of the British army. Thousands of acres will be brought under cultivation next year. I have fully fifty acres broken and back set, and expect not less than 3,000 bushels therefrom next year. The seed crop I put in on my arrival was destroyed by cattle going along the trail in June and July. Fences will be up, and a herd law in existence next year. I am much pleased with the climate. What a change from muggy old Scotland. Although the winter may be cold, it is a steady 'freeze' throughout, and seems to be enjoyed by those who have spent several years here. Mosquitoes are the summer pest, but they are likely to go down as the country gets under cultivation. Really the country has but comparatively few drawbacks, and cannot fail to become great. If the Government would encourage tree planting the country would be very attractive, and greatly benefitted. I planted some sixty young poplars when I entered, all of which have done well. I hope to devote some time and attention to this subject next spring. I could write much more but I have said enough, I daresay, to satisfy you that your letters last autumn were not too glowing."

Those I think are fair indications of what is thought of our country by people who have gone out of late.

Another feature in the immigration of the past season is the number of people who, to my certain knowledge, have taken considerable capital with them. I have ascertained this very readily from the number who have consulted me regarding the best and safest mode of transferring their money from here to wherever they may have determined upon settling. In many cases I have been of considerable assistance to people in this respect. Many people who also have been settled in Canada for some time have been sending me money to procure steamship tickets for their friends or relatives, and this too is a sure indication of the prosperity of our country and the demand for labour.

So far as I can judge, the prospects for next year are very encouraging. I am having a large number of enquiries already, and as the season advances, I have no doubt, judging from former experience, these will be steadily increasing from week to week. A great number of letters have appeared in many of the Scotch papers, and these have almost entirely been of the most satisfactory character. In this way not only are the friends of those writing induced to emigrate, but also others who think of going to some new country. I have likewise met with several people, who had corresponded with me prior to going out to the North-West to take up land, and who have returned to this country for the winter, intending to go out in the spring again. These people speak very highly of the country, and will invariably be accompanied by large numbers of others. In one instance, the person who called upon me expected to have at least forty others with him. On the whole, I am of the opinion that the numbers next year will be greater than this, from Scotland, and this season the number is much in excess of former years. As showing the interest taken in our country in all parts of the globe, I may mention that I have letters from India, Demerara and New Zealand.

During my visit to Canada, in the autumn, I met with many people connected with Scotland, and found, in almost all districts, a very great demand for labour of all kinds, particularly servant girls. I took the opportunity, when visiting the various shows in the country, which took place during my trip, to obtain a number of specimens of a variety of kinds of the productions of our country. I also obtained a nice selection of Manitoba specimens from your Department, and all of these I have constantly on exhibit in one of the rooms of my office. They prove very attractive to many who come to me for information. I found that in many parts of Ontario, people were prepared to dispose of their lands at very reasonable rates, but the district of country I was most struck with, in this respect, was the Eastern Townships of Que-

bec, where I spent some days. There the lands afford many advantages to the British farmer, with some capital, from their being within easy access of such ports as Montreal, Quebec and Portland, and for the ample facilities for the transport of all descriptions of productions to a good market, by the various railway systems. For stock purposes, I consider these lands unrivalled for their cheapness. I met with a Scotchman, from Dumfriesshire, when there, who had been settled for some years in a new portion of the country, and his experience has been extremely satisfactory. He expects a number of his friends from Scotland will be joining him shortly.

I have on a number of occasions met with Father Macginnis, of Ottawa, who brought me a letter of introduction from the Department. I have co-operated with him in as effectual a way as lay in my power, in promoting emigration to our country, and more particularly in connection with his co-religionists. I think very good results may flow from the efforts of Father Macginnis in this direction.

I have been pleased to hear that explorations are going on with the view of opening up the Hudsons' Bay line of route from the North-West to the shipping ports of this country. I feel convinced that this will be of the greatest importance to the full opening up of our prairie and other lands of the North-West, from the distance being so much shorter by that route.

From information obtained from the Board of Trade and the various steamship companies, I herewith give the statistics of the emigration from the Clyde to Canada during 1882 and the previous year.

1881.....	3,742
1882.....	5,968

I may state that the returns by the Board of Trade of the emigration from the Clyde to Canada are not at all accurate, for the following reasons: During the six months of late autumn, winter, and early spring, almost no steamers go from the Clyde to Canadian ports. There were only three during that time last season, and though large numbers have gone, especially during the early spring, to Canada, *via* United States ports, they are all classed as emigrants to the United States. I know of one party of eighty which went together in that way. Then, not only at that time of year, but during the whole season, very considerable numbers for Canada go by steamship lines whose vessels only go to United States ports, and these are also all classed as emigrants to the United States. Besides those who are known as certainly going to Canada by these lines, there are many to my certain knowledge who only take out their tickets for their port of destination on the other side, and afterwards receive their railway ticket to whatever part of Canada they may be going. This is done for a variety of reasons; some may have friends in, or in the neighbourhood of, the port to which they may go, and others think they can get to their destination cheaper by travelling in that way. It is, of course, impossible to get at the full number of such emigrants. It will be seen, however, that there has been a very great increase in the number from the Clyde as compared with last year, and it must be remembered also that a large, and, I must think, an increasing proportionate number of emigrants from Scotland go by Liverpool, from the much greater facilities for their getting to Canadian ports in that way than by the Clyde. It is impossible to be exact in an estimate of the number, but from all the information I have been enabled to obtain, I should say about two thousand emigrants went from Scotland by the Liverpool route.

I annex statistics of the nationalities of the emigrants from the Clyde for 1882:

1881.			1882.		
British Subjects.	Foreigners.	Total.	British Subjects.	Foreigners.	Total.
15,996	21,350	37,346	16,680	20,800	37,480
3,742	.....	3,742	5,825	143	5,968
1,083	.....	1,083	5,525	26	5,551
210	.....	210	111	13	124
21,031	21,350	42,381	28,141	20,982	49,123

I also herewith give the statistics of the arrivals of live stock from Canada at this point, during 1881 and this year.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
1881.....	—	12,030	8,006
1882.....	5	9,507	9,906

It will be seen that, besides the five horses, like last year, cattle and sheep are the only animals which have been imported this season. The number of cattle is very considerably less than last season. That, however, is to be accounted for from so many losses having been incurred last year, and from the prices in the beginning of the season not being anything like what they have been of late. Another circumstance which prevented more cattle being shipped during the latter part of the year was the fact of so many steamships engaged in Canadian trade being employed by the Government in the Transport Service during the time of the Egyptian war, thus increasing the rate of freight about £1 per head. Sheep, it will be observed, are in considerably larger numbers than last season. On the whole those engaged in the trade may congratulate themselves on the success of the season. Prices have paid shippers very satisfactorily, and there have been very few losses indeed of animals in course of transport, the cattle arriving in capital condition. The quality of the animals was, I am happy to say, much better than last year, but there is still room for great improvement in this respect. No doubt the quantity of pure bred stock exported to Canada of late will soon produce an appreciable effect in this respect. If caution is exercised in purchasing on the other side, the indications are, I think, very favourable for next year, as prices are not likely to come down to any great extent.

I herewith insert a letter from Messrs. John Swan & Sons, of 37 Lawiston Place, Edinburgh, similar to last year, giving their views on the state of the trade.

“With reference to your request we now beg to send you a Report of the Canadian live stock trade during the past season.

“We believe in the aggregate the importations of the cattle from Canada have been considerably less this year than last, but that sheep have considerably increased.

“Business on the whole has been satisfactory to shippers. Prices for all descriptions of stock throughout Great Britain during 1882 ruled exceptionally high; on the other hand freights in many cases have been rather against the trade, ranging from £3 10s. to £5 per head for cattle, and from 5 shillings to 9 shillings per head for sheep. This was caused in some measure by the withdrawal of a large number of ships for the Transport Service towards autumn. Towards the latter end of the season ships were not loaded with cattle on the top decks, which materially lightened the supplies to Glasgow.

“Regarding the quality of the cattle and sheep, we think there is a decided improvement in the grades of the former while the latter largely consist of rams and ewes. There is still room for considerable improvement in both classes of stock which can only be effected by a freer use of pedigree sires.

“On account of the continued existence of foot and mouth disease in England it is quite impossible to shift any stock from that country into this, hence with a good turnip crop in Scotland, store cattle have never been so dear, in which Canadian cattle participated. A very large proportion of the latter shipments were bought by farmers to feed in this country, and some of those lots brought in early have already been sold, and are paying the feeders well. There is no doubt whatever that with the further improvement in the breed Canadian cattle will certainly increase in favour here, as we find each year more of our farmers go in for them, their constitution being fully stronger than either Irish or Scotch cattle.

“With regard to the prospects for 1883 there is a very large lot of cattle feeding in Scotland. We have an abundant supply of roots, and fully an average amount of straw, which, unless damaged by frost, will enable the supply to be regulated according to the demand. There is not much to fear from American competition

gaging the prices here and there, in fact the margin even at the current high prices here is not sufficient to cover the shippers' risks.

"It is difficult to estimate the result of the various Rancho Companies upon the future value of beef. So long, however, as the restrictions are in force, however large the importations may be from America, they will, while lessening the value of beef on this side, be unavailable to our farmers; and it may be a subject for consideration to the Canadian agriculturists that producing well-bred stock will pay them better than producing beef, providing these vast Rancho Companies succeed. Regarding sheep, it is impossible they can be cheap. Statistics show a great falling off in this class of stock, not only in Scotland, which is from vast tracts of land being turned into deer forests, incapable of producing anything like the numbers of former years, but both in England and Ireland sheep are wonderfully smaller in numbers. We venture to suggest that if Canadian farmers would turn their attention to the production of mutton of a suitable class, they would find it pay, as we see no prospect otherwise than very high prices likely to be current for fat sheep. Trade in this country is good in every department; workpeople are fully employed at good wages, and the consumption is therefore large. We think, therefore, we may fairly predict that the value of all classes of stock in England and Scotland during 1883 will be satisfactory to shippers from Canada, provided they have a surplus to send, not to raise the freights to an unreasonable figure."

JOHN SWAN & SONS.

From the Clyde Trust, Board of Trade and Custom House I have obtained the following statistics regarding articles of general import from British North America to the Clyde:—

For the year ending 30th June, 1882:—

The tonnage of sailing vessels was.....	21,490
do steam do .....	74,537
	<hr/>
	96,027

As against the year ending 30th June, 1881:—

Sailing vessels.....	65,193
Steam do .....	96,022
	<hr/>
	161,215

For the last half year the estimate is:—

Sailing vessels.....	9,985
Steam do .....	50,995
	<hr/>
	60,980

The articles imported during the year 1882 consist of the following, which I have prepared in a similar way to last year:—

Flour, cwt.....	258,906
Wheat, do .....	663,165
Indian Corn, do .....	91,658
Peas, do .....	169,290
Oatmeal, do .....	6,700
Rye, do .....	10,740
Hams and Bacon, boxes.....	191
Cheese, do .....	55,321
Butter, packages.....	15,028
Fish, barrels.....	2,126
Canned Meat, boxes .....	4,466

Spools, bags.....	1,876
Asbestos, do .....	337
Potash, barrels.....	2,063
Linseed Cake, do .....	4,129
Apples, do .....	22,198
Extract, do .....	594
Skins, cured .....	51,283
Lobsters, cases.....	2,858
Phosphate, tons.....	170
Tallow and Lard, hhds.....	1,144
Oil, casks.....	3,224
Timber, pieces.....	1,473,048
Rosin, barrels.....	6,988
Broom Handles, packages.....	113
Starch, do .....	1,740
Boots and Shoes, do .....	182
Nails, do .....	771

Besides other smaller articles too numerous to be specified.

From all the information I have been able to gather, trade with Canada has been brisk. There have been large importations of butter, cheese, apples, wheat and other grains, as well as timber of a great variety of descriptions; and as usual the quality of the flour has been unsurpassed.

I have continued to have the hearty co-operation of the Agents of the Government, both in Canada and in this country, in all the correspondence I have had with them.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS GRAHAME.

The Honourable,  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## REPORT OF THE BELFAST AGENT.

(MR. CHARLES FOY.)

29 VICTORIA PLACE,

BELFAST, 31st December, 1882.

SIR,—It is a cause of much gratification to me to be able to report that the sanguine expectation with regard to emigration for 1882, expressed in my Annual report for 1881, has been fully realized. More than double the number of the emigrants of 1881 sailed for Canada last year, and the emigrants were, as usual, of a superior class. The farm labourers who came under my view were of splendid physique, and of good character. The same description applies to the female domestic servants; of this class, all who went direct through this office had excellent discharges from their former employers, and I am happy to have in my power to report, from personal knowledge, that the classes mentioned have written to relatives to say that they will send for them in the coming spring.

Of the farmer class, many brought considerable capital; one man had £4,000; in almost every case they were the heads of large families.

In my Annual Report for 1880, I mentioned that the wife of an emigrant, whom I had sent the previous year to Manitoba, had taken the first prize for butter at the Agricultural Show in Winnipeg, in that year. I am happy in having it in my power to report that at the Show in Birtle, last year, the wife of an emigrant, whom I sent at the close of the year 1881, won the first prize for butter, and four other prizes.

The *Belfast News Letter*, of the 13th instant, had for the subject of its leader, "Emigration," with special reference to emigration to Canada, from which I quote the following extracts, as expressing the opinion of the employers of labour and of the landlord classes:—

"We have received from a Canadian correspondent a copy of a report on the state of the crops for the season of the current year throughout the Province of Manitoba and a portion of the North-West Territories. The document has been prepared by the Assistant Traffic Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway and embraces advices from eight-four points in the illimitable wilderness as the late Earl Beaconsfield described the region referred to. \* \* \* During the current year nearly thirty thousand 'new comers,' as they are called, settled in Manitoba, and other thousands are invited to leave the overcrowded towns and counties of the mother country. Where are 'the overcrowded towns and counties' in Ireland? Two or three of the western counties are overcrowded, and these we should like to have relieved; but the overcrowding, even in these counties, is due to the want of towns in which the surplus population might find employment. Irish towns, as a rule, are depopulated and falling into decay; while there are many Irish counties which cannot be said to have any population, certainly not the population they could maintain in comfort. With respect to the farmers in Manitoba becoming 'independent,' we may remark that the Irish farmers are now, perhaps, the most independent of their class in the world. They are virtually joint-owners of the land; they have fair rents and security of tenant. Moreover, in the North, there are industries to give employment, and there are advantages here as to convenient markets and good prices, which will not be enjoyed in Manitoba for many years to come. Yet, the North, according to the General Report of the Census Commissioners, 'shows a larger percentage of decrease in the population, viz., 4.92 per cent., when compared with 1871 than any of the other Provinces.' Emigration, we are told, is intended to relieve congested populations; but there is no congestion in Ulster, and Ulster is suffering by the draining away of the people. Emigration, we are told further, will tend to diminish crime; but the parts of our country in which crime prevails are not losing as many people as the orderly, peaceable and industrious North. We should be very glad if Manitoba would take away from Ireland all the turbulent classes; but the agents will not do anything of the kind. They only take the industrious and the well-behaved, leaving us the criminal and impoverished. Orderly and industrious people are quite as much needed in Ireland as they are in Manitoba or in any other part of the British Empire; and what is more, our common duty is to try and keep these classes in Ireland. We have not as many acres in this Island as there are in Manitoba; but let it not be forgotten that we have as rich a soil as there is in any of the colonies, and, all things considered, not a colony of the British Crown has a better climate. \* \* \* Twenty millions of acres, all told, ought to be able to sustain more than our present population, and would sustain double the number of our people if our soil and other resources were made available—if we had a smaller area under grass, which leaves no room for men, and affords no means of employment. We have no sympathy with demagogues, and we are among the advocates of union with Great Britain; but we object to our people being scattered over the earth in wildernesses, in frigid and torrid zones, until every available resource in Ireland has been employed in the interests of the entire community. \* \* \* We have nothing to say against the Colonies; but we have to say that the soil and other resources of Ireland ought to be developed for the benefit of us all."

These extracts are the best testimony as to the quality of the emigrants. Another evidence in their favour is that they encourage others to follow them, and write in most favourable terms of their adopted country. In my battles with the opponents of emigration I have no better weapon than reference to the relatives of the emigrants. I sent last year a farm labourer who was the last of the connection in this country, the others having emigrated in successive years since I sent the pioneers of the family in 1870. This is satisfactory proof that they have remained in Canada; indeed I

could, I believe, give the present address in Canada, of the large majority whom I sent for the past thirteen years.

The leader in the *News Letter* gave me an opening for a letter which I utilised, knowing well that the attention of the readers of the article would be given to my reply, and knowing also that the editor had protested too much, when he said that Ireland has a good climate—it had some thirty years ago—and that the soil was as good as Manitoba. His remarks about the area under grass, and his advice about increased tillage must be treated by the farmers as foolish ignorance, as they know that while crops have been a failure, grazing never paid better; in fact no person can tell the farmer what he does not know better about what pays him best. The *Daily Express* (Dublin) on the 11th ult., two days before the *News Letter* published its views, attributed the poverty of the farmers in a great measure, to over tillage, instead of stock raising that was paying so well, and for which the climate is more suitable. From some experience of farming in this country I agree with the *Express*.

The following is my reply :

“ In your leader in the *News Letter* of this day you say, “ But let it not be forgotten that we have as rich a soil as in any of the colonies.” You are certainly in error as regards the comparative richness of the soil of Ireland and the soil of Manitoba, as I will prove to any of your readers who may call at this office and see specimens of the soil of Manitoba, and who may read the opinions of settlers and of visitors to that part of the Dominion—such men as the Duke of Manchester, Marquis of Lorne, and others. Farmers from Ontario praise the richness of the soil of Manitoba, and I have stood on land in the Province of Ontario that had given a wheat crop for twenty year's without manure. Manure is a nuisance in some parts of the North-West, so much so that farmers were in the habit of putting it on the ice of a lake—called on that account “ stinking lake ”—that it might be carried away in the spring when the frost broke up; but the Government, on account of the fish, put a stop to this practice.

“ You advocate more tillage in this country, and assert, what is well known, that you have no sympathy with demagogues. In a Dublin paper of yesterday the writer says that if the farmers had paid less attention to the demagogues who advised them to increased tillage, and had stuck to what was paying them—cattle raising—they would not be in the poverty they are owing to the failure of the potatoe and other crops. Which advice is the Irish farmer to take?

“ As to climate. Your readers know that the climate of this country is the cause of the uncertainty of crop raising. We have now something like Canadian weather, with this difference: we have not summer overhead; instead of the clear blue sky and warm sun of Canada, we have fogs. I prefer the clear atmosphere.

“ I am satisfied that you have no ill-feeling against the colonies, and I assure you that I have none against my native land; besides, I have some pecuniary interest in her welfare—far more than I have in that of Canada; and if our farmers could do nearly as well for themselves and families in this country as in Canada, I would not only cease to advocate emigration, but I would become one of the strongest opponents of the emigration of self-reliant, honest and industrious farmers of Ulster. When I returned from Canada men accepted my report of the country as true; now these men are the best immigration agents. They have proved both countries. In all honesty, I regret the necessity of emigration as much as the *News-Letter*, but there is no hiding the fact from the farmers. When friends write from Canada and say come, they will go. There is an old saying, everybody knows where the shoe pinches him, and the farmers who have lost one-half or three-fourths of the potatoe crop, owing to the wet season, cannot be got to see any beauty in the Irish climate. No writing can controvert plain facts.”

CHARLES FOY.

It is well known that my relatives are connected with the land and commercial interests of Ireland, and that I would personally be much benefitted if both interests were prosperous; in fact, to a larger amount than my salary as emigration agent; consequently I can appeal to the farmers and others as to the honesty of my motives in advocating emigration. Besides, as I said in my reply, every person knows where the shoe pinches himself, and the farmers know that the bad climate is the cause of failure of crops every second or third year. That there will be a large emigration this year of enterprising farmers, and of labourers and domestic servants, I am most hopeful. What the allowance of \$100,000 by the Imperial Government towards assisted emigration may result in, is a moot question. I have had several conversations with the philanthropic Vere Foster, Esq., who paid Canada a visit last year. He thinks that it is a great mistake of the Government to confine the assistance to families and to refuse it to single men and women, and he has had an interview with the Lord Lieutenant on the subject. I quite agree with his opinion. If the able-bodied young men and women were assisted to emigrate they would either send for their parents, or, if they considered them too old to transplant, would remit them the means of living; but old people would only clog their energies—and the locomotion necessary in a start for life in a new country. As to pauper emigration, I have not much faith in the self-reliance of any persons reared in a workhouse, and, as far as this part of Ireland is concerned, I do not know any workhouse in which there are men and women able to do a fair day's work, except, perhaps, in the workhouse of this town. The demand for domestic servants and labourers in the country districts is more than equal to the supply. Professional paupers I should be sorry to see emigrate to Canada. Of the small farmer class, the holders of from eight acres to ten acres, I am sure that many would be anxious to emigrate; of the farm labourer class, thousands would gladly leave their poverty; but the guardians of the Poor Law Unions, as employers of labour, do not wish this class to leave, so that they won't assist them, and it is only through the Board of Guardians the Government will supply the funds. I proposed that independent committees should be formed in each county, who would furnish the Government with the names of those whom they considered deserving of assistance, and that those committees should have the disbursement of the money. If this plan were adopted, twice £100,000 would not be sufficient for the purpose of assisting all who would take advantage of it.

Of the emigration of a large number of the very reliant farmers of the north, and of farm labourers and female domestics servants who will pay their own passages, I am hopeful of a fully fifty per cent., larger number than last year. I am encouraged to hope from the numerous inquiries I meet in my journeyings through the country. I think that it is also a fair logical deduction, that if the emigration in 1882, after a bountiful harvest in 1881, was large, the emigration in 1883, after the bad harvest in 1882, should be larger. In 1881, the farmers were afraid that the potatoe crop, the staple crop, was so enormous that the price would be at the most two pence per stone, of fourteen pounds, and so it would but for the demand from the United States. The crop for 1882 was almost an entire failure in some places, and potatoes are selling now at £1 15s., to £1 17s 6d per ton, and the greater quantity are coming from Scotland: The farmers are realizing the uncertainty of the climate as they find, as a rule, that one good harvest is succeeded by two bad harvests, so that even had they their farms, rent free, they could not live. When men are in this strait, the letters from relatives and neighbours who emigrated to Canada, and who speak most encouragingly of that country, are sure to decide them. Taking all these considerations into account, I think that I am not over sanguine when I entertain the hope of an increase by one-half over the emigration of last year.

During the year I distributed by post and by parcel express, a very large number of pamphlets, etc., with which I was kept well supplied from the London office. I find that the plan I have adopted for the past thirteen years, *i.e.*, following the printed information by *viva voce* interviews, in fairs and markets and in my office, cannot be



improved upon, and, encouraged by my great success in the past, I am continuing it with sanguine hopes for the future.

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

CHARLES FOY.

The Honourable,  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

### REPORT OF THE DUBLIN AGENT.

(MR. THOMAS CONNOLLY.)

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE,  
DUBLIN, 31st December, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that I have faithfully carried out your instructions and performed the duties of this Agency with zeal, diligence and industry. The High Commissioner on his return from Canada, has been good enough to approve of my work, and I have many letters in this office from public bodies and eminent men, thanking me for my advice and information regarding Canadian emigration. Since the opening of the season I have had thousands of people visit this office, to whom I paid every attention and gave fitting advice. The maps and pamphlets supplied to me by the Department, I distributed freely in all parts of Ireland, and having advertised in the Dublin and provincial papers, their editors very courteously published many excellent letters I received from successful emigrants I sent out during the year. I have had a large number of letters from clergymen, land owners, poor law guardians and farmers residing in various parts of the country, asking for information and advice. I had also many letters from residents in France, South Africa, India and the United States of America, to which I replied in the fullest and clearest manner. In the early part of the season I had a visit from the High Commissioner, and profitted very much by carrying out his instructions, and acting on his advice. At the same time, I had the honour of a visit from His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, who kindly introduced and recommended me to a large number of the Roman Catholic Bishops and Clergy all over the country, and His Grace has been good enough to write an excellent letter on Canadian emigration, which was published in the daily *Freeman's Journal*, that will assist the work of this Agency for many years. When the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper visited the west of Ireland in September last, to learn from personal observation the condition of the small farmers and peasantry, he conferred with me on his return, and gave me much useful instruction and advice, and when Professor Goldwin Smith presided over a section of the Social Science Congress in Dublin, he did not overlook the advantages of Canadian emigration in his splendid inaugural address. During the sitting of the congress, he gave me the privilege of making several speeches on subjects pertaining to Canada, in which, I believe I held my own pretty well, for which the learned doctor very kindly paid me a complimentary visit before he left Dublin. During the season I visited many rural districts in the south, east and west of Ireland, to converse with the farmers and distribute printed matter, I also attended the horse and cattle shows and the agricultural exhibitions annually held in Dublin, and on the invitation of a member of the Council, I visited the agricultural show at Wexford. Some time after, I went to the great October fair of Ballinacloe, and before I returned to Dublin, I travelled over a large part of the County Galway. I believe I am justified in reporting that a good class of emigrants went to Canada from Ireland this season, and that a large proportion of them possessed ample means to settle on land in Manitoba, or to purchase farms in the older Provinces. In the

early spring, with the opening of navigation, my friend Mr. John Haverty, of Winnipeg, who had been to Ireland on a visit, took out with him about a dozen stout farm labourers, and he has written to me to say that all have refunded the money advanced to them for passage, and while some of them have sent considerable sums home, he still holds several hundred dollars of their savings, with which he purposes settling them on land next season. Almost continuously throughout the year, I have sent from this Agency to Canada, a large supply of skilled and unskilled labour. Through a philanthropic society patronised and largely aided by Miss Pim of Monkton, about a dozen families were sent to Canada in the summer, comfortably provided for the voyage, and furnished with a little money to help them after landing.

Last year the guardians of the South Dublin Union, on my recommendation, sent out thirty-seven men and twenty-eight women to Canada, and the favourable reports which the bulk of these emigrants sent home induced the guardians to send out forty-two single females last July, and forty able-bodied labourers in August, who were employed on leaving the ship. These emigrants were selected with the greatest care by a committee of the guardians, aided by the Doctor and Chaplain. They were all supplied with comfortable outfits and I had to give a very full explanation to the local Government Board regarding their reception in Canada and the prospect of their profitable employment there. Each batch of emigrants was sent out in charge of a responsible officer employed by the Union, and the excellent reports which the officers made, on their return home, were extensively published in the leading daily papers, and I am satisfied the success of these emigrants influenced the Imperial Government very much to carry out the emigration clause of the Arrears Act, through the Agency of the poor law boards all over Ireland.

Although I have kept back my Report until the last moment I regret that I cannot give the Government statistics of Irish emigration for this year, as the returns will not be completed until after the end of December. However, from those to hand I learn that the number of emigrants who went from Irish ports to Canada in 1876 and the three succeeding years, averaged 862. The number rose in 1880 to 3,052, and in 1881 to 3,566. Not being able to procure the Government statistics in time I wrote to the steamship companies who very kindly furnished me with returns from which I learn the Irish emigrants who sailed by the Allan Line to Canada, from the 1st of January, to December 8th, 1882, numbered 4,941; by the Dominion Line 1,182, and by the Beaver Line 584, making a total of 6,707, or more than twice the number of Irish emigrants who went to Canada last year. Although the full number of emigrants who left Ireland for all parts from the 1st of January, to 1st of December, 1882, was only 86,852, as compared with 93,624 for the corresponding eleven months of 1880, it is clear from these figures that emigration from Ireland to Canada is becoming more popular every year, and I am satisfied it will increase still more, for the mass of the Irish people now realise the well ordered freedom enjoyed in Canada and the wealth of its resources.

Without taking into account the emigration promoted by the Imperial Government to relieve the congested districts of population, I am satisfied from public reports and intercourse with the people, that a large number of desirable emigrants will leave Ireland for Canada next season. One day last month two gentlemen called on me to advise about selling out their large estates and investing in Ontario farms or North-Western lands, and a large number of young men with whom I correspond are making preparations to start in the spring.

The Irish farmers can now sell the interest in their holdings and acquire the means of settling in new countries, so we may calculate on a considerable emigration of that class in future. During the land agitation, on principle, they would not leave. Their policy has been to hold a firm grip of the land. They held on to it tenaciously, and successfully contested many of the landlord's legal privileges. Beyond doubt the passing of the Land Act has been a substantial victory for the farmers. The aggregate rental of Irish lands will be reduced in future about £3,000,000 annually. The farmer's rent is now fixed by the Land Court, and he is secure in the

possession of his farm on the sole condition of regularly paying the legal rent. The law in future insures him the full value of all the improvements he makes on the land. If he has one-fourth the price in hand, the Government lending three-fourths, he can purchase the fee simple without let or hindrance. The farmer can at any time dispose of his interest in the farm to the highest bidder.

During the last Session of the Imperial Parliament, an Act was passed dealing with the arrears of rent which had accumulated through a succession of bad harvests. By this Act the tenants will profit to the extent of nearly £2,000,000 sterling. I assisted a little in promoting that very useful measure, in reference to which I had the honour of receiving the following letter:—

10 DOWNING STREET,  
WHITEHALL, 31st January, 1882.

SIR—I am directed by Mr. Gladstone to convey to you his best thanks for your interesting letter and its inclosure, which is herewith returned. He is also grateful for your kind expressions.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

EWD. HAMILTON.

Mr. THOS. CONNOLLY.

It is to be desired that these remedial measures will in due course benefit this country and assist to promote peace and good will amongst the people. However, so far their beneficial effects are not very apparent. In town or country there is not much employment for the working people, and there is a scarcity of food already in the remote and poorer districts, and the sufferers have little prospect of relief, but must break up their miserable little homes and go into the workhouses.

The dear old land is not a plentiful or a pleasant country to reside in at present. In addition to twelve or fourteen thousand constabulary, there is a large army of horse, foot and marines employed to enforce the most stringent Coercion Act that has been applied to Ireland in modern times—an Act in which is embodied the memorable curfew of William the Conqueror.

Without the aid of manufacturing industry, I believe the agricultural products of Ireland are insufficient to support in reasonable comfort even its present moderate population of 5,174,836, especially when the chief part of the rich and fertile lands are devoted to the raising of cattle, while the bulk of the rural population are crowded into the remote and comparatively unproductive districts.

The area of Ireland is little more than 20,000,000 acres, of which one-half is grass land; water, barren mountain, waste land, marsh, bog, woods and plantations, with roads and fences, cover one-fourth of the island. Nearly 2,000,000 acres are under meadow and clover, while of the entire area only 3,119,275 acres are under tillage.

This year the grain crop gave a fair average yield, but owing to a wet, protracted harvest, the quality was not so good as in dryer seasons. The root crops have been under the average, and the potatoes have been so bad that in many districts of the country the whole of next year's seed will have to be purchased. However, this has been one of the best years on record for the grazers, and the prices of stock have been exceedingly high throughout the season. In the shipment from Irish ports this season, there has been the large increase of over 200,000 cattle, 110,000 pigs, and 5,000 in the number of horses; but there has been a diminution of about 20,000 in the number of sheep exported.

The importance and value to Great Britain of Irish Agricultural products can be readily conceived from the nature and extent of these exports, and their magnitude will be more apparent if contrasted with the following imports to Liverpool from Canada and the United States for the past two years:—

Imported.	Cattle.	Sheep.
1882.....	43,200	81,450
1881.....	60,612	65,436

  

Imported.	Fresh Beef. Cwt.	Fresh Mutton. Cwt.	Fresh Pork. Cwt.	Bacon. Boxes.
1882.....	286,810	19,312	2,306	372,721
1881.....	480,955	29,862	13,051	566,071

There is so large an area of Ireland devoted to the raising of live stock, that the extent of land under cereal and green crops is necessarily limited; in 1882, there were 837,919 acres under potatoes, 1,397,304 acres under oats, 187,443 acres under barley, and only 152,720 acres under wheat. Consequently, to meet the requirements of the country, there had to be imported more than a million quarters of wheat and other grain, and about 200,000 bags and sacks of flour, so that with their staple exports of live stock, butter, linen, whiskey and porter, the people of Ireland have to provide a part of their food, pay rent for land, and purchase many million pounds' worth of English and foreign goods; a great deal of which, with due encouragement, energy and enterprise, might be manufactured in Ireland, to profitably employ the people, and supplement the wealth produced from the soil.

A Report presented to the House of Commons, on the 25th of April, 1872, gives the number of proprietors, who held land in fee simple, or on long leases, at chief rents, as 19,547, of whom, twenty-seven, own over 20,000 acres each, and forty-seven, from 10,000 to 20,000 acres each. The entire rental, for valuation purposes, is set down at £10,180,434, but the actual rent is a least 25 per cent. above that amount. The number of absentee proprietors is set down at 517, whose aggregate estates contain 5,129,169 acres, valued at £2,217,840. The following table, given in the census, for 1881, just published, gives the number of agricultural holdings, persons, inhabited houses, out-houses and steadings:—

	Number of Holdings.	Persons.	Inhabited Houses.	Outhouses and Steadings.
Holdings not exceeding 1 acre.....	16,879	73,504	16,369	20,624
do above 1 acre and not exceeding 5 acres.....	61,751	269,658	57,838	87,348
do do 5 do do 10 do .....	82,399	414,851	82,462	159,357
do do 10 do do 15 do .....	65,424	364,513	69,066	167,787
do do 15 do do 20 do .....	57,013	343,078	63,029	175,193
do do 20 do do 30 do .....	65,504	432,145	77,125	242,371
do do 30 do do 50 do .....	65,709	502,212	87,667	303,751
do do 50 do do 100 do .....	51,566	496,115	85,373	309,321
do do 100 do do 200 do .....	21,570	278,469	48,507	175,576
do do 200 do do 500 do .....	8,881	162,169	28,693	105,501
do do 500 acres.....	2,413	81,163	14,876	50,715
Total .....	499,109	3,417,977	631,005	1,797,544

From this table it appears that of the total number 499,109 agricultural holdings in Ireland there are 348,970 not exceeding thirty acres each. Of these there are 283,466 not exceeding twenty acres each, 226,453 not exceeding fifteen acres each, 161,029 not exceeding ten acres each, 78,630 not exceeding five acres each, and 16,879 not exceeding one acre each. The proportion of population living on agricultural holdings not exceeding thirty acres is: For Ireland, 36·7 per cent.; for Leinster, 24·1 per cent.; Munster, 23·4 per cent.; Ulster, 41·8 per cent.; and Connaught, 66·8 per cent. Where the extreme of this condition is met with is in the County of Mayo, in which 70·9 per cent. of the population live on holdings not exceeding thirty acres each,

17.1 on holdings above thirty acres each, and but 12 per cent. reside in towns. While in Ireland there are 41,023 families who live in houses with only one room each and built of mud or other perishable materials. About one-third of all the agricultural holdings are not above ten acres each, while one-sixth are only five acres each or under. If the land which comprises these small holdings was good, or even of a fair average fertility on the whole, and the climate of Ireland favourable for tillage husbandry, with good local markets similar to the great manufacturing centres of England, the Irish small farmer and cottier, like the peasant proprietors of other countries, might live and thrive; but a large proportion of these small holdings are reclaimed bog, marsh or mountain in remote out of the way districts, thirty acres of which free of rent could not support a family half so comfortably as they could live by their labour in any part of the Dominion of Canada. In many parts of Ulster the small farmers work at hand loom weaving and kindred occupations in connection with the linen trade. And in years past many thousand small farmers and cottiers in the west of Ireland left their homes and families annually to assist at farm operations in England, and returned at the close of the season with sufficient money to pay the rent and seed their land the following spring. But a succession of bad harvests and foreign agricultural competition limited the demand for their labour in England, and diminished the products and value of their bits of land at home. While, as if to aggravate the miserable condition of the poor, many of the resident gentry, as they aver, through the non-payment or reduction of rents, were obliged to reduce the number of their servants and labourers.

The experience of last winter must have convinced the Imperial Government that the increasing destitution of the people could not be effectually dealt with in the ordinary manner, through the Poor Laws, therefore, they introduced an emigration clause in the Arrears Act, passed last Session, and Parliament, after much arguing, voted the very inadequate sum of £100,000 to enable families to emigrate from those districts in which it is stated the population is congested. The cost for each person is not to exceed £5. The Lord Lieutenant has already scheduled thirty Unions, or parts of Unions, chiefly in the west of Ireland, and the guardians are empowered to select the emigrants and to supplement the Government grant from the rates when necessary, while Mr. Tuke's London Committee, which did so much good last season, will assist several of the more impoverished Unions. The guardians of those Unions not scheduled can now use the rates for emigration, and, if necessary, borrow money from the Government at a low rate of interest. I have given the two commissioners appointed to carry out this immigration scheme, the fullest information regarding the Dominion of Canada, and my office is close to the Custom House where they are located, if they should require my services. I have no doubt but a large number of these poor families will go out to Canada in the coming season, and I am fully confident they will be treated with kindness and consideration by the Government and people of the Dominion.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. CONNOLLY.

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

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#### REPORT OF THE BRISTOL AGENT.

(MR. J. W. DOWN.)

BATH BRIDGE, BRISTOL, 30th, December 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following Report for the year just passing away. I have the gratification of again being in a position to

report an increased emigration from these western counties during the present year; and also that the emigrants were of a very desirable class. As instructed, I have kept on posting pamphlets all through the year to farmers, and great success has attended these measures. During the year I have issued 297 tickets to parties going direct to Canada by the Allan Line, as against 182, in 1881. One hundred and twenty-eight of these were issued to farmers or men going out with good means to farm. Many took their families at the same time; others have sent for them since, as against seventy-eight of this class in 1881. Fifty-eight of these farmers booked through to Winnipeg, the remainder to various parts of Quebec and Ontario. The Great Western Steamship Line from Bristol landed at Quebec during the year, eighty-eight saloon and 341 steerage passengers. Out of this latter number I gave them about sixty; ten of these were for Winnipeg, the rest for Ontario.

The following will show the rate at which the business of this office has been increasing: During 1879 the number of letters received at this office was 907; this year it has reached nearly 4,000, including many from New Zealand, Australia, the Cape, India and Ceylon. I have had also several applications from the States of Iowa and Nebraska for maps, etc., on Manitoba. A larger number of persons than usual holding prepaid tickets from Bristol to different parts in the Dominion of Canada, by the Allan Line, have had them changed at this office. Considerably over 1,000 souls have gone to Canada this year through my hands.

I have received many letters this year from my North-West emigrants, all of whom are satisfied and not one complains. These letters have appeared from time to time in the Bristol weekly papers. During the year I must have distributed 60,000 pamphlets, besides a great quantity of printed matter received at different times from the Messrs. Allan.

I know of large numbers of young farmers now preparing to start early next spring, and I fully expect next year to improve my business very much, both as regards class and number. Our competitors in business have been active, as usual, more particularly respecting Queensland emigration; but very few go to that Colony beyond those who get free passages, and are of a class who would go to any country as long as their passages were paid for them. Canada, I need scarcely say, needs none of this class.

My opinion is that generally any young man who is not able to raise the small amount required to enable him to reach Canada, is really no use to the Dominion or any other Colony. There are numbers of young, strong, able men in our work houses, and I hear some talk of the authorities of many parishes proposing to send such as would go abroad, in order to get rid of a great expense. All young men in Unions, over the age of sixteen, are, in my opinion, not a desirable class of emigrants, and none should be assisted out to Canada over that age out of any Union. On the 6th inst. I received some apples and specimens of wheat, barley and oats from Ontario by S.S. "Bristol." On the Bristol great market day the apples and specimens were examined by many farmers from all parts. The apples were pronounced by all to be excellent, and capable of comparison with our finest English fruit, and as most farmers begged one or two, they were soon scattered all over these western counties. The farmers were much astonished at such a variety of wheat and oats, the production of one country. They spoke highly of the quality of the samples. Such little exhibits as this will do much good. This year the Canadian cattle trade with this port has again been small, but I think satisfactory, as I have heard no complaints. I think, since beef and mutton always fetch a good price in this market, this trade should increase.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN W. DOWN.

The Honourable,  
The Minister of Agriculture  
Ottawa.

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 QUARANTINE OFFICERS REPORTS.
 

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 No. 21.
 

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 ANNUAL REPORT OF GROSSE ISLE QUARANTINE STATION.
 

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 (F. MONTIZAMBERT, M.D.)
 

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QUEBEC, 31st December, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that no vessel whatsoever was presented at the Quarantine Station of Grosse Isle for medical inspection during the year 1882.

Meteorological observations for many years past prove that a winter with unusual precipitation of snow and rain, such as the present one, is usually followed by a hot and dry summer. Should next season not prove an exception to this rule, the large immigration then expected, authoritatively estimated already at over 150,000, can hardly fail to include a considerable number of cases of infectious disease.

For this reason, in addition to those already urged, I would respectfully beg to press upon your attention the expediency of revising and modernizing the Quarantine Regulations—which were framed more than thirty years ago, when all passengers came by sailing vessels—to meet the changed conditions of the present day.

In my last Annual Report I had the honour to submit some observations upon this important subject for your consideration. And now, in view of the possibility of your taking action in the matter, I venture again to bring before you the expediency of providing for certain works at the Station which I deem to be urgently required.

1. The fitting up and furnishing of the new hospital, and the completion of its exterior. At present the only available hospital accommodation at the Station, for all classes of diseases, is the old small-pox shed.

2. The providing telegraphic (or, better, telephonic) communication between the Station and the mainland, recommended in my Annual Report for 1875, and in letters before each Session since that date; also telephonic communication between the different divisions of the Station.

3. The providing for separate steamboat service for the Station, not by market-boat, as at present.

4. New quarters for the Protestant Chaplain, the present parsonage being well-nigh uninhabitable.

5. If the present or any similar regulations are to be enforced, the extension and increased frontier of the western pier in the healthy division, as suggested in my Annual Reports for 1875 and 1876.

A survey was made for this in November, 1876, and, I believe, a Report, with plan and estimates, drawn up by the then Chief Engineer in the spring of 1877.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRED'K MONTIZAMBERT, M.D., Edin., L.R.C.S.,

*Medical Superintendent.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle.

1882.		<i>Statement of Expenditure, Calendar Year 1882.</i>		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
April	24...	Balance pay-list of wintering party.....				254	26
do	30...	Pay-list for April.....		369	17		
		Steamboat service, Capt. Tremblay.....		150	00		
		Contingencies, as per voucher.....		30	00		
						549	17
May	31...	Pay-list for May.....		531	08		
		Steamboat service, Capt. Tremblay.....		150	00		
		Contingencies, as per voucher.....		278	00		
						959	08
June	30...	Pay-list for June.....		531	08		
		Medicines, J. E. Burke.....	\$36	95			
		do E. Giroux et frère.....	29	90			
					66	85	
		Printing and stationery, M. Miller & Son.....	\$38	60			
		do do Dawson & Co.....	23	15			
					61	75	
		General supplies—					
		Dry goods, P. Gorman et frère.....	\$486	45			
		Hardware, Beaudet & Chinic.....	243	21			
		Groceries, François Auger.....	98	35			
		Flour, J. B. Renaud & Co.....	92	70			
		Straw, Fénélon Vézina.....	30	00			
		Coal-oil, &c., Renaud & Co.....	21	87			
		Wheat and vegetables, Léon Arel.....	8	80			
					981	38	
		Contingencies, as per voucher.....		38	60		
						1,679	66
July	10...	Steamboat service, Capt. Tremblay.....				150	00
do	31...	Pay-list for July.....		531	08		
		Steamboat service, Capt. Tremblay.....		150	00		
		Contingencies, as per voucher.....		34	80		
						715	88
August	31...	Pay-list for August.....		531	08		
		Steamboat service, Capt. Tremblay.....		150	00		
		Contingencies, as per voucher.....		144	00		
						825	08
Sept.	30...	Pay-list for September.....		531	08		
		Steamboat service, Capt. Tremblay.....		150	00		
		Contingencies, as per voucher.....		482	00		
						1,163	08
Oct.	31...	Pay-list for October.....		531	08		
		Steamboat service, Capt. Tremblay.....		150	00		
		Contingencies, as per voucher.....		33	00		
						714	08
Nov.	30...	Advance pay-list of wintering party.....				516	00
		Pay-list for November.....		531	08		
		Steamboat service, Capt. Tremblay.....		150	00		
		Medicines, J. E. Burke.....	\$18	95			
		do E. Giroux et frère.....	2	00			
					20	95	
		Printing and stationery, M. Miller & Son.....			11	25	
		General supplies—					
		Hardware, Beaudet & Chinic.....	\$293	15			
		Flour, J. B. Renaud & Co.....	45	75			
		Coal-oil, Renaud & Co.....	9	70			
		Groceries, François Auger.....	6	75			
		Meat and vegetables, Léon Arel.....	5	75			
		Dry goods, P. Gorman et frère.....	2	00			
					363	10	
		Contingencies, as per voucher.....		41	32		
						1,117	70
		Carried forward.....				8,643	99



Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle—*Concluded.*

<i>Statement of Expenditure, &amp;c.—Concluded.</i>				\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Brought forward.....						8,643	99
<b>Or.</b>							
By Deposit to credit of Receiver-General, sales in April.....	do	do	do	21	61		
do	do	do	do	28	72		
do	do	do	do	10	63		
do	do	do	do	46	08		
do	do	do	do	22	68		
do	do	do	do	21	34		
do	do	do	do	16	72		
do	do	do	do	5	79		
						173	57
Total for Calendar Year 1882.....						8,470	42
 <i>Synopsis of Expenditure, Fiscal Year 1881-82.</i>							
Pay of officers.....				4,860	52		
General supplies.....				1,437	73		
Medicines and medical comforts.....				66	85		
Printing and stationery.....				67	50		
Steamboat service.....				1,200	00		
Contingencies.....				808	10		
						8,440	70
 <i>Synopsis of Expenditure, Calendar Year 1882.</i>							
Pay of officers.....				4,856	99		
General supplies.....				1,170	91		
Medicines and medical comforts.....				87	80		
Printing and stationery.....				73	00		
Steamboat service.....				1,200	00		
Contingencies.....				1,081	72		
						8,470	42
 <i>Synopsis of Expenditure, Half-Year to 31st December, 1882.</i>							
Pay of officers.....				3,171	40		
General supplies.....				250	49		
Medicines and medical comforts.....				20	95		
Printing and stationery.....				11	25		
Steamboat service.....				900	00		
Contingencies.....				735	12		
						5,089	21

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

## No. 22.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HALIFAX QUARANTINE STATION.

(W. N. WICKWIRE, M.D.)

QUARANTINE STATION,  
HALIFAX, 31st December, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1882.

I am able to state that although a large number of persons suffering from various kinds of disease, have been brought into this port during the year, yet not many cases were of that character which required removal to the Quarantine Station.

On the 5th February the S.S. "Peruvian" of the Allan Line, arrived from Liverpool with one case of small-pox, which was removed to the Quarantine Hospital. On the 17th February, the same ship arrived from Boston with three more cases of Small-Pox; these were also removed to Lawlor's Island; all four persons belonged to the ship; three recovered and one unfortunately died; all reasonable precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the disease, consistent with the interests of all concerned, and in accordance with the Quarantine regulations of the port.

During the summer two of H. M. War ships arrived from the West Indies having left there in consequence of having had one or more cases of yellow fever on board; the men on their arrival here, however, had quite recovered.

The need of some house near the wharf, where nearly all steamers land their passengers, for the removing to, of immigrants, particularly children suffering from slight ailments, was severely felt last winter. On several occasions, children belonging to immigrants, on arrival were found to be more or less ill from colds and from feverish conditions, which might be the beginning of any of the milder forms of childrens' or other diseases, and who, properly speaking, should have been kept from proceeding to their destinations by railway, until it was found if any actual disease developed itself. This in the case referred to, was not done in consequence of the parents being anxious to take them along at once, and because no provision had been made for taking care of them when once off the ship. The distance to the Quarantine station was too great to remove young children in winter, and besides there were cases of small pox there at the time. The trouble that occurred at Quebec by disease having been developed on the railway train, was under the circumstances scarcely avoidable. To prevent a re-occurrence, provision is now being made by your Department for the taking care of and keeping under medical observation such cases, until they are able to travel with safety to themselves and to others with whom they may come in contact.

In this connection I would respectfully suggest that, if possible, a second quarantine station be established for winter use. The present station—Lawlor's Island—is admirably adapted for the purpose during the milder months, and we could scarcely do without it in case of a ship arriving with a large number of cases of disease, for instance cholera, as in the case of the S.S. "England" shortly before Confederation, when several hundred were under treatment at one time. The distance from the port is so great, and the fact that almost every season, of late years, ice forms around the nearer approaches to the Island, necessitating the taking of patients many miles out to sea, and come back to the Island at the furthest point of land, render it unsuitable for a winter station. The exposure, and sometimes danger, attending the removal of

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patients under such circumstances are very great. If a small piece of land could be obtained on either side of the harbour, and a cheap building erected, which might answer for temporary residence of the Steward of Lawlor's Island, as well as a hospital for winter months, a desirable and almost necessary object would be accomplished.

I may mention that the buildings at Lawlor's Island are in fair repair, but need painting exteriorly.

The Port of Halifax is rapidly becoming a most important one, requiring a large portion of the time, and almost constant attention, of the Medical Officer.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. N. WICKWIRE, M.D.,  
*Inspecting Physician.*

## No. 23.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE QUARANTINE STATION, ST. JOHN, N. B.

(W. S. HARDING, M.D.)

ST. JOHN, N. B., 30th December, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Report for the year 1882.

The ship "Senator Webber" arrived here from Rio De Janeiro on the 26th July, and was inspected.

The ship "Importer" arrived here from Rio De Janeiro on the 18th September, and was inspected.

At the time these vessels were at Rio, both yellow fever and small-pox existed there, and consequently they were submitted for inspection on arrival here, pilots having been instructed to consider such place for the time an "infected port." Neither of these vessels were detained, no conditions existing to make it necessary.

The three-masted schooner "Lavinia F. Warren" arrived here from Savannah, and laid to for inspection, one of the hands being sick. The sickness being found to be intermittent fever, the vessel was not detained.

On board of the schooner "Isaac Burpee," at St. Marks, St. Domingo, in March last, some of the crew were taken down with small-pox. After sailing from there, all on board (nine in number), one excepted, took the disease, and on or after her arrival at Providence, R. I., her first destination, two had died. The vessel remained at Providence thirty days, and then sailed for Newfoundland; then for Sydney, Cape Breton; then for St. John, arriving here on 1st July. During the stay of the vessel at Providence (thirty days) the disease came to an end, and some process of disinfection was used for the vessel, but the clothing of the men who had died had been put away in their chests, and was not disinfected. The treatment of the vessel, and the fact of going to and remaining at several ports before coming here, it was supposed, exempted the vessel from the necessity of being inspected, and she was not inspected. But the clothing remained in their original state, and were to have been left on shore until friends of deceased living in Nova Scotia should come for them.

Upon discovering the foregoing facts, I took charge of the clothing and sent them to Partridge Island. On examination there I found some of them suspicious looking, and there was uncertainty as to all; and considering the fact of continued seclusion from the air, I thought there might be small-pox infection in them. At the Island the clothing was disinfected, and one lot delivered to the proper claimant. The other lot is still in safe keeping.

Although the above narration is somewhat long, it seems worth while to state the facts, as being illustrative of the insidious ways in which infection may be brought in.

In January last application was made by the Manager of the St. John and Maine Railway to the Department for advice respecting the bringing of corpses from the States. In reply it was pointed out to the Manager that prevention of the evils recited was entirely within their own power, and suggestion made that they should act so as to prevent them. The following circular will show that the Company have acted on the advice given.

"Corpses of persons who have died of contagious or infectious diseases, will not be hauled in the trains of this Railway, either in hermetically sealed cases or otherwise.

"In other instances, corpses will only be taken when accompanied by a certificate, signed by a respectable well known medical officer, stating that death did not result

from a contagious or infectious disease. The certificate must also distinctly specify the name of the disease, or nature of the casualty that occasioned death.

"Corpses will not be hauled on passenger trains, but on freight trains only, and in all cases the freight charges must be prepaid."

H. D. McLEOD,  
Superintendent.

J. MURRAY KAY,  
Manager, St. John and Maine Railway Company.

#### REMARKS ON QUARANTINE.

The diseases of mankind which kill, and other causes of death, may, according to Dr. Christison, be divided into nine groups or classes of agents. In connection with that class usually placed in registration returns at the head of the list, viz: infectious epidemic diseases, or diseases capable of epidemic evolution, I have a few remarks to make before asking you to consider the quarantine branch of preventative measures against such diseases.

On the one hand the causes of death under the eight other groups, for example, deaths from violence, either accidental or of design, inflammations of all the organs or parts of the body, phthisis, etc., etc., can scarcely be said to be preventable through any provision of the State or Government, or if so, in but a limited way.

On the other hand the infectious or contagious class of diseases, few as they are in number—some ten or twelve—cause probably one-quarter of all deaths which occur, notwithstanding that the details under the other groups will show the causes to be vast in number.

Now the most important thing to note regarding this class of diseases is the fact that the *whole* of the number, in contrast to the other classes, are *preventable* and by means which are *direct* in their bearing—that is to say by *isolation*. And in respect to the chief number of such diseases isolation affords the only safeguard—one of these, however, viz: small-pox, has, through vaccination, a valuable auxiliary means.

The late Sir I. Y. Simpson, in a monograph written a short time before his death entitled "Proposal to stamp out small-pox and other contagious diseases by isolation," said: "That formidable quaternion of diseases, small-pox, scarlatina, measles, and hooping cough, kill annually in Europe over half a million of its inhabitants."

Include the world in the estimate, and add two others to the list, viz: yellow fever, always more or less active in most tropical countries, and cholera, in varying degrees in India, frequently striding forth from its lair, a frightful number of deaths annually may be computed to result from such six diseases, which, according to the authority just named, the late Sir Thomas Watson and other authorities equally eminent, might be "abolished," they say, by isolation.

It is under this system (isolation) that quarantine has its place; but it is not alone all sufficient for preventing the spread of contagious diseases. As ships come to Canada from all parts of the world, so, in such way we may from time to time receive a share of whatever contagious diseases exist at any foreign ports anywhere throughout the world. Looking at this fact we must regard quarantine as the most important arm of disease prevention; and for this and other reasons it has wisely been placed under the management of the Federal Government, which can, on occasion, deal in a more summary manner than could local authorities with the formidable diseases, such as cholera, capable of inflicting vast evil on the whole Dominion.

In considering, however, what is requisite for a complete system for preventing the spread of contagious diseases through the direct means spoken of (isolation), we are not to lose sight of the fact that such diseases can come into the country by land from the States as well as by vessels from all parts. This fact has been alluded to as lessening the value of quarantine; but I think it is not a correct view to take. Had quarantine been vaunted as in itself all sufficient, this fact might be cited to qualify

its claim : quarantine needs as its complement that local authorities should have a standing provision for enforcing the isolation of the important contagious diseases, such as small-pox, cholera, etc., come from where they may. This, I will assume, is in existence throughout the Dominion, or if not, should be arranged wherever deficient. By such double provision—quarantine and local authorities—a complete system of prevention results, in so far as legal enactment can secure it.

But there is yet another requisite for securing exemption from the diseases in question. It is this: means should be taken, by distributing printed matter, as practised in Ontario, to teach people the value of isolation, and how to manage it so that it may be efficient. The Ontario example is wise, and speaks loudly for their discernment in sanitary matters. People should be taught to act in their own behalf instead of leaving all to Hercules.

Dr. Lyon Playfair, a few years ago said, in England, that isolation of all the infectious diseases would be made compulsory at some future day, but that the public had not been so educated up that it would answer to deal with all such diseases in in that way yet.

I must now refer again to one point touched upon, but still needing a few remarks for the completion of the subject.

Infectious disease, as is sometimes mentioned, may come by land from the States, arriving there in vessel or otherwise as may be. Yes, but there is another fact which has been lost sight of, and never mentioned. Such diseases may come here in vessels from any part of the world and also go to the States by land.

On the one hand, therefore, as in the States they have, and rigidly enforce, laws to exclude disease which might come in ships, we also should do. By good quarantine enactments and practice, we and they, not only preserve people at home, but likewise fulfil an international obligation, whether the obligation be expressed or only implied. No doubt whatever that at New York, and other of the seaports of the States they frequently stop cholera, small-pox, etc., and so preserve not only themselves but us their neighbours.

Although it is true that our Quarantine Law and Regulations are as good, if not better, than any others elsewhere, still it might be expedient to amend the regulations in some slight particulars. One of these I will mention. Let the regulations be, as now, imperative as to the detention of all the formidable diseases such as cholera, small-pox, typhus and typhoid fever, etc., but confer on the inspecting physicians discretionary power as to the manner of dealing with the less formidable diseases, such as measles, whooping cough and perhaps one or two others.

Dr. Copeland, in his dictionary, speaking about quarantine, says :—

“With highly qualified and duly remunerated health officers, there can be little to dread, either too great severity on the one hand, or too great laxity on the other, even should much be left to their discretion.”

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. S. HARDING, M.R.C.S., Eng.

*Medical Superintendent.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture.

## No. 24.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF PICTOU, N. S., QUARANTINE STATION.

(HENRY KIRKWOOD, M. D.)

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QUARANTINE STATION,

PICTOU, N. S., December 30th, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Report for the year 1882.

I am again able to state that no case of disease requiring removal to the Quarantine Station has occurred during the past year.

I would also report that both of the buildings are in good repair, and ready should any emergency arise.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,HENRY KIRKWOOD, M.D.  
*Inspecting Physician.*The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 25.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., QUARANTINE STATION.

(W. H. HOBKIRK, M.D.)

QUARANTINE OFFICE,  
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, 31st December, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Report for the year 1882.

There have been no cases of infectious diseases requiring removal to the Quarantine Hospital during the year.

The Hospital has been repaired, a small stable built, and a further supply of much needed necessaries provided; it is now in a most efficient state and ready for any emergency.

There have been some cases of diseases incidental to sea-faring men, which after inspection have been removed, if necessary, to the City Hospital, where they received medical attendance, and were carefully nursed by the Sisters of Charity.

I have exercised the usual care and precautions with regard to all classes of steamers and other vessels arriving in this port, and when required have given certificates of health to vessels proceeding to foreign ports.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. HOBKIRK, F.R.S., Eng.,

*Medical Superintendent.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.



## No. 26.

## ANNUAL REPORT ON LAZARETTO, TRACADIE, N.B.

(A. C. SMITH, M. D.)

NEWCASTLE, N. B., 31st December, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Tracadie Lazaretto for the year 1882.

There are at present twenty-six inmates of the Institution; eleven males and fifteen females. All stages of leprosy are represented, from its early forms of fingers contracted till they touched the palm of the hand, and open ulcers, to those of blindness and deformity. There was one death during the year, and five new patients were admitted. The increase in the number of inmates, when compared with previous years, does not by any means imply that the disease is increasing in the district, for, as there are several at nearly the same stage of the malady, it is more than probable that a number of deaths will, before long, reduce the number of inmates to even less than its former standard.

I am pleased to report that a careful investigation has resulted in showing that at present all known cases of the disease in the vicinity are now within the institution.

Of the five cases admitted during the past year, *two* were from Tracadie, *two* from Pokemouche and *one* from Shippegan; all within a distance of twenty miles.

All the cases now in the Institution are those of members of leprosy families, so that I have no instances of contagion to report during the year just closed.

In one of the cases admitted to the Lazaretto some years since, on my examination, the disease has, from some cause, probably a change in the mode of living, been arrested, and has almost disappeared. I should have no hesitation in recommending the restoration of this person from the *death-in-life* of the Lazaretto to the freedom of the outer world, were it not that in former instances I have seen the disease return with terrible rapidity on the resumption of former habits and modes of life.

The young girl admitted in January, 1874, during the short time when there was no physician attached to the Institution, and who afterwards proved to be infected with *lupus*, not leprosy, but was allowed to remain, as she had neither home nor friends, has been gradually improving, and is now nearly recovered.

A case of *typhoid fever* of one of the inmates, at the time of my visit last year, caused no little alarm in consequence of the want of a ward in which he could be isolated. I am pleased to report that during the past year a ward has been built for cases requiring isolation.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the greatest neatness and cleanliness is to be observed both in the building and the persons of the unfortunate inmates who are made as comfortable as is possible (with the means at their disposal) by those who have charge of the Institution.

The people of the district have access to the grounds, and might, if they wished, visit the building; but it is noteworthy that, although many of them have relatives within its walls, all the visitors to the Lazaretto are from a distance, led thither by motives of curiosity or by official business; hence, I have to report that *segregation is complete*.

That the isolation of these unfortunates is necessary, and that a great revulsion from the so-called humanitarian views prevailing in recent years to the sterner ideas

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of former times has taken place, is borne witness to by a recent writer who says: "Lepers belong to the dangerous classes of the community which require perpetual confinement, and the sooner this remedy is applied the less seeming cruelty will be attached to it." It is a fact that the only country which at the present time does not insist on the segregation of lepers, Norway, has over a thousand of these unfortunates within its borders; while in other parts of the world where they have been isolated the disease is, as with us, rapidly disappearing.

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

A. C. SMITH, M. D.,  
*Inspecting Physician.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 27.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTING PHYSICIAN, PORT OF QUEBEC.

(A. ROWAND, M.D.)

QUEBEC, 29th November, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following Report of the immigrants and passengers who arrived at this port during the season of 1882.

About 44,119 immigrants and passengers arrived by the River St. Lawrence. They were all sound and in good health. As always happens with the spring arrivals there were a few cases of measles and scarlatina among the children. No injury has ever resulted from sending such cases to the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, where they soon recover and are enabled to resume their journey, without spreading the infection; and cause no damage to shipping by unnecessary delay at the Quarantine Station. They should, nevertheless, comply with the law, and leave such cases of infectious disease at the station, and without more delay go on their way up the river, going through the process of cleansing and disinfection during their progress. There were a few other cases of disease besides those mentioned above; but as they were not of an infectious or contagious character, I need not say more about them. I should now close my report, having said all that comes within my province; but I may be expected, however, to include in my report the epidemic of measles and diphtheria which was brought here in the spring by the Intercolonial Railroad from Halifax, and not by the River St. Lawrence. It was in this wise: About 700 immigrants were landed at Halifax in the month of May. While in the cars, going west, measles broke out among them, one or two deaths occurring. They were conveyed to the sheds at Point Levi and left there. More deaths occurred there. As the sheds were wanted by immigrants by the river, all the infected were sent to the Marine and Emigrant Hospital. Between forty and fifty were removed thither, and of these nineteen died. The disease did not extend, but was confined to the same party of immigrants, who came by the S.S. "Prussian" to Halifax. Four immigrant children, who had arrived by the S.S. "Toronto," and contracted measles after their arrival here, had been sent to hospital, by whom I know not, and being placed in the same ward with the other cases, contracted their disease, and all four died, I am sorry to add. After a time the cause of death was found to be diphtheria, which attacked the patients as the measles was passing off, and proved fatal. This complication of measles with diphtheria could not have been detected at Halifax if it did then exist, which is doubtful.

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

A. ROWAND, M.D.  
*Inspecting Physician.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 28.

## REPORT ON ONTARIO CATTLE QUARANTINE.

(PROF. ANDREW SMITH.)

TORONTO, 31st December, 1882.

SIR.—The Government, by Order in Council, passed February 24th, 1882, decided to admit cattle from the United States, into Canada for breeding purposes, under the ordinary quarantine regulations of ninety days.

On my appointment as Veterinary Inspector of Ontario, and according to your instructions, I proceeded to Point Edward and made inspection of grounds, etc., under offer, and which subsequently have been secured by the Government for quarantine purposes. On these grounds were some buildings, which, with comparatively slight alterations, were got ready for the first consignment of cattle, which arrived on the 10th of April. An addition has since been made to the original building, and a new and commodious one erected, at a considerable distance from the old one; also a smaller building, entirely isolated, which is intended for hospital purposes, when necessary. Paddocks, separated from each other, have also been enclosed, where cattle are allowed exercise daily. A comfortable house for the use of the caretaker, has been built convenient to the quarantine buildings, which will enable him to exert a still closer superintendence of the animals under his charge.

As the prohibition of American cattle had existed for several years, on the opening of quarantine a larger number were brought in than are likely to continue in the usual course of importation, so that I deem the present buildings sufficient in the meantime.

The grounds, extending close on eighty acres, are convenient to the railway; well watered and sheltered; and, in my opinion, are admirably adapted for quarantine.

Since opening, on April 10th, fifty-seven head of cattle have been admitted; and owners have expressed satisfaction with the accommodation and general arrangements.

The inspection of cattle in transit has been performed effectively and with expedition by the different Inspectors at Amherstburg, Windsor and Point Edward.

I am happy to be able to report that the health of cattle throughout the Province is satisfactory, being entirely free from epizootic disease.

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

ANDREW SMITH,  
V.S., Edinburgh and F.A.R.C.V.S.

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

STATEMENT of Cattle imported from the United States and Quarantined at Point Edward, from 10th April to 31st December, 1882.

Name and Address of Owner.	When Admitted.		Jersey.		Shorthorn.		Guernsey.		Holstein.		Born in Quarantine.	Died in Quarantine.	Date of Discharge.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
V. Fuller, Hamilton.....	1	10									2	2	July 9
Hon. J. Abbott, Montreal.....		10					3						do 9
McKee Rankin, Amherstburg.....		16											do 16
F. Attrill, Goderich.....		28	3	6									do 26
E. Gibson, London.....		28	1	1									do 26
S. White, Windsor.....		28		2									do 26
Rathbun & Son, Deseronto.....	1	9									1		Aug. 27
V. Fuller, Hamilton.....	1	14											do 13
do	2	20											do 19
Canada West Live Stock Association.....		20		5							1		Oct. 17
W. Macklin, Cobourg.....		22							1	1			do 19
W. Ormiston, Whitby.....		2											do 1
S. White, Windsor.....		5		1									do 4
Canada West Live Stock Association.....		27		2									Still in quarantine.
V. Fuller, Hamilton.....	1												do
Totals.....	7	24	4	17			3		1	1	4	2	
Grand Total.....	31		21				3		2		4	2	
Estimated value.....		\$13,700 00		\$28,000 00			\$1,000 00		\$800 00				

ANDREW SMITH, V.S.,  
Inspector.

## No. 29.

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

(MR. A. McFATRIDGE, V.S.)

HALIFAX, N.S., 22nd December, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for the year 1882, there have been shipped from the Port of Halifax to Great Britain, during the year, 3,784 head of cattle, 2,978 head of sheep; and there have been imported into Halifax from Great Britain, six polled Angus or Aberdeen cattle, by Mr. Wm. Stairs, and quarantined on part of his own farm, Dartmouth, Halifax County. The cattle arrived 20th September on board steamer "Ardmore," from Glasgow, all in good health and discharged from quarantine in good health. Also, imported by the Central Board of Agriculture, of Nova Scotia, one Jersey bull, from Litchfield, Connecticut, United States, per steamer "Worcester," from Boston, 2nd October, and quarantined on Mr. Kelly's Farm, Dartmouth.

It gives me much pleasure to inform you that there are no diseases contagious or infectious in my district.

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

ARCHIBALD McFATRIDGE.

*Inspector.*

To The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 30.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF CATTLE QUARANTINE, ST. JOHN, N.B.

(MR. ROLAND BUNTING.)

ST. JOHN, N.B., 31st December, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that there have been no importations from Europe of animals during the past year into the Port of St. John.

I have also to report that there has not been, and there is not now, any infectious or contagious disease existing among animals within my district.

I have the honour to be,  
Your obedient servant,

ROLAND BUNTING,  
*Inspector.*

The Honourable,  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 31.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF CATTLE QUARANTINE, POINT EDWARD, (ONT.)

(J. E. P. WESTELL, V.S.)

POINT EDWARD, 31st December, 1882.

SIR,—In making this my first Annual Report of the Point Edward Cattle Quarantine, I may first state that the yards were established in April, 1882. They are situated contiguous to the Grand Trunk Railway on what are known as the Government Lands reserved for ordnance purposes. There are about eighty acres of land. Enclosed by a high fence in the centre of which is a beautiful lake covering about ten (10) acres. There are three barns capable of stabling about fifty head of cattle, and another small building nearly a quarter of a mile distant from the barns used for hospital purposes. The herdman has a dwelling near by which affords him every opportunity of paying strict attention to the cattle.

The location is a very healthy one with perfect isolation and the best of water. In front of the barns there are several paddocks containing one quarter of an acre of land each and enclosed by a tight board fence six feet high, and separated by an interspace of 30 feet, into which the cattle are turned daily for exercise. We received our first consignment on the 10th day of April, and since then we have had fifty-six head of cattle of which there were twelve males and forty-four females.

We have had four classes namely, thirty Jersey's, two Holsteins, three Guernsey's, twenty-one Durhams.

We have had six births and three deaths. The causes of death were dysentery, one apoplexy, one tabes-mesenterica. The average cost of feeding per head for the ninety days was \$24. Total valuation of cattle admitted in Quarantine, \$41,700. Attached I have scheduled the different consignments from which any further information can be obtained.

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

J. E. P. WESTELL, V.S.,

*Inspector of Stock.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.



STATEMENT of Cattle Quarantined at Point Edward, 1882.

Date of Entry.	Name.	Breed.	Age.	Description.	Consignee.
1882.					
April 10...	Isabella Avon.....	Jersey.....	5 years...	Fawn and white.....	V. E. Fuller, Hamilton, Ont.
do 10...	Bertha Morgan.....	do .....	11 do ..	Black.....	
do 10...	May Flower of Avon...	do .....	4 do ..	Light fawn.....	
do 10...	Julia Wawa.....	do .....	1 year...	Fawn.....	
do 10...	Blonde 2nd.....	do .....	6 years...	Grey and white.....	
do 10...	Lucella of Kent.....	do .....	4 do ..	Bronze.....	
do 10...	Epigera.....	do .....	4 do ..	Brown.....	
do 10...	Rose of Eden.....	do .....	4 do ..	Light fawn.....	
do 10...	Emily Greenbank.....	do .....	5 do ..	Grey and brown .....	
do 10...	Thaley.....	do .....	4 do ..	Fawn and white .....	
do 10...	Bull Calf.....	do .....	.....	do .....	
June 14...	Labreve.....	do .....	2 years...	Dark brown .....	
do 20...	Annie of Glencairn...	do .....	2 do ..	Silver grey and white .....	
do 20...	Bella do .....	do .....	2 do ..	Black.....	
do 20...	Violet do .....	do .....	2 do ..	Fawn and white .....	
do 20...	Bull Calf.....	do .....	.....	Fawn.....	
do 20...	do .....	do .....	.....	Fawn and white.....	
Dec. 24...	Bull.....	do .....	3 years...	Dark silver grey.....	

Valuation, \$8,000; total number, 18 head.

BIRTHS.

22nd May, 1882, Blonde 2nd gave birth to bull calf.  
18th June, 1882, Emily of Greenbank gave birth to bull calf.

DEATHS.

23rd April, 1882, bull calf died; cause, dysentery.  
20th June, 1882, Emily of Greenbank died; cause, apoplexy.

Cost per head for feeding while in Quarantine, \$27.

May 29...	Prince of Wales.....	Jersey .....	5 years...	Light brown.....	Rathbun & Co., Deseronto, Que.
do 29...	Hattie 7th.....	do .....	2 do ..	Gray and white.....	
do 29...	Alice 11th.....	do .....	2 do ..	Fawn and white .....	
do 29...	Hattie 9th.....	do .....	2 do ..	do .....	
do 29...	Olive 16th.....	do .....	2 do ..	Light fawn and white .....	
do 29...	Dora 14th.....	do .....	2 do ..	Dark fawn and white .....	
do 29...	Pearl 12th.....	do .....	2 do ..	Silver gray and white .....	
do 29...	Jennie 3rd.....	do .....	2 do ..	Fawn and white.....	
do 29...	Rathbun Pearl.....	do .....	2 do ..	Fawn.....	

Valuation, \$5,000; total number, 9 head.

BIRTH.

28th July, 1882, Hattie 9th gave birth to bull calf.

Cost per head for feeding while in Quarantine, \$29.

April 28...	Airdrie Prince 1st.....	Short horn...	7 years...	Red and white .....	H. Attrill, Goderich.
do 28...	do 2nd.....	do .....	8 months..	do .....	
do 28...	Oxford Prince.....	do .....	1 year .....	do .....	
do 28...	Red Rose 13th.....	do .....	.....	Roan.....	
do 28...	do 19th.....	do .....	.....	Red and white .....	
do 28...	do 18th.....	do .....	.....	Roan.....	
do 28...	Rose Princess 5th .....	do .....	.....	Red and white .....	
do 28...	Red Rose 26th.....	do .....	.....	Red and roan .....	
do 28...	H. Calf.....	do .....	.....	Red and white .....	

Valuation, \$5,000; total number, 9 head.

Cost per head for feeding while in Quarantine, \$28.

STATEMENT of Cattle Quarantined at Point Edward in 1882—Continued.

Date of Entry.	Name.	Breed.	Age.	Description.	Consignee.
1882.					
July 20...	Audrie Duchess 4th ....	Durham .....	8 years ..	Red .....	Bow Park, Brantford, Ont.
do 20...	D. of Hillhurst 9th.....	do .....	2 do ...	Red and white .....	
do 20...	do 10th.....	do .....	2 do ...	Roan.....	Fat steers returning from Chicago Show.
do 20...	K. L. D. of Kent 2nd...	do .....	7 do ...	Red.....	
do 20...	D. of Hillhurst 11th.....	do .....	1 do ...	White .....	
Nov. 27...	K. Livingston.....	do .....	19 months	do .....	
do 27...	Contest.....	do .....	11 do ...	Roan.....	

Valuation, \$18,000; total number, 7 head.

BIRTH.

1st September, 1882, Kirk Livingston D. of Kent gave birth to bull calf.

Cost per head for feeding while in Quarantine, \$28.

April 16...	Not given .....	Jersey.....	2 years...	White and brown ....	A. McKee Rankin,
do 16...	do .....	do .....	2 do ...	Gray and black.....	Amherstburg.

Valuation, \$500; total number, 2 head.

BIRTH.

8th May, 1882, H. calf.

Cost per head for feeding while in Quarantine, \$26.

Sept. 2...	Peppo.....	Jersey.....	8 months.	Dark fawn.....	Rev. W. Ormiston, Whitby, Ont.
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Valuation, \$200.

Cost per head for feeding while in Quarantine, \$18.

July 22...	Garon B.....	Holsteins....	6 months.	Black and white.....	E. Macklin, Cobourg,
do 22...	Franconia .....	do .....	2 years....	do .....	Ont.

Valuation, \$860; total number, 2 head.

Cost per head for feeding while in Quarantine, \$21.

April 28...	Charming Gain.....	Durham .....	7 years....	Red and white.....	E. Gibson, London.
do 28...	Bull Calf.....	do .....	2 months.	do .....	

Valuation, \$1,200; total number, 2 head.

Cost per head for feeding while in Quarantine, \$20.

April 10...	LaGrande .....	Guernsey....	3 years....	Dark fawn.....	Hon. J. Abbott, Mon-
do 10...	Roquette 2nd.....	do .....	5 do ....	do .....	treal.
do 10...	H. Calf.....	do .....	.....	Fawn .....	

Valuation, \$1,000; total number, 3 head.

Cost per head for feeding while in Quarantine, \$27.

STATEMENT of Cattle Quarantined at Point Edward, 1882—*Continued*

Date of Entry.	Name.	Breed.	Age.	Description.	Consignee.
1882.					
April 28...	Kirk Livingston Duch- ess 27th.....	Durham .....	3 years....	Dark red and white...	S. White, Windsor, Ont.
do 28...	Rowfaunt Peach 3rd...	do .....	3 do .....	Roan.....	
Sept. 5...	Lady Charlotte. ....	do .....	2 do ...	Red.....	

Valuation, \$2,000; total number, 3 head.

## BIRTH.

30th May, 1882, Kirk Livingston Duchess 27th gave birth to heifer calf.

## DEATH.

27th July, 1882, Rowfaunt Peach 3rd died; cause, tabes-mesenterica.

Cost per head for feeding while in Quarantine, \$23.

J. E. P. WESTELL, V.S.,  
*Inspector.*

## No. 32.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

(J. B. WRIGHT, M.D., V.S.)

WINDSOR, 31st December, 1882.

SIR,—In compliance with an instruction from the Department of Agriculture, dated the 6th day of November, 1882, I beg leave to submit the following Report of stock inspected by me at the Port of Windsor for the year ending 31st December, 1882.

1882.	No. of Cars. Cattle.	No. of Cars. Hogs.
January .....	626	4
February .....	552	11
March .....	338	54
April.....	462	132
May.....	171	113
June .....	108	96
July .....	221	82
August.....	360	58
September .....	303	107
October .....	286	109
November .....	105	97
December.....	63	81
	<u>3,595</u>	<u>944</u>

The average number of cattle in each car would be from fifteen to eighteen; of hogs from eighty to one hundred. Hogs are frequently overloaded, and I sometimes have to get a number removed from each deck of the car. Cattle are less frequently overloaded. I have all dead animals removed from the cars before they enter Canada. I have found no cases of contagious disease.

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

J. B. WRIGHT, M.D., V.S.

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 33.

## REPORT OF SHIPMENTS OF LIVE STOCK.

(Mr. L. SLATER.)

ST. THOMAS, 31st December, 1882.

SIR,—Enclosed I beg to forward third Annual Report on the transit of United States live stock in bond and stopping at the Point of St. Thomas from west to east, via Canada Southern Railway and Grand Trunk and Great Western Railway Divisions, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1882.

The number of cars of each kind.

Date.	Company.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Mules.	Poultry.	C.S.R.	G.T. & G. W. R'y.	Total.
1882.										
Jan. 31	C. S. R'y	116	249	98	3		4	470		
do 31	G. T. & G. W. R'y.	629	8	49	5				691	1,161
Feb. 28	C. S. R'y	226	196	77	6		2	507		
do 28	G. T. & G. W. R'y.	549	14	54					617	1,124
Mar. 31	C. S. R'y	498	173	77	21		2	771		
do 31	G. T. & G. W. R'y.	321	56	76	6				459	1,230
Apr. 30	C. S. R'y	356	126	56	10		8	556		
do 30	G. T. & G. W. R'y.	429	105	30	1				565	1,121
May 31	C. S. R'y	205	124	10	12		11	362		
do 31	G. T. & G. W. R'y.	186	107	11	3				307	669
June 30	C. S. R'y	176	61	6	5	1	6	255		
do 30	G. T. & G. W. R'y.	102	103	4	1				210	465
July 31	C. S. R'y	311	62	21	8		4	406		
do 31	G. T. & G. W. R'y.	215	71	4	3				293	699
Aug. 31	C. S. R'y	335	87	47	5	1	3	478		
do 31	G. T. & G. W. R'y.	372	62	8		1			443	921
Sept. 30	C. S. R'y	371	98	51	5		8	553		
do 30	G. T. & G. W. R'y.	344	112	17					473	1,006
Oct. 31	C. S. R'y	485	184	39	5		2	715		
do 31	G. T. & G. W. R'y.	379	108	36					523	1,238
Nov. 30	C. S. R'y	530	259	60	11		2	862		
do 30	G. T. & G. W. R'y.	101	83	102	3		1		290	1,152
Dec. 31	C. S. R'y	496	213	67	1		7	784		
do 31	G. T. & G. W. R'y.	69	81	73			1		224	1,008
		7,801	2,742	1,073	114	3	61	6,699	5,095	11,794

## REMARKS.

There have been rather more on the average of cars of cattle on the Canada Southern this year as against last year. The live stock trains arrive between the hours of 5 p.m. and 1 a.m., and their mode of transportation is by regular stock trains, viz: No. 30, 22 and 24, and are timed to leave Amherstburg before 6 p.m. and make the run through Canada in about eleven hours; it takes one hour to examine cars and exchange engines at St. Thomas. The favorite kind of cattle car in use is the kind known as the Michigan Central Union Car, and is used more than any

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other. The number of fat cattle in each car, sixteen, and stockers twenty-two, hogs 160, and sheep about the same, horses fourteen, mules fourteen, and poultry is carried on flat cars in crates. The Grand Trunk and Great Western Division have not carried so much live stock as the Canada Southern Railway; their system is different. They run most all of their live stock through by special train, and make about the same time. The total of cars of live stock shows a falling off as compared to 1881, and is owing to there being so much beef sent through in refrigerator cars and consumed in the Eastern States. Everything is working in accordance with the Order in Council, and both try to observe the restrictions as well as they can.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

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

L. SLATER,  
*Inspector.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 34.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

(D. McEACHRAN, M.R.C.V.S.)

MONTREAL, 30th December, 1882.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following Report of Inspection and Quarantine of Live Stock imported from European ports and subjected to quarantine at Quebec and Halifax, during the year ending 31st December current.

As will be seen by the amended schedule, there has been a very large increase in the numbers of animals imported, as compared with past years, and while the numbers imported to the Dominion show a satisfactory increase, indicating the improvements which are going on in cattle breeding, the popularity of the St. Lawrence route, and of the quarantines at Canadian ports with American importers, is demonstrated by the large number of animals destined for the United States which have been quarantined at Quebec:—

## IMPORTATIONS FOR THREE YEARS.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1880.....	416	613	12
1881.....	751	1,179	53
1882.....	1,215	1,124	22

There were for Canada and the United States as follows:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Canada.....	574	998	22
United States .....	640	126	...

## IMPORTATIONS TO EACH PROVINCE.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Ontario.....	287	878	19
Quebec.....	244	117	3
N. W. Territories.....	23	...	...
Manitoba.....	12	...	...
Nova Scotia.....	8	3	...
New Brunswick.....	1	...	...

## SUMMARY OF BREEDS.

## CATTLE

	Shorthorn.	Hereford.	Polled Angus.	Galloway.	Devon.	Sussex.	West Highland.	Shetland.	Ayrshire.	Jersey.	Holstein.	Total.
Canada .....	90	31	323	56	7	10	19	5	17	16	.....	574
United States.....	14	142	268	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	640

## SHEEP.

	Oxford.	Shropshire.	Southdown.	Hampshire.	Cheviot.	West Highland.	Leicester.	Cotswold.	Lincoln.	Total.
Canada.....	145	512	33	10	110	12	11	50	91	998
United States.....	84	22	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	126

## SWINE.

	Berkshire.	Suffolks.	Total.
Canada .....	18	4	22

## CATTLE.

The value of such large importations of pure-bred cattle, and the improvement which they must produce in our stock, is difficult to estimate; but the enterprise of our importers is shown by the fact that no less than 323 Polled Angus or Aberdeen cattle, costing, at a low average, \$400 each, have enriched our Canadian herds, and will do much towards raising the quality of our beef and supplying bulls for the great cattle ranches of the North-West.

It is worthy of remark here that the herds of Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Compton; Mr. R. H. Pope, Cookshire, and Mr. Geo. Whitfield, Rougemont, contain some of the best animals living of this now justly-famed breed.

I beg to report that all of these cattle were subjected to a quarantine of ninety days from the date of sailing from a European port, and that no disease of a contagious nature was found to exist amongst them.

There were born in the quarantine no less than fifty calves—of which three were born dead—and one died subsequently of diarrhœa.



Three deaths occurred on shipboard, in port, or had to be killed after being landed.

Five deaths occurred in the quarantine from the following causes:

Inflammation of the bowels.....	2
Peritonitis.....	1
Parturition.....	1
Fracture of the spine, by falling.....	1
Total.....	5

#### SHEEP.

The importation of sheep has increased this year, as compared with last, by forty-eight, there being almost a thousand pure bred sheep, many of them prize winners in Britain, which will do much towards improving our already fine flocks. In this branch Ontario takes the lead both in importation and in exportation.

#### SWINE.

The importation of swine shows a decrease of thirty-one, indicating that hog raising in Canada is not progressing.

#### POINT LEVIS QUARANTINE.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the quarantine buildings and grounds may now be considered completed. Owing to the late arrival (November 9th,) of 146 cattle last year, it was found necessary to line and fill in with sawdust a sufficient number of the buildings to keep them in during the three winter months of their quarantine, and the late arrival of no less than 514 head this year necessitated similar preparation of all the other buildings, so that now the sheds are completed and admirably adapted for both summer and winter use, affording the best possible accommodation for nearly 700 head of cattle.

I beg to report also that two of the largest and best fields which, spring and fall, were useless from the lodgement of water have been drained and will afford us increased accommodation for the large numbers which I am informed will be imported and undergo quarantine here next summer.

I beg also to report that on the 30th of August last, I accompanied the United States Treasury Cattle Commission, consisting of Mr. J. H. Sanders, Chicago; Professor James Law, Ithica, N. Y., and Dr. Thayer, Newton, Mass., to the quarantine, they having been commissioned by the United States Government to visit and enquire into our system, with a view to adopt a similar system at American ports; and I am glad to be able to report that, though not perfect, yet none of them had ever visited one more so, and expressed themselves highly pleased with what they saw, and returned to organize quarantines at Portland, Boston, New York and Baltimore, on nearly similar principles.

I am happy to be able to report that on a recent visit to Chicago, where I met most of the Western importers, the very highest compliments were paid to the Canadian quarantines, and nearly all of them expressed a hope that no restrictions would be placed on our quarantines that would prevent them importing by the St. Lawrence route, on Canadian steamers, which are so admirably adapted for safety and comfort of stock at sea, and through a country where no disease existed, and where the cost of quarantine was less than half what it has hitherto cost at United States ports, averaging from \$10 to \$15 per head and where they were properly looked after. They also spoke in the highest terms of the facilities afforded by the Grand Trunk Railway for shipping West.

I beg to recommend, therefore, that no change be made in existing regulations which would tend in any way to lessen the advantages offered to American importers to use our quarantines, with the arrangement and management of which they are at present so well satisfied. The extra cost is trifling compared with the advantages, direct and indirect, to our steamships and railways.

#### ROUTINE OF QUARANTINE.

No change has been made in the general routine of quarantine, all neat cattle are detained for a period of ninety days from the date of embarkation. Sheep and swine are allowed to proceed to their destination, if, on inspection, they are found free from disease.

I beg to report that the duties of the quarantine continue to be conducted most satisfactorily by Mr. J. A. Couture, V.S., assisted by Mr. William Welsh and the men under them; in both, the Department has well-informed, painstaking officers, who do their duty to the entire satisfaction of those most directly interested, the importers.

Owing to the large number still in quarantine, it is necessary to keep it open during, nearly the whole winter.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the Inspectors have received the most hearty co-operation in carrying out the Orders in Council from the agents of the steamships as well as from the owners and attendants of the cattle.

The only difficulty we had to contend with was in the inspection of sheep. Being aware of the existence of scab in some of the counties adjoining Montreal, we endeavoured to prevent any sheep, from infected places, being exported or mixed with sheep for export, and for nearly the whole season we succeeded. Unfortunately the last two shipments, as we afterwards discovered, contained sheep from infected districts, but having no means of recognizing them and the disease not being apparent, they were allowed to be shipped and were slaughtered at Liverpool for scab. In this, however, no blame can be attached to the Port Inspectors, as in the early stages of the disease it is difficult to detect it except by very close examination, and they were deceived by the sheep being represented as coming from healthy districts.

I beg to suggest that either, all places known to be infected be so declared and quarantined until the disease is eradicated, or else that shippers be obliged to give correct information as to where they came from, under a severe penalty for misinforming on that point.

In conclusion I beg to report that the duties of port inspection were most faithfully and satisfactorily conducted at Montreal by Mr. M. C. Baker, V.S., and at Quebec by Mr. J. A. Couture, V.S., the latter, assisted by Mr. Wm. Welch, also conducted the Point Levis quarantine in a very satisfactory manner.

I beg also to acknowledge the valuable information received from time to time from the office of the Government Agent at Liverpool, Mr. John Dyke, whose watchful interest in the live stock trade of Canada at that port is frequently and favourably commented upon by both importers and exporters.

Respectfully submitting the above report,

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

D. McEACHRAN,  
*Inspector-in-Chief.*

HON. J. H. POPE,  
Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.



STATEMENT of Sheep imported in 1882—Concluded.

Date.	Steamer.	Line.	Sailing from	Leicester.			Cotswolds.			Lincoln.			Grand Total.	Name of Owner.	Residence.
				Rams.	Ewes.	Total.	Rams.	Ewes.	Total.	Rams.	Ewes.	Total.			
May 17	Texas	Dominion	Liverpool						9	71	80	11	T. C. Patterson	Toronto, Ont.	
June 19	Oxen Holme	do	do									184	Geo. Geary	London, Ont.	
do 19	do	do	do						6	6			54 S. Beattie	Toronto, Ont.	
Aug. 1	Buenos Ayria	Allan	Glasgow									148	J. Dryden, M.P.	Brooklyn, Ont.	
do 1	do	do	do									96	H. Arkell	Guelph, Ont.	
do 1	do	do	do						2	22	24		do	do	
do 6	Lake Manitoba	Beaver	Liverpool						2	8	10		62 P. McMorran	Stonington, Ill.	
do 6	do	do	do									43	W. F. Lock	Jarvis, Ont.	
do 6	do	do	do						2	8	10		24 James Main	Royne, Ont.	
do 13	Lake Huron	do	do						6	18	24		23 H. W. Gove	Washington, Ill.	
do 30	Manitoba	Allan	Glasgow										5 A. Easton	Bright, Ont.	
do 30	do	do	do										20 James Hill	St. Paul, Min.	
Sept. 19	Lake Manitoba	Beaver	Liverpool										20 Beattie & Miller	Toronto, Ont.	
do 19	do	do	do										11 Hon. M. H. Cochrane	Compton, Que.	
do 21	Lucerne	Allan	Glasgow										3 C. Hillston	Amherst, N.S.	
do 24	Quebec	Dominion	Liverpool	6	5	11							21 Wm Oliver	Plattsville, Ont.	
do 25	Hanoverian	Allan	Glasgow										30 T. C. Patterson	Toronto, Ont.	
Oct 14	Texas	Dominion	Liverpool										2 S. Eady	North Hatley, Que.	
Nov. 1	Hanoverian	Allan	Glasgow										17 Jas Hill	St. Paul, Min.	
do 1	do	do	do										93 F. W. Stockwell & Co	Lake Megantic.	
do 5	Ontario	Dominion	Liverpool						1		1		3 S. Eady	North Hatley, Que.	
do 5	Quebec	do	do										8 Hon. J. H. Pope	Cookshire, Que.	
		Total		6	5	11	12	62	74	79	91	1,124			

STATEMENT of Swine imported in 1882.

Date.	Steamer.	Line.	Sailing from	Berkshire.			Suffolk.			Grand Total.	Name of Owner.	Residence.
				Boars.	Sows.	Total.	Boars.	Sows.	Total.			
Aug. 1...	Buenos Ayrian.....	Allan .....	Glasgow .....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	3	Henry Arkell .....	Guelph, Ont.
do 6...	Lake Manitoba.....	Beaver .....	Liverpool.....	4	8	12	3	1	4	16	James Main .....	Boyne, Ont.
Sept. 19...	do .....	do .....	do .....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	3	Dawes & Co. ....	Lachine, Que.
		Total .....	.....	6	12	18	3	1	4	22		

J. A. COUTURE, V.S.,  
Assistant Inspector of Quarantine.

LEVIS,  
30th December, 1882.

STATEMENT showing Number of

Date of Arrival	Steamer	Line	Sailing from	Durham.			Hereford.			Polled Angus.		
				Bulls.	Cows.	Total.	Bulls.	Cows.	Total.	Bulls.	Cows.	Total.
May 10	Texas	Dominion	Liverpool							23		23
do 10	do	do	do							6	17	23
do 10	do	do	do							27	26	53
do 10	do	do	do				16	53	69	9	23	32
do 10	do	do	do				1	6	7			
do 10	do	do	do							5	1	6
do 16	Titania	Donaldson	Glasgow							14	53	67
do 16	do	do	do							2	12	14
do 22	Lucerne	Allan	do									
do 22	do	do	do									
do 22	do	do	do							2	26	28
do 30	Ocean King	Donaldson	London									
June 19	Tienholme	do	Liverpool	1	9	10				2	35	37
do 19	do	do	do							1	2	3
do 19	do	do	do				2	12	14			
do 19	do	do	do				2	1	3	6	17	23
do 19	do	do	do	10		10						
do 19	do	do	do									
do 19	do	do	do							1		1
July 5	Lucerne	Allan	Glasgow								5	5
do 5	do	do	do							1	4	5
do 5	do	do	do									
do 5	do	do	do							13	21	34
do 5	do	do	do								6	6
Aug. 1	Buenos Ayrian	do	do	2	10	12						
do 1	do	do	do	10	14	24						
do 1	do	do	do		2	2						
do 1	do	do	do	1	2	3						
do 15	Ontario	Dominion	do				2	3	5			
do 15	do	do	do				1	4	5			
do 28	Lake Champlain	Beaver	do	1	5	6						
do 30	Manitoban	Allan	do								4	4
do 30	do	do	do	1	4	5				1	4	5
Sept. 19	Lake Manitoba	Beaver	Liverpool	1		1						
do 19	do	do	do		3	3						
do 19	do	do	do							5	17	22
do 19	do	do	do	2	12	14						
do 21	Lucerne	Allan	Glasgow								2	2
do 24	Quebec	Dominion	Liverpool									
do 26	Ontario	do	do	1	5	6						
do 26	Helvetia	White Cross	Antwerp.									
Oct. 1	Brooklyn	Dominion	Liverpool					27	27			
do 1	do	do	do					22	14	36		
do 13	Buenos Ayrian	Allan	Glasgow							1	9	10
do 14	Texas	Dominion	Liverpool	8		8						
do 19	Nestorian	Allan	Glasgow									
Nov. 1	Hanoverian	do	do									
do 1	do	do	do							1	3	4
do 1	do	do	do								10	10
do 5	Lake Huron	Beaver	Liverpool							43	37	80
do 5	Quebec	Dominion	do				1	6	7		15	15
do 8	Manitoban	Allan	Glasgow							2	16	18
do 8	do	do	do							37	18	55
Totals.....				38	66	104	47	126	173	202	383	585
Imported to Halifax.....											6	6
												591



STATEMENT showing Number of Cattle

Date of Arrival.	Steamer.	Line.	Sailing from	Jersey.			Holstein.			Total.	Date of Dis-charge.
				Bulls.	Cows.	Total.	Bulls.	Cows.	Total.		
May 10	Texas	Dominion	Liverpool						23	July 14	
do 10	do	do	do						23	do 14	
do 10	do	do	do						53	do 19	
do 10	do	do	do						101	do 19	
do 10	do	do	do						7	do 14	
do 10	do	do	do						6	do 19	
do 16	Titania	Donaldson	Glasgow						61	do 23	
do 16	do	do	do						14	do 23	
do 22	Lucerne	Allan	do						7	Aug. 4	
do 22	do	do	do						12	do 4	
do 22	do	do	do						28	do 4	
do 30	Ocean King	Donaldson	London	1	5	6			6	do 13	
June 19	Tienholms	do	Liverpool	1	6	7			102	do 28	
do 19	do	do	do						3	do 28	
do 19	do	do	do						14	do 28	
do 19	do	do	do						26	do 28	
do 19	do	do	do						10	do 28	
do 19	do	do	do						28	do 28	
do 19	do	do	do						1	do 28	
July 5	Lucerne	Allan	Glasgow						5	Sept. 15	
do 5	do	do	do						5	do 15	
do 5	do	do	do						10	do 15	
do 5	do	do	do						34	do 15	
do 5	do	do	do						41	do 15	
Aug. 1	Buenos Ayrian	do	do						12	Oct. 18	
do 1	do	do	do						24	do 18	
do 1	do	do	do						2	do 18	
do 1	do	do	do						3	do 18	
do 15	Ontario	Dominion	do						5	do 30	
do 15	do	do	do						5	do 30	
do 28	Lake Champlain	Beaver	do						6	Nov. 15	
do 30	Manitoban	Allan	do						4	do 15	
do 30	do	do	do						10	do 15	
Sept. 19	Lake Manitoba	Beaver	Liverpool						1	Dec. 5	
do 19	do	do	do						3	do 5	
do 19	do	do	do	1	2	3			25	do 5	
do 19	do	do	do						27	do 5	
do 21	Lucerne	Allan	Glasgow						2	do 5	
do 24	Quebec	Dominion	Liverpool						6	do 11	
do 26	Ontario	do	do						6	do 16	
do 26	Helvetia	White Cross	Antwerp				21	29	50	do 11	
Oct. 1	Brooklyn	Dominion	Liverpool						27	do 19	
do 1	do	do	do						36	do 19	
do 13	Buenos Ayrian	Allan	Glasgow						10	do 19	
do 14	Texas	Dominion	Liverpool						8	do 19	
do 19	Nestorian	Allan	Glasgow						29	do 19	
Nov. 1	Heroverian	do	do						1	do 19	
do 1	do	do	do						4	do 19	
do 1	do	do	do						10	do 19	
do 5	Lake Huron	Beaver	Liverpool						80	do 19	
do 5	Quebec	Dominion	do						22	do 19	
do 8	Manitoban	Allan	Glasgow						18	do 19	
do 8	do	do	do						156	do 19	
Totals				3	13	16	21	29	50	1,215	



Quarantined in 1882—Continued.

Names of Owners.	Residence.	Born at Quarantine.	Died at Quarantine.	Cause of Death.	Remarks.
Cochrane Ranch Co. ....	Bow River, N.W.T. ....	.....	1	Broken back.....	Fell in the manger.
Hon. M. H. Cochrane.....	Compton, Que.....	4			
A. B. Matthews.....	Kansas City, W.S. ....	2	1	Still born.	
Simpson & Cudgell.....	Pleasant Hill, Miss....	5	2	1 still born, 1 diarrhoea (calf).	
Henry Judah.....	Montreal, Que.....	1			
Galbraith & Bros. ....	Jamesville, Wis. ....				
Findlay & Anderson .....	Lake Forrest, Ill. ....				
John Rogers.....	Abington, Ill. ....	.....	1	Septicemia.....	From wounds received on the ship. Was destroyed by order of Inspector.
T. B. Brown.....	Petite Côte, Que.....	2			
R. Campbell.....	Riding Mountain, Man				
Andrew Allan.....	Montreal, Que. ....	2	1	Apoplexy.....	Died on the ship at this port.
V. Fuller.....	Hamilton, Ont. ....	2			
Geo. Withfield.....	Rougemont, Que.....	3	1	Congestion of the lungs.	Took sick on board the ship.
W. H. Steele.....	San Antonio, Texas. ....	2			
C. C. Bridges.....	Shanty Bay, Ont.....	2			
Geo. Geary.....	London, Ont. ....	5			
J. R. Craig.....	Brampton, Ont.....	4			
P. Davy.....	Montray, Wis. ....	1	1	Peritonitis.....	Following umbilical hernia caused by a fall.
A. B. Matthews.....	Kansas City. ....				
Dawes & Co.....	Lachine, Que. ....				
R. Hay, M.P.....	Toronto, Ont. ....				
M. Craig.....	Chicago, Ill. ....				
Hon. M. H. Cochrane.....	Compton, Que. ....				
T. McRae.....	Guelph, Ont. ....				
R. Gibson.....	Ilderton, Ont. ....	6			
J. J. Davidson.....	Balsam, Ont. ....				
John Dryden.....	Brooklyn, Ont. ....				
John Linton.....	Aurora, Ont. ....				
Earl & Stuart.....	Lafayette, Ind. ....				
Wm. Leigh.....	Beecher, Ill. ....				
Geo. Withfield.....	Rougemont, Que. ....				
E. H. Barclay.....	Guelph, Ont. ....				
Jas. Hill.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	.....	1	Parturition.	
W. Murray.....	Chesterfield, O. ....				
M. Hill.....	Delaware, Ohio. ....				
Geo. Geary.....	London, Ont. ....				
Beattie & Miller.....	Toronto, Ont. ....				
C. Hillston.....	Amherst, N.S. ....				
Jos. Bullard.....	Mechanicsburg, Ohio				
D. McKay.....	Abington, Ill. ....				
Geo. E. Brown.....	Aurora, Ill. ....				
C. W. Cuthbertson.....	Chicago, Ill. ....				
Wm. Leigh.....	Beecher, Ill. ....				
Geo. Findlay.....	Lake Forrest, Ill. ....				
Jas. J. Davidson.....	Balsam, Ont. ....				
H. Norris.....	Lamville, Ill. ....				
do.....	do.....				
L. Lilburn.....	Emerald Grove, Wis. ....				
Hon. M. H. Cochrane.....	Compton, Que.....	.....	1	Enteritis.	
Geo. Geary.....	London, Ont. ....				
Hon. J. H. Pope.....	Cookshire, Que. ....	7			
Geo. Findlay.....	Lake Forrest, Ill. ....				
L. Leonard.....	Mount Leonard, Miss.	4	2	1 still born, 1 enteritis.	
W. Stairs.....	Dartmouth, N.S. ....				
.....	.....	50	12		

## EXPORT CATTLE TRADE.

I beg to submit the following Report of the inspection of live stock from Canadian to European ports, during the year 1882, by which it will be seen that there has been a falling off in the number of cattle exported, of 9,797, but an increase in the number of sheep, of 13,504, as compared with last year.

The following table will show the numbers exported for the past six years :—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1877.....	6,940	9,509	430
1878.....	18,655	41,225	2,078
1879.....	25,009	80,332	5,385
1880.....	50,905	81,843	700
1881.....	45,535	62,404	
1882.....	35,738	75,905	

Numbers shipped from each port:—

Montreal.....	28,183	65,183	
Halifax.....	5,784	2,978	
Quebec.....	808	5,839	
Via American Ports,.....	963	1,905	
Total.....	35,738	75,905	

This apparent falling off in the export trade to Britain does not indicate a reduction in the cattle trade of the Dominion, as will be seen from the following return, kindly furnished by the Department of Customs, for the fiscal year, commencing July 1st, 1881, and ending 30th June, 1882.

*Statement showing the numbers of animals exported to the United States from the Dominion of Canada, during the year ending 30th June, 1882.*

	No.
Cattle.....	16,145
Sheep.....	233,602
Swine.....	3,043

Number of animals exported to the United States during the year ending 30th June, 1881.

	No.
Cattle.....	7,558
Sheep.....	264,910
Swine.....	2,024

Showing a large increase in the number of cattle, and a slight decrease in the number of sheep sold to United States buyers.

The improvement in the quality of the cattle is becoming more marked every year, and the use of Short-horn, Hereford and Angus bulls must, in a few years, greatly increase the value of Canadian cattle.

## SHEEP SCAB.

As mentioned in my report last year, sheep-scab was discovered in some of our Canadian sheep at Liverpool, late in the autumn. In accordance with your instructions, I employed Inspectors to visit the suspected counties, and, as reported in my preliminary report forwarded to the Department on the 13th of February, it was found to exist extensively in the County of Laprairie, Province of Quebec; due in a great measure to the fact that in the vicinity of the town of Laprairie, there is a large

common on which adjoining farmers have a right to graze stock in common, and here sheep of all kinds, mostly of a very inferior quality, are pastured, and this common has become the centre of infection from which it is spread through the country.

After prosecuting the investigation and acquiring the fullest possible information, I received the following Order in Council, with instructions to deal with it with a view to exterminating the disease with the least possible inconvenience to the owners.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Thursday, 20th day of April, 1882.

"Whereas a contagious disease known as "Sheep Scab" affecting sheep prevails in the County of Laprairie and adjoining Counties in the Province of Quebec, and it is expedient to provide for the segregation and isolation, in as far as possible, of animals affected with such disease,—

"His Excellency, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture, and under the provisions of the Act 42 Victoria, chapter 23, and intituled "An Act to provide against infectious or contagious diseases affecting animals," has been pleased to order, and it is hereby, ordered that the following Regulations and Orders be enforced:—

"1. It is the duty of every farmer, owner or breeder of, or dealer in, sheep, on perceiving the appearance of the disease of "sheep scab" among any one of the animals owned by him or under his care, to give immediate notice to the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, of the fact discovered by him, as required by section 2 of the said Act.

"Negligence to comply with this obligation shall entail upon the owner of the said diseased sheep, the penalty of not being entitled to, nor granted any compensation for such animals as may be slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, and further that concealment of such disease shall subject such person on conviction thereof, to forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars.

"2. If any person turn out, keep or graze any sheep knowing such animal to be infected with the disease of "sheep scab," or to have been exposed to infection or contagion therefrom, in or upon any forest, wood, moor, beach, marsh, common, waste land, open field, or other undivided or unenclosed land, such person shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars.

"3. Any person bringing into any market or other place any animal known by him to be infected with the disease of "sheep scab" shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars.

"4. Any person throwing or placing or causing to be placed or thrown into any river, stream, canal, navigable or other water, or into the sea within ten miles of the shore, the carcass of any sheep which has died of "sheep scab," or been slaughtered as having been so diseased shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars.

"5. Any person who digs up or causes or allows to be dug up a carcass buried of a sheep having died or been suspected of having died, or been slaughtered, from the disease of "sheep scab," shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

"6. In case any sheep affected with the disease of "sheep scab" be exposed or offered for sale, or be brought for such purposes into any market, fair or other open or public place where other animals are commonly exposed for sale, then any police or municipal officer or duly authorized Inspector shall cause the same, together with any pens, hurdles, troughs, litter, hay, straw or other articles, to be forfeited, destroyed or otherwise disposed of, in such manner as he may deem proper or as may be directed.

"7. It shall be unlawful for any person to have in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with the disease of "sheep scab," without causing it to be treated with some dressing, dipping or remedy for "sheep scab."

"8. No sheep being affected with "sheep scab" or sheep which have been in contact with other sheep suffering from "sheep scab," or have been in any field, stable, cowshed or other premises in which "sheep scab" is found to exist, shall be allowed

to be removed therefrom without a written order from an Inspector authorized by the Minister of Agriculture for that purpose.

"9. All sheds, outhouses and places used by sheep affected by "sheep scab" must be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected by scrubbing with hot water and carbolic acid—one pound to four gallons—and afterwards white-washed with hot lime to which chloride of lime—one pound to a gallon—has been added, to a height of at least five feet from the ground or floor.

"10. When found necessary an Inspector shall order the slaughtering and burial of all badly affected sheep, and any person having in possession any sheep affected with "sheep scab," without treating such sheep by some dressing or dipping fluid shall be liable to such penalties as may be enacted under the provisions of the afore-said Act.

JOHN J. MCGEE,  
*Asst. Clerk, Privy Council.*

I employed Mr. O. C. Coutlee, constable at Lapraire to distribute copies of the Order in Council in French and English throughout the infected parishes, and in every instance where he discovered diseased sheep he caused the owner to take them up and wash them with an approved sheep dipping remedy, which in some instances was several times repeated. Besides this, section 9 of the Order was rigidly enforced (all sheds, outhouses and places used by sheep were thoroughly cleansed and disinfected by scrubbing with hot water, with carbolic acid or chloride of lime and lime-wash to a height of five feet from the ground or floor,) so far as it could be with the limited assistance at my disposal. Occasional visitations were made by Mr. Baker and myself, and the spirit of the Order was carried out as far as we could, and I have much pleasure in reporting that if the disease is not exterminated, it exists only in a few places, as nearly all the diseased and infected have been killed, and I have reason to believe that the sanitary measures adopted will be in most instances sufficient to prevent its recurrence.

I would, however, recommend that the operations be continued and even more rigorously enforced, as the disease is one easily exterminated, if sheep-owners will only co-operate with your Inspectors and promptly report its occurrence.

As it is impossible for the Port Inspectors to recognize the sheep coming from the infected districts, and as both farmers and dealers, blind to their own interests, do not hesitate to mix them with sheep for exportation, it will be necessary to declare certain counties to be infected places and enforce the penalties for infringing the Act, in cases where sheep are moved to a public market or shipping port from the quarantined districts. Otherwise it will be impossible for the Port Inspectors to be sure that infected sheep are not mixed with sound ones on the steamers.

This, unfortunately, has occurred on at least two of our ships this season, in November; after the season for dipping had passed owing to cold weather, and there being no declaration of infection nor quarantine enforced, sheep were freely bought and shipped along with the healthy sheep, with the result above mentioned.

I would also recommend that all sheep intended for shipment be dipped in some approved sheep dip before the Inspectors are allowed to certify them free from infection. As will be seen from my report of the export trade, the exporting of sheep from Canada for shipment to Europe amounted to nearly 76,000, worth at the port about \$500,000 for the year 1882, and the sheep trade with the United States amounts to about 230,000, worth about \$900,000, or altogether a trade of about, \$1,400,000 per annum is thus menaced by the existence of a contagious disease in a limited locality in close proximity to our most important shipping port. The importance of the trade will amply warrant the adoption of the means necessary to thoroughly rid the country of the disease, which will result in a two fold benefit, *viz.* the prevention of an embargo being placed on our sheep in European and American ports, and the improvement in the quality of our sheep which must follow the increased attention to breeding and caring for them, for as stated above, scab is only seen in the poorest quality and where they are neglected and badly cared for.

## ANTHRAX.

## REPORT OF INVESTIGATION OF CATTLE DISEASE AT CARP VILLAGE, ONTARIO.

In compliance with departmental instructions I visited Carp Village, Ontario, for the purpose of investigating a disease of a fatal character said to prevail there. I was met by Mr. Henry McBride, a farmer in Huntley Township from whom I obtained the following history and symptoms of the disease.

About seven or eight years ago he had a cow die under the following circumstances:—

The herd showed no symptoms of disease, were milked as usual in the morning, and in the evening, when brought in for milking one of them was missing, and when searched for next morning was found dead in the field.

He has lost some nearly every summer since then, most of them being found dead.

The few which were seen ill before death, stopped milking, did not feed, were noticed to tremble, with muscular twitchings, flapping of the ears, a haggard expression, a staggering gate, convulsions, and death followed within a few hours. After death the body swells up rapidly and putrefies within a few hours. He lost two horses apparently from the same disease and nine sheep all of them young, died from it within a year. Mr. McBride could not give me any information as to the *post mortem* appearances. In burying them he seldom covered them with more than a foot and a half or two feet of earth, and it was quite common for the dogs to dig them up; some were buried and a few were not buried at all. The graves were all within a short distance of a running stream and were all in the cow pastures; the cattle having unrestricted liberty to feed over and around them. Portions of the carcasses were exposed here and there even in the straw yard where the cattle are daily feeding. I found limbs and ribs of dead cattle dragged there by the dogs from these graves. Mr. Anthony Dolan, a farmer adjoining Mr. McBride, has had no disease on his own farm, but seven years ago he had one of his cows stray into McBride's field and was found dead. Four years ago he lost another under similar circumstances. He buried both deeply. He had made, and assisted to make, several *post mortem* examinations, he always found "the spleen large, filled with black thick blood like thick tar." In a mare belonging to his neighbour he found the same black blood around the heart. She died in convulsions. Mr. Richard Cavanagh, an adjoining neighbour to McBride, with only a line fence between their pasture fields, four years ago lost four or five, all of which died suddenly, and he has lost nineteen altogether since then, two of them this spring within three weeks.

He examined a few of the carcasses and found the spleen as described by Dolan and easily torn with the fingers. He buried them all in his pasture, which is a bottom land of the Carp, a small stream which overflows it in the spring, part of it is swampy and drains into the stream. Most of the graves are at the upper end of this swamp; he seldom covers them with more than one or two feet of earth, dogs often dig them up, some of them are partially covered by old logs, which are the only covering, yet cattle are allowed to feed among them unrestricted. He even buried one in his barn yard. He has lost several horses from the same disease, at least under the same circumstances of sudden death.

Mr. McBride had lost one cow forty-eight hours before my arrival, which I had exhumated, but found putrefaction so far advanced, that we could not make a *post mortem* examination, except to note the enlarged condition of the spleen, which contained a quantity of black thick blood. From the information thus collected, and facts observed, it is evident that the disease is the common form of anthrax, and that it is due chiefly to the non-burial or partial burial of animals. As explained in my Report of 1879-81, this disease is becoming more and more prevalent, and unless steps be taken to ensure thorough destruction of the bodies of animals dying from this fatal malady, the losses annually from this cause will before long, be very large in the Dominion.

I beg to recommend, that a special constable be appointed in all infected districts, to whom all sudden deaths of animals would have to be reported under a penalty for not doing so, and whose duty it would be to see, that said bodies were either burned or buried in a place specially set apart for the purpose, perfectly isolated from pastures where animals run. I beg also to recommend the introduction of inoculation by Pasteur's method, as described in my Report of 1881. I would also recommend that a concise account of the disease be published and distributed gratuitously among the farmers, so that they may understand the danger from their present carelessness in burying animals, and have an intelligent idea of the true nature of the disease, instead of the false ideas of poisonous weeds, white foxes, etc., now so generally entertained.

#### ANTHRAX AT PRICE'S FARM AND POINT ST. CHARLES.

On Monday, 5th June, I was called to investigate a disease from which cattle were dying at Point St. Charles.

I found that about three weeks previously Mr. W. C. Hatley, agent for the steamship "City of Brantford," of Hartlepool, England, sent 510 cattle forward for shipment, and owing to the steamer not having arrived, they were turned out on what is known as Price's Farm, River St. Pierre, within two miles of Montreal, which I have repeatedly reported as an anthrax district. Here they had very little to eat, and soon became poor. Shortly after seven were found dead in the field, after which they were removed into Point St. Charles yards, where seven more died within four days. All of these deaths were from anthrax. They were retained from shipment till all danger was over, when they were shipped at this port.

I again beg to urge the suggestions made in my preliminary report on this outbreak: "That steps be taken to prevent its recurrence by a systematic and proper burial of all anthrax carcasses, and the inoculation of cattle as practised by Pasteur with so much success in France.

If statistics of the yearly losses of animals in the Dominion from this disease were collected, I am convinced it would show a very large number, representing several hundred thousands of dollars; and knowing as we do that every dead animal which has died of this disease will infect the soil, water, and grasses for half a century or more, its importance for the present, and especially for the future of the country, is very great.

Besides these, several less important investigations have been made of this disease in the Province of Quebec and elsewhere.

#### REPORT ON THE PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of the measures adopted to stamp out the disease known as the Pictou Cattle Disease, which were commenced in June and are still in progress.

In my preliminary report of last year, I called your attention to the following facts and measures necessary for the suppression of the disease.

I. That a disease of a contagious nature has been prevailing to a limited extent in several parts of the County of Pictou, of the Province of Nova Scotia.

II. That the disease has been hitherto undescribed, and that further investigation is necessary to discover its primary cause and its pathology.

III. That since it was known to exist in the Province, the total number lost is about 1,396, of which 203 were lost in 1881, the maximum of mortality yet reached, showing that the disease is on the increase.

IV. That the disease is contagious and incurable.

V. That I believe that its continuance and spread is due to the illegal practice of throwing carcasses on the shore or leaving them unburied on commons, where other animals coming in contact with the animal fluids or tissues, become infected and thus the disease is spread.

VI. That animals placed in buildings formerly occupied by diseased animals, will become infected.

I beg therefore to recommend:—

a. That measures be taken to stamp out the disease—by killing the diseased animals and burning the bodies or burying them deeply with lime.

b. By isolation of those cattle which have been in contact with diseased animals or infected places; by declaring the district or farm as an infected place, and subject to necessary quarantine regulations.

c. That all animals actually sick of the disease be slaughtered—one-third of their value being paid for them; that all suspected animals be killed and that two-thirds of their value be paid to their owners.

d. That the quarantine be maintained until such time as the infected buildings be renovated and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Inspector appointed to carry out the quarantine, and all carcasses burned or buried, and all graves of cattle thoroughly covered and that the law forbidding the exposure of carcasses on public places unburied, or throwing them into the sea or on to the shore, be enforced.

To enable these suggestions to be carried out the following Order in Council was passed at your suggestion:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Thursday, 25th May, 1882.

“Whereas a disease affecting Neat Cattle prevails in the County of Pictou, Nova Scotia, and parts of the adjoining County or Counties, it is expedient to provide for the segregation and isolation in as far as possible of animals affected with such disease, and also to declare the places where such diseased animals are found, as infected places,—

“His Excellency, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture, and under the provisions of the Act 42 Victoria, chapter 23, and intituled “An Act to provide against infectious or contagious diseases affecting animals,” has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following Regulations and Orders be enforced:—

“1. A Veterinary Inspector duly authorized by the Minister of Agriculture shall visit the places in the said localities where such diseased animals are found, and all farms or places on which such animals are found, shall be declared infected places, within the meaning of the Act aforesaid;

“2. No person whatever, except an Inspector or Officer duly authorized by the Minister of Agriculture, shall remove any cattle from any of such farms or infected places, and then only for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the said Act, under a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars;

“3. An Inspector or Officer duly authorized by the Minister of Agriculture may make a selection of a place or places within the limits of an infected district, for the purpose of isolating and segregating such animals as may be diseased or supposed to be diseased or which may have been exposed to disease, and order the removal of such animals to such selected places;

“4. An Inspector or Officer duly authorized by the Minister of Agriculture, under the provisions of Section 14 of the Act aforesaid, may order any animal to be slaughtered which is found affected by infectious or contagious disease, a compensation to the amount of one-third of the value of such animal before it became affected and ordered to be slaughtered, to be paid to the owner thereof, but such compensation not in any case to exceed twenty dollars. In all other cases the compensation to be two-thirds of the value of the animal ordered to be slaughtered, but not in any case to exceed forty dollars. The value of such animals to be in all cases established by an officer duly appointed for that purpose by the Minister of Agriculture, but no compensation whatever will be allowed in any cases where attempts have been made at fraudulent concealment of the existence of the disease or in any cases where the

animals have been removed from infected places contrary to the provisions of the Act aforesaid, and particularly the first seven sections thereof.

"5. And further a Veterinary Inspector or other officer duly authorized by the Minister of Agriculture, to be empowered to carry out generally the provisions of the Act aforesaid.

"JOHN J. MCGEE."

Having been authorized to employ Dr. Wm. McEachran temporarily to carry out instructions and act as local inspector at the quarantines, with Mr. George Caswell and Angus Grant as appraisers, to value the cattle, with power to employ men as required to assist them, in accordance with your instructions, I sent the local inspector the following letter of direction :

MONTREAL, 6th July, 1882.

"In accordance with instructions from the Minister of Agriculture, I am to give you the following directions respecting the putting into effect of the measures necessary for the extirpation of the cattle disease at Pictou, Nova Scotia, under the provisions of the Order in Council, 27th May, 1882.

"There shall be three classes or divisions of quarantine established :

"1. A quarantine of separate farms.

"2. A quarantine at some place or places, to be selected for suspected animals, but respecting which there is reasonable hope that the disease may not break out among them.

"3. A quarantine at some place or places, to be selected for animals which have been in such contact with the disease as to preclude hope of immunity from it.

"All these three classes of quarantine shall be kept separate and distinct from each other, in such a way as to prevent all contact with outside cattle, or with those in each of the separate parts.

"Farms on which no disease is found among the cattle, and among which it shall not have appeared for at least sixty days before the last visit of the Inspector, and on which the buildings and premises shall have been, and shall continue to be, thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and where the Inspector has reason to believe that there is little or no danger to be anticipated from the disease, shall be held to come under Class No. 1, and be separately quarantined, being declared *infected places*.

"This provision, you will understand, is to apply to farms within the limits of the district referred to in the Order in Council of 27th May last, affected with the disease known as "The Pictou Cattle Disease.

"All orders given by the Inspector to the owners of such farms and cattle must be strictly observed and carried out.

"And in cases where no disease shall appear on such farms within a period of ninety days, the quarantine may be removed.

"As respects the quarantine of the second class. It shall consist of animals which have been taken from the district in question among which there shall be no appearance of disease, and which shall be found in such condition as shall lead the Inspector to believe that they may escape.

"If no disease break out among the cattle in such quarantine within a period of one hundred days, the party from whom the animals have been taken may have them returned to him, upon the conditions however that he will thoroughly cleanse and disinfect his buildings and premises to the satisfaction of the Inspector; but in all cases when the party so takes back his cattle no money compensation will be paid to him.

"All cattle which are taken from such herds or premises as have been badly affected with the disease, and respecting which in the opinion of the Inspector there is no serious danger of the disease continuing, shall be sent to the quarantine of the third class.



"While the three classes of quarantine are to be kept distinct as above stated, it shall be the duty of the Inspector, if he finds it necessary, from the breaking out of the disease, to order the removal of cattle from any farm in Class No. 1 to the general quarantine of Class No. 3; but in no case where disease has broken out on a farm quarantine shall any cattle be removed to the general quarantine of Class No. 2, which is hoped may be kept free from disease."

"All cattle which are put in quarantine must be secluded.

"All cattle which are quarantined must be marked in such a way as to indicate the property of the owner.

"All cattle now sick, or which may hereafter become sick with the disease known as Pictou Cattle Disease shall be immediately slaughtered, and the carcasses and hides disposed of in such a way as may be directed by the Minister of Agriculture or the Veterinary Inspector appointed by him."

"By a careful study of the foregoing instructions you will see that it will be necessary for you to have two separate and distinct farms for quarantine grounds, say one at Pictou and one at Merigomish districts.

"You must have a trustworthy man in charge of each; you must see that the fences are good and sufficient to securely isolate the quarantine from adjoining farms. You will probably be able to arrange with the farmers to drive the cattle to the quarantine, if not you must hire men for the purpose. Be careful in making your division of cattle for Nos. 2 and 3 classes.

"All animals slaughtered must be buried until further orders, not less than 8 feet deep, and one barrel of freshly slacked lime to each carcass must be thrown over the body. In each case you will see that the graves are not near springs or sources of water supply.

"All infected premises must be thoroughly cleaned, and where considered necessary, the woodwork of stalls destroyed by burning; and all parts not removed must be washed and scraped, then whitewashed with hot lime, to which a pound of chloride of lime or half a pound of impure carbolic acid has been added; this must be applied to a height of five feet from the floor, and any yard fences or other boards with which diseased cattle may have been in contact, must be treated in the same way. Before commencing operations you should see that they are provided with lime and disinfectants, otherwise your progress will be retarded. The farmers must provide them at their own expense.

"You will slaughter all animals in which the disease breaks out in any of the quarantines, and bury them as above.

"In the event of any of the animals being returned to the owners from quarantine Class No. 2, you will receive back the certificate in lieu thereof, and notify me so that the cheque may be cancelled by the Department. It is desirable that you have everything in readiness before commencing operations, and that you adopt a systematic course of procedure, and that as little time as possible be lost.

"I expect you to take advantage of your opportunities of making clinical observations as to the following points:—Its contagiousness, its period of incubation, its duration, and the pathological lesions observed in the different stages.

"I wish you also to make a few experiments, which you can easily do, in Class No. 3, to see the result of cohabitation of healthy and sick, inoculation with serum, blood, etc.; and I wish you to furnish me with as thorough a report of the disease as you can.

"I will send you in a few days the printed forms of Declaration of Inspection, Notice of Declaration, and Appraiser's Certificates.

"Should any part of these instructions not be clearly understood, write me at once for explanations.

"Make regular reports of your progress, and in all cases of doubt as to your course, communicate with me at once by letter or telegraph, as necessary.

D. McEACHRAN,"

Chief Inspector.

At the same time I wrote Mr. David Mathison, Pictou, who took a lively interest in the matter, and in all communications on the subject represented the people of the district, as follows:

"As I telegraphed you yesterday, Dr. Wm. McEachran, who has been appointed to carry out the measures necessary for stamping out the disease in cattle prevailing in your district, leaves for Pictou to-morrow. Knowing the very great interest you have taken in the matter, I have taken the liberty of asking you to give him the benefit of your valuable assistance and advice in carrying out his instructions.

"I sincerely hope that the farmers who are most directly interested will co-operate with us freely. Copies of the Order in Council will be sent for distribution, and the Inspector has been instructed to carry out the regulations with the least possible inconvenience to all concerned.

"It is all important that the farmers should understand that it is all in their interest and that the success of the measures will greatly depend on their immediately reporting the disease, and in carrying out the necessary cleansing and disinfection of their buildings, renovating floors, stalls, etc., and in every way seconding our efforts in their behalf. The desire of the Minister is, that while we must do it thoroughly, it should be done in a manner to give the least possible inconvenience, and as far as possible to give the greatest general satisfaction.

"It does appear to me that a real danger of its re-appearing will arise from replenishing, and it will be in their own interest not to buy any cattle for at least six months after having had the disease on a farm, and then only after every precaution having been taken to guard against buying from infected herds or places. Whatever assistance you can give him will be duly appreciated by the Department and especially by

Your obedient servant,

D. McEACHRAN."

The following is the form of declaration made by the Inspector under Section 20 of the "Animal Contagious Diseases Act, 1879," to the Minister of Agriculture, and the notice of such declaration served on the farmers on whose farm the disease is found to exist:

DECLARATION BY VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

I, ..... a Veterinary Inspector, duly authorized by the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture, do, under the authority of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the forty-second year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered twenty-three, and called "The Animal Contagious Diseases Act, 1879," and of the Order of the Governor in Council, dated the twenty-fifth day of May, A.D. 1882, made thereunder, declare that I find a contagious disease of animals, known as the Pictou Cattle Disease, to exist in my district at (*here insert description of the common, field, stable, cowshed or other premises in which infectious or contagious disease is found to exist.*)

Declared under my hand at.....the.....day of.....A.D. 188 .

*Veterinary Inspector.*

NOTICE OF DECLARATION BY VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

Take notice that I have made a declaration, under the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 42nd Victoria, chapter twenty-three, called "The Animal Contagious Diseases Act, 1879," and of the Order of the Governor in Council, dated the twenty-fifth day of May, A.D. 1882, that I find a contagious disease of animals, known as the Pictou cattle disease, to exist in my district at (here insert description of the common, field, stable, cowshed or other premises where the disease is found) and you and all other persons are strictly forbidden to remove any cattle whatever from the said..... under the penalties prescribed in the said Act and Order in Council, and you and all parties concerned are hereby notified to govern yourselves accordingly.

Dated at..... this.....day of.....A.D. 188 .

Veterinary Inspector.

On the appointment of the Appraisers, I sent them the following letter of instruction :

"Your duties will be to visit such farms or places where cattle are, as will be indicated to you by the Inspector, and together you will value all cattle submitted to you by the Inspector, placing such a value on them, as if they were not diseased, a certificate of such valuation being signed by both Appraisers, and given to the Inspector for transmission to this office along with his slaughter or seizure certificate, a duplicate being retained by you. You will take your instructions from the local Inspector and make all reports to him for transmission to this office."

The following is the form of certificate used by the Appraisers.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTRE.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF STOCK,

PICTOU, N.S.,.....188 .

No. 87.

We, the undersigned Appraisers of Cattle, duly appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, do hereby certify that we have this day visited the farm of Mr..... at.....and that we have examined and valued as under:

Table with 2 columns: Number and Description of Animals, Appraised Value. Sub-columns for \$ and Cts. Rows for Bulls, Cows, Calves.

(Signed).....

Appraisers of Cattle for Nova Scotia.

(To be sent to the Department of Agriculture.)

In accordance with instructions, quarantines were established at Pictou, Merigomish, Knoydazt and Pine Tree, to which all the cattle which had been exposed to infection were conveyed and kept for a period of ninety days from the date of such contact.

All farms on which the disease was reported or found to exist, were visited by the Inspector and Appraisers. All animals found affected with the disease were killed and buried as instructed, those in contact after being valued, and the certificate of valuation being given, were removed to the nearest quarantine, and a triplicate certificate was filled out and numbered, one was given to the farmer, one sent to the Department through this office, and one retained by the Inspector.

The following is the form of slaughter certificate:—

IN TRIPLICATE.

(To be sent to the Department of Agriculture.)

DOMINION OF CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Cattle Quarantine, Pictou and adjoining Counties, N.S.

I hereby certify, that in accordance with the provisions of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act of 1879, and Order in Council of May 27th, 1882, I have this day caused to be slaughtered.....Cows,.....Bulls,.....Calves, of the authorized appraised value written at foot hereof as *Cattle Actually Diseased*. Also that I have ordered to be removed to the isolated grounds, set apart for quarantine purposes, at.....the following: .....Cows, .....Bulls, .....Calves, confiscated as being infected, or suspected as being affected from contact with diseased animals, or other reasons, at the authorized appraised value written at foot hereof, as *Cattle Infected or Suspected*.

The whole being the property of Mr..... of....., who is entitled to receive \$.... from the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa.

The cattle belonging to Mr..... marked.....

Inspector.

Dated at.....

.....1882.

CATTLE ACTUALLY DISEASED.			CATTLE INFECTED OR SUSPECTED.		
Number and Description of Animals.	Appraised Value	One-third Value Payable.	Number and Description of Animals.	Appraised Value.	Two-thirds Value Payable.
	\$	\$		\$	\$
..... Bulls...			..... Bulls..		
..... Cows...			..... Cows..		
..... Calves...			..... Calves..		
Total.....			Total.....		

These instructions were carefully carried out by the officers appointed, who received the co-operation of the farmers themselves, and they, with a praiseworthy spirit, not only raised no opposition to the proposed measures, but gave them every assistance, thereby rendering the duties of the officers less disagreeable.

The sanitary measures were carried out on all farms where the disease had broken out, and on which diseased animals were found. In many cases the old barns were completely destroyed by burning, and replaced by new ones. Seventy-seven farms and places were declared infected places.

The active operations did not commence before the 15th July. Up to that date (I am informed by the Inspector) thirty-eight animals, consisting of twenty-four cows, four steers, and ten heifers, had died. During the period from 15th July till 28th November there were ordered to be slaughtered eighty-five animals, consisting of sixty-six cows, seven steers, and twelve heifers.

There were slaughtered in the quarantine, suffering from the disease, fourteen animals, consisting of one steer, eleven cows, and two heifers, making a total of 137 animals lost by the disease in 1882.

Animals confiscated and placed in quarantine were as follow:

Quarantine.	Steers.	Bulls.	Cows.	Heifers.	Calves.
Pictou.....	8	5	50	23	15
Pine Tree.....	...	...	16	8	6
Merigomish.....	6	5	38	18	7
Knoydart.....	11	6	13	17	16
	25	16	117	66	44

Making a total of 268.

These animals were kept on isolated pasture fields, and in the fall were taken in and fed on bran, moulée, and cotton-seed cake. At the expiration of the quarantine of ninety days, twenty-seven were returned to their owners, twenty-seven died or were slaughtered in quarantine, fourteen from the disease, nine from other causes, and four were used for experimental purposes, and the balance were sold for slaughter within the limits of the infected districts.

The success of the measures adopted is proved by the fact that no cases have been reported since 31st October, except one which was suspected of having died from it, but, having strayed away and been found dead some time after, renders it uncertain if it was a case of this disease.

I have pleasure in reporting that the duties of local Inspector were satisfactorily conducted by Dr. Wm. Eachran, and of Appraisers by Mr. Geo. Caswell and Mr. A. Grant.

The former by instructions kept me cognizant of every circumstance, and received directions under your instructions, in every detail, necessitating a correspondence of sixty-five letters, and as many more to the Department.

It is gratifying to find that out of the sum of \$20,000 voted for stamping out the disease there remains an unexpended balance of about \$11,000, so that should it be necessary to continue the quarantine next summer sufficient funds remain for that purpose.

It is scarcely to be expected that occasional re-appearances of the disease will not occur.

On the closing of the quarantines immediately after the sale, with your consent, I dispensed with the services of the Inspector and the rest of the staff, retaining Mr. Geo. Caswell and one man to look after the experimental animals in quarantine.

Mr. Caswell has been instructed to visit from time to time those farms which were infected places, and to report the state of health of the cattle thereon. Also to report any new cases which may occur and otherwise continue the quarantine under directions as may be necessary from time to time.

I append herewith a synopsis of the statistics of the quarantines as furnished by the Inspector.

*Experiments and Investigations to Ascertain the Nature of the Disease.*

In my report of last year, I described minutely the history, symptoms and post mortem lesions. I also pointed out the manner in which it appeared to be spread, especially through carelessness in disposal of the carcasses, admitting the probable existence of a specific virus, a contagious and incurable character, but attributing it in a great measure to the predisposing influences of deficiency of albumenoids in the food, and concluded by remarking that "until a careful chemical report from continued observation repeatedly made by a competent Veterinarian, and a properly conducted series of experiments, by placing healthy and sick together, by inoculation, by keeping healthy animals in places supposed to be infected, to prove or disprove its contagiousness, and by thorough microscopic examination of the fluids and solid tissues of diseased animals, is made, we must remain ignorant of the true nature of the disease, and hence of the causes which give rise to it."

Unfortunately owing to the whole time of the quarantine staff being occupied in the actual work of stamping out, and removing to quarantines the infected animals, superintending the burying of the dead, and disinfecting premises, but little time was left for scientific work. As instructed, however, a few experiments were conducted, the results of which are given in the reports of Professor Osler and Dr. William McEachran.

Unfortunately, the authorization to employ Dr. Osler to aid in the investigation was delayed till scarcely a sick animal was left to examine or experiment upon. I quite agree with him when he says that "while the measures taken have been admirably adapted for the eradication of the disease, they have not been altogether favourable to its scientific investigation. It would have been better if an experimental station had been established at first, and those data obtained which are absolutely essential, before a positive opinion can be given as to the nature of any disease."

It is, therefore, with no small degree of disappointment that I have to report that while the measures adopted have proved highly successful in ridding the infected districts of the disease, I am not in a position to report as to the true pathology of the causes which give rise to it. I, therefore, again beg to request that you authorize the establishment of an experimental station early in spring, or when the disease is most active, so as to clear up important points in the scientific consideration of the disease.

I herewith subjoin the Reports of Professor Osler and Dr. William McEachran on the experiments which were made, and their general observations of the clinical and pathological characteristics of the disease.

I have pleasure in expressing the belief that in the course of the coming year the disease will be completely eradicated from the Province of Nova Scotia.

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

D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.

*Chief Inspector.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

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**No. 35.**

**REMARKS ON THE PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE.**

(By DR. WM. McEACHRAN.)

PICTOU, 30th December, 1882.

*History.*

This disease, although it has only been brought to the notice of the authorities within the past four years, has been present in the County of Pictou for at least forty

years, as many old men have stated to me that they remember the disease when boys, under the name of "horn distemper," a name which it still retains among the cow doctors of the County; the popular remedy for the disease being boring the horns and splitting the tails, with the additional torture of pepper and salt inserted into the wounds. It would appear from report to have been most virulent in and around the Town of Pictou, twenty-five years ago, about the same time it made its appearance to a considerable extent around New Glasgow. Twenty years ago attention was drawn to the large number of cattle lost in the district of Merigomish, and about the same time also, a number of cases were lost at Knoydart, on the borders of the County of Antigonish. Since that time it has continued in a more or less aggravated form in all these districts.

In 1881, it appeared for the first time at Fisher's Grant, and this year it was reported for the first time at Churchville. It will be seen, by reference to a map of the County, that it is confined to areas separated from each other by considerable distances, in one case ten miles, the space between being perfectly free from this disease. The disease appears to affect animals most in the months of June, July and August, extreme heat favouring a rapid development and a rapid course. Cold retards the development, and favours a more chronic course.

#### Nature.

It would appear to be a constitutional affection manifesting itself in a disturbance of the functions of nutrition, at first, as constipation, followed by a copious diarrhoea which, in some cases, becomes watery in consistence; with this is a considerable elevation of temperature, and following is, in chronic cases, a more or less rapid wasting of the body, loss of appetite, and lessening or loss of the secretion of milk, in which there is found a peculiar *dungy* smell and taste; but this is not present in all cases, as the same peculiar offensive smell is, in some cases, exhaled from the skin. These symptoms are accompanied with or followed by a greater or less effusion of limpid serum into the peritoneal cavity, and an infiltration of serum into the sub-peritoneal and mesenteric connective tissue from the stomach to the rectum, without at the same time any inflammatory lesions in any part of the body.

#### Causes.

During the winter months, I have found as a rule, the stables to be low, ill ventilated and filthy in the extreme; to this there are, of course, certain exceptions. Feeding on badly cured hay and coarse marsh grass, as is the common custom during the winter months, will unquestionably tend to lower the constitution of the animals and render them liable to contract disease readily when exposed to it; and it is in this way that all these conditions taken together work, as I found that the majority of animals were put out on the grass last spring in a half-starved condition.

That there is some *specific cause* at work producing the disease, I am convinced from the fact that I have found the disease appear amongst well kept and ill kept stocks alike, and in thoroughbreds as well as well as the common breed of the country, producing, in all cases, the same symptoms and similar post mortem appearances. I beg to lay before you the results of the experiments conducted in this connection.

(1.) A calf inoculated with serum from the peritoneal cavity of a cow which was sick from the disease, and on which Dr. Osler and myself held a post mortem examination. She was inoculated on 15th September, by hypodermic injection. There was a considerable elevation of the temperature for a day or two, indicating fever; the appetite kept good and rumination continued. The temperature then went down and was taken every day till 2nd December; it varied greatly, being sometimes as high as 104°; but no active symptoms of disease appeared, although the animal, notwithstanding a liberal supply of good food, did not thrive.

She was killed on December 2nd, and post mortem showed no signs of disease whatever, neither necroscopically or microscopically. The same may be said of a

second calf inoculated with serous fluid from the small intestines; nearly the same symptoms, indicating septic fever, were observed. Post mortem, no pathological changes were observed.

A sheep was also inoculated with intestinal fluid, and up to the present time, with the exception of slight septic fever at first, the animal appears to be in perfect health.

#### *"Stinking Willie."*

There being a firm conviction in the minds of the majority of the people of this County that the disease was caused by the eating of a weed known as the "Stinking Willie," scientifically known as "Senecio Jacobea." To set the matter at rest, two yearling cattle, a steer and a heifer, were fed on the weed, in its green state, and also in its dried condition; they have been receiving it at the rate of half a pound daily, cut fine and mixed in a mash; they did not eat it readily at first, but gradually took it without any difficulty.

These showed no symptoms of disease whatever, the temperature never rising above 102°. On 2nd December I killed the heifer, and post mortem, no pathological changes were to be found, which proves conclusively that the weed has nothing whatever to do with the disease. The other two were subsequently killed and found healthy.

These results prove that further and more extended experiments and observations than were possible by me, considering the fact that I had the business part of the work to attend to as well as the scientific, will be necessary before the actual cause of the disease is determined.

#### *Symptoms.*

This affection appears in two forms, an acute and a chronic or sub-acute. In the acute form the animal may be attacked suddenly, constipation is observed, there may or may not be diarrhoea. The temperature rises from 103° to 104° or 105°. The pulse is rapid and weak 60 to 80 per minute. The breathing becomes hurried, and it will lie down or stand with a stupid look on the countenance and a peculiar glassy brightness of the eye. The head is protruded and she appears stupid; in a few cases I have observed symptoms of abdominal pain manifested by the looking back at the flank and heaving of the belly and sometimes straining, such cases will last from three to ten days. Delirium may sometimes be observed, but it is comparatively rare.

In the chronic form the disease runs a longer course and the symptoms are slower in development.

It shows itself in the majority of cases at first as constipation, this is followed after a few days by diarrhoea which gradually becomes copious and watery in consistency. It is of a peculiar dark tarry brown colour emitting a peculiar smell which is easily distinguishable, accompanying this there will be found, though not always a peculiar dungy smell and taste in the milk, which is made more manifest on adding boiling water. In advanced cases the same odour is exhaled through the skin and the animal may be detected at a considerable distance.

The animal gradually loses her appetite, rumination is interrupted and she loses flesh more or less rapidly. The coat is observed to become rough and there is an unthrifty and hidebound look; the hair standing erect, it hangs its head and there is a heavy dull expression on the face, at the same time there is observed to be a peculiar glassy brightness of the eye which is staring. Sometimes delirium ensues and the animal attacks any person or animal within reach or wanders off into the woods and has been known to throw itself into the sea; these symptoms are more particularly observed in cases where there is much peritoneal effusion.

The disease, however, generally runs a more gradual course. The diarrhoea gradually increases till it is watery. It loses flesh, becomes weaker day by day, is often seen staggering about the fields, seeks isolation and shelter from the heat, wanders off into the woods, where it may be found, in a shaded place, lying with



its head stretched out, and if approached takes little or no notice, and gradually sinks and dies in the stable, or is found dead in the fields or woods.

The temperature is at first elevated, but during the course of the disease it may be found normal. In the first stages the temperature may be  $103^{\circ}$  to  $104^{\circ}$ , which, after a few days, when the diarrhoea sets in, falls to normal, and may remain so till before death, when it rises to  $105^{\circ}$  to  $106^{\circ}$ . The pulse, in chronic cases, ranges from 45 to 80, and is very weak, and in long standing cases is found to have a theady character. The respirations are not much changed, except where there is much peritoneal effusion, when they are hurried.

#### *Post Mortem Appearances.*

I have made upwards of forty post mortem examinations of animals, which have died, or were slaughtered, as suffering from this disease. The same general appearances are found in all cases. One case may be taken as typical. The post mortem was performed by Professor Osler and myself. The animal, a cow, four years old, belonging to Mr. Thos. Millar, of Millbank Farm, near Pictou; she was examined before death, and presented the general symptoms already described, she was so weak as to be unable to stand, and had to be dragged on a sled to the field, where she was killed by concussion and bleeding. On removing the skin some slight echymosis was observable; the general muscular tissue was pale. On opening the abdominal cavity, several gallons of a limpid straw or urine coloured serum, without odour, was found in the peritoneal cavity. The omentum was somewhat infiltrated with serum. There was much gelatinous infiltration in the gastric omentum and the mesentery was infiltrated throughout the whole course of the intestines, and somewhat echymotic.

The *Paunch* showed a large quantity of undigested food, and in the mucus membrane at the junction with the reticulum, there were found between the papillae a large number of flukes (*amphistoma conicum*). The mucus membrane appeared otherwise healthy. The *reticulum* showed no changes.

The mucus membrane of the manyplies was dry, and the food caked. No signs of inflammation were to be observed. The abomasum contained some food; the entire mucus membrane was elevated into irregular folds, and had a watery infiltrated look; it was very thin and separated from the muscular coat by an enormously thickened and infiltrated sub-mucosa,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in thickness, due to an infiltration of serum, which could be readily squeezed out. The membrane was soft and easily torn. No congestion was observed; the vessels were empty; the muscularis looked natural.

The *Small Intestines* contained a brownish serous fluid; the mucus membrane was soft, but otherwise showed no signs of change.

The *Large Intestines* contained a quantity of brownish green soft faeces, more consistent towards the rectum. The mucus membrane showed no change. The mesentery here was intensely thickened with gelatinous infiltration.

The *Liver* had a yellowish tinge, showing *fatty degeneration*.

The *Gall Bladder* contained an average amount of greenish colored bile, the ducts were clean.

The *Pancreas* was normal.

The *Spleen* showed no change.

The *Kidneys* were healthy looking.

The *Uterus* contained a foetus two months old.

The *Ovary* contained a corpus luteum.

The *Bladder* contained a small quantity of normal looking urine; the walls were healthy.

The *Heart* contained a small quantity of fluid blood, and showed slight sub-pericardial echymosis; the valves were healthy, and the walls showed no signs of change.

The *Aorta* was free.

The *Lungs* were normal with slight areas of natural collapse and the bronchi were free.

The thoracic duct was free.

The brain showed no effusion and was otherwise healthy.

#### *Microscopical.*

The *Peritoneal Serum* on microscopical examination showed :

(1). A few red corpuscles.

(2). Leucocytes.

(3). Numerous small refractile bodies just within the limits of a No. 9 glass ; they showed molecular movements.

The *Blood* showed :

(1). Crenation of the red blood corpuscles.

(2). A number of granular masses ; no micro-organisms were to be observed.

The *Intestinal Fluid* from the small intestines when placed in a conical glass settled into a heavy deposit and a brownish turbid supernatant liquid ; the latter on examination was found to be swarming with various forms of organisms, among which were recognized :

(1). Ovoid bodies singly or arranged in chains, and containing towards one end a prominent highly refractile body.

(2). Bacilli either single or with one joint, resembling closely the *Bacillus* of *Anthrax* or the *Bacillus Subtilis* of hay infusion.

(3). Leucocytes in considerable number ; none of these organisms had motion. The liver showed fatty changes only. The spleen showed the presence of small micrococci-like bodies ; the corpuscles were normal.

The *Mesenteric glands* show many small granular bodies.

These examinations show a diseased condition of the system and the presence of certain bodies in the fluids with which further and more accurate experiment is necessary.

#### *Spread of the Disease.*

I have not been able to make any accurate observations as to the means by which this disease is spread. But that every facility has hitherto been given is abundantly shown by the fact that it has been the common custom to allow animals which were sick of the disease to wander off into the woods or on the roadside, there to die and lie unburied for months. I would draw your attention to the fact that this county is very poorly off for fencing, there being very few farms which are completely fenced, and many are without fences at all except for grain, consequently the cattle of whole districts graze in common and in this way the whole district becomes infected should one animal take the disease. This is a subject which should be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, and the laws with regard to fencing property enforced.

#### *The Use of the Beef and Milk.*

The use of the beef, and milk of animals suffering from this disease is to be condemned, in common with that of animals suffering from any disease whatever.

I have, however, to report that I have made enquiries in all parts of the county, but have been unable to find any case in which disease in human beings could be traced in any way to the use of the beef and milk of cattle suffering from the Pictou cattle disease, although I have known the milk to be used for a considerable time after the animal was known to be sick.

In concluding my Report I would express a hope that, while the measures adopted this season have been successful in completely stamping it out, yet as, from the fact that a number of farms on which the disease was present in 1881, have

not reported any cases of it this season, and an outbreak may be anticipated where the sanitary measures have been neglected or imperfectly carried out, in the interests of the farmers of the County of Pictou as well as the country at large, the measures may be continued to a certain extent during the coming winter, and in a modified form during the ensuing summer. I am of the opinion that this disease can be completely stamped out in another season.

In the carrying out of my instructions I have to acknowledge valuable assistance rendered by John McDougall, Esq., M.P., Mr. David Matheson, of Pictou, and others, and also the courtesy received from the farmers generally with whom I came in contact in performing what was often a disagreeable duty.

In conclusion I have to report that the duties of the Appraisers were performed by Messrs. Caswell and Grant in a highly satisfactory manner, as were also the duties of Quarantine Officers by Messrs. Fraser, McQueen, Grant and McKinnon.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM McEACHRAN,  
*Veterinary Inspector.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

1882.

STATISTICS of the Pictou Cattle Disease,

Name.	Residence.	Date of Declaration of Infection.	Animals which Died this Year before 1st July.					Animals ordered to be Slaughtered by the Inspector as Diseased.				
			Bulls.	Cows.	Steer.	Heifers.	Calves.	Bulls.	Cows.	Steers.	Heifers.	Calves.
<i>Pictou Quarantine.</i>												
Norman McLeod.....	West River Road.....	Aug. 19									1	
do .....	do .....	do 19										
Simon R. Fraser.....	Loch Broom .....	July 28	1			1						
George Hamilton.....	do .....	do 28						1				
do .....	do .....	do 28										
Hugh Harris.....	Town Gut.....	do 20						2				
do .....	do .....	do 20										
do .....	do .....	do 20										
do .....	do .....	do 20										
do .....	do .....	do 20										
Kenneth Fraser.....	Carriboo.....	do 23									1	
do .....	do .....	do 23										
do .....	do .....	do 23										
do .....	do .....	do 23										
Daniel Read.....	West River Road.....	do 12						1				
do .....	do .....	do 12										
do .....	do .....	do 12										
do .....	do .....	do 12										
do .....	do .....	do 12										
Mrs. Wm. Germain.....	Beeches Road.....	do 22	1					2				
Geo. W. Campbell.....	do .....	do 14						2				
do .....	do .....	do 14										
do .....	do .....	do 14										
James Foote.....	do .....	Aug. 3						1				
do .....	do .....	do 3										
Johnson Campbell.....	do .....	July 14										
John Yorston.....	do .....	do 14	1			1					1	
do .....	do .....	do 14										
John Herrit, sen.....	Carriboo.....	do 24						1				
do .....	do .....	do 24										
do .....	do .....	do 24										
John Nearn.....	Fisher's Grant.....	Aug. 20						1				
Roderick McRae.....	Granton.....	July 22						1				
Smith Foster.....	Fisher's Grant.....	Aug. 2						1				
Roderick McRae.....	Granton.....	July 22										
Smith Foster.....	Fisher's Grant.....	Aug. 2										
do .....	do .....	do 2										
do .....	do .....	do 2										
do .....	do .....	do 2										
William Christie.....	do .....	July 26						1				
William Stevenson.....	West River Road.....	Aug. 15						2				
do .....	do .....	do 15										
do .....	do .....	do 15										
do .....	do .....	do 15										
do .....	do .....	do 15										
do .....	do .....	do 15										
do .....	do .....	do 15										
do .....	do .....	do 15										
Daniel Ross.....	Middle River.....	July 28						2				
do .....	do .....	do 28										
do .....	do .....	do 28										
do .....	do .....	do 28										
do .....	do .....	do 28										
do .....	do .....	do 28										
John Clark.....	West River Road.....	Aug. 15										
Thomas Ross.....	Alma.....	July 31						1				
do .....	do .....	do 31										

compiled by WILLIAM McEACHRAN, M.D., V.S., Inspector.

1882.

Animals Confiscated and entered into Quarantine as Suspected from being in Contact.					Animals Slaughtered or which Died in Quarantine from the Disease or other causes.					Animals Discharged from Quarantine for Slaughter, or returned to Owners, being Healthy.							
No.	Bulls.	Cows.	Steers.	Heifers.	Calves.	No.	Bulls.	Cows.	Steers.	Heifers.	Calves.	No.	Bulls.	Cows.	Steers.	Heifers.	Calves.
1		1										1		1			
2		1										2		1			
3		1										3		1			
4		1										4		1			
5				1								5				1	
6		1										6		1			
7		1										7		1			
8				1								8				1	
9				1								9				1	
10				1								10				1	
11	1											11	1				
12		1										12		1			
13		1										13		1			
14		1										14		1			
15					1							15					1
16		1										16		1			
17		1										17		1			
18			1									18			1		
19			1									19			1		
20					1							20					1
21		1										21		1			
22		1										22		1			
23				1		23				1							
24				1								24				1	
25		1															
26		1										26		1			
27		1										27		1			
28		1										28		1			
29					1							29					1
30		1										30		1			
31				1								31				1	
32					1							32					1
33		1										33		1			
34		1										34		1			
35		1										35		1			
36					1							36					1
37		1										37		1			
38		1										38		1			
39					1	39					1						
40				1								40				1	
41		1										41		1			
42		1				42		1									
43		1										43		1			
44		1										44		1			
45		1										45		1			
46	1											46	1				
47					1	47					1						
48				1								48					1
49		1										49		1			
50		1				50											
51	1							1									
52					1							51	1				
53				1								52				1	
54				1								53				1	
55		1										54					1
56		1										55		1			
57		1										56		1			
												57		1			





1882.

STATISTICS of the Pictou Cattle Disease

Name.	Residence.	Date of Declaration of Infection.	Animals which Died this Year before 1st July.				Animals ordered to be Slaughtered by the Inspector as Diseased.				
			Bulls.	Cows.	Steers.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Cows.	Steers.	Heifers.	Calves.
<i>Pine Tree Quarantine.</i>											
Robert Murray	Fraser's Mountain	July 7	7	1			1				
do	do	do 7	7								
do	do	do 7	7								
do	do	do 7	7								
William Murray	do	do 7	7				1				
James M. Arthur	Pine Tree	do 19	19					1			
do	do	do 19	19								
do	do	do 19	19								
Michael Finnisey	Fraser's Mountain	do 4	4						2		
do	do	do 4	4								
do	do	do 4	4								
do	do	do 4	4								
do	do	do 4	4								
do	do	do 4	4								
William Rae	Pine Tree	do 23	23	2							
do	do	do 23	23								
do	do	do 23	23								
do	do	do 23	23								
John McArthur	do	do 20	20		1						
James Fitzgerald	do	do 19	19				1				
do	do	do 19	19								
do	do	do 19	19								
do	do	do 19	19								
James Fitzgerald	Pine Tree	July 19	19								
William Wylie	McClellan's Brook	Sep. 20	20							1	
do	do	do 20	20								
do	do	do 20	20								
do	do	do 20	20								
do	do	do 20	20								
do	do	do 20	20								
Simon Fraser	Churchville	July 4	4	1				1			
William McDonald	do	July 25	25					1	1		
James Bowen	New Glasgow	Sep. 28	28					1			
John Weir	Pine Tree	Sep. 27	27					1			
John J. Grant	New Glasgow	Sep. 28	28					1			
William McLean	do	Oct. 16	16					1			
James Murray	do	Oct. 14	14					1			
Totals at Pine Tree				4		1		10	4	1	
<i>Merigomishe Quarantine.</i>											
John Meikle	Merigomishe	Aug. 23	23					1			
do	do	do 23	23								
do	do	do 23	23								
do	do	do 23	23								
do	do	do 23	23								
do	do	do 23	23								
do	do	do 23	23								
do	do	do 23	23								
do	do	do 23	23								
Mrs. William Copeland	do	July 26	26		4			1			
Mrs. Robert Copeland	do	do 26	26								
do	do	do 26	26								
do	do	do 26	26								
do	do	do 26	26								







compiled by WILLIAM McEACHRAN, M.D., V.S., Inspector.

1882.

Animals Confiscated and Entered into Quarantine as Suspected from being in Contact.					Animals Slaughtered or which Died in Quarantine from the Disease or Other Causes.					Animals Discharged from Quarantine for Slaughter or Returned to Owners, being Healthy.							
No.	Bulls.	Cows.	Steers.	Heifers.	Calves.	No.	Bulls.	Cows.	Steers.	Heifers.	Calves.	No.	Bulls.	Cows.	Steers.	Heifers.	Calves.
15		1										15		1			
16				1								16					1
17		1										17		1			
18		1										18		1			
19		1										19		1			
20		1										20		1			
21			1									21			1		
22	1											22	1				
23												23					
24		1										24		1			
25		1										25		1			
26		1										26		1			
27		1										27		1			
28		1										28		1			
29			1									29			1		
30				1								30				1	
31	1											31	1				
32		1										32		1			
33		1										33		1			
34				1								34				1	
35			1									35			1		
36		1										36		1			
37		1										37		1			
38				1								38				1	
39				1								39				1	
40					1							40					1
41		1										41		1			
42		1										42		1			
43		1										43		1			
44		1										44		1			
45		1										45		1			
46				1								46				1	
47		1										47		1			
48		1										48		1			
49		1										49		1			
50		1										50		1			
51	1											51	1				
52					1							52					1
53		1										53		1			
54		1										54		1			
55		1										55		1			
56		1										56		1			
57				1								57				1	
58				1								58				1	
59				1								59				1	
60			1									60			1		
61				1								61				1	
62	1											62	1				
63					1							63					1
64					1							64					1
65					1							65					1
66				1								66				1	
67		1					67		1			67				1	
68				1								68				1	
69	1											69	1				
70				1								70				1	

1882.

STATISTICS of the Pictou Cattle Disease,

Name.	Residence.	Date of Declaration of Infection.	Animals which Died this Year before 1st July.					Animals ordered to be Slaughtered by the Inspector as Diseased.				
			Bulls.	Cows.	Steers.	Heifers.	Calves.	Bulls.	Cows.	Steers.	Heifers.	Calves.
<i>Merigomish Quarantine—Con.</i>												
David Mitchell.....	Merigomish.....	Oct. 18.....						1				
do .....	do .....	do 18.....										
do .....	do .....	do .....										
Thomas Copeland.....	French River.....	Oct. 28.....								2		
John Jacob Copeland..	do .....	July 11.....						1				
John S. Copeland .....	do .....	do 11.....		1		1						
Mrs. Thomas McLaurin .....	do .....	do .....						1				
Totals, Merigomish.....				10		3		14	1	5		
<i>Knoydart Quarantine.</i>												
Donald McDonald.....	Knoydart.....	July 25.....						1				
do .....	do .....	do 25.....										
do .....	do .....	do 25.....										
do .....	do .....	do 25.....										
do .....	do .....	do 25.....										
do .....	do .....	do 25.....										
Donald McKinnon.....	do .....	do 25.....						1		1		
do .....	do .....	do 25.....										
do .....	do .....	do 25.....										
do .....	do .....	do 25.....										
do .....	do .....	do 25.....										
do .....	do .....	do 25.....										
do .....	do .....	do 25.....										
do .....	do .....	do 25.....										
do .....	do .....	do 25.....										
do .....	do .....	do 25.....										
John McDonald.....	do .....	do 22.....		1	3							
do .....	do .....	do 22.....						2				
do .....	do .....	do 22.....										
do .....	do .....	do 22.....										
do .....	do .....	do 22.....										
do .....	do .....	do 22.....										
do .....	do .....	do 22.....										
do .....	do .....	do 22.....										
Martin McDonald.....	do .....	do 25.....		1		1						
Alex. McGillivray.....	do .....	Aug. 14.....								1		
Martin McDonald.....	do .....	do 25.....										
do .....	do .....	do 25.....										
Hugh McDonald.....	do .....	do 25.....						1				
do .....	do .....	do 25.....										
do .....	do .....	do 25.....										
do .....	do .....	do 25.....										
do .....	do .....	do 25.....										
do .....	do .....	do 25.....										
John A. McGillivray...	Dunmaglass.....	do 1.....			1					1		
do .....	do .....	do 1.....										
do .....	do .....	do 1.....										
Lauchlan McGillivray.	do .....	do 1.....										
do .....	do .....	do 1.....										
do .....	do .....	do 1.....										
do .....	do .....	do 1.....										
do .....	do .....	do 1.....										
do .....	do .....	do 1.....										
Ranald McKinnon.....	Ardness.....	do 14.....						1				
do .....	do .....	do 14.....										
do .....	do .....	do 14.....										
do .....	do .....	do 14.....										
do .....	do .....	do 14.....										



1882.

STATISTICS of the Pictou Cattle Disease

Name.	Residence.	Date of Declaration of Infection.	Animals which died this year before July 1st.					Animals ordered to be Slaughtered by the Inspector as Diseased.				
			Bulls.	Cows.	Steers.	Heifers.	Calves.	Bulls.	Cows.	Steers.	Heifers.	Calves.
<i>Knoydart Quarantine.</i>												
Ranald McKinnon.....	Ardness .....	Aug. 14 .....										
do .....	do .....	do 14 .....										
Duncan McDonald.....	Lismore .....	do 14 .....										
do .....	do .....	do 14 .....										
Totals at Knoydart .....				2	4	1		6	2	1		

compiled by WILLIAM McEACHRAN, M.D., V.S., Inspector.

1882.

Animals Confiscated and Entered into Quarantine as Suspected from being in Contact.						Animals Slaughtered or which Died in Quarantine from the Disease or Other Causes.					Animals Discharged from Quarantine for Slaughter or Returned to Owners, being Healthy.							
No.	Bulls.	Cows.	Steers.	Heifers.	Calves.	No.	Bulls.	Cows.	Steers.	Heifers.	Calves.	No.	Bulls.	Cows.	Steers.	Heifers.	Calves.	
45				1								45					1	
46	1				4						1	46	1					2
47			1									47			1			
48			1									48			1			
	6	13	11	17	16						8		6	13	11	17	8	

SYNOPSIS of Statistics, Picton Cattle Disease, compiled by WILLIAM MCEACHRAN, M.D., V.S., Inspector, for the Year 1882.

Quarantine District	From	To	Animals which died before 1st July, 1882.				Animals ordered to be Slaughtered by the Inspector, as Diseased.				Animals Confiscated and entered into Quarantine as Suspected, from being in Contact.				Animals Slaughtered, or which died in Quarantine from the Disease or other causes.				Animals discharged from Quarantine for Slaughter, or returned to Owners, being healthy.					
			Cows.	Steers.	Heifers.	Calves.	Total.	Cows.	Steers.	Heifers.	Calves.	Total.	Cows.	Steers.	Heifers.	Calves.	Total.	Cows.	Steers.	Heifers.	Calves.	Total.		
Picton.....	July 12....	Nov. 28...	8	5	13	36	5	41	5	50	8	23	15	101	5	2	5	13	5	44	6	21	12	88
Pine Tree.....	do 12....	do 28...	4	1	5	10	4	15	8	16	8	6	30	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	13	.....	8	6	27
Merigomish.....	do 12....	do 28...	10	3	13	14	1	20	5	38	6	18	7	74	3	.....	.....	3	5	35	6	18	7	71
Knoydart.....	do 12....	do 28...	2	4	7	6	2	9	6	13	11	17	16	63	.....	.....	.....	8	6	13	11	17	8	55
Totals.....	.....	.....	24	4	38	66	7	85	16	117	25	66	44	268	11	1	13	27	16	105	23	64	33	241

W.M. MCEACHRAN, M.D., V.S.,  
Inspector.



## No. 36.

## REPORT ON PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE INVESTIGATIONS.

BY PROFESSOR WM. OSLER, M.D., M.R.C.P.L.

MCGILL COLLEGE,  
MONTREAL, 31st December, 1882.

SIR,—Pursuant to instructions received from the Department of Agriculture, I proceeded to Pictou in September last, and in conjunction with Dr. William McEachran, the resident Inspector, made such observations upon the disease as the limited time at my disposal permitted. Unfortunately for my purpose I arrived when there were very few animals sick, but we were able to institute certain experiments, the results of which have a bearing on some points in connection with the disease.

My personal experience and the record of experiments are as follows:—

1 Cow, aged 4, belonging to Mr. Thomas Millar, Milbank Farm, Pictou, who says he lost one animal last spring. Has a herd of seven, all of which were taken to quarantine. Animal calved in June; took the bull on the 22nd; appeared quite well until September 9th, when the disease began by a copious diarrhoea, for which she was given fish oil and soot. Seen by Dr. Wm. McEachran on the 13th, temperature  $101\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ ; was standing up; was scouring and presented the marked features of the disease—staring, brilliant eyes, rough coat, and general look of sickness, and peculiar taste of the milk. When seen in the afternoon temperature  $101^{\circ}$ , dulness in lower abdominal region; respirations and pulse slightly increased, latter 80, thready.

On Thursday 15th, found her lying down and so weak that she could not rise up, was evidently sinking fast. Respiration 60.

Killed by slight blow on head and bleeding. Blood of good colour, not black or tarry. Skin, rough hair; in subcutaneous tissue about mammary region a few ecchymoses. Abdomen, several gallons of brownish-yellow fluid flowed away—a little turbid, but with no shreds—general peritoneal surface smooth. Omentum, thickened by an infiltration of the tissue, and in the vicinity of the vessels there were numerous small ecchymoses. On stripping off this membrane the folds and grooves about the stomach presented a swollen appearance from the gelatinous infiltration. At one end of the many plies there was a clot in the peritoneal tissue the size of an egg.

Paunch contained a large mass of food mixed with a good deal of liquid. Membrane presented no special change; towards the reticulum was a patch in which thirty or forty amphistomes were attached.

Reticulum normal. Manyplies large; the food between the layers dry and caked, particularly towards the periphery.

Rennet contained food. The mucosa in its entire extent was elevated and formed irregular folds. On section this was found to be due to the uniform infiltration of the submucosa with a gelatinous substance which formed a layer from one-half to one and a half inches in depth, quite clear; vessels not injected. The mucosa itself seemed pale and turbid, not the normal tint. The muscularis showed no change; the peritoneum was smooth, but in the folds much infiltrated. After section, the serum partially drained out of the submucosa. This condition was confined to the fourth stomach and did not extend to the duodenum.

Small intestines contained dark brown liquid fæces; mucous membrane pale, but presented no special change. Muscularis and serosa normal.

Large bowel contained a quantity of brownish-green soft fæces, which became more consistent towards the rectum. Mesentery was everywhere thickened and infiltrated with serum, though not to the extent of the omentum. It was congested and presented innumerable ecchymoses.

Spleen thin and small, on section natural looking.

Liver a little pale, evidently fatty; gall bladder contained a normal quantity of bile. Vessels and duct slit open and found healthy.

Pancreas looked normal.

Kidneys of good colour and consistence; no congestion. Bladder full of urine.

*Uterus* contained a two months' foetus.

*Heart* contained but little blood; valves healthy numerous sub-endocardial ecchymoses in the left ventricle. Muscle substance pale.

*Lungs* crepitant, with a few scattered patches of collapse; bronchi free.

*Aorta and thoracic duct* slit open; no change.

*Brain* presented sub-pial extravasation in the left hemisphere. Substance healthy.

*Microscopical examination* conducted two and half hours after the post-mortem.

*Blood*, from left auricle had clotted; corpuscles crenated but natural-looking; no micro-organisms.

*Peritoneal fluid* contained leucocytes and red corpuscles, with a few small, highly refractile bodies visible with No. 9 Hartnack.

*Spleen* tissue normal. Thickened *mesentery* presented increase in interstitial leucocytes, and many of the fixed corpuscles appear swollen.

*Mesenteric glands* a little swollen; cells normal.

*Liver* cells very fatty; no further change.

*Stomach*.—The glands of the mucosa in teased specimens were very distinct, easily isolated, and the epithelial elements very plain; protoplasm granular. The sub-mucous infiltration consisted of the separated and swollen connective tissue fibres with occasional leucocytes.

*Intestinal fluid*, when left to stand in conical glass separated into a small layer of brown sediment and a turbid brownish fluid. A drop of this under the microscope revealed the existence of many micro-organisms, none of which were motile of form; present there were (1) small round bodies, micrococci; (2) ovoid bacteria, either single or in chains of two, three or four; very many of these contain at one end a small, bright, highly refractile body (a spore); (3) rod shaped Bacilli, tolerably abundant, either in single bits or double, the joint being somewhat bent. They resemble clearly the *B. subtilis* or *anthracis*.

Food particles, etc., were in abundance, but nothing else of special note.

II. Quarantine animal, No. 59.—Steer, aged about fifteen months. Belonged to K. Forbes, of Green Hill, Pic. Co. Entered into quarantine 21st August, apparently healthy. Had come from a farm on which, in the summer of 1881, seven head were lost. In the spring of 1882, five head were lost, one of which had been slaughtered by order of Inspector. This animal was seen by Dr. W. McEachran last summer, and was then ill; she seemed to recover, calved, and after it did not thrive and got weaker; was ordered to be killed. An undoubted case.

On August 27th, copious diarrhoea; in evening, very weak and staggering; was placed in hospital, and ordered to be fed and treated with Tr. Ferri Mur. and Pot. Iodii. 3i; Tr. Gent. Co. 3g., aqua add 0g m. et n.

For the first three or four days the animal fell away rapidly, got very emaciated, did not eat; temperature, taken daily, ranged from 103° to 104°. Then began to pick up, and bowels improved, though the temperature kept up. Medicines stopped on 9th September; faeces consistent; appetite good, though looked unthrifty; hair rough.

From 13th, temperature was as follows: 13th, E., 103½°; 14th, M., 102½°; E., 102°; 15th, M., 102°; E., 102½°; 16th, M., 102½°; E., 102½°; 17th, M., 102½°; E., 102½°.

18th, killed by concussion and bleeding.

*Abdomen*.—Small quantity of peritoneal fluid, omentum natural; no sub-peritoneal effusion; no gelatinous infiltration. Lymph glands at back of abdomen deeply injected.

*Stomach*.—4th contains food; normal looking; digestion going on; membrane clear; no infiltration. 3rd, Normal. 2nd presents no change.

*Paunch*.—Full of food; looks quite healthy; about two dozen amphistomes in usual position.

*Spleen*.—Firm and normal.

*Intestines* slit up; a few solitary glands look prominent; otherwise no change.

*In caecum*.—Half a dozen whip worms; faeces normal.

*Kidneys.*—Healthy.

*Liver.*—Normal; nothing in portal vessels or in bile ducts; gall bladder moderately full.

*Thoracic viscera* perfectly normal.

*Thoracic duct and aorta* healthy.

III. No. 23.—Heifer; well bred; aged fifteen months; came from a farm which has been badly affected; three lost this season, among which was her mother; entered quarantine on 14th of August; about 22nd August became unthrifty; did not look well; hair rough; looked thin; had staring eye; appetite failed; did not ruminate; copious diarrhoea and very weak; temperature for a week ranged about 104°; she got the Ferrum and Pot Iodid; put in hospital after first week, temperature 102°; medicines stopped on 9th September; faeces consistent; she appeared hide bound and rough; (she was very sleek); temperature range from 13th, E., 102 $\frac{2}{3}$ °; 14th, M., 102 $\frac{2}{3}$ °, E., 102 $\frac{1}{3}$ °; 15th, M., 102 $\frac{2}{3}$ °, E., do.; 16th, M., 102 $\frac{2}{3}$ °, E., 103°; 17th, M., 103°, E., 103°. 18th, killed by concussion and bleeding; external appearance, normal; in abdomen no infiltration of omentum or peritoneum; no change in any of the abdominal viscera; the paunch had about one dozen amphistomes; no change in any of the thoracic organs.

IV. Quarantine animal, No. 76.—Cow, aged about seven, belonging to Louchlin McInnes; there had never been any disease on his farm; was placed on the 14th of August with the suspected cattle, (his farm was the quarantine); on the 20th Dr. McEachran's attention was called to her as being loose in the bowels; not very copious; she was allowed to run for another day when she was thought ill enough to put in hospital; the milk almost ceased; was treated in same way; her hair was rough and eye bright; abdomen very large; temperature for the first week, 102°, 104°; medicines seemed to give her great relief; on third day much better; medicines stopped 9th September; seemed better; coat a little rough; fed well; on 19th killed; abdomen greatly distended; paunch very large; about a pint of peritoneal fluid; paunch full of large mass of half macerated food; membrane normal; no amphistomes; other viscera normal; no trace of any affection in abdominal or thoracic organs.

Quarantine Animal 62; cow aged three, from the farm of Hugh Harris, of the town Gut. He had lost two this season; one died and one destroyed by order of Inspector. Entered quarantine on 27th of August, calved on 22nd August. On September 3rd was observed to be unthrifty; loose, coat staining, appetite had failed, was ordered to hospital, where she was given only wheat-heads. She seemed to improve, diarrhoea was only for three days, not very bad. Temperature 104° when she went to hospital and continued at that for three days. No change noticed, but looked out of sorts, coat rough, eyes bright.

Killed 19th September by concussion.

Paunch full, omentum clear, no infiltration, no affection of stomach or intestines, perfectly clear and natural looking. Amphistomes in usual site; half a dozen sclerostomes in small bowel.

Heart and lungs normal.

Cow the property of William Wylie. A well marked case; ill about ten days.

Killed by concussion.

Post mortem lesions identical with those of case 1, (cow of Thomas Millar's).

Expirement No. 1.—With peritoneal fluid from Millar's cow (case 1) inoculated a calf (No. 74) four months old, by incision and put the clot of the serum beneath the skin.

On the 16th, 17th and 18th no change; no fever; Dr. McEachran reports that the animal was kept under continuous observation until 2nd December. There was some elevation of temperature during the first week but no sign of the disease appeared; at the *post mortem* (December 2nd) there were no special lesions.

II. 15th September. No. 75. Calf, injected hypodermally half drachm of intestinal fluid from Mr. Millar's cow.

16th, 17th and 18th—No special change; no fever.

Dr. McEachran reports that the animal was kept under continuous observation until 2nd December; the temperature and pulse taken night and morning. There

was slight septic fever for a few days, but it passed off, and the animal appeared in its usual health. No changes noticed at the post mortem.

III. 15th September, 1882. Sheep inoculated with intestinal fluid from Mr. Millar's cow.

16th, 17th and 18th. No change.

Dr. McEachran reports that a careful record was also kept of this animal for over two months and a half, but it showed no signs of disease beyond slight febrile disturbance a few days after the inoculation.

IV. 19th September, 1881. Two-year-old steer was fed on "Ragwort," or "Stinking Willie," about a half of a pound daily, chopped up and mixed with bran as a mash.

V. A two-year-old heifer was treated in the same way. Dr. McEachran reports that the feeding was continued until 2nd December. No appearance of the disease during this period, and a post mortem on the heifer showed the organs in a perfectly healthy condition.

VI. 20th September, 1882. A heifer two years old, was placed in the shed, on the property of Mr. Thomas Millar, in which the cow, reported as case I., was ill for some days, and thoroughly saturated the straw and earth with her excreta. Kept until 6th December; remained in good health until date, when she was sent to the quarantine.

*General Considerations.*—In spite of the numerous investigations which have been made, we are still in the dark as to the true nature of this affection. In justice, however, to the gentlemen who have pursued these enquiries, it must be remarked that while the measures taken have been admirably adapted to the eradication of the disease, they have not been altogether favourable to its scientific investigation. It would have been better if an experimental station had been established at first and those data obtained which are absolutely essential before a positive opinion can be given as to the nature of any disease.

It would appear tolerably certain that the affection is not due to any poisonous substances in the food or drink, but to the existence of some special—in this instance, unknown—contagion which has got established in the region, and find their suitable conditions for its maintenance and development. Experiments IV and V effectually dispose of the popular notion that it is due to the *Senecio Jacobea*, or Ragwort.

To the questions is it inoculable? is it infectious? is it contagious? we can give but imperfect answers, based on insufficient evidence. Experiments I and II, appear to show that the disease is not directly inoculable, at least with the peritoneal fluid or the characteristic intestinal contents but the animals used were young and may not have been susceptible, so that further experiments alone can determine this point. Neither the infectious nor contagious nature has been satisfactorily *i.e.* scientifically demonstrated, though in the establishment of quarantine and in the measures taken for stamping out the affection it was very properly assumed to be both. That it is infectious appears probable from the way in which it has broken out in successive years in certain farms and not on others, even adjacent; as if special localities had become infected. The erection of new sheds and the thorough disinfection of yards have eradicated the disease on some farms. Such facts can be best explained on the supposition that the poison attaches itself, *i.e.*, infects localities which have been contaminated by sick animals, and from time to time, as suitable conditions arise, fresh outbreaks occur. Indeed, the way in which this disease has haunted Pictou County, and the way in which sporadic cases or groups of them have appeared at intervals and tend to recur on farms where it once has got a foothold, reminds one strongly of the records of anthrax districts in some countries. Year after year in such regions cases occur varying in intensity and in the number of animals affected, not wide-spread enough to destroy all the cattle, but constantly kept alive and entailing great loss on the farmers.

Experiment VI, in which a healthy beast was in a highly infected shed and remained well for over two and a half months is against a high degree of infection, but it may be that the period of incubation extends over several months, or the animal was one not susceptible to the poison. This is a circumstance to be borne in

mind, and is one amply illustrated in the history of many diseases even of a very catching kind. It is rare, except in very severe epizootics, for all the animals in a herd to be affected; many escape, and so in this Pictou disease the susceptibility has been limited. Thus in Professor McEachran's Report, (1881) it is stated that during the season only nine of the 200 cows of the Town of Pictou, and only two of the 200 animals of New Glasgow died of the disease, yet these animals freely intermingled and frequented the same pastures.

The contagiousness is still more doubtful. In the town cattle, the sick and healthy animals have been allowed to roam together, and yet, as the figures just quoted show, comparatively few caught the disease. Some of the farmers I spoke with were very positive about the contagious nature, but the facts already in previous Reports show that it must be slight and not a marked feature. The slow way in which it has spread is also against a high degree of contagion.

I know of but one affection to which the disease has certain points of resemblance, and that is the intestinal form of anthrax *mycosis intestinalis*. In this remarkable disease the digestive canal is chiefly involved, and there are œdematous, infillations, hæmorrhages and peritoneal effusions, just as occur in the Pictou cattle, but the characteristic *bacilli* are found not only in the intestine, but in the mesenteric blood vessels, and in the glands. In Millar's cow (Case I.) *bacilli*, not to be distinguished from those of anthrax, were tolerably abundant in the intestinal contents, and in the mucosa, but none were found in submucous infiltrations, in the blood vessels or in the swollen mesenteric glands. In the other typical case (VI.) the post mortem took place on the day I had to leave, and I had not an opportunity of examining the intestinal contents when fresh.

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

WM. OSLER.

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 37.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH MAIL OFFICER, 1882.

(MR. A. WALMSLEY.)

MONTREAL, 12th December, 1882.

SIR,—I beg to report to your Department that I have carried out the instructions received, and have supplied all the Mail Officers on the Allan Line of Steamers with books and pamphlets on immigration to be distributed on board the steamers to passengers who are on their way out to this country—and have also given away books both in French and English to people who wish to go to the North-West; and a great many along the line of railways I travel have been induced to go and see for themselves, and have returned quite satisfied, and most all intend returning to settle.

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

A. WALMSLEY,  
*British Mail Officer.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 38.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF OCEAN MAIL OFFICER.

(MR. CHAS. H. E. TILSTONE.)

HALIFAX, 13th December, 1882.

Sir,—I beg to report, for the information of the Department, that I have duly distributed the books and pamphlets received from Mr. Walmsley and Mr. Dyke, and have afforded every information in my power, to immigrants by the Allan Line.

The class of immigrants who have come under my notice is far superior to any I have seen before.

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

CHAS. H. E. TILSTONE,  
*Marine Mail Officer.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

No. 39.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF OCEAN MAIL OFFICER.

(MR. W. F. BOWES.)

MONTREAL, 19th December, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that during the present year I pursued the same course as in the past, by distributing, on the Allan Line of mail steamers and in portions of the rural districts of Great Britain, the information issued from your Department for intending settlers in the Dominion. The anticipations in my Report of last year regarding the increase of immigration during the last twelve months have been fully realized, and the prospects for the next are very hopeful.

I hope at the close of next year to congratulate your Department on a large increase in immigration.

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

W. F. BOWES,  
*Mail Officer.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.



## No. 40.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE OCEAN MAIL OFFICER.

(MR. S. T. GREEN).

LÉVIS, 30th November, 1882.

SIR,—In compliance with your orders as to the furnishing of a Report of my duties in connection with immigration to Canada, I beg leave to state, that I have been most assiduous in distributing the books and pamphlets, furnished me amongst the steerage passengers coming to the Dominion in the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's steamers. And as I found many of a better class, who were travelling as first class passengers, I thought it advisable to furnish the saloon smoking-room, with a select portion of the printed information for intended settlers, where I found it read and discussed with great avidity and interest.

Periodically, too, on my eastward trip, I have inclosed books and pamphlets (addressed to the Postmasters) in the mail bags, which I make up for the minor towns of England, Scotland and Ireland, which I am satisfied has produced a good effect, and considerably helped to make the Dominion known as a promising and suitable field for emigration.

To all who sought verbal information (and they were not a few) according to my honest convictions I gave them the best account of the country, its present capabilities and future great prospects.

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

S. T. GREEN.  
*Marine Mail Officer.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 41.

## REPORT OF THE OCEAN MAIL OFFICER.

(MR. JAMES FERGUSON.)

"STEAMSHIP SARMATIAN."

15th December, 1882.

SIR,—I beg leave to report that on every westward trip I made across the Atlantic during the past twelve months, up to the present time, I never failed to have a supply of the various immigration pamphlets, published by the Dominion Government of Canada, which I distributed to the immigrants on board, and never lost an opportunity anywhere of setting forth the wonderful richness of the soil of the North-Western Territories of Canada.

I have great satisfaction in further stating, that during the past summer there has been a large increase of immigrants to Winnipeg and the North-West, and of a class that will be a benefit to that portion of the Dominion.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES FERGUSON,

*Marine Mail Officer.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

No. 42.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE OCEAN MAIL OFFICER.

(MR. F. H. MICKLEBURGH.)

TORONTO, 31st December, 1882.

SIR,—I beg to report, that during the past year, I have distributed the pamphlets received from the Department, and also those received from Mr. Dyke, the Government Agent at Liverpool.

I need hardly state that the influx of immigrants has been steady and in large numbers during the year now ending.

They appeared generally to be a class of people well suited for making good settlers, and, from what I could learn, many seemed to be well provided with money; and, judging by the trade and occupations they had been previously engaged in, I should think they would easily find employment in Canada, particularly in the Provinces of Manitoba and the North-West.

In my position as Mail Officer on board the Allan steamers, I can testify to the rapid increase of the correspondence between people in these parts of Canada and Europe, and, from the appearance of the private correspondence, there must be many there who have emigrated from Europe, of good social standing, and probably of good means.

It is also very gratifying that there has been but little sickness on board the steamers.

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

F. H. MICKLEBURGH,  
*Marine Mail Officer.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

**No. 43.****ANNUAL REPORT OF THE OCEAN MAIL OFFICER.**

(MR. F. P. BENT.)

HALIFAX, N. S., 30th December, 1882.

SIR.—I beg to report that during, the past season, I have distributed books descriptive of Canada and its immense resources to a very large number of immigrants who intend making it their home.

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

FRANK P. BENT,  
*Marine Mail Officer.*

The Honorable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 44.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF OCEAN MAIL OFFICER.

(MR JAMES O'HARA.)

QUÉBEC, 30th December, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that during the year I have distributed in every voyage a large amount of printed immigration matter, for which there was a great demand, not only amongst the steerage, but also by the cabin passengers. I would have used a great many more maps if I had them. The immigrants were of a very substantial class, and many destined for the North-West.

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

JAMES O'HARA,  
*Marine Mail Officer.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 45.

REPORT ON QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS AS A FIELD  
FOR SETTLEMENT:

(MR. JAMES DEANS.)

OAKVALE, 31st December, 1882.

SIR,—Queen Charlotte Islands, so named by Dixon in 1787, form an archipelago, separated by wide water ways from the islands which fringe the shore of the mainland of British Columbia to the west, and the coast of the southern extremity of Alaska to the north. Dixon Entrance or Sound, to the north, has an average breadth of thirty-three miles. In shape they are somewhat triangular, with a width at the south between Cape St. James, and Day Point, Millbank Sound, of eighty-eight miles; at the north, between Rose Point and Stephens' Island, twenty-seven miles, this being the shortest crossing from any part of the Queen Charlotte Islands to those adjoining the mainland. These islands may be regarded as a partly submerged mountain range, a continuation of that of Vancouver Island, and the high region of the Olympian mountains of Washington Territory, north westward. The islands are placed between north latitude  $54^{\circ} 15'$  and  $51^{\circ} 55'$ ; in west longitude between  $131^{\circ} 2'$  and  $133^{\circ} 5'$ . Their extreme length, from point to point, is about one hundred and seventy miles: the greatest width, in a direction at right angles to the length, is about sixty miles; but as Mr. Dawson of the Dominion Government survey remarks, it is impossible to form even an approximately correct estimate of the area of the Islands, owing to the uncertainty which still obtains as to the position in longitude of the west coast.

The islands forming the main chain, and representing the mountain series, are from south to north, Prevost, Moresby, and Graham, with North Island on the north-west point of it. Prevost Island has a length of eleven and a-half miles. Moresby Island is seventy-two miles long, but badly cut up by inlets. Graham Island has a length of sixty-seven miles, with the width above assigned to both, as the maximum of the group. North Island is about five miles in extreme length; these distances are given in nautical miles. The highest and most rugged part of the mountain areas of the islands is found in latitude  $52^{\circ} 3'$  where patches of snow are seen all the year round; here are many peaks probably over 5,000 feet in height. Southward high mountains are again found opposite Burnaby, while toward Cape St. James' the land gradually gets lower. Northward, about the head of Gumshewa and Skidega Inlets, and on Louise Island, the land is very rugged, with many summits exceeding 3,000 and 4,000 feet, while at other places they don't surpass 2,000 feet. The west coast, excepting Rennell and Cartwright Sounds, Skidegat and Inskip Channels, and several other less notable, is in its whole length one unbroken wall of rock. The most of these inlets, the natives tell me, possess excellent harbours, into which a vessel could run and lie in safety during the terrific gales which sometimes blow along this the west coast. The south coast, from Cape St. James, latitude  $52^{\circ}$ , to Gumshewa inlet, latitude  $53^{\circ}$ , the land is terribly cut up. From Gumshewa to Skidegat Channel, distance, say thirty miles, the land is unbroken and a considerable flat appears between the mountains in the back ground and the sea in front, here, the Skidegats tell me, is a large tract of good land on each side of a brook. They also told me they intend to put a flock of sheep to graze here, as soon as they are able to buy them. Here also is a rich, although somewhat broken up lode of copper. Lately a Skidegat man told me he had made arrangements with his brother-in-law (a white man), in Washington Territory to bring his sheep and cattle, to settle

there. A few settlers at this place would do well; they could sell all their surplus stock and produce at the Dog Fish Oil Refinery, and at the Anthracite coal mines, when opened; they could, if they wished, find employment to help them along.

#### PREVOST AND MORESBY ISLANDS

Will never offer inducements to agricultural settlers, as arable lands are undoubtedly scarce on them, owing not only to the mountainous nature of the country, but owing likewise to the way they are cut up by inlets of the sea. Not only do inlets, coming from either side of these islands, nearly meet each other; but some, entering the land a few miles apart, meet and form islands, such as Louise, Burnaby, and others. Although thus badly cut up, I have but little doubt that more arable land will be found to exist than ever was anticipated, when once it is surveyed. I know from observation that nearly all of the hillsides might, if once cleared of timber, be cultivated up to a considerable height. The two islands above mentioned are, beyond a doubt, rich in minerals; copper has been mined at Huston Bay, Skincuttle Inlet. At Gold Harbour, on the west coast, gold was mined in 1851 or 1852. One Indian I know found a nugget for which the Hudson Bay Company offered him forty blankets, or in those days nearly \$400. While the men were at work, the Hudson's Bay Company's brig, under Captain Mitchel, was anchored close in shore in order to render assistance to the men in case of the natives offering violence. The captain told me that while lying, a blast was fired over the brig, and from the quartz that fell on the deck he picked up three ounces of gold. This ledge was followed into deep water, where it could only be worked by erecting something to keep back the water. Of late years it has been visited by parties who drifted into the hill, but did not strike it rich enough to pay expenses; yet I have little doubt but that the lode will again be found.

#### GRAHAM'S ISLAND

Is separated from the other two by Skidegat Inlet, which lies to the south south-westward. At about 8 miles from the bar at its entrance it is contracted to a width of about a mile and a-half, between Image Point and that on the north east side of Alliford Bay. Within this it opens widely, forming two great expansions, which are separated by Maud Island. The eastern part of the northern expansion is called Quilh-cuh by the natives, or on the maps Bear Skin Bay, while its western extremity, turning north-westward, forms Long Arm; the total length of this inlet, from the bar to the head of Long Arm, being twenty-one miles. The deposit of coal which has been mined is situated in the angle east of Long Arm, at a place called Anchor Cove. Many islands, of which the largest is named Jahooek, or The Meadows—here is a tract of good land on which the natives grow potatoes—are scattered in the northern expansion of the Inlet. The southern expansion holds one large island—South Island—and at its western side passes into a narrow water which becomes Skidegate Channel, and communicates with the Ocean to the west. This narrow part, at low water, is nearly dry. The shores of this inlet are not so high as the shores of those further south and are fringed all along with a beach of a greater or less width. The central portion of Skidegate Channel, though narrow, occupies the middle of a valley of some width, and is bordered generally on both sides by low wooded land, sloping gradually up to the foot of the mountains, which rise to elevations between 1,000 and 1,500 feet.

The distance from Lawn Hill at the entrance to Skidegate, to Rose Point, is forty-six miles. The coast is straight and open, with no harbour, and scarcely even a brook or protected cove for canoes or boats for long distances. Tl'ell River is the first that is met with. Before this the beach is gravel, with patches of coarse stones. Beyond this it becomes sandy, and though not without some gravel, continues to hold this character to Rose Point. For miles northward, banks of clays and sands are found along the shore, and for about seventeen miles northward from Tl'ell River these often rise into cliffs, from 50 to 100 feet in height. These are generally wear-

ing away under the action of the waves, and trees and stumps may be noticed in various stages of descent to the beach. In some places dense woods of fine, upright trees are thus exposed in section, and there must be much fine spruce timber in the wide low country which stretches back from the shore toward Masset Inlet. In some places where the timber is exposed to the sea breeze it is of an inferior quality. North of the range of cliffs the shore is almost everywhere bordered by sand hills, which are covered by coarse grass, and beach pea together with other similar plants, would afford fine grazing for cattle.

Near Cape Fife are several lagoons; the largest of them opens at this Cape, and affords a safe anchorage for boats or canoes at high tide, but is nearly dry at low water. On some parts of the shore near this Cape, magnetic iron sand is abundant, and in this numerous colors of gold can easily be found.

Brase Point, or, as it is called by the natives, Nai Koon (Long Nose), is a remarkable promontory, caused by the meeting of the currents and waves from the southward and westward, round the corner of the Island.

The inner part of Nai Koon, near Cape Fife, does not differ from the low, wooded coast to the south, though, according to Indian accounts, there are inland a great number of lakes and swamps, which may probably be lagoons like those just referred to, but have become completely land locked and hold fresh water.

Further out, where the point is narrower and more exposed, it is clothed with small stunted woods, which in turn give place to rolling grass-covered sand hills.

From Nai Koon to Masset, distance twenty-one miles, the indentations are so slight that it may be described as forming one grand Crescentic bay. Low sand hills generally form a border to the woods, which densely cover the land and grow in dark groves, with very little underbrush in many places, but generally rather scrubby. The trees are chiefly *Abies Menziesii*. Eight miles from Rose Point is the Hi-ellen River, a stream of some size, which in the autumn is frequented by great numbers of salmon. There is a good boat harbour at its mouth.

The north shore of Graham's Island, near Massett, is generally low, with shoal water extending far out.

At Masset, instead of the wide open bays generally found, we have a funnel-shaped entrance, leading to the narrow waters of Masset Sound.

The land in the neighborhood of Masset is all low, no hill being visible. It is generally densely timbered, with fine spruce trees, but there are reports of prairies in the interior. One man told me, in order to see what was inland, he borrowed a horse and rode three hours through a nice, open prairie.

The length of Masset Sound from its southward entrance to where it expands is nineteen miles, and is about a mile in average width. The depth ascertained in a few places, varies from ten to twelve fathoms. A number of small streams enter at the sides, most of which, the Indians say, drain small lakes.

At the end of the Inlet, it suddenly expands to a great sheet of inland water, which with an extreme east and west length of sixteen or seventeen miles, has a breadth where widest of five and a-half miles. On the south side of this great expansion, five miles from its eastern extremity, is a narrow passage, the mouth of which is partly blocked up with islands; but which leads into another great expansion, containing many islands, the south and north sides of this sheet of water are low and heavily timbered, the other sides are high, rising into mountains in the distance. Many streams flow into those upper expansions of Masset Inlet, of which some, at least several well deserve the name of rivers. The Mu-min River joins the last named expansion at its east end, and has a wide delta flat about its mouth.

The rise and fall of the spring tides at the entrance to Masset Sound was estimated at about fourteen feet, but owing to the length of Narrow Sound, the first expansion has a tide of from eight to ten feet only, and the second still less, about six feet. The coast between Masset and Virago Sounds is everywhere low, and differs from that east of Masset in being rocky or covered with boulders. No wide sandy bays occur. The points are generally of low rocks, dark in color and of tertiary age. Virago Sound, constituting the entrance to Naden Harbour, is situated in-



the bottom of a deep bay, in which, according to the Admiralty sketch, the water averages about four fathoms in depth. The south-west water lies a little outside the narrow Sound, and is three and a-half fathoms. In the sound the water is from eight to 15 fathoms.

The Sound is less than two miles in length, and leads into a spacious harbour about four mile in greatest length, and two in width with an average depth of eight to ten fathoms. Low land densely wooded with spruce, (*A. Menziesii*) and hemlock (*A. Mertensiana*) of fine growth borders the harbour.

Naden River enters the harbour at its south-east corner, and is probably the longest river in the Queen Charlotte Islands. Its general course is a few degrees west of south, and with the exception of a few swampy flats, its banks were densely wooded. Before many years extensive saw mills will doubtless be established on Naden Harbour.

It is well situated for the export of lumber, The quality of the spruce timber is excellent, and beside the immediate shores of the harbour, logs might probably be run down the Naden river from the lake above.

From Naden Point, on the west side of Virago Sound, the general tend of the shore line is west, north-westward for about seventeen miles to Knore Cape, forming the north-western extreme of Graham's Island.

The shore and country behind it are generally low, though with some rocky cliffs of no great height.

Klas-kuun Point is a remarkable promontory rising in the centre to a hill about 266 feet in height, which, owing to the flat character of other parts of the shore for a long distance is very conspicuous. Half way from Klas-kuun Point to the east entrance to Parry Passage in the Jul-un River.

This stream is of no great size, but its mouth, in the bottom of a little bay, forms an excellent canoe or boat harbour at high water. Three miles further westward is a small promontory, on the east side of which is another excellent boat harbour.

Parry Passage separates North Island from Graham Island. The passage proper is about two miles in length, with a width of three-quarters of a mile. North Island is entirely composed of low land, no point probably reaching a height of 300 feet. It is densely wooded. The land to the south of Perry Passage is of the same character.

You will see that I have gone no further than the coast of these islands. I wish it were possible to give as good a description of the interior as I have been able to give of a few of the best places along the coast. As no white man has been any distance from the shore, all that can be said outside of conjecture is simply *unknown*.

Until some party or parties, either connected with the Geological Survey or otherwise penetrate the vast interior, then only will it be safe to say anything about it; however, as I know the thoughts of quite a number of people are turned towards these Islands, I will mention a few of the advantages offered by

#### GRAHAM'S ISLAND, (QUEEN CHARLOTTE);

This island may, in fact, be divided into two differently characterized regions by a line drawn from Image Point, Skidegate Inlet, to Jul-un River, on the north coast. To the south-westward of this line is a country hilly and even mountainous, but so far as observed almost always densely forest clad, with trees which attain large dimensions where not too much exposed. North-eastward lies a low, flat or gently undulating country which seldom exceeds 300 feet in elevation. This country is also densely wooded, the trees often attaining magnificent dimensions.

Although this island, from many points of viewing it, appears to be densely wooded, I have little hesitation in saying that I firmly believe there is a very considerable portion of it open land, or at least could easily be brought under cultivation. It seems highly improbable that such a vast extent of land so level as is on

Graham's Island should all be heavily timbered. Its appearance from on board steam-boat, from Indian reports, and the evidence of a few white men who have little more than skirted its coasts, all go a long way to prove this assertion.

The water of most of the streams on this island is of a coffee colour, which shows them to either run through rich bottom lands or through moss.

The Hudson Bay Company's people, at their post at Masset, say that there is a large extent of good land in their neighborhood, and that the few cows they have, though never housed, are always fat.

#### THE CLIMATE

Of this point seems to be far drier than the others. The high mountains on its western coast intercept the rain clouds which form on the wide Pacific, and cause them to spend their contents amongst the mountains, feeding the numberless springs from which issue the many and varied streams whose waters fertilize the plains below.

On the south-western parts of these islands it rains more or less all summer, owing to their being so mountainous. At Cowgats, where the Anthracite coal mines are, in 1869 the rain fall was above the average. Commencing early in July it never stopped for thirty-six days and nights; the most of that time was a continuous drizzle. The next year there was comparatively little. The summer of 1882 may be considered as a fair example of the weather in higher divisions of these islands.

From early in the last week of April, to the 25th of May, the weather was dry and hot. From the 25th of May, to the 3rd of June, rain fell more or less every day.

From the 3rd to 9th of June, dry and very hot. From the 9th June to 14th, showery; from 14th to end of month, sultry with occasional showers. From 1st of July to 1st of August, there were fifteen days on which no rain fell.

In September, there were fourteen or fifteen days on which no rain fell, all the rest of the month was either wet or showery.

October had thirteen days on which no rain fell, the remainder were more or less showery.

November, up to the day I left for Victoria, was more or less fine, excepting the 5th, when there was a slight fall of snow.

This last fall, when I left Skidegate, everywhere was wet from the amount of Autumnal rains. Passing along the shore of this level belt, I, in order to find out if the rainfall would interfere with the ripening and drying of produce, found that the farther I went from Skidegate, and from the elevated belt, the drier the country looked. From the general appearance of the country, I am fully convinced that grain would ripen.

On that part of Graham's Island, in the summer of 1869, I saw oats in full ear; up Long Bay, on the side of a hill, where the Cabel Company's people had been feeding their oxen while hauling out timber for their wharves, the stalks were 4 feet in height. Potatoes, turnips, onions, in fact all sorts of vegetables grow well at Skidegate; the Indians used to supply us with green peas; when they first brought them, they were rather small and soft, while at the end of the season, they were well filled, hard and dry.

About 1868, an Indian woman brought up a quantity of apples from Victoria, they planted some of the seeds at Skidegate, from which this year, October 1882, there were trees from 15 to 20 feet in height, and all laden with fine looking apples.

Some of the women have little flower gardens, in which all of the hardy sort of flowers seem to do well.

#### MINERALS.

I have little doubt but that some at least, if not the most of the valuable metals will be found abundantly on these islands. A minor by the name of Gibbs, who was a prisoner amongst the Hydahs about 1850, being shipwrecked on the Coast of Moresby

Island, was kept as a slave for three years. They made him cut and carry firewood and water, he also had to go with the women and children into the mountains and gather berries; he told me wherever he went he kept a look out for minerals, and saw everywhere, good indications of gold, copper, iron and particularly tin.

*Gold* has been found on Kupner Island at Cape Fife, and according to Indian Report, in the mountains beyond Gumshewa, where very probably a gold field extends through Moresby Island to Gold Harbour. And indications go far to shew that it may yet be found in Rennel Sound, at the junction of the Cretaceous and Miocene rocks or formations.

*Copper* has been worked near Skidegat, and at Skincuttle Inlet, but was abandoned through fear of the Indians as much as anything.

*Silver*.—I have not seen or heard of any discovery of silver, unless by Count Zouboff, a Russian exile, who has been prospecting the west coast of Graham Island this summer, 1882, from Cape Knoe south-eastward, on behalf of a Victoria Company.

*Tin*.—This mineral if found on any of Queen Charlotte Islands, will be a boon to the fisheries on this coast.

*Iron*.—This is abundant on several parts of these Islands, at the Anthracite mines, there is a vast amount of red and grey hematite, the red in nodules, and the grey in layers. One of the tunnels is cut through a seam of this iron fifty feet wide; in veins amongst the Anthracite is an iron, very rich, which closely resembles the Scotch Blackband.

*Coal Oil*.—The shales at these mines are full of paraffine; veins of it are found in them, also the water in many places is covered with it.

*Bitumen*.—At Tar Island it oozes at one or more places on the shore.

*Coal*.—Besides the Anthracite, coal resembling the Parrot Coal of Scotland, or what is known as Cannel Coal in some places, is found on Moresby Island; a sort of Lignite, or Bituminous Coal has been found, near North Island.

*Timber*.—As before said the timber lands of these Islands are extensive. The well known Douglas fir is not known to exist on Queen Charlotte's Island. Their forests are chiefly composed of Menzies Spruce, the timber of which is best adapted for making boxes for packing canned fish, etc. I have seen trees of this sort on the hill sides, from 150 to 200 feet in height, and from 25 to 36 feet in circumference. At the coal mines, the hill sides are full of these trees, three and four feet in diameter, and from fifty to one hundred feet to any branch. The Thuju Gigantia, or Western Cedar also is plentiful, and attains to large dimensions. The Western Hemlock is also plentiful. The Yellow Cedar, Cypressus Nutkatensis attains a considerable size on the barren hill slopes. Of all those trees, Menzies Spruce is the most valuable, already the demand for it is considerable; on these Islands the supply is almost inexhaustible.

#### THE FISHERIES.

The Hooknose Salmon, and Halibut, constitute the fish supply of food for the Hydahs, towards the end of September, and throughout October, every river and streamlet is full of them. The run of the Silver (Tye) takes place in November, running so late in the year the Indians cannot dry it owing to wet prevailing all the time it runs; yet this would not prevent its being canned. This is the kind of Salmon that runs in the Frazer and other of our coast rivers during the summer months. A floating cannery would do well there, as the Tye is to be found, about Skidegat, and on the Halibut banks long before they run up the rivers.

Halibut, is found in great numbers on the feeding banks which are so extensive along the east and west shores of these Islands. The Dog fish is found in great quantities off Skidegat Sandspits; at Quilheah near Skidegat is a Dog-fish Oil Refinery, they have a small steamer which plies between the feeding banks, and the oil works; this last summer 1882, this Company put up over 40,000 gallons of marketable oil.

Herring are very abundant in some places, more so in the neighbourhood of Skidegat, and at certain seasons Cod. A true Cod is found on the west coast; the Indians prize it so much, that those on the west claim the Cod banks as exclusive property, and the east coast ones have to buy from their neighbours on the west. In December immense quantities of Sardines are found in Skidegat Inlet, and probably in all the others; in the former Inlet I speak from observation.

#### WILD ANIMALS.

Excepting black bears, there are no other wild animals on these islands.

The only fur-bearing animals are martins, minks, a species of weasel, land and sea otters, no snakes nor frogs. I once found a toad lying dead, the Indians I showed it to, did not know what it was. Neither are there any deer, mountain sheep or goats. Lately the teacher at Masset, Mr. Collinson, introduced deer and rabbits, which are, I am informed, doing well:

*The native tribes or Indians*.—Had long a very bad reputation, not without good reason, not because they murdered any white people, indeed they boast that they never did. Keen traders, a living white person was of more profit to them than a dead one. If any fell into their clutches, they were kept as slaves until they could make something by their redemption.

In 1863 a great many of them died of small pox, since then their spirit has been completely broken. Now a stranger is as safe in any of their towns as he would be in the streets of Victoria. At Skidegat there is a school in connection with the Methodist body, kept by a Mr. Robinson. The few tribes on Queen Charlotte, ship more stuff from Victoria, such as flour, biscuits, apples, sugar, tea, coffee and clothing, than tribes three times their number on the mainland.

#### REMARKS.

Believing that it is your wish to promote the growth and prosperity of these islands, I would take the liberty to call your attention to the fact that beyond the coast line they are utterly unknown, such being the case it would hardly be proper to advise many settlers to go there until, at least one season was spent in making surveys, in the first place, of the level belt of Graham's Island. One party might make a first survey, starting from Masset. Another ought to be made off Naden harbour, Virago sound. A third one might very profitably be made, by trying to reach Masset Inlet from somewhere in the vicinity of Cape Ball.

A company might be formed in Victoria to supply the means to enable a few men to go over these places; if anything good was found, that company would claim the best of it. Whereas if the Geological Department could send a party or two, the whole community would share alike in the discoveries which would certainly be made, and the sooner the better. The time has already come, when a ready market, it may be said, is knocking at the door of these islands.

The north-west coast fisheries, yet in their infancy, are already extensive. Last summer seven canneries on that coast put up 63,000 cases of salmon, giving a net profit of \$320,000, a good show for an industry three years old, this does not include what salmon was salted or dried.

In 1881, the steamer Otter alone, in 13 or 14 trips, took up 220 tons of flour; this last summer, she in 16 trips took up about 440 tons, all that flour was bought in a foreign market.

If that level belt after being explored is found fit for cultivation, and wheat would ripen, as I do believe it will; see what a ready market the Queen Charlotte farmer would have. Besides a means of earning a little money, if he wished to help him along, at the outset, by employment at the fisheries.

Three years have given us seven canneries on this coast; no doubt, three years more will give us twenty, not only on the mainland inlets and rivers, but on Queen Charlotte's as well, with demand for one thousand tons of flour.

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In these statistics, I have not included oat meal or corn meal ; the quantity of these articles taken up was also very large, so was butter, lard and cheese.  
This account is at your disposal, hoping it will be satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN DEANS.

The Honourable,  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
     Ottawa.!

## No. 46.

## REMARKS ON BOW RIVER DISTRICT.

(MR. ALEX. BEGG.)

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1882.

SIR,—As I have been ranching in the Bon River District last summer, and have travelled over a large portion of that country, returning to Ontario by way of Medicine Hat, Fort Walsh and Winnipeg, I was in a position to ascertain pretty correctly the number of settlers who have come in during the past year from the United States Territories to the Canadian North-West. This number I find to be twelve hundred.

There are four routes by which immigrants enter the North-West, namely, the most easterly at Wood Mountain; next at Fort Walsh and on the northward to Battleford; the next at Fort McLeod, and on northward to Calgary and Edmonton by the Fort Benton trail; and the most westerly trail from Fort Shaw and Sun River.

To give you an idea of the trade of the country I subjoin the following statement of dutiable goods imported last summer, viz.:

	Value	Duty Collected.
At Fort McLeod up to 30th September.....	\$ 151,397	\$ 22,678
At Fort Walsh up to 25th September.....	63,983	11,360
At Wood Mountain up to 17th October.....	7,271	1,412

The trade from the south will be greatly changed as soon as the Canadian Pacific Railway is completed through to Calgary, but settlers will continue to come in from the United States Territories by the same routes as they do at present.

I am your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER BEGG.

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 47.

## APPROXIMATE IMMIGRATION, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(HON. J. W. TRUTCH.)

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VICTORIA, B. C., 10th January, 1883.

(Telegram.)

Six thousand two hundred whites, and seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven Chinese arrived at Victoria in eighteen hundred and eighty-two. Of the latter, one thousand and sixty-five proceeded to Portland. I cannot furnish return of immigration distinguishing American and other foreigners, and showing males and females.

J. W. TRUTCH.

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

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CRIMINAL STATISTICS,

1881.

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STATISTIQUES CRIMINELLES.

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# APPENDIX

TO THE

## REPORT

OF THE

# MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR

1882.

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## CRIMINAL STATISTICS

FOR THE YEAR 1881.

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Printed by Order of Parliament.

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OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET

1883.

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SUPPLEMENT

AU

RAPPORT

DU

MINISTRE DE L'AGRICULTURE

DU

CANADA

POUR L'ANNÉE DE CALENDRIER

1882.

---

STATISTIQUES CRIMINELLES

POUR L'ANNÉE 1881.

---

*Imprimé par ordre du Parlement*

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OTTAWA

IMPRIMERIE MACLEAN, ROGER ET CIE, RUE WELLINGTON.

1883

# CRIMINAL STATISTICS

## OF CANADA.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER, 1881.

Compiled in pursuance of the Act 39 Victoria, Cap. 13, intituled: "An Act to make provision for the Collection and Registration of the Criminal Statistics of Canada."

These Tables—with the exception of Table II, in which slight alterations have been made—are presented in a similar form to those published last year.

They comprise the following information, viz. :—

TABLE I.—Crimes committed in Canada, their classification, &c., by Judicial Districts and Provinces.

TABLE II.—Summary of Table I, by Classes and Provinces, and Grand Totals of Provinces.

TABLE III.—"Cases subject to trial by Jury," and "Summary Convictions and Orders."

TABLE IV.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the year, (short Title "Pardons and Commutations.")

COMPARATIVE TABLES.—Years 1880 and 1881.

The respective designations of the six Classes of Crimes into which Tables I and II are divided are given on the Title Page of Table I.

It may be observed that throughout Table I somewhat frequent discrepancies are found between the numbers of persons convicted and sentenced respectively.

In every instance of this description either the sentences have been suspended or the persons convicted have been "bound over to keep the peace."

In "Miscellaneous Minor Offences," Table I, the comparatively large number of persons who appear as having been sentenced to terms of imprisonment are chiefly composed of Seamen and Sailors who have been convicted of either "Disobeying orders," "Refusing to do their duty," or "Desertion from their vessels."

The exceptions are the ten cases of persons sent to Reformatories. These were committed under the "Industrial School" Act of the Province of Quebec.

# STATISTIQUES CRIMINELLES

## DU CANADA,

POUR L'ANNÉE FINISSANT LE 30 SEPTEMBRE 1881.

Recueillis conformément à l'Acte 39 Victoria, chap. 13, intitulé: "Acte pour établir des dispositions pour la collection et l'enregistrement de la Statistique Criminelle du Canada."

Ces tableaux—à l'exception du Tableau III, dans lequel quelques changements peu importants ont été faits—sont présentés de la même manière que ceux publiés l'année dernière.

Ils renferment les renseignements suivants, savoir:

TABLEAU I.—Les crimes commis en Canada, leur classification, etc., par districts judiciaires et provinces.

TABLEAU II.—Un sommaire du Tableau I, par catégories et par provinces, et grands totaux par provinces.

TABLEAU III.—"Les offenses jugées par le jury," et les "offenses jugées sommairement et les ordonnances."

TABLEAU IV.—Les offenses pour lesquelles le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année. (Titre abrégé "Pardons et Commutations.")

TABLEAUX COMPARATIFS.—Années 1880 et 1881.

Les désignations respectives des six catégories de crimes qui divisent les Tableaux I et II se trouvent à la page du titre du Tableau I.

L'on pourra voir que, dans le tableau I, il existe certaines différences assez fréquentes entre le nombre de personnes trouvées coupables et le nombre de celles condamnées.

Dans tous les cas de cette nature les sentences ont été ou suspendues, ou les personnes trouvées coupables ont été obligées de donner des garanties de leur bonne conduite future.

Dans le Tableau I, "diverses offenses moindre," le grand nombre de personnes qui semblent avoir été condamnées à la prison sont surtout des matelots qui ont été ou trouvés coupables de "désobéissance," "refus de remplir leurs devoirs," ou de "désertion."

Les exceptions sont les dix cas où les personnes ont été envoyées aux Réformes. Elles ont été condamnées en vertu de l'Acte de la province de Québec concernant les "Ecoles Industrielles."

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**CRIMINAL STATISTICS**  
**OF CANADA,**  
**1881.**

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**TABLE I.**

- CLASS I.—Offences against the Person.  
 CLASS II.—Offences against property with violence.  
 CLASS III.—Offences against property without violence.  
 CLASS IV.—Malicious offences against property.  
 CLASS V.—Forgery and offences against the Currency.  
 CLASS VI.—Other offences not included in the above classes.
- 

**STATISTIQUES CRIMINELLES**  
**DU CANADA,**  
**1881.**

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**TABEAU I.**

- CLASSE I.—Outrages contre la personne.  
 CLASSE II.—Outrages avec violence contre la propriété.  
 CLASSE III.—Outrages sans violence contre la propriété.  
 CLASSE IV.—Attaques malicieuses contre la propriété.  
 CLASSE V.—Faux et délits par rapport à la monnaie.  
 CLASSE VI.—Autres délits non compris dans les classes précédentes.
-

TABLE I.		MURDER.					CLASS I.				
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	Ac- quit- ted for Insa- nity.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Réci- dives	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION — SANS OPTION.					One year and over.		
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sation.	Ac- quit- tées pour cause de folie.					Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.
<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i>											
Elgin.....	2	2									
Frontenac.....	1	1									
Grey.....	3	3									
Lambton.....	1			1							
Leeds & Grenville.....	2	2									
Lennox & Addington.....	1	1									
Lincoln.....	1		1								
Middlesex.....	1	1									
Prince Edward.....	1	1									
York.....	2	2									
Totals of Ontario.....	15	13	1	1							
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>											
Arthabaska.....	1				1	1					
Beauharnois.....	1	1									
Joliette.....	2	2									
Montreal.....	2	2									
Ottawa.....	1	1									
Rimouski.....	1	1									
St. Francis.....	2	1			1	1					
Terrebonne.....	3				3	3					
Totals of Quebec.....	13	8			5	5					
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>											
Annapolis.....	2				2	2					
Lunenburg.....	1				1	1					
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	3				3	3					
<i>(Province of British Columbia.)</i>											
Clinton.....	1	1									
Westminster.....	9	1			8	8					
Totals of British Columbia.....	10	2			8	8					
Totals of Canada.....	41	23	1	1	16	16					
<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i>											
MANSLAUGHTER.											
Brant.....	2	1			1		1				
Dufferin.....	1				1	1					
Huron.....	1	1									
Leeds & Grenville.....	1	1									
Lincoln.....	2	1			1	1					
Perth.....	1	1									
Prince Edward.....	1				1	1				1	
Simcoe.....	2	2									
York.....	1	1									
Totals of Ontario.....	12	8			4	3	1			1	

CLASSE I.											MEURTRE.											TABLEAU I.										
SENTENCE.											RESI-DENCE.											CONJUGAL STATE.										
PENITENTIARY.					De'th — — — — — De mort	Com-mitted to Refor-matories.	CITIES AND T'WNS		RURAL DISTRICTS.	AGRI-CULTURAL.	COM-MERCIAL.	DO-MESTIC.	INDUS-TRIAL.	PRO-FES-SIONAL.	LAB-ORERS.	MAR-RIED.	WID-DOWED.	SINGLE.														
PÉNITENCIER.							Envoyées à la prison de Réforme.	Villes	Dis-tricts ru-raux:	Agri-cul-teurs.	Com-merçants.	Servi-teurs.	Indus-triels.	Pro-fes-sions libé-rales.	Jour-na-liers.	Ma-riés.	En-veu-vage.		Céliba-taires.													
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	Life	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—															
Deux ans et moins de cinq	Cinq ans et plus	A vie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—															
					1			1						1			1															
					1			1	1					1																		
					3			3	2			1		3																		
					5			5	3			1		1		4	1															
					2			2	1					1		2																
					1			1				1		1		1																
					3			3	1			1		1		3																
					8			8								2	6															
					8			8								2	6															
					16			16	4			8	2	2		9	7															
HOMICIDE NON PRÉMÉDITÉ.																																
	1							1	1					1			1															
								1						1																		
1								1				1		1			1															
								1	1																							
1	1							1	3	2			1			1	2															

TABLE I.	MURDER.										CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .									
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- perior.	Under 16 Years.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over.	Not given.					
	—	—	—	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.					
	Inca- pables de lire oud'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
				H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F		
<i>(Province d'Ontario.)</i>													
Elgin.....													
Frontenac.....													
Grey.....													
Lambton.....													
Leeds et Grenville.....													
Lennox et Addington.....													
Lincoln.....													
Middlesex.....													
Prince-Edouard.....													
York.....													
Totaux d'Ontario.....													
<i>(Province de Québec)</i>													
Arthabaska.....	1					1							
Beauharnois.....													
Joliette.....													
Montréal.....													
Ottawa.....													
Rimouski.....													
St François.....	1							1					
Terrebonne.....	3				1			1	1				
Totaux de Québec.....	5				1		1	2	1				
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>													
Annapolis.....	1	1						2					
Lunenburg.....		1								1			
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	1	2						2		1			
<i>(Province de la Colombie-Britannique.)</i>													
Clinton.....													
Westminster.....	3	5			6		2						
Totaux de la Col.-Britannique.....	3	5			6		2						
Totaux du Canada.....	9	7			7		3	4	1	1			
<i>(Province d'Ontario.)</i>													
MANSLAUGHTER.													
Brant.....	1				1								
Dufferin.....	1							1					
Huron.....													
Leeds et Grenville.....													
Lincoln.....		1						1					
Perrh.....													
Prince-Edouard.....		1					1						
Simcoe.....													
York.....													
Totaux d'Ontario.....	2	2			1		1	2					





TABLE I.		MANSLAUGHTER— <i>Concluded.</i>						CLASS I.			
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	Ac- quit- ted for Insa- nity.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDEMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Re- iter- ated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS:		
									With the option of a fine.	NO OPTION.	
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Ac- quit- tées pour cause de folie.				Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.	
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>											
Joliette .....	1	1									
Montreal .....	1	1									
Ottawa .....	1				1	1				1	
Quebec .....	1				1	1					
Totals of Quebec .....	4	2			2	2				1	
<i>(Province of New Brunswick.)</i>											
St. John .....	2	1	1								
Totals of Canada .....	18	11	1		6	5	1		1	2	
<i>(Province of Ontario.) RAPE AND CARNALLY KNOWING GIRLS OF TENDER YEARS.</i>											
Carleton .....	2		2								
Frontenac .....	6	6									
Halimand .....	1	1									
Huron .....	1		1								
Kent .....	3	1	2								
Lambton .....	2	1			1	1					
Lincoln .....	2		2								
Middlesex .....	4	3			1		1			1	
Simcoe .....	2	1			1	1					
Victoria .....	2	1			1	1				1	
Wellington .....	1	1									
Wentworth .....	1	1									
York .....	2	1	1								
Totals of Ontario .....	29	17	8		4	3	1			2	
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>											
Beauharnois .....	3	2	1								
Montreal .....	1	1									
Ottawa .....	1	1									
St. Francis .....	1	1									
Totals of Quebec .....	6	5	1								
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia)</i>											
Halifax .....	2	2									
Yarmouth .....	1	1									
Totals of Nova Scotia .....	3	3									
<i>(Province of New Brunswick.)</i>											
Westmoreland .....	1		1								
York .....	3	1	1		1	1					
Totals of N. Brunswick .....	4	1	2		1	1					
<i>(Prov. of British Columbia.)</i>											
Victoria .....	2	1	1								
Totals of Canada .....	44	27	12		5	4	1			2	

CLASSE I.					HOMICIDE NON PREMÉDITÉ—Fin.								TABLEAU I.		
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE.—ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY.—PÉNITENCIER.			De'th — De mort.	Com-mitted to Refor-ma-tories — Envo-yées. a la prison de Réfor-me.	Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis-tricts. — Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agricultural. — Agri-cul-teurs.	Com-mercial. — Com-mer-cants.	Domestic. — Servi-teurs.	Indus-trial. — Indus-triels.	Pro-fes-sional — Pro-fes-sions libé-rales.	La-borers — Jour-na-liers	Mar-ried. — Mariés.	Wi-dowed. — En-veu-vage.	Single. — Céliba-taires.
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et moi's de cinq.	Five years and over — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie.													
1							1	1							1
1							1	2							2
2	1				1	4	2	2		1		1	2		4
VIOL ET COMMERCE CHARNEL AVEC UNE FILLE EN BAS AGE.															
	1				1							1	1		
	1				1	1	1					1			1
					1	1	1						1		1
	2				1	3	2					2	2		2
	1				1							1			1
	1				1							1			1
	3				2	3	2					3	2		3

TABLE I		MANSLAUGHTER.— <i>Concluded.</i>										CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S.									
		Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Sup- erior.	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not					
					Years.	and	and	and over.	given.					
		Inca- pables de lire oud'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	Moins de	16 ans	21 ans	40 ans et	Non					
16 ans.	et moins				et moins	au- dessus	donnés.							
				M		M		M		M				
				H		H		H		H				
				F		F		F		F				
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>														
Joliette.....														
Montréal.....														
Ottawa.....		1						1						
Québec.....	1							1						
Totaux de Québec.....	1	1						1		1				
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>														
St Jean.....														
Totaux du Canada.....	3	3			1		2		3					
<i>(Province d'Ontario.)</i> RAPE AND CARNALLY KNOWING GIRLS OF TENDER YEARS.														
Carleton.....														
Frontenac.....														
Haldimand.....														
Huron.....														
Kent.....														
Lambton.....	1							1						
Lincoln.....														
Middlesex.....		1			1									
Simcoe.....	1									1				
Victoria.....	1								1					
Wellington.....														
Wentworth.....														
York.....														
Totaux d'Ontario.....	3	1			1		1		1		1			
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>														
Beauharnois.....														
Montréal.....														
Ottawa.....														
St. François.....														
Totaux de Québec.....														
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>														
Halifax.....														
Yarmouth.....														
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.....														
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>														
Westmoreland.....														
York.....		1		1										
Totaux du Nouveau-Brunswick.....		1		1										
<i>(Province de la Colombie-Britannique.)</i>														
Victoria.....														
Totaux du Canada.....	3	2		1		1		1		1	1			

CLASSE I.

HOMICIDE NON PRÉMÉDITÉ.—*Fin*

TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						
Mo- de- — Mo- déré.	Immo- derate — Immo- déré.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Can- ada.	Unit'd States — Etats Unis.	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries. — Aut- res pays étran- gers	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions. — Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Catho- liques.	Ch'ch of Eng- land — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Meth- odists. — Métho- distes	Pres- by- ter- ians. — Pres- byté- riens	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Aut- res con- fes- sions.
		Eng- land and Wales — Angl- terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.											
1	1		1		1				1						
1	1		1		1				2						
3	3		3		3				4	1	1				

VIOL ET COMMERCE CHARNEL AVEC UNE FILLE EN BAS AGE.

	1				1								1	
1				1				1					1	
1	1				1						1			
2	2			1	5			1			1		2	
1					1						1			
1					1						1			
3	2			1	4			1			2		2	

TABLE I. SHOOTING AT, STABBING, WOUNDING, &c. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial	Ac- quit- ted for Insa- nity.	CONVICIIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.			
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.			
									With the option of a fine.	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION.		
Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Ac- quit- tées pour cause de folie	Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- ande	Under one year.	One year and over.	Un an et plus.			
<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i>												
Brant.....	3	2			1	1					1	
Bruce.....	3	3									1	
Carleton.....	10	3	5		2	2					1	
Essex.....	3		2		1	1					1	
Frontenac.....	1	1										
Grey.....	4	1			3	2	1				3	
Halton.....	1				1	1						1
Hastings.....	3	1	1		1	1						
Huron.....	2		1		1	1					1	
Kent.....	2		1		1	1					1	
Lambton.....	1				1	1					1	
Leeds & Grenville.....	2				2	2						2
Lennox & Addington.....	1	1										
Middlesex.....	2	1			1	1						1
Norfolk.....	7	1			6	5	1				1	1
Ontario.....	1	1										
Oxf-rd.....	1	1										
Perth.....	3	1			2	1	1				1	
Prince Edward.....	1	1										
Renfrew.....	3	2			1	1						1
Victoria.....	1				1	1					1	
Welland.....	2				2	1	1	1				
Wellington.....	2	1			1	1					1	
Wentworth.....	8	4	3		1		1					
York.....	32	18	6		8	8					5	1
Totals of Ontario.....	99	43	19		37	32	2	3	6	14	6	
<i>(Province of Quebec)</i>												
Beaubarnois.....	6	6										
Gaspé.....	1				1	1					1	
Kamouraska.....	2	2										
Montreal.....	9	3			6	4	1	1			3	
Ottawa.....	2	1			1	1		1				
Quebec.....	15	9	3	1	2	1		1				1
Rimouski.....	2				2	2						
St. Francis.....	1				1	1						1
St. Hyacinthe.....	1	1										
Three Rivers.....	3	2			1	1					1	
Totals of Quebec.....	42	24	3	1	14	11	1	2	1	5	2	
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>												
Halifax.....	1				1	1						
Shelburne.....	2		1		1	1					1	
Yarmouth.....	1	1										
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	4	1	1		2	2					1	
<i>(Province of New Brunswick.)</i>												
St. John.....	9		6		3	3					1	
<i>(Province of Prince E. Island)</i>												
Prince.....	1				1	1						

CLASSE I. USAGÉ D'ARMES AVEC INTENTION, &c. TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.							CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		De'th — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.		Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single.
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et moi's de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.				Life — A vie	Villes	Dis- tricts. ru- raux.	Agri- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Mar- riés.	En veu- vage.
				1							1	1			
1				2				1	1			1		1	
				1					1					1	
				2							2	1		1	
				1	1				1			1		1	
				1	1	1					1	1			
				1	1	1		1			1	1		1	
				1	1	1					1	1		1	
				1	1	1					1	1		1	
				1	6	4	1				1	1	2	3	
				2								1		1	
					1	1						1			
1				2	1				1		1			1	
1				1	1				1		1			2	
1	1			1	1				1		1			5	
3	1			6	2	1	2			4		3		5	
				23	13	9	3	2	6	4	9	15	2	19	
						1									
1	2				6							1		5	
					1			2		2		2	1	1	
	1				2						2	1		2	
	2					2					2				
					1	1						1		1	
					1		1							1	
1	5				10	4	1	3		3	6	4		10	
	1				1						1			1	
					1	1				1				1	
	1				1	1				1				2	
2					3					1		2	1	2	
1						1				1				1	

TABLE I. SHOOTING AT, STABBING, WOUNDING, &c. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.							
	Un- able to read or write	Ele- ment- ary.	Su- perior	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not			
				Years.	and	and	and over	given.			
	—	—	—	Moins de	16 ans	21 ans	40 ans et	Non			
Inca- pables de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	16 aus.	et moins de 21.	et moins de 40.	au- dessus	M	F	M	F	
			H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	
<i>(Province d'Ontario.)</i>											
Brant.....		1					1				
Bruce.....											
Carleton.....	1	1				1		1			
Essex.....		1			1						
Frontenac.....											
Grey.....	1	1			1			1		1	
Halton.....		1			1						
Hastings.....		1				1					
Huron.....		1								1	
Kent.....	1					1					
Lambton.....		1								1	
Leeds et Grenville.....	1	1			1			1			
Lennox et Addington.....											
Middlesex.....		1				1					
Norfolk.....		6			2	2		2			
Ontario.....											
Oxford.....											
Perth.....		2		1			1				
Prince-Edouard.....											
Renfrew.....		1						1			
Victoria.....		1				1					
Welland.....		1		1				1			
Wellington.....		1						1			
Wentworth.....		1				1					
York.....	1	7		1	1	4		2			
Totaux d'Ontario.....	5	30		3	6	1	12	1	10	1	3
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>											
Beauharnois.....											
Gaspé.....	1						1				
Kamouraska.....											
Montréal.....	1	2	1		1		5				
Ottawa.....		1		1							
Québec.....	1	1					2				
Rimouski.....	2						2				
St. François.....	1								1		
St. Hyacinthe.....											
Trois-Rivières.....		1					1				
Totaux de Québec.....	6	5	1	1	1		11		1		
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>											
Halifax.....		1						1			
Shelburne.....		1						1			
Yarmouth.....											
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.....		2					2				
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>											
St. Jean.....	1	2			2		1				
<i>(Province de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard.)</i>											
Prince.....		1			1						



CLASSE I.		USAGE D'ARMES AVEC INTENTION, Etc.							TABLEAU I.							
USE OF LIQUORS.		BIRTH PLACES.							RELIGIONS.							
— USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		— LIEU DE NAISSANCE.														
Mode- rate	Immo- dératé	BRITISH ISLES.					Unit'd States	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions	Bap- tists.	R. Ca- tho- lics.	Ch'ch of Eng- land.	Me- tho- dists.	Pres- by- ter- ians.	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions.
		LES BRITANNIQUES.														
—	—	Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land.	Scot- land.												
Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.	Angl- terre et Galles	Ir- lande.	Ecos- se.		Etats- Unis.	Autr- es pays étran- gers.									
	1		1								1					
	2		1			1				2						
1						1					1					
	2	1				1					1	1				
1	1					1							1			
1	1					1					1					
1	1					1	1			1						
	1					1					1					
	2			1		1					1			1		
	1					1							1			
	6		1			5				4	1	1				
	2					2				1					1	
	1	1				1					1					
1	1	1				1					1				1	
	1			1		1							1			
	1					1									1	
3	5			2		6				1	1	1	4	1		
10	26	3	3	4	24	2				7	5	9	7	4	3	1
	1					1					1					
	1					6					6					
	1					2					2			1		
	2					2					2					
						1							1			
1							1									
2	6					12	1				11		1	1		
	1					1				1					1	
	1					1										
1	1					2				1				1		
	1					2					2	1				
	1		1			2										
	1					1										

TABLE I. SHOOTING AT, STABBING, WOUNDING, &c.—*Concluded.* CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mitted for Trial.	Ac- quit- ted for Insa-	CONVICTIONS.				SENTENCE.			
					CONDAMNATIONS.				COMMITTED TO GAOL EMPRISONNÉS.			
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Re- iter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	One year and over.	
Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son au l'a- m'nde	Under one year.	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.						
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ETÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Ac- quit- tées pour cause de folie.								
<i>(Prov. of British Columbia.)</i>												
Cariboo .....	1		1									
Clinton .....	1				1	1				1		
Victoria .....	2	1			1	1					1	
Totals of B. Columbia.	4	1	1		2	2				1	1	
Province of Manitoba .....	1	1										
Keewatin & N. W. Territories	1				1	1				1		
Totals of Canada .....	161	70	30	1	60	52	3	5	7	23	8	
<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i> ABORTION AND ATTEMPTS TO PROCURE.												
Grey .....	4	4										
Middlesex .....	4					4	4				4	
Victoria .....	1		1									
Wentworth .....	2	1			1	1						
York .....	1	1										
Totals of Ontario .....	12	6	1		5	5				4		
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>												
Arthabaska .....	1	1										
Province of Manitoba .....	2	2										
Totals of Canada .....	15	9	1		5	5				4		
<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i> BIGAMY.												
Elgin .....	4		1		3	3					1	
Haldimand .....	1				1	1						
Hastings .....	1	1										
York .....	1				1	1					1	
Totals of Ontario .....	7	1	1		5	5					2	
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>												
Bedford .....	1				1	1					1	
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>												
Colchester .....	1				1	1						
<i>(Prov. of New Brunswick.)</i>												
Westmoreland .....	1	1										
Totals of Canada .....	10	2	1		7	7				3		

CLASSE I.

USAGE D'ARMES AVEC INTENTION. ETC.—*Fin.*

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			De'th — De mort	Com-mitted to Reformatories. — Envo-yées à la prison de Réforme.	Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis-tricts. — Districts ru-raux.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com-mercial. — Com-merçants.	Domestic — Servi-teurs	Indus-trial. — Indus-triels.	Pro-fessional. — Pro-fessions libé-ales.	Laborers — Jour-naliers.	Mar-ried. — Mar-ries.	Wi-dowed — En-veu-vage.	Single. — Céliba-taires.
Two years and under five. Deux ans et moi's de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie													
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	7	.....	.....	.....	37	22	10	7	2	12	4	18	20	2	36

AVORTEMENT ET TENTATIVES D'AVORTEMENT.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	3

BIGAMIE.

.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	4	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	7	.....

TABLE I. SHOOTING AT, STABBING, WOUNDING, &c.— <i>Concluded.</i>		CLASS I.											
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .									
	Un- able to read or write	Ele- men- tary.	Sup- erior.	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not		Not		Not	
				Years.	and	and	and over	given.		given.		given.	
	—	—	—	Moins de	16 ans	21 ans	40 ans et	Non		Non		Non	
Inca- pables de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	16 aus.	et moins de 21.	et moins de 40.	au- dessus.	donnes.		donnes.		donnes.		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
			H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	
<i>(Province de la Colombie-Britannique.)</i>													
Cariboo.....													
Clinton.....			1								1		
Victoria.....		1							1				
Totaux de la Col.-Britannique.....		1	1						1		1		
Province de Manitoba.....													
Kéwatin et Territoires du Nord-Ouest.....						1							
Totaux du Canada.....	12	41	2	4	10	1	27	1	12	1	4		
<i>(Province d'Ontario.)</i> ABORTION AND ATTEMPTS TO PROCURE.													
Grey.....								1	3				
Middlesex.....		4											
Victoria.....									1				
Wentworth.....	1												
York.....													
Totaux d'Ontario.....	1	4						1	4				
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>													
Arthabaska.....													
Province de Manitoba.....													
Totaux du Canada.....	1	4						1	4				
<i>(Province d'Ontario.)</i> BIGAMY.													
Elgin.....		3								3			
Haldimand.....	1						1						
Hastings.....								1					
York.....		1											
Totaux d'Ontario.....	1	4					2			3			
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>													
Bedford.....		1							1				
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Écosse.)</i>													
Colchester.....		1						1					
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>													
Westmoreland.....													
Totaux du Canada.....	1	6					2	1	1	3			

CLASSE I. USAGE D'ARMES AVEC INTENTION, Etc.—*Fin.* TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS.		BIRTH PLACES.							RELIGIONS.						
—		—							—						
USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.													
Mo- de- r- e.	Im- mo- de- r- e.	BRITISH ISLES.			Ca- na- da.	Unit- ed States	Other Fo- re- ign Coun- tries.	Other Brit- ish Pos- ses- sions.	Bap- tists.	R. Ca- tho- lics.	Ch'ch of Eng- land.	Meth- odists.	Pres- by- ter- ians.	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions.
		Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land.	Scot- land.											
1														1	
	1		1										1		
1	1		1										1	1	
													1		
15	37	3	5	4	42	3	1		8	18	10	8	8	4	1

AVORTEMENT ET TENTATIVES D'AVORTEMENT.

	4				3	1							3		1
	1		1									1			
	5		1		3	1						1	3		1
	5		1		3	1						1	3		1

BIGAMIE

3			1		2							3			
1					1							1			
1					1							1			
5			1		4							5			
1					1							1			
	1				1								1		
6	1		1		6							6	1		

TABLE I.		SODOMY AND BESTIALITY.							CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mitted for Trial	Ac- quit- ted for Insa- nity.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.			
					CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL			
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Re- iter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	NO OPTION.	
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENCE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Ac- quit- tées pour cause de folie.	Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son et l'a- m'nde	Un- der one year — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.	
<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i>											
Ontario .....	1				1	1					
Stormont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	1	1									
Welland .....	1				1	1					
Wentworth .....	1				1	1					
York .....	1	1									
Totals of Ontario .....	5	2			3	3					
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>											
St. Francis .....	1				1	1					
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>											
Halifax .....	1				1	1					
<i>(Prov. of New Brunswick.)</i>											
St. John .....	2		1		1	1					
<i>(Prov. of British Columbia.)</i>											
Westminster .....	1	1									
Victoria .....	1	1									
Totals of B. Columbia .....	2	2									
Totals of Canada .....	11	4	1		6	6					
<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i>											
CONCEALING THE BIRTH OF INFANTS, &c.											
Carleton .....	2		1		1	1			1		
Grey .....	1				1	1			1		
Hastings .....	1	1									
Huron .....	3		1		2	2			1		
Lennox & Addington .....	1	1									
Middlesex .....	1				1	1			1		
Northumberland & Durham .....	1				1	1			1		
Perth .....	2	1			1	1			1		
Peterborough .....	1				1	1			1		
Waterloo .....	1				1	1				1	
Welland .....	2		1		1	1			1		
Wentworth .....	1	1									
York .....	8	3	3		2	1	1		1		
Totals of Ontario .....	25	7	6		12	11	1		9	1	
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>											
Gaspé .....	1	1									
Iberville .....	1	1									
Joliette .....	1				1	1			1		
Montreal .....	1	1									
St. Francis .....	1				1	1				1	
Totals of Quebec .....	5	3			2	2			1	1	
Totals of Canada .....	30	10	6		14	13	1		10	2	

CLASSE I.										SODOMIE ET BESTIALITÉ.					TABLEAU I.		
SENTENCE.					RESIDENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.					CONJUGAL STATE.					
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			De'th. — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.	Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis- tricts. — Districts ruraux	Agricultural — Agriculteurs	Com- mer- cial. — Com- merçants	Do- mestic — Servi- teurs	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels	Pro- fes- sional — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales	La- borers — Jour- na- liers	Mar- ried — Mariés	Wid- owed — En- veu- vage	Single. — Céliba- taires		
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et mois de cinq.	# five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus	Life. — A vie															
				1		1						1			1		
	1				1							1			1		
	1				1							1			1		
	2			1	2	1						3		1	2		
				1		1									1		
1						1						1			1		
1					1							1			1		
2	2			2	3	3						5		1	5		
SUPPRESSION DE PART, &c																	
					1										1		
						1									1		
				1		2						2			2		
					1									1	1		
					1	1									1		
					1							1			1		
						1									1		
						1									1		
						1									1		
					2						2				2		
				1	6	6	1		5	2		1	1		10		
					1										1		
					1										1		
					2										2		
				1	8	6	1		5	2		1	1		12		

TABLE I. SODOMY AND BESTIALITY. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Sup- erior.	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not		Not		Not		
				Years.	and	and	and over	given.		given.		given.		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	
	Inea- pables de lire ou d'é- crire.	Ele- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.		Non donnés.		Non donnés.		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
			H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F		
<i>(Province d'Ontario.)</i>														
Ontario.....		1		1										
Stormont Dundas et Glengarry.....														
Welland.....		1				1								
Wentworth.....	1					1								
York.....														
Totaux d'Ontario.....	1	2		1		2								
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>														
St François.....		1		1										
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>														
Halifax.....		1			1									
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>														
St. Jean.....		1			1									
<i>(Province de la Colombie-Britannique.)</i>														
Westminster.....														
Victoria.....														
Totaux de la Colombie-Britannique.....														
Totaux du Canada.....	1	5		2		2		2						

<i>Province d'Ontario.)</i>												
CONCEALING THE BIRTH OF INFANTS &c.												
Carleton.....						1						
Grey.....	1							1				
Hastings.....												
Huron.....	2					2						
Lennox et Addington.....												
Middlesex.....		1						1				
Northumberland et Durham.....		1				1						
Peterborough.....		1						1				
Peterborough.....	1							1				
Waterloo.....		1						1				
Welland.....		1						1				
Wentworth.....	1	1										
York.....		1						1	1			
Totaux d'Ontario.....	5	7				4	2	6				
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>												
Gaspé.....												
Iberville.....												
Joliette.....	1									1		
Montréal.....									1			
St. François.....	1											
Totaux de Québec.....	2							1		1		
Totaux du Canada.....	7	7				4	2	7		1		



CLASSE I.

SODOMIE ET BESTIALITÉ.

TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						
Moderate	Immoderate	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Protestants	Other Denominations.
		England and Wales	Ireland.	Scotland.											
Moderé.	Immodéré.	Angl' terre et Galles	Irlande	Ecosse.	—	Etats-Unis.	Autres pays étrangers.	Autr's possessions Britann's	Baptistes.	Catholiques.	Eglise d'Angleterre.	Méthodistes.	Presbytériens	—	Autres confessions.
1					1				1						
	1					1					1				
	1				1					1					
1	2				2	1			1	1	1				
1					1					1					
1					1				1						
	1				1					1					
3	3				5	1			2	3	1				

SUPPRESSION DE PART &c.

1					1					1					
1					1								1		
1	1				2				1				1		
1			1										1		1
1					1									1	
1					1						1				
1	1				1						1				1
2			1		1					1		1			
10	2		2		10				1	2	1	2	3	1	2
1					1					1					
1		1												1	
2		1			1					1				1	
12	2	1	2		11				1	3	1	2	3	2	2

TABLE I. INDECENT ASSAULT AND ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT RAPE. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sons charg- ed.  —  Per- son- nes accu- sees.	Ac- quit- ted.  —  Ac- quit- tées.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.  —  Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Ac- quit- ted for Insan- ity.  —  Ac- quit- tées pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.  —  Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- victed 2nd.  —  Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Re- iter- ated.  —  Réci- dives	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
									With the option of a fine.  —  Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- ende	NO OPTION — SANS OPTION.	
										Under one year.  —  Moins d'un an.	One year and over.  —  Un an et plus.
<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i>											
Brant .....	2				2	2				1	1
Bruce .....	2				2	2			1	1	
Carleton .....	1	1									
Dufferin .....	2	2									
Frontenac .....	3	2			1	1					1
Grey .....	1				1	1				1	
Haldimand .....	1	1									
Halton .....	1	1									
Hastings .....	3	1	1		1	1			1		
Huron .....	3		1		2	2			1		1
Kent .....	4		1		3	2		1		3	
Lanark .....	1				1	1			1		
Lincoln .....	1	1									
Middlesex .....	2	1			1	1				1	
Norfolk .....	1				1	1				1	
Northumberland & Durham .....	1				1	1			1		
Oxford .....	2				2	2				2	
Perth .....	2	2									
Renfrew .....	2				2	1	1				2
Simcoe .....	2	1									
Victoria .....	2	1	1								
Waterloo .....	1	1									
Welland .....	3		1		2	2					2
Wellington .....	1				1	1				1	
Wentworth .....	4	2			2	2			1	1	
York .....	6	3	2		1	1				1	
<b>Totals of Ontario .....</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>											
Bedford .....	2				2	2			1	1	
Gaspé .....	1	1									
Iberville .....	1	1									
Joliette .....	1	1									
Kamouraska .....	1				1	1					1
Montreal .....	11	8			3	3					2
Ottawa .....	1				1	1			1		
Richelieu .....	1				1	1					
St. Hyacinthe .....	1				1			1			1
Three Rivers .....	7	4			3	1	2		2	1	
<b>Totals of Quebec .....</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>15</b>			<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>											
Halifax .....	4	3			1	1				1	
<i>(Province of New Brunswick.)</i>											
Carleton .....	1	1									
Queens .....	1		1								
St. John .....	1		1								
Westmoreland .....	1				1	1			1		
<b>Totals of New Brunswick .....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>1</b>		

CLASSE I. ATTENTAT CONTRE LA PUDEUR ET TENTATIVE DE VIOL. TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						.CONJUGAL STATE. — ETAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			De'th — De mort.	Com- mitted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.	Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis- tricts. — Dis- tricts ru- -	Agi- cul- tural. — Agi- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- mer- çants.	Do- mestic. — Ser- vi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional. — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Ma- riés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single. — Celi- bataires.
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie													
					1	1	1					1	1		1
						2							1		
					1	1	1					1	1		1
						1			1						1
						2						1	1		1
					3	1		1							3
						1									1
					1	1		1				1			1
						1	1								1
						2	1					1	1		1
					1	1				2			1		1
					2	1		2		1			1		1
					1				1				1		1
					12	14	3	4	1	4	1	5	8		13
						2						2			2
					3	1					1	1	1	1	2
					1	1			1	1		1		1	1
	1				1	1				1		1	1		1
					1	2		1				1	1		1
	1				6	6		1	1	2		7	4	1	6
					1					1					1
					1			1					1		
					1			1					1		

TABLE I. INDECENT ASSAULT AND ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT RAPE. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.											
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Sup- erior.	Under 16 Years.	16 Years and under.	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over.	Not given.							
	—	—	—	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.							
	Inca- pables de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
				H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.
<i>(Province d'Ontario.)</i>															
Brant .....	1	1				2									
Bruce .....		1				1							1		
Carleton .....															
Dufferin .....															
Frontenac .....	1					1									
Grey .....	1					1									
Haldimand .....															
Halton .....															
Hastings .....		1							1						
Huron .....		1							1				1		
Kent .....		3			1	1							1		
Lanark .....													1		
Lincoln .....													1		
Middlesex .....		1				1									
Norfolk .....		1											1		
Northumberland et Durham .....													1		
Oxford .....	1			1									1		
Perth .....															
Renfrew .....		2				2									
Simcoe .....															
Victoria .....															
Waterloo .....															
Welland .....	1	1				2									
Wellington .....		1				1									
Wentworth .....		2				2									
York .....		1				1									
Totaux d'Ontario .....	5	16		1	1	15	2						7		
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>															
Bedford .....		2			1	1									
Gaspé .....															
Iberville .....															
Joliette .....															
Kamouraska .....	1					1									
Montréal .....					1	1	1								
Ottawa .....						1									
Richelieu .....	1					1									
St. Hyacinthe .....		1							1						
Trois-Rivières .....		1	1			2							1		
Totaux de Québec .....	2	4	1		2	7	2						1		
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Écosse.)</i>															
Halifax .....		1				1									
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>															
Carleton .....															
Queen's .....															
St. Jean .....															
Westmoreland .....		1				1									
Totaux du Nouveau-Brunswick .....		1				1									

CLASSE I. ATTENTAT CONTRE LA PUDEUR ET TENTATIVES DE VIOL. TABLEAU I

USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						
Moderate — Modéré.	Immoderate — Immodéré.	BRITISH ISLES. — LES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions — Autres possessions Britann's	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians — Presbytériens.	Protestants — Autres confessions.	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.
		England and Wales — Angl'terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.											
1	1				2				1			1			
	1				1							1			
	1				1				1			1			
	1				1							1			
1	1			1	1							1			
2	1				3					1	2	1			
1	1				1							1			
1	1				1				1			1			
	2				1		1					1		1	
1	1				2					1	1				
2	1	2										1	2		
	1				1							1			
9	12	2		3	15		1		1	2	3	9	5	1	
	2				2				2						
1					1					1					
2	1				3					3					
	1				1					1					
1					1					1					
1	1				1					1					
1	1				2					2					
6	5				11				2	9					
	1				1									1	
1					1					1					
1					1					1					

TABLE I. INDECENT ASSAULT AND ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT RAPE.—*Concl'd.* CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mitted for Trial.	Ac- quit- ted for Insa- ne.	CONVICTIONS.				SENTENCE.		
					CONDAMNATIONS.				COMMITTED TO GAOL		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Re- iter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	
						Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Réci- dives.		Sur option entre la pri- son au l'a- m'nde	Un- der one year.
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Ac- quit- tées pour cause de folie.					SANS OPTION.	Un an et plus.	
<i>(Province of British Columbia)</i>											
Clinton.....	1	1									
Province of Manitoba.....	1				1	1			1		
Totals of Canada.....	90	40	9		41	36	3	2	12	16	11
<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i> AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLICTING BODILY HARM.											
Brant.....	1				1		1		1		
Bruce.....	1				1	1				1	
Elgin.....	4				4	3	1			2	1
Essex.....	1	1									
Grey.....	6	2			4	4			4		
Haldimand.....	2				2	1		1		1	
Hastings.....	13	5	2		6	5		1	3	3	
Kent.....	5	3	1		1	1				1	
Lambton.....	2	1			1	1					1
Lincoln.....	4	1			3	3			1	1	
Middlesex.....	1				1	1					
Northumberland & Durham.....	2				2	2			2		
Ontario.....	1				1	1					
Oxford.....	1				1	1				1	
Perth.....	2	1			1	1				1	
Peterborough.....	4	3			1			1		1	
Renfrew.....	1				1			1		1	
Stormont, Dundas & Glengry.....	1				1	1			1		
Victoria.....	1				1	1			1		
Waterloo.....	1				1	1				1	
Welland.....	4		2		2	1	1		1		1
Wentworth.....	26	11	7		8	8			7		1
York.....	62	33	6		23	20	1	2	11	9	
Totals of Ontario.....	146	61	18		67	57	5	5	32	23	4
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>											
Beauharnois.....	5	1	3		1	1				1	
Chicoutimi.....	1				1	1				1	
Iberville.....	1	1									
Joliette.....	2	2									
Kamouraska.....	1				1	1				1	
Montreal.....	85	39			46	42	2	2	30	15	1
Ottawa.....	2	1			1	1			1		
Quebec.....	9	1	4		4	4			1	3	
Rimouski.....	5	4		1							
Terrebonne.....	3				3	3				3	
Three Rivers.....	9	3			6	5		1	4	2	
Totals of Quebec.....	123	52	7	1	63	58	2	3	36	26	1
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>											
Halifax.....	1				1	1					
Inverness.....	1				1	1					
Pictou.....	1				1	1				1	
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	3				3	3				1	



TABLE I. INDECENT ASSAULT AND ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT RAPE—*Concluded* CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JCDICIARIES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- perior.	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not		Not		Not		
				Years.	and	and	and over	*given.		*given.		*given.		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	
	Inca- pables de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au dessus.	Non donnés.		Non donnés.		Non donnés.		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
			H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F
<i>(Province de la Colombie-Britannique.)</i>														
Clinton.....														
Province de Manitoba.....		1						1						
Totaux du Canada.....	7	23	1	1	3	25	4				8			
<i>(Province d'Ontario.)</i> AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLECTING BODILY HARM.														
Brant.....		1						1						1
Bruce.....		4			2		2							1
Elgin.....														
Essex.....														
Grey.....		3			1		2							1
Haldimand.....	1	1					2							
Hastings.....		5					3		2					1
Kent.....	1						1							
Lambton.....		1												1
Lincoln.....	1	2		1			1		1					
Middlesex.....		1						1						
Northumberland et Durham.....		2							2					
Ontario.....		1							1					
Oxford.....	1					1								
Perth.....		1					1							
Peterborough.....			1					1						
Renfrew.....		1							1					
Stormont, Dundas et Glengarry.....		1							1					
Victoria.....		1						1						
Waterloo.....	1								1					
Welland.....	2	2					1		1					
Wentworth.....		8			3		1		4					
York.....		23		1	3	1	10	1	6	1				
Totaux d'Ontario.....	7	58	1	2	9	2	28	1	20	1	4			
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>														
Beauharnois.....	1													1
Chicoutimi.....		1						1						
Iberville.....														
Joliette.....														
Kamouraska.....		1							1					
Montreal.....	10	25		2	4	1	24	2	12	1				
Ottawa.....	1						1							
Quebec.....	2	2			1		2		1					
Rimouski.....														
Terrebonne.....		2	1					3						
Trois Rivières.....	3	1						2		2			2	
Totaux de Québec.....	17	32	1	2	5	1	33	2	16	1	3			
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>														
Halifax.....		1							1					
Inverness.....	1								1					
Pictou.....		1						1						
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	1	2						1		2				



CLASSE I. ATTENTAT CONTRE LA PUDEUR ET TENTA. DE VIOL.—Fin. TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS.		BIRTH PLACES.							RELIGIONS.							
— USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		— LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.														
Mo- derate	Immo- derate	BRITISH ISLES.					Unit'd States	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries.	Other Brit- ish Pos- sions.	Bap- tists.	R. Ca- tho- lics.	Ch'h'ch of Eng- land.	Meth- od- ists.	Pres- by- ter- ians.	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions.
		LES BRITANNIQUES.														
—	—	Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land.	Scot- land.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.	Angl- terre et Galles	Ir- lande.	Ecos- se.	—	Etats- Unis.	Autres pays étran- gers.	—	Bap- tistes.	Ca- tho- liques.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Mé- tho- dis- tes.	Pres- byté- riens.	—	Autres con- fes- sions.	
1						1								1		
17	18	2		3	29		1		3	12	3	9	6	2		

VOIES DE FAIT GRAVES ET LÉSIONS CORPORELLES.

1					1								1		
	4				4				3						
3	2				2						3		1		
4	1		2		3					4				1	
1					1								1		
1					1						1				
3			1		2							1			
	1	1			1										
	2	1			1										
	1				1					1					
	1				1										
1					1									1	
1					1						1				
1					1										1
	1				1										
	1				1										
1					1										
1					1										
5	3	2	3		3		1	1		1					1
6	17	4	6		12		1			10	4	4	5		5
27	36	8	13		35	1	5	1	3	18	17	8	6	9	
	1		1		1					1			1		
1					1						1				
6	15	3	4	2	31	3	3			36	1		1	8	
1					1					1					
2	2		1		2			1		4					
2					3							1			
1	3				4					4					
13	22	3	6	2	39	7	3	1		48	2	1	2	8	
1					1								1		
1					1					1					
1					1								1		
3					3					1		1	1		

TABLE I. AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLECTING BODILY HARM—*Con.* CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ETE COMMISE.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	Ac- quit- ted for Insan- ity.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Re- iter- ated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
									With the option of a fine.	NO OPTION.	
										Sur- option entre la pri- son ou l'a- mnde	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.
<i>(Province of New Brunswick.)</i>											
Northumberland.....	2	2									
Restigouche.....	1				1	1					
St. John.....	5	1			4	4		3	1		
Totals of New Brunswick	8	3			5	5		3	1		
<i>(Province of Prince E. Island)</i>											
Queen's.....	3				3	3			1		
<i>(Province of British Columbia.)</i>											
Westminster.....	2				2	2					
Victoria.....	2				2	1	1		2		
Totals of British Columbia	4				4	3	1		2		
Province of Manitoba.....	6		2		4	3	1		2		
Keewatin & N. W. Territories	4	2			2	2			1		
Totals of Canada.....	297	118	27	1	151	134	9	8	71	57	
<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i> ASSAULT ON AND OBSTRUCTING PEACE OFFICER.											
Algoma.....	1				1	1				1	
Carleton.....	5	2			3	2		1	3		
Elgin.....	3				3	3		1	2		
Frontenac.....	6	2			4	3	1		2	1	
Grey.....	1	1									
Halton.....	1				1		1			1	
Hastings.....	4				4	3		1	1	3	
Lambton.....	1				1	1				1	
Leeds & Grenville.....	1				1	1				1	
Lennox & Addington.....	9	1			8	8			8		
Middlesex.....	1				1	1			1		
Northumberland & Durham...	6	4			2	1		1	1		
Ontario.....	3	1			2	1	1		1		
Perth.....	1				1	1				1	
Simcoe.....	1				1	1				1	
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	3	1			2	2			2		
Victoria.....	2				2	2			1	1	
Welland.....	3				3	2		1	2		
Wellington.....	3				3	3			3		
Wentworth.....	29	6	3		20	18		2	17	3	
York.....	24	8			16	15		1	13	3	
Totals of Ontario.....	108	26	3		79	69	3	7	56	20	
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>											
Montreal.....	98	36			62	44	8	10	52	9	
Ottawa.....	6				6	2	2	2	6		
Quebec.....	48	9			39	5	18	16	39		
Richelieu.....	1				1	1			1		
St. Francis.....	2				2	2			2		

CLASSE I. VOIES DE FAIT GRAVES ET LESIONS CORPORELLES—Fin. TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.							CONJUGAL STATE. — ETAT CONJUGAL			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		De'th — De mort.	Com- mit- ted to Refor- matories — Envoyés à la prison de Réfor- me.		Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- çants.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single.
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.			Life.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	—	Villes	Dis- tricts- raux.	Agri- culteurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Ma- riés.	En veu- vage.	Céliba- taires.	
1				4	1	1	1		1	1	1	1		4	
1				4	1	1	1		1	1	1	1		4	
2				3							3	1		2	
	2				2				2					2	
					2				1		1			2	
	2				2	2			3		1			4	
2				2	2			1			2	2		2	
					2							1		1	
11	3			2	110	34	14	16	12	33	2	58	79	1	62

VOIES DE FAIT ET OPOSER UN OFFICIER DE PAIX.

				3	1			1			1	1		2
				2	1				1		1	1		2
				4					2		2	1		3
					1	1			1			1		
				1	1	1					1	1		1
					1				1					1
				1	1				1					1
				2	1				1	1		1		1
				1						1				1
				1									1	
				2					1		1	1		1
				2	1	1			2		1			2
				19				1		15		4	8	12
				15	1			5		4		1	4	10
				55	9	2	6	1	28	3	16	20	2	39
			1	59				11	2	19		26	17	41
				6					1			4	5	1
				30	5	1	17	1	3	1	16	21		18
				1					1					1
					2						1	1		1

TABLE I. AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLECTING BODILY HARM.—*Cont'd.* CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS.  INSTRUCTION.			AGES.									
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- perior.	Under 16 Years.	16 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 40.		40 Years and over.		Not given.		
					Moins de 16 ans.		16 ans et moins de 21.		21 ans et moins de 40.		40 ans et au- dessus.		Non donnés.
	Inca- pables de lire oud'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>													
Northumberland .....													
Restigouche.....	1								1				
St. Jean.....	1	3					3		1				
Totaux du Nouveau-Brunswick.....	2	3					3		2				
<i>(Prov. de l'Île du Prince-Édouard.)</i>													
Queen's .....		3			1		2						
<i>(Province de la Colombie-Britannique)</i>													
Westminster .....	2				1		1						
Victoria .....	1	1			1		1						
Totaux de la Col.-Britannique.....	3	1			2		2						
Province de Manitoba .....	1	3					3		1				
Kéwatin et Territoires du Nord-Ouest.....					2								
Totaux du Canada.....	31	102	2	4	19	3	72	3	41	2	7		
<i>(Province d'Ontario.)</i> ASSAULT ON AND OBSTRUCTING PEACE OFFICERS.													
Algoma .....	1							1					
Carleton.....		3			1		1		1				
Elgin.....		2			2				1				
Frontenac .....	2	2			1		1		2				
Grey .....													
Halton .....		1					1						
Hastings .....		2					2				2		
Lambton.....	1						1						
Leeds et Grenville.....		1					1						
Lennox et Addington .....		1					1				7		
Middlesex.....			1						1				
Northumberland et Durham.....		2					1		1				
Ontario.....	1								1		1		
Perth.....		1					1						
Simcoe.....	1								1				
Stormont, Dundas et Glengarry.....	2				1		1						
Victoria.....		1							1		1		
Welland.....		1						3				3	
Wellington.....													
Wentworth .....	4	15			2		16		2				
York.....	2	14		1	3		10		2				
Totaux d'Ontario.....	14	46	1	1	2	8	41		13		14		
<i>(Province de Québec)</i>													
Montréal.....	12	45		2	12		45	1	1	1			
Ottawa.....	5	1			1		2		3				
Québec.....	14	25			1		29		9				
Richelieu.....		1					1				1		
St. François.....	2						1						

CLASSE I. VOIES DE FAIT GRAVES ET LÉSIONS CORPORELLES.—Fin. TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS — USAGE DES LIQUEURS		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEU DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						
Moderate. — Modéré.	Immoderate. — Immodéré.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britann's	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.
		England and Wales — Angl'terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.											
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	
.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
3	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
2	2	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
51	66	11	21	3	87	11	9	2	5	78	20	10	10	18	1

VOIES DE FAIT ET OPPOSER UN OFFICIER DE PAIX.

.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	12	4	1	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2	.....	11	1
1	13	1	3	1	9	3	.....	.....	.....	9	1	1	3	.....	.....
18	43	8	7	5	35	7	.....	.....	1	29	6	6	7	12	2
5	45	4	6	2	44	4	1	.....	.....	47	1	.....	.....	12	.....
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	20	3	9	.....	26	.....	1	.....	.....	29	8	1	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE I. ASSAULT ON AND OBSTRUCTING PEACE OFFICER—*Concluded.* CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	Ac- quit- ted for Insan- ity.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.			
					CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL EMPRISONNÉS.			
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION — SANS OPTION.	Under one year.
	Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- n'de	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.					
Three Rivers .....	2	2									
Totals of Quebec.....	157	47			110	54	28	28	100	9	
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia)</i>											
Antigonish.....	1				1	1				1	
Colchester.....	3				3	3			3		
Cumberland.....	1				1		1				1
Halifax.....	4				4	4			4		
Hants.....	8	2			6	6			6		
Lunenburg.....	2				2	2			2		
Shelburne.....	1				1	1			1		
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	20	2			18	17	1		16	1	1
<i>(Prov. of New Brunswick.)</i>											
Gloucester.....	3		2		1	1				1	
Kings.....	1				1	1				1	
Northumberland.....	2				2	2			2		
St. John.....	26	8			18	7	3	8	18		
Westmoreland.....	2	1			1	1			1		
York.....	3				3	3			3		
Totals of N. Brunswick.....	37	9	2		26	15	3	8	24	2	
<i>(Province of P. E. Island.)</i>											
Queen's.....	1	1									
<i>(Province of British Columbia)</i>											
Clinton.....	1				1		1				1
Westminster.....	1				1	1					1
Victoria.....	10	3			7	5	1	1	6	1	
Totals of British Columbia.....	12	3			9	6	2	1	6	1	2
Province of Manitoba.....	4				4	4			4		
Totals of Canada.....	339	88	5		246	165	37	44	206	33	4

*(Province of Ontario.)*

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Algoma.....	13	2			11	10	1		10	1	
Brant.....	80	14			66	59	4	3	66		
Bruce.....	86	3			83	81	2		80	3	
Carleton.....	131	51	1		79	69	4	6	72	6	1
Dufferin.....	5				5	5			5		
Elgin.....	49	11	2		36	34	2		33	3	
Essex.....	131	15	1		115	111	2	2	110	4	
Frontenac.....	30	9		1	20	20			20		
Grey.....	99	7			92	87	1	4	89	1	
Haldimand.....	24				24	24			24		
Halton.....	20				20	20			17	1	
Hastings.....	149	42			105	87	14	4	99	4	
Huron.....	120	17			103	103			101	1	

CLASSE I. VOIES DE FAIT ET OPPOSER UN OFFICIER DE PAIX—*Fin* TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE.		
PENITENTIARY. PÉNITENCIER.		Life	De'th	Com-mitted to Refor-ma-tories.	Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis-tricts.	Agri-cultural.	Com-mercial.	Do-mestic	Indus-trial.	Pro-fes-sional	La-borers	Mar-ried.	Wi-dowed	Single.
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus	A vie	De mort	Envo-yées à la prison de Réfor-me.	Villes	Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agricul-teurs.	Com-merçants.	Servi-teurs.	Indus-triels.	Pro-fes-sions libé-rales.	Jour-naliers.	Mar-riés.	En-veu-vage.	Céliba-taires.
				1	96	7	1	28	4	23	1	47	44	4	62
						1				1					1
						2	1	1		2			1	1	1
						2	2	3			2	2	3		1
						3	3	3		1		2	5		1
							2	2				2	1		1
						7	9	4		4	2	4	11		5
						1						1		1	
						1	1	1				1			1
						18		3		3		12	3		15
						1			1	1		1	1		3
						3			1		1	1			
						24	2	1	3	1	4	1	15	4	1
							1					1	1		
						6	1		1	1		5			7
						7	2		1	1		6	1		7
						3	1	1			1	2	1		3
						1									
						192	30	9	38	7	59	8	90	81	7

VOIES DE FAIT ORDINAIRES.

					1	1				1	1		1		1
					22	2	2	1		10		3	14	1	9
						3						3	1		2
					65	3	3	8	5	10	1	28	34	1	29
					2			3	2	6		4	8		7
					31	8	4	4	8	4		21	17	1	22
					5			1		3		1	2		3
					9	2	1		1	5		4	5		6
						5	4			1			4	1	
					47	19	8	5	3	15		27	41	1	21
					1					1			1		

TABLE I ASSAULT ON AND OBSTRUCTING PEACE OFFICER.—*Concluded.* CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										
	Un-able to read or write.	Elemen-tary.	Super-ior.	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not		Not		Not		
				Years.	and	and	and over.	given.		given.		given.		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	
Inca-pables de lire ou d'écrire.	Elé-men-taire.	Supé-rieure.	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au-dessus.	Non donnés.		Non donnés.		Non donnés.			
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
			H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F
Trois-Rivières.....														
Totaux de Québec.....	33	72		2	14	78	1	13	2					
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>														
Antigonish.....		1				1								
Colchester.....		2				2				1				
Cumberland.....		1						1						
Halifax.....	1	3				4								
Hants.....	1	5				5		1						
Lunenburg.....	2											2		
Shelburne.....												1		
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse....	4	12				12		2				4		
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>														
Gloucester.....	1							1						
Kings.....		1						1						
Northumberland.....		1						1				1		
St. Jean.....	4	14			7	10		1						
Westmoreland.....	1					1								
York.....		3			2	1								
Totaux du Nouveau-Brunswick....	5	20			9	14		2				1		
<i>(Province de l'Île du Prince-Edouard.)</i>														
Queens.....														
<i>(Province de la Colombie-Britannique.)</i>														
Clinton.....		4											1	
Westminster.....													1	
Victoria.....	5	2		1		3		1					2	
Totaux de la Colombie-Britannique.	5	3		1		3		1					4	
Province de Manitoba.....	1	3				3		1						
Totaux du Canada.....	62	156	1	4	2	31	151	1	32	2	23			

*(Province d'Ontario.)*

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Algoma.....	2					1		1		9				
Brant.....	5	19		2		4		2	6	1	41		1	
Bruce.....	1	2						2			75		6	
Carleton.....	20	43	1	2		11	3	27	6	10	5	13	2	
Dufferin.....												5		
Elgin.....	1	12	1			1		10	3	1	21			
Essex.....	9	32	1	2		6		20	3	8	1	74	1	
Frontenac.....		5				1		3		1		14	1	
Grev.....	2	9				4		4	1	2		75	6	
Haldimand.....												23	1	
Halton.....		5						3		2		15		
Hastings.....	7	56				2		36	5	22	1	34	5	
Huron.....		1						1				100	2	



CLASSE I. VOIES DE FAIT ET OPPOSER UN OFFICIER DE PAIX.—Fin TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUEURS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						
Mo- derate	Immo- derate	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Can- ada	Unit'd States	Other Foe- reign Coun- tries.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions	Bap- tists.	R. Ca- tho- lics.	Ch'ch of Eng- land	Meth- od- ists	Pres- by- ter- ians.	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions.
—	—	Eng- land and Wales	Ir- land.	Scot- land.											
Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.	Angl' terre et Galles	Ir- lande.	Ecos- se.	—	Etats Unis.	Au- tres pays étran- gers	Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Bap- tistes.	Ca- tho- liques.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Mé- tho- dis- tes	Pres- by- té- riens	—	Au- tres con- fes- sions.
25	71	7	15	2	79	4	2			84	9	1		12	1
2	1				1					1			2		
1					1					1					
3	1		2		2					2				2	
2	4				6					2	1	2	1	2	
2					2										
10	6		2		14					6	1	2	3	4	
1	1		1		1					1					
1					1					1				1	
1	17	1			17				2	8	3	2	3	1	
1	1				1										
2	1				3					2		1			
5	20	1	1		23				2	12	3	3	3	2	
					1										1
2	5		1		3	1	2			2		2			
2	5		1		4	1	2			2		2		1	
2	2	1		3							2	2			
62	147	17	26	10	155	12	4		3	133	21	16	13	31	3

VOIES DE FAIT ORDINAIRES.

1	1				2					2					
17	9	1	3		18	1			2	7	3	8	4		
2	1				2	1					1		2		
23	37	6	6		51	1				42	5			11	
5	10	3	2		7	1	1			6	3	1	4		
24	18	3	3		19	15			4	15	2	10	2		
5				1	4					1				4	
4	7	2		3	6						3	4	1		
	5	1	1		3						4	1			
49	14	4	21	1	39					24		18	2	15	
			1								1				

TABLE I. ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—*Concluded.* CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	Ac- quit- ted for Insa- nity.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.			
					CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL EMPRISONNÉS.			
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Re- iter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	— NO OPTION.	
						Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Réci- dives.		Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- nde	Under one year.
			SANS OPTION.			Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.				
<i>(Province of Ontario.—Conc'd)</i>											
Kent.....	123	10	2	.....	111	89	5	7	108	2	.....
Lambton.....	79	.....	.....	.....	79	79	.....	.....	74	5	.....
Lanark.....	23	2	.....	.....	21	21	.....	.....	21	.....	.....
Leeds & Grenville.....	101	46	1	.....	54	41	5	8	51	2	1
Lennox & Addington.....	22	.....	.....	.....	22	22	.....	.....	22	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	81	27	.....	.....	54	50	1	3	51	2	.....
Middlesex.....	271	92	.....	.....	179	173	3	3	168	8	.....
Norfolk.....	34	1	.....	.....	33	33	.....	.....	32	.....	.....
Northumberland & Durham.....	159	28	4	.....	127	110	5	12	122	5	.....
Ontario.....	32	.....	.....	.....	32	32	.....	.....	28	1	.....
Oxford.....	60	2	2	.....	56	54	1	1	55	1	.....
Peel.....	18	2	.....	.....	16	16	.....	.....	15	1	.....
Perth.....	87	10	.....	.....	77	70	2	5	69	4	1
Peterborough.....	68	21	.....	.....	47	41	5	1	47	.....	.....
Prescott & Russell.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25	25	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
Prince Edward.....	48	10	.....	.....	38	35	3	.....	35	3	.....
Renfrew.....	41	6	.....	.....	35	35	.....	.....	32	2	.....
Simcoe.....	128	6	.....	.....	122	122	.....	.....	119	2	1
Stormont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	51	3	.....	.....	48	48	.....	.....	47	.....	.....
Victoria.....	65	10	.....	.....	55	55	.....	.....	49	2	.....
Waterloo.....	67	1	.....	.....	66	63	2	1	60	6	.....
Welland.....	113	10	1	.....	102	95	3	4	90	11	1
Wellington.....	70	21	.....	.....	49	46	2	1	47	2	.....
Wentworth.....	338	156	1	.....	181	181	.....	.....	165	7	.....
York.....	442	206	.....	.....	236	227	1	8	217	10	.....
Totals of Ontario.....	3,483	841	17	1	2,624	2,483	68	73	2,475	100	5
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>											
Arthabaska.....	5	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Beauce.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	3	1	.....	4	.....	.....
Beauharnois.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	4	1	1	1	3	2
Bedford.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Bonaventure.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Gaspé.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iberville.....	12	5	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Joliette.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Kamouraska.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montmagny.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal.....	725	354	.....	.....	371	307	32	32	355	11	.....
Ottawa.....	14	3	.....	.....	11	10	1	.....	9	2	.....
Quebec.....	166	84	.....	.....	82	67	6	9	73	8	.....
Richelieu.....	14	5	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Rimouski.....	7	3	.....	.....	4	2	2	.....	2	2	.....
St. Francis.....	35	14	.....	.....	21	20	1	.....	20	1	.....
St. Hyacinthe.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Terrebonne.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Three Rivers.....	22	14	.....	.....	8	7	.....	1	7	1	.....
Totals of Quebec.....	1,026	489	.....	1	536	447	46	43	488	36	2

CLASSE I.					VOIES DE FAIT ORDINAIRES— <i>Suite.</i>								TABLEAU I.			
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE.			
PENTENTIARY.			De'th	Com-mitted to Re-forma-tories	Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis-tricts	Agricultural.	Com-mercial	Do-mestic	Indus-trial.	Prof-essional	La-borers	Mar-ried.	Wi-dowed	Single.	
Two years and under five.	Five years and over	Life.														De'mort.
Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	—	—	Villes	Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agri-cultural-teurs.	Com-merçants.	Servi-teurs.	Indus-triels.	Prof-essions lib-érales.	Jour-naliers	Ma-riés.	En-veuve-gé.	Colliba-taires.	
					42	15	11	2	10	10	.....	21	31	3	24	
					1				1						1	
					3	1		1		2		1	2	1	1	
					19	17	8	1	1	8		17	20	1	15	
					26	4	1	4	6	5	1	12	19		11	
					41	5	1	1	5	15		18	23		20	
						1	1						1			
					44	15	8	8	2	14	1	20	28	1	29	
					11	2	2		4	1	1	6	7		6	
					31	3	7		1	6	2	20	22	2	19	
					18	11	3	2	3	3	2	16	16	1	12	
					14	6	6		1	5	2	6	16		5	
					20	7	4	1	1	6		14	13	1	12	
						1				1			1			
					4	11	3	2		4		3	8	1	5	
					5	2	2	1	1			1	7			
					14	8	7	2	3	4	1	3	9		13	
					4	6	2	1		5		2	1	1	8	
					21	20	4	3	9	8		13	16	1	24	
					9	2	2		1	5		3	7		4	
					1	157	5		21	16	42	4	70	6	83	
					158	2	1	22	19	55	4	48	96	3	57	
					1	725	187	95	94	99	258	20	385	541	27	449
						3				1		2			1	
						4		1		2	1	3			1	
					6	4						2	5		1	
						2	1					1			2	
					1	6	2	2		1		1	4		3	
						1						1	1			
						3	2					1	1		2	
					3	343	22	4	67	13	83	4	140	171	7	191
						8	1	1	1	1	1	4	4		3	
					1	52	17	2	31	6	11	3	21	40	1	40
						7	1	1	2	2		2	6		1	
						1	3	2		2			4			
						15	5	2	3		5	1	6	8	12	
						1	1					1	1		1	
						1	1			1		1			1	
						2	1					2	1		2	
					5	435	75	14	109	20	109	9	185	250	8	251

TABLE I.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—*Concluded.*

CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S.										
	Un- able to read or write	Elem- en- tary.	Super- ior.	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40-Years	Not		Not		Not		
				Years.	and	and	and over	given.		given.		given.		
	—	—	—	Moins de	16 ans	et moins	21 ans	40 ans et	Non		Non		Non	
Inca- pables de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	16 ans.	de 16.	de 21.	de 40.	dessus.	M	F	M	F	M	F	
			H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F
<i>(Province d'Ontario.—Fin.)</i>														
Kent.....	7	50	1	2	4	3	30	4	14	1	51	2	78	1
Lambton.....		1									16	1		
Lanark.....	4						1		3		16	1		
Leeds et Grenville.....	9	27			4		22		10	1	17			
Lennox & Addington.....											19	3		
Lincoln.....	14	14	2	2	1	1	14		9	3	24			
Middlesex.....		46		2	10		25		7	2	29	4		
Norfolk.....		1							1		31	1		
Northumberland et Durham.....	4	48	4	6	9		34	1	10		65	2		
Ontario.....	2	9	2		3		5		5		19			
Oxford.....	7	29	1	2	3		27	3	7	1	13			
Peel.....											16			
Perth.....		27	1	5	1		16	1	7		44	3		
Peterborough.....	2	17	1		3		13		4		27			
Prescott et Russell.....											25			
Prince-Edouard.....		26		1	1		18		6		11	1		
Penfrew.....		1					1				28	6		
Simcoe.....	2	12	1	1	2		4	1	5		107	2		
Stormont, Dundas et Glengarry.....	1	6					3	1	2		41	1		
Victoria.....	2	17	1	1	3		14		4		32	1		
Waterloo.....		10			1		7		2		51	5		
Welland.....	6	19		2	6	1	6	17	1	6	60	2		
Wellington.....	1	10			1		6		4		37	1		
Westworth.....	20	138		15	1	22	2	38	7	23	3	18	2	
York.....	5	153		7	1	17	2	64	10	54	5	69	7	
Totaux d'Ontario.....	86	661	14	52	8	115	17	525	46	238	26	1527	70	
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>														
Arthabaska.....		3						3						
Bruce.....	1	2	1						4					
Beauharnois.....	2	2			1		3				2			
Bedford.....	1	1			1		1				1			
Bonaventure.....											1			
Gaspé.....														
Iberville.....	3	4		1		1	4		1					
Joliette.....	1						1				1			
Kamouraska.....														
Montmagny.....	1	2			2				1					
Montréal.....	77	226	2	11	1	43	2	222	27	53	9	3		
Ottawa.....	6	3			1		4	2	2		2			
Québec.....	28	52		1	11		47	6	16	1				
Richelieu.....	3	4					5	3	3		1			
Rimonski.....	1	3					2		2					
St François.....	3	14	3		2		11	3	1	1	3			
St Hyacinthe.....	1						1							
Terrebonne.....	1			1										
Trois-Rivières.....	2	1					1		1		5	1		
Totaux de Québec.....	131	317	6	14	1	61	3	305	38	84	11	18	1	

CLASSE I.

VOIES DE FAIT ORDINAIRES.—*Suite.*

TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEU DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						
Moderate.	Immoderate.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Protestants.	Other Denominations.
		England and Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.											
40	18	7	4	34	11	2		3	11	15	16	6			
4				1	4				1	2		2			
21	15		4		30	2			21	1	1	1	12		
14	16	4	8		15	3	1		15	3	4	3			
22	24	6	11	2	23	3		2	13	9	8	6		8	
	1				1					1					
42	14	7	8		41	2		1	15	16	13	6	3		
6	7		3	1	8	1			6	4	4	1	2		
21	22	8	4	2	27	1	1	7	7	10	7	11	1		
21	8	3	4	1	21			4	10	9		4	2		
17	3	1	5		13	1			14	1	2	2	1		
13	17	2	2		22				6	12	2	2			
1				1					1						
8	7	2	3	1	9				3	5	1	5			
	7	1	1		5				3	2		2			
10	11	2	1	2	17				8	6		1	7		
5	5	2		1	5	1	1		5	2	2	1			
28	13		4	1	25	6	5		15	7	4	2	9	2	
3	8	2	1	1	7				3	2	2	4			
72	87	22	21	6	87	11	2		55	1			103		
47	109	32	48	7	61	8	1	5	54	31	30	31	5		
525	495	121	169	66	583	60	11	28	363	157	138	108	175	10	
2	1				3				3						
	2				3	1			3				1		
1					6				5				1		
	1				2						1			1	
1	6				6	1			7						
	1				1				1						
2	1				3				3						
49	183	18	39	7	288	8	5		409	2		1	53	1	
6	3		1		7				8	1					
61	20	3	7	1	65	2	3		71				1		
5	2		1		7				7				1		
1	3				3		1		4						
10	8	3	1		17				12				8		
1					1				1						
1					1				1						
2	1			1	3				3						
142	234	24	49	9	416	12	9		138	3	1	1	70	2	

TABLE I.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY—*Concluded*

CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial	Ac- quit- ted for Insa- nity.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.			
					Total.	Con- vic- ted 1st.	Con- vic- ted 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.			
									With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	One year and over.	
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia)</i>												
Cape Breton.....	9	3			6	6			6			
Colchester.....	15	5	1		9	8	1		9			
Cumberland.....	14				14	14			14			
Digby.....	1				1	1			1			
Guysboro'.....	6				6	6			6			
Halifax.....	232	87	3		142	110	24	8	133			1
Hants.....	7	2			5	5			4	1		
Kings.....	2				2	2			1	1		
Lunenburg.....	1				1	1			1			
Pictou.....	6				6	6			6			
Richmond.....	1				1	1			1			
Shelburne.....	1				1	1			1			
Yarmouth.....	27	12			15	13	1	1	14	1		
<b>Totals of Nova Scotia</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>209</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>1</b>
<i>(Province of New Brunswick.)</i>												
Albert.....	3	1			2	2			2			
Charlotte.....	6				6	6			6			
Gloucester.....	11	4			7	6	1		6	1		
Kent.....	22	7			15	11	2	2	15			
Kings.....	13	2	2		9	9			9			
Madawaska.....	1				1	1			1			
Northumberland.....	8				8	8			8			
St. John.....	184	87	2		95	75	3	17	87	7		
Victoria.....	2	2										
Westmoreland.....	50	10			40	35	4	1	38	2		
York.....	31	14			17	15	1	1	17			
<b>Totals of N. Brunswick</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>209</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>10</b>		
<i>(Province of Prince Ed. Island)</i>												
Kings.....	5				5	5			2		3	
Prince.....	15	3			12	12			12			
Queens.....	83	31	1		51	46	4	1	44	1		
<b>Totals of P. E. Island..</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>68</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>4</b>		
<i>(Prov. of British Columbia.)</i>												
Cariboo.....	5				5	3	2		5			
Clinton.....	1	1										
Westminster.....	1	1										
Victoria.....	37	8	5		24	14	6	4	19	4	1	
<b>Totals of B. Columbia</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>29</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	
Province of Manitoba.....	67	13	2		52	52			44	5		
Keewatin & N W. Territories	20	9			11	11			9	2		
<b>Totals of Canada.....</b>	<b>5,396</b>	<b>1,632</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3,729</b>	<b>3,415</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>3,184</b>	<b>164</b>		<b>9</b>

CLASSE I.

VOIES DE FAIT ORDINAIRES—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.					CONJUGAL STATE.				
PENITENTIARY. PÉNITENCIER.			De'th — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma-tories. — Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.	Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single.	
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.	Life			Villies	Dis- tricts. ru- raux.	Agri- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Mar- riés.	En- veu- vage.	Céliba- taires.	
					9			2	1	2		4	6		2	
					125	2	1	25	10	30	6	21	64	4	59	
					1	1	1					1	1	1		
					2	1		1				1	1		2	
					13	2	2	3	1	3		4	11		4	
					150	7	5	32	12	35	6	31	84	5	67	
						6	6									
					2	4	3	2	1				3		3	
						15	1	1		1		7	1		9	
						9	4						2		3	
						8										
					92	1		19	7	15	2	38	28	1	64	
					26	14	9	4	1	8		14	19		21	
					14	3	2	1	2	2		7	9		8	
					134	60	25	27	11	26		66	62	1	108	
						2	1					1			2	
						9		3		3		3	3		6	
					28	3	2	8	3	7		10	12	1	17	
					28	14	3	11	3	10		14	15	1	25	
						5				3					5	
					21			4		5		13	4	2	18	
					21	5		4		8		13	4	2	23	
					36	8	6	11	2	3	2	11	20	1	23	
						11	1	1		1		7	2		9	
					6	1,529	456	149	289	147	450	39	712	978	45	955

TABLE I.		ASSAULT AND BATTERY.— <i>Concluded.</i>										CLASS I.			
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										
		Un- able to read or write	Ele- men- tary.	Su- perior	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not		Not		Not		
					Years.	and	and	and over.	given.		given.		given.		
		—	—	—	Moins de	16 ans	21 ans	40 ans et	Non		Non		Non		
Inca- pables de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	16 ans.	et moins de 21.	et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	donnés.		donnés.		donnés.				
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
			H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>															
Cap Breton.....				1		3	1	4						6	
Colchester.....		9												14	
Cumberland.....														1	
Digby.....														6	
Guysborough.....														15	
Halifax.....	36	87	4	8	1	8	3	55	20	26	6	15			
Hants.....	2							1		1		3			
King's.....		1										2			
Lunenburg.....												1			
Pictou.....	1	1				2						4			
Richmond.....		1								1					
Shelburne.....												1			
Yarmouth.....	5	9	1	1		1		5	2	6					
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse...	44	108	5	10	1	11	3	64	23	38	6	53			
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>															
Albert.....														1	1
Charlotte.....														6	
Gloucester.....	2	3	1			1		2		2	1	1			
Kent.....		9	1			2		7		1		5			
King's.....	2	3						3	1	1		4			
Madawaska.....												1			
Northumberland.....												8			
St. Jean.....	17	77		9		11	2	52	4	14	3				
Victoria.....															
Westmoreland.....	5	35		1		8	1	18	1	11					
York.....	6	11		2		2		6	1	6					
Totaux du Nouveau-Brunswick.	32	138	2	12		24	3	88	7	35	4	26		1	
<i>(Province de l'Île du Prince-Edouard.)</i>															
King's.....		2						2						3	
Prince.....	7	2				3		4		2				3	
Queen's.....	7	23				6	1	17		4	2	21			
Totaux de l'Île du P.-Edouard..	14	27				9	1	23		6	2	27			
<i>(Province de la Colombie-Britannique.)</i>															
Cariboo.....	2	3						2	1	1	1				
Clinton.....															
Westminster.....															
Victoria.....	12	9				2		15		5		2			
Totaux de la Col.-Britannique...	14	12				2		17	1	6	1	2			
Province de Manitoba.....	14	28	2				1	24	3	13	2	8		1	
Kéwatin et Territoires du Nord-Ouest	1	9				1		8		1		1			
Totaux du Canada.....	336	1,300	29	88	10	223	28	1054	118	421	52	1662		73	



CLASSE I.		VOIES DE FAIT ORDINAIRES.— Fin.								TABLEAU I.					
USE OF LIQUORS.		BIRTH PLACES.								RELIGIONS.					
— USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		— LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.													
Mo- derate	Immo- derate	BRITISH ISLES.			Canada.	Unit'd States	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries.	Other Brit- ish Pos- ses- sions.	Bap- tists.	R. Ca- tho- lics.	Ch'ch of Eng- land.	Meth- od- ists.	Pres- by- ter- ians.	Other Deno- mina- tions.	
		LES BRITANNIQUES.													Pro- tes- tants
Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.	Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land.	Scot- land.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Angl' terre et Galles	Ir- lande.	Ecos- se.	Etats- Unis.	Autres pays étran- gers	Autr's pos- ses- sions Brit- tann's	Bap- tistes.	Ca- tho- liques.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Mé- tho- dis- tes.	Pres- byté- riens	Pro- tes- tants	Autres con- tes- sions.	
9					8	1		2	2	1			4		
105	22	5	23	1	83	6	4	5	8	76	16	5	1	19	
1	1		1		1					1	1				
	1				1							1			
2					2					1			1		
1					1					1					
12	3				15					5		1		9	
130	27	5	24	1	111	7	4	5	10	86	18	7	2	32	
5	1				4		2			4				2	
2	8				10					6	2	2			
5			2		3					3				2	
30	64	4	8		78	1	2		13	47	16	11	4	2	
17	23	1	5	1	32	1			2	14				24	
11	6		1		16				8	55	3		1		
70	102	5	16	1	143	2	4		23	129	21	13	5	30	
1	1				2					1			1		
3	6	1			8					6	2		1		
4	26				30			1	1	19	2	3	4	1	
8	33	1			40			1	1	26	4	3	6	1	
1	4				3	1	1			3			1	1	
13	11	3	5	1	7	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	2	1	
14	15	3	5	1	10	4	2	1	1	6	3	1	3	2	
21	22	3	3	1	30	3	4			21	4	1	3	14	
6	3		2		5		2		1	4	2		1	2	
816	931	162	268	79	1,338	88	36	8	64	1,173	212	164	129	326	

TABLE I. VARIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ETÉ COMMISE.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mitted for Trial.	Ac- quit- ted for Insa-	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Re- iter- ated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
									With the option of a fine.	OPTION.	
										— Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SANS OPTION.	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus	
<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i>											
Brant.....	1				1	1			1		
Bruce.....	3	2			1	1				1	
Carleton.....	1	1									
Elgin.....	3	2			1	1				1	
Essex.....	5	3			2	2			2		
Grey.....	1				1	1				1	
Haldimand.....	1				1	1			1		
Halton.....	3	2			1	1				1	
Hastings.....	3	1			2	2			1		
Keat.....	9	5	1		3	2	1	2	1		
Lambton.....	1				1	1				1	
Lanark.....	3				3	3				3	
Middlesex.....	2	1			1	1			1		
Norfolk.....	1				1	1				1	
Northumberland & Durham Ontario.....	6	2	1		3	3			2		
Oxford.....	4	1			3	3			1		
Perth.....	1		1								
Peterborough.....	4		1		3	1	1	1			
Prince Edward.....	4				4	1	2	1		4	
Simcoe.....	2	1			1	1				1	
Stormont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	2				2	2			2		
Waterloo.....	1				1	1				1	
Welland.....	4				4	4			4		
Wentworth.....	8	6	1		1	1			1		
York.....	31	23	2		6	6			1	1	
<b>Totals of Ontario.....</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>7</b>		<b>48</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>											
Arthabaska.....	1	1									
Iberville.....	1				1	1					
Montreal.....	30	20			10	9	1		3	7	
Ottawa.....	1				1	1				1	
Quebec.....	7	6	1								
Rimouski.....	4	4									
St Hyacinthe.....	2				2	1	1			1	
Three Rivers.....	5	3			2	2				2	
<b>Totals of Quebec.....</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>											
Antigonish.....	1	1									
Cumberland.....	1	1									
Halifax.....	2				2	2			2		
Pictou.....	1				1	1			1		
<b>Totals of Nova Scotia.....</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>			<b>3</b>		
<b>Totals of Canada.....</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>67</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>28</b>	

CLASSE I.

OUTRAGES DIVERS CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life.	De'th	Com-mitted to Reformatories.	Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis-tricts	Agri-cul-tural	Com-mer-cial	Do-mestic	Indus-trial	Pro-fes-sional	La-borers	Mar-ried	Wi-dowed	Single.
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	De mort	Envoyées à la prison de Réforme.	Villes	Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agri-cul-teurs.	Com-mer-çants.	Servi-teurs.	Indus-triels.	Pro-fes-sions libé-rales.	Jour-na-liers.	Mar-riés.	En-veu-vage.	Céliba-taires.
					1										1
						1						1	1		
						1				1		1			1
					1	1	1					1	2		1
					2					1		1	2		
						3						3			3
					1							1			1
					2				1	1			2		
					1							1			1
1					2	1				2		1	2		1
					3					1		2	3		
						1						1	1		
					1		1						1		
										1					
					1							1	1		
					6					1			5		
1					22	8	2		1	8		14	20		9
					1			1					1		
					9	1				2		5	7	1	2
					1										1
						2						2			2
						2						2			2
					11	5		1		2		9	8	1	7
					1					1			1		
					1					1					1
					2					2			1		1
1					35	13	2	1	1	12		23	19	1	17

TABLE I. VARIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.									
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Sup- er- ior.	Under 16 Years.		16 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 40.		40 Years and over.		Not given.	
				Moins de 16 ans.		16 ans et moins de 21.		21 ans et moins de 40.		40 ans et au- dessus		Non donnés.	
	Inca- pables de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
H				F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	
<i>(Province d'Ontario.)</i>													
Brant.....												1	
Bruce.....	1			1									
Carleton.....													
Elgin.....		1						1					
Essex.....												2	
Grey.....								1					
Haldimand.....												1	
Halton.....		1		1									
Hastings.....		2											
Kent.....		2						2				1	
Lambton.....												1	
Lanark.....	2	1		3									
Middlesex.....												1	
Norfolk.....	1				1								
Nortumberland et Durham.....		2							1	1		1	
Ontario.....		1				1						2	
Oxford.....													
Perth.....	1	2						2		1			
Peterborough.....	1	2								3		1	
Prince-Edouard.....		1						1					
Simcoe.....		1								1		1	
Stormont, Dundas et Glengarry.....		1						1					
Waterloo.....												1	
Welland.....												3	
Wentworth.....		1								1			
York.....		6								6			
Totaux d'Ontario.....	6	24		4	1	1	1	9		14	1	16	
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>													
Arthabaska.....													
Iberville.....			1										
Montréal.....	3	2						1					
Ottawa.....	1			1				7	2	1			
Québec.....													
Rimouski.....													
St. Hyacinthe.....	1	1		1		1							
Trois-rivières.....	2			1		1							
Totaux de Québec.....	7	3	1	3		2		8	2	1			
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>													
Antigonish.....													
Cumberland.....													
Halifax.....		1										1	
Pictou.....	1							1					
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	1	1						2				1	
Totaux du Canada.....	14	28	1	7	1	3	1	19	2	15	1	17	

CLASSE I.		OUTRAGES DIVERS CONTRE LA PERSONNE.								TABLEAU I.					
USE OF LIQUORS.		BIRTH PLACES.								RELIGIONS.					
USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.													
Mo- derate	Immo- derate	BRITISH ISLES.			Can- ada.	Unit'd States	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries.	Other Bri- tish Pos- sions.	Bap- tists.	R. Ca- tho- lics.	Ch'ch of Eng- land.	Me- thod- ists.	Pres- by- ter- ians.	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions.
		Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land.	Scot- land.											
Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.	Angl- terre et Galles	Ir- lande.	Ecos- se.	—	—	Autr's pos- sions Bri- tann's	Bap- tists.	Ca- tho- liques.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Mé- tho- distes.	Pres- by- tériens.	—	Au- tres con- fes- sions.	
1					1						1				
1					1					1					
	1				1				1						
1					1							1			
1	1	1			1	1	1		1		1				
3					3			1	2						
1			2		1					1	2				
	1				1						1				
1	2		1		2				1	1	1				
	3		2		1				1	1	1				
	1		1						1				1		
	1				1								1		
	1	1													
	5	1	4		1					1	2	2	1	1	
10	17	8	4	2	15	1	1		1	9	7	6	5	2	
	1					1					1				
	4		2		7			1		10					
1					1					1					
2					2					2					
2					2					2					
5	5		2		12	1		1		15	1				
	1				1				1						
						1				1					
1	1				1	1			1	1					
16	23	8	6	2	28	3	1	1	2	25	8	6	5	2	

TABLE I.		HOUSE AND SHOPBREAKING, &c.						CLASS II.			
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mitted for Trial	Ac- quit- ted for Insa- nity.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Re- iter- ated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Réci- dives.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.							
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENCE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Ac- quit- tées pour cause de folie.				Sur option entre la pri- son et l'a- m'nde	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.	
<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i>											
Brant .....	2				2	2			2		
Carleton .....	10	6			4	4			2		
Elgin .....	1				1	1					
Halton .....	4	1			3	2	1		2	1	
Leeds & Grenville .....	3				3	1	1	1	1	1	
Lennox & Addington .....	1				1	1					
Lincoln .....	6				6	4	1	1		3	
Middlesex .....	2				2	1	1		1		
Norfolk .....	1	1									
Ontario .....	2				2	1	1				
Peterborough .....	2				2	2			1	1	
Simcoe .....	2				2	2				2	
Stormont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	2	2									
Victoria .....	1	1									
Waterloo .....	1				1	1					
Welland .....	1				1	1					
Wellington .....	2				2	2			1	1	
Wentworth .....	2				2	2					
York .....	17	9	2		6	4	2			2	
Totals of Ontario .....	62	20	2		40	31	7	2	6	11	5
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>											
Gaspé .....	1				1		1				
Iberville .....	1				1	1				1	
Kamouraska .....	1	1									
Montmagny .....	1				1	1				1	
Montreal .....	32	7			25	17	3	5		7	
St. Francis .....	1				1	1					
Totals of Quebec .....	37	8			29	20	4	5		9	
<i>(Province of New Brunswick.)</i>											
Gloucester .....	1				1		1				
Kent .....	2	2									
St. John .....	1				1	1					
Westmoreland .....	1				1	1					
Totals of New Brunswick .....	5	2			3	2	1				
<i>(Prov. of Prince Ed. Island.)</i>											
Queen's .....	2	2									
<i>(Prov. of British Columbia.)</i>											
Westminster .....	3				3	3				1	
Victoria .....	1				1	1					
Totals of Br. Columbia .....	4				4	4				1	
Totals of Canada .....	110	32	2		76	57	12	7	6	21	5

CLASSE II.

BRIS DE MAISON ET DE MAGASIN, Etc.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.					CONJUGAL STATE. — ETAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life. — A vie	De'th — De mort.	Com- mitted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.	Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis- tricts. — Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- mer- çants.	Domestic — — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — — Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional — — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales	La- borers — — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — — Mar- riés.	Wi- dowed — — En- veu- vage.	Single. — — Céliba- taires.
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.														
2					2	2		1				2			2
	1				1				1			1			
						3						3			3
						3	1					2	3		
1				2	1	6				1		1			6
					1	1						1	1		1
				2	1	1						2			2
					1							1	1		
				1	1				1						1
				1	1	1									1
				2	2		1					1	1		2
				2	2							1	1		2
				6	6				1			1	1		5
3	2			8	24	13	2	1	1	6		15	11	1	23
1					1		1			1		1			1
						1						1			
16	2				25			1	1	9		13	4	20	1
1						1				1					1
18	2				26	3		1	1	11		15	6	20	3
1						1									1
1					1							1			1
1					1							1			1
3					1	2						2			3
1	1				1	2						3	2		1
1					1							1			1
2	1				2	2						4	2		2
26	5			8	53	20	2	2	2	17		36	19	21	31

TABLE I.

HOUSE AND SHOPBREAKING, &c.

CLASS II.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS.  INSTRUCTION.			AGES.									
	Un- able to read or write.  —  Inca- pables de lire ou d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary.  —  Ele- men- taire.	Sup- er- ior.  —  Supé- rieure	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not		Not		Not	
				Years.	and	and	and over	given.		given.		given.	
	—	—	—	Moins de	16 ans	21 ans	40 ans et	Non		Non		Non	
			16 ans.	et moins	et moins	et au-	donnés.		donnés.		donnés.		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
			H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	
<i>(Province d'Ontario.)</i>													
Brant.....												2	
Carleton.....	2	2		1	2	1							
Elgin.....		1					1						
Halton.....	1	2			1		2						
Leeds et Grenville.....	2	1			2		1						
Lennox et Addington.....		1					1						
Lincoln.....		6		5			1						
Middlesex.....		2		1			1						
Norfolk.....													
Ontario.....				2									
Peterborough.....	1								1			1	
Simcoe.....		2							2				
Stormont, Dundas et Glengarry.....													
Victoria.....													
Waterloo.....		1			1								
Welland.....	1					1							
Wellington.....		2					2						
Wentworth.....	1	1			1								
York.....		6		4			1		1				
<b>Totaux d'Ontario.....</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>27</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>													
Gaspé.....	1							1					
Iberville.....	1							1					
Kamouraska.....													
Montmagny.....	1							1					
Montréal.....	4	10	1		13			16		2			
St François.....	1							1					
<b>Totaux de Québec.....</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>13</b>			<b>14</b>		<b>2</b>			
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>													
Gloucester.....	1							1					
Kent.....													
St. Jean.....	1				1								
Westmoreland.....		1						1					
<b>Totaux du Nouveau-Brunswick.....</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>1</b>			<b>2</b>					
<i>(Prov. de l'Île du Prince-Édouard.)</i>													
Queen's.....													
<i>(Province de la Colombie-Britannique)</i>													
Westminster.....	2	1						2		1			
Victoria.....		1								1			
<b>Totaux de la Colombie-Britannique.....</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>						<b>2</b>		<b>2</b>			
<b>Totaux du Canada.....</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>28</b>		<b>8</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>



CLASSE II.

BRIS DE MAISON ET DE MAGASIN, ETC.

TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						
Mo- derate — Mo- dère.	Immo- derate — Immo- déré.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Can- ada.	Unit'd States — Etats Unis.	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries. — Autres pays étran- gers.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions — Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Catho- liques.	Ch'ch of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Meth- odists. — Méth- odistes.	Pres- by- ter- ians. — Pres- byté- riens	Pro- tes- tants	Other Demo- mina- tions. — Autres con- fes- sions.
		Eng- land and Wales — Angl'- terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.											
2	1				4				2	2					
1		1			3				1						
1	2				3						1	2			
2	1				1							1	2		
1					6				3		2		1		
2	6				2					1	1				
1	1				2				1		1	1			
	1		1						2						
	2				2				1						
					1							1			
1					1					1					
1	1				1						1				
1	1		1		1				1		1				
2					2									2	
6		1			5				5		1				
21	15	2	2		33				15	4	7	5	3	2	
	1				1				1						
	1				1				1						
1					1				1						
	6	1			22	2			1	21	1	2			
	1				1				1						
1	9	1			26	2			1	25	1	2			
	1				1					1					
	1										1				
	1				1				1						
	3				2	1				2	1				
2	1				2	1				1					
	1														
2	2				2	1	1			1					
24	29	3	2		63	4	1		1	43	6	9	5	3	2

TABLE I. ROBBERY AND DEMANDING WITH MENACES. CLASS II.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	Ac- quit- ted for Insan- ity.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDEMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Re- iter- ated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
									With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Ac- quit- tées pour cause de folie.	Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- ande	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.	
<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i>											
Carleton.....	3	1	2								
Elgin.....	2	1	1								
Frontenac.....	4	2			2	2			2		
Grey.....	2	2									
Lambton.....	3	2			1	1			1		
Leeds & Grenville.....	3	3									
Middlesex.....	3	3									
Norfolk.....	1				1	1					
Northumberland & Durham.....	3	2			1	1			1		
Oxford.....	1				1	1				1	
Wentworth.....	7	2			5	4	1		5		
York.....	6	3	1		2	2		2			
<b>Totals of Ontario.....</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>											
Arthabaska.....	1				1	1			1		
Montreal.....	10	4			6	5	1		4		
Quebec.....	8	5	2		1	1			1		
<b>Totals of Quebec.....</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>6</b>		
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>											
Antigonish.....	1	1									
Halifax.....	2	1	1								
<b>Totals of Nova Scotia.....</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>								
<i>(Province of New Brunswick.)</i>											
Kings.....	6		3		3	3					
St. John.....	4	1			3	3					
<b>Totals of New Brunswick.....</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>					
<i>(Province of British Columbia.)</i>											
Victoria.....	4	4									
Province of Manitoba.....	7	5			2	2					
<b>Totals of Canada.....</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>10</b>		<b>29</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	

*(Province of Ontario.)* BURGLARY AND HAVING BURGLARS TOOLS.

Carleton.....	1				1	1				
Frontenac.....	1				1	1				1
Kent.....	2		2							
Lincoln.....	4	1			3	3				1
Middlesex.....	4	3			1	1				1
Northumberland & Durham.....	1				1	1				
Perth.....	1				1		1		1	
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry.....	3				3	3				
Waterloo.....	1				1	1				1
Wellington.....	2	1			1	1			1	

CLASSE II.

VOL ET DEMANDE AVEC MENACES.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ETAT CONJUGAL		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			Com-mitted to Refor-matories — Envoyés à la prison de Réforme.	De'th — De mort.	Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis-tricts. — Districts ru-raux	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com-mercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic. — Servi-teurs.	Indus-trial. — Indus-triels	Pro-fes-sional — Pro-fes-sions libé-rales.	La-borers — Jour-na-liers.	Mar-ried. — Mariés.	Wid-owed — En-veuve-gé.	Single. — Céliba-taires.
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie.													
					2							2	2		
						1							1		
					1	1	1			1			1		
					1							1			1
					4	1				1		4	3		2
					2					1		1	1		1
					10	3	1			3		8	8		4
1	1				6					4		2			1
					1			1							1
1	1				7			1		4		2			8
2	3				3							3			3
	1				3					1		2			3
2	4				6					1		5			6
1	1				2					1			1		1
4	6				25	3	1	1		9		15	9		19

EFFRACTION ET AVOIR DES OUTILS DE VOLEUR.

1					1							1			1
					1			1							1
	1				2			1				2			3
	1				1							1	1		
1						1						1			1
3					1							1	1		2
					3							1			1
					1							1			1
						1	1								1

TABLE I. ROBBERY AND DEMANDING WITH MENACES CLASS II.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .									
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- perior.	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not given.		Not given.		Not given.	
				Years.	and under 21.	and under 40.	and over.	—		—		—	
	—	—	—	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	—		—		—	
Inca- pables de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	M — H	F — F	M — H	F — F	M — H	F — F	M — H	F — F	M — H	F — F	
<i>(Province d'Ontario.)</i>													
Carleton.....													
Elgin.....													
Frontenac.....	2						2						
Grey.....													
Lambton.....	1						1						
Leeds et Grenville.....													
Middlesex.....													
Norfolk.....											1		
Northumberland et Durham.....		1						1					
Oxford.....	1	3					1						
Wentworth.....	2	3					4		1				
York.....		2							2				
Totaux d'Ontario.....	6	6					8		4		1		
<i>(Province de Québec)</i>													
Arthabaska.....		1						1					
Montreal.....		3			3			3					
Québec.....		1			1								
Totaux de Québec.....		5			4		4						
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>													
Antigonish.....													
Halifax.....													
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.....													
<i>(Provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>													
King.....		3			3								
St. John.....	2	1			2		1						
Totaux du Nouveau-Brunswick.....	2	4			5		1						
<i>(Province de la Colombie-Britannique.)</i>													
Victoria.....													
Province de Manitoba.....		2						2					
Totaux du Canada.....	8	17			9		15		4		1		

*(Province d'Ontario.)* BURGLARY AND HAVING BURGLARS TOOLS.

Carleton.....		1					1					
Frontenac.....	1						1					
Kent.....												
Lincoln.....	1	2			1		1		1			
Middlesex.....		1							1			
Northumberland et Durham.....		1					1		1			
Perth.....	1											
Stormont, Dundas et Glengarry.....	1	2		2					1			
Waterloo.....		1					1					
Wellington.....		1							1			

CLASSE II. VOL ET DEMANDE AVEC MENACES. TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							
Mo- derate — Mo- dère.	Immo- derate — Immo- dère.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Can- ada.	Unit'd States — Etats- Unis.	Other Fore- ign Coun- tries. — Autres pays étran- gers.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions. — Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Bap- tists. — Bap- tists.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Catho- liques.	Ch'ch of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Me- thod- ists. — Mé- tho- dis- tes.	Pres- by- ter- ians. — Pres- byté- riens	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Autres con- fes- sions.
		Eng- land and Wales — Angl'- terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.											
	2				2				2						
1					1							1			
					1							1			
1	1				1				1						
	5	1			2	1			1						
	2		1		2				1	2				2	
2	10	1	3		8	1			4	4		2	2		
		1								1					
	4				6				5		1				
	1		1						1						
	5	1	1		6				6	1	1				
1	2				3				3						
2	1				2				1	1	1				
3	3				5				4	1	1				
1	1				2				2						
6	19	2	4		19	3			16	6	2	2	2		

EFFRACTION ET AVOIR DES Outils DE VOLEUR.

1	1				1				1					
					1				1					
1	2				2				1					
	1		1						1					
1	1				1						1			
2	1	1			1				2	1				
1		1			1	1				1				
	1		1						1					

TABLE I. BURGLARY AND HAVING BURGLARS TOOLS.—*Concluded.* CLASS II.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mitted for Tria!.	Ac- quit- ted for Insa- nity.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Re- iter- ated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
									With the option of a fine.	— NO OPTION.	
										Sur- option entre la pri- son au Pa- m'nde	Under one year.
Persons accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sation.	Ac- quit- tées pour cause de folie.	Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Réci- dives.	Moins d'un an.	Un et plus			
Wentworth.....	13	2	7		4	4			4		
York.....	13	2			11	7	4		1		
Totals of Ontario.....	46	9	9		28	23	5		8	3	
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>											
Gaspé.....	2		1		1		1		1		
Montreal.....	3	2			1	1					
Quebec.....	10	3	4		3		1	2			
Rimouski.....	3	1			2	2					
St. Francis.....	1				1	1					
Totals of Quebec.....	19	6	5		8	4	2	2	1		
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>											
Annapolis.....	1				1		1				
Cape Breton.....	1	1									
Halifax.....	5	2	2		1	1					
Hants.....	1	1									
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	8	4	2		2	1	1				
<i>(Prov. of New Brunswick.)</i>											
St. John.....	1		1								
<i>(Province of British Columbia)</i>											
Victoria.....	3	1	1		1	1					
Province of Manitoba.....	4		4								
Totals of Canada.....	81	20	22		39	29	8	2	9	3	

*(Province of Ontario.)*

HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP STEALING.

CLASS III.

Brant.....	2				2	2			1	
Elgin.....	1				1		1			
Essex.....	6		1		5	5			2	1
Grey.....	1	1								
Haldimand.....	2	2								
Hastings.....	1				1	1				1
Huron.....	2	2								
Lambton.....	1				1	1			1	
Middlesex.....	2				2	2				
Northumberland & Durham.....	7	4	1		2	2			1	
Ontario.....	6	2			4	2		2		
Prince Edward.....	4				4	4			3	1
Simcoe.....	1				1	1				
Waterloo.....	1				1	1				
Welland.....	2				2	1	1			1
Wellington.....	4	2			2	2			1	
Wentworth.....	1	1			2					
York.....	2	2								
Totals of Ontario.....	46	16	2		28	24	2	2	9	4

CLASSE II. EFFRACTION ET AVOIR DES OUTILS DE VOLEUR.—Fin. TABLEAU I

SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.					CONJUGAL STATE.—ÉTAT CONJUGAL.				
PENITENTIARY.—PÉNITENCIER.		Life	De'th	Com-mitted to Reformatories	Cities and Towns	Rural Dis-tricts	Agricultural	Com-mercial	Domestic	Indus-trial	Pro-fes-sional	La-borers	Mar-ried	Wi-dowed	Single.	
Two years and under five.	Five years and over															De mort
8	2				4	10	1			2	1	2	8			4
13	4				24	3	1	2	2	3		16	2			25
1					1		1					1				1
	3				3					1		1	1			1
1	2					2	2					1				2
					1							1				1
2	5				4	4	2			3		3	1			7
1					1							1				1
1					1					1						1
2					2					1		1				2
1					1							1				1
18	9				31	7	3	2	2	7		21	3			35

CLASSE III. VOL DE CHEVAUX, BÉTAIL ET MOUTONS.

1						2	1				1	1				1
2	1					1					1	1				3
					4	1		2		1	2	1				
					1						1	1				
																1
2						2	1				1					2
3	1				1	1				2		2	2			2
1						4					4	1				1
1						1					1					1
1	1					2	1			1		2				2
						2										2
11	3			1	6	21	3	2		6		15	9			15

TABLE I. BURGLARY AND HAVING BURGLARS TOOLS.— <i>Concluded.</i>		CLASS II.											
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.									
	Un-able to read or write.	Ele-mentary.	Su-perior.	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not given.					
				Years	and under 21	and under 40	and over	—		—		—	
	—	—	—	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au dessus.	Non donnés.					
Incapables de lire ou d'écrire.	Elé-mentaire.	Supé-rieure.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
			H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	
Wentworth .....		4			1	3							
York .....	1	10			10		1						
<b>Totaux d'Ontario.....</b> <i>(Province de Québec.)</i>	<b>5</b>	<b>23</b>		2	12	3	7		4				
Gaspé.....		1					1						
Montreal .....					1								
Quebec .....	1	2					3						
Rimouski.....	2			1	1								
St. François.....		1			1								
<b>Totaux de Quebec.....</b> <i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>		1	3		4						
Annapolis.....		1			1								
Cap-Breton.....													
Halifax.....		1			1								
Hants.....													
<b>Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.....</b> <i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>		<b>2</b>			2								
St. Jean.....													
<i>(Province de la Colombie-Britannique.)</i>													
Victoria.....		1					1						
Province de Manitoba.....													
<b>Totaux du Canada .....</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>30</b>		3	17	3	12		4				
<i>(Province d'Ontario.)</i>													
		HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP STEALING.										CLASS III.	
Brant .....	1	1				1			1				
Elgin.....		1					1						
Essex.....		5				2		2		1			
Grey .....													
Haldimand .....													
Hastings .....		1								1			
Huro.....													
Lambton .....	1							1					
Middlesex .....	1	1				2							
Northumberland et Durham.....		2								2			
Ontario .....		4				1		3					
Prince-Edouard.....		4						2				2	
Simcoe .....	1							1					
Waterloo .....	1					1							
Welland.....		2				1		1					
Wellington.....	1	1				1				1			
Wentworth.....													
York.....													
<b>Totaux d'Ontario .....</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>22</b>				9		11		6		2	



CLASSE II. EFFRACTION ET AVOIR DES OUTILS DE VOLEUR.—Fin. TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						
Moderate — Modéré.	Immoderate — Immodéré.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britann's	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of Eng-land. — Eglise d'Angle-terre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Pres-by-terians. — Pres-byté-riens.	Protes-tants	Other Deno-minations. — Autres con-fes-sions.
		Eng-land and Wales — Angl-terre et Galles	Ire-land. — Ir-lande.	Scot-land. — Ecos-se.											
4	10	2	1	4	1			1	5	3	2		3		
11	17	4	2	2	18	2		1	12	6	3		3		
	1				1				1						
	3				3				3						
	2				2					2			1		
	6	1			7				5	2			1		
1					1					1					
	1				1					1					
1	1				2					2					
1							1								
13	24	5	2	2	27	2	1	1	17	10	3		4		

CLASSE III VOL DE CHEVAUX, BETAIL ET MOUTONS.

1	1				2							1		
1					1							1		
3	2				4		1	1	3	1				
1					1				1					
	1		1							1				
2					2					1		1		
4	2				2							2		
1					4							2		
1	1				4							4		
1					1					1				
2					1							1		
1	1				2				1					
1					2									
17	8		1		26		1	1	5	4	15	2		

TABLE I. HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP STEALING.—*Concluded.* CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	Ac- quit- ted for Insan- ity.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Re- iter- ated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
									With the option of a fine.	— SANS OPTION.	
										— Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- mende	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>											
Beauharnois.....	3	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Bedford.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Montreal.....	20	4	.....	.....	16	12	1	3	.....	1	
Ottawa.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
St Francis.....	4	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Totals of Quebec.....	31	10	1	.....	20	15	2	3	.....	1	
<i>(Province of New Brunswick.)</i>											
Westmoreland.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Province of Manitoba.....	5	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	
Keewatin & N. W. Territories	12	2	.....	.....	10	9	1	.....	.....	5	
Totals of Canada.....	95	29	5	.....	61	51	5	5	.....	12	

*(Province of Ontario.)* EMBEZZLEMENT, FRAUD AND FALSE PRETENCES.

Brant.....	5	3	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	1
Bruce.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Carleton.....	7	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dufferin.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgin.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Essex.....	5	2	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Frontenac.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grey.....	8	2	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	4
Halton.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Hastings.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huron.....	5	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Kent.....	7	5	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Lambton.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leeds & Grenville.....	6	4	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Lennox & Addington.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Lincoln.....	7	4	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	2	1
Middlesex.....	17	16	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Norfolk.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northumberland & Durham.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Oxford.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perth.....	4	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Peterborough.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Renfrew.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stormont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Victoria.....	7	5	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Waterloo.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Welland.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wellington.....	9	5	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Wentworth.....	19	13	2	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4
York.....	52	26	16	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	8
Totals of Ontario.....	206	130	31	.....	45	44	.....	1	7	36

CLASSE III. VOL DE CHEVAUX, BÉTAIL ET MOUTONS — Fin.													TABLEAU I.		
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ETAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			De'th — De mort.	Com-mitted to Refor-matories. — Envo-yées à la prison de Réfor-me.	Cities and T'wns.	Rural Dis-tricts.	Agricul-tural.	Com-mer-cial.	Dom-estic	Indus-trial.	Pro-fes-sional	La-borers	Mar-ried.	Wi-dowed	Single.
Two years and un-der five.	Five years and over.	Life.			— — A vie	— — Villes	— — Dis-tricts ru-raux.	— — Agricul-teurs.	— — Com-mer-cants.	— — Servi-teurs.	— — Indus-triels.	— — Pro-fes-sion libé- rales	— — Jour-nal- liers.	— — Mar-riés.	— — Eu- veu- vage.
1				1	1		1					1			
11				1	16			1	3	1	11	4			12
1				1		2					1				2
13				2	17	3	1	1	3	1	13	5			15
	1					1					1				1
1					1	1					2				2
	2					10					5	1	3		5
25	6			3	24	36	3	3	1	9	1	32	17		38
DÉTOURNEMENT, FRAUDE ET FAUX PRÉTERTES.															
					1	1		1	1		1				2
						1		1							1
					2	1		1	1		1				1
2						3		1			2				2
								2				1			1
						1			1						1
						1					1				1
					2			2				2	3		
					3			1			2				1
					1						1				
						1	1						1		
						1					1				
					1	1		1							1
					1	1		1			1				2
						2		1		1		1			1
					4				1	1	1	2	1		1
					8	2		5	1	2	2	6	6		4
2					23	16	1	14	3	8	1	13	18	2	20

TABLE I. HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP STEALING.— <i>Concl'd.</i>		CLASS III.											
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .									
	Un- able to read or write.  — Inca- pables de lire ou d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary.  — Elé- men- taire.	Super- ior.  — Supé- rieure.	Under 16	16 Years		21 Years		40 Years		Not		
				Years.	and		and		and		given.		
				Moins de	16 ans		21 ans		40 ans et		Non		
16 aus.	et moins		et moins		40 ans et		donnés.						
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
				H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>													
Beauharnois.....		1								1			
Bedford.....	1			1									
Montréal.....	2	7			6		9		1				
Ottawa.....													
St François.....		1		1	1								
Totaux de Québec.....	3	9		2	7		9		2				
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>													
Westmoreland.....	1						1						
Province de Manitoba.....	2				1		1						
Kéwatin et Territoires du Nord-Ouest.....	2	5			3		7						
Totaux du Canada.....	14	36		2	20		29		8		2		
<i>(Province d'Ontario.)</i> EMBEZZLEMENT, FRAUD AND FALSE PRETENCES.													
Brant.....		2					2						
Bruce.....		1					1						
Carleton.....													
Dufferin.....													
Elgin.....	1				1								
Essex.....		2					2						
Frontenac.....													
Grey.....	1	2					3				3		
Halton.....		2			1				1				
Hastings.....													
Huron.....		1									1		
Kent.....		1				1							
Lambton.....													
Leeds et Grenville.....											1		
Lennox et Addington.....		1	1				2						
Lincoln.....		3			1				2				
Middlesex.....		1					1			2			
Norfolk.....													
Northumberland et Durham.....													
Ontario.....		1							1				
Oxford.....													
Perth.....	1								1				
Peterborough.....													
Reufrew.....													
Simcoe.....													
Storouat, Dundas et Glengarry.....		1					1						
Victoria.....		1					1						
Waterloo.....					2								
Welland.....													
Wellington.....		2					1		1				
Wentworth.....		4					3			1			
York.....	1	9			1		8		1				
Totaux d'Ontario.....	4	36	1		6	1	25		7	1	5		

CLASSE III. VOL DE CHEVAUX, BÉTAIL ET MOUTONS — Fin. TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							
Moderate — Modéré.	Immoderate — Immodéré.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions — Autr's possessions Britann's	Baptists — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians — Presbytériens.	Protestants — Autres confessions.	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.
		England and Wales — Angl'terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.											
1	4			1	14	1	1		13		1	2	1		
1					2				2						
2	4			1	17	1	1		15	1	3	1			
1					1				1						
2					1	1				1				1	
7					7				1				5		
29	12		1	1	52	2	2	1	22	6	18	3	5	1	

DÉTOURNEMENT, FRAUDE ET FAUX PRÉTEXTES.

2	1				2			1				1		
	1				1							1		
2					1				2					
1	1		1		2				1			1		
1	2				2							2		
1					1							1		
1	1				1							1		
2					1							1		
1	2		1		2			1	1			1		
1					1							1		
	1		1											
	1													
1												1		
2	1				1			1				1		
1	1				1							1	1	
1	3	1		1	1	2							4	
6	5	1		1	5	3		2	3	1		3		1
20	20	3	4	3	19	11		5	9	4	5	11	4	1

TABLE I. EMBEZZLEMENT, FRAUD AND FALSE PRETENCES.—*Concluded.* CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	Ac- quit- ted for Insa- nity.	CONVICTIONS.				SENTENCE.			
					CONDAMNATIONS.				COMMITTED TO GAOL		EMPRISONNÉS.	
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.		
						Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Réci- dives.			Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year.
						Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.					
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>												
Beauharnois.....	2	2										
Bedford.....	2	1			1	1				1		
Montreal.....	25	16			9	8	1			6		
Quebec.....	9	7			2	1		1		1		
Richelieu.....	4	4										
St. Francis.....	3	2			1	1				1		
St. Hyacinthe.....	1				1	1						
Three Rivers.....	5	5										
Totals of Quebec.....	51	37			14	12	1	1		9		
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>												
Cape Breton.....	1				1	1				1		
Halifax.....	12	7	1		4	1	2	1	1	3		
Hants.....	1	1										
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	14	8	1		5	2	2	1	1	4		
<i>(Province of New Brunswick.)</i>												
Kent.....	1	1										
Westmoreland.....	5	4	1									
York.....	1	1										
Totals of N. Brunswick.....	7	6	1									
<i>(Prov. of British Columbia.)</i>												
Victoria.....	2	1			1	1				1		
Province of Manitoba.....	9	5	2		2	2				1		
Keewatin & N.W. Territories.....	5	2			3	3			1	1		
Totals of Canada.....	294	189	35		70	64	3	3	9	52		

*(Province of Ontario.)*

LARCENY AND RECEIVING.

Algoma.....	6	2			4	4			1	3
Brant.....	54	18			36	27	1	8	5	23
Bruce.....	9	1			8	7	1		1	4
Carleton.....	168	78	24		66	57	8	1	4	48
Dufferin.....	5				5	5				5
Elgin.....	101	35	21		45	40	4	1	4	24
Essex.....	54	18	6		39	27	2	1	4	22
Frontenac.....	62	31	7		24	22	2		1	18
Grey.....	32	5		1	26	25	1			16
Haldimand.....	17	6			11	9	1	1	1	7
Halton.....	8				8	7	1			6
Hasings.....	33	15	1		17	14	1	2	2	13
Huron.....	51	12	15		24	24			4	16
Kent.....	34	10	10		14	8	1	5	4	6
Lambton.....	24	7	1		16	16			4	9
Lanark.....	6	2			4	4				2
Leeds & Grenville.....	76	26	22		28	18	4	6	4	18

CLASSE III. DETOURNEMENT, FRAUDE ET FAUX PRETEXTES.—Fin. TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE.		
PENITENTIARY. PÉNITENCIER.			De'thories — — De mort.	Com- mitted to Refor- ma- tories — — Envo- yées. à la prison de Réfor- me.	Cities and T'wns — — Villes	Rural Dis- tricts. — — Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agricultural. — — Agriculteurs.	Com- mercial. — — Com- merçants.	Do- mestic — — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — — Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional — — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — — Mariés.	Wid- owed — — En- veu- vage.	Single. — — Céliba- taires.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.	Life.													
2						1						1			1
1					9			4	1			2	5		4
					2					1			1		1
				1	1			1							1
					1	1						1			1
				1	13	1		5	1	1	1	4	6		8
					4							1	3		1
					4					3					1
											1	3			
					1			1							1
1					2			1		1			1		1
						3		1			1	1			3
6				1	43	19	1	21	4	13	3	19	28	2	24

LARCIN ET RECEL.

2				2	25	10	2	1	2	4		2	1		3
2					3	4	1	1		1		4	7	2	27
3				6	61	3		6	8	6		22	11	3	48
					2	2						2		1	1
6	5			4	10	24	3	4	8	9	1	17	18	3	24
				2	19	8		2	8	4		13	7	2	18
				1	24		1	2	1	5		11	3		21
					16	2		1	1	1		5	1		17
				2	1	8	2	1	1			3	1	1	7
				2	2	6			2	3		2	2		6
					10	4	1	4		2		8	7		7
1				2	4	13	3			3		11	4		13
3					6	6	2	2		1		6	3		10
	1			2	4	4	1					8	3		6
				1	2	2		1				2			3
4				1	22	6	3	1	3	6		15	3		24

TABLE I. EMBEZZLEMENT, FRAUD AND FALSE PRETENCES.—*Concluded* CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .									
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- ment- ary.	Su- perior	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not		Not		Not	
				Years.	and	and	and over	given.		given.		given.	
	—	—	—	Moins de	16 ans	21 ans	40 ans et	Non		Non		Non	
	Inca- pables de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	16 ans.	et moins	et moins	au- dessus.	donnés.		donnés.		donnés.	
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>													
Beauharnois.....			1										
Bedford.....		1											
Montréal.....		5		1		6	1	1					
Québec.....		2				2							
Richelieu.....													
St. François.....	1			1									
St. Hyacinthe.....		1		1									
Trois-Rivières.....													
<b>Totaux de Québec.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>					
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>													
Cap Breton.....												1	
Halifax.....	1	3				3		1					
Hants.....													
<b>Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>				<b>3</b>		<b>1</b>				<b>1</b>	
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>													
Kent.....													
Westmoreland.....													
York.....													
<b>Totaux du Nouveau-Brunswick.....</b>													
<i>(Province de la Colombie-Britannique.)</i>													
Victoria.....		1						1					
Province de Manitoba.....		1	1				2						
Kéwatin et Territoires du Nord-Ouest.....		1	1		1		2						
<b>Totaux du Canada.....</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>		

*(Province d'Ontario.)* LARCENY AND RECEIVING.

Algoma.....	1	3				1		3				
Brant.....	13	22		7		1	14		9	1	1	
Bruce.....	2	5		1		1	4		1		1	
Carleton.....	20	29	1	20	1	9	4	13	8	6	1	4
Dufferin.....	2					1					1	3
Elgin.....	15	30		5	1	6	1	21	2	7	2	
Essex.....	5	22		3	1	4	3	11		4	1	3
Frontenac.....	5	19		4		3		12		4	1	
Grey.....	9	9		10	1	2	2	2				8
Haldimand.....	7	2		2		4		2			1	2
Halton.....	2	6			1	1		4	1		1	
Hastings.....	2	12		2		2		5		7		1
Huron.....	6	11		1		7		2		6		8
Kent.....	2	7		1		4		7				2
Lambton.....	5	4		4		1		2		1		7
Lanark.....	2	2		3				1				1
Leeds et Grenville.....	4	24		5		7		11	3	2		



CLASSE III. DÉTOURNEMENT, FRAUDE ET FAUX PRÉTEXTES.—Fin. TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						
Mo- derate	Immo- derate	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Can- ada.	Unit'd States	Other For- eign Coun- tries.	Other Brit- ish Pos- ses- sions	Bap- tists.	R. Ca- 'tho- lics.	Ch'ch of Eng- land	Me- tho- dists.	Pres- by- ter- ians	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions.
—	—	Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land.	Scot- land.											
Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.	Angl' terre et Galles	Ir- lande.	Ecos- se.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Autr's pays étran- gers	Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's
1				1					1						1
2		1			1				5	2		1		1	
1		1							1					1	
1					1										
5		3		1	9		1		8	2		1	2	1	
3	1	1			3				1	1	1	1			
3	1	1			3				1	1	1	1			
1								1					1		
	1				2				1					1	
2					3				1				1	1	
31	22	7	4	4	36	12	1		6	20	7	6	14	8	2

LARCIN ET RECEL.

1	3				3	1			1	1			2		
17	18	1	3	3	23	3	1		2	9	11	6	5		
3	3				7					1	2	2	2		
34	28	2	5	1	55				1	41	5			16	
	2	1			1					2					
26	17	6	3	2	18	16			6	8	4	18	4		
20	6	2	2	1	13	9			4	8	2	6	1		
14	10	1	3		17	1				12		1	1	10	1
16	2				17					2	3	11	2		
		1			7	1				7	1				
4	3				6	1	1		1	2	2	1	2		
13	3	2	1		10	3				2	3	5	2	4	
9	8	7	6		4					4	7	3	1	2	
7	6	3			5	5			2		2	5			
6	3		1		6		1			5	3			1	
2	1	1			3					2		2			
18	10		3	1	8	13	3			7	2	4	5	8	2

TABLE I. LARCENY AND RECEIVING.—Continued. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	Ac- quit- ted for Insan- ity.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.					
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Re- iter- ated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		— SANS OPTION.		
									With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — Under one year.	One year and over.	— Moins d'un an.	— Un an et plus.
<i>(Province of Ontario.—Cont'd)</i>													
Lennox & Addington.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....		
Lincoln.....	30	15	.....	.....	15	13	1	1	2	9	.....		
Middlesex.....	157	72	3	.....	82	69	9	4	5	63	3		
Norfolk.....	19	2	.....	.....	17	14	2	1	4	5	3		
Northumberland & Durham...	39	12	12	.....	15	11	4	.....	3	8	2		
Ontario.....	33	6	2	.....	25	17	6	2	1	9	2		
Oxford.....	34	11	6	.....	17	16	1	.....	2	12	.....		
Peel.....	5	1	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	1	3	.....		
Perth.....	30	8	.....	1	21	15	3	3	1	15	.....		
Pet rborough.....	44	30	.....	.....	14	9	3	2	3	5	2		
Prescott & Russell.....	5	3	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....		
Prince Edward.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	.....	.....	3	1		
Renfrew.....	11	1	.....	.....	10	9	1	.....	1	7	.....		
Simcoe.....	35	16	1	.....	18	18	.....	.....	5	11	1		
Stormont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	11	3	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	5	2		
Victoria.....	24	14	1	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	7	.....		
Waterloo.....	22	5	3	.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....	8	1		
Welland.....	42	15	1	.....	26	22	2	2	4	16	2		
Wellington.....	31	10	4	.....	17	16	.....	1	.....	12	3		
Wentworth.....	197	77	11	.....	109	107	.....	2	32	39	6		
York.....	611	278	53	.....	280	227	31	22	10	198	8		
Totals of Ontario.....	2,128	845	204	2	1,077	920	92	65	113	681	57		
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>													
Arthabaska.....	7	1	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	2	1	.....		
Beauce.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....		
Beauharnois.....	16	11	1	.....	4	4	.....	.....	1	3	.....		
Bedford.....	10	2	.....	.....	8	7	1	.....	.....	6	.....		
Bonaventure.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....		
Chicoutimi.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....		
Gaspé.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....		
Iberville.....	18	5	.....	.....	13	12	1	.....	.....	12	.....		
Joliette.....	8	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....		
Kamouraska.....	17	2	.....	.....	15	12	3	.....	.....	12	1		
Montmagny.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....		
Montreal.....	577	193	.....	.....	384	328	25	31	12	217	14		
Ottawa.....	9	3	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	1	5	.....		
Quebec.....	172	74	4	.....	94	58	17	19	1	54	.....		
Richelieu.....	9	2	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	5	.....		
Rimouski.....	6	1	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....		
St. Francis.....	40	19	.....	.....	21	18	1	2	1	13	2		
St. Hyacinthe.....	10	1	.....	.....	9	8	1	.....	.....	1	.....		
Terrebonne.....	5	1	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....		
Three Rivers.....	17	8	2	.....	7	6	1	.....	.....	5	2		
Totals of Quebec.....	932	328	7	.....	597	495	50	52	18	349	19		
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>													
Annapolis.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1		
Antigonish.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Cape Breton.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Colchester.....	9	4	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Cumberland.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....		

CLASSE III.				LARCIN ET RECEL.— <i>Suite.</i>								TABLEAU I.			
SENTENCE.				RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life.	De'th	Cities and T'owns	Rural Dis-tricts.	Agricul-tural.	Commer-cial.	Domestic	Indus-trial.	Pro-fes-sional.	La-borers	Mar-ried.	Wid-owed	Single.	
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	De mort.	Villes	Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agricul-teurs.	Commer-çants.	Servi-teurs	Indus-triels.	Pro-fes-sions libé-rales.	Jour-na-liers.	Mar-riés.	En-veu-vage.	Céliba-taires.	
Com-mit-ted to Re-for-ma-tories.	En-vo-yés à la prison de Ré-for-me.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2				1	3						4			4	
1				8	5		2		3		7	3	1	11	
1				2	56	23	3	1	8	12	19	11	1	66	
1				2	1	10	2				3	3		8	
1				1	15		1	2			5	2	1	12	
1				7	16	6					14	2		21	
1				2	14	3	1		4	4	7	4	2	11	
				1	2				1	1		1		1	
2				2	11	9	1		1		6	8	1	11	
				4	10	2		1			10	4		8	
				1	1						1			1	
				2	2				1		2			4	
1				1	1	8	2		2		3	1	3	5	
1				1	6	7	4				4	5	1	6	
				5	3				2		4	4		3	
				2	3				1		2	2		3	
				5	8	6		1	5	3	5	4	1	9	
3				10	8		2		5		10	3	1	13	
1				1	12	4	2	1		3	7	6	1	9	
1				14	104	5		4	16	25	41	31	7	71	
25	1			17	255	7	3	22	28	47	108	66	7	192	
61	7			85	748	222	38	61	98	165	2	416	233	39	708
1	2				6	2					3	1		4	
2				1	3	2			1		1			4	
					4	2					2	2			
	2				8	2					6	3		5	
					2				1		1	1		1	
					1						1	1			
					2			1	1			2			
1				1	11	2		1	1		11	3		10	
				1	2	2			1	1	2			4	
				2	1	14			1	1	11	1	1	13	
					1	1					1	1			
61	4			32	372	9		20	34	88	194	65	25	286	
11				5	1	1		1			5	3		3	
1				13	84	10	1	4	9	16	31	11	5	73	
1				1	4	3	1			1	3	3	1	3	
1					3	3					1	1		4	
2				3	10	11				2	16	5	2	14	
5	1			2	3	6					8	1		8	
				3	4	4				1	3	1		3	
				6	1		1			1	4	1		6	
85	9			58	499	93	13	27	46	113	2	304	106	34	441
	3					5						4	1		4
						2						4			5
5						1						1			

TABLE I.

LARCENY AND RECEIVING.—Continued.

CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS.			AGES.											
	Un-able to read or write.	Ele-mentary.	Sup-erior.	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not given.		—		—		—	
				Years.	and under 21.	and under 40.	and over	—		—		—		—	
	—	—	—	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au-dessus	Non donnés.		—		—		—	
	Incapables de lire ou d'écrire.	Elé-mentaire.	Supé-rieure.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
—	—	—	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	
<i>(Province d'Ontario.—Fin.)</i>															
Lennox et Addington.....	2	2		1	1	1	1	1	1						
Lincoln.....	2	13		3	1	2	3	3	2	1					
Middlesex.....	11	69		21	4	21	6	10	4	5	2	8	1		
Norfolk.....	3	9		4		2		5		1		5			
Nortumberland et Durham.....	3	12		6		3		4		1	1	1			
Ontario.....	9	14		6		5	1	6		3	2		2		
Oxford.....	8	5		6		5	1	2		3					
Peel.....	3			1		1				1		1			
Perth.....	9	11		3	1	2	7	5	2	2		1			
Peterborough.....	6	6		4		1		1	1	4		2	1		
Prescott et Russell.....	1							1				1			
Prince-Edouard.....	2	2		1		2		1							
Renfrew.....	3	6		1		2		4		1	1	1			
Simcoe.....	7	6		1		2		6		3		6			
Stormont, Dundas et Glengarry.....	3	5				1		4	1	2					
Victoria.....	2	3		1		1		1	1	1		1	3		
Waterloo.....	7	7		4		1	2	2	2	2	1				
Welland.....	3	8		2		1		12	1	2		8			
Wellington.....	3	13		2	1	5		2	1	5			1		
Wentworth.....	26	83		27	2	18	3	36	3	14	4	1	1		
York.....	18	138		76	3	44	5	89	13	34	11	4	1		
Totaux d'Ontario.....	243	619	1	38	17	174	34	311	46	133	32	80	12		
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>															
Arthabaska.....	5	1		1		1		3		1					
Beauce.....	3	1						4							
Beauharnois.....	1	3						2		2					
Bedford.....	2	6				3		5							
Bonaventure.....		2				1				1					
Chicoutimi.....		1						1							
Gaspé.....	2									1	1				
Iberville.....	7	6		6		2		3		2		2			
Joliette.....	1	3		1		1	1			1					
Kamouaska.....	4	3		1		1	1	3		1		7	1		
Montnaguy.....	1							1							
Montréal.....	113	155		58	1	74	14	145	31	50	11				
Ottawa.....	5	1		1		2				3					
Québec.....	47	47		20	1	19	2	31	9	5	7				
Richelieu.....	4	3		1		1		3		1	1				
Rimouski.....	4	1				2	1	2							
St. François.....	12	9		3		2		11		2		3			
St. Hyacinthe.....	5	4		3		1		5							
Terrebonne.....	2	2		3						1					
Trois-Rivières.....	3	4		3					1	3					
Totaux de Québec.....	221	252		61	2	110	19	219	41	74	20	10	1		
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>															
Annapolis.....	1	4		1				3		1					
Antigonish.....															
Cap-Breton.....															
Colchester.....		5				2		3							
Cumberland.....	1							1				1			

CLASSE III.		LARCIN ET RECEL. — Suite.							TABLEAU I.						
USE OF LIQUORS.		BIRTH PLACES.							RELIGIONS.						
—		—							—						
USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		LIEU DE NAISSANCE.							—						
Moderate.	Immoderate.	BRITISH ISLES.			Canada.	Unit'd States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of Eng-land.	Methodists.	Pres-by-terians.	Protes-tants.	Other Deno-minations.
		Eng-land and Wales.	Ire-land.	Scot-land.											
Mo-déré.	Im-mo-déré.	Angl-terre et Galles.	Ir-lande.	Ecos-se.	Etats-Unis.	Autres pays étrangers.	Autr's pos-ses-sions Bri-tann's.	Bap-tistes.	Catho-lics.	Eglise d'Ang-le-terre.	Mé-tho-distes.	Pres-by-tériens.	Protes-tants.	Autres con-fes-sions.	
3	1				4				2	1	1				
6	9	1	1	1	10	2			2	3	3	3			
49	30	11	4	3	53	8		3	24	20	12	7	1	12	
7	4	1		1	9	1		3		4	4	1			
7	7	1		1	12	1			5	2	4	4			
12	10	3	1		17	1	1		12	5	1	3			
10	7	2	1		14			1	1	5	5	3			
1	1	1			1				2	1	2				
16	4	1	2	2	10	1	4		2	2	4	7	5		
7	5	2	4		6				8	1	2	1			
	1				1				1						
3	1	1			1	2				2		1			
5	4			1	6		2		4	2		1	2		
7	6		2		11				3	4	6				
5	3	1			6				5	2		1			
3	2	1	1		3				1	2	1		1		
11	3		1	1	7	4	1		1	1	7	1		4	
7	11		2	2	7	7			10	1	1	2			
11	5	2			12	2			1	6	2	2	4	1	
63	45	22	20	4	48	14	1		35	3	1		70		
78	186	40	47	9	164	10	2	11	129	59	30	35	3	1	
591	468	117	113	33	605	166	17	1	36	355	117	151	101	123	21
	1				5		1		6						
1	3				3	1			3				1		
2					3	1			3			1			
2	6				7	1			4	1	1			2	
					2				2						
	1				1								1		
	2				2				2						
7	6				12	1			13						
3	1				4				4						
15					15				15						
1					1				1						
	42	22	29	4	307	16	4	1	328	8	1	4	38	1	
2	4		1		5				5		1				
65	29	4	5	1	81	2	1		87				7		
5	2		1		6				7						
5					5				5						
6	14	1			19	1			12				9		
8					7	2			8				1		
3	1				4				3		1				
2	5	1	1		5				6	1					
128	117	28	37	5	491	25	6	1	514	10	4	5	57	3	
5					5				3	1	1				
5			1		4				3	1		1			
1					1					1					

TABLE I. LARCENY AND RECEIVING.—*Concluded.* CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	Ac- quit- ted for Insa- nity.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
									With the option of a fine.	NO OPTION — SANS OPTION.	
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Ac- quit- tées pour cause de folie.	Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Réci- dives	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year.	One year and over.	
Guysboro'	4	1			3	3					
Halifax	150	49	1		100	64	24	12	86	11	
Hants	4	2			2	2			1	1	
Kings	1				1	1					
Lunenburg	1				1	1				1	
Pictou	5	3			2	2			1		
Shelburne	1				1	1				1	
Yarmouth	3				3	2		1		2	1
Totals of Nova Scotia (Province of New Brunswick)	189	63	1		125	88	24	13	89	18	2
Carleton	2	1			1	1					
Gloucester	10	6	2		2	2			1	1	
Kent	3	3									
Kings	4	1	1		2	2			1		
Northumberland	1	1									
Queen's	1				1	1				1	
Restigouche	1				1	1					
St. John	111	56	11		44	21	1	22	12	24	
Westmoreland	16	9	4		3	3				1	
York	3				3	3			1	2	
Totals of N. Brunswick (Province of P. E. Island.)	152	77	18		57	34	1	22	15	29	
Kings	4	1	2		1	1			1		
Prince	9	3	3		3	3			1	2	
Queen's	44	22	1		21	11	5	5	3	18	
Totals of P. E. Island. (Province of British Columbia)	57	26	6		25	15	5	5	5	20	
Cariboo	1	1									
Clinton	6	1			5	5				3	
Westminster	4	3			1	1					
Victoria	50	19	1		30	20	5	5	11	15	2
Totals of British Columbia	61	24	1		36	26	5	5	11	18	2
Province of Manitoba	56	15	9		32	24	3	5	7	17	2
Keewatin & N. W Territories	33	19			14	14			1	12	
Totals of Canada	3,608	1,397	246	2	1,963	1,616	180	167	259	1,144	82

(Province of Ontario.)

ARSON, BURNING, &c.

CLASS IV.

Brant	2	1	1								
Carleton	6	4	1		1	1					
Elgin	1	1									
Essex	1				1	1					
Grey	3	2			1	1					
Hastings	2	1	1								

CLASSE III.					LARCIN ET RECEL.—Fin.								TABLEAU I.		
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE.		
PENITENTIARY. PÉNITENCIER.			De'th — De mort	Com-mitted to Reformatories — Envo-yées à la prison de Réforme.	Cities and Twns — Villes	Rural Dis-tricts. — Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com-mercial. — Com-merçants.	Domestic — —	Indus-trial. — —	Pro-fes-sional — —	La-borers — —	Mar-ried. — —	Wi-dowed — —	Single. — —
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	Life													
3				2	1			2			1			3	
	1			97	3	1	14	6	10	2	28	19	2	79	
		1			1						1			2	
					1				1					1	
1					1		1							1	
					3			1	1		1	1		1	
														2	
9	5			2	106	17	1	16	9	12	2	40	23	2	99
1						1	1							1	
						1	1					1			
1						2					2			1	
						1		1			1			1	
1					44			1			18	2	1	34	
7					3						3			3	
2					3			1		1	1			3	
12					51	5	2	2	1	4	2	25	3	1	44
					2					1		1		1	
					19	2	1	1			16			21	
					21	2	1	1		1		17	1		22
1	1					5					3	4		1	
1						1				1		1			
1					26			4	4	7	14	4	1	24	
3	1				26	6		4	4	8	17	9	1	25	
4	2				24	7	1	1		6	15	9		20	
					3	10	1			1	3	1	1		8
174	24			145	1,478	362	57	112	158	310	11	835	152	38	659

CLASSE IV.					INCENDIE PAR MALVEILLANCE, Etc.									
				1	1									1
												1	1	
	1					1								1
	1					1		1						

TABLE I. LARCENY AND RECEIVING.—*Concluded.* CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.									
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Sup- erior.	Under 16 Years.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over.	Not given.					
	—	—	—	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus	Non donnés.					
	Inca- pables de lire oud'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
				H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F
Guysborough.....	1	2											
Halifax.....	35	63	2	29	22	4	37	4	3	1			
Hants.....	1	1			1	1							
Kings.....												1	
Lunenburg.....	1											1	
Pictou.....		1					1					1	
Shelburne.....		1							1				
Yarmouth.....	1	2		1	1	1							
<b>Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse...</b> <i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>	<b>41</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	
Carleton.....	1							1					
Gloucester.....	1							1				1	
Kent.....													
King's.....		1			1							1	
Northumberland.....													
Queen's.....	1				1								
Restigouche.....	1							1					
St Jean.....	15	29		17	10		12	3	1	1			
Westmoreland.....		3		1		2							
York.....		3		1		2							
<b>Totaux du Nouveau-Brunswick...</b> <i>(Province de l'Île du Prince-Edouard.)</i>	<b>19</b>	<b>36</b>		<b>19</b>		<b>16</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	
King's.....												1	
Prince.....	2							2				1	
Queens.....	16	5		2	1	12	1	4		1			
<b>Totaux de l'Île du P.-Edouard...</b> <i>(Province de la Colombie-Britannique.)</i>	<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>2</b>	
Cariboo.....													
Clinton.....	4	1										5	
Westminster.....	1							1					
Victoria.....	17	13				5		18		5		2	
<b>Totaux de la Colombie-Britannique...</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>				<b>5</b>		<b>19</b>		<b>5</b>		<b>7</b>	
Province de Manitoba.....	9	21	1	3				24	2	3			
Kéwatin et Territoires du Nord-Ouest	3	2	2			3		8		1		2	
<b>Totaux du Canada.....</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>13</b>

(Province d'Ontario.)

ARSON BURNING, &c.

CLASS IV.

Brant.....												
Carleton.....	1											1
Elgin.....												
Essex.....		1										1
Grey.....		1				1						
Hastings.....												



CLASSE III.		LARCIN ET RECEL.—Fin										TABLEAU I.						
USE OF LIQUORS.		BIRTH PLACES.								RELIGIONS.								
USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.																
Moderate.	Immoderate.	BRITISH ISLES.			Canada.	Unit'd States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Protestants.	Other Denominations.			
		Eng-land and Wales.	Ire-land.	Scot-land.												Etats-Unis.	Autres pays étrangers.	Autr's Possessions Britann's.
3	18	6	3	1	3	81	3	2	4	1	5	56	7	2	3	4	25	1
82	1				2	1												
1	1				1													
1					1							1						
1					1						1							
1	3				2			1			1						2	
100	23	6	4	1	102	3	3	4	13	60	10	6	6	27	1			
1					1						1							
1	1				1					1								
1					1													
1	1	1			1					1								
14	30	2	3		35	3	1		4	27	8	5					1	
3					3					2								
2	1				3				2									
22	33	3	3		45	3	1		6	31	9	6	1	2				
	2				2					2								
3	18				20			1	1	12	2	2	4					
3	20				22				1	1	14	2	2	4				
2	2		1		4					4								
1	1				1													
12	17	6	2		13	3	4	1		5	7	3		1				
14	20	6	3		18	3	4	1		9	7	3		1				
15	14		3	1	21	4	2			14	4	3	3	5	2			
6			1		9	1				2							3	
789	695	160	164	40	1,316	145	33	8	56	999	159	175	120	218	27			

CLASSE IV. INCENDIE PAR MALVEILLANCE, ETC.

	1		1							1								
1					1							1						
1					1													

TABLE I.

ARSON, BURNING, &c.—*Concluded.*

CLASS IV.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	Ac- quit- ted for Insan- ity.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.			
					— CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.			
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Re- iter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	
						Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Réci- dives.		Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ETE COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Ac- quit- tées pour cause de folie.							
Kent.....	1				1		1				
Lambton.....	2	2									
Lanark.....	1				1		1				
Leeds & Grenville.....	1	1									
Middlesex.....	2	2									
Norfolk.....	1	1									
Northumberland & Durham...	1	1									
Oxford.....	2	2									
Perth.....	1	1									
Simcoe.....	2	1			1	1					
Victoria.....	4	3			1	1				1	
York.....	1		1								
<b>Totals of Ontario.....</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>1</b>	
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>											
Beauce.....	1				1	1					
Gaspé.....	1				1	1				1	
Montreal.....	8	5			3	2	1				
Ottawa.....	1				1	1					
Quebec.....	1	1									
St. Francis.....	1	1								1	
Terrebonne.....	6	3			3	3					
<b>Totals of Quebec.....</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>			<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>2</b>	
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>											
Cape Breton.....	2	1	1								
Cumberland.....	1	1									
Halifax.....	1	1									
Kings.....	2	1			1	1					
<b>Totals of Nova Scotia.....</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>					
<i>(Province of New Brunswick.)</i>											
Gloucester.....	3				3	3					
<i>(Province of British Columbia.)</i>											
Victoria.....	2	2									
<b>Totals of Canada.....</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>			<b>3</b>	

*(Province of Ontario.)* MALICIOUS INJURIES TO HORSES, CATTLE AND OTHER PROPERTY.

Algoma.....	1				1	1				1	
Brant.....	25	6			19	17	1	1	19		
Bruce.....	6				6	6				6	
Carleton.....	15	9			6	5		1	6		
Elgin.....	2	2									
Essex.....	31	11	3		17	17			17		
Frontenac.....	3				3	3			3		
Grey.....	13	1			12	10		2	12		
Halton.....	1				1	1			1		
Hastings.....	27	10			17	14	3		17		

CLASSE IV. INCENDIE PAR MALVEILLANCE, Etc.—/in.										TABLEAU I.					
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.					CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			De'th — De mort	Com-mit- ted to Refor- matories. — Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.	Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis- tricts. — Districts ruraux.	Agricultural — Agriculteurs.	Com- mercial. — Commerçants.	Do- mestic — Serviteurs	Indus- trial. — Industriels.	Pro- fes- sional — Profes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- naliers.	Mar- ried. — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — En- veuve.	Single. — Célibai- taires.
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et moi's de cinq	Five years and over — Cinq ans et plus	Life — A vie													
1						1					1				1
1						1				1				1	
	1					1									1
						1	1						1		
2	3			1	1	6	1	1		1		2	2	2	3
1						1							1		
2	1			1	3	1			1	2					1
						1									3
1				1	3	1						2			3
4	1			2	3	6	1		1	3		2	1		8
1						1						1			1
1						1						1			1
						3				3					3
7	4			3	4	16	2	1	1	7		5	3	2	15
DOMMAGES MALICIEUX AUX CHEVAUX, BESTIAUX ET AUTRES PROPRIÉTÉS.															
						8	1	1				2	2		1
										6					6
						5	1	1	1			4	2		4
						1	2					3	1		2
						1									1
						4				1		1	2		2
						5	7	1		1		1	8	2	10



CLASSE IV. INCENDIE PAR MALVEILLANCE, ETC.—*Fin.* TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						
Mo- derate — Mo- déré.	Immo- derate — Immo- déré.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States — Etats Unis.	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries. — Aut- res pays étran- gers.	Other Eri- tish Pos- ses- sions. — Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Ca- tho- liques.	Ch'ch of Eng- land — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Me- tho- dists. — Mé- tho- dis- tes.	Pres- by- ter- ians. — Pres- byté- riens.	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Au- res con- fes- sions.
		Eng- land and Wales — Angli- terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.											
1				1											
	1				1					1					
	1				1					1					
					1							1			
4	3		1	1	5				1	3	1	1			
	1				1				1						
	1			1	3				1	3					
	1				1					1					
	3				3				3						
	5	1		1	8				8	1					
	1				1									1	
	1				1									1	
	3				3				3						
12	5		1	2	17				12	4	1	1		1	

DOMMAGES MALICIEUX AUX CHEVAUX, BESTIAUX ET AUTRES PROPRIÉTÉS.

1					1							1		
7					7	1			1		2	2	3	
3					6				6					
1	2		2		1				2	1				
1						1								1
1	3			1	2	1				1	1	1		
11	1	2	2		6		2		5	1	1	1	3	1

TABLE I. MALICIOUS INJURIES TO HORSES, CATTLE AND OTHER PROPERTY.—Continued. CLASS IV.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mitted for Trial.	Ac- quit- ted for Insa-	CONVICTIONS.				SENTENCE.			
					CONDAMNATIONS.				COMMITTED TO GAOL			
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Re- iter- ated.	EMPRISONNÉES.			
									With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	SANS OPTION.	
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ETÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tees.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Ac- quit- tées pour cause de folie.	—	—	—	—	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year.	One year and over.	
					Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Réci- dives.	—	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus		
Huron	14	3			11	11			11			
Kent	8	1			7	5	2		7			
Lambton	5				5	5			5			
Lanark	2				2	2			2			
Leeds & Grenville	16	4			12	10		2	12			
Lennox & Addington	2				2	2				2		
Lincoln	11	6			5	5			5			
Middlesex	37	9			28	28			27	1		
Norfolk	4				4	4			4			
Northumberland & Durham	20	2	2		16	14	1	1	15	1		
Ontario	5				5	5			5			
Oxford	4		1		3	3			3			
Peel	2				2	2			2			
Perth	19	5			14	14			14			
Peterborough	9	2			7	5	2		7			
Prescott & Russell	2				2	2			2			
Prince Edward	1	1										
Rentrew	1				1	1			1			
Simcoe	5	3			2	2			2	1		
Stormont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	3				3	2		1	1			
Victoria	22	11			11	11			11			
Waterloo	1				1	1			1			
Welland	9	2			7	7			7			
Wellington	9	2			7	7			7			
Wentworth	120	61	1		58	57	1		56	1		
York	65	29			36	35		1	36			
Totals of Ontario	520	180	7		333	314	10	9	318	13		
(Province of Quebec.)												
Beauharnois	4	1			3	3			2	1		
Bedford	6	4			2	2				1		
Bonaventure	1				1	1			1			
Joliette	1	1										
Kamouraska	2	1			1	1			1			
Montreal	100	41			59	45	5	9	59			
Ottawa	2	1			1	1			1			
Quebec	29	18			11	11			10			
Richelieu	1	1										
St. Francis	5				5	5			2	3		
Terrebonne	1				1	1			1			
Three Rivers	1				1	1			1			
Totals of Quebec	153	68			85	71	5	9	78	5		
(Province of Nova Scotia.)												
Antigonish	4	4										
Colchester	21	11			10	8	1	1	10			
Cumberland	1				1	1			1			
Halifax	6	1			5	5			3			
Pictou	7	3			4	4			4			
Shelburne	1				1	1			1			
Yarmouth	4	1			3	3			3			
Totals of Nova Scotia	44	20			24	22	1	1	22			

CLASSE IV. DOMMAGES MALICIEUX AUX CHEVAUX, BESTIAUX ET AUTRES PROPRIÉTÉS.—*Suite.* TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE.		
PENITENTIARY.		Life	De'th	Com-mitted to Reformatories.	Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis-tricts.	Agricultural.	Com-mercial.	Do-mestic.	Indus-trial.	Pro-fes-sional	La-borers	Mar-ried.	Wi-dowed	Single.
PÉNITENCIER.	—														
						1			1					1	
					2	6	4			2	1	1	5		3
					2					2		1	1		1
					2	1	1			1		2	1		2
					2					2			2		1
					6	2	1			1		6	3		5
					1							1	1		
					2					1	1		1		2
					3	1	1					3	1		3
					5			2				3	1	1	3
					1							1			1
					1						1		1		
					3	2	2						2		3
						1									
					5					1					1
					54	1	1	2	4	18		11	12	3	40
					13	1		1	3	4		6	7		8
1					126	27	13	6	9	40	4	52	47	5	104
							3	1					2	1	2
							2						2	1	1
							1	1					1		
					50	3		5		19		21	16	3	40
					8	3		2		4		3	4		7
					2	3	1					4	3		2
						1		1					1		
1					60	16	3	8		23		32	27	3	52
					8	2	1					1	6	2	8
					5							2	1		5
					3							3			3
					3							1			3
2					19	2	1				3	11	2		19

TABLE I. MALICIOUS INJURIES TO HORSES, CATTLE AND OTHER PROPERTY.—Continued. CLASS IV.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS.  INSTRUCTION.			AGES.									
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Sup- er- ior.	Under 16 Years.		16 Years and under 21		21 Years and under 40		40 Years and over		Not given.	
				—		—		—		—		—	
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.					
Inca- pables de lire ou d'é- crire.	Ele- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
			H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	
Huron.....											10	1	
Ken.....		1							1		6		
Lambton.....											5		
Lanark.....											2		
Leeds et Grenville.....		8						6		2	4		
Lennox et Addington.....		2			1				1		2		
Lincoln.....		3			2				1		2		
Middlesex.....		3					2		1		25		
Norfolk.....											3	1	
Northumberland et Durham.....	1	7		1	3		2		2		8		
Ontario.....			1						1		4		
Oxford.....	1			1	1				1				
Peel.....											2		
Perth.....		4		3					1		10		
Peterborough.....	2	3						4			1	1	
Prescott et Russell.....											2		
Prince-Edouard.....													
Renfrew.....											1		
Simcoe.....	1						1				1		
Stormont, Dundas et Glengarry.....		1							1		1	1	
Victoria.....		5		3			2	1			1	4	
Waterloo.....											1		
Welland.....	1						1				6		
Wellington.....	1	4		3			2				2		
Wentworth.....	13	42		21	2	3	1	20	1	7	1	2	
York.....		15		1	2		5	3	2	2	20	1	
<b>Totaux d'Ontario.....</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>13</b>
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>													
Beauharnois.....		3				1		1		1			
Bedford.....		2						2					
Bonaventure.....												1	
Joliette.....													
Kamouraska.....		1						1					
Montréal.....	13	37	1	4		8		35	5	4	3		
Ottawa.....												1	
Québec.....	7	4		5		1		2	1	2			
Richelieu.....													
St François.....	3	1						3	1	1			
Terrebonne.....		1								1			
Trois Rivières.....												1	
<b>Totaux de Québec.....</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>		<b>10</b>		<b>44</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>													
Antigonish.....													
Colchester.....	1	8	1	2		2		5		1			
Cumberland.....												1	
Halifax.....	2	3				3		2				1	
Pictou.....	3			3								1	
Shelburne.....												1	
Yarmouth.....	1	2		1		1		1					
<b>Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.....</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>6</b>		<b>8</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>3</b>	



CLASSE IV. DOMMAGES MALICIEUX AUX CHEVAUX, BESTIAUX ET AUTRES PROPRIÉTÉS.—*Suite.* TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						
Moderate	Immoderate	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Protestants	Other Denominations.
		England and Wales	Ireland.	Scotland.											
Moderé.	Immodéré.	Angl-terre et Galles	Irlande.	Ecosse.	—	Etats-Unis.	Autres pays étrangers.	Autr's possessions Britann's	Baptists.	Catholiques.	Eglise d'Angleterre.	Méthodistes.	Presbytériens.	Autres confessions.	
1			1							1					
6	2		2		6				2	1	1			4	
2				1	1							3	2		
3		1	2		2				1	1			1		
5	3			3	5				2	5			1		
1			1								1				
3					2		1		2			1			
1	1	2			2					3			1		
	3	1	1		3				3	2					
	1				1				1						
5		1			4				3	1	1	1			
1						1					1				
2	3				5				1	1			3		
32	23	11	7		31	7			26					30	
4	11	3	4	1	5	2			1	4	4	3	3		
94	57	21	23	6	90	13	3		3	58	24	14	18	38	
	3				2	1				1					
	2			2							2				
1															
7	36	3	5	2	47	1	1			1				9	
10										50					
4	1	1			4					10	1				
	1				1					4				1	
											1				
22	44	4	5	4	66	2	1			66	4	1		10	
6	4	1			9								6		
1	4	2			3				1		3				
2	1				3					2	2			1	
1										2			1		
1	2				3					2				1	
10	11	3			18										
									1	6	5		7	2	

TABLE I. MALICIOUS INJURIES TO HORSES, CATTLE AND OTHER PROPERTY — *Concluded.* CLASS IV.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mitted for Trial	Ac- quit- ted for Insan- ity.	CONVICTIONS.				SENTENCE.		
					CONDAMNATIONS.				COMMITTED TO GAOL		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Re- iter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	NO OPTION — SANS OPTION.	
	Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son au P'a- m'nde	Under one year.	One year and over.					
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Ac- quit- tées pour cause de folie.					Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus	
<i>(Prov. of New Brunswick)</i>											
Gloucester.....	6	4			2	2			1	1	
Kings.....	1				1	1			1		
Restigouche.....	3				3	3			3		
St. John.....	24	15			9	4	1	4	6	3	
Westmoreland.....	2	1			1	1			1		
York.....	7	4			3	3			3		
Totals of New Brunswick	43	24			19	14	1	4	15	4	
<i>(Province of Pr. Edward Island)</i>											
Kings.....	1				1	1			1		
Queens.....	3				3	3			3		
Totals of Pr. Edward Island	4				4	4			4		
<i>(Province of British Columbia)</i>											
Clinton.....	1				1	1					
Victoria.....	2				2	1		1	2		
Totals of B. Columbia	3				3	2		1	2		
Province of Manitoba.....	14	7	1		6	6			4	2	
Keewatin and N.W. Territo's.	9	4			5	5			3	1	1
Totals of Canada.....	790	303	8		479	438	17	24	446	25	1

*(Province of Ontario.)* COUNTERFEITING, FORGERY AND UTTERING. CLASS V.

Carleton.....	1	1									
Elgin.....	1	1									
Essex.....	3	2	1								
Grey.....	6	4			2	2				1	
Hastings.....	1				1	1				1	
Huron.....	3	2			1	1				1	
Kent.....	2		1		1	1				1	
Lambton.....	2		1		1	1					1
Lanark.....	1	1									
Middlesex.....	2				2	2				1	
Northumberland & Durham..	13	13									
Ontario.....	1	1									
Oxford.....	4	1			3	1	2				
Perth.....	1				1		1				
Prescott and Russell.....	1	1									
Simcoe.....	3				3	3					
Victoria.....	1	1									
Welland.....	6	1	4		1		1				
Wentworth.....	15	11	2		2	2				2	
York.....	17	4	9		4	4				2	
Totals of Ontario.....	84	44	18		22	18	4			9	1

CLASSE IV. DOMMAGES MALICIEUX AUX CHEVAUX, BESTIAUX ET TABLEAU I.  
AUTRES PROPRIÉTÉS.—*Fin.*

SENTENCE.					RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ETAT CONJUGAL			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life.	De'th — De mort.	Com- mitted to Refor- matories — Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.		Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts	Agric- ultural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.				A vic	Villes	Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agric- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Mar- riés.	En- veu- vage
							1	1					1		
					9	1	1			1	3	5			9
					2	1		1	1			1	1		2
					11	3	2	1	1	1	3	6	2		12
					2			1			1				2
					2			1			1				2
	1				2	1			1			1			1
					2	1			1			1			2
	1				2	1			1			2			3
					6				1	1		2	2		4
						5				1		2			3
2	3				226	54	19	16	12	66	11	107	80	8	199

CLASSE V. CONTREFAÇON, FAUX ET CIRCULATION.

					1	2			1				1		1
						1	1				1		1		1
						1	1					1	1		1
1					1	1		1				1	1		1
3					3							3			3
	1					1						1	1		1
3					1	2	2			1			1		2
1						1		1							1
1					1	1	1	1	1	1			1		1
1					3	1	1	1	1	1			2		2
9	1			1	11	11	5	3	3	4		5	11		11

TABLE I. MALICIOUS INJURIES TO HORSES, CATTLE AND OTHER PROPERTY — *Concluded.* CLASS IV.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .									
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- ior.	Under 16 Years.	16 Years and under.		21 Years and under 40.		40 Years and over.		Not given.		
					Moins de 16 ans.		16 ans et moins de 21.		21 ans et moins de 40.		40 ans et au- dessus.		Non donnés.
	Inca- pables de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	M. — H.	F. — F.	M. — H.	F. — F.	M. — H.	F. — F.	M. — H.	F. — F.	M. — H.	F. — F.
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>													
Gloucester.....	1						1					1	
Kings.....												1	
Restigouche.....												3	
St. Jean.....	1	8			6		3						
Westmoreland.....	1						1						
York.....		3					3						
Totaux du Nouveau-Brunswick.....	3	11			6		8					5	
<i>(Province de l'Île du Prince-Edouard.)</i>													
King's.....												1	
Queen's.....	1	1					2					1	
Totaux de l'Île du P.-Edouard.....	1	1					2					2	
<i>(Province de la Colombie-Britannique.)</i>													
Clinton.....	1											1	
Victoria.....	2						1	1				1	
Totaux de la Colombie-Britannique.....	3						1	1				1	
Province de Manitoba.....		6					4	1	1				
Kéwatin et Territoires du Nord-Ouest.....	2	3			1		3				1		
Totaux du Canada.....	64	211	3	49	3	41	3	130	15	42	7	176	

*(Province d'Ontario.)* COUNTERFEITING, FORGERY AND UTTERING. CLASS V.

Carleton.....												
Elgin.....												
Essex.....												
Grey.....		2				1		1				
Hastings.....		1					1					
Huron.....		1										1
Kent.....		1								1		
Lambton.....		1										1
Lanark.....												
Middlesex.....	1	1					1		1			
Northumberland et Durham.....												
Ontario.....												
Oxford.....		3						3				
Perth.....		1								1		
Prescott et Russell.....												
Simcoe.....		2										3
Victoria.....												
Welland.....		1						1				
Wentworth.....		2		1				1				
York.....		4						3		1		
Totaux d'Ontario.....	1	20		1		1	10	1	4			5

CLASSE IV. DOMMAGES MALICIEUX AUX CHEVAUX, BESTIAUX ET TABLEAU I.  
AUTRES PROPRIÉTÉS.—*Fin.*

USE OF LIQUORS — USAGE DES LIQUEURS		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEU DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						
Mode- rately — No- déré.	Immo- derately — Immo- déré.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Can- ada	Unit'd States — Etats Unis.	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries. — Aut- res pays étran- gers.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions. — Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tanu's	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Catho- liques.	Ch'ch of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Me- tho- dists. — Mé- tho- dis- tes.	Pres- by- terians — Pres- byté- riens	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Aut- res con- fes- sions.
		Eng- land and Wales — Angl' terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.											
1					1				1						
2	7				9				3	4		2			
1	2				3				1	1	2				
4	10				14				5	5	2	2			
	2				2				1				1		
	2				2				1				1		
1					1				1	1					
1	1				2										
2	1				3				1	1					
5	1				5		1		4	1				1	
4	1				5				1	1					
141	137	28	28	10	203	15	5	4	142	41	17	27	52	1	

CLASSE V. CONTREFAÇON, FAUX ET CIRCULATION.

1					2				1			1		
1	1				1						1			1
1					1							1		1
1		1												
	2				1	1					1	1		
	3				3				3					
1		1										1		
1	2				3					1				2
1					1				1					
1	1				1	1			1	1	1			
3	1	1			3				1	1		1	1	
11	10	3			17	2		1	6	2	3	5	5	

TABLE I. COUNTERFEITING, FORGERY AND UTTERING.— <i>Concluded.</i>										CLASS V.	
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	Ac- quit- ted for Insan- ity	CONVICTIONS.				SENTENCE.		
					CONDAMNATIONS.				COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉES.		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Re- iter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	SANS OPTION.	
Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Réci- dives	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- ende	Under one year.		One year and over.					
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Ac- quit- tées pour cause de folie.					Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.	
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>											
Arthabasta.....	1	1									
Beaubarnois.....	1	1									
Bedford.....	1	1									
Montreal.....	9	1			8	8			1	2	
St Francis.....	3		1		2	2					
Totals of Quebec.....	15	4	1		10	10			1	2	
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>											
Pictou.....	1	1									
<i>(Province of New Brunswick.)</i>											
Kings.....	2		1		1	1					
Northumberland.....	1				1	1					
York.....	1		1								
Totals of New Brudswick.....	4		2		2	2					
<i>(Province of Prince Ed. Island.)</i>											
Queens.....	1	1									
Keewatin & N. W. Territories	1				1		1				
Totals of Canada.....	106	50	21		35	30	4	1	1	11	1
<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i>										CLASS VI.	
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury.											
Brant.....	4	3			1	1					1
Carleton.....	1	1									
Elgin.....	2	2									
Grey.....	2	2									
Hastings.....	2	2									
Huron.....	3	1	2								
Lincoln.....	1	1									
Northumberland & Durham.....	2	1			1	1					1
Ontario.....	2	1			1	1				1	
Oxford.....	3	2	1								
Peel.....	1	1									
Prescott & Russell.....	1	1									
Renfrew.....	1	1									
Simcoe.....	1	1									
Victoria.....	2	2									
Wentworth.....	3		2		1		1			1	
York.....	8	8									
Totals of Ontario.....	39	30	5		4	3	1			2	2
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>											
Montmagny.....	1	1									
Montreal.....	3	2			1	1				1	
St. Francis.....	2		2								
Three Rivers.....	2	2									
Totals of Quebec.....	8	5	2		1	1				1	



TABLE I. COUNTERFEITING, FORGERY AND UTTERING.—*Concluded.* CLASS V.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S.									
	Un- able to read or write.  —  Inca- pables de lire ou d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary.  —  Elé- men- taire.	Su- perior.  —  Supé- rieure.	Under 16	16 Years		21 Years		40 Years		Not		
				Years.	and		and		and over		given.		
				—	—		—		—		—		
—	—	—	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.		21 ans et moins de 40.		40 ans et au dessus.		Non donnés.			
—	—	—	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
—	—	—	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>													
Arthabaska.....													
Beauharnois.....													
Bedford.....													
Montreal.....		4	2	1	1	4	2						
St. François.....		2				1	1						
Totaux de Quebec.....		6	2	1	1	5	3						
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>													
Pictou.....													
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>													
Kings.....		1				1							
Northumberland.....		1					1						
York.....													
Totaux du Nouveau-Brunswick.....		2				1	1						
<i>(Prov. de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard.)</i>													
Queen's.....													
Kéwatin et Territoires du N.-Ouest.....		1				1							
Totaux du Canada.....	1	29	2	2	1	1	17	1	8		5		

*(Province d'Ontario.)* PERJURY AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- perior.	A G E S.									
				Under 16 Years.	16 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 40.		40 Years and over.		Not given.		
—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—		—		
—	—	—	—	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.		21 ans et moins de 40.		40 ans et au dessus.		Non donnés.		
—	—	—	—	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
—	—	—	—	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F
Brant.....			1					1					
Carleton.....													
Elgin.....													
Grey.....													
Hastings.....													
Huro.....													
Lincoln.....													
Northumberland et Durham.....	1									1			
Ontario.....		1								1			
Oxford.....													
Peel.....													
Prescott et Russell.....													
Renfrew.....													
Simcoe.....													
Victoria.....													
Wentworth.....		1								1			
York.....													
Totaux d'Ontario.....	1	3						1		3			
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>													
Montmagny.....													
Montréal.....		1						1					
St. François.....													
Trois-Rivières.....													
Totaux de Québec.....		1						1					



CLASSE V. CONTREFAÇON, FAUX ET CIRCULATION.—Fin. TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						
Mo- derate	Immo- derate	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Can- ada.	Unit'd States	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions.	Bap- tists.	R. Ca- tho- lics.	Ch'ch of Eng- land.	Me- thod- ists.	Pres- by- ter- ians.	Pro- tes- tants	Other Denom- inations.
—	—	Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land.	Scot- land.											
Mo- dere.	Immo- déré.	Angl' terre et Galles	Ir- lande.	Ecos- se.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Etats- Unis.	Autres pays étran- gers.	Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's				Bap- tists.	Ca- tholi- ques.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Mé- tho- dis- tes.	Pres- byté- riens		Au- tres con- fes- sions.	
			1		6		1			7				1	
	2					2			2						
	2		1		6	2	1		9					1	
1					1			1							
1					1				1						
	2				2			1	1						
	1				1									1	
13	13	3	1		26	4	1	2	16	2	3	5	7		

CLASSE VI. PARJURE ET SUBORNATION DE PARJURE.

	1				1					1				
	1	1								1				
1			1							1				
	1					1						1		
1	3	1	1		1	1				3		1		
					1					1				
					1					1				

TABLE I. PERJURY AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.—*Concluded.* CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENCE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons chargé- ed.  Person- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted.  Ac- quit- tées.	Com- mitted for Trial  Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Ac- quit- ted for Insan- ity.  Ac- quit- tées pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉES.			
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Re- iter- ated.	With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son et l'a- m'nde	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION	
						Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Réci- dives.		Under one year — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>											
Pictou.....	2	2									
<i>(Province of New Brunswick.)</i>											
Gloucester.....	1	1									
Westmoreland.....	1	1									
Totals of New Brunswick.....	2	2									
Province of Manitoba.....	1		1								
Totals of Canada.....	52	39	8		5	4	1		3	2	

*(Province of Ontario.)*

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Bruce.....	2				2	2			2	
Carleton.....	1	1								
Elgin.....	2	1			1	1			1	
Essex.....	4				4	4			4	
Grey.....	1				1	1			1	
Haldimand.....	1				1	1			1	
Hastings.....	20	3			17	16	1		17	
Huron.....	2	1			1	1			1	
Kent.....	10				10	9		1	10	
Lincoln.....	5	4			1	1			1	
Middlesex.....	6	1			5	5			5	
Norfolk.....	1				1	1			1	
Northumberland & Durham.....	2				2	2			2	
Ontario.....	4				4	4			4	
Oxford.....	7				7	7			7	
Perth.....	4	2	2							
Peterborough.....	3	2			1	1			1	
Prince Edward.....	2				2	2			2	
Renfrew.....	1				1	1			1	
Simcoe.....	5				5	5			5	
Victoria.....	2	2								
Waterloo.....	1				1	1			1	
Wellington.....	11	6			5	4		1	3	2
Wentworth.....	14	7			7	7			7	
York.....	46	5			35	35			35	
Totals of Ontario.....	151	35	2		114	111	1	2	112	2
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>										
Iberville.....	1				1	1			1	
Montreal.....	50	17			33	29	3	1	33	
Ottawa.....	1				1	1			1	
Quebec.....	10	6			4	4			4	
Rimouski.....	1				1	1			1	
Totals of Quebec.....	63	23			40	36	3	1	40	
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>										
Halifax.....	32	13			19	19			19	

CLASSE VI.

PARJURE ET SUBORNATION DE PARJURE — *Fin.*

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.							CONJUGAL STATE. — ETAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		De'th — De mort.	Com- mitted to Refor- matories. — Envoyées à la prison de Réfor- me.		Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed
Two years and under five.	Five and over.			Life.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie.	—	Villes	Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agri- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales	Jour- na- liers.	Mar- riés.	En- veu- vage.	Céliba- taires.
				1	3	1	2					2	2	3

CRUAUTE ENVERS LES ANIMAUX.

											1	1		
				15	2	1	2		5	3	6	4		13
					2						2	1		1
				1	1									1
				2	1				3			2		1
					1	1						1	1	
				3			1		3			2		1
				2	2	2				2		2		2
					1						1	1		
					1	1						1		
				4							2			4
				6	1		5					4		3
					1			1						1
				33	12	5	8		12	5	12	19	1	27
										1				1
				29	4	2	22		4		5	17		14
					1						1			1
				3	1		2				2	1		3
					1	1						1		
				33	7	3	24		5		8	19		19
				19			7		4		6	7	1	11

TABLE I. PERJURY AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.— <i>Concluded.</i>		CLASS VI.											
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .									
	Un-able to read or write — — Inca-pables de lire ou d'é- crire.	Ele-mentary. — — Elé-mentaire.	Super-ior — — Supé-rieure.	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not		Not		Not	
				Years.	and	and	and over	given.		given.		given.	
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au dessus.	Non donnés.		Non donnés.		Non donnés.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>													
Pictou.....													
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>													
Gloucester.....													
Westmoreland.....													
Totaux du Nouveau-Brunswick.....													
Province de Manitoba.....													
Totaux du Canada.....	1	4				2		3					
<i>(Province d'Ontario.)</i>													
CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.													
Bruce.....													2
Carleton.....													
Elgin.....		1						1					4
Essex.....													1
Grey.....													1
Haldimand.....													1
Hastings.....		17		2		10		5					1
Huron.....													1
Kent.....	1	1				1		1					8
Lincoln.....		1			1								
Middlesex.....		3				3							2
Norfolk.....													1
Northumberland et Durham.....		1						1					1
Ontario.....		3				3							1
Oxford.....		3		1		2		1					3
Perth.....													
Peterborough.....	1					1							
Prince-Edouard.....								1					1
Renfrew.....													1
Simcoe.....													5
Victoria.....													
Waterloo.....													1
Wellington.....	4			4									1
Wentworth.....	1	6		2		3		2					
York.....		1						1					34
Totaux d'Ontario.....	7	37		4		5	1	23		13			68
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>													
Iberville.....		1						1					
Montréal.....	14	17			12		12		9				
Ottawa.....	1						1						
Québec.....	2	2		2			2						
Rimouski.....		1					1						
Totaux de Québec.....	17	21		2		12		17		9			
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>													
Halifax.....	3	16		2		3	2	11		1			



TABLE I.		CRUELTY TO ANIMALS — <i>Concluded.</i>						CLASS VI.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	Ac- quit- ted for In- san- ity.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.		
					CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	NO OPTION — SANS OPTION.
	Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Réci- dives	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- nde	Under one year.	One year and over.				
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Ac- quit- tées pour cause de folie.				Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.	
<i>(Prov. of New Brunswick.)</i>										
Gloucester .....	1	1								
Kings .....	1				1	1		1		
St. John .....	18	6			12	10	1	1	12	
Totals of N. Brunswick	20	7			13	11	1	1	13	
<i>(Prov. of P. r. Edw. Island.)</i>										
Queen's .....	3				3	3			2	1
Totals of Canada.....	269	78	2		189	180	5	4	186	3
<i>(Province of Ontario.) FELONIES AND MISDEMEANOURS NOT OTHERWISE DENOMINATED.</i>										
Algoma .....	2				2	2				2
Bruce .....	1	1								
Elgin .....	8				8	7		1	7	1
Essex .....	13	1			12	11		1	8	3
Frontenac.....	2				2	2				1
Grey .....	4				4	3	1			2
Hastings .....	25	9	1		15	9	5	1	7	6
Huron .....	2	1			1	1				1
Kent .....	8	1			7	7			5	1
Lambton .....	4		1		3	3			2	
Lennox & Addington.....	3				3	3			3	
Lincoln .....	9	8			1	1			1	
Middlesex .....	6	2			4	2	2		3	1
Northumberland & Durham.....	2	1			1	1			1	
Oxford .....	5	1			4	4			4	
Peel .....	1				1	1				1
Perth .....	1				1	1				1
Peterborough .....	3				3	3			1	2
Prince Edward .....	5				5	5			5	
Renfrew .....	1				1	1				1
Simcoe.....	10	7			3	3			3	
Stormont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	1				1	1			1	
Victoria.....	3	1			2	2				1
Welland .....	24	1			23	23			23	
Wellington.....	8	7			1	1			1	
Wentworth.....	14	3	1		10	7	3		2	8
York.....	55	15	1		39	39			38	
Totals of Ontario.....	220	59	4		157	143	11	3	115	32
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>										
Beauharnois .....	1		1							
Kamouraska .....	1	1								
Montreal .....	39	17			22	22			20	1
Quebec .....	25	8			17	15	2		17	
Richelieu .....										
St. Francis .....	1				1	1			1	
Three Rivers.....	8	8								
Totals of Quebec.....	75	34	1		40	38	2		38	1

CLASSE VI. CRUAUTÉ ENVERS LES ANIMAUX.—Fin.										TABLEAU I.					
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.					CONJUGAL STATE.—ÉTAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY.—PÉNITENCIER.			De'th — — — — — De mort.	Com-mitted to Reformatories — — — — — Envo-yées à la prison de Réforme	Cities and T'wns — — — — — Villes	Rural Dis-tricts. — — — — — Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agricultural. — — — — — Agriculteurs.	Com-mercial. — — — — — Com-merçants.	Domestic. — — — — — Servi-teurs.	Indus-trial. — — — — — Indus-triels.	Prof-essional. — — — — — Prof-essions libé-rales.	La-borers — — — — — Jour-naliers.	Mar-ried. — — — — — Mar-ries.	Wid-dowed — — — — — En-veu-vage.	Single. — — — — — Céliba-taires.
Two years and under five. — — — — — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over. — — — — — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — — — — — A vie.													
					10	1	1	3	1	3		4	4		8
					10	2	1	3	1	3		4	4		8
					3			1				2	1		2
					98	21	9	43	1	24	5	32	50	1	67
CRIMES ET DÉLITS NON SPÉCIFIÉS.															
						2						2	2		
					6	1	2	2		6		1	2		5
1	1				2	1				2		1	4		2
					3							2		3	2
				1	13	2		8		1		6	9	1	5
					1							1	1		
					4			2		1			3		1
					1							1			1
					1					1			1		
					3			2				1			3
					1			1				1			
					4			2				2	1		1
					1	1		1				1	1		
					1	2	1			1		1	2		1
					1	1				1		1	1		
					1	1						1	2		
					2	1					1	1	1		1
					2	8	2	2		6		1	9		2
					1					1		1	1		
					9	1		1		2		4	2		8
					32	1		15	5	12		2	32		1
1	1			1	80	29	13	31	6	34	2	26	76	4	33
					1	21	1	9		6		3	15		6
					5	12	1	7		8	1	1	14		2
						1		1							
				1	26	14	1	17		14	2	3	29		8

TABLE I.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—*Concluded.*

CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Sup- erior.	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not		Not		Not		
				Years.	and	and	and over.	given.		given.		given.		
	—	—	—	Moins de	16 ans	21 ans	40 ans et	Non		Non		Non		
Inca- pables de lire oud d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	16 ans.	et moins de 21.	et moins de 40.	au- dessus	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
			H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>														
Gloucester.....														
King's.....													1	
St Jean.....	1	11			1		8		3					
Totaux du Nouveau-Brunswick...	1	11			1		8		3				1	
<i>(Province de l'Île du Prince-Édouard.)</i>														
Queens.....		3			1		1		1					
Totaux du Canada.....	28	88		8	22	3	60		27				69	
<i>(Province d'Ontario.) FELONIES AND MISDEMEANORS NOT OTHERWISE DENOMINATED.</i>														
Algoma.....	2						2							
Bruce.....														
Elgin.....	1	6			2		5						1	
Essex.....	1	6					3		4				4	1
Frontenac.....		2			1		1							
Grey.....	3						1	1	1				1	
Hastings.....		15		1	1		5		8					
Huron.....	1												1	
Kent.....	1	2					2	1	1				3	
Lambton.....		1											3	
Lennox et Addington.....													3	
Lincoln.....		1					1							
Middlesex.....		2	1	1		2							1	
Northumberland et Durham.....		1							1					
Oxford.....		4			1		2		1					
Peel.....													1	
Perth.....		1							1					
Peterborough.....	1	1	1				2		1					
Prince-Édouard.....		1					1						4	
Renfrew.....		1					1							
Simcoe.....													3	
Stormont, Dundas et Glengarry.....													1	
Victoria.....		2					1		1				1	
Welland.....		8	1	1			5		5				12	
Wellington.....		1							1					
Wentworth.....	2	8			2	2	6							
York.....		31	3				15		19				5	
Totaux d'Ontario.....	12	94	6	3	9	2	53	2	44	1	42	1		
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>														
Beauharnois.....														
Kamouraska.....														
Montréal.....	1	14	1	1			12	1	7	1				
Québec.....		17					9		8					
Richelieu.....	1	1												
St. François.....			1						1					
Trois-Rivières.....														
Totaux de Québec.....	2	32	2	1			21	1	16	1				



CLASSE VI. CRUAUTÉ ENVERS LES ANIMAUX.—Fin. TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS.		BIRTH PLACES.							RELIGIONS.						
—		—							—						
USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							—						
Moderate	Immoderate	BRITISH ISLES.			Canada.	Unit'd States	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions	Baptists	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Protestants	Other Denominations.
		LES BRITANNIQUES.	England and Wales	Ireland.											
—	—	Eng-land and Wales	Ire-land.	Scot-land.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Moderé.	Immodéré.	Angl-terre et Galles	Irlande.	Ecos-se.	Etats-Unis.	Au-tres pays étran-gers.	Autr's pos-ses-sions Bri-tann's	Bap-tistes.	Ca-tho-liques.	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Mé-tho-dis-tes.	Pres-by-té-riens.	Autres con-fes-sions.		
12			3		8			1	3	5		2	1		
12			3		8			1	3	5		2	1		
1	2				3					3					
85	28	6	15	2	92		2	1	6	70	14	9	4	15	

CRIMES ET DELITS NON SPECIFIES.

	2				2					2				
2	5				5	2			1	2	1		2	1
3	3				3	4				2	2		1	
2		1			1					2			1	
1	2		2			1				2		1		
14	1	1	1		13					2	4	9		
3	1	1			4					4		1		
1					1							1		
1					1						1			
1	2				3					2	1			
1		1										1		
4		1			2	1			1	1		2		
1		1											1	
2	1	1			2						2	1		
	1				1					1				
	1				1					1				1
1	1				2							1	1	
6	1		1		5	3	2		1		1	1	3	4
1			1											
4	6	1			9					1		1	1	3
29	4	8	13	1	11				3	3	2	3	7	12
77	32	16	18	1	65	12	2		6	32	17	26	21	10
1														
17	1		1		20					18			1	2
					16					16				1
1				1									1	
19	1		1	1	36					34			2	3

TABLE I. FELONIES AND MISDEMEANOURS NOT OTHERWISE DENOMINATED.—*Concluded.* CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	Ac- quit- ted for Insan- ity.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.		
					CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Re- iter- ated.	EMPRISONNÉS.	
									With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. SANS OPTION.
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Ac- quit- tées pour cause de folie.	Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>										
Annapolis.....	2				2	2				
Halifax.....	14				14	1	10	3	2	12
Pictou.....	1				1	1			1	
Shelburne.....	1				1	1			1	
Yarmouth.....	1				1	1				1
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	19				19	4	12	3	4	12
<i>(Province of New Brunswick.)</i>										
St. John.....	1				1			1		
Westmoreland.....	1				1	1			1	
Totals of New Brunswick	2				2	1		1	1	
<i>(Prov. of Prince Ed. Island.)</i>										
Queen's.....	2	1			1	1			1	
<i>(Prov. of British Columbia.)</i>										
Clinton.....	1				1	1				1
Westminster.....	3	1			2	2			1	1
Victoria.....	25	2	1		22	22			21	1
Totals of British Columbia.	29	3	1		25	25			1	21
Province of Manitoba.....	13	5	4		4	3	1		1	2
Totals of Canada.....	369	102	10		248	215	26	7	161	68

*(Province of Ontario.)* CARRYING UNLAWFUL WEAPONS.

Elgin.....	5				5	5			2	3
Essex.....	4				4	4			3	1
Frontenac.....	3	1			2	2			1	1
Haldimand.....	1				1	1				
Hastings.....	3				3	3			2	
Huron.....	2				2	1	1			1
Kent.....	1		1							
Lambton.....	1				1	1			1	
Leeds & Grenville.....	4				4	3	1		1	2
Middlesex.....	7				7	7			6	1
Northumberland & Durham.....	3		1		2	2			1	1
Ontario.....	1				1	1			1	
Peel.....	1				1	1				1
Perth.....	2				2	2			2	
Renfrew.....	1				1	1				1
Simcoe.....	4				4	4			4	
Welland.....	4				4	4			3	1
Wellington.....	1				1		1			1
Wentworth.....	7	1			6	6			1	
York.....	20	1			19	19			18	1
Totals of Ontario.....	75	3	2		70	67	3		46	15

CLASSE VI.

CRIMES ET DÉLITS NON SPÉCIFIÉS.—*Fin.*

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.					CONJUGAL STATE.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life — De'mort	Com-mitted to Reform-atories.	Envo-yées à la prison de Réfor-me.	Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis-tricts. — Districts ru-raux.	Agricultural — Agriculteurs.	Com-mercial. — Com-merçants.	Domestic — Servi-teurs.	Indus-trial. — Indus-triels.	Pro-fes-sional — Pro-fes-sions libé-rales.	La-borers — Jour-naliers.	Mar-ried. — Mari-és.	Wid-owed — En-veu-vage.	Single. — Céliba-taires.
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over — Cinq ans et plus														
2					14	2			1	2		2	1		13
					1			1					1		
					1	1				1		1	1		
2					16	3		1	1	3		7	4		13
					1					1					1
					1				1				1		
					2				1	1			1		1
					1						1		1		
						1						1	1		
					3			21				1	1		20
					3	3	1	21				3	4		20
1					2	1						3			3
4	1		2		130	50	15	70	8	52	5	42	115	4	78

PORT D'ARMES ILLÉGAL

					1			1				3	2		1
					2			1		1		1	1		1
					2	1	1	1				1	1		2
						1	1						1		
					2					1		3			4
					1	3						4	2		2
					1			1				4			1
					1						1				1
					1	1						1	1		1
					4					1	1	2	2		2
					1					1					1
					1	4	1			2		2	1	1	4
					16	3	3	8	1	3	1	3	5		14
					1										
					36	11	5	12	2	9	3	21	17	1	35

TABLE I. FELONIES AND MISDEMEANOURS NOT OTHERWISE DENOMINATED — *Concluded* CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .										
	Un- able to read or write	Ele- ment- ary.	Su- perior	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not		Not		Not		
				Years.	and	and	and over	given.		given.		given.		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	
Inca- pables de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.		Non donnés.		Non donnés.			
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
			H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>														
Annapolis.....		2			1		1							
Halifax.....	5	9		5	1	1	6		1					
Pictou.....		1					1							
Shelburne.....		1							1					
Yarmouth.....		1			1									
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse...	5	14		5	3	1	8		2					
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>														
St. Jean.....		1							1					
Westmoreland.....		1					1							
Totaux du Nouveau-Brunswick.....		2					1		1					
<i>(Prov. de l'Île du Prince-Edouard.)</i>														
Queen's.....			1						1					
<i>(Province de la Colombie-Britannique.)</i>														
Clinton.....		1											1	
Westminster.....		2					1		1					
Victoria.....	3	17			8		13						1	
Totaux de la Col.-Britannique...	3	20			8		14		1				2	
Province de Manitoba.....	1	2					2		1				1	
Totaux du Canada.....	23	164	9	9	20	3	99	3	66	2	45	1		
<i>(Province d'Ontario.)</i> CARRYING UNLAWFUL WEAPONS.														
Elgin.....	1	3					4						1	
Essex.....		1							1				3	
Frontenac.....		2					2						1	
Haldimand.....														
Hastings.....		3			2		1							
Huron.....		1											2	
Kent.....														
Lambton.....													1	
Leeds et Grenville.....		4			1		3							
Middlesex.....		4			2		2						3	
Northumberland et Durham.....		1			1								1	
Ontario.....	1								1					
Peel.....													1	
Perth.....													2	
Renfrew.....		1							1					
Simcoe.....	2						2						2	
Welland.....							4							
Wellington.....		1					1							
Wentworth.....	2	4			2	1	2		1					
York.....		19		1	8		9				1			
Totaux d'Ontario.....	6	44		1	16	1	30		4	1	17			

CLASSE VI.

CRIMES ET DELITS NON SPÉCIFIÉS.-- Fin.

TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						
Mo- derate	Immo- derate	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Can- ada.	Unit'd States	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions.	Bap- tists.	R. Ca- tho- lics.	Ch'ch of Eng- land.	Meth- odists.	Pres- by- terians.	Protes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions.
		Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land.	Scot- land.											
2	1		1		2			2							
13	1				13				10	3	1				
1	1				1			1				1			
17	2		1		17			1	3	11	3	1	1		
1	1				1					1				1	
1	1				2					1				1	
					1								1		
2		1			1									1	1
15	5	18	2	1			1		3	15	1	1			
17	5	19	2	1	1	1		1	4	15	1	1	2		
	3		2		1				2					1	
131	44	35	24	3	123	13	2	2	9	83	36	28	26	27	1

PORT D'ARMES ILLÉGAL.

3			1		1	2			1		1				2
1	1				1	1	1							2	
1	2		2		1				2		1				
1					1					1					
2	2				2	2			1					1	
2	2			1	2	1			2	1		1			
1	1				1	1			1		1				
1	1		1						1						
4			1		1	1			2	1	1	1			
1					1	3									
1	5	1			4	1			1						
1	18	4	2		12	1			3	8	4	3		3	
19	33	5	7	1	27	13	1		1	17	11	9	5	6	2

TABLE I.		CARRYING UNLAWFUL WEAPONS.— <i>Concluded.</i>						CLASS VI.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	Ac- quit- ted for Insan- ity.	CONVICTIONS.				SENTENCE.	
					CONDAMNATIONS.				COMMITTED TO GAOL	
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	EMPRISONNÉES.
Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	SANS OPTION.		One year and over.				
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Ac- quit- tées pour cause de folie					Un an et plus.	
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>										
Iberville.....	1				1	1				1
Montreal.....	11	4			7	7			5	2
Ottawa.....	2				2	2			2	
Quebec.....	13	8			5	2	3		4	
Totals of Quebec.....	27	12			15	12	3		11	3
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>										
Halifax.....	6	6								
Yarmouth.....	1	1								
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	7	7								
<i>(Province of New Brunswick.)</i>										
St. John.....	4				4	4			4	
Province of Manitoba.....	2				2	2			2	
Keewatin & N.W. Territories	2				2	2			2	
Totals of Canada.....	117	22	2		93	87	6		65	18
<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i>										
BREACHES OF LIQUOR LAWS.										
Algoma.....	6				6	6			6	
Brant.....	35	5	1		29	21	3	5	29	
Bruce.....	21				21	21			21	
Carleton.....	45	20			25	25			25	
Dufferin.....	2				2	2			2	
Elgin.....	28	6			22	22			19	3
Essex.....	28	2			26	26			26	
Frontenac.....	19				19	19			19	
Grey.....	25	1			24	21	1	2	24	
Haldimand.....	8				8	8			8	
Halton.....	1				1	1			1	
Hastings.....	26	6			20	13	6	1	20	
Huron.....	19	5			14	14			14	
Kent.....	24	9			15	13		2	14	1
Lambton.....	13	1			12	12			11	1
Lanark.....	9				9	9			9	
Leeds & Grenville.....	30	7			23	20	3		22	
Lennox & Addington.....	16				16	16			16	
Lincoln.....	28	12			16	11	4	1	16	
Middlesex.....	115	17			98	78	10	10	97	1
Norfolk.....	7				7	7			7	
Northumberland & Durham.....	31	7			24	16	5	3	24	
Ontario.....	25				25	25			25	
Oxford.....	15				15	11	2	2	15	
Peel.....	8	1			7	7			7	
Perth.....	24	2			22	19	3		22	
Peterborough.....	20	4			16	12	1	3	16	
Prescott & Russell.....	5				5	5			5	
Prince Edward.....	32	6	1		25	14	6	5	25	
Renfrew.....	27				27	27			27	
Simcoe.....	44	1			43	42	1		42	1

CLASSE VI.					PORT D'ARMES ILLÉGAL—Fin.								TABLEAU I.		
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			De'th — De mort	Com-mit-ted to Re-for-ma-tories — Envo-yées. à la prison de Réfor-me.	Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis-tricts.	Agri-cultural.	Com-mer-cial.	Do-mestic	Indus-trial.	Pro-fes-sional	La-borers	Mar-ried.	Wi-dowed	Single.
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	Life			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deux ans et moins de cinq	Cinq ans et plus	A vie	—	—	Villes	Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agri-cultural-teurs.	Com-mer-cants.	Servi-teurs.	Indus-triels.	Pro-fes-sions libé-rales.	Jour-na-liers.	Ma-riés.	En-veu-vage.	Céliba-taires.
					7	1	1	2	1	1		3	4		1
					2			2							2
	1				5			1	1	1	1	1	1		4
	1				14	1	1	5	2	2	1	4	5		9
					4			3				1			4
					2							2	1		1
						2						2			2
	1			1	56	14	6	20	4	11	4	30	23	1	51

CONTRAVENTIONS AUX RÈGLEMENTS DES LIQUEURS FORTES.

					12	1		3	5	4		1	4	4	2
					19			3	9	5		1	15	1	3
							2	1	10	3		5	14		5
					8	3			11				10		1
					3				3				3		
					11	7			14	4			16	1	1
					4	1			4	1			5		
					10	4		1	13				14		
					10	1		2	6	1	1		9	1	1
					53	2		1	25	25		2	42	6	7
					11	6	1	1	7	4			14	1	2
					1				1				1		
					7	4			10	1			11		1
					5	2			5	1			7		
					12	1		1	12			2	10	2	1
					14	11	2	1	13	6		2	18	2	4
					3				3				3		

TABLE I.

CARRYING UNLAWFUL WEAPONS — *Concluded.*

CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .										
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- perior	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not		Not		Not		
				Years.	and	and	and over.	given.		given.		given.		
	—	—	—	Moins de	16 ans	21 ans	40 ans et	Non		Non		Non		
Inca- pables de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	16 ans.	et moins de 21.	et moins de 40.	et au- dessus.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
			H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F
<i>(Province de Québec)</i>														
Iberville.....		1				1								
Montréal.....	1	5			1	6								
Ottawa.....		2		1	1									
Québec.....	2	3			2	3								
Totaux de Québec.....	3	11		1	4	10								
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>														
Halifax.....														
Yarmouth.....														
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.....														
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>														
St. Jean.....		4			1	3								
Province de Manitoba.....		2				2								
Kéwatin et Territoires du Nord-Ouest.....		1	1			2								
Totaux du Canada.....	9	62	1	2	21	47	4	1	17					
<i>(Province d'Ontario.)</i>														
BREACHES OF LIQUOR LAWS.														
Algoma.....													6	2
Brant.....	1	12				6		7					14	1
Bruce.....													20	
Carleton.....	1	17	1		1	8		10					6	
Dufferin.....													2	
Elgin.....	1	19		1		11		9					1	
Essex.....	1	10				4		7					14	1
Frontenac.....													19	
Grey.....		2	1			1		2					20	1
Haldimand.....													7	1
Halton.....													1	
Hastings.....		18				7		11						2
Huron.....													14	
Kent.....		5						3					10	
Lambton.....													12	
Lanark.....													9	
Leeds et Grenville.....		14				5		8	1				9	
Lennox et Addington.....													13	3
Lincoln.....		11				4	2	4	1				5	
Middlesex.....		55				26		24	5				33	10
Norfolk.....													7	
Northumberland et Durham.....		14	3			9	5	3					7	
Ontario.....		1						1					22	2
Oxford.....		7			2	5		7					1	
Peel.....													7	
Perth.....		5	1			3		4					14	1
Peterborough.....	3	10				5	1	7					3	
Prescott et Russell.....													5	
Prince-Édouard.....		24				13		11					1	
Renfrew.....													27	
Simcoe.....		3				3							36	4



CLASSE VI.		PORT D'ARMES ILLÉGAL.—Fin										TABLEAU I.				
USE OF LIQUORS.		BIRTH PLACES.										RELIGIONS.				
USAGE DES LIQUEURS		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.														
Moderate	Immoderate	BRITISH ISLES.			Canada.	Unit'd States	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of England	Methodists	Presbyterians	Protestants	Other Denominations.	
		ILES BRITANNIQUES.														
Modéré.	Immodéré.	England and Wales	Ireland.	Scotland.												
		Angl' terre et Galles	Irlande.	Ecosse.		Etats-Unis.	Autres pays étrangers	Autr's possessions Britann's	Baptistes.	Catholiques.	Eglise d'Angleterre.	Méthodistes	Presbytériens	Autres confessions.		
	1					1								1		
1	5	1			2	2	2			1		1		4		
1	1				2					1				1		
4	1		1		4					3	1	1				
	6	1	1		8	3	2			5	1	2		5		
			1		2	1				3			1			
	2				2						2					
1	1				2					2						
26	48	6	9	1	41	17	3		1	27	14	11	6	11		
CONTRAVENTIONS AUX RÈGLEMENTS DES LIQUEURS FORTES.																
7	6	4	2		7					2	7	2	2			
15	4	1	2	1	15					15				4		
9	9	1	5		9	3		2	2	7	3	4	3			
8	3	1	2		6	2				7	2					
2	1		1	1	1							1	1			
18			5		12					8		5	1	4		
3	2	1	2		2					4	1					
14		4			10					3			1	10		
8	3	1	1		8	1				4	1		1			
44	11	11	21		22	1			1	22	19	2	7	4		
16		3	2	1	9	2				3	7	3	4	1		
12	1		1	1	6	1				1	5	4	4			
6	1		1	2	3		1			2	1		3	1		
12	1	2	6		6				2	9	2					
19	6				18	4	1			1	10	4	2	4		
3					3								3			

TABLE I.		BREACHES OF LIQUOR LAWS.— <i>Concluded.</i>							CLASS VI.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	Ac- quit- ted for Insan- ity.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Re- iter- ated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉES.		
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Ac- quit- tées pour cause de folie.					With the option of a fine.	SANS OPTION.	
						Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
Stormont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	18	1			17	17					
Victoria	16	2			14	12	1	1	17		
Waterloo	13				13	13			14		
Welland	50	3			47	45	1	1	13		
Wellington	31	1			30	30			45	2	
Wentworth	97	30			67	67			29	1	
York	229	74			155	129	13	13	65	1	
Totals of Ontario	1,190	223	2		965	856	60	49	149	6	
(Province of Quebec.)									946	17	
Arthabaska	5				5	5					
Beauce	2				2	1	1		5		
Bedford	1				1	1			2		
Iberville	2				2	2				1	
Montreal	212	44			168	165		3	2		
Ottawa	7	2			5	5			165		
Quebec	194	14			180	61	42	77	5		
Richelieu	9				9	8	1		180		
St. Francis	21	2			19	16	2	1	9		
Totals of Quebec	453	62			391	264	46	81	19		
(Province of Nova Scotia.)									387	1	
Halifax	44	13			31	23	3	5			
Pictou	16	1			15	4	2	9	31		
Totals of Nova Scotia	60	14			46	27	5	14	15		
(Province of New Brunswick.)									46		
Carleton	7	1			6	6					
Gloucester	2				2	2			6		
Kent	2	1			1	1			2		
Madawaska	1				1	1			1		
Northumberland	2				2	2			1		
St. John	50	12			38	31	1	6	2		
Westmoreland	3	1			2	1	1		38		
York	63	25			38	25	11	2	2		
Totals of N. Brunswick	130	40			90	69	13	8	2		
(Province of P. Edward Island)									35	3	
Kings	1				1	1					
Prince	16				16	16			1		
Queen's	38	5			33	31	2		16		
Totals of P. E. Island	55	5			50	48	2		32	1	
(Province of British Columbia.)									49	1	
Cariboo	4	1			3	3					
Victoria	54	15	1		38	22	6	10	1	2	
Totals of Br. Columbia	58	16	1		41	25	6	10	23	14	
Province of Manitoba	37	6			31	30	1		24	16	
Keewatin & N. W. Territories	161	28			133	122	11		30	1	
Totals of Canada	2,144	394	3		1,747	1,441	144	162	1,702	39	

CLASSE VI. CONTRAVENTIONS AUX RÉGLÈM. DES LIQUEURS FORTES.—Fin. TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.							CONJUGAL STATE. — ETAT CONJUGAL			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life. — A vie	De'th — De mort.		Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries — Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.	Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.			—		—	—	Villes	Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agri- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales	Jour- na- liers.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	.....	8	2	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	31	.....	2	31	2	.....	4	4	2	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	2	10	11	.....	6	48	10	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	.....	.....	10	57	37	1	10	80	32	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	391	85	6	29	300	107	2	33	353	62	74
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	23	1	94	48	5	.....	8	139	21	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148	32	.....	19	106	43	.....	.....	140	16	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	1	8	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	15	4	8	3	1	.....	3	18	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	308	82	5	122	170	51	.....	15	317	37	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	15	10	1	.....	2	22	3	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	1	10	2	.....	1	10	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	16	20	3	.....	3	32	3	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	6	23	2	.....	.....	24	6	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	2	.....	7	12	14	.....	3	25	3	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	4	1	18	40	16	.....	3	55	12	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	1	17	.....	.....	1	15	2	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	6	.....	1	23	.....	.....	1	21	2	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	22	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	3	.....	1	1	8	.....	22	1	.....	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	7	.....	12	11	.....	.....	1	15	1	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133	.....	10	5	6	2	104	18	.....	110
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	904	320	12	209	570	191	4	182	812	117	295

TABLE I.		BREACHES OF LIQUOR LAWS — <i>Concluded.</i>										CLASS VI.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .									
		Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- ior.	Under 16 Years	16 Years and under.	21 Years and under 40	40 Years and over.	Not given.					
		—	—	—	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.					
		Inca- pables de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
			H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.				
Stormont, Dundas et Glengarry.....		10					9		1		7			
Victoria.....	1	7					5			3	6			
Waterloo.....											12	1		
Welland.....		37	2		1		13		25	1	6	1		
Wellington.....		7			4		2		1		22	1		
Wentworth.....	2	61				1	27	6	25	4	4			
York.....		123				3	2	53	11	47	36	3		
Totaux d'Ontario.....	10	472	8	1	8	4	170	67	181	62	438	34		
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>														
Arthabaska.....	1	4					2		2		1			
Beauce.....	2								2					
Bedford.....		1							1					
Iberville.....		2							2					
Montréal.....	6	119					61	17	71	15	4			
Ottawa.....	3	2					2		3					
Québec.....	24	156					74	10	83	13				
Richelieu.....		9					2		7					
St. François.....	4	15					4		7		8			
Totaux de Québec.....	40	308					145	27	178	28	13			
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>														
Halifax.....	6	25		1		1	14	4	16	1				
Pietou.....		15		1			8		6					
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	6	40		2		1	22	4	16	1				
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>														
Carleton.....	1	4	1						4	1		1		
Gloucester.....		2					1		1					
Kent.....		1							1					
Madawaska.....											1			
Northumberland.....											2			
St. Jean.....	3	35					14	4	13	7				
Westmoreland.....		2					2							
York.....	2	35					22		12	3	1			
Totaux du Nouveau-Brunswick <i>(Province de l'Île du Prince-Edouard)</i>	6	79	1				39	4	31	11	4	1		
King's.....											1			
Prince.....		6					2		4		9	1		
Queen's.....	3	17					9		8	3	13			
Totaux de l'Île du P.-Edouard.....	3	23					11		12	3	23	1		
<i>(Province de la Colombie-Britannique)</i>														
Cariboo.....		3							3					
Victoria.....	27	7			4		15	2	12		5			
Totaux de la Colombie-Britannique.....	27	10			4		15	2	15		5			
Province de Manitoba.....	3	24	1		1		19		8		3			
Kéwatin et Territoires du Nord-Ouest.....	2	128	2		4	2	102	1	7	1	16			
Totaux du Canada.....	97	1,084	12	2	1	18	6	523	105	448	106	502	36	

CLASSE VI. CONTRAVENTIONS AUX REGLEM. DES LIQUEURS FORTES.—*Fin.* TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS — USAGE DES LIQUEURS		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEU DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						
Moderate. — Modère.	Immoderate. — Immodère.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States. — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of Eng-land. — Eglise d'Angle-terre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Pres-byterians — Pres-bytériens	Protes-tants	Other Deno-minations. — Autres confes-sions.
		Eng-land and Wales — Angle-terre et Galles	Ire-land. — Ir-lande.	Scot-land. — Ecos-se.											
10					9	1			6	1		2			
5	3		3		5				4	3		1			
36	4	3	4		27	3	3		5	28				7	
3			2		5				3	2	1	1			
43	19	14	15	2	22	3	6		21					42	
55	63	26	19	12	51	10	3		9	44	26	13	27	2	
348	141	77	95	20	256	31	14	2	14	171	118	40	63	75	4
					5				4						
	2				2				2						
1					2				2						
32	16	3	18		143	2	2		149			1		18	
4	1				5				5						
176	4	1	4		168		2	3	173					7	
8	1				9				9						
4	12								12					6	
227	36	4	22		334	2	4	3	357			1	31		
29	2	3	7		17	3	1		24	2		2		3	
8	7	2			9	2	2		2	4		8			
37	9	5	7		26	5	3		27	6		10		3	
5	1				6				3	3					
1	2				2					2					
				1									1		
20	18	2	9		28	1			7	20	2	5	4		
	2				2									2	
24	13		3	2	32				9	11	2	8	7		
50	36	2	12	3	68	1			19	36	4	13	12	2	
2	4		1		5					5	1				
16	3	2	3		15					16	2	1		1	
18	7	2	4		20					21	2	1		1	
2	1					1	1	1			1	1		1	
4	32	5	2	1	22		4			2	6	2	1		
6	33	5	2	1	22	1	5	1		2	7	3	1	1	
23	4	2	2		18	4	3			13	2		1	13	
94	33	1	7		90	10	9		4	62	6	8	27	17	1
803	299	98	151	24	834	54	38	6	37	689	146	65	115	143	5

TABLE I.

PROSTITUTION, LEWD CONDUCT, &c

CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENCE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial	Ac- quit- ted for Insan- ity.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Re- iter- ated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
									With the option of a fine.	NO OPTION.	
										Sur- option entre la pris- on et l'am- mude	Under one year — Moins d'un an.
<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i>											
Brant .....	12	5			7	4	1	2	7		
Bruce .....	3				3	3			3		
Carleton .....	98	51			47	43	3	1	33	12	
Elgin .....	19				19	16	3		19		
Essex .....	28	1			27	21	3	3	21	3	
Frontenac .....	6	1			5	5			2		1
Hastings .....	19	3			16	7	6	3	5	9	
Huron .....	15				15	15			15		
Kent .....	5				5	4	1		5		
Lambton .....	3				3	3			2	1	
Leeds & Grenville .....	13	4			9	9			9		
Lennox & Addington .....	9				9	9				9	
Lincoln .....	3	1			2	1	1			1	1
Middlesex .....	117				117	115	2		117		
Northumberland & Durham .....	9	2			7	4	1	2	7		
Oxford .....	7				7	4	3		3	4	
Perth .....	18	1			17	14	1	2	17		
Peterborough .....	3	1			2	2			2		
Simcoe .....	6				6	6			6		
Stormont, Dundas & Gleng'ry .....	1				1	1			1		
Waterloo .....	2				2	2			2		
Welland .....	10				10	9	1		9	1	
Wellington .....	20	6			14	8	4	2	14		
Wentworth .....	117	59			58	58			34	11	1
York .....	134	75	1		58	47	2	9	50	8	
Totals of Ontario .....	677	210	1		466	410	32	24	383	59	3
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>											
Montreal .....	453	180			273	193	24	56	123	144	
Quebec .....	49	5			44	26	7	11	43	1	
Richelieu .....	2	2									
St. Francis .....	1				1	1					
Three Rivers .....	2	1			1			1		1	
Totals of Quebec .....	507	188			319	220	31	68	166	146	
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>											
Colchester .....	1				1	1					
Halifax .....	32	4			28	10	10	8	27		1
Totals of Nova Scotia .....	33	4			29	11	10	8	27		1
<i>(Province of New Brunswick.)</i>											
St. John .....	2	1			1	1			1		
<i>(Province of P. Edward Island)</i>											
Queens .....	3				3	3				3	
Province of Manitoba .....	171				171	152	6	13	162	9	
Keewatin & N. W. Territories .....	7				7	6	1		6		
Totals of Canada .....	1,400	403	1		996	803	80	113	745	217	4

CLASSE VI. PROSTITUTION, CONDUITE DÉRÉGLÉE, Etc.										TABLEAU I.					
SENTENCE.				RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE.			
PENITENTIARY.		Life	De'th	Com-mitted to Refor-matories.	Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis-tricts.	Agricultural.	Com-mercial.	Domestic	Indus-trial.	Prof-essional	La-borers	Mar-ried.	Wi-dowed	Single.
PÉNITENCIER.	—														
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	A vie	De mort	—	Villes	Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agri-cul-teurs.	Com-mer-cants.	Servi-teurs.	Indus-triels.	Prof-essions libé-rales.	Jour-na-liers.	Ma-riés.	En veu-vage.	Céliba-taires.
					6								2		4
				2	41	1		1		4		7	16	5	18
				1	15	2			2	1		3	2		14
				2	5				10			6	6	3	8
					14				1			1	2		3
						3	1					4	1	1	12
					1							1	1	1	3
					8	1			1			7	2		7
					2									1	1
					16	1		9							17
					5			1					2		3
					7				3	1		1	1		6
					9	1			2			4	4	2	4
					2							2	1		1
					1					1					
					5	4	2		3			2	3		6
					12			1		7			7		6
					8	57			18	5		14	21	10	26
						58		3	1	11		8	11	1	44
					13	264	13	3	15	41	30	60	82	24	183
					6	262			19	4	21	26	70	22	180
						42	2	2	3		4	4	9	6	31
					1	1									1
					1										
					7	306	2	2	22	4	25	30	79	28	212
							1								1
					28			6	3	6	1	2	17	3	8
					28			6	4	6	1	2	17	3	9
					1					1					1
					3								1		2
					150	18	2	7	6	2	1	25	34	2	133
						7						1			6
					20	752	40	7	50	55	64	2	118	213	54

TABLE I.		PROSTITUTION, LEWD CONDUCT, &c.										CLASS VI.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .									
		Un- able to read or write	Ele- men- tary.	Sup- er- ior.	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not		Not		Not	
					Years.	and	and	and over	given.		donnés.		donnés.	
		—	—	—	Moins de	16 ans	21 ans	40 ans et	—		—		—	
Inca- pables de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	16 ans.	et moins de 21.	et moins de 40.	et au- dessus.	—		—		—			
				M		M		M		M		M		
				F		F		F		F		F		
				H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	
<i>(Province d'Ontario.)</i>														
Brant	2	4				3		3				1		
Bruce												3		
Carleton	22	18			1	3	4	18	1	4	5	1		
Elgin		17			3	1	4	7	2		2			
Essex	9	8			2		7	9	3	2	10			
Frontenac		5					1	4						
Hastings	1	13					5	7	1	1	2			
Huron											4	11		
Kent	1	4				1	2		1	1				
Lambton												3		
Leeds et Grenville	1	8		3		2		2	1		1			
Lennox et Addington											2	7		
Lincoln	1	1				1	2					1		
Middlesex		17				2	7	6			43	57		
Northumberland et Durham		5				1	1	3			2			
Oxford	5				1	3	2		1					
Perth	6	4				1	5	1	1	3	4	2		
Peterborough		2							2					
Simcoe											3	3		
Stormont, Dundas et Glengarry		1						1						
Waterloo											2			
Welland	1	3			3	1	2	2		1	1			
Wellington		13				2	4	4	3		1			
Wentworth	12	44			3	12	7	15	12	9				
York	3	55			1	6	19	24	4	3			1	
Totaux d'Ontario	64	222		3	18	37	73	98	41	25	88	83		
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>														
Montréal	141	121		3	3	10	31	52	119	31	24			
Québec	13	31				1	2	12	23	1	5			
Richelieu														
St. François	1				1									
Trois-Rivières	1								1					
Totaux de Québec	156	162		3	4	11	33	64	143	32	29			
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>														
Colchester		1							1					
Halifax	11	17					2	9	9	4	4			
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse	11	18					2	9	10	4	4			
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>														
St. Jean		1						1						
<i>(Prov. de l'Île du Prince-Edouard.)</i>														
Queen's	1	2				2		1						
Province de Manitoba	25	142	1	2		5	18	35	93	6	10	1	1	
Kéwatin et Territoires du Nord-Ouest		6					2	1	3		1			
Totaux du Canada	257	553	1	8	4	34	94	183	348	83	69	89	84	



CLASSE VI.

PROSTITUTION, CONDUITE DÉRÉGLÉE, ETC.

TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							
Moderate	Immorate	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of Eng-land.	Methodists.	Pres-by-terians.	Pro-tes-tants	Other Deno-minations.	
Moderé.	Immoré.	Eng-land and Wales	Ire-land.	Scot-land.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		Angl-terre et Galles	Ir-lande.	Ecos-se.	Etats-Unis.	Autres pays étrangers.	Autr's possessions Britann's	Bap-tistes.	Ca-tholiques.	Eglise d'Angle-terre.	Mé-tho-dis-tes.	Pres-by-teriens.	—	Autres con-fes-sions.		
6			1		3	1	1			5	1					
5	34		4		35					31				8		
15	2	1		1	10	5				1	10	2		2		
6	11	1	2		7	7				1	1	1		2		
5					5					1				4		
8	6	1	2		11					7		1		4		
4	1				5					1	2	2				
9					9					6				3		
	2		1		1							2				
15	2				17					2	3	2		9		
5		1			2	1	1			2	1	2				
5	2	3			2	2				1	3	2				
6	4	1	1		7					3	2	1	2	1		
1	1				2					1		1				
1					1					1						
8	1	2			5	2				2	2	2	2	1		
2	11	1	1	1	8	1				2	1	2				
19	39	10	12		28	5	2			16		1		40		
4	54	2	14	2	31	8	1			26	14	8	7	1		
124	170	22	38	4	188	33	5			5	106	30	33	20	64	9
51	203	12	22	3	211	10	15				226	1		45		
31	13				41		1				40	1	1	2		
1					1						1					
	1				1						1					
83	217	12	22	3	254	10	16				268	2	1	47		
1					1											
22	6	2	3		20	2		1	3	11	4		3	7		
23	6	2	3		21	2		1	3	11	4		4	7		
	1				1											
	3				3											
											3					
60	166	2	8	4	69	83	3									
2	4				2	3	1									
292	507	38	71	11	538	131	26	1	12	499	59	42	37	131	13	

TABLE I.		VAGRANCY.							CLASS VI.			
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mitted for Trial.	Ac- quit- ted for Insa- nity.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.				
					CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL				
					Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Re- iter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	— SANS OPTION.		
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ETÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tees.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Ac- quit- ées pour cause de folie.	Total.	Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year.	One year and over.	
						Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus					
<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i>												
Algoma .....	8	1		1	6	3	3		2	4		
Brant .....	11	1			10	3	1	6	5	5		
Bruce .....	5			1	4	4			2		1	
Carleton .....	77	25		11	41	31	4	6	7	34		
Elgin .....	57	35			22	19	3		20			
Essex .....	18			4	14	10	2	2	10		4	
Frontenac .....	59	22			37	20	12	5	15	19		
Grey .....	106	2		2	102	69	13	20		96		
Haldimand .....	3				3	3				3		
Halton .....	29				29	29			16	13		
Hastings .....	45	26		3	16	9	1	6	3	11		
Huron .....	23	7		5	11	11			2	9		
Kent .....	25	12			13	7	1	5		13		
Lambton .....	19	3		2	14	14			13	1		
Lanark .....	23				23	23				23		
Leeds & Grenville .....	35	12		1	22	15	4	3	1	21		
Lennox & Addington .....	7				7	7			6	1		
Lincoln .....	42	27		3	12	8	1	3		7	2	
Middlesex .....	174	96		1	77	41	6	30	5	64	7	
Norfolk .....	8				8	8			8			
Northumberland & Durham .....	18	6		2	10	10			10			
Ontario .....	6			1	5	5				5		
Oxford .....	165	36			129	104	7	18	59	70		
Peel .....	1				1	1			1			
Perth .....	55				55	39	1	15	17	38		
Peterborough .....	22	2			20	8	4	8		18		
Prescott & Russell .....	1				1	1			1			
Prince Edward .....	4	4										
Rentrew .....	7			1	6	6			1	5		
Siraoce .....	21			3	18	18			6	12		
Stormont, Dundas & Gleng'ry .....	6			1	5	3	2			3		
Victoria .....	12	1		3	8	8				8		
Waterloo .....	19				19	19			19			
Welland .....	58	2		3	53	43	8	2	31	21		
Wellington .....	25	7		2	16	13		3	1	14	1	
Wentworth .....	145	45	2	7	91	91			67	8	2	
York .....	241	131		1	109	95	1	13	92	17		
Totals of Ontario .....	1,580	503	2	58	1,017	798	74	145	398	565	17	
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>												
Arthabaska .....	8				8	8			3	5		
Beauce .....	1				1	1						
Beauharnois .....	2			1	1	1				1		
Iberville .....	12	1			11	11			6	5		
Montmagny .....	6				6	4	2			6		
Montreal .....	673	185			488	348	53	87	309	144	2	
Ottawa .....	21				21	17	1	3	18	3		
Quebec .....	445	103		2	340	148	32	160	340			
Richelieu .....	10	4		3	3	3			3			
Rimouski .....	1				1	1			1			
St. Francis .....	11	3		3	5	5			2	3		
Terrebonne .....	1				1	1				1		
Totals of Quebec .....	1,191	296		9	886	548	88	250	682	168	2	



TABLE I.	VAGRANCY.										CLASS VI.			
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS.  INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Sup- er- ior.	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not		Not		Not		
				Years.	and	and	and over	given.		given.		given.		
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inca- pables de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elè- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
			H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F
<i>(Province d'Ontario.)</i>														
Algoma.....		3				4							2	
Brant.....	3	5	1				3			6			4	1
Bruce.....														
Carleton.....	2	13	3			2	3	15	9	7			2	3
Elgin.....	1	21			3	8	7	3	1					
Essex.....	9	4	1		1		6	3	3				1	
Frontenac.....	13	13		4		1	3	7	10	2	4	6	4	6
Grey.....	20	27	1		5		5	11	5	26			40	10
Haldimand.....													3	
Halton.....													29	
Hastings.....		13			1		1		9	2	2	1	1	
Huron.....												8	3	
Kent.....	4	9				2		7	1	2	1			
Lambton.....													12	2
Lanark.....													20	3
Leeds et Grenville.....	3	12					6	2	7	2	4	1	4	1
Lennox et Addington.....													4	3
Lincoln.....	7	5		4	2		4		1	1				
Middlesex.....	17	51		2		2	4	16	8	28	8	5	4	
Norfolk.....													8	
Northumberland et Durham.....	2	5				1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Ontario.....		1							1			4		
Oxford.....	41	62	1	3		4	2	59	2	55	4			
Peel.....													1	
Perth.....	9	18			1	4	5	2	14	1	25	3	2	
Peterborough.....	8	8			2		4	1	2	5	2	2	2	
Prescott et Russell.....													1	
Prince-Edouard.....														
Renfrew.....													6	
Simcoe.....													11	7
Stormont, Dundas et Glengarry.....	5				1			3		1				
Victoria.....	3	5						2		4	1	1		
Waterloo.....													15	4
Welland.....	7	11	2	1	1		15		4	1	30	1		
Wellington.....	9	6		3	1	4	1	3	3	1				
Wentworth.....	18	72		6	1	6	4	24	9	31	10			
York.....	7	83		4	12	15	19	33	9	14	3			
Totaux d'Ontario.....	188	427	9	19	12	28	55	195	80	253	56	260	59	
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>														
Arthabaska.....	8			4		2				2				
Beauce.....	1				1									
Beauharnois.....		1						1						
Iberville.....	2	9			1			9			1			
Montmagny.....	5	1												
Montréal.....	129	271		31	15	65	23	165	165	44	38	2		
Ottawa.....	16	5		5	5			5	4	2				
Québec.....	127	268	5	4	1	52	2	109	16	88	68			
Richelieu.....	1	3						2			1			
Rimouski.....		1						1						
St François.....	4		1					2			3			
Terrebonne.....	1									1				
Totaux de Québec.....	294	499	6	41	17	125	25	298	125	138	112	2		

CLASSE VI.		VAGABONDAGE.										TABLEAU I.				
USE OF LIQUORS.		BIRTH PLACES.										RELIGIONS.				
— USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		— LIEU DE NAISSANCE.														
Mode- rate — Mo- déré.	Immo- dératé — Immo- déré.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.					Unit'd States — Etats- Unis.	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries. — Autres pays étran- gers.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions — Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Catho- liques.	Ch'ch of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Me- tho- dists. — Mé- tho- distes.	Pres- by- ter- ians. — Pres- byté- riens	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Autres con- fes- sions.
		Eng- land and Wales — Angl- terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.	Ca- na- da.	—										
2	2		2							2						2
2	7	4	1	2	2				1	1	3	2	2			
1	34	2	6		27	1				23					13	
10	12		3		9	9	1		5	4	1	2	6			
2	11	1	3		6	4							11			
20	7	2	10		13	1				14					12	
24	24	8	15	5	15	4	2			10	14	9	5	5		
5	7		4	3	6					6		3	3	1		
3	10		1	1	10	1					3	2	4	3		
8	9		4		11	1	1			7		2	3	4	1	
5	7		1		9					4	2	2	1			
15	53	23	17	1	20	6	1		3	17	16	6	7		19	
5	2	1	4		2					4	1	1	1			
	1	1									1					
33	92	49	36	11	27	5		1	1	49	55	8	16			
18	9	4	13	4	2	2	2			4	14		7	2		
4	13	1	7		9					5	8	1	2			
4	1				5					5						
	7	1	5	1	1					4				4		
5	16	3	11		4	4			1	11	3		2	4		
1	14	1	7		7					13					1	
39	51	20	28	6	26	8		2		29				61		
9	81	20	34	8	28	1			3	34	24	11	17	1		
216	470	143	212	42	239	47	9	3	14	246	145	49	87	112	21	
3					8					8						
1					1					1						
	1				1					1						
	11	1	1		4	5				7	4					
3	3				6				1	5						
106	266	31	99	8	329	10	6			409			1	75		
6	15				19					21						
185	151	3	108		107	5	7	1	1	304	22	3	4	2		
2	1				3					3						
	1					1							1			
3	2				5					4				1		
1					1							1				
310	451	35	208	8	484	21	13	1	2	763	26	4	6	78		



CLASSE VI.				VAGABONDAGE.—Fin.									TABLEAU I.		
SENTENCE.				RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life.	De'th	Cities and Towns.	Rural Districts.	Agricultural.	Commer-cial.	Domestic.	Indus-trial.	Pro-fes-sional.	La-borers.	Mar-ried.	Wid-owed.	Single.	
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	—	Com-mitted to Reform-atories.												Envo-yées à la prison de Réfor-me.
Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	De mort.	Villes	Dist-ri-ct-ruraux.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
			4	62	3		3	11	17		14	15	9	41	
				2	1						3			3	
			4	64	4		3	11	17		17	15	9	44	
				1					1					1	
				1							1			1	
				32	3		2		3		9	8	3	25	
				3				1						3	
				4	1		2				2	1		4	
				45	4		4	1	4		12	9	3	34	
				17			1		1		15			17	
				21	1		2		2		14	5	1	19	
				16	6		1		1		7	4		18	
			67	1,402	173	12	149	88	239	11	596	328	210	1,210	
IVRESSE.															
				11	28				11		28	12	2	25	
			1	31	15	9	1	2	5		24	25	2	19	
				254	18	18	17	9	38	2	167	142	13	115	
						16	6		39		51	43	6	62	
				2	59	15	1	6	13	15	40	27	8	40	
				223		12	56	13	57	2	68	69		150	
				24	8	9	4		7	1	11	12	5	15	
				30	11	4	1	2	9		25	18		23	
				60	35	17	2	2	22	1	52	41	7	51	
				135	40	9	7	8	60	1	95	82	4	94	
				90	31	9	19	9	37	1	60	66	8	64	
				222	105	31	22	7	96	3	150	144	25	158	
				62	15	6	3	8	21		39	32	9	40	
				5		2			3					5	
				67	12	2	1	2	17		56	31	9	43	
				52	21	3	2	1	21	4	42	33	5	34	
				25	10	1			4	1	26	12	3	20	

TABLE I.	VAGRANCY.— <i>Concluded.</i>										CLASS VI.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.									
	Un- able to read or write. — Inca- pables de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elem- en- tary. — Elé- men- taire.	Su- per- ior. — Supé- rieure.	Under 16 Years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 Years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 Years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.		40 Years and over — 40 ans et au dessus.		Not given. — Non donnés.	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>													
Halifax.....	35	29	1	2	3	2	6	20	15	9	8	.....	
Yarmouth.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse... <i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>	38	29	1	2	3	3	6	22	15	9	8	.....	
Carleton.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Northumberland.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
St. Jean.....	15	21	.....	7	.....	7	4	3	7	5	3	.....	
Westmoreland.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
York.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	
Totaux du Nouveau-Brunswick... <i>(Prov. de l'Île du Prince-Edouard.)</i>	18	28	.....	8	.....	9	6	6	7	6	3	1	
Queen's.....	11	6	.....	2	.....	6	.....	6	.....	3	.....	.....	
<i>(Province de la Colombie-Britannique.)</i> Victoria.....	14	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	4	10	.....	.....	
Province de Manitoba.....	12	10	.....	.....	.....	1	2	10	5	3	1	.....	
Totaux du Canada.....	575	1,027	16	75	32	172	94	549	236	422	180	263	59
<i>(Province d'Ontario.)</i>													
DRUNKENNESS.													
Algoma.....	8	31	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	27	.....	8	.....	32	
Brant.....	16	30	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	22	.....	16	4	9	
Bruce.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	
Carleton.....	95	160	17	1	.....	17	2	122	5	103	15	7	
Dufferin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
Elgin.....	6	103	2	.....	.....	8	.....	70	.....	33	.....	11	
Essex.....	14	61	.....	1	.....	3	.....	41	4	22	3	47	
Frontenac.....	21	200	.....	1	.....	18	.....	115	4	77	8	6	
Grey.....	9	22	1	.....	.....	5	.....	12	.....	15	.....	32	
Haldimand.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
Halton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	
Hastings.....	7	33	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	22	.....	19	2	4	
Huro.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	
Kent.....	21	78	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	49	.....	46	1	43	
Lambton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	
Lanark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	
Leeds et Grenville.....	36	142	1	.....	.....	18	.....	108	3	48	3	21	
Lennox et Addington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	
Lincoln.....	40	94	3	.....	.....	7	.....	69	3	54	6	14	
Middlesex.....	14	311	2	.....	.....	16	.....	169	3	131	8	32	
Norfolk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	
Northumberland et Durham.....	2	77	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	50	.....	18	6	27	
Ontario.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	
Oxford.....	12	36	.....	1	.....	13	.....	28	2	36	5	19	
Peel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
Perth.....	12	59	1	.....	.....	4	.....	40	.....	29	1	58	
Peterborough.....	12	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	15	.....	2	



CLASSE VI. VAGABONDAGE.—Fin.															TABLEAU I.	
USE OF LIQUORS.		BIRTH PLACES.							RELIGIONS.							
— USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		— LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.														
Mo- derate — Mo- déré.	Immo- derate — Immo- déré.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States — Etats- Unis.	Other Foe- ign Coun- tries. — Autr's pos- sions étran- gers.	Other Bri- tish Pos- sions. — Autr's pos- sions Bri- tann's	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Catho- ques.	Ch'ch of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Meth- odists. — Métho- dis- tes.	Pres- by- terians. — Pres- byte- riens	Protes- tants	Other Deno- minations. — Autr con- fes- sions.	
		Eng- land and Wales — Angl- terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.												
27	38	6	10	.....	46	.....	.....	3	12	32	7	2	.....	12	.....	
1	2				3				3	3						
28	40	6	10	.....	49	.....	.....	3	12	35	7	2	.....	12	.....	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
6	30	.....	8	.....	27	1	.....	.....	5	22	5	2	.....	1	.....	
2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
1	4	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	
9	37	.....	9	.....	36	1	.....	.....	7	25	6	3	.....	4	.....	
3	14	.....	.....	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	2	1	1	.....	.....	
8	16	5	6	.....	10	2	1	1	.....	7	7	.....	1	.....	.....	
8	14	5	1	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	9	1	6	1	.....	
582	1,042	194	446	51	850	71	23	8	35	1,092	202	61	101	208	21	

  

IVRESSE.															
1	36	4	5	2	25	2	1	.....	.....	23	5	1	8	1	.....
15	31	2	7	9	25	.....	1	1	.....	19	14	6	5	.....	.....
1	270	18	54	5	190	1	3	.....	.....	158	7	.....	1	105	.....
3	99	20	23	8	47	14	.....	.....	3	24	32	25	19	2	1
2	72	10	17	2	14	31	1	.....	2	28	12	9	4	.....	.....
2	218	16	73	7	116	7	.....	.....	.....	116	.....	.....	.....	106	.....
.....	32	1	8	5	14	3	1	.....	1	6	.....	6	8	5	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	31	5	18	4	15	.....	.....	.....	1	20	3	7	6	5	.....
24	75	10	15	10	21	11	2	.....	6	25	19	16	24	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	137	9	31	6	117	16	.....	.....	3	88	9	10	6	61	.....
3	134	15	42	9	60	8	5	.....	1	58	34	14	12	.....	.....
3	324	52	93	35	125	20	1	.....	12	92	75	28	82	.....	38
29	52	12	17	2	48	1	1	.....	.....	30	18	22	8	1	.....
3	2	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
18	65	17	17	10	35	5	1	.....	.....	3	17	22	21	20	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	68	12	29	9	20	1	1	.....	.....	27	24	15	16	1	.....
11	23	3	16	4	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	6	3	7	.....	.....

TABLE I.

DRUNKENNESS.—Continued.

CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charg- ed.  —  Person- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted.  —  Ac- quit- tées.	Com- mitted for Trial.  —  Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sation.	Ac- quit- ted for Insa- nity.  —  Ac- quit- tées pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.  —  Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- victed 2nd.  —  Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Re- iter- ated.  —  Réci- dives.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
									With the option of a fine.  —  Sur- option entre la pri- son ou l'am- m'nde	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
										Under one year.  —  Moins d'un an.	One year and over.  —  Un an et plus
Prince Edward.....	94	1			93	79	3	11	85	8	
Renfrew.....	15				15	15			15		
Simcoe.....	91				91	91			85	6	
Stormont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	46	3			43	36	5	2	42	1	
Victoria.....	56	13			43	43			43		
Waterloo.....	32				32	32			28	3	
Welland.....	291	5		1	285	258	15	12	267	18	
Wellington.....	100	27			73	62	6	5	70	3	
Wentworth.....	776	102	2		666	666			640	16	
York.....	2,367	1,066			1,301	1,135	4	162	1,293	8	
Totals of Ontario.....	7,609	2,368	2	1	5,238	4,568	249	421	5,022	176	8
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>											
Montreal.....	1,214	356			858	520	127	211	819	36	
Ottawa.....	26	2			24	19	3	2	22	2	
Quebec.....	708	172			536	371	39	126	534		
Rimouski.....	2				2	2			2		
St. Francis.....	43	13			30	22	4	4	28	2	
Totals of Quebec.....	1,993	543			1,450	934	173	343	1,405	40	
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>											
Colchester.....	45				45	28	10	7	38	1	
Cumberland.....	4				4	4			4		
Halifax.....	776	214			562	311	191	60	532	16	10
Hants.....	39	5			34	19	7	8	34		
Pictou.....	81	8			73	60	10	3	71	2	
Shelburne.....	2				2	2			2		
Yarmouth.....	17				17	7	5	5	17		
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	964	227			737	431	223	83	698	19	10
<i>(Prov. of New Brunswick)</i>											
Albert.....	1				1	1			1		
Carleton.....	30				30	24	6		30		
Gloucester.....	4				4	4			4		
Kent.....	1				1	1			1		
Northumberland.....	53	6			47	40	7		40	7	
St. John.....	954	84			870	661	15	194	860	1	
Westmoreland.....	107	3			104	88	8	8	104		
York.....	74	1			73	46	7	20	65	4	
Totals of New Brunswick.....	1,224	94			1,130	865	43	222	1,105	12	
<i>(Province of Pr. Edward Island)</i>											
Prince.....	22	1			21	20	1		20	1	
Queens.....	248	8			240	141	63	36	234	5	
Totals of Pr. Edward Island.....	270	9			261	161	64	36	254	6	
<i>(Province of British Columbia)</i>											
Cariboo.....	6	2			4	4			4		
Victoria.....	232	11			221	141	29	51	215	6	
Totals of Br. Columbia.....	238	13			225	145	29	51	219	6	

CLASSE VI.				IVRESSE.— <i>Suite.</i>								TABLEAU I.			
SENTENCE.				RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE.			
PENITENTIARY.— PÉNITENCIER.		Life.	De'th — De mort.	Com-mit-ted to Refor-ma-tories. Envo-yées à la prison de Réfor-me.	Cities and Towns. Villes	Rural Dis-tricts. Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Com-mercial. Com-merçants.	Domestic. Servi-teurs.	Indus-trial. Indus-triels.	Prof-essional. Prof-essions libé-rales.	La-borers. Jour-naliers.	Mar-ried. Mar-riés.	Wid-owed. En-veuve-gé.	Single. Céliba-taires.
Two years and under five. Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over. Cinq ans et plus.														
					55	36	11	4		16		61	33	1	48
					1	2						2			
					30	11	8	3		11		18	28	1	9
					15	12	7			8		11	6		22
					62	98	2	17	5	16		121	27	8	127
					63	1	5	1	1	14		28	35		15
				7	608	45	16	42	62	233	8	284	290	46	313
					1,214	33	21	140	186	292	5	455	588	41	608
				10	3,398	602	219	354	330	1,052	29	1,914	1,796	203	2,100
				3	743	14	15	156	22	206	5	274	308	51	497
					23	1	1	1		2		17	14		10
					432	64	22	176	20	93	9	169	195	59	220
						2	2						2		
					19	11	8	3	2	6		11	16	1	19
				3	1,217	92	48	336	44	307	14	471	529	111	746
					30	15	4	2	4	14	1	18	15	4	26
					531	31	6	131	39	123	17	146	132	11	419
					22	12	8	1		9		16	10		24
					59	11	4	10	2	20	2	32	25	1	44
					16	1		2		2		12	6		11
					658	70	22	146	45	168	20	224	188	16	524
					29	1	1	1	2	5	1	20	7		22
					1	3	3			1			2		2
					1							1	1		
					21	3	1	1		3		19	3		21
					715	50	18	171	9	213	4	356	161	46	657
					71	33	22	9	4	23		45	64	3	37
					55	18	3	7	3	12		42	16	2	55
					893	108	48	189	18	257	5	483	254	51	794
						21	8	1		5		7	8		13
					184	54	45	32		45	2	106	60	7	172
					184	75	53	33		50	2	113	68	7	185
						4									
					176	2	5	43	1	20	2	110	20	4	188
					176	6	5	43	3	20	2	110	20	4	192

TABLE I.

DRUNKENNESS.—Continued.

CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .										
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Sup- er- ior.	Under 16 Years.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over.	Not given.						
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	
	Inca- pables de lire ou d'é- crire.	Ele- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et dessus.	Non donnés.						
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Prince-Edouard.....	3	68			1	47	45							
Renfrew.....												15		
Simcoe.....	3					3						80	8	
Stormont, Dundas et Glengarry.....	16	26			2	19	20	1	1					
Victoria.....	2	25	1		3	38	4	2	16					
Waterloo.....												22	10	
Welland.....	29	116	1		1	113	1	43	5	121				
Wellington.....	12	52		3		23	4	26	14	2		1		
Westworth.....	109	546	3		36	5312	22	247	37	7				
York.....	49	1,193	4	3	50	14454	124	489	115	35	17			
<b>Totaux d'Ontario.....</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>3,491</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>221957</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>1544</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>1011</b>	<b>61</b>			
<i>(Province de Québec)</i>														
Montréal.....	239	615	1	10	134	1417	64	166	54	12				
Ottawa.....	13	11			3	13	4							
Québec.....	223	301	11	1	41	395	10	163	26					
Rimouski.....	2					1		1						
St. François.....	10	19			6	11		11	1	1				
<b>Totaux de Québec.....</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>1787</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>13</b>				
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>														
Colchester.....	7	38		1	4	26	4	10				4		
Cumberland.....														
Halifax.....	133	427	2	9	58	14349	55	69	17					
Hants.....		34			3	26		5						
Pictou.....	30	40			4	55		8				6		
Shelburne.....												2		
Yarmouth.....	12	5			1	14		1				1		
<b>Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.....</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>14470</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>				
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>														
Albert.....													1	
Carleton.....	4	25	1		13	14		2				1		
Gloucester.....	2	2				3		1						
Kent.....		1						1						
Northumberland.....	1	22	1		1	20		3		22	1			
St. Jean.....	138	730		9	137	9464	43	186	21				1	
Westmoreland.....	19	85			5	168	4	26						
York.....	23	50			9	46		2						
<b>Totaux du Nouveau-Brunswick.....</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>10614</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2</b>			
<i>(Prov. de l'Île du Prince-Edouard.)</i>														
Prince.....	6	15			1	15		5						
Queen's.....	80	159		1	47	131		56	4	1				
<b>Totaux de l'Île du P.-Edouard.....</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>174</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>116</b>		<b>61</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>				
<i>(Province de la Colombie-Britannique.)</i>														
Cariboo.....	3	1						1	3					
Victoria.....	105	102	2		26	2101	10	67	1	14				
<b>Totaux de la Col.-Britannique.....</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>2101</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>				

CLASSE VI.		IVRESSE.— <i>Suite.</i>								TABLEAU I.						
USE OF LIQUORS.		BIRTH PLACES.								RELIGIONS.						
— USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		— LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.														
Moderate	Immoderate	BRITISH ISLES.					Unit d'States	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Rap-tists.	R. Catho-lics.	Ch'ch of Eng-land.	Metho-dists	Pres-by-terians.	Pro-tes-tants	Other Deno-minations.
		ILES BRITANNIQUES.														
—	—	Eng-land and Wales	Ire-land.	Scot-land.	Can-ada.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Moderé.	Immodéré.	Angl-terre et Galles	Ir-lande.	Ecos-se.	—	Etats-Unis.	Autres pays étrangers.	Autres possessions Britann's	Rap-tistes.	Catho-liques.	Eglise d'An-gleterre.	Métho-distes.	Pres-by-tériens.	Pro-tes-tants	Autres confes-sions.	
1	89	2	24	5	56					17	26	13	14			
					3					1	1	1				
13	28	4	2	1	31	4				25	5	3	9			
9	18	4	7	2	15					7	2	1	2	16		
8	125	9	50	7	44	52	2		3	94	18	8	7	33		
1	63	10	15	4	34	1			2	35	10	2	12			
12	645	111	223	60	215	36	9	5		269				390		
10	1,224	177	506	113	396	41	12	2	32	553	251	148	245	8	3	
227	3,861	523	1,293	319	1,681	255	41	8	66	1,741	591	260	516	755	42	
7	848	38	176	28	575	27	13	1		691			1	143		
1	23		1		21					18				5		
281	253	32	89	23	352	9	30			431	60	2	21	10	7	
	2				2					2						
	30		1	1	19	1				17				12		
289	1,156	70	267	52	969	37	43	1		1,165	60	2	22	170	7	
11	34	4	5	1	32	2		1	1	13	10	3	17	1		
406	156	49	57	17	399	11	9	20	16	312	92	3	17	92		
	34				33	1			5	10	3	11	5			
27	43	5	3	54	4	1				33	5		13	14		
	17	1	1		11	1	2	1			4			11	2	
444	284	59	66	73	479	16	11	22	22	398	114	17	57	118	2	
9	21		2	1	27				12	12		1	3		2	
	4				4					3				1		
	1		1							1						
22	2		1		23					15				9		
11	853	43	167	12	595	31	15	5	54	522	137	57	68	20	4	
	104	1	8	2	84	5	2	2		56				45		
3	70	1	5	1	61		1	1	15	30	6	8	12		2	
45	1,055	45	184	16	797	36	18	8	81	639	143	66	83	78	8	
6	15				21					10	2	2	7			
1	237	3	9	1	223	6			7	149	20	16	45	2		
7	252	3	9	1	244	6			7	159	22	18	52	2		
	4	1			3					3	1					
29	182	23	40	8	102	16	20	2	1	75	30	15	9			
29	186	24	40	8	105	16	20	2	1	78	31	15	9			

TABLE I.		DRUNKENNESS.— <i>Concluded.</i>						CLASS VI.			
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	Ac- quit- ted for Insan- ity.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Re- iter- ated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉES.		
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Ac- quit- tées pour cause de folie.		—	—	—	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
					Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- ande	Under one year.	One year and over.	
Province of Manitoba.....	532	7	.....	.....	525	450	43	32	494	28	.....
Keewatin and N. W. Territo's	9	.....	.....	.....	9	8	1	.....	9	.....	.....
Totals of Canada.....	12,839	3,261	2	1	9,575	7,562	825	1,188	9,206	287	18

(Province of Ontario.)

BREACHES OF GAME LAWS.

Brant.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Bruce.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Kent.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Middlesex.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Prescott and Russell.....	13	.....	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Prince Edward.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Simcoe.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Wentworth.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Totals of Ontario.....	28	1	.....	.....	27	27	.....	.....	27	.....	.....

(Province of Quebec.)

Montreal.....	17	3	.....	.....	14	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
Richelieu.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Totals of Quebec.....	22	3	.....	.....	19	19	.....	.....	19	.....	.....
Totals of Canada.....	50	4	.....	.....	46	46	.....	.....	46	.....	.....

(Province of Ontario.)

BREACHES OF FISHERY ACT.

Haldimand.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Hastings.....	6	1	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Kent.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Leeds & Grenville.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....
Middlesex.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Northumberland & Durham.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Peterborough.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
York.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Ontario.....	28	2	.....	.....	26	25	1	.....	26	.....	.....

(Province of Quebec.)

Montreal.....	4	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
(Province of Nova Scotia.) Colchester.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
(Province of New Brunswick.) York.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Canada.....	35	6	.....	.....	29	28	1	.....	29	.....	.....

CLASSE VI.				IVRESSE.—Fin.								TABLEAU I.				
SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.								CONJUGAL STATE. — ETAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life. — A vie	Com- mit- ted to Refor- matories — Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.		Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single.	
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.			Deux ans et moi- s de cinq.	—	Villes	Dis- tricts ru- raux	Agri- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Mar- riés.	En- veu- vage.	Céliba- taires.
.....	.....	.....	.....	314	198	62	30	13	58	15	271	171	1	342		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	1	.....	8		
.....	.....	.....	13	6,840	1,160	457	1,131	454	1,912	87	3,594	3,027	393	4,891		
INFRACTIONS AUX LOIS DE CHASSE.																
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....		
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....		
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1		
.....	.....	.....	.....	9	5	.....	4	.....	4	1	5	10	.....	4		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	4	.....	1		
.....	.....	.....	.....	9	10	.....	4	.....	8	1	6	14	.....	5		
.....	.....	.....	.....	11	12	2	5	.....	9	1	6	17	.....	6		
INFRACTIONS À L'ACTE DES PÊCHERIES.																
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	5	.....	.....		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....		
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	1	2	1	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	11	1	2	2	3	.....	4	13	.....	.....		
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12	2	3	2	3	.....	4	13	.....	.....		

TABLE I.

DRUNKENNESS.—*Concluded.*

CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .								
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Sup- erior.	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not				
				Years.	and	and	and over.	given.				
	—	—	—	Moins de	16 ans	21 ans	40 ans et	Non				
Inca- pables de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	16 ans.	et moins de 21.	et moins de 40.	et au- dessus.	M	F	M	F		
			H.	F	H	F	H	F	H	F		
Province de Manitoba.....	158	251	6		18	9	314	23	136	11	14	1
Kéwatin et Territoires du N.-Ouest.....		9					9					
Totaux du Canada.....	1,756	6,433	60	41	73	58	4348	395	2475	371	1090	64

*(Province d'Ontario.)*

## BREACHES OF GAME LAWS.

Brant.....												1	
Bruce.....												4	
Kent.....												2	
Lincoln.....		1							1				
Middlesex.....		1				1						1	
Prescott et Russell.....												13	
Prince-Edouard.....		1										2	
Simcoe.....												1	
Wentworth.....		1					1						
Totaux d'Ontario.....		4				1	1		1			24	
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>													
Montréal.....		8	1				11		3				
Richelieu.....	5						3		2				
Totaux de Québec.....	5	8	1				14		5				
Totaux du Canada.....	5	12	1			1	15		6			24	

*(Province d'Ontario.)*

## BREACHES OF FISHERY ACT.

Haldimand.....													2
Hastings.....		5						3		2			
Kent.....													2
Leeds et Grenville.....		1						1					2
Middlesex.....													6
Northumberland et Durham.....		5	2					2		5			1
Peterborough.....													
York.....													
Totaux d'Ontario.....		11	2					6		7			13
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>													
Montreal.....		2								2			
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>													
Colchester.....													1
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>													
York.....													
Totaux du Canada.....		13	2					6		9			14



CLASSE VI.

IVRESSE.—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE							RELIGIONS.						
Moderate	Immoderate	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions — Autres possessions Britanniques	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ob of Eng-land.	Methodists.	Pres-by-terians.	Pro-tes-tants	Other Demo-ni-ations.
		Eng-land and Wales	Ire-land.	Scot-land.											
8	439	34	98	49	279	22	34	9	212	153	28	72	13	.....	
3	6	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	
1,052	7,289	758	1,957	517	4,563	389	167	186	4,395	1,116	406	812	1,136	50	

INFRACTIONS AUX LOIS DE CHASSE.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	19	1	2	.....	1	.....

INFRACTIONS A L'ACTE DES PÊCHERIES.

5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	2	.....	.....
13	.....	.....	3	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	3	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	.....	.....	3	1	11	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	3	5	.....

TABLE I. BREACHES OF MUNICIPAL ACTS AND BY-LAWS. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	Ac- quit- ted for Insa- nity.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉES.		
									With the option of a fine.	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
										Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.
<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i>											
Algoma.....	2				2	2			2		
Brant.....	26				26	26			26		
Bruce.....	15				15	15			15		
Carleton.....	121	31			90	88	2		90		
Dufferin.....	10				10	10			10		
Elgin.....	86	8			78	78			78		
Essex.....	42	2			40	38		2	40		
Frontenac.....	11				11	11			11		
Grey.....	18	2			16	16			16		
Haldimand.....	1				1	1			1		
Halton.....	2				2	2			2		
Hastings.....	173	70			103	100	3		102		
Huron.....	21	4			17	17			17		
Kent.....	84	17	4		63	60	2	1	63		
Lambton.....	18	2			16	16			15	1	
Lanark.....	21				21	21			21		
Leeds & Grenville.....	114	47			67	62	4	1	67		
Lennox & Addington.....	2				2	2			1	1	
Lincoln.....	42	21			21	21			21		
Middlesex.....	219	67			152	145	4	3	144	1	
Norfolk.....	13				13	13			13		
Northumberland & Durham.....	99	33	2		64	47	10	7	64		
Ontario.....	9				9	9			9		
Oxford.....	47				47	43	3	1	47		
Peel.....	7	2			5	5			5		
Perth.....	96	32			64	60	3	1	63		
Peterborough.....	22	14			8	5	2	1	8		
Prince Edward.....	18	4			14	14			14		
Renfrew.....	8	2			6	6			6		
Simcoe.....	20	2			18	18			18		
Stormont, Dundas & Gleng'ry.....	50				50	50			50		
Victoria.....	12	5			7	7			7		
Waterloo.....	17				17	17			17		
Welland.....	65	13	5		47	36	4	7	47		
Wellington.....	156	99	1		56	56			56		
Wentworth.....	438	187			251	251			251		
York.....	38	1			37	37			37		
Totals of Ontario.....	2,143	665	12		1,466	1,405	37	24	1,454	3	
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>											
Beauce.....	4	2			2	2			2		
Montreal.....	19	2			17	17			17		
Ottawa.....	7				7	6		1	7		
Quebec.....	1,057	267			790	599	91	100	789		
Richelieu.....	1				1	1			1		
St. Francis.....	9	3			6	6			6		
Totals of Quebec.....	1,097	274			823	631	91	101	822		
<i>(Provinces of Nova Scotia.)</i>											
Halifax.....	48	15			33	33			33		
Hants.....	17	4			13	13			13		
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	65	19			46	46			46		

CLASSE VI. CONTRAVENTIONS AUX LOIS ET ACTES MUNICIPAUX														TABLEAU I.		
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life.	De'th — De mort.	Com-mitted to Reformatories — Envo-yées à la prison de Réfor-me.	Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis-tricts. — Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com-mercial. — Com-merçants.	Domestic — —	Indus-trial. — —	Prof-essional — —	La-borers — —	Mar-ried. — —	Wi-dowed — —	Single. — —	
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.															A vie
					83			27	6	13	4	23	60	4	19	
					9	4	20	12	3	16	2	2	26	2	24	
					1		4	8		1			9	1	3	
					4	1	1	1	1	3			1	3	2	
				1	96	1	3	36	3	20	11	9	86	3	10	
					20	15	14	4	2	3		9	21	1	13	
					44	11	4	12	5	13	2	20	39	1	14	
					9	2	1	6				1	8	1	2	
					105	12	9	19	20	21	4	37	71	7	39	
					41	6	6	12		3	3	19	27	8	12	
					3		1	1		1		1			3	
					38	6	6	5		7	1	17	35	4	3	
					15	6	7	3		5		6	13		8	
					3	2	2		3				5			
					4	8	9	1		2			11		1	
					37	6	4	1	2	21	4	6	32	4	7	
					1	5	4			1			4		2	
					20	8	4	10	6	2		5	18		10	
					47		5	2	2	17		17	37	9	2	
					219	14	11	54	30	61	6	66	158	24	50	
				1	799	107	109	217	83	210	37	238	661	72	224	
						2	1			1			2			
					10	7		17					12		3	
					7		4			2		1	6		1	
					696	90	31	460	23	184	29	29	582	43	159	
					1		1									
					6		2			2		2	2		3	
					720	99	36	480	23	189	29	32	604	43	166	
					33			13	1	13		5	24		9	
					11			2	1	1		1	3		8	
					44			15	2	14		6	27		17	

TABLE I. BREACHES OF MUNICIPAL ACTS AND BY-LAWS. CLASS VI.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS.			AGES.									
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.		Un-able to read or write.	Ele-men-tary.	Su-perior	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not given.		Not given.		Not given.	
					Years.	and under 21.	and under 40.	and over.	—		—		—	
		Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au-dessus.	Non donnés.		Non donnés.		Non donnés.				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
		Inca-pables de lire ou d'é-crire.	Elé-men-taire.	Supé-rieure.	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F
<i>(Province d'Ontario.)</i>														
Algoma.....														2
Brant.....														26
Bruce.....														15
Carleton.....	6	67	10	1	6	34	2	37	3					6
Dufferin.....														1
Elgin.....	1	31	3		1	38		17						10
Essex.....	4	9				6		7						22
Frontenac.....														27
Grey.....	1	1	1			1								10
Haldimand.....						4		1						11
Halton.....														1
Hastings.....	1	90	7	1				37	1	55	5			2
Huron.....														4
Kent.....	3	32			3	19		12	1					17
Lambton.....														28
Lanark.....														16
Leeds et Grenville.....	5	16	4		5	27		24						19
Lennox et Addington.....														2
Lincoln.....		6	5			5		6						7
Mid-lessex.....	5	109	3	1	9	61	8	33	5	35				3
Norfolk.....														13
Northumberland et Durham.....	10	34	2		3	17	1	22	4	17				17
Ontario.....		2	1		2	1								6
Oxford.....	1	13	1		2	15		27	1	2				2
Peel.....														5
Perth.....	4	17			3	12	1	5		42				1
Peterborough.....		5				3		2		3				3
Prince-Edouard.....		11				5		7		2				2
Renfrew.....										6				6
Simcoe.....										18				18
Stormont, Dundas et Glengarry.....	10	31	2		3	20		18	2	7				7
Victoria.....		5	1		1	3		2		1				1
Waterloo.....										16				1
Welland.....	1	10	3			19		9		17				2
Wellington.....	2	45		5	1	24	1	15	2	8				8
Wentworth.....	27	201	3	3	2	12		89	3	117	12	13		13
York.....										35				2
Totaux d'Ontario.....	81	7.8	46	11	2	51		440	17	416	35	482		12
<i>(Province de Québec)</i>														
Beauce.....	2													
Montréal.....		15						15		2				
Ottawa.....	5	2						5	2					
Québec.....	227	510	50	6	20	361	8	382	13					
Richelieu.....		1				1								
St. François.....	1	5		2		1		1		2				
Totaux de Québec.....	235	533	50	8	20	383	10	387	13	2				
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>														
Halifax.....	7	26		1	2	18		11	1					
Hants.....		11		4	2	1		1		4				1
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	7	37		5	4	19		12	1	4				1

CLASSE VI. CONTRAVENTIONS AUX LOIS ET ACTES MUNICIPAUX. TABLEAU I.														
USE OF LIQUORS.		BIRTH PLACES.							RELIGIONS.					
—		—							—					
USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.												
Moderate	Immoderate	BRITISH ISLES.					Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of England	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Other Denominations.
		LES BRITANNIQUES.												
—	—	Eng-land and Wales	Ire-land.	Scot-land.	Canada.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Moderé.	Immodéré.	Angl' terre et Galles	Ir-lande.	Ecos-se.	—	Etats-Unis.	Autres pays étrangers.	Autr's possessions Britann's	Bap-tistes.	Catho-ques.	Eglise d'An-gleterre.	Mé-thodistes.	Pres-bytériens	Autres confes-sions.
76	7	3	14	1	65					42	1		1	39
42	13	10	4	4	32	5			3	5	6	22	11	4
12	1				8	3	2			4	2	3		2
1						1								1
4	1	2		1	2						2	1	1	1
96	1	13	22	3	55	5				32	13	33	17	2
30	5	6	2	2	18	2	1		1	3	7	13	7	
44	7	2	8	4	40					21	12	4	7	11
11			2	1	8					1	1	3	2	
67	50	18	37	7	49	6			2	35	32	14	25	9
43	4	10	18	4	14		1		1	21	1	13	8	3
3					3					1	1	1		1
41	4	9	2	9	24		1		4	4	7	20	10	
18	3	2	3	1	13	1	21			7	5	3	3	3
5											4	1		
8	4	1			11						1	8	1	
43		2	4		31	4	2			23	5	4	11	
3	3	2	2		4					1				4
23	5	1	1		18	8			2	5	10	6	3	2
40	7	8	10		29				1	33	7	5	9	
185	51	59	62	17	77	9	11			69				167
795	166	146	191	54	501	44	39		14	304	116	154	116	238
2					2					2				1
6	1				17					16				1
702	65	26	72	7	672	3	5			6	71	6	24	2
1					7		1			1				7
4	2				6					4				2
715	68	26	72	7	704	3	6			705	71	6	24	6
33		4			29									16
19	1				11				2	10	3	2		
43	1	4			40				3	2	2	4		
									5	12	5	6		16

TABLE I. BREACHES OF MUNICIPAL ACTS AND BY-LAWS.—*Concluded.* CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	Ac- quit- ted for Insa- nity.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.			
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Re- iter- ated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉES.			
						Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Réci- dives.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	One year and over.	
<i>(Province of New Brunswick.)</i>												
Gloucester.....	1				1	1			1			
Kings.....	1				1	1			1			
St. John.....	99	64			35	31	4		34			
York.....	27	4			23	23			14			
Totals of New Brunswick	128	68			60	56	4		50			
<i>(Prov. of Prince Ed. Island.)</i>												
Kings.....	7				7	7			7			
Prince.....	1				1	1			1			
Queen's.....	33	13	1		19	17	2		19			
Totals of P. E. Island..	41	13	1		27	25	2		27			
<i>(Province of British Columbia.)</i>												
Victoria.....	3				3	2		1	3			
Province of Manitoba.....	149	11			138	134	1	3	138			
Totals of Canada.....	3,626	1,050	13		2,563	2,299	135	129	2,540	3		
<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i>												
RIOT, DISORDERLY, BREACH OF THE PEACE, &c.												
Algoma.....	5				5	4	1		4	1		
Brant.....	37	2			25	33		2	34	1		
Bruce.....	39				39	39			38	1		
Carleton.....	239	84	1		154	145	6	3	154			
Dufferin.....	4				4	4			4			
Elgin.....	37	8			29	29			29			
Essex.....	59	2			57	54	2	1	47			
Frontenac.....	45	29			16	16			14			
Grey.....	45	6			39	36	1	2	32	4		
Haldimand.....	8				8	8			8			
Halton.....	5				5	5			5			
Hastings.....	59	12	1		46	35	9	2	38	1		
Huron.....	47	5			42	42			36	1		
Kent.....	106	13			93	85	3	5	86	3		
Lambton.....	52	3			49	49			49			
Lanark.....	12				12	12			12			
Leeds & Grenville.....	75	30			45	38	3	4	45			
Lennox & Addington.....	18				18	18			17			
Lincoln.....	46	16			30	27	2	1	25			
Middlesex.....	155	17			138	125	5	8	133	3		
Norfolk.....	8				8	8			7			
Northumberland & Durham.....	121	41			80	73	3	4	79			
Ontario.....	32				32	30	2		32			
Oxford.....	48	3			45	35	9	1	44	1		
Peel.....	16	2			14	14			12	2		
Perth.....	51	10			41	37	4		41			
Peterborough.....	45	15			30	23	4	3	28			
Prescott & Russell.....	17	2			15	15			15			
Prince Edward.....	52	13			39	36	2	1	39			
Renfrew.....	21				21	21			21			

CLASSE VI. CONTRAVENTIONS AUX LOIS ET ACTES MUNICIPAUX.—Fin. TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life — A vie	De'th — De mort	Com-mit-ted to Reform-atories. — Envoyées à la prison de Réforme.	Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis-tricts. — Districts ru-raux.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com-mercial. — Com-merçants.	Domestic. — Servi-teurs.	Indus-trial. — Indus-triels.	Prof-essional — Prof-essions lib-érales.	La-borers — Jour-naliers.	Mar-ried. — Mariés.	Wid-owed — En-veuve.	Single. — Céliba-taires.	
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over — Cinq ans et plus															
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	2	3	12	3	2	1	12	16	2	17	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	3	1	1	9	9	.....	14	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	6	5	17	6	3	2	14	25	2	31	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1	1	9	.....	6	.....	.....	11	.....	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	1	1	9	.....	6	.....	.....	11	.....	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	5	6	30	43	21	5	16	59	3	71	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,772	218	157	771	157	443	73	306	1,388	120	516

ÉMEUTE, CONDUITE DÉSORDONNÉE, RUPTURE DE LA PAIX, Etc.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	5	4	12	3	20	2	64	54	1	86	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	4	1	4	6	.....	8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	2	1	2	8	.....	.....	10	13	.....	8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	5	1	4	.....	5	2	.....	13	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	2	4	2	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	11	5	2	2	6	.....	13	25	8	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	24	13	3	2	13	.....	17	30	1	18	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	17	13	2	2	3	1	13	14	.....	21	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	1	5	1	6	.....	7	6	1	12	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	6	2	10	5	23	.....	30	17	1	52	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	36	7	3	5	.....	.....	20	14	.....	29	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	8	3	3	2	7	.....	21	23	2	18	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	12	9	1	4	4	.....	6	7	.....	21	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	4	2	2	.....	4	.....	7	9	1	7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	5	3	2	1	5	1	11	9	1	14	

TABLE I. BREACHES OF MUNICIPAL ACTS AND BY-LAWS.—*Concluded.* CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATES.  INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- ior.	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not		Not		Not		
				Years.	and	and	and over.	given.		given.		given.		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	
	Inca- pables de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.		Non donnés.		Non donnés.		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>														
Gloucester.....													1	
King's.....													1	
St Jean.....	2	33				21	1	11	2					
York.....	6	16	1	9				9		3			2	
Totaux du Nouveau-Brunswick...	8	49	1	9				30	1	14	2		4	
<i>(Province de l'Île du Prince-Edouard.)</i>														
King's.....													7	
Prince.....													1	
Queen's.....	4	12						10		6			3	
Totaux de l'Île du Pr.-Edouard.	4	12						10		6			11	
<i>(Province de la Colombie-Britannique)</i>														
Victoria.....	1	1			1		1			1				
Province de Manitoba.....	12	120	4	1	8		62	3	55	1			8	
Totaux du Canada.....	348	1,490	101	34	2	84		945	31	891	52	511	13	
<i>(Province d'Ontario.) RIOT, DISORDERLY, BREACH OF THE PEACE, &amp;c.</i>														
Algoma.....			1					1					3	
Brant.....			3				1	1	1				30	
Bruce.....													37	
Carleton.....	47	93	3	3	37	1	61	13	19	9			11	
Dufferin.....													4	
Elgin.....	1	14			1		11	1	2				12	
Essex.....	8	9	2		1		12	4	4				34	
Frontenac.....		15		1	5	1	5		2	1			1	
Grey.....	2	8			1	2	2	2	3				23	
Haldimand.....													5	
Halton.....													8	
Hastings.....	2	32											3	
Huron.....					1		14	4	13	2			11	
Kent.....	13	36		2	4		29		12	2			40	
Lambton.....													41	
Lanark.....													45	
Leeds et Grenville.....	5	30	1	2	10		15	1	6	2			12	
Lennox et Addington.....													7	
Lincoln.....	5	12	2	5	6		4		4	1			15	
Middlesex.....	5	65			13		49	2	6				10	
Norfolk.....													66	
Northumberland et Durham.....	2	38	1	5	12		19		7				8	
Ontario.....		3											35	
Oxford.....	8	20	1	2	1	8		2	1				28	
Peel.....													2	
Perth.....	3	25		4	8		14	5		1			14	
Peterborough.....	2	15					9		6	2			9	
Prescott et Russell.....													13	
Prince-Edouard.....		23			7		11		4	2			11	
Renfrew.....													12	
													18	



CLASSE VI. CONTRAVENTIONS AUX LOIS ET ACTES MUNICIPAUX.—Fin. TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						
Moderate	Immoderate	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Protestants	Other Denominations.
Moderé.	Immodéré.	England and Wales	Ireland.	Scotland.											
25	10		11	1	23			3	21	2	4	1	4		
21	2		1		22			3	11	2	1	6			
46	12		12	1	45			6	32	4	5	7	4	1	
15					16			3	7		3	3			
15					16			3	7		3	3			
1	2		1			1			2						
109	23	7	15	1	91	11	8	2	41	47	22	17			
1,724	272	183	291	63	1,397	59	53	30	1,103	243	196	167	264	21	

ÉMEUTE, CONDUITE DÉSORDONNÉE, RUPTURE DE LA PAIX, ETC.

1					1				1					
2	1				3					3				
39	104	4	12	1	125		1		100	1			40	
8	6		1	1	12	1		2	2	2	5	4		
13	8		3	1	7	10		3	7		6	1		1
14	1		2		13				4				11	
4	6	3			7				2	2		1		
26	7	2	13		19				18	1	7	2	3	
23	26	4	5		30	10		4	14	7	13	5		
26	9	2	1	1	30	2			13	1	1	2	19	
14	5	2	2	1	12	2			4	3	5	3		
18	52	4	14	1	51				29	11	11	10		9
35	8	7			35			1	15	5	17	1	3	
2	1		1		1		1				1		2	
24	19	5	2	3	29	2	1	4	15	8	7	9		
26	3	1			27				17	4	3	4		
7	8	2	7		8			7	6	3				
11	13	2	2		21				6	4	3	4	1	

TABLE I. RIOT, DISORDERLY, BREACH OF THE PEACE, &c.—Continued. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mitted for Trial.	Ac- quit- ted for Insan- ity.	CONVICTIONS.				SENTENCE.			
					CONDAMNATIONS.				COMMITTED TO GAOL		EMPRISONNÉES.	
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Re- iter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	SANS OPTION.	
	Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- ande	Under one year.	Moins d'un an.	One year and over.	Un an et plus				
Simcoe.....	53	3			50	49	1		45			
Stormont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	26	2			24	23		1	23			
Victoria.....	32	15			17	17			15			
Waterloo.....	30	1			29	29			9	20		
Welland.....	61	12		1	48	38	8	2	46			
Wellington.....	132	45			87	77	5	5	80			
Wentworth.....	238	67			171	171			147			
York.....	527	147	1		379	366	2	11	237	1		
<b>Totals of Ontario.....</b>	<b>2,603</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,994</b>	<b>1,866</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1,780</b>	<b>39</b>		
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>												
Arthabaska.....	1	1										
Beauharnois.....	14	14										
Montmagny.....	2				2	2				1		
Montreal.....	254	95			159	116	23	20	148	5		
Ottawa.....	9	4			5	4		1	5			
Quebec.....	335	54			281	212	31	38	262			
Richelieu.....	5	3		2								
St. Francis.....	8	1			7	7			3			
Three Rivers.....	2		1		1	1			1			
<b>Totals of Quebec.....</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>6</b>		
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>												
Colchester.....	8				8	5	3		8			
Cumberland.....	4	1			3	3			2			
Halifax.....	239	87			152	121	25	6	147	4		
Hants.....	2	1			1	1			1			
Lunenburg.....	3				3	3			3			
Pictou.....	7			1	6	6			6			
Shelburne.....	2				2	2			2			
Yarmouth.....	13	6			7	5	2		6	1		
<b>Totals of Nova Scotia.....</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>95</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>5</b>		
<i>(Prov. of New Brunswick)</i>												
Albert.....	2				2	2			2			
Charlotte.....	5				5	5			5			
Gloucester.....	5	2			3	3			3			
Kent.....	3				3	2	1		3			
Madawaska.....	3				3	3			3			
Northumberland.....	4				4	3			4			
St. John.....	109	47		1	61	45	4	12	61			
Westmoreland.....	25	5			20	18	1	1	20			
York.....	29	4			25	23	2		24	1		
<b>Totals of New Brunswick.....</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>58</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>1</b>		
<i>(Province of Pr. Edward Island)</i>												
Kings.....	1				1	1						
Prince.....	7				7	7			7			
Queens.....	7	2			5	5			5			
<b>Totals of Pr. Edward Island.....</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>			<b>12</b>			

CLASSE VI. EMEUTE, CONDUITE DÉSORDONNÉE, RUPTURE DE LA PAIX, Etc.—*Suite.* TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.							CONJUGAL STATE.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		De'th — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- matories. — Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.		Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agricul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wid- owed	Single.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.			Life	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deux ans et moi's de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	—	Villes	Dis- tricts. ru- raux.	Agricul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Ma- riés.	En- veu- vage.	Céliba- taires.	
				6	7	1	1		1		4	4		2	
				4	5	3	3		2		4	4		5	
					6	5	1			1	2	5		5	
				14	14	3	8	1			16	6	1	21	
				61	9	10	5		20	2	21	32		39	
				147	2		8		55		42	56		93	
				279	10	5	54	29	65	3	87	101	3	165	
				4	973	157	88	133	88	258	11	407	447	22	645
					2	2									2
				6	150	1	37	2	36		53	38	5	117	2
					5		1				3	2		2	
					257	16	7	84	12	46	5	94	102	12	167
					2	5	2				5	6		1	
				6	414	24	11	122	14	82	5	155	148	17	289
					6	2	1		1		3	3		5	
					146	5		28	5	26	5	15	30	3	118
					1						1	1			
					5	1					4			6	
					7			3			4	3		4	
					165	8	1	31	6	26	5	27	37	3	133
					5		5								
					1	2	2					2		1	
						3					1	1		1	
						3									
					1	3				1					1
					59	2		11	4	10	1	30	18		43
					14	6		5	2	3	1	6	10		10
					25			7	7	3		4	8		17
					105	19	9	23	13	17	3	40	39		73
					1										
						7	3	1		2		1	3		4
					4					1		3			4
					1	4	7	3	1		4	3			8

TABLE I. RIOT, DISORDERLY, BREACH OF THE PEACE, &c.—Continued. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .									
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- ior.	Under 16 Years.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over	Not given.					
	—	—	—	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.					
	Inca- pables de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
				H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F
Simcoe .....	4	3			1		3		1		40	3	
Stormont, Dundas et Glengarry.....	3	8	1		1		6	2	2		11	2	
Victoria .....	2	7	1		1		5	1	3		4	3	
Waterloo.....											29		
Welland.....	1	14		1	6		16		5		19	1	
Wellington.....	19	61		7	5		39	1	17		18		
Wentworth.....	23	129		18	1 30	3	57	8	22	12	20		
York.....	25	269		37	50		112	22	59	11	73	15	
<b>Totaux d'Ontario.....</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>2 209</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>69</b>	
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>													
Arthabaska.....													
Beauharnois.....													
Montmagny.....	1	1					2						
Montréal.....	49	96		8	2 51	3	68	9	13	5			
Ottawa.....	2	3		1	2		1	1					
Québec.....	112	162	5	7	47	2	155	16	44	10			
Richelieu.....													
St. François.....	2	5					4		2		1		
Trois-Rivières.....											1		
<b>Totaux de Québec.....</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2 100</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>		
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>													
Colchester.....	3	5		3	1		3	1					
Cumberland.....											2	1	
Halifax.....	40	111		50	3 28	5	45	10	6	4	1		
Hants.....	1				1								
Lunenburg.....											3		
Pictou.....	4	2		3	1		2						
Shelburne.....											2		
Yarmouth.....	4	2	1		2		4		1				
<b>Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.....</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>3 33</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>													
Albert.....											2		
Charlotte.....											5		
Gloucester.....	1	1	1				2		1				
Kent.....			2				1		1			1	
Madawaska.....											3		
Northumberland.....	1						1				3		
St. Jean.....	6	53	2	2	17	1	32	2	6	1			
Westmoreland.....		20			1 5		8		6				
York.....	7	18			10	1	5	6	3				
<b>Totaux du Nouveau-Brunswick.....</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1 32</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	
<i>(Prov. de l'Île du Prince-Edouard.)</i>													
Kings.....											1		
Prince.....	3	4			3		4						
Queen's.....		4			4						1		
<b>Totaux de l'Île du P.-Edouard.....</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>				<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>				<b>2</b>		

CLASSE VI. ÉMEUTE, CONDUITE DÉSORDONNÉE, RUPTURE DE LA PAIX, Etc.—Suite. TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEU DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						
Mode- rate. — Mo- déré.	Immo- dérée. — Immo- déré.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Can- ada.	Unit'd States — Etats- Unis.	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries. — Au- tres pays étran- gers.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions — Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Ca- tho- liques.	Ch'ch of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Me- thod- ists. — Méth- odistes.	Pres- by- terians. — Pres- byté- riens	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Au- tres con- fes- sions.
		Eng- land and Wales — Angl- terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.											
4	1	1	1		4	1			1	1	3	2			
10	1	1	1		9				2	4		5			
8	1	1	5	1	3				4	2		1	3		
14	11	1	6	1	16	3	1		17		4		5		
22	54	5	10		52	1		1	34	11	4	11			
65	86	20	23	2	89	15	2		58				93		
72	211	30	64	14	153	23	6		11	124	54	37	54	6	4
488	642	97	176	27	757	70	12		33	493	127	127	119	186	14
	2				2				2						
19	119	7	22		120	8			139				19		
3	2				5				5						
177	89	7	29	5	230	1	6	2	247	19	3	3	2	3	
2	5				6	1			4				3		
201	217	14	51	5	363	10	6	2	397	19	3	3	24	3	
7	1				8				3	2		3			
137	14	9	8	2	117	3	5	7	9	80	16	4	4	37	1
	1				1					1					
4	2				6				2			4			
4	3				7				2				5		
152	21	9	8	2	139	3	5	7	12	84	19	4	11	42	1
3		1			2				1				2		
	2		1		1				1	1					
1					1				1						
13	48	3	4	1	51	1			14	28	7	5	6	1	
7	13	1		1	18				5				15		
15	10		1		24				13	3		3	6		
39	73	5	6	2	97	1			27	39	8	8	12	18	
4	3				7				1			1	5		
2	2				4				1			2	1		
6	5				11				2			3	6		

TABLE I. RIOT, DISORDERLY, BREACH OF THE PEACE, &c.—*Concluded.* CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mitted for Trial.	Ac- quit- ted for Insan- ity.	CONVICTIONS.				SENTENCE.			
					CONDAMNATIONS.				COMMITTED TO GAOL			
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Re- iter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.		
Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Réci- dives.	Sur- option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year.		One year and over.						
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tes.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Ac- quit- tées pour cause de folie.						SANS OPTION.	Un an et plus.	
<i>(Province of British Columbia)</i>												
Cariboo.....	1				1	1						
Westminster.....	1				1	1						
Victoria.....	10	2			8	4	2	2	8			
Totals of Br. Columbia..	12	2			10	6	2	2	8			
Province of Manitoba.....	41	3			38	38			31	6		
Keewatin & N. W. Territories	3	1			2	2			2			
Totals of Canada.....	3,767	938	4	5	2,820	2,517	167	136	2,552	57		
<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i> MISCELLANEOUS MINOR OFFENCES.												
Algoma.....	2				2	2			2			
Brant.....	16	1			15	15			15			
Bruce.....	28				28	28			25	2		
Carleton.....	54	23			31	31			31			
Dufferin.....	1				1	1			1			
Elgin.....	18	4			14	13		1	12			
Essex.....	22	3			19	19			18			
Frontenac.....	15	6			9	9			8	1		
Grey.....	22				22	22			23			
Haldimand.....	6				6	6			6			
Halton.....	5				5	5			5			
Hastings.....	22	7			15	14	1		15			
Huron.....	33	1			32	32			32			
Kent.....	32	2			30	30			30			
Lambton.....	15				15	15			15			
Lanark.....	9				9	9			9			
Leeds & Grenville.....	21	8			13	12	1		13			
Lennox & Addington.....	8				8	8			5	3		
Lincoln.....	11				11	10		1	10	1		
Middlesex.....	58				58	58			58			
Norfolk.....	13				13	13			13			
Northumberland & Durham.....	83	6			27	26	1		22	5		
Ontario.....	15	1			14	14			14			
Oxford.....	17	2			15	13	1	1	15			
Peel.....	17	2			15	15			15			
Perth.....	12	2			10	10			10			
Peterborough.....	20	5			15	12	2	1	15			
Prescott & Russell.....	3	1			2	2			2			
Renfrew.....	9	1			8	8			8			
Simcoe.....	68	2			66	65	1		66			
Stormont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	5				5	5			5			
Victoria.....	12	1			11	11			10	1		
Waterloo.....	8				8	8			8			
Welland.....	26	2			24	20	2	2	21	3		
Wellington.....	30	10			20	20			20			
Wentworth.....	27	21			6	6			6			
York.....	124	51	5		68	66	1	1	62	3		
Totals of Ontario.....	837	162	5		670	653	10	7	645	19		

CLASSE VI. ÉMEUTE, CONDUITE DÉSORDONNÉE, RUPTURE DE LA PAIX, Etc — Fin.															TABLEAU I.		
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.				
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			De'th — De mort	Com-mitted to Refor-matories. — Envo-yés à la prison de Réfor-me.	Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis-tricts. — Districts ru-raux.	Agricultural — Agriculteurs.	Com-mercial. — Com-merçants.	Do-mestic — Servi-teurs.	Indus-trial. — Indus-triels.	Pro-fes-sional — Pro-fes-sions abe-rrales.	La-borers — Jour-naliers	Mar-ried. — Mar-riés.	Wid-dowed — En-veu-vage.	Single. — Céliba-taires.		
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et moins de cinq	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus	Life — À vie															
	1			1		1				1					1		
					1	7						1			8		
	1			1	8	1		1		1		6			9		
					29	9	1	5	1	3		9	8		29		
						2	1			1			1		1		
	1			12	1,698	227	114	316	132	391	24	648	683	42	1,187		

DIVERS PETITS DÉLITS.

					20			3	2	11		3	15	1	4
					1		1	1		1		1	1		2
					2	1	1					2	1		1
					3	4	4		1			2	6		1
					8	2	1			5		4	5		4
					5	1	1					1	3		4
					6			1	1	2		2	3		3
					6			2	3			1	2		4
					5	1		2		1		2	3	2	1
					1	5	1	1	3	2		5	6		6
					2							1	1	1	
					6	2		1		4	2		8		
					4					4			2		
						1	1						1		
					9	2		7		1		3	4		7
					4				1			2			4
					3			1		1			3		
					20			6	5	3	4	2	12	6	1
					112	19	10	25	22	38	6	31	77	10	41

TABLE I. RIOT, DISORDERLY, BREACH OF THE PEACE, &c.—*Concluded.* CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										
	Un- able to read or write.	Elem- en- men- tary.	Sup- er- ior.	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not		Not		Not		
				Years.	and	and	and over	given.		given.		given.		
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—
—	—	—	Moins de	16 ans	21 ans	40 ans et	Non		Non		Non			
—	—	—	16 ans.	et moins	et moins	et au-	donnés.		donnés.		donnés.			
—	—	—	—	de 21.	de 40.	dessus.	—		—		—			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>(Province de la Colombie-Britannique.)</i>														
Cariboo.....		1				1							1	
Westminster.....														1
Victoria.....	8				6	1		1						
Totaux de la Col.-Britannique.....	8	1			6	1	1	1					1	
Province de Manitoba.....	17	20			5	4	15	6	5	1	2			
Kéwatin et Territoires du Nord-Ouest.....		2					2							
Totaux du Canada.....	432	1,443	23	161	8	392	24	868	122	299	68	807	71	
<i>(Province d'Ontario.)</i> MISCELLANEOUS MINOR OFFENCES.														
Algoma.....														2
Brant.....														12
Bruce.....														3
Carleton.....	6	13	1		1		8		8	3				28
Dufferin.....														11
Elgin.....	3						2		1					1
Essex.....	1								1					11
Frontenac.....		1								1				18
Grey.....		2						2						8
Haldimand.....														20
Halton.....														6
Hastings.....														5
Huron.....								4		3				8
Kent.....	1	8												32
Lambton.....									5	5				19
Lanark.....														1
Leeds et Grenville.....	2	5	1						4	4				14
Lennox et Addington.....														9
Lincoln.....	2	4												5
Middlesex.....		6			1			4		1				8
Norfolk.....														50
Northumberland et Durham.....	1	4	1						1	4	1			13
Ontario.....			1							1				29
Oxford.....	2	4							8	4				13
Peel.....														3
Perth.....	1	1								1	1			15
Peterborough.....		7	1						3	5				8
Prescott et Russell.....														7
Renfrew.....														2
Simcoe.....	1	3												8
Stormont, Dundas et Glengarry.....		1							1					8
Victoria.....														58
Waterloo.....										4				4
Welland.....		2			1									1
Wellington.....		4			1				9	1				8
Wentworth.....		3												12
York.....		20			1				1	2	5	3		16
Totaux d'Ontario.....	20	88	5		5			68	3	50	9	515	20	



CLASSE VI. EMEUTE, CONDUITE DESORDONNÉE, RUPTURE DE LA PAIX, Etc.—Fin. TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS.		BIRTH PLACES.							RELIGIONS.						
—		—							—						
USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.													
Moderate	Immoderate	BRITISH ISLES.			Canada.	Unit'd States	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Protestants	Other Denominations.
		Eng-land and Wales	Ire-land.	Scot-land.											
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mo-déré.	Im-mo-déré.	Angl' terre et Galles	Ir-lande.	Ecos-se.	Etats-Unis.	Autres pays étrangers.	Autr's possessions Britann's	Bap-tistes.	Ca-tho-liques.	Eglise d'Angle-terre.	Métho-dis-tes.	Pres-by-tériens.	Au-tres con-fes-sions.		
1					1							1			
	8				8		1				1				
1	8				9		1			1		1			
15	22		2	1	32	2			1	13	10	2	3	7	
2					2					1				1	
904	988	125	243	37	1,410	86	24	9	75	1,030	183	143	155	278	18

DIVERS PETITS DÉLITS.

17	3		1	1	18					16				4	
1	2	1	1		1		1			1		2			
1			1								1				
1	1				1	1						2			
7			3		4					4		2		1	
8	1	1			5	3			1	1	2	4			
7	1	2			5		1			3				5	
4	2	1	1		4					2	1	1			
6					4	2					1		3	2	
3	3		4		2						2	2	1	1	
1					1							1			
9	3	1	4	2	5					6		5		1	
1	1		2							1		1			
7	1	1	1		6					1	2	3	2		
3	1	3				1					1	2	1		
1					1							1			
11					7	2	2			1	4	2		2	
	4				4					4					
3		1			1		1			1				2	
9	11	1	6	1	10	1			1	5	5	2	5	1	
101	34	12	24	4	79	11	4		2	46	19	31	12	17	4

TABLE I. MISCELLANEOUS MINOR OFFENCES.—*Concluded.* CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENCE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charg- ed.  Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.  Ac- quit- tées.	Com- mitted for Trial  Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Ac- quit- ted for Insan- ity.  Ac- quit- tées pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.	
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.  Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- victed 2nd.  Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Re- iter- ated.  Réci- dives.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉES.	
									With the option of a fine.  Sur option entre la pri- son et l'am- ande	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.  Under one year. — Moins d'un an.
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>										
Arthabaska.....	2				2	2			2	
Beauharnois.....	1	1								
Bonaventure.....	5				5	5			1	
Montreal.....	106	36			70	70		15	45	
Ottawa.....	5	2			3	3		3		
Quebec.....	456	102	1		353	347	5	1	3	106
Richelieu.....	3				3	3		2	1	
Rimouski.....	2				2	2			2	
Terrebonne.....	1				1	1			1	
Totals of Quebec.....	581	141	1		439	433	5	1	23	158
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>										
Halifax.....	53	19			34	34			5	20
Hants.....	2	2								
Yarmouth.....	2				2	2			2	
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	57	21			36	36			5	22
<i>(Province of New Brunswick.)</i>										
St. John.....	85	27			58	51	3	4	23	14
Westmoreland.....	1	1								
York.....	1				1	1			1	
Totals of N. Brunswick.....	87	28			59	52	3	4	24	14
<i>(Province of P. Edward Island.)</i>										
Prince.....	5				5	5			5	
Queens.....	50	8			42	42			36	6
Totals of P. Edward Island.....	55	8			47	47			41	6
<i>(Prov. of British Columbia.)</i>										
Victoria.....	25	9			16	16			8	
Westminster.....	8				8	8			8	
Totals of British Columbia.....	33	9			24	24			16	
Province of Manitoba.....	22	4	1		17	17			17	
Keeewatin & N. W. Territories	5	4			1	1			1	
Totals of Canada.....	1,677	377	7		1,293	1,263	18	12	771	220
<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i>										
TRESPASS.										
Algoma.....	1				1	1			1	
Brant.....	8				8	8			8	
Bruce.....	14				14	14			14	
Carleton.....	4	1			3	3			3	
Elgin.....	33	15			18	18			9	9
Essex.....	26	3	1		22	22			22	
Frontenac.....	8				8	8			8	
Grey.....	13				13	13			13	



TABLE I. MISCELLANEOUS MINOR OFFENCES.— <i>Concluded.</i>		CLASS VI.													
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S.											
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Sup- erior.	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years		Not		Not				
				Years.	and	and	and over		given.		given.				
	—	—	—	Moins de	16 ans	21 ans	40 ans et		Non		Non				
Inca- pables de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	16 ans.	et moins de 21.	et moins de 40.	au- dessus.		donnés.		donnés.					
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
			H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F			
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>															
Arthabaska .....		2													
Beauharnois .....															
Bonaventure .....												5			
Montréal .....		48	1	10	2	49	1	5	2	1					
Ottawa .....	1	1				1		2							
Québec .....	67	285		1	34	1	280		36	1					
Richelieu .....		3						3							
Rimouski .....	1	1						1							
Terrebonne .....		1		1											
Totaux de Québec .....	69	341	1	2	10	36	1	336	1	44	3	6			
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>															
Halifax .....	8	26				7		27							
Hants .....															
Yamoumouth .....		2				1						1			
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse .....	8	28				8		27				1			
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>															
St. Jean .....	5	53		1		7		42		8					
Westmoreland .....															
York .....		1						1							
Totaux du Nouveau-Brunswick .....	5	54		1		7		43		8					
<i>(Province de l'Île du Prince-Edouard.)</i>															
Prince .....		2								2		3			
Queens .....	11	29	2			9		14		17	2				
Totaux de l'Île du P.-Edouard .....	11	31	2			9		14		19	2	3			
<i>(Province de la Colombie-Britannique.)</i>															
Victoria .....	3	7				6		9		1					
Westminster .....		8								7		1			
Totaux de la Colombie-Britannique .....	2	15				6		9		8		1			
Province de Manitoba .....		14						8	1	5		3			
Kéwatin et Territoires du Nord-Ouest .....		1						1							
Totaux du Canada .....	115	572	8	3	10	71	1	506	5	134	14	529	20		
<i>(Province d'Ontario.)</i>															
TRESPASS.															
Algoma .....												1			
Brant .....												8			
Bruce .....												13	1		
Carleton .....			1									2			
Elgin .....	1	14				3		9		2	1	3			
Essex .....		8				2		4		2		14			
Frontenac .....												8			
Grey .....												12	1		

CLASSE VI.		DIVERS PETITS DÉLITS.— <i>Fin.</i>							TABLEAU I.						
USE OF LIQUORS.		BIRTH PLACES.							RELIGIONS.						
USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.													
Mo- derate	Immo- derate	BRITISH ISLES.			Canada.	Unit'd States	Other Foe- reign Coun- tries.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions.	Bap- tists.	R. Ca- tho- lics.	Ch'ch of Eng- land.	Meth- odists.	Pres- by- terians.	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions.
		Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land.	Scot- land.											
					2					2					
3		25	6	3	29	3	4			34	7		3	25	
1	1				2					2					
151	202	84	56	58	16	11	74	19		169	2			203	
2	1		2		1					1				2	
2					2					2					
1					1					1					
160	204	109	64	61	53	14	78	19		211	9		3	230	
26	8	9	4		9	5	6	1	5	11	5	1	2	9	
1	1				2									2	
27	9	9	4		11	5	6	1	5	11	5	1	2	11	
23	35	4	3		24	4	21	2	5	16	10	4	1	21	
1					1								1		
24	35	4	3		25	4	21	2	5	16	10	4	2	21	
2		2								2					
37	5	4	2	1	34		1		1	21	7	4	6	3	
39	5	6	2	1	34		1		1	23	7	4	6	3	
6	7	8	1			1	5			7	8		1		
8		1	3		2		1			5				2	
14	7	9	4		2	1	6			12	8		1	2	
11	3	2			9	3				4	3			7	
1					1									1	
377	297	151	101	66	214	38	116	22	13	323	61	40	26	292	

  

EMPIÈTEMENT.														
1					1									
10	4	2			1	12			2	5	3	4		
6	2				4	3	1			2	1	1		

TABLE I.		TRESPASS.— <i>Concluded.</i>					CLASS VI.				
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	Ac- quit- ted for Insan- ity.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Re- iter- ated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉES.		
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sation.	Ac- quit- tées pour cause de folie.		—	—	—	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION — SANS OPTION.	
						Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Réci- dives	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- ende	Under one year.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
Halton.....	2				2	2			2		
Hastings.....	11	3	1		7	7			7		
Huron.....	5	2			3	3			3		
Kent.....	28	9			19	18		1	16	3	
Lambton.....	8				8	8			8		
Lanark.....	5				5	5			5		
Leeds & Grenville.....	13	4			9	9			9		
Lennox & Addington.....	6				6	6				6	
Lincoln.....	10	2			8	8			8		
Middlesex.....	41	9			32	31		1	28	4	
Norfolk.....	4				4	4			4		
Northumberland & Durham.....	24	8			16	15		1	15	1	
Ontario.....	10				10	10			10		
Oxford.....	3				3	3			3		
Peel.....	4				4	4			4		
Perth.....	25	6			19	19			19		
Prescott & Russell.....	22	6			16	16			16		
Prince Edward.....	6	1			5	5			5		
Simcoe.....	6	1			5	5			5		
Stormont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	6				6	6			6		
Victoria.....	4				4	4			4		
Waterloo.....	1				1	1			1		
Welland.....	12	6			6	5		1	6		
Wellington.....	21	6			15	15			11	4	
Wentworth.....	40	20			20	20			18	1	
York.....	92	23			69	69			68	1	
Totals of Ontario.....	516	125	2		389	385		4	359	29	
(Province of Quebec.)											
Arthabaska.....	1	1									
Gaspé.....	1				1	1			1		
Quebec.....	4	1			3	1	2		3		
St. Francis.....	9	5			4	4			4		
Totals of Quebec.....	15	7			8	6	2		8		
(Province of Nova Scotia.)											
Colchester.....	3				3	3			3		
Halifax.....	9	3			6	6			6		
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	12	3			9	9			9		
(Province of New Brunswick.)											
York.....	1		1								
(Province of Prince Ed. Island)											
Kings.....	1				1	1			1		
Prince.....	6	3			3	3			3		
Totals of P. Edward Island.....	7	3			4	4			4		
Province of Manitoba.....	2	1			1	1			1		
Kewatin & N.W. Territories	3				3	3				3	
Totals of Canada.....	556	139	3		414	408	2	4	381	32	

CLASSE VI.										EMPIÈTEMENT.—Fin.					TABLEAU I.		
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE.				
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life.	De'th — De mort.	Com-mitted to Reformation. — Envoyées à la prison de Réforme.	Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis-tricts. — Districts ru-raux.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com-mercial. — Commerçants.	Do-mestic — Servi-teurs.	Indus-trial. — Indus-triels.	Pro-fes-sional. — Pro-fes-sions libé-ales.	La-borers — Jour-naliers.	Mar-ried. — Mariés.	Wi-dowed — En-veuve.	Single. — Célibataires.		
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.															—	—
					5	2	1	1		2		3	3		5		
					4	1		1		2		2	3		2		
					11	9				3		17	3		17		
					2					2		2					
					2	1	1					2			3		
					11	1	1	1		4		3	1		10		
						2						2	2				
					2	1	2	1				3					
						2				1		1	2				
					10					6		6			10		
					14	2	1	1	2	2		8	7		9		
					50			10	3	9	1	14	4	2	44		
					116	25	8	18	8	27	6	67	36	2	118		
					3							3	2		1		
					4							4			4		
					7							7	2		5		
					6		1			3		1	1		5		
					6		1			3		1	1		5		
					3			1		1		1			3		
					3			1		1		1			3		
						3					2	1	1		1		
					132	28	9	19	8	31	8	77	40	2	132		

TABLE I.	TRESPASS.— <i>Concluded.</i>										CLASS VI.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .									
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- perior.	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not		Not		Not	
				Years.	and	and	and over	given.		given.		given.	
	—	—	—	Moins de	16 ans	21 ans	40 ans et	Non		Non		Non	
Inca- pables de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	16 ans.	et moins de 21.	et moins de 40.	40 ans et au dessus.	donnés.		donnés.		donnés.		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
			H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	
Halton .....												2	
Hastings .....												7	
Huron.....												3	
Kent.....		8		2	2	1	3					11	
Lambton.....												8	
Lanark.....												5	
Leeds et Grenville.....	1	4		1		1	3					4	
Lennox et Addington.....												6	
Lincoln.....												8	
Middlesex .....	1	19			3	17						12	
Norfolk.....												3	1
Northumberland et Durham.....		2					2					14	
Ontario .....												10	
Oxford.....		1		2			1						
Peel.....												4	
Perth.....	4	8		3	4	4						8	
Prescott et Russell.....												16	
Prince-Edouard.....		1				1	1					3	
Simcoe .....												4	1
Stormont, Dundas et Glengarry.....												6	
Victoria.....		3				3						1	
Waterloo.....												1	
Welland.....	1					1	1					4	
Wellington.....	3	7		10								5	
Wentworth.....	1	15		2	5	4	1	3	1	4		4	
York.....	1	50		18	8	19	2	4	1	15	2		
Totaux d'Ontario.....	13	140	1	38	27	65	3	22	3	225	6		
(Province de Québec.)													
Arthabaska.....													
Gaspé.....												1	
Québec.....		3				2	1						
St François.....	2	2		1	1	2							
Totaux de Québec.....	2	5		1	1	4	1			1			
(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)													
Colchester.....												3	
Halifax.....	2	4		3		1	2						
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	2	4		3		1	2			3			
(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)													
York.....													
(Prov. de l'Île du Prince-Edouard.)													
King's.....												1	
Prince.....	2	1			2	1							
Totaux de l'Île du Pr-Edouard.....	2	1			2	1						1	
Province de Manitoba.....												1	
Kéwatin et Territoires du Nord-Ouest.....	1		2			3							
Totaux du Canada.....	20	150	3	42	30	74	3	25	3	231	6		



CLASSE VI.		EMPIÈTEMENT.—Fin.							TABLEAU I.						
USE OF LIQUORS.		BIRTH PLACES.							RELIGIONS.						
USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		LIEU DE NAISSANCE.													
Mode- rate.	Immo- derate	BRITISH ISLES.			Canada.	Unit'd States	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions.	Bap- tists.	R. Ca- tho- lics.	Ch'ch of Eng- land.	Me- tho- dists.	Pres- by- ter- ians	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions.
		ILES BRITANNIQUES.													
Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.	Eng- land and Wales	Ir- land.	Scot- land.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Angl' terre et Galles	Ir- lande.	Ecos- se.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					Etats- Unis.	Aut- res pays étran- gers.	Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Bap- tistes.	Ca- tho- liques.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Mé- tho- dis- tes.	Pres- byté- riens		Aut- res con- fes- sion's.	
6	2	3		1	3	1			3	3		1			
5			2		3				2				3		
6	14	1	3		14	3			7	6	3	2		2	
1	1	2								1			1		
2	1	1			2				1	1		1			
8	3	2			7	3			2	7	1	2			
2					2										
3			2		1					1			2		
1	1				1		1		1				1		
10					10				5		2	3			
11	5	4	2		8	2			7				9		
18	33	7	7	2	31	5			30	8	4	7	1		
90	66	22	16	3	88	29	2	2	66	31	15	16	17	2	
1	2		1		2				3						
4					4				2				2		
5	2		1		6				5				2		
6			1		5				3				3		
6			1		5				3				3		
2	1				3			1	2						
2	1				3			1	2						
3		1			2								2		
106	69	23	18	3	104	29	2	3	76	31	15	16	24	2	



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**TABLE II.**  
**SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES**  
**AND GRAND TOTALS BY PROVINCES.**

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**RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PAR PROVINCES**  
**ET GRANDS TOTAUX PAR PROVINCES.**

**TABLEAU II.**

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TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASS AND PROVINCES.

CLASS AND PROVINCE. — CLASSE ET PROVINCE.	Persons charged.	Acquit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	Ac- quit- ted for Insan- ity.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
									With the option of a fine.	NO OPTION	
										Sur option entre la prison ou l'am- ande	Under one year.
	Person- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Ac- quit- tées pour cause de folie.		Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Réci- dives.	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.	
<b>Class I.—Offences against the person.</b>											
Ontario.....	4,099	1,095	88	2	2,914	2,737	85	92	2,594	203	26
Quebec.....	1,457	680	12	2	762	604	81	77	632	91	11
Nova Scotia.....	366	120	5		241	205	27	9	216	7	2
New Brunswick.....	398	143	18		237	194	14	29	217	14	
Prince Edward Island.....	108	35	1		72	67	4	1	58	5	
British Columbia.....	79	20	7		52	36	11	5	30	8	4
Manitoba.....	81	16	4		61	60	1		49	7	
Keewatin & N. W. Territories	25	11			14	14			9	4	
Totals of Canada.....	6,613	2,120	135	5	4,353	3,917	223	213	3,805	339	43
<b>Class II.—Offences against property with violence.</b>											
Ontario.....	146	50	15		81	66	13	2	8	28	9
Quebec.....	75	23	7		45	31	6	8		16	
Nova Scotia.....	11	6	3		2	1	1				
New Brunswick.....	16	3	4		9	8	1				
Prince Edward Island.....	2	2									
British Columbia.....	11	5	1		5	5				1	
Manitoba.....	11	5	4		2	2					
Keewatin & N. W. Territories											
Totals of Canada.....	272	94	34		144	113	21	10	8	45	9
<b>Class III.—Offences against property without violence.</b>											
Ontario.....	2,380	991	237	2	1,150	988	94	68	120	726	61
Quebec.....	1,014	375	8		631	522	53	56	18	350	19
Nova Scotia.....	263	71	2		130	90	26	14	90	22	2
New Brunswick.....	160	83	19		58	35	1	22	15	29	
Prince Edward Island.....	57	26	6		25	15	5	5	5	20	
British Columbia.....	63	25	1		37	27	5	5	11	19	2
Manitoba.....	70	21	13		36	28	3	5	7	18	3
Keewatin & N. W. Territories	50	23			27	26	1		2	15	5
Totals of Canada.....	3,997	1,615	286	2	2,94	1,731	188	175	263	1,208	92
<b>Class IV.—Malicious offences against property.</b>											
Ontario.....	554	203	11		340	319	12	9	318	14	
Quebec.....	172	78			94	79	6	9	78	7	
Nova Scotia.....	50	24	1		25	23	1	1	22		
New Brunswick.....	46	24			22	17	1	4	15	4	
Prince Edward Island.....	4				4	4			4		
British Columbia.....	5	2			3	2		1	2		
Manitoba.....	14	7	1		6	6			4	2	
Keewatin & N. W. Territories	9	4			5	5			3	1	1
Totals of Canada.....	854	342	13		499	455	20	24	446	28	1

RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

TABLEAU II.

SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.				Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries.	Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agricultural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Profes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single.
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	Life.	De'th												
10	7	1	.....	6	897	268	125	121	118	331	30	466	651	33	573
2	6	.....	5	7	611	113	23	145	31	157	10	274	352	15	364
2	2	.....	3	.....	163	23	11	93	12	44	8	39	101	5	79
4	1	.....	.....	.....	168	63	27	32	12	32	4	86	69	2	121
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	15	3	11	3	11	.....	17	16	1	28
.....	2	.....	8	.....	30	19	.....	6	9	11	.....	20	8	3	41
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	11	7	12	3	3	3	15	23	1	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1	1	.....	1	.....	7	3	.....	11
23	18	1	16	13	1,942	526	197	361	188	580	55	924	1,223	60	1,246
16	6	.....	.....	8	58	19	4	3	3	12	.....	39	21	1	52
21	8	.....	.....	.....	37	7	2	2	1	18	.....	20	7	20	18
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
5	4	.....	.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	9
3	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	3
1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
48	20	.....	.....	8	109	30	6	5	4	33	.....	72	31	21	85
74	10	.....	.....	86	777	258	42	77	101	179	3	444	260	41	743
161	9	.....	.....	61	529	97	13	33	48	117	4	321	117	34	464
9	5	.....	.....	2	110	17	1	16	9	15	2	41	26	2	100
12	1	.....	.....	.....	51	6	2	2	1	4	2	26	3	1	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	17	1	.....	22
3	1	.....	.....	.....	27	6	1	4	4	8	.....	17	9	1	26
6	2	.....	.....	.....	27	8	1	2	.....	7	.....	17	10	.....	23
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	23	1	1	.....	1	9	3	4	.....	16
205	30	.....	.....	149	1,545	417	62	136	163	332	20	886	430	79	1,439
3	3	.....	.....	1	127	33	14	7	9	41	4	54	49	7	107
5	1	.....	.....	2	63	22	4	8	1	26	.....	34	28	3	60
1	2	.....	.....	.....	19	3	1	.....	.....	.....	3	12	2	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	6	2	1	1	4	3	6	2	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3
9	7	.....	.....	3	230	70	21	17	13	73	11	113	83	10	214

TABLE II SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

CLASS AND PROVINCE. — CLASSE ET PROVINCE.	EDUCATIONAL STATS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.									
	Un-able to read or write. — Incapables de lire ou d'écrire.	Ele-men-tary. — Elé-men-taire.	Super-ior. — Supé-rieure.	Under 16 Years.		16 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 40.		40 Years and over.		Not given.	
				Moins de 16 ans.		16 ans et moins de 21.		21 ans et moins de 40.		40 ans et au-dessus.		Non donnés.	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F		
<b>Classe I.—Outrages contre la personne.</b>													
Ontario .....	136	855	16	64	11	142	27	637	58	303	29	1572	71
Québec .....	204	436	10	23	1	86	4	444	45	120	16	22	1
Nouvelle-Ecosse .....	51	130	5	10	1	12	3	83	23	44	6	59	.....
Nouveau-Brunswick .....	40	166	2	13	.....	36	3	107	7	39	4	27	1
Ile du Prince-Edouard .....	14	31	.....	.....	.....	11	1	25	.....	6	2	27	.....
Colombie-Britannique .....	25	22	1	1	.....	10	.....	24	1	8	1	7	.....
Manitoba .....	16	35	2	.....	.....	.....	1	31	3	15	2	8	1
Kéwatin et Territoires du Nord-Ouest .....	1	9	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	9	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Totaux du Canada .....	487	1,684	36	111	13	300	39	1360	137	536	60	1723	74
<b>Classe II.—Outrages avec violence contre la propriété.</b>													
Ontario .....	19	56	.....	15	1	18	6	25	.....	12	.....	3	1
Québec .....	11	19	1	1	.....	20	.....	23	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Nouvelle-Ecosse .....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nouveau-Brunswick .....	4	5	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ile du Prince-Edouard .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colombie-Britannique .....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba .....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kéwatin et Territoires du Nord-Ouest .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totaux du Canada .....	36	87	1	16	1	46	6	55	.....	16	.....	3	1
<b>Classe III.—Outrages sans violence contre la propriété.</b>													
Ontario .....	253	677	2	238	17	189	35	347	46	146	33	87	12
Québec .....	225	270	.....	105	2	119	19	236	42	77	20	10	1
Nouvelle-Ecosse .....	42	83	2	31	1	26	6	49	5	6	1	5	.....
Nouveau-Brunswick .....	20	36	.....	19	.....	16	.....	16	3	1	1	2	.....
Ile du Prince-Edouard .....	18	5	.....	2	1	12	1	6	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Colombie-Britannique .....	22	15	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	19	.....	6	.....	7	.....
Manitoba .....	11	22	2	3	.....	1	.....	27	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Kéwatin et Territoires du Nord-Ouest .....	5	8	3	.....	.....	7	.....	17	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Totaux du Canada .....	596	1,116	9	398	21	375	61	717	98	241	55	115	13
<b>Classe IV.—Attaques malicieuses contre la propriété.</b>													
Ontario .....	28	131	1	34	3	19	3	63	6	32	3	163	14
Québec .....	28	52	1	11	1	12	.....	47	7	9	3	3	1
Nouvelle-Ecosse .....	8	13	1	6	.....	6	.....	8	.....	1	.....	4	.....
Nouveau-Brunswick .....	6	11	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Ile du Prince-Edouard .....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Colombie-Britannique .....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Manitoba .....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Kéwatin et Territoires du Nord-Ouest .....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Totaux du Canada .....	76	217	3	51	4	46	3	137	15	43	7	178	15

RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

TABLEAU II.

USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							
Mo- derate — Mo- déré.	Immo- derate — Immo- déré.	BRITISH ISLES. — LES BRITANNIQUES.					Unit'd States — Etats- Unis.	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries. — Autres pays étran- gers.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions. — Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tholics. — Ca- tho- liques.	Ch'ch of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Met- hod- ists. — Mé- tho- dis- tes.	Pres- by- terians. — Pres- byté- riens.	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Autres con- fes- sions.
		Eng- land and Wales — Angl'- terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.	Ca- na- da.	Canada.										
619	642	150	202	81	731	73	18	2	44	431	202	181	141	205	16	
101	345	35	73	13	578	25	15	2	2	713	15	5	4	91	4	
147	39	6	26	1	135	8	4	5	14	96	19	10	8	37	2	
78	130	6	18	1	175	3	4	.....	27	147	26	17	8	32	.....	
11	34	1	1	.....	43	.....	.....	1	1	29	4	3	6	1	.....	
28	22	3	7	1	25	6	5	1	1	18	3	3	4	5	1	
26	26	4	4	5	31	5	4	.....	.....	24	6	3	5	14	.....	
6	3	.....	2	.....	7	.....	2	.....	1	5	2	.....	2	2	.....	
1,016	1,241	205	333	102	1,725	120	52	11	90	1,463	277	225	178	337	23	
34	42	7	7	2	59	3	.....	.....	1	31	14	10	7	8	2	
1	20	3	1	.....	39	2	.....	.....	1	36	4	3	.....	1	.....	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3	6	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	6	2	1	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
43	72	10	8	2	109	9	2	.....	2	76	22	14	7	9	2	
538	496	120	118	36	650	117	18	1	42	369	125	171	114	127	22	
135	121	31	37	7	520	26	8	1	.....	537	13	7	7	59	4	
103	24	7	4	1	105	3	3	4	14	61	11	7	6	27	1	
23	33	3	3	.....	46	3	1	.....	6	32	9	6	1	2	.....	
3	20	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	1	1	14	2	2	4	.....	.....	
15	20	6	3	.....	18	4	4	1	.....	9	7	3	1	1	.....	
17	15	.....	3	1	24	5	2	.....	.....	15	5	3	3	6	3	
15	.....	.....	1	.....	19	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	9	.....	
819	729	167	169	45	1,404	159	36	8	63	1,041	172	199	137	231	30	
98	60	21	24	7	95	13	3	.....	3	59	27	15	19	38	1	
27	45	4	5	5	74	2	1	.....	.....	74	5	1	.....	10	.....	
10	12	3	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	1	6	5	.....	7	2	1	
7	10	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5	2	2	.....	.....	
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	
4	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
153	132	28	29	12	220	15	5	.....	4	154	45	18	28	52	2	

TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

CLASS AND PROVINCE. — CLASSE ET PROVINCE.	Per- sons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Insan- ity.	Ac- quit- ted for Insan- ity.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Re- iter- ated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
									With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	One year and over.
	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tees.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sation.	Ac- quit- tées pour cause de folie.		Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- ande	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.
<b>Class V.—Forgery and offences against the Currency.</b>											
Ontario.....	84	44	18	.....	22	18	4	.....	.....	9	1
Quebec.....	15	4	1	.....	10	10	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Nova Scotia.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	4	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island..	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keewatin & N. W. Territories	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Canada.....	106	50	21	.....	35	30	4	1	1	11	1
<b>Class VI.—Other offences not included in the above classes.</b>											
Ontario.....	17,696	4,991	42	60	12,603	11,317	550	736	11,313	958	30
Quebec.....	6,666	1,762	5	11	4,888	3,486	498	994	4,022	524	3
Nova Scotia.....	1,613	420	.....	.....	1,192	740	291	161	1,037	100	27
New Brunswick.....	2,008	472	1	4	1,531	1,190	77	264	1,431	49	.....
Prince Edward Island..	475	47	1	1	436	315	72	39	391	30	.....
British Columbia.....	453	94	2	3	354	242	44	68	283	52	3
Manitoba.....	1,004	39	6	10	949	846	53	50	891	53	.....
Keewatin & N. W. Territories	190	33	.....	.....	157	144	13	.....	152	4	.....
Totals of Canada.....	30,105	7,858	57	90	22,100	18,280	1,598	2,222	19,520	1,770	63
Grand Totals of Canada.....	41,947	12,079	546	97	29,225	24,526	2,054	2,645	24,048	3,401	209
(Province.)	GRAND TOTALS BY PROVINCES.										
Ontario.....	24,959	7,374	411	64	17,110	15,445	758	907	14,353	1,938	127
Quebec.....	9,399	2,922	33	14	6,430	4,732	644	1,054	4,751	999	33
Nova Scotia.....	2,244	612	11	1	1,590	1,059	346	185	1,335	129	31
New Brunswick.....	2,632	725	44	4	1,859	1,446	94	319	1,678	96	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	617	111	8	1	527	401	81	45	458	55	.....
British Columbia.....	611	146	11	3	451	312	60	79	326	80	9
Manitoba.....	1,180	88	28	10	1,054	942	57	55	951	80	3
Keewatin & N. W. Territories	275	71	.....	.....	204	189	14	1	166	24	6
Grand Totals of Canada....	41,947	12,079	546	97	29,225	24,526	2,054	2,645	24,048	3,401	209



RECAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

TABLEAU II.

SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ETAT CONJUGAL		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			De'th — De mort.	Com- mitted to Refor- matories — Envo- yées à la prison de Réforme.	Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis- tricts. — Districts ruraux	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mercial. — Commerçants.	Do- mestic — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — Industriels	Pro- fes- sional — Pro- fessions libé- rales	La- borers — Jour- naliers.	Mar- ried. — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — En- veuve.	Single. — Célibi- taires.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.	Life.													
9	1			1	11	11	5	3	3	4		5	11		11
2	2				8			5	1	2		1	6	1	3
2					1	1	1					1			2
1						1				1					1
14	3			1	20	13	6	8	4	7	1	7	17	1	17
1	1			59	6,702	1,192	473	880	933	1,875	105	3,116	3,702	497	3,957
1	1			61	3,867	385	121	1,628	290	813	59	969	2,008	338	2,440
2				4	1,080	87	24	258	89	245	27	294	332	35	799
					1,249	150	64	306	82	309	10	558	399	69	1,011
				1	300	90	59	60	25	65	4	155	129	10	244
	1			1	254	14	6	91	7	31	3	155	34	5	297
1					680	244	71	88	78	89	21	336	301	7	614
						157	1	10	6	8	4	116	21		129
5	3			126	14,132	2,319	819	3,321	1,510	3,435	233	5,699	6,926	961	9,491
304	81	1	16	300	17,978	3,375	1,111	3,848	1,882	4,460	320	7,700	8,710	1,132	12,492

GRANDS TOTAUX PAR PROVINCES.

113	28	1		161	8,572	1,781	663	1,091	1,167	2,432	142	4,124	4,694	579	5,442
132	27		5	131	5,115	624	163	1,821	372	1,133	74	1,619	2,518	411	3,349
16	9		3	6	1,374	130	37	307	110	305	40	387	461	42	1,000
23	6				1,487	228	96	341	96	350	19	684	473	72	1,202
3				1	354	107	63	73	28	77	5	189	146	11	297
6	6		8	1	316	42	7	101	21	50	3	199	53	9	370
10	3				757	263	79	102	82	101	24	370	337	8	671
1	2				3	200	3	12	6	12	13	128	28		161
304	81	1	16	300	17,978	3,375	1,111	3,848	1,882	4,460	320	7,700	8,710	1,132	12,492

TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

CLASS AND PROVINCE. — CLASSE ET PROVINCE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.									
	Un-able to read or write.	Ele-men-tary.	Super-ior.	Under 16 Years.	16 Years and under.	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over.	Not given.					
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au-dessus.	Non donnés.					
	Inca-pables de lire ou d'é-crire.	Elé-men-taire.	Supé-rieure.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
				H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.
<b>Classe V.—Faux et délits par rap-port à la monnaie.</b>													
Ontario.....	1	20	.....	1	.....	1	10	1	4	.....	5	.....	
Québec.....	.....	6	2	1	.....	1	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Colombie-Britannique.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Manitoba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Kéwatin et Territoires du Nord-Ouest.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Totaux du Canada.....	1	29	2	2	.....	1	1	17	1	8	.....	5	
<b>Classe VI.—Autres délits non compris dans les classes précédentes.</b>													
Ontario.....	1,121	6,724	125	176	17	598	130	3595	515	2790	475	3962	345
Québec.....	1,476	3,136	77	89	33	493	65	2260	411	1216	282	39	.....
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	314	850	4	85	6	125	30	643	99	137	35	30	2
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	240	1,235	9	29	1	215	18	794	69	316	38	47	4
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	121	260	3	3	.....	73	2	193	1	103	9	41	1
Colombie-Britannique.....	163	158	2	.....	.....	51	3	153	18	105	1	23	.....
Manitoba.....	228	585	12	3	.....	38	33	467	131	218	24	33	2
Kéwatin et Territoires du Nord-Ouest.....	3	147	5	.....	.....	4	4	120	4	7	2	16	.....
Totaux du Canada.....	3,666	13,095	237	385	57	1597	285	8225	1248	4892	866	4191	354
Grands Totaux du Canada.....	4,862	16,228	288	963	96	2365	395	10511	1499	5736	988	6215	457
(Province.) GRAND TOTALS BY PROVINCES.													
Ontario.....	1,558	8,463	144	528	49	966	202	4677	626	3287	540	5792	443
Québec.....	1,944	3,919	91	230	37	731	88	3014	505	1427	321	74	3
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	415	1,078	12	132	8	171	39	783	127	188	42	98	2
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	310	1,455	11	61	1	281	21	930	79	357	43	81	5
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	154	297	3	5	1	96	4	226	1	110	11	72	1
Colombie-Britannique.....	215	198	3	1	.....	66	3	200	20	121	2	38	.....
Manitoba.....	255	650	16	6	.....	39	34	531	137	237	26	41	3
Kéwatin et Territoires du Nord-Ouest.....	11	168	8	.....	.....	15	4	150	4	9	3	19	.....
Grands Totaux du Canada.....	4,862	16,228	288	963	96	2365	395	10511	1499	5736	988	6215	457

RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES. TABLEAU II.

USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.								RELIGIONS.						
Moderate — Modéré.	Immoderate — Immodéré.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions — Autr's possessions Britann's	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens	Protestants	Other Demominations. — Autres confessions.	
		England and Wales — Angl'terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande	Scotland. — Ecosse.												
11	10	3	.....	.....	17	2	.....	.....	1	6	2	3	5	5	.....	
.....	2	.....	1	.....	6	2	1	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
13	13	3	1	.....	26	4	1	.....	2	16	2	3	5	7	.....	
2,538	5,629	1,069	2,081	477	3,925	546	130	13	160	3,244	1,216	754	982	1,493	112	
2,041	2,372	272	711	138	3,269	100	168	26	4	3,966	189	18	61	601	18	
793	375	94	103	74	802	31	26	35	62	601	168	33	85	215	4	
226	1,254	56	230	22	1,081	44	39	11	148	796	176	101	118	128	9	
91	289	11	15	3	351	6	1	.....	12	228	37	31	69	7	.....	
76	257	62	55	10	149	22	33	5	1	106	63	20	14	5	.....	
234	666	52	128	55	517	125	48	.....	16	398	249	61	110	53	4	
106	44	2	7	.....	107	14	10	.....	4	70	8	8	30	23	1	
6,105	10,886	1,618	3,330	779	10,201	888	455	90	407	9,409	2,111	1,026	1,469	2,525	148	
8,179	13,073	2,031	3,870	940	13,685	1,195	551	109	568	12,159	2,629	1,485	1,824	3,211	205	

GRANDS TOTAUX PAR PROVINCES.

3,838	6,879	1,370	2,432	603	5,477	754	169	16	251	4,140	1,586	1,137	1,268	1,876	153
2,305	2,905	345	828	163	4,486	157	193	29	7	5,335	226	34	72	763	26
1,054	451	110	133	76	1,063	42	33	44	91	764	205	50	106	281	8
339	1,433	65	251	23	1,328	51	44	11	182	990	218	127	129	162	9
105	345	12	16	3	418	6	1	2	14	272	43	36	79	9	.....
124	302	71	65	11	197	33	44	7	2	135	79	26	19	11	1
283	709	56	135	61	577	137	55	.....	16	443	261	67	118	74	7
131	49	2	10	.....	139	15	12	.....	5	80	11	8	33	35	1
8,179	13,073	2,031	3,870	940	13,685	1,195	551	109	568	12,159	2,629	1,485	1,824	3,211	205



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**TABLE III.**

**CASES SUBJECT TO TRIAL BY JURY**

**AND SUMMARY CONVICTIONS AND ORDERS.**

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**TABLEAU III.**

**CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURY**

**ET CONVICTIONS SOMMAIRES ET ORDRES.**

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TABLE III.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

CASES SUBJECT TO TRIAL BY JURY

CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURY.

TRIED SUMMARILY (by consent).

JUGÉS SOMMAIREMENT (de consentement).

TRIED BY JURY.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES.

Under 32 and 33 Vic., Cap. 35, &c.  
En vertu des 32 et 33 Vic., chap. 35, etc.

By Police or other Magistrate.  
Par un Magistrat de Police ou autre.

Totals.  
—  
Totaux.

JUGÉS PAR JURY.

Convictions	Acquittals.	Acquittals for Insanity.	Total.	Convictions	Acquittals.	Acquittals for Insanity.	Total.	Convictions	Acquittals.	Acquittals for Insanity.	Total.	Convictions	Acquittals.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Con-dam-nations	Ac-quit-ments	Ac-quit-ments pour cause d'in-sani-té.		Con-dam-nations	Ac-quit-ments	Ac-quit-ments pour cause d'in-sani-té.		Con-dam-nations	Ac-quit-ments	Ac-quit-ments pour cause d'in-sani-té.		Con-dam-nations	Ac-quit-ments

Algoma.....	2		2	3	2		5	5	2		7	1	
Brant.....	7	15	22	28	11		39	35	26		61	8	7
Bruce.....	9	4	13					9	4		13	4	7
Carleton.....	11	7	18	54	73		127	65	80		145	12	16
Dufferin.....	2	2	4					2	2		4	1	1
Elgin.....	31	3	34	12	32		44	43	35		78	19	11
Essex.....	12	7	19	23	15		38	35	22		57	3	10
Frontenac.....	11	8	19	18	31		49	29	39		68	4	16
Grey.....	4	3	7	35	7	1	43	39	10	1	50	6	24
Haldimand.....	12	8	20					12	8		20		2
Halton.....	21	4	25					21	4		25		
Hastings.....	4	4	8	28	33		61	32	37		69	6	2
Huron.....	21	9	30					21	9		30	5	5
Kent.....	7	2	9	12	20		32	19	22		41	7	3
Lambton.....	14	5	19					14	5		19	4	5
Lanark.....	7	2	9					7	2		9	5	3
Leeds & Grenville..	22	7	29	8	27		35	30	34		64	1	2
Lennox & Addington	7		7					7			7	3	4
Lincoln.....	7	4	11	21	18		39	28	23		50	1	2
Middlesex.....	38	10	48	54	82		136	92	92		184	10	12
Norfolk.....	16	2	18					16	2		18	6	6
Northumberland & Durham.....	8	6	14	10	19		29	18	25		43	7	10
Ontario.....	21	3	24	12	1		13	33	4		37	7	11
Oxford.....	7	2	9	9	6		15	16	8		24	6	9
Peel.....	3	2	5					3	2		5		
Perth.....	3		3	26	11		37	29	11		40	3	5
Peterborough.....	2	2	4	17	33		50	19	35		54	3	
Prescott & Russell..	1	2	3					1	2		3		1
Prince-Edward.....	4		4					4			4	11	3
Renfrew.....	13	1	14					13	1		14	3	4
Simcoe.....	22	4	26	3	3		6	25	7		32	10	21
Stormont, Dundas & Glengary.....	3		3	12	2		14	15	2		17	1	6
Victoria.....	8	3	11	8	21		29	16	24		40	9	6
Waterloo.....	31	8	39					31	8		39		
Welland.....	7	6	13	17	11		28	24	17		41	8	6
Wellington.....	11	5	16	12	15		27	23	20		43	9	7
Wentworth.....	18	7	25	117	120		237	135	127		262	8	10
York.....	30	3	33	326	360		686	356	363		719	35	72
Totals of Ontario. Totaux d'Ontario.	457	160	617	865	953	1	1,819	1,322	1,113	1	2,436	226	309

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO.										TABLEAU III.						
CASES SUBJECT TO TRIAL BY JURY						SUMMARY				GRAND TOTALS.						
CAUSES DE LA COMPÉT. D'UN JURY.						CONVICTIONS AND ORDERS.				GRANDS TOTAUX.						
TRIED BY JURY.		TOTALS.				CONDAMNATIONS ET ORDRES				SOMMAIRES.						
JUGÉES PAR JURY.		TOTALS.				CONDAMNATIONS ET ORDRES				SOMMAIRES.						
Acquittals for Insanity.	Total.	Con- vic- tions.	Ac- quit- tals	Ac- quit- tals for Insani- ty.	Com- mit- tals for Trial	Total.	Con- vic- tions.	Com- plint's dis- mis- sed.	Ac- quit- tals for Insani- ty.	Total.	Con- vic- tions.	Ac- quit- tals.	Ac- quit- tals for Insani- ty.	Com- mit- tals for Trial	Per- sons charg- ed.	
Ac- quit- te- me'ts pour cause d'in- sani- té.		Con- dam- na- tions.	Ac- quit- te- me'ts	Ac- quit- te- me'ts pour cause d'in- sani- té.	Caus- es por- tées de- vant un jury.		Con- dam- na- tions.	Plain- tes renvo- yées.	Ac- quit- te- me'ts pour cause d'in- sani- té.		Con- dam- na- tions.	Ac- quit- te- me'ts	Caus- es por- tées de- vant un jury.	Per- sonnes accu- sées.		
.....	1	6	2	.....	.....	8	106	17	1	124	112	19	1	.....	132	
.....	15	43	33	.....	2	78	277	46	.....	323	320	79	.....	2	401	
.....	11	13	11	.....	.....	24	260	.....	1	261	273	11	1	.....	285	
.....	28	77	96	.....	40	213	749	367	11	1,127	826	463	11	40	1,340	
.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	6	36	.....	.....	36	39	3	.....	.....	42	
.....	30	62	46	.....	25	133	371	157	.....	528	433	203	.....	25	661	
.....	13	38	32	.....	18	86	488	36	4	528	526	68	4	16	614	
.....	20	33	55	.....	7	95	361	298	1	659	393	353	1	7	754	
.....	30	45	34	1	.....	80	389	17	2	408	434	51	3	.....	488	
.....	2	12	10	.....	.....	22	65	.....	.....	65	77	10	.....	.....	87	
.....	.....	21	4	.....	.....	25	73	.....	.....	73	91	4	.....	.....	98	
.....	8	38	39	.....	11	88	428	454	3	885	466	493	3	11	973	
.....	10	26	14	.....	22	62	324	57	5	386	350	71	5	22	448	
.....	10	26	25	.....	27	78	518	145	.....	663	544	170	.....	27	741	
.....	1	10	18	10	1	4	33	354	19	2	375	372	29	3	408	
.....	8	12	5	.....	.....	17	125	.....	.....	125	137	5	.....	.....	142	
.....	3	31	36	.....	24	91	463	189	1	653	499	225	1	24	749	
.....	7	10	4	.....	.....	14	132	.....	.....	132	142	4	.....	.....	146	
.....	3	29	24	.....	3	56	320	167	3	490	349	191	3	3	546	
.....	22	162	104	.....	3	209	1,262	595	1	1,858	1,364	699	1	3	2,067	
.....	12	22	8	.....	.....	30	107	.....	.....	107	129	8	.....	.....	137	
.....	17	25	35	.....	24	84	496	162	2	660	521	197	2	24	744	
.....	18	40	15	.....	2	57	146	.....	1	147	186	15	1	2	204	
.....	15	22	17	.....	14	53	437	43	.....	480	459	60	.....	14	533	
.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	5	73	9	.....	82	76	11	.....	.....	87	
.....	1	9	32	16	1	3	52	454	79	.....	533	486	95	1	3	585
.....	3	22	35	.....	1	58	187	68	.....	255	209	103	.....	1	313	
.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	4	80	11	.....	91	81	14	.....	.....	95	
.....	14	15	3	.....	1	19	218	40	.....	258	233	43	.....	1	277	
.....	7	16	5	.....	.....	21	120	9	1	130	136	14	1	.....	151	
.....	31	35	28	.....	1	64	428	20	3	451	463	48	3	1	515	
.....	7	16	8	.....	.....	24	203	9	1	213	219	17	1	.....	237	
.....	15	25	30	.....	4	59	163	59	3	225	188	89	3	4	284	
.....	.....	31	8	.....	3	42	180	.....	.....	180	211	8	.....	3	222	
.....	14	32	23	.....	16	71	668	63	5	736	700	86	5	16	807	
.....	16	32	27	.....	7	66	371	230	2	603	403	257	2	7	669	
.....	18	143	137	.....	45	325	1,607	760	7	2,374	1,750	897	7	45	2,699	
.....	107	391	435	.....	166	932	2,519	1,823	1	4,346	2,910	2,261	1	166	5,378	
2	537	1,548	1,422	3	411	3,384	15,562	5,952	61	21,575	17,110	7,374	64	411	24,959	

TABLE III.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

CASES SUBJECT TO TRIAL BY JURY.

CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURY.

TRIED SUMMARILY (by consent).

JUGÉES SOMMAIREMENT (de consentement).

TRIED BY JURY.

JUGÉES PAR JURY.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES.

Under 32 and 33 Vic., Cap. 35, &c.

En vertu des 32 et 33 Vic., chap. 35, etc.

By Police or other Magistrate.

Par un Magistrat de Police ou autre.

Totals

Totaux.

	Under 32 and 33 Vic., Cap. 35, &c.			By Police or other Magistrate.			Totals			TRIED BY JURY.		
	En vertu des 32 et 33 Vic., chap. 35, etc.			Par un Magistrat de Police ou autre.			Totaux.			JUGÉES PAR JURY.		
	Con- vic- tions	Ac- quit- tals.	Ac- quit- tals for Insani- ty	Con- vic- tions	Ac- quit- tals.	Ac- quit- tals for Insani- ty	Con- vic- tions	Ac- quit- tals.	Ac- quit- tals for Insani- ty	Con- vic- tions	Ac- quit- tals.	
—	—	—	Total	—	—	Total	—	—	Total	—	—	
Con- dam- na- tions	Ac- quit- te- me'ts	Ac- quit- te- me'ts pour cause d'in- sani- té.		Con- dam- na- tions	Ac- quit- te- me'ts	Ac- quit- te- me'ts pour cause d'in- sani- té.	Con- dam- na- tions	Ac- quit- te- me'ts	Ac- quit- te- me'ts pour cause d'in- sani- té.	Con- dam- na- tions	Ac- quit- te- me'ts	
Arthabaska .....	3	1	4	2			2	5	1	6	3	5
Beauce .....				2			2	2		2	3	
Beauharnois .....				3	6		9	3	6	9	11	8
Bedford .....	9	1	10		3		3	9	4	13	6	6
Bonaventure .....	2		2					2		2		
Chicoutimi .....	2		2					2		2		
Gaspé .....	4		4		1		1	4	1	5	2	2
Iberville .....	2		2	11	4		15	13	4	17	2	
Joliette .....											6	11
Kamouraska .....	8		8					8		8	10	9
Montmagny .....	3		3					3		3		1
Montreal .....	442	215	657	99	42		141	541	257	798	89	114
Ottawa .....	9		9	6			6	15		15	3	10
Quebec .....	97	63	160	39	37		76	136	100	236	18	37
Richelieu .....	6	2	8	1	2		3	7	4	11	2	1
Rimouski .....	4	4	8					4	4	8	7	7
Saguenay .....												
St. François .....	26	23	49	3			3	29	23	52	6	1
St. Hyacinthe .....	13	1	14					13	1	14	1	1
Terrebonne .....											17	5
Three Rivers .....	12	13	25	6	5		11	18	18	36	1	9
Totals—Totaux .....	642	323	965	172	100		272	814	423	1,237	187	227

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Albert .....												
Carleton .....											1	2
Charlotte .....												
Gloucester .....				2	6		8	2	6	8	5	
Kent .....												1
Kings .....											6	
Madawaska .....												
Northumberland .....				2			2	2		2	1	3
Queen's .....											1	
Restigouche .....											2	
St. John .....				52	55		107	52	55	107	17	6
Sunbury .....												
Victoria .....												2
Westmoreland .....				3	10		13	3	10	13	5	6
York .....				6			6	6		6	1	2
Totals—Totaux .....				65	71		136	65	71	136	39	22



PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC.

TABLEAU III.

CASES SUBJECT TO TRIAL BY JURY.						SUMMARY CONVICTIONS AND ORDERS.						GRAND TOTALS.				
CAUSES DE LA COMPÉT. D'UN JURY.						CONDAMNATIONS ET ORDRES SOMMAIRES.						GRANDS TOTAUX.				
TRIED BY JURY.		TOTALS.														
JUGÉS PAR JURY.		TOTALS.														
Acquit- tals for Insani- ty.	Total.	Con- vic- tions.	Ac- quit- tals.	Ac- quit- tals for Insani- ty.	Com- mit- tals for Trial.	Total.	Con- vic- tions	Com- plints dis- mis- sed.	Ac- quit- tals for Insani- ty	Total.	Con- vic- tions.	Ac- quit- tals.	Ac- quit- tals for Insani- ty	Com- mit- tals for Trial	Per- sons charg- ed.	
Ac- quit- te- me'ts pour cause d'in- sani- té.		Con- dam- na- tions	Ac- quitte- ments	Ac- quit- te- me'ts pour cause d'in- sani- té.	Cau- ses por- tées de- vant un jury.		Con- dam- na- tions.	Plain- tes ren- vo- yées.	Ac- quit- te- me'ts pour cause d'in- sani- té.		Con- dam- na- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments	Ac- quit- te- me'ts pour cause d'in- sani- té.	Cau- ses por- tées de- vant un jury.	Per- sonnes accu- sées.	
1	9	8	6	1	.....	15	18	1	.....	19	26	7	1	.....	34	
3	5	5	.....	.....	.....	5	9	2	.....	11	14	2	.....	.....	16	
19	14	14	.....	.....	.....	35	2	27	1	30	16	41	1	7	65	
12	15	10	.....	.....	.....	25	3	1	.....	4	18	11	.....	.....	29	
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....	7	9	.....	.....	.....	9	
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	
4	6	3	.....	.....	.....	10	1	2	.....	3	7	5	.....	1	13	
2	15	4	.....	.....	.....	19	24	10	.....	32	37	14	.....	.....	51	
17	6	11	.....	.....	.....	17	1	.....	.....	1	7	11	.....	.....	18	
19	18	9	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	9	.....	.....	27	
1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4	10	.....	.....	10	13	1	.....	.....	14	
203	630	371	.....	.....	1,001	2,491	1,310	.....	3,801	3,121	1,681	.....	.....	.....	4,802	
13	18	10	.....	.....	.....	28	80	11	.....	91	98	21	.....	.....	119	
1	56	154	137	1	17	319	2,638	811	2	3,461	2,792	958	3	17	3,770	
2	5	9	5	2	.....	16	30	17	3	50	39	22	5	.....	65	
1	15	11	11	1	.....	23	8	3	.....	11	19	14	1	.....	34	
.....	.....	7	35	24	.....	4	63	42	3	143	133	66	3	4	206	
2	14	2	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	2	.....	.....	16	
22	17	5	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	5	.....	.....	22	
10	19	27	.....	.....	.....	4	50	11	25	.....	36	52	.....	4	86	
5	419	1,001	650	5	33	1,689	5,429	2,272	9	7,710	6,430	2,922	14	33	9,399	

PROVINCE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	6	5	1	.....	.....	.....	6
3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	37	1	.....	38	38	3	.....	.....	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	11
5	7	6	.....	.....	.....	4	17	19	12	31	26	18	.....	4	48
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	20	13	.....	33	20	14	.....	.....	34
6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	13	13	3	16	19	3	.....	7	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	5
4	3	3	.....	.....	.....	6	62	6	.....	63	65	9	.....	.....	74
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....	5
23	69	61	.....	.....	23	153	1,225	521	4	1,750	1,294	582	4	23	1,913
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
11	8	16	.....	.....	6	30	170	21	.....	191	178	37	.....	6	221
3	7	2	.....	.....	3	12	185	54	.....	239	192	56	.....	3	251
61	104	93	.....	.....	44	241	1,755	631	4	2,391	1,859	725	4	44	2,632

TABLE III.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

CASES SUBJECT TO TRIAL BY JURY.

CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURY.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES.	TRIED SUMMARILY (by consent). JUGÉES SOMMAIREMENT (de consentement).									TRIED BY JURY.	
	Under 32 and 33 Vic., Cap. 35, &c.			By Police or other Magistrate.			Totals.			—	
	En vertu des 32 et 33 Vic., chap. 35, etc.			Par un Magistrat de Police ou autre.			—			JUGÉS PAR JURY.	
	Con- vic- tions	Ac- quit- tals.	Ac- quit- tals for Insa- nity	Con- vic- tions	Ac- quit- tals	Ac- quit- tals for Insa- nity.	Con- vic- tions	Ac- quit- tals	Ac- quit- tals for Insa- nity.	Con- vic- tions	Ac- quit- tals.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Con- dam- na- tions	Ac- quit- te- me'ts	Ac- quit- te- me'ts pour cause d'in- sanité.	Con- dam- na- tions	Ac- quit- te- me'ts	Ac- quit- te- me'ts pour cause d'in- sanité.	Con- dam- na- tions	Ac- quit- te- me'ts	Ac- quit- te- me'ts pour cause d'in- sanité.	Con- dam- na- tions	Ac- quit- te- me'ts	
Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	
Annapolis.....									10	7	
Antigonish.....									1	4	
Cape Breton.....									6	2	
Colchester.....				3	4		7	3	4	7	
Cumberland.....									2	2	
Digby.....											
Guysborough.....									3	1	
Halifax.....				123	56		179	123	56	179	
Hants.....				8	4		12	8	4	12	
Inverness.....									1	1	
King's.....									3	1	
Lunenburg.....									4		
Pictou.....				1	1		2	1	1	2	
Queen's.....											
Richmond.....									1		
Shelburne.....									3		
Victoria.....											
Yarmouth.....				2			2	2		3	
Totals—Totaux.....				137	65		202	137	65	202	
									47	31	

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

King's.....										2	1
Prince.....										3	1
Queen's.....				20	22		42	20	22	42	5
Totals—Totaux.....				20	22		42	20	22	42	10
											3

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Cariboo.....											9	4
Clinton.....											26	7
Westminster.....											7	9
Victoria.....				33	17		50	33	17	50	42	20
Totals—Totaux.....				33	17		50	33	17	50	42	20
Prov. of Manitoba.....				19	10		29	19	10	29	29	10
Keewatin & North West Territories.....				36	28		64	36	28	64		
Totals of Canada.....	1,099	483		1,582	1,347	1,266	1	2,614	2,416	1,749	1	4,196
											580	622

PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ECOSSE.

TABLEAU III.

CASES SUBJECT TO TRIAL BY JURY. — CAUSES DE LA COMPÉT. D'UN JURY.						SUMMARY CONVICTIONS AND ORDERS. — CONDAMNATIONS ET ORDRES SOMMAIRES.				GRAND TOTALS. — GRANDS TOTAUX.					
TRIED BY JURY. — JUGÉS PAR JURY.		TOTALS. — TOTAUX.													
Ac- quit- tals for Insan- nity. — Ac- quit- te- me'ts pour cause d'in- sani- té.	Total.	Con- vic- tions.	Ac- quit- tals.	Ac- quit- tals for Insan- nity. — Ac- quit- te- me't pour cause d'in- sani- té.	Com- mit- tals for Trial. — Caus- ses por- tées de- vant un jury.	Total.	Con- vic- tions.	Com- pl'int- dis- mis- sed. — Plaia- dama- na- tions.	Ac- quit- tals for Insan- nity. — Ac- quit- te- me'ts pour cause d'in- sani- té.	Total.	Con- vic- tions.	Ac- quit- tals.	Ac- quit- tals for Insan- nity. — Ac- quit- te- me'ts pour cause d'in- sani- té.	Com- mit- tals for Trial. — Caus- ses por- tées de- vant un jury.	Per- sons charg- ed. — Per- sonnes accu- sées.
10	10				10					10					10
8	1				8					8					8
4			4		5			3		10			7		15
6	9		4		14		77	16		93		86	20		107
4	2		2		4		23	2		25		25	4		29
							1			1		1			1
4	3		1		4		6			6		9	1		10
13	130		62		8	200	1,076	480		1,556	1,206	542		8	1,756
1	9		4		13		52	16		68		61	20		81
1	1				1		1			1		1			1
4	3		1		4		1			1		4	1		5
4	4				4		4			4		8			8
10	3		9		12		106	9	1	116	109	18	1		128
1	1				1					1					1
3	3				4		7			7		10		1	11
5	5		2		7		46	20		66		51	22		73
78	184		96		11	291	1,406	546	1	1,953	1,590	642	1	11	2,244

PROVINCE DE L'ILE DU PRINCE-EDOUARD.

3	2	1		2	5	15		15	17	1		2	20
4	3	1		3	7	66		9	75	69	10		82
6	25	23		3	51	416		77	494	441	100	1	545
13	30	25		8	63	497		86	584	527	111	1	647

PROVINCE DE LA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE.

				1	1	13		4		17	13	4		1	18
13	9	4		13	13					9	9	4			13
33	26	7		33	76					26	7				33
16	40	26		10	76	363	105	3	471	403	131	3	10		547
62	75	37		11	123	376	109	3	488	451	146	3	11		611
39	48	20		28	96	1,006	63	10	1,084	1,054	88	10	28		1,180
	36	28			64	168	43		211	204	71				275
7	1,209	3,026	2,371	8	546	5,951	26,199	9,708	89	35,996	19,225	12,079	97	546	41,947



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TABLE IV.

PARDONS AND COMMUTATIONS,

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TABLEAU IV.

PARDONS ET COMMUTATIONS,

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TABLE IV.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy, has been exercised during the year ended the 30th of September, 1881, in favour of Prisoners committed to the following Prisons.

(Province of Ontario.) PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.—KINGSTON.								
Crime.	Sentence.	DATE OF		Condition of Pardon or Commutation.	Reasons for Pardon or Commutation.	Age and Sex.		Remarks.
		Sentence or Committal.	Pardon or Commutation.			M	F	
Murder.....	Life..	May 2, '78	Mch.28,'81	} Judge's recomm. insuff. evidence.	29		} Orig. sent'ee of death having been prev'ly commuted.	
"	"	Feb. 14,'68	June 8,'81		38			
Manslaughter.....	12 yrs.	Nov. 9,'72	Oct. 5,'80		To be disch'gd 20th Dec. 1880.	26		
"	10 "	Mar. 31,'75	Feb. 4,'81	"	43		" Lanark.	
Shooting.....	2 "	Oct 30,'79	Oct. 9,'80	"	35		" Essex.	
"	2 "	"	"	"	69		"	
Wounding.....	5 "	Oct. 22,'77	Dec. 28,'80	"	34		C. J. C. C. Renfrew	
Abortion.....	5 "	Dec. 17,'79	Feb. 7,'81	"	35		Assize, Elgin.	
Aggrav'd Ass't. Thr'g corrosive fluid with inte't.	3 "	Mar. 1,'80	Mch 16,'81	"	26		C. J. C. C. Leeds & Grenville.	
Burglary.....	5 "	June 26,'77	July 11,'81	"	27		Assize, York.	
"	5 "	July 13,'78	Oct. 5,'80	"	26		Police, Clifton.	
"	5 "	May 12,'78	Mch.28,'81	"	23		Q. B. Montr'l, P. Q.	
"	7 "	Oct. 8,'75	Apr. 14,'80	"	36		Assize, York.	
"	7 "	Dec. 13,'79	June 6,'81	Ill health.	33		C. J. C. C. Bruce.	
Burgl'y & Larc'y Stealing Cattle...	6 "	Apr. 20,'78	Aug. 1,'81	"	30		Q. B. Montr'l, P. Q.	
"	5 "	Sept. 11,'76	Oct. 5,'80	"	27		C. J. C. C. Norfolk.	
Horse Stealing...	2 "	Dec. 31,'79	Oct. 19,'80	Ill health	38		Gen. Session York	
"	5 "	Dec. 14,'78	Apr. 22,'81	"	24		C. J. C. C. Wella'd	
Sheep " "	5 "	Aug. 18,'77	Dec. 21,'80	"	19		" Pr. Edw.	
"	5 "	Oct. 24,'78	Dec. 31,'80	"	26		"	
Larc'y & Rec'v'g Larc'y fr. P.O. L'l	5 "	Oct. 29,'79	Mch 28,'81	"	22		Assize, Simcoe.	
"	5 "	Nov. 27,'77	June 9,'81	Ill health.	24		C. J. C. C. Front'c	
"	5 "	Nov. 13,'78	Aug. 1,'81	"	29		Gen. Sess. "	
Larceny.....	5 "	Jan. 18,'79	"	Ill health.....	34		Assize, York.	
"	5 "	July 17,'77	Dec. 14,'80	"	20		C. J. C. C. Ontario	
Embezzlement.....	3 "	Apr. 22,'80	May 31,'81	"	44		Ass., Wellington	
Arson.....	3 "	Jan. 13,'78	Dec. 23,'80	"	37		C. J. C. C. Nd. D.	
"	5 "	Oct. 7,'77	May 12,'81	"	22		Q. B. Montr'l, P. Q.	
Forgery.....	4 "	Oct. 23,'79	Jan. 10,'81	Two y'rs remit'd	24		Assize, Waterloo	

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY.—PENETANGUISHENE.

Larceny.....	4 yrs.	June 22,'77	Dec. 17,'80		17		C. J. C. C. Carlet'n
"	4 "	Feb. 27,'78	Dec. 23,'80	Ill health.....	16		C. J. C. C. York.
"	3 "	Dec. 27,'78	Mch. 12,'81	"	16		Police, Toronto.
"	3 "	Sept. 18,'80	Apr. 1,'81	"	15		" Peterboro
"	4 "	Nov. 7,'77	" 14,'81	"	17		" Hamilton
"	3 "	June 11,'78	"	"	18		Gen Sess. Oxford
"	3 "	Aug. 26,'78	"	"	18		C. J. C. C. Midd'x.
"	4 "	Sept. 10,'78	"	"	16		Police, London.
"	5 "	Oct. 11,'77	May 17,'81	"	16		C. J. C. C. Lamb't.
"	4 "	June 21,'79	Oct. 5,'80	"	19		Gen. Sess. Carlet'n
Felony.....	5 "	July 3,'77	Dec. 23,'80	"	14		C. J. C. C. Lamb't.
Assault.....	4 "	Aug 9,'78	Apr. 14,'81	"	17		Police, Stratford.
Mal. injury to property.....	3 "	Oct. 28,'78	Apr. 14,'81	"	17		" "

CENTRAL PRISON.—TORONTO.

Larc'y & Escape.	2 yrs	May 19,'79	Nov. 23,'80		25		C. J. C. C. Huron.
Larceny.....	3 ys c.	Oct. 27,'80	Feb. 17,'81		17		" L & Grenv.
"	6 mos	"	"		20		"
"	6 "	Jan. 12,'81	May 31,'81		20		Police, Ottawa.
Drunk.....	1 yr.	"	"		20		"
"	\$4, or 6 mos.	Nov. 13,'80	Mch. "		58		" Toronto.
Assault'g Const. & breaking gaol.	12m	May 9,'80	"		28		C. J. C. C. Renf'w
Kidnapping.....	2 yrs.	Oct 22,'79	"		23		Assize, York.

TABLEAU IV.—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 Septembre 1881, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

(Province d'Ontario.) PÉNITENCIER PROVINCIAL.—KINGSTON.

Crime.	Sentence.	DATE DE		Condition de pardon ou Commutation.	Raisons de pardon ou commutation.	Age et sexe.		Remarques.
		Sentence ou emprisonnement.	Pardon ou commutation.			H	F	
Meurtre.....	A vie.	2 mai '78	28 mars '81	} Devant être libéré 20 déc. 1880	Recomm. du j'ge.	29		} La sentence de mort ay. été antér. commuée.
"	"	"	"		Preuve insuffis.	38		
"	"	14 fév. '68	8 juin '81			51		
Homic. non prém.	12 ans	9 nov. '72	5 oct. '80					
"	"	31 mars '75	4 fév. '81			26		Assises, Toronto.
Bless. av. int., etc.	2 "	30 oct. '79	9 oct. '80		Recomm. du juge	43		" Lanrk.
"	"	"	"		"	35		" Essex.
"	"	"	"		"	39		"
Lésions corpor...	5 "	22 oct. '77	28 déc. '80			34		J. de C., Renfrew
Avortement.....	5 "	11 déc. '79	7 fév. '81			35		Assises, Elgin.
Voies de fait gr.	3 "	1er mars '80	16 mars '81			26		J. de C., Leeds et Grenville.
Asp. de fluide cor...	7 "	26 juin '77	11 juill. '81			36		Assises, York.
Vol de nuit av. eff.	5 "	13 juill. '78	5 oct. '80			27		Police, Clifton.
"	5 "	12 mai '78	28 mars '81			23		B.R., Montréal.
"	7 "	8 oct. '75	14 avl. '80			36		Assises, York
"	7 "	13 déc. '79	6 juin '81		M. état de santé.	33		J. de C., Bruce.
" et larcin	6 "	20 avl. '78	1er août '81			30		B. R., Montréal.
Vol de bestiaux...	5 "	11 sept. '76	5 oct. '80			27		J. de C., Norfolk
chevaux...	2 "	31 déc. '79	19 oct. '80		M. état de santé.	38		Sess. Gén., York.
"	5 "	14 déc. '78	22 avl. '81		"	24		J. de C., Welland
" moutons...	5 "	18 août '77	21 déc. '80		"	19		" Prince Ed.
"	5 "	24 oct. '78	31 déc. '80			26		"
Larcin et recel ...	5 "	29 " '79	28 mars '81			24		Assises, Simcoe.
V. de let. du B.P..	5 "	27 nov. '77	9 juin '81		M. état de santé	22		J. de C., Front'c.
"	5 "	13 nov. '78	1er août '81			29		Sess. Gén. "
Larcin.....	5 "	18 jan. '79	"		M. état de santé	34		Assises, York.
"	5 "	17 juill. '77	14 déc. '80			20		J. de C., Ontario
Détournement...	3 "	22 avl. '80	31 mai '81			44		As., Wellington.
Incendiat.....	3 "	13 jan. '78	23 déc. '80			37		J. de C., N'd. et D.
"	5 "	7 oct. '77	12 mai '81			21		B.R., Montréal.
Faux.....	4 "	23 oct. '79	10 jan. '81	Deux ans remis.		24		Assises, Waterloo

ÉCOLE DE RÉFORME PROVINCIALE.—PENETANGUISHENE.

Larcin.....	4 ans	22 juin '77	17 déc. '80			17		J. de C., Carlet'n
"	4 "	27 fév. '78	23 " '81		M. état de santé.	16		J. de C., York.
"	3 "	27 déc. '78	12 mars '81			16		Police, Toronto.
"	3 "	18 sept. '80	1er avl. '81			15		" Peterboro
"	4 "	7 nov. '77	14 avl. '81			17		" Hamilton
"	3 "	11 juin '78	"			18		Ses. Gén., Oxford
"	3 "	26 août '78	"			18		J. de C., Middlesex
"	4 "	10 sept. '78	"			16		Police, London.
"	5 "	11 oct. '77	17 mai '81			16		J. de C., Lambt'.
"	4 "	21 juin '79	5 oct. '80			19		S Gén., Carleton
Félonie.....	5 "	3 juill. '77	23 déc. '80			17		J. de C., Lambt'.
Voies de fait.....	4 "	9 août '78	14 avl. '81			14		Police, Stratford
Domage malic à la propriété.	3 "	28 oct. '78	14 avl. '81			17		" "

PRISON CENTRALE.—TORONTO.

Larcin et évasion	2 a's et 3 a. c.	19 mai '79	23 nov. '80			25		J. de C., Huron.
"	6 m'is	27 oct. '80	17 fév. '81			17		" L. & Grenv.
"	6 "	"	"			20		"
"	1 an.	12 jan. '81	31 mai '81			20		Police, Ottawa.
Ivresse.....	\$4 ou 6 mois	13 nov. '80	31 mars '81			58		" Toront.
Voies de fait sur c et t. d'év. av. effr.	12 m	9 mai '80	"			28		J. de C., Renfrew.
Enlèvement.....	2 ans	22 oct. '79	"			23		Assises, York.

TABLE IV.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the year ended the 30th of September, 1881, in favour of Prisoners committed to the following Prisons.

(Province of Ontario.)		COMMON GAOLS.							
Crime.	Sentence.	DATE OF		Condition of Pardon or Commutation.	Reasons for Pardon or Commutation.	Age and Sex.		Remarks.	
		Sentence or Committal.	Pardon or Commutation.			M	F		
Illicit still(H'v'g)	6 mos. & \$500	Apl. 22 '80	Nov. 2, '80			39		Co. Carleton.....	
Assault .....	3 mos.	Nov. 6, '80	Dec. 24, '80			30		Northumberland & Durham .....	
" .....	3 "	Nov. 6, '80	Dec. 24, '80			26		" .....	
Inmate House of ill-fame .....	6 mos. & \$100	Nov. 29, '80	Jan. 20, '81			23		Co. Carleton.....	
Shop-breaking....	6 mos.	Oct. 8, '80	Feb. 7, '81			48		Co. Simcoe.....	
" .....	6 "	Oct. 8, '80	Feb. 7, '81			43		" .....	
Neg. and ref'g to support family.	1 "	Feb. 10, '81	Feb. 24, '81			36		Co. Peterboro'...	
Larceny.....	2 "	Apl. 19, '81	May 5, '81		Ill health.	37		Co. Carleton.....	
Vagrancy .....	6 "	Apl. 12, '81	July 16, '81			82		Co. Grey .....	
(Province of Quebec.)		PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.—ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.							
Atte'pt to murd'r	Life ..	Oct. 17, '71	May, 31, '81		Ill health.	73		Original sent'ce of death having been previously commuted.	
Wounding.....	7 yrs.	Nov. 10, '77	Oct. 5, '80			26		Q. B., Quebec.	
" .....	4 "	Jan. 24, '79	Feb. 22, '81			25		Police, Montreal.	
" .....	4 "	Jan. 25, '79	Apl. 28, '81			25		Sess., Montreal.	
Att. at bestiality.	5 "	Nov. 2, '77	Dec. 14, '80			34		Q. B., Quebec.	
Shoot. house-br. and larceny ....	9 "	July 26, '75	Dec. 31, '80	1 year remitted.	Services exting- uishing fire....	29		Sess., Montreal.	
Assault .....	2 "	July, 9, '79	Mar. 28, '81		" .....	51		Q. B., Ottawa.	
Robbery.....	7 "	Jan. 13, '80	Dec. 23, '80	1 year remitted.	" .....	30		Sess., Montreal.	
B'glary & larceny	5 "	Oct. 30, '79	May 17, '81			35		Q. B. "	
Shop-breaking ...	3 "	Jan. 10, '80	Dec. 24, '80	1 year remitted.	" .....	23		Sessions "	
Larc'y f. the p'son	5 "	Apl. 5, '79.	Jan. 10, '81		Ill health.	35		Q. B., "	
Larceny from P. O. letter .....	5 "	Oct. 3, '77	Mar. 19, '81			21		Q. B., "	
Larceny.....	2 "	Dec. 30, '78	Oct. 5, '80			32		Police "	
" .....	5 "	Sept. 23, '78	Dec. 14, '80	1 year remitted.	Services exting- uishing fire....	21		Sessions, Quebec.	
" .....	4 "	Mar. 15, '79	Feb. 22, '81	6 mos. remitted..	" .....	45		Police, Montreal.	
" .....	2 "	June 7, '79	Feb. 23, '81			28		" .....	
" .....	3 "	July 7, '79	Mar. 12, '81			55		Gen. Sess., "	
" .....	3 "	May 4, '80	Mar. 28, '81	To serve 1 1/2 year from sentence.	" .....	63		Sessions, "	
" .....	3 "	May 4, '80	Mar. 28, '81	" .....	" .....	42		" .....	
" .....	2 "	Sept. 6, '79	Apl. 14, '81			25		" Ottawa.	
" .....	5 "	June 20, '77	June 9, '81			24		" Montreal.	
" .....	3 "	Apl. 3, '80	Sep. 30, '81		Ill health.	60		Q. B., Three Riv.	
Horse stealing....	3 "	Oct. 19, '78	Dec. 14, '80	1 year remitted.	Services exting- uishing fire....	21		Q. B., Montreal.	
Embezzlement...	3 "	Oct. 19, '78	Feb. 11, '81		Ill health.	49		Q. B., "	
Boarding vessels without leave...	2 "	Sept. 9, '80	Jan. 28, '81			22		Sessions, Quebec.	
REFORMATORIES.									
Larceny.....	3 yrs.	Dec. 21, '80	July 6, '81			15			



TABLEAU IV.—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 Septembre 1881, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

		DATE DE		Condition de pardon ou Commutation.	Raisons de pardon ou commutation.	Age et Sex.		Remarques.
Crime.	Sen-tence.	Sentence ou emprisonnement.	Pardon ou commutation.			H	F	
(Province d'Ontario.) PRISONS COMMUNES.								
Posséd. des appa-reils de distill. et Voies de fait.....	6 mois et \$500 3 mois	22 avril '80 6 nov. '80	2 nov. '80 24 déc. '80	.....	.....	39 30	.....	Co. de Carleton. Northumberland et Durham.
" " " " " "	3 " "	6 nov. '80	24 déc. '80	.....	.....	26	.....	" "
Habit. une maison de débauche....	6 mois et \$100	29 nov. '80	20 janv. '81	.....	.....	23	.....	Co. de Carleton.
Bris de magasin... " " "	6 mois 6 " "	8 oct. '80 8 oct. '80	7 fév. '81 7 fév. '81	.....	.....	48 43	.....	Co. de Simcoe. "
Ref. de pourv. aux bes. de sa fam.	1 " "	10 fév. '81	24 fév. '81	.....	.....	36	.....	Co. de Peterboro'
Larcin .....	2 " "	19 avril '81	5 mai '81	.....	M. état de santé.	37	.....	Co. de Carleton.
Vagabondage.....	6 " "	12 avril '81	16 juill. '81	.....	.....	82	.....	Co. de Gray.
(Province de Québec.) PÉNITENCIER PROVINCIAL.—ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.								
Tent. de meurtre.	A vie.	17 oct. '71	31 mai '81	.....	M. état de santé.	73	.....	Sent. originale de mort ayant été antérieurement commuée.
Lésions corporell.	7 ans.	10 nov. '77	5 oct. '80	.....	.....	26	.....	B.R., Québec.
" " "	4 " "	24 janv. '79	22 fév. '81	.....	.....	25	.....	Police, Montréal.
" " "	4 " "	25 janv. '79	28 avril '81	.....	.....	25	.....	Sess., "
Tent'ive de best'ie	5 " "	2 nov. '77	14 déc. '80	.....	.....	34	.....	B.R., Québec.
Bris de mais., us ge d'arm. à f et larc.	9 " "	26 juill. '75	31 déc. '80	1 an remis.....	Services rendus au feu.....	29	.....	Sess., Montréal.
Voies de fait. ....	2 " "	9 juill. '79	28 mars '81	.....	.....	51	.....	B.R., Ottawa.
Vol.....	7 " "	13 janv. '80	24 déc. '80	1 an remis.....	" " " "	30	.....	Sess, Montréal.
Vol de nuit avec eff'ction et larcin.	5 " "	30 oct. '79	17 mai '81	.....	.....	35	.....	B.R., "
Bris de magasin...	3 " "	10 janv. '80	24 déc. '80	1 an remis.....	" " " "	23	.....	Sessions, "
Larcin s. la pers..	5 " "	5 avril '79	10 janv. '81	.....	M. état de santé.	35	.....	B.R., "
Vol du cont. d'une lettre du B. de P.	5 " "	3 oct. '77	19 mars '81	.....	.....	21	.....	B R, "
Larcin .....	2 " "	30 déc. '78	5 oct. '80	.....	.....	32	.....	Police, Québec.
" " " " " "	5 " "	23 sept. '81	14 déc. '80	1 an remis.....	Serv. rend. au feu.....	21	.....	Sessions, Québec.
" " " " " "	4 " "	15 mars '79	22 fév. '81	6 mois remis.....	.....	45	.....	Police, Montréal.
" " " " " "	2 " "	7 juin '79	23 fév. '81	.....	.....	18	.....	" " "
" " " " " "	3 " "	7 juil. '79	12 mars '81	.....	.....	55	.....	Sess. gén., "
" " " " " "	3 " "	4 mai '80	28 mars '81	Serv. 1/2 an après la sentence.....	.....	63	.....	Sessions, "
" " " " " "	3 " "	4 mai '80	28 mars '81	" " " "	.....	42	.....	" " "
" " " " " "	2 " "	6 sept. '79	14 avril '81	.....	.....	25	.....	" Ottawa.
" " " " " "	5 " "	20 juin '77	9 juin '81	.....	.....	24	.....	" Montréal.
" " " " " "	3 " "	3 avril '80	30 sept. '81	.....	M. état de santé.	60	.....	B R., Trois-Riv.
Vol de chevaux...	3 " "	19 oct. '78	14 déc. '80	1 an remis.....	Services rendus au feu.....	21	.....	B.R., Montréal.
Détournement ....	3 " "	19 oct. '78	11 fév. '81	.....	M. état de santé.	49	.....	B.R., "
Aborder un vaiss. sans permission	2 " "	9 sept. '80	28 janv. '81	.....	.....	22	.....	Sessions, Québec.

ÉCOLES DE RÉFORME.

Larcin .....	3 ans.	21 déc. '80	6 juill. '81	.....	.....	15	.....	
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TABLE IV.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the year ended the 30th of September, 1881, in favour of Prisoners committed to the following Prisons.

Crime.		Sentence.	DATE OF		Condition of Pardon or Commutation.	Reasons for Pardon or Commutation.	Age and Sex.		Remarks.
			Sentence or Committal.	Pardon or Commutation.			M	F	
(Province of Quebec.) COMMON GAOLS.									
Vagrancy.....	3 mo.	Sep. 20, '80	Nov. 18, '80	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	Dist. Quebec.
" .....	3 "	Sep. 20, '80	Nov. 18, '80	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	" "
" .....	6 "	Dec. 21, '80	Dec. 31, '80	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	" Montreal.
Larceny.....	6 "	July 2, '80	Nov. 30, '80	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	" "
" .....	6 "	Sep. 17, '80	Dec. 21, '80	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	" Bedford.
" .....	18 "	May 11, '80	May 9, '81	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	" Montreal.
Perjury.....	15 "	Feb. 20, '80	Feb. 17, '81	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	" Arthab'ka.
Ill-treating wife.	2 "	Mar. 22, '80	May 9, '81	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	" Terrebon'e.
(Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.) DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.									
Manslaughter.....	12 yrs.	Mar. 16, '77	Aug. 1, '81	.....	Report of Judge.	.....	31	.....	Kings, N.B.
Rape .....	10 "	June 26, '74	May 31, '81	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	Yarmouth, N.S.
Larceny.....	3 "	Dec. 29, '79	" 31, '81	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	Dorchester, N.B.
Arson .....	20 "	May 26, '76	Feb. 8, '81	.....	Ill-health.	.....	32	.....	New Brunswick.
" .....	20 "	" 26, '76	Ap'l 22, '81	.....	Judge's recommendation.	.....	25	.....	"
(Province of New Brunswick.) ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY.									
Larceny.....	12 m's	Oct. 11, '79	Oct. 11, '80	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	Prisoners disch'd
" .....	12 "	" 14, '79	" 11, '80	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	bef. pard. reach.
Vagrancy. ....	6 "	May 3, '80	" 11, '80	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	them. Time hav.
" .....	6 "	" 3, '80	" 11, '80	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	expired. Police Portland.
(Provinces of British Columbia.) PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.—NEW WESTMINSTER.									
Rape and Attempt at.....	7 yrs.	Dec. 20, '76	Jan. 25, '81	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	Supreme, B.-C.
DEATH SENTENCES COMMUTED DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE 30TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1881									
Murder.....	Death	Oct. 1880.	Nov. 26, '80	Impris. life, Dorchester Penit'y	.....	.....	M	.....	Sup. Annapolis, N.-S.
" .....	"	Jan. 12, '81	Feb. 21, '81	Impris. life, St. V. de Paul Penit.	.....	.....	M	.....	Q B. Terrebonne, P.-Q.
Accessory before the fact to murder.....	"	" 12, '81	" 21, '81	" "	.....	.....	M	.....	" "
" .....	"	" 12, '81	" 21, '81	" "	.....	.....	F	.....	" "

TABLEAU IV.—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1881, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

Crime.		Sen- tence.	DATE DE		Condition de pardon ou commutation.	Raisons de pardon ou commutation.	Age et sexe		Remarques.
			Sentence ou emprison- nement.	Pardon ou commuta- tion.			H	F	
(Province de Québec.) PRISONS COMMUNES.									
Vagabondage.....	3 m's	20 sept. '80	18 nov. '80	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	Dist., Québec.
“	3 “	20 sept. '80	18 nov. '80	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	“ “
“	6 “	21 déc. '80	31 déc. '80	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	“ Montréal.
Larcin .....	6 “	2 juill. '80	30 nov. '80	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	“ “
“	6 “	17 sept. '80	21 déc. '80	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	“ Bedford.
“	18 “	11 mai '80	9 mai '81	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	“ Montréal.
Parjure.....	15 “	20 fév. '80	17 fév. '81	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	“ Arthab'ka.
Malt. sa femme ...	2 “	22 mars '80	9 mai '81	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	“ Terrebon'e.
(Provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick, Nouvelle-Ecosse et Ile du Prince-Edouard.) PÉNITENCIER DE DORCHESTER.									
Homic. non prém.	12 ans	16 mars '77	1er août '81	.....	Rapport du juge.	.....	31	.....	Kings, N. B.
Viol.....	10 “	26 jan. '74	31 mai '81	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	Yarmouth, N.E.
Larcin.....	3 “	29 déc. '79	“ “	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	Dorchester, N.B.
Incendiat. ....	20 “	26 mai. '76	8 fév. '81	.....	M. état de santé	.....	32	.....	N.-Brunswick.
“	20 “	“ “	22 avl. '81	.....	Recommandation du juge.....	.....	25	.....	“
(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.) PÉNITENCIER DE ST.-JEAN.									
Larcin.....	12m'is	11 oct. '79	11 oct. '80	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	Prisonniers libé.
“	12 “	14 “	“ “	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	avant d'avoir r.
Vagabondage.....	6 “	3 mai '80	“ “	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	leur pardon.
“	6 “	“ “	“ “	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	Termé échu.
(Province de la Colombie-Britannique.) PÉNITENCIER PROVINCIAL.—NEW WESTMINSTER.									
Viol et tentative de.....	7 ans	20 déc. '76	25 jan. '81	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	Suprême, C.-B.
SENTENCES DE MORT COMMUÉES DURANT L'ANNÉE FINISSANT LE 30 SEPTEMBRE 1881.									
Meurtre.....	Mort.	Oct. 1880	26 nov. '80	Emp. à vie, pén. de Dorchester.	.....	.....	H	.....	Sup. Annapolis, N.-E.
“	“	12 jan. '81	21 fév. '81	Emp. à vie, pén. de St.V. de Paul	.....	.....	H	.....	B. R., Terre- bonne, P.Q.
Complice avant le meurtre.....	“	“ “	“ “	“ “	.....	.....	H	.....	“ “
“	“	“ “	“ “	“ “	.....	.....	F	.....	“ “



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COMPARATIVE TABLES.

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TABLEAUX COMPARATIFS.

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COMPARATIVE TABLES.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.  
TABLEAUX COMPARATIFS.—OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

Year ended 30th September.	Persons charged.	Acquittals.	Committals for Trial.	Acquittals for Insanity.	Convictions.
—	—	—	—	—	—
Année expirée le 30 septembre.	Personnes accusées.	Acquittements.	Causes portées devant un jury.	Acquittements pour cause d'insanité.	Condamnations.
1880	6,622	1,961	154	.....	4,507
1881	6,613	2,120	135	5	4,353

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.  
OUTRAGES AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.

1880	350	135	39	.....	176
1881	272	94	34	.....	144

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.  
OUTRAGES SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.

1880	4,563	1,808	375	.....	2,380
1881	3,997	1,615	286	2	2,094

MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.  
ATTAQUES MALICIEUSES CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.

1880	1,055	399	18	.....	638
1881	854	342	13	.....	499

FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.  
FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT À LA MONNAIE.

1880	125	41	43	.....	41
1881	106	50	21	.....	35

OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE CLASSES.  
AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES.

1880	28,159	7,483	125	84	20,467
1881	30,105	7,858	57	90	22,100

GRAND TOTALS.—GRANDS TOTAUX.

1880	40,874	11,827	754	84	28,209
1881	41,947	12,079	546	97	29,225

COMPARATIVE TABLES.		ONTARIO.		TABLEAUX COMPARATIFS.	
Year ended 30th September.	Persons charged.	Acquittals.	Committals for Trial.	Acquittals for Insanity.	Convictions.
—	—	—	—	—	—
Année expirée le 30 septembre.	Personnes accusées.	Acquittements.	Causes portées devant un jury.	Acquittements pour cause d'insanité.	Condamnations.
1880	26,584	7,675	532	66	18,311
1881	24,959	7,374	411	64	17,110
QUEBEC.					
1880	8,248	2,259	114	9	5,866
1881	9,399	2,922	33	14	6,430
NOVA SCOTIA.—NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE.					
1880	2,439	755	28	1	1,655
1881	2,244	642	11	1	1,590
NEW BRUNSWICK.—NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.					
1880	2,379	875	29	2	1,473
1881	2,632	725	44	4	1,859
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—ILE DU PRINCE-ÉDOUARD.					
1880	600	117	14	.....	469
1881	647	111	8	1	527
BRITISH COLUMBIA.—COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE.					
1880	83	29	7	.....	47
1881	611	146	11	3	451
MANITOBA.					
1880	379	75	27	6	271
1881	1,180	88	28	10	1,054
KEEWATIN AND NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.—KÉWATIN ET TERRITOIRES DU N.-OUEST					
1880	162	42	3	.....	117
1881	275	71	.....	.....	204
CANADA.					
1880	40,874	11,827	754	84	28,209
1881	41,947	12,079	546	97	29,225

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TABLEAU I.

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Bigamy.....	"	54	" 61
Burglary and having burglars' tools.....	"	102	" 109
Carrying unlawful weapons.....	"	18	" 21
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Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....	"	2	" 5
Murder .....	"	90	" 97
Perjury and subornation of perjury.....	"	114	" 117
Prostitution, lewd conduct, &c .....	"	6	" 9
Rape and carnally knowing girl of tender years.....	"	138	" 149
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Infractions à l'acte de pêcheries.....	"	122	" 133
Ivresse .....	"	66	" 77
Larcin et recel.....	"	2	" 5
Meurtre.....	"	46	" 49
Outrages divers contre la personne.....	"	90	" 97
Parjure et subornation de parjure.....	"	102	" 109
Port d'armes illégal.....	"	114	" 117
Prostitution, conduite déréglée, etc.....	"	18	" 21
Sodomie et bestialité.....	"	18	" 21
Suppression de part.....	"	10	" 17
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Vagabondage.....	"	6	" 9
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## REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

ON THE

# STATE OF THE LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.

*To the House of Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled.*

Since last Session, the Library Staff have been busily engaged—in addition to their ordinary duties—in a careful comparison of the books on the shelves with the titles entered in the Catalogues; a work which is necessary, every few years, in order to ascertain existing deficiencies, attributable either to the gradual, but unavoidable destruction, through long continued use, of books in frequent circulation; or to the occasional loss of books, for which no account can be given. The result of this investigation has proved very satisfactory. The number of volumes missing and unaccounted for, is but small. At the same time, it has been deemed advisable, for the greater security of the collection, to exercise an increasing vigilance in restraining the access of the general public to the galleries surrounding the Library.

The increase in the number of books within the past year was above the average. For although the balance of the ordinary grant for purchases (after deducting sufficient to defray accounts accumulated before its receipt), was inconsiderable; yet, through the liberality of Government, a sum of about fifteen hundred dollars, standing to the credit of our contingencies—was permitted to be used to purchase certain valuable books, unexpectedly offered for sale by auction at *New York*, in December last. These books belonged to the late Dr. *E. B. O'Callaghan*, the well-known historian, formerly a leading member of the *Lower Canada* Parliament, whose accumulations upon early Canadian history were of peculiar interest and value. Mr. *L. P. Sylvain* was deputed from this office to attend the sale, and though the competition was keen, and prices generally ruled high, he succeeded in buying a number of books which will form a noteworthy addition to our collection of works on the history and literature of this country.

And here I cannot refrain from adverting to the loss sustained by the Dominion in the death, last summer, of Mr. *Antoine Gerin-Lajoie*, who was the principal Assistant in this Library from 1856 to 1880, when he was compelled to retire from the service, through failing health. Mr. *Lajoie* was highly esteemed and widely appreciated in *Canada*, not merely because of the exemplary discharge of his official duties, and for his private worth, but especially for his literary ability, which had secured him a place in the front rank of French Canadian authors. Of late years, he had been chiefly addicted to historical studies, and had amassed a large store of useful knowledge on the history of *Canada*, which, had his life been spared, he purposed to embody in some connected treatise. Meanwhile, he was always ready to render intelligent assistance to all who sought his aid, upon topics of enquiry on which he was known to be familiar, and all frequenters of this Library have reason to regret the loss of his extended information, and of his readiness in turning it to immediate practical account.

The charge of the department of Canadian history had been appropriately assigned to Mr. *Lajoie*; and it is in this direction that, since his increasing infirmity obliged him to relax his efforts, and finally to relinquish his work,—the deficiencies

of this Library have been most apparent. The selection, however, as Mr. *Lajoie's* successor in office, of Mr. *Alfred De Celles*, gives promise that this loss will be amply made good, for Mr. *De Celles* past reputation as a student and public writer is a pledge of his competency to discharge with increasing zeal and efficiency the duties which will devolve upon him in the future. I have, therefore, requested him to assume the special charge of Canadian and American books, and to spare no endeavor to make this portion of the Library as perfect and complete as possible.

Since 1880 (when Mr. *De Celles* was appointed) the Library has been suffering from diminished pecuniary resources, owing to an excessive expenditure in former years for the purchase of Law Books, principally for the use of the Supreme Court. This excess was met and covered by reducing current expenditure, as well on behalf of the Law Library as for miscellaneous books, and no extra grant was solicited from Parliament. But the time has now arrived when I would respectfully suggest that a considerable augmentation of the Library, in all its departments, is imperatively called for, in order to maintain its credit and to increase its usefulness as a public institution.

The past year has been memorable in our annals for events of much import in relation to the mental growth and advancement of this Dominion. The attention of learned societies, both at home and abroad, has been awakened to the present condition and future prospects of *Canada*, to an extent hitherto unprecedented. Eminent scientific associations have met for the first time, or have announced their intention of soon assembling, on Canadian soil, to prosecute their philosophical enquiries. Moreover, through the energy and foresight of His Excellency the Governor General, a Canadian Royal Society of Literature and Science has been instituted. In the deliberations of this new association, which includes representative men from the several Provinces of *British North America*, each of whom had achieved distinction in some field of labor for the public benefit, we have proof that the mental activity of our people has kept pace with the rapid and extraordinary increase of the country in population and material wealth. To meet the intellectual wants of such a class, and to aid their literary labors, by making due provision for the requirements of those who devote themselves to study and research, strenuous efforts should be made to enlarge and perfect this, the only public Library in *Canada*. The Government have spared no pains and grudged no outlay which they considered needful to develop the physical resources of this vast Dominion; it is not, therefore, unreasonable to anticipate that they will be equally prepared to recommend to Parliament whatever may be needful to promote its intellectual progress, and to supply the higher wants of Canadians, in their mental and scientific cultivation. I therefore confidently rely upon the willingness of Government to recommend, and of Parliament to grant, whatever sums of money may be required, in the future, to place and to maintain this Library in an adequate degree of completeness and efficiency.

Perhaps I should add, that no difficulty would occur in accommodating a very considerable increase of books, in the existing apartments. Pursuant to the directions of the Library Committee last Session, several thousand volumes of English and American Law Reports have been removed to the Supreme Court Building, for the greater convenience of the Court. This affords space for other works; besides which, the shelving elsewhere available would readily suffice for the deposit of many thousand additional volumes.

The charge of the Library Accounts has been recently assigned to Mr. *James Fletcher*, of this Department, whose previous experience in the Bank of *British North America*, enables him readily to undertake this duty. Heretofore, and until the Library of Parliament was constituted a distinct Department, the Clerk of the Senate was the official custodian of moneys voted by Parliament for the purchase of books. He deputed this service to Mr. *R. W. Stephen*, Assistant Accountant to the Senate; who, for several years after he ceased to be officially responsible for the same, continued punctually to keep Accounts on behalf of the Library. In reporting the introduction of the new system, which has been effected by desire of the Auditor-

General, I gladly avail myself of the opportunity to record my thankful recognition of the value of the services which Mr. *Stephen* has gratuitously performed for so long a period, and my hope that they may not remain unrewarded.

Within the year the Library has been enriched by a considerable number of Donations; a complete list of which is hereunto appended, together with an enumeration of the works deposited under the Copyright Act.

Conspicuous amongst the Donations, in value and bibliographical interest, is the gift received from Mrs. *John Carter-Brown*, the widow of the late *John Carter-Brown*, of *Providence, Rhode Island*, the eminent and learned Book-collector, whose magnificent Library of early printed books relating to this continent, is probably the finest and most complete in either hemisphere. The donation consists of a copy, in 4 volumes, of the Catalogue of Books, concerning *North and South America*, to be found in this Library, and which were printed between the years 1482 and 1800. This catalogue is enriched with *fac-similes* of early title pages, of illuminations and portraits, of copies of ancient maps, and similar embellishments, and is annotated by an experienced American scholar, Dr. *John Russell Bartlett*. Very few copies of this catalogue were printed, and these only for private circulation. Mrs. *Brown* has received applications from several of the great Public Libraries of *Europe*, and from many similar institutions on this continent, for a copy of the catalogue, but she thought there should be one, at least, in the Dominion of *Canada*. She, therefore, generously responded to my earnest appeal for one of these remarkable and sumptuous catalogues, to be deposited in the Library of Parliament.

I would also call attention to the list of Books received from General *Horatio Rogers*, an American officer of distinction, who visited this Library about a year ago, for purposes of literary research, and who, in grateful recognition of the assistance then afforded him, kindly forwarded to the Library, the Books enumerated in the Appendix, under his name.

The number of volumes in the Library, last year, was estimated at 100,800. Since then the total number has increased to about 104,000.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALPHEUS TODD, *Librarian of Parliament.*

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT, 8th February, 1883.

### DONATIONS RECEIVED IN THE LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT, SINCE 9TH FEBRUARY, 1882.

#### From the Imperial Government:

Chronological Table and Index to the Statutes, Edition of 1882.  
*Hansard's* Parliamentary Debates, Session of 1882, 8 vols.  
British and Foreign State Papers, vols. 65 and 66.  
Imperial Statutes for 1882.

#### From Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, U.S.:

United States Land Office Report, 1881.  
————— Report on Indian Affairs, 1881.  
————— Report of Board of Lighthouses, 1881.  
————— Smithsonian Report, 1880.  
————— Commercial Reports for 1879, 2 vols.

#### From the Executive Government at Washington:

Report on Finances of United States for 1881.  
————— on United States Foreign Commerce for 1881.  
————— of United States Fish Commission for 1879.  
————— of United States Coast Survey for 1878 and 1879.  
Appendices 18 and 19 to Report for 1880.

Congress Documents and other official publications, for 1881; 35 bound vols. and numerous pamphlets.

- From the United States Department of Agriculture:  
 Report on diseases of domesticated animals, 1881.  
 Sundry pamphlets on Agricultural subjects.
- From the United States Bureau of Education:  
 Report on Education for 1880.
- From the United States Post Office Department:  
 United States Official Postal Guide, January, 1882.
- From the Chief of Engineers, United States Army:  
 Report on the Upper Columbia River, in 1881.  
 Report on Sub-Marine Mines, to defend United States Harbors, by Lieut.-Col.  
 H. Abbott, 1881.  
 Report on the Primary Triangulation of the United States Lake Survey, by  
 Comstock, 1882.  
 Report of the Chief of Engineers, for 1881, 3 vols.  
 Map (in sheets) of River and Harbor improvements.  
 Vol. 3 (Supplement, Geology) Report of Geographical Surveys, west of 100th  
 meridian.
- From the British Museum:  
 Vol. 3, Catalogue of Spanish Manuscripts.  
 Additions to Manuscripts, from 1876 to 1881.
- From the Royal Observatory, Greenwich:  
 Greenwich Astronomical, Magnetic and Meteorological Observations, 1880;  
 3 vols.  
 Transit of Venus, 1874.  
 Spectro and Photo results, 1880 and 1881.
- From the Royal Institution of Great Britain:  
 Library Catalogue, vol. 2, additions from 1857 to 1882.
- From the Royal Colonial Institute:  
 Proceedings of the Institute, for 1881-82.
- From the Smithsonian Institution:  
 Annual Report for 1880.  
 Memorial of Professor Joseph Henry,
- From the Clerk of the Parliaments, Victoria, Australia:  
 Victoria Parliamentary Debates, in both Houses, from 1866 to 1881, 38 vols.  
 ——— Acts of Parliament, passed in 1878-81, 4 vols.  
 ——— Legislative Council Votes and Proceedings, for 1879 to 1881, 4 vols.]
- From the Trustees of the Public Library, Victoria:  
 Catalogue of the Public Library at Melbourne, 2 vols., 1880.
- From the State of New York:  
 Vol. 13, Documents relating to the Colonial History of New York, 1881. Two  
 copies.  
 Vol. 5, part 2, Hall's Palæontology, text and plates, 2 vols.  
 New York Law Reports, vols. 84 to 88.  
 Hun's Supreme Court Reports, vols. 25, 26 and 27.  
 Senate and Assembly Journals for 1881 and 1882.  
 Senate Documents, 1880, vol. 2.  
 ——— 1881, vol. 1.  
 Assembly Documents, 1880, vols. 4 and 8.  
 ——— 1881, vols. 5, 6 and 7.  
 State Library Reports for 1879 and 1880.  
 Supplement to Subject-Index of General Library, 1872-1882.  
 Regent's Report on Natural History for 1880 and 1881.  
 State Laws, 1882, 2 vols.

**From the State of Massachusetts :**

Acts and Resolves of Province of Massachusetts Bay, 1742 to 1768, 2 vols.  
Massachusetts Special Laws, 1871 to 1875, and 1876 to 1881, 2 vols.  
Public Statutes, revised to 1882.  
Acts and Resolves, passed in 1879 to 1882.  
Public Documents for 1880, 4 vols.  
Massachusetts Law Reports, vols. 131 and 132.

**From the State of Connecticut :**

Acts, Journals of both Houses, and Legislative Documents, of the State, for 1882,  
6 vols.  
Connecticut Reports, vol. 48.  
Report on State Agriculture, for 1881.

**From the State of Michigan :**

Supreme Court Reports, vols. 45, 46 and 47.  
Joint Legislative Documents, 1880, 3 vols.  
Senate and House Journals, 1881, 4 vols.  
Public and Local Acts, 1882.  
Agricultural and Horticultural Reports, 1880 and 1881.  
Education Reports and School Laws, 1880 and 1881.  
Railroad and Board of Health Reports, 1880.  
Auditor General's Report, 1881.  
Insurance Report, 1882, 2 vols.  
Registration Reports for 1875 and 1876.  
Farm Statistics and Crop Reports, 1880 to 1882.  
Mineral Statistics, 1880.  
University Catalogue, 1866-67.  
Michigan and its resources. Editions of 1881 and 1882.  
State Pioneer Collections, vol. 3, 1881.

**From the State of Minnesota :**

State Law Reports, vols. 27 and 28.  
General and Special Laws, and Journals of both Houses, 1881.  
Executive Documents, 1879.

**From the State of Missouri :**

Annual Catalogue of the State University, 1881-82.

**From the State of Kansas :**

Senate and House Journals, 1881.  
Public Documents, 1879-80.  
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 26 and 27.

**From the State of Maine :**

Maine Law Reports, vols. 71, 72 and 73.  
Acts and Resolves, 1881.  
House Journals for 1879 and 1880.  
Senate Journal for 1879, 1880 and 1881.  
Public Documents for 1880, 3 vols. ; for 1881, 2 vols. ; for 1882, 2 vols.  
Legislative Documents for 1880 and 1881, 2 vols.  
State Insurance Reports for 1881 and 1882, 2 vols.  
Agricultural Reports for 1878-79, 1880 and 1881, 3 vols.

**From the State of Ohio :**

Geological Survey, vol. 4 (1882), with Maps of vol. 2 (1874).  
State Laws for 1882.  
Senate Journals for 1881 and 1882, 2 vols.  
House Journals for 1881 and 1882, 2 vols.  
Executive Documents for 1881, 2 parts.  
The St. Clair Papers, 2 vols.

Ohio Statistics, 1881.

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## REPORT.

(16.)

REPORT of A. H. Blackeby, the Commissioner appointed to enquire into and Report on the System of Laws regulating labor in the State of Massachusetts.

To His Excellency the Governor in Council.

*Courtesies shown.*

In reporting to the Government upon the system of laws regulating labor in the State of Massachusetts, your Commissioner desires, at the outset, to return his sincere thanks to those gentlemen who so courteously assisted him in his labors, and who, by reason of their intimate knowledge of the laws, were enabled to render much valuable assistance, and impart a large amount of information which would otherwise have been unattainable. Particular reference is made to Hon. Carrol D. Wright, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, Captain Rufus R. Wade, Chief Inspector of Factories, and to his well-informed and affable staff of assistant inspectors.

*Law not long in operation.*

Although some of the laws governing labor have been on the Statute-books of the State for a considerable period of time, it is only since the year 1879 that any systematic and organized method of enforcing those laws has been in operation. In such a short time it has been impossible to accomplish to the full all the expectations of the promoters of those laws. But when the period of their enforcement is taken into account the amount of good which has already been realized is a hopeful augury of what may confidently be anticipated by the time that the laws shall have had a reasonable season in which to develop their usefulness as promotors of the physical, mental and moral welfare of that portion of the citizens of the State who are earning their bread amidst the noise of machinery in the factory and the workshop.

*System working smoothly.*

So far as the system of inspection is concerned the laws are working smoothly and satisfactorily both to the employers of labor and to the artizan classes. Some defects in the law itself have been discovered and rectified, while others still require the attention of the Legislature. But as a whole, the law was undoubtedly wisely framed, and is being efficiently enforced.

*Education of Children.*

Perhaps in its results to the State the most important part of the law is that which relates to the education of children. The sections bearing on that subject read as follows:—

“Section 1.—No child under ten years of age shall be employed in any manufacturing, mechanical, or mercantile establishment in this commonwealth; and any parent or guardian who permits such employment shall for such offence forfeit not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars, for the use of the Public Schools of the city or town.

“Section 2.—No child under fourteen years of age shall be so employed, except during the vacations of the Public Schools, unless during the year next preceding such employment he has for at least twenty weeks attended some public or private



day school, under teachers approved under section two of chapter forty-seven, by the School Committee of the place where such school is kept, which time may be divided, so far as the arrangements of school terms will allow, into two terms, each of ten consecutive weeks; nor shall such employment continue, unless such child in each and every year attends school as herein provided; and no child shall be so employed who does not present a certificate, made by or under the direction of said School Committee, of his compliance with the requirements of this section, provided that a regular attendance, during the continuance of such employment, in any school known as a half time day school, may be accepted by said School Committee as a substitute for the attendance herein required.

"Section 3.—Every owner, superintendent, or overseer of any such establishment shall require and keep on file, a certificate of the age and place of birth of every child under sixteen years of age employed therein, so long as such child is so employed, which certificate shall also state—in the case of a child under fourteen years—the amount of his school attendance during the year next preceding such employment. Said certificate shall be signed by a member of the school committee of the place where such attendance has been had, or by some one authorized by such Committee; and the form of said certificate shall be furnished by the Secretary of the Board of Education, and shall be approved by the Attorney-General.

"Section 4.—Every owner, superintendent or overseer of any such establishment who employs or permits to be employed, any child, in violation of either of the two preceding sections, and every parent or guardian who permits such employment, shall forfeit not less than twenty, nor more than fifty dollars, for the use of the Public Schools of such city or town.

"Section 7.—Every owner, superintendent or overseer in any such establishment, who employs or permits to be employed therein, a child under fourteen years of age, who cannot read and write, while the Public Schools in the city or town where such child lives are in session, and every parent or guardian who permits such employment, shall, for every such offence, forfeit not less than twenty, nor more than fifty dollars, for the use of the Public Schools of such city or town."

The immediate result of the enforcement of this portion of the law was a great reduction in the number of children between the ages of ten and fourteen who were previously employed in the factories. Chief Inspector Wade says, in his report for 1881:

*Number of Young Children decreased.*

"During the official visits to the manufacturing establishments in the Commonwealth since my last annual report I have observed that there has been a large decrease in the number of children employed under fourteen years of age. Many of our manufacturers prefer to employ only juveniles of such age as are not required to furnish certificates of school attendance.

"If no other result followed, the improved condition of our factory children furnishes gratifying evidence of the wisdom of this law and the necessity of its faithful enforcement. By careful estimate I am enabled to state that fifty per cent of children between the ages of ten and fourteen years found in our manufacturing establishments, are now receiving an education that will improve their prospects for obtaining a livelihood, and better fit them for the duties of citizenship."

*Employers favor this portion of Law.*

Employers generally are in favor of the educational portion of the law. Under its workings they are rapidly obtaining a more intelligent, and consequently a more remunerative class of operatives; while the benefit which must accrue to the state when this generation shall have become heads of families must be incalculable. Bearing upon this point Chief Wade has stated in one of his reports:

"It is the deliberate opinion of many mill agents and superintendents, whose opportunities for observation are of course exceptional, that the State is fully justified

in interfering in behalf of the educational interests of factory children upon the ground of public policy. It is seen that educated labor is the most productive. When operatives bring to their tasks trained minds as well as skilled hands, better results may reasonably be expected."

And in the annual report for 1881 of the Superintendent of Schools for the city of Lowell, this sentence is found:—

*Law being complied with.*

"All the manufactories, machine shops, stores, and all places where we supposed children were employed, have been visited at different times during the year and found to be generally complying with the requirements of the laws, those in authority deeming the education of children as necessary for future prosperity. A great many of the overseers have expressed the wish that the statutes be amended, so that 'no children under 16 years of age could be employed unless they were able to read and write.' They cannot be employed under 14 years of age now, unless they are able to read and write, but a large majority of the children, between 14 and 16 years who receive certificates from us, are not."

*Employers want educated labor.*

In one of the largest and best conducted mills visited, the Willimantic Linen Co., of Connecticut, your Commissioner found notices posted bearing date August 1st, 1882, informing the employees that after the 1st of July, 1883, no person would be retained in the employment of the company who could not read and write, and, as a means of enabling the hands to comply with this notice, night schools were opened in one of the Company's buildings, and a teacher engaged at the expense of the firm. A large number of the employees have taken advantage of this free tuition, and will doubtless be in a position to comply with the new rule when the time for carrying it into effect shall have arrived. So anxious are the mill owners to see this section of the law carried out in its entirety, that the overseers of each room are given to understand that they will be held strictly responsible for every child under school age in their charge, and that should the law be violated, the amount of fine imposed will be deducted from their (the overseer's wages.) It is perhaps needless to say that, under these circumstances, the cases where the law is wilfully violated by overseers are not numerous. The form of certificate which the overseers are compelled to have for every child under the school age, reads as follows:—

*School Certificate as prescribed by the law.*

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"THIS CERTIFIES, that \_\_\_\_\_ born in \_\_\_\_\_  
is \_\_\_\_\_ years \_\_\_\_\_ months old and has attended school in \_\_\_\_\_  
weeks, during the year next preceding this date, and has attended school twenty  
weeks since \_\_\_\_\_  
18

Teacher.

"\* Approved,

"Duly authorized by the School Committee.

"\* This blank to be signed by a member or the Secretary of the School Committee.

If the child is fourteen years of age, or over, only the age and birth place need be stated, but if under fourteen the whole certificate must be filled out.

*School law well enforced.*

So well is the school law now enforced that a thorough search amongst a great many small children in a large number of mills resulted in the fact that your Com-

missioner was unable to find a single case in which the law was being violated by the mill authorities, though there are still quite a number of children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen who are totally illiterate, these being in nearly every case the children of parents who have but recently taken up their abode in the State. The only way in which an evasion of the law can now be accomplished is by the parents falsifying with reference to the age of the child; this is undoubtedly done in some cases where the parents are idle or dissolute.

It will be observed that the law requires a school attendance of twenty consecutive weeks from every child under the age of fourteen years, except in the cases of children who are attending a half-time day school.

#### *Half-time system.*

So far as could be learned there is only one mill in the State which has availed itself of this provision in the law, and is educating its children by means of the half-time system. Believing that a comparison of the merits of the two systems would be of considerable interest, your Commissioner visited this mill, which is situated in a small village some miles from Lowell. Unfortunately upon the day chosen for the visit the proprietor was away from home, but the manager was quite willing to give his opinion of the system, and his views were stated to be identical with those of the proprietor.

#### *Manager in favor of half-time method.*

There were some fifteen children under the school age employed, and the school was presided over by a lady teacher. The manager's views were that the children who attended school on the half-time plan were much better workers than those who went for the twenty consecutive weeks, and were continuously employed at the mill during the rest of the year. The system, so far as the mill was concerned, had proved to be entirely satisfactory.

#### *Teacher opposed to it.*

On interviewing the school teacher, the lady was found to disapprove of the half-time method as being entirely unfitted to a common school. These fifteen children were disarranging her classes and causing considerable confusion in the ordinary routine of the school room. The result to the children was not what could be desired. They did not learn nearly as fast as those children who came for twenty weeks continuously. The children who came to school in the afternoon were said to be so thoroughly fatigued that they were unfitted for any mental exertion. There was also another objection raised by the teacher against the half-time system "being adopted in a democratic country." The children who attend school continuously are prone to look down upon the "half-timers," as an inferior class, and social distinctions are thus created amongst children who are scarcely old enough to comprehend the meaning of the words. This same objection was also raised by the school superintendent at Fall River where the system had been tried on a small scale. By some this objection might be considered as merely a sentimental one, but to those poor little toilers at the spinning frame, whose lot is already sufficiently hard, it is a terribly real grievance, and many a sore little heart is carried into the mill caused by some real or fancied slight met with on the previous day at the hands of its school companions.

#### *Better for child, physically.*

The one good point about the half-time system is, that it benefits the child physically. Having to breathe the close, super heated air of the factory but five or five and a-half hours instead of ten or eleven hours results in producing a much stouter and ruddier physique; but notwithstanding this benefit the only way in which the half-time method of schooling can be successfully carried on is to have special

schools or special classes in the ordinary schools, for the mill children and, situated as widely apart as are our mills and factories; this would be, in most cases, impracticable.

*Twenty weeks consecutive schooling the best.*

On the whole, it must be conceded that the system of attending school for a certain specified period is the mode best adopted to the requirements and circumstances of our people, and the one from which the best results may be looked for. The agent of one of the largest mills visited, and who is also President of the New England Manufacturers' Association, received his education in this way, and is to-day one of the most successful mill managers in New England.

*Young children found in mills.*

It must occur to every one whose business takes them within the walls of a large textile manufactory, that children are employed at too tender an age, and notwithstanding its admirable school laws, the mills in Massachusetts are no exception to this rule. It is true that in that State no children are found below the age of ten years, but to many children placing them in the factory at the age of ten means a diseased frame and a premature death. Their little bodies are not fitted to stand the close confinement of a mill room for ten or eleven hours per day, and so far as the Dominion is concerned, there are very few cases where it is necessary to have the children at work at so young an age. While employment is as plentiful and wages as high as is at present the case in Canada, there are but few parents who cannot afford to provide for their children until they reach the age of twelve years. Where parents are idle, dissolute or avaricious the State has a right to interfere to protect the offspring, and that right is now exercised in most civilized countries.

*System recommended.*

The object aimed at by laws of this kind is the ensuring to every child such an amount of education as will enable it to become a useful and patriotic citizen. Having had an opportunity of studying the laws of Massachusetts, and having also enjoyed facilities for ascertaining the views of the manufacturers and artisans of Canada, your Commissioner would suggest that the best means for obtaining that desirable result would be to prohibit the employment of children under twelve years of age, and that if at that age the child could pass a certain prescribed examination (say the standard of the Third Reader now used in Ontario schools), it might then be employed for the full sixty hours per week; but if the child were unable to pass such an examination, it might then be kept at school for twenty consecutive weeks in each year until it had either reached the age of fifteen years or had acquired the requisite amount of knowledge. By this method manufacturers would be put to less trouble than under either the Massachusetts or English systems, parents would be anxious to have their children educated up to that point, and there would be secured to the child at least the rudiments of a common school education. At the age of twelve the child will be much better developed physically, and will, in most cases, be able to pass the required examination without any further attendance at school.

*Exceptional cases.*

Cases will doubtless arise in Canada, as they have arisen in Massachusetts, where a too strict enforcement of the school law would result in a family circle being broken up and the members thereof becoming inmates of a poor house. Such cases are extremely rare, but, nevertheless, they should receive attention. One of the Inspectors related an incident, which will serve to illustrate this point:—A little girl was found at work without a proper certificate; on making enquiries, it was ascertained that the mother was a widow, having two other children who were attending school.

The mother was out working every day, but without the assistance of this little girl's wages, the entire family must have gone to the poor-house. In view of these circumstances, the Inspector felt that it would be wrong to turn the child out of the mill, and accordingly the violation of the law was passed over. Although the humanity of the Inspector's action could not be questioned, yet an officer, who deliberately allows a breach of the law, which he is specially appointed to see carried out, impairs his usefulness, and it would be much better to have some provision in the law itself to meet cases of this kind.

*How dealt with.*

The Secretary of the Boston Public School Board, as well as a number of other gentlemen, whose views upon this point were ascertained, were of opinion that some provision in their law, to meet such cases, was imperatively needed, although the permits would have to be carefully guarded, so that no undeserving cases might take advantage of the exceptions, and to that end it would be advisable to have the power to issue such permits vested in a higher official than the Inspector.

*Keep register of children.*

A number of mills in Massachusetts have voluntarily adopted the system of keeping a register of all the children under the school age employed by them. This is compulsory in England, and as it tends very greatly to facilitate the work of the Inspectors, it should certainly be embodied in any new law which may be framed upon this subject.

*Evil effects of School Law being sectional.*

Before leaving this branch of the law, it may be as well to say that the evil effects of the Massachusetts law being of a sectional nature was clearly demonstrated at Fall River, a city which is partly in Massachusetts and partly in Rhode Island. In the latter State, although there is a law requiring children to attend school for a certain period in each year, yet as there are no officials appointed to enforce it, the law remains upon the Statute-book a dead letter. In consequence of this, a mill just across the State border in Rhode Island, which was visited by your Commissioner, was found to contain six children under the age of ten who could neither read or write, and it was further ascertained from the overseer that in many cases children had been given employment at this mill who had been turned out of factories on the Massachusetts side in consequence of the twenty weeks school regulations.

*Hours of labor.*

The law with reference to the hours of labor was, as the Chief Inspector has stated in one of his reports "the outcome of a long and somewhat bitter agitation. Happily it is now conceded by those who were arrayed in opposition upon this subject that the policy of the State in regard to the employment of labor is established, and that results have shown the wisdom of such legislation. The operatives are more contented, obtain better wages, and are more valuable members of society; the interests of the operatives and manufacturers are more nearly in accord, and there is much less antagonism than formerly."

*Law with reference to.*

The clauses which relate to this subject read as follows:—

"Section 4.—No minor under eighteen years of age and no woman shall be employed in laboring in any manufacturing establishment, more than ten hours in any one day, except when it is necessary to make repairs to prevent the interruption of the ordinary running of the machinery, or when a different apportionment of the hours of labor is made for the sole purpose of making a shorter day's work for one day of the week; and in no case shall the hours of labor exceed sixty in a week...."

*Must post Notices.*

Every employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room where such persons are employed, a printed notice stating the number of hour's work required of them on each day of the week; and the employment of any such person for a longer time in any day than that so stated shall be deemed a violation of this section, unless it appears that such employment is to make up for time lost on some previous day of the same week in consequence of the stopping of machinery upon which such person was employed, or dependent for employment.

*Penalties for violation.*

"Section 5.—Whoever, either for himself, or as superintendent, overseer, or other agent of another, employs or has in his employment, any person in violation of the provisions of the preceding section, and every parent or guardian who permits any minor to be so employed, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for each offence. Said penalty shall extend to corporations. A certificate of the age of a minor made by him and by his parent or guardian at the time of his employment in a manufacturing establishment shall be conclusive evidence of his age upon any trial for a violation of the preceding section."

*Difficult to enforce.*

This part of the law has been found more difficult to enforce than that portion which refers to the schooling of children. Although a fair majority of employers are in favor of working but ten hours per day, and would not, even if the law permitted them to do so, revert to the longer hours, there is considerable dissatisfaction existing by reason of the fact that the law applies only to the State of Massachusetts. It is considered that while factories in New Hampshire, Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Vermont are allowed to work as long as the proprietors deem advisable, this restriction should not have been placed upon the industries of Massachusetts. The objections seems to be well taken, and efforts are at present being made by the labor organizations to have a ten hour law carried through the Legislatures of the other New England States. Most of the manufacturers spoken with were willing to concede that ten hours of faithful work each day is as much as should be required of mill operatives, and they further stated that were the law a National, instead of a State one, they would be entirely satisfied.

*No Loss in Production.*

Taking the mills as a whole there has been little or no loss in the output since the shorter hours of labor came into operation. The works in Massachusetts were competing with trade rivals just across the State border, whose hours of labor were sixty-six per week, and in order to get the same production as their neighbors, the machinery was made to work much more rapidly. Looms which had formerly been run at the rate of one hundred and thirty picks per minute were speeded up to one hundred and seventy picks, and in this way very little diminution in the output was observed. Mr. Carroll D. Wright in his work on "Uniform Hours of Labor" has proved that in most mills where a proper system of management prevails, as good results can be procured in ten hours as was formerly the case when eleven hours per day was the ordinary running time. In commenting upon the figures bearing upon this subject which he has collected throughout the New England States, Mr. Wright says:

*As Much Work Done in Massachusetts in Ten as in Other States in Eleven Hours.*

"It is apparent that Massachusetts with ten hours produces as much per man or per loom, or per spindle, equal grades being considered, as other States with eleven

and more hours; and also that wages here rule as high if not higher than in the States where the mills run longer time.

*Voluntarily adopted ten hour system.*

Some mills have voluntarily adopted ten hours and have achieved the result of accomplishing as much in that time as formerly in eleven. Such is the case with a large cotton mill employing several hundred operatives, and standing in the midst of eleven hour mills. As a result, with some changes of machinery, with careful management, and with the stricter discipline which can be maintained under shorter hours, the superintendent finds his products so nearly what they were before, that the directors are satisfied; and, after a trial of a year and a half, the experiment has become an established success.

One large cotton mill reduced time for four months a few years ago, and found by their books that from two to four tenths of an hour was gained. Had the experiment been continued for a year, an even greater gain might have been expected, as that period of time might fairly be required for the vital condition of the operatives to rise from the eleven to the ten hour level, and so for them to make the full gain of which they were capable.

Another case is that of a woolen mill in an eleven hour State, which has been running but ten hour a day for ten years. It has been under the same management during the whole time, and its whole product comes in direct competition with eleven and eleven and a half hour mills. Yet in the judgment of the manager, who is also one of the largest owners, the product has been as great and the profits as large as if the mill had been run eleven hours.

*Rate of pay not Diminished.*

In both the above cases the rate of pay which the operatives receive is just as large as in eleven hour mills. The theory on which such facts, and others equally significant which we have yet to give, may be explained, and correctly, we think, is, that there is only so much work in a person, and that all the work there is in the great body of the operatives can be got out of them in ten hours, and no more for any considerable period can be got out of them in eleven; for no mill has yet been built in which the machinery is more than the man.

*Testimony as to benefit of ten hours.*

But perhaps the most emphatic testimony is that of a carpet mill employing about twelve hundred persons. This mill, which has been running but ten hours for several years, and has during this period tried the experiment of running over-time, gives the following result. The manager said: "I believe with proper management and supervision, the same help will produce as many goods, and of superior quality, in ten hours as they will in eleven. I judge so from the fact that during certain seasons, being pushed for goods, we have run up to nine o'clock; and for the first month the production was increased materially. After this, however, the help would grow listless, and the production would fall off, and the quality of the goods deteriorate."

"That is one of the largest and most perfectly equipped and thoroughly managed mills, having tried the experiment of running more than ten hours, finds that, although paying extra for the over-time, while during the first month adequate returns can be obtained, yet by the third month the whole production of the ten hour day and over-time together cannot be made to be more than it was before the over-time began, 'as the books will show.' The reason is, the flesh and blood of the operatives have only so much work in them, and it was all got out in ten hours, and no more could be got out in twelve; and what was got extra in the first month was taken right out of the life of the operatives."

*Another instance of same.*

A case which tended to corroborate the above came under the notice of your commissioner at the works of the Willimantic Thread Company. This corporation had been working eleven hours per day up till 1879 when it was decided to reduce the hours of labor to sixty per week. A close record of the output was kept for the first six months, at the expiration of which time it was ascertained that there was a loss in production of some fifteen hundred pounds of cotton, equivalent to half a day's work, and even this small reduction was attributed as much to other and accidental causes as to the smaller number of working hours. The sixty hours has been continued ever since, although the mills around are nearly all working sixty-six. One of the results has been that the finest class of operatives in New England may be found at the works of this company. The slovenly, untidy factory hands who are to be met with in other mills, not so well conducted, are conspicuously absent from this factory and in their places may be seen as intelligent, cleanly, and neat looking a body of operatives, both male and female as could be found behind the counter of many a first class city store. The President of this company says: "Skill in management and thoroughness in discipline are more important than the eleventh hour in the product of a mill; and thorough discipline is much more attainable under ten than under eleven hours, for men and women are flesh and blood, and they cannot be held up to such steady work during eleven hours as during ten; and overseers are flesh and blood, and cannot hold them up."

*No reduction in rate of pay.*

In Massachusetts the reduction to ten hours has not been followed by a corresponding reduction in the rates of pay. The answers to inquiries made by your commissioner go to show that factory operatives of the same class earn fully as much wages in this State as they do in the eleven hour mills in the State of Connecticut. Whether this is owing to the speeding up of the machinery, or to the improved physical conditions of the workers, or to both causes combined is a difficult matter to determine, but the fact is there and it is of deep significance to all who study the welfare of the industrial classes.

*Massachusetts has not Suffered by Ten Hour Law.*

Although the sectional character of the ten hour law is a decided bar to its usefulness, yet the Massachusetts industries have certainly not suffered by its operations. As proof of this it may be mentioned that out of 8,806,417 spindles, and 129,229 operatives engaged in the cotton trade in the New England States, 4,465,290 spindles, and 62,794 operatives are to be found within the borders of the old Bay State.

*Views of Operatives.*

As to the views of the operatives, it may be said that all of the more intelligent portion speak of the ten hour law as the greatest boon ever conferred upon factory workers. In Canada all workshops in which men form the principal portion of the workers, such as foundries, planing mills, carriage works, &c., the hours of labor are invariably sixty per week, and it is principally in the textile factories, where a majority of the employees are women and children, that longer hours are the rule. The weakest and most dependent portion of our population are compelled to labor in the confinement of a close factory room for from four to ten hours per week longer than a stout healthy mechanic is required to work in a machine shop.

*What use is made of Additional Time.*

It is urged by some employers that the operatives would not make a good use of the additional time, but this idea is certainly not founded on fact, if the Massachusetts



mills may be taken as a guide, and in addition it is almost an insult to the known desire of our people for improvement. In not a few of the more extensive works in Massachusetts may be found large and well stocked libraries, reading rooms supplied with all the leading newspapers and magazines, and rooms in which drawing classes are held. These means of elevating and improving the character, these stores of knowledge are being largely used by the operatives and with the very best results.

*Good Class of Operatives.*

The class of people who are now found in most of the larger and better appointed factories are much abler workers, and are naturally more contented as a class than was formerly the case. In one large paper-box factory visited your Commissioner was shown young women working at the bench who were graduates of High and Normal Schools, and others who had formerly taught school. The manager on being asked how this class of help compared with the illiterate workers said they were the best operatives in the factory; they were neater in their dress, more skilful at their work, showed more taste in making up the better styles of boxes, never thought of disturbances or strikes, and were the most profitable class of employees he could get. These are some of the good results which the reduction in the hours of labor have produced in Massachusetts.

*Law Requires some Amendment,*

But the law itself is by no means a perfect one. As has been before stated, all the larger mills are endeavoring to carry out the law in good faith, but some smaller ones have found means of violating the spirit, if not the letter of the Act. The first section says: "No minor under eighteen years of age, and no woman shall be employed in laboring, &c." The last two words have been taken advantage of in some cases to keep women in the mills, and it has been a difficult task for the Inspector to prove that they were engaged "in laboring." The words are entirely superfluous, and should never have been placed there to cause confusion when the section was complete without their introduction. The English Act is very definite upon this point; it reads

*English Law.*

"If a person is found in a factory, except at meal times, or while the machinery of the factory is stopped, or for the sole purpose of bringing food to the persons employed in the factory between the hours of four and five in the afternoon, such person shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed, for the purpose of this Act, to have been then employed in the factory; provided, that yards, play-grounds, and places open to the public view, school-rooms, waiting-rooms and other rooms belonging to the factory in which no machinery is used, or manufacturing process carried on, shall not be taken to be any part of the factory or workshop to which the provisions of this Act with respect to the affixing of notices apply."

*How the Law may be Violated.*

Again, there can be no doubt as to the meaning of the Massachusetts Legislature when it enacted that "a different apportionment of the hours of labor may be made for the sole purpose of making a shorter day's work for one day of the week." It was intended to allow for a short day on Saturday, but it has been interpreted by some firms in a different manner. It is claimed that so long as one day in the week is made shorter to each woman and minor in their employ, that is all that the law calls for. Accordingly they run their works sixty-six hours per week, although claiming that no person, who comes within the purview of the law, works more than sixty. It is arranged in this way:—A card is posted up in each room on which is

written the name of every woman and minor in that room. Behind the names is placed the number of hours for each half-day in the week, thus:—

Name.	Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.		Total.
	m.	a.	m.	a.	m.	a.	m.	a.	m.	a.	m.	a.	
Mary White.....	5	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	60
Jane Jones.....	5	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	60
John Smith.....	5½	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	60
Annie Brown.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	60
Mary Robinson.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	60
William Oliver.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	60
Sarah Black.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	60
Elizabeth Walker.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	60
Richard Dennis.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	60
Ellen Sloan.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	60
Geo. Johnson.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	60
Eva Green.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	60

*Inspector Dyson on this System.*

Referring to this system, Inspector Dyson writes:—

“I have in my district a great many small mills that run sixty-six hours per week, and claim to send their women and minors out six hours per week; some of them do, but I occasionally find a superintendent who fails to do it. In such cases it is almost impossible to obtain sufficient evidence to warrant the making of complaints, as the employees are generally well pleased to make the extra time. I have, by repeatedly visiting these places, been able to enforce a substantial compliance with the law.”

*Should be amended so as to read last day of week.*

This evasion might readily be put a stop to by altering the clause so as to make it read, “for the sole purpose of making a shorter days’ work for the last day of the week.” As it is at present, where this system of working is in operation, it is almost an impossibility for the Inspector to tell whether the law is being violated or not. The hours of work for the factory should be posted up in some conspicuous place in each room, and if any female or minor, is found in the workshops before or after those hours, it should be *prima facie* evidence that the law is violated.

*English Act too Complex.*

With these defects remedied, the law at present in force in Massachusetts would be much more suitable for our people and their ways of living than the English Factory Act, which is so complex in its nature that factory owners and managers would have considerable difficulty in finding sufficient time to master it in all its details.

*Provision Required for Overtime.*

It will be necessary to make some provision for over time, as there are trades which, at a certain season of the year, are compelled by the exigencies of their business to work more than sixty hours per week. In making this provision, your Commissioner would suggest that such license to work overtime be given only after application shall have been made to the Inspector, the application to state why the extra work is necessary, and that the overtime be limited to not more than two

months in any one year. The provision in the Bill which was introduced into the Senate last year by the Hon. Senator Aikins governing this subject, (Clause 3, Section 14) and which limited the overtime to two weeks in any one month, would not meet the case of confectionery establishments which require to work longer time for at least six weeks before the Christmas season, and in addition the clause as it reads in that Act is liable to abuse in this way: Take the case of a factory which is at present working sixty-three hours per week. Under the provisions of that clause it could be arranged to work sixty hours per week for the first two weeks and sixty-six hours per week for the next two weeks, so that the hours of labor in a month would still remain as they were before the passage of the Act. Much more might be written with reference to the hours of labor, but it is necessary in this report to deal with other subjects.

#### *Unprotected Machinery.*

The next few sections of the Massachusetts State Law are designed for the purpose of guarding against accidents by unprotected machinery, improperly constructed elevators, etc., and read as follows:

"Section 13. The belting, shafting, gearing and drums of all factories, when so placed as to be in the opinion of the inspectors mentioned in section nine of chapter one hundred and three, dangerous to persons employed therein while engaged in their ordinary duties, shall be as far as practicable securely guarded.

No machinery other than steam-engines in a factory shall be cleaned while running, if objected to in writing by one of said inspectors. All factories shall be well ventilated and kept clean.

#### *Elevators must be protected.*

Section 14.—The openings of all hoistways, hatchways, elevators, and well-holes upon every floor of a factory or mercantile or public building shall be protected by good and sufficient trap-doors, or self-closing hatches and safety-catches, or such other safe-guards as said inspectors direct; and all due diligence shall be used to keep such trap-doors closed at all times, except when in actual use by the occupant of the building having the use and control of the same. All elevator cabs or cars, whether used for freight or passengers, shall be provided with some suitable mechanical device to be approved by the said Inspectors, whereby the cab or car will be securely held in the event of accident to the shipper-rope or hoisting machinery, or from any similar cause."

This latter clause originally read:

"Section 2. In any manufacturing establishment in which there shall exist or be placed any hoistway, hatchway, elevator or well-hole, the openings thereof through and upon each floor shall be provided with and protected by good and sufficient trap-doors, or self-closing hatches and safety-catches, or such other safe-guards as the inspectors hereinafter mentioned shall direct; and all due diligence shall be used to keep such trap-doors closed at all times, except when in actual use by the occupant or occupants of the building having the use and control of the same."

#### *Accidents Occur by Breaking of Hoisting Rope.*

But as it was found that a large number of accidents occurred by reason of the breaking of the rope, or of something going wrong with the hoisting machinery, the section was amended at the session of the Legislature in 1882, so as to provide against accidents of this kind.

#### *Accidents.*

Scarcely a week passes over that the papers do not contain an account of some accident by machinery or elevators that might have been avoided had proper precautions been taken. It is not that manufacturers and owners of elevators are more

reckless of human life than other classes of the community, but each individual seems to fancy that he at least is perfectly safe from accidents of this kind. His machinery has been running for a number of years without anything having happened to disturb his tranquility and he is thereby lulled into a sense of security, but bye and bye a rude awakening is reached, the unexpected and unprovided against accident has occurred; a valuable workman has been maimed for life by means of an unprotected shaft or gearing; or a young lad has been cut off in an instant by falling through the elevator opening. Then all is changed, apathy gives place to regret, and precautions are at once taken to guard against similar accidents in future; but how much better it would have been if these safety devices had been erected before a skilled mechanic was turned into a helpless cripple, or the light of some household had been dimmed by the loss of a loved and loving son. Accidents will occur which no human ingenuity or foresight could have provided against, but, on the other hand, many are maimed and many lives are sacrificed simply because proper precautions, shown by the occurrence of accidents to be necessary, are not taken.

*Manufacturers glad to avail themselves of these Safety Devices.*

Manufacturers in Massachusetts are glad to adopt any means which commend themselves as being a possible remedy against the loss of life or limb, and it is certain that were their attention called to the matter Canadian employers of labor would not be less humane. On this point extracts are given from the reports of the State Inspectors. Chief Wade says, in 1882:—

“What seems to be demanded, and in fact is required, for the highest attainable degree of safety, is a contrivance, simple in construction, sure in action, and that may be instantaneously applied. It must be strong, automatic, and ready for service at an instant's warning. If the shipper rope slips or breaks, or the hoisting machinery becomes disarranged or ineffective from any cause, the person in charge of the car or cab, ought to be able to stop it at once without shock or jar.

“That such legislation is imperatively required for the safety of thousands daily is evident upon slight reflection. Scarcely a new store, factory, shop or public building of any considerable size is erected, but it is supplied with one or more passenger and freight elevators, buildings for business purposes in the cities and large towns especially are constructed of much greater height than formerly, and the upper floors are practically inaccessible unless by means of elevators.

“The legislation requiring machinery to be securely guarded has prevented many accidents to employees. Experience in the work of inspection shows that owners and others using machinery are disposed to use every safeguard necessary to prevent accidents. With the support thus given us our report of results has been of the most satisfactory nature.”

*Inspector White.*

In 1881 Inspector White reported:

“Great progress has also been made in the matter of protecting operatives from accidents in elevators. When less than two years ago in obedience to instructions, I gave the first order for an automatic device in front of elevator openings, I was obliged to explain to the parties how such a bar or gate could be operated. Now there are a dozen or more different inventions in use and constant improvements are being made.

“There are still hundreds of elevators in operation in which the devices for preventing the fall of the car, in case of the breaking of the hoisting rope or giving way of the machinery, would prove insufficient, and the law requiring such appliances should be made more stringent.”

In 1882 the same officer says:—

“I have the honor to report a very general compliance with the orders given by me during the past year. A large portion of my time, all that could be spared from other duties, has been devoted to the inspection of elevators, and the necessity for such inspection has been clearly shown by the condition in which the elevators were found at the time of inspection.

Of those inspected by me to date, forty-five per cent. were found to have no safety device, or to have such devices out of order and consequently of no use. Every facility has been afforded me by the occupants of factories for testing their elevators, and no objection made to providing the safety devices required by law. I have also given a large number of orders for devices to prevent persons from falling into the elevator wells, and the recent invention of cheap and simple devices for that purpose has made it easy for the parties to comply with such orders."

*Inspector Buxton.*

Inspector Buxton, in 1881, reports :—"The laws relating to protection of elevators, hatchways, machinery, etc., and the construction of suitable fire-escapes, have met with but little opposition. Cases were found where the protection afforded was insufficient; better was ordered, and the orders complied with. Constant watchfulness, however, is needed. Regarding the protection of elevator openings, it would seem that something besides a self-closing door is needed for entire safety. The practice in many places is to rely on swinging doors, with a spring to close them; but experience proves how easy it is to mistake them for a door to some other room or stairway, to open them carelessly and to be precipitated down the well or opening. One death resulted from this cause in this district the past summer. At least a self-closing bar of suitable strength, and striking against a shoulder or dropping into a proper slot, should be placed between the well and the door where swinging doors are used, and, where found necessary, such safeguards have been ordered."

In 1882 this officer says —

"The law requiring belting, shafting, gearing, etc., to be properly protected has been universally complied with, and but few suggestions have been found necessary.

"The law relating to protection of elevator openings, and requiring some mechanical device to prevent the fall of the car in case of accident to the hoisting-rope or machinery, has been brought prominently into notice by your recent order requiring safety-devices on all elevators to be practically tested. Many of the attachments which seemed perfectly safe, and were confidently believed by the proprietors to be so, were found worthless. In many cases the defects were slight, but sufficient to render the device useless. Judging from the results of my recent experience with elevators, it would seem that a constant watchfulness on the part of all using them is necessary. Several agents of manufacturing establishments have issued orders that hereafter all elevators in their mills be examined monthly, as an additional precaution against accidents, and which might with profit be universally adopted."

*Inspector Barker.*

Inspector Barker in 1882 reported :

I find most of the elevators provided with the pawl and ratchet safety device, which, with one exception, have worked satisfactorily when tested; the elevator openings were not provided with suitable protection except in a very few cases; I have ordered automatic gates or bars in all cases where not already provided, and most of the orders have been complied with."

It will be seen from the extracts given that although there was much work to be done on the passage of this portion of the Act the inspectors have accomplished a great deal and have been cheerfully assisted in their work by the owners of mills and factories, who willingly comply with the reasonable requests of the officers.

*Present at tests.*

Your commissioner was present upon two occasions with Inspector White when that officer was testing the automatic device for stopping the elevator car in case of the hoisting-rope breaking and on both occasions the test was entirely satisfactory; on the rope being cut the downward passage of the car was stopped by the automatic device before it had fallen six inches.

*New inventions brought out.*

This section of the law has been the means of bringing out a large number of inventions designed to prevent accidents in elevators, most of which are cheap, simple and effective in their operations.

*Difficulty in carrying out provisions of law.*

So far but one difficulty has arisen in the carrying out of section 14, and that is caused by the Legislature having neglected to define who was responsible for the erection of these devices, the owner of the building or the occupant of the premises. A few cases have occurred were some little trouble has resulted from this neglect, but doubtless this defect in the law will soon be remedied. There can be but little doubt that the operations of this section will result in a large diminution in the number of accidents which have annually occurred for want of these very necessary safety devices.

*Mill Races should be Fenced.*

A point which has not been taken up in the Massachusetts Act, but which is embodied in the English law, is one well deserving the attention of the Government. Many drowning accidents have occurred by reason of mill races and canals not being properly fenced in. Legislation is as much needed upon this subject as upon other matters which have been taken cognizance of by the law.

*Inspectors should be Notified when Accident Occurs.*

There is also in the English Act a clause the need of which is greatly felt by the inspecting officers of Massachusetts. It reads as follows:—

“Clause 31. When there occurs in a factory or a workshop any accident which either—

- (a). Causes loss of life to a person employed in the factory or in the workshop, or
- (b). Causes bodily injury to a person employed in the factory or the workshop, and is produced either by machinery moved by steam, water, or other mechanical power, or through a vat, pan, or other structure filled with hot liquid or molten metal or other substance, or by explosion, or by escape of gas, steam, or metal, and is of such a nature as to prevent the person injured by it from returning to his work in the factory or workshop within forty-eight hours of the occurrence of the accident, written notice of the accident shall forthwith be sent to the inspector of the district, stating the residence of the person killed or injured, or the place to which he may have been removed, and if any such notice is not sent the occupier of the factory or workshop shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.”

Where this is done inspectors have an opportunity of studying the causes which led to the accident and in many cases it is quite possible that precautions may be taken whereby similar accidents might in future be prevented.

*Law with Reference to Fire-escapes.*

On the question of fire-escapes the Massachusetts Legislature has enacted the following law:

“Section 15. All factories and manufacturing establishments, three or more stories in height, in which forty or more persons are employed, unless supplied with a sufficient number of tower stairways, shall be provided with sufficient fire escapes, properly constructed upon the outside thereof, and connected with the interior by doors or windows with suitable landings at every storey above the first, including the attic, if the same is occupied for workrooms. Such fire escapes shall be kept in good repair, and free from obstructions. Fire escapes existing on the first day of July 1877, need not be changed in consequence of the provisions of this section, unless such change is necessary for the protection of life. \* \* \* \*

Section 16. Every room above the second story in factories or workshops in which five or more operatives are employed shall, except as provided in the following section, be provided with more than one way of egress by stairways on the inside or outside of the building, and such stairways shall be, as nearly as may be practicable, at opposite ends of the room. Stairways on the outside of the building shall have suitable railed landings at each story above the first, and shall connect with each story of the building by doors or windows opening outwardly; and such doors, windows and landings shall be kept at all times clear of obstruction.

Section 17. A factory or workshop which before the 15th day of April, 1880, had proper fire escapes, in accordance with section 15, need not conform to the provisions of the preceding section, unless since such fire escapes were constructed there have been such changes in the building or in the number of persons employed therein as to make it in the opinion of the inspectors necessary for the protection of life.

Section 18. Said inspectors may accept such other provision for escape in case of fire, instead of those required in section 16, as may seem to them to be ample for the purpose; but women or children shall not be employed above the second storey, in a room from which there is only one way of egress.

Section 19. All the main doors, both inside and outside in factories, shall open outwardly, when the inspectors of factories in writing so direct. Each storey shall be amply supplied with means for extinguishing fire.

Section 20. All churches, school-rooms, hotels, halls, theatres, and other buildings used for public assemblies, shall have means of egress approved by said inspectors, and all doors to the main entrances in such buildings shall swing outwardly, if said inspectors in writing so direct. No portable seats shall be allowed in the aisles or passage-ways of any such building during any service or entertainment held therein.

Every building three or more stories in height, in whole or in part, used, occupied, leased, or rented, or designed to be used, occupied, leased, or rented for a tenement to be occupied by more than four families, or a lodging house, shall be provided with a sufficient means of escape in case of fire, to be approved by the inspector of factories and public buildings.

Section 21. "No explosive or inflammable compound shall be used in any factory in such place or manner as to obstruct or render hazardous the egress of operatives in case of fire."

Section 22 imposes a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars for a violation of the foregoing provisions.

*All public buildings included in the scope of this law.*

It will be observed that these sections of the Act are made to apply to other than manufacturing establishments. Public buildings of all descriptions are brought within the scope of the law, and in view of the appalling calamities which have recently taken place largely owing to the want of these means of speedy exit from hotels and theatres, the law would seem to have been enacted none too soon. The time of your commissioner was so fully occupied in looking over the factories that no opportunities were obtained to test the manner in which the law is carried out with reference to these public buildings.

*Mills well provided with fire-escapes.*

The newer mills, together with a majority of the old ones are certainly well protected from accident by fire. On some of the larger mills there were observed as many as five outside iron stairways. But while the means of escape in case of fire are so fully provided in most of the mills there are still some which have no way of reaching the ground from the outside save by vertical iron ladders.

*Vertical Ladders Condemned.*

It has been asserted by many who have given this matter their attention that this means of escape is of no practical use where women and children are concerned. On the point of fire escapes considerable latitude might be left to the officers appointed to administer the law, seeing that some buildings have better means of escape, even without any outside stairways, than others would have were they provided with half a dozen. But it may with safety be said that where outside means of reaching the ground are necessary there is nothing gained by putting up vertical ladders. On many of these it is impossible for men to descend with safety and they would consequently be of no use whatever to women and children. Appended here are some extracts from the reports of Massachusetts inspectors bearing on this subject. From report of Inspector Buxton:—

*Report of Officers on this point.*

“The law relating to fire-escapes and means of egress from buildings, as it now stands, and since a penalty was provided for non-compliance, is proving effective, and no trouble is met in enforcing it. The manufacturers and the public generally see that a good stairway, with landings on each story, and with suitable railings, is of some value and will be of some use in case of fire, while the vertical ladders would prove nearly worthless as a means of escape for women and children, and the money expended on them virtually thrown away.”

*Inspector White.*

From report of Inspector White:

“Among the first buildings inspected by me after my appointment was a shoe factory in Lynn, which was provided with a vertical iron ladder as a fire-escape. I told the owners I did not consider it good for anything as a means of escape for women and children, although it perhaps answered the law under which it was erected, and had been accepted by an inspector. Since the law of 1880, requiring stairways as a means of egress, was passed, this firm has erected a new building for their own use, six stories in height. By your orders they were told that no fire-escape would be accepted by this department not in accordance with the above-mentioned law, and they accordingly put up outside stairways instead of ladders. Shortly after they moved into the building a fire caught in the basement, in the daytime, and spread with such rapidity as to obstruct the only inside stairway. I was not present at the fire, but one of the firm told me that the operatives, including two hundred women, employed on the fourth floor, came down on the outside stairways in perfect safety. When asked if he thought the women could have escaped on the old vertical ladder, he said, emphatically, that they could not have done so. The first time a quick-working fire occurs in a factory where women and children are employed, and provided with only vertical ladders for fire-escapes, we will have a repetition of the Philadelphia horror in this State.”

*Inspector Barker.*

From Report of Inspector Barker in 1881:

“I found that the shoe factories employ a large number of women who are generally at work in the third and fourth stories, with, in most cases, but one stairway out. Some of these factories have a vertical ladder fire-escape, and some of these without a platform, which I do not consider of any practical use. I think but few, if any, women would attempt to go down them; many have told me they would not dare  
o so.”



*Inspector Dyson.***From Report of Inspector Dyson :**

"In my opinion there should not be a manufactory in the State where women and children are employed above the second story, but what should have either tower stairways at the extreme ends of the building, or properly constructed fire escapes, built in accordance with the Act of 1880, that is, a balcony and stairway, suitably railed, from each story. It is but a few weeks ago that the cotton mill at Adamsville, in the town of Attleborough, was burned during the working hours. The fire caught in the upper story, and although supplied with all the modern improvements for putting out fire, was burned to the ground. The superintendent and another man were obliged to jump from the fourth story, and were killed. This mill had vertical ladders; but had there been a proper fire escape, there is no doubt two valuable lives would have been saved."

Another Inspector reports,

"Many fire-escapes consist of mere vertical ladders, with a small landing at each story; such escapes, in my opinion, would prove nearly worthless for women and children. Nothing short of strong stairways, with substantial iron railings, would avail for the safety of such employees."

*Officers Unanimous on this Subject.*

From the opinions expressed by these officers, who are of one mind upon the subject, it would seem that what is required, in all mills where outside means of escape are necessary, is a substantial iron stairway with a proper railing. These stairs will be more expensive than ladders, but humanity has not yet reached a point where a small expenditure can be placed in the scale to balance the jeopardising of valuable lives.

*Good Results from Operations of Law.*

But by far the best result as yet obtained under the State law is that builders and architects are now giving more study to this question and many of the newer mills are so built that outside iron stairways are not necessary. The factory itself is so constructed that it is an absolute impossibility for any one in the building to have all means of egress cut off in case of a conflagration. Iron stairways are useful means of exit to have where proper precautions have not been taken at the erection of the structure, but it is much to be preferred that the means of escape should form a part of the building itself.

*Time for Noon-day Meal.*

The State law is silent as to the time which should be allowed operatives for the noonday meal, but, with very few exceptions, the rules of the factories allow one hour and this is undoubtedly a wise regulation.

The laws of Massachusetts does not require manufacturers to provide dining rooms for their operatives, or to turn them out of the factory during the meal hour. In cases where the air of a room is vitiated by reason of the manufacturing process carried on therein, it might be proper to give inspectors the power to prohibit meals from being eaten in these rooms; but in ordinary businesses it would be much better for the operatives themselves if no such provision were embodied in any Canadian Act. Good reasons for this recommendation could be urged, but it is not considered advisable to embody those reasons in this Report.

*Ventilation.*

It is provided that "All factories shall be well ventilated and kept clean." So far as the cleanliness is concerned, there is very little ground for complaint, but cer-

tainly improvement in the matter of ventilation would be a great boon to the operatives in most factories. This subject receives but little, if any, more attention in Massachusetts than it does in Canada. In not more than two of the mills visited, was there any satisfactory system of ventilation.

*Inspectors should have greater powers.*

One grave defect in the Massachusetts law is that the inspecting officers are not endowed with sufficient powers. In this respect the English Act is much preferable. To accomplish the work with which they are entrusted, it is a vital necessity that officers should have the power to examine persons found in a mill, with reference to any cause of complaint that may have reached them. On this point the English Act reads:—

“Clause 68. An inspector under this Act shall, for the purpose of the execution of this Act, have power to do all or any of the following things, namely:

“(Section 6.) To examine either alone or in the presence of any other person, as he thinks fit, with respect to matters under this Act, every person whom he finds in a factory or workshop; or such a school as aforesaid, or whom he has reasonable cause to believe to be or to have been within the preceding two months employed in a factory or workshop, and to require such person to be so examined, and to sign a declaration of the truth of the matters respecting which he is so examined.”

The State law does not confer this power upon inspectors, and an operative in a Massachusetts mill can bluntly refuse to answer questions put by an inspector; and in not a few cases this has been done. Of course under these circumstances it is utterly impossible, in many cases, to be certain that the law is not being violated.

*French Canadians in New England.*

Your commissioner was greatly impressed with the number of Lower Canadians who are to be met with in the mill districts of the Eastern States. In some factory cities there are as many as eleven thousand of our French speaking fellow countrymen. They all seek employment in the mills and where there is sufficient employment of this kind in the Dominion it is certain that many of these would gladly come back, as they invariably cherish a wish to return to their own land at some future time. So far as wages are concerned they are very little better off in New England than they would be in Canada. The earnings of the operatives of the mills at Montreal and Cornwall compare favorably with those of the workers in New England factories. Managers of some factories visited, stated that since the impetus which had been given to the textile factories by the changed tariff, a number of French Canadians had availed themselves of opportunities of work which had been offered them from the Dominion, and had returned to their native land. Even leaving out the natural love of home, this is scarcely to be wondered at when the prices which have to be paid for the necessaries of life in the New England States are taken into consideration. The prices quoted for the undermentioned goods were current in Lawrence, a representative eastern city, during the month of January.

*Prices of some necessaries of Life.*

Beef, best cuts, per pound .....	\$0 28
“ common cuts “ .....	0 22
Butter. ....	0 42
Eggs, fresh, per dozen.....	0 42
“ limed, “ .....	0 32
Milk, per quart.....	0 7
Potatoes, per bushel.....	1 00
Bread, loaf of 1½ pounds.....	0 8
Coal, anthracite, per ton.....	7 50
Wood, soft, per cord.....	\$7.00 to \$8 00
Flour, same grade as used here, per barrel.....	\$7 00

Houses for mechanics rent for from \$10.00 to \$25.00 per month. These prices are, in most of the articles mentioned, nearly fifty per cent over the rates for which they could be procured in Canada. It may also be mentioned that owing to the high price of butter oleomargarine, which retails at twenty-five cents per pound, is used very extensively on the tables of the working classes.

#### *Tenement House System.*

One evil which has not as yet developed itself to any extent in Canada, but which is found to prevail in most of the factory districts of New England, is the tenement house system. Rows of houses are built by the mill corporations, in which are huddled together, without regard to comfort, health, or the requirements of decency, hundreds of human beings. Some of these tenements are kept in a good state of repair, and the drains, etc., are well looked after, but in far too many cases the reverse of this is seen. Houses which are entirely unfitted for human habitations, having ill-lighted, unventilated, damp rooms, are crowded with mill operatives, four and even six families occupying one tenement. The closet accommodation is miserably insufficient, and is often found to be in a horrible state of uncleanness. The evil effects of this system are but too apparent. Children brought up under such conditions are usually of enfeebled constitution, and exhibit a low state of morals. From this great evil Canadian mill towns are fortunately free. Here homes are the rule and tenement houses the exception. Lovers of their country will trust that this state of things may always prevail.

#### *Conclusion.*

In conclusion it may be said that, while some of the minor details in the working of the Massachusetts Act may have been overlooked, owing to the shortness of time spent in that State, yet it is hoped that, so far as the more important clauses are concerned, what has been recorded in this report may be of some assistance in framing a law which will prove beneficial in its operations to Canadian mill operatives.

The great impetus which has been given to the manufacturing interests of this country since 1879, and the well defined wish of our people, that education should be the basis of national advancement, places upon the Government the grave responsibility of so framing and administering the law, that no class of Canadian citizens shall be placed at a disadvantage.

Fully realizing the desire of the Government for the welfare of the industrial classes, your Commissioner has endeavored to collect and to present such facts as may be of service in the preparation of a measure which shall be calculated to promote the moral and material welfare of that rapidly growing class, who are assisting by their labor and skill to build up the manufacturing interests of this Dominion.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. H. BLACKEBY.

### SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT-

#### SUMMARY OF THE VARIOUS STATE LAWS REGULATING LABOR IN FACTORIES.

##### *State of Maine.*

No child can be employed in a Cotton or Woolen Factory without having attended school as follows: If under the age of twelve years, four months; if over twelve and under fifteen years, three months of the twelve next preceding such employment. A teacher's sworn certificate of attendance filed with the employer constitutes proof of schooling. A fine of \$100 is imposed for a violation of this law.

No person under the age of sixteen years can be employed more than ten hours per day. The penalty for a violation of this section being \$100.

Factories more than two stories in height, in which work-people are employed above the first story, must be provided with outside fire escapes satisfactory to the municipal authorities.

*State of New Hampshire.*

No child under fifteen years of age can be employed more than ten hours per day without the written consent of a parent or guardian.

No person to be employed more than ten hours per day except in pursuance of an express contract requiring longer time.

No child under ten years of age to be employed by any manufacturing corporation.

Children under sixteen years of age are not to be employed in factories unless they have attended school twelve weeks during the year next preceding such employment, and no child under the said age shall be employed (except during school vacations) who cannot write legibly, and read fluently in the third reader.

No child under fourteen years of age can be employed unless it has attended school six months in the year next preceding such employment.

No child under twelve years of age can be employed unless it has attended the school of its district during the whole time it was in session.

*State of Vermont.*

Children under ten years are not allowed to be employed. Children under fifteen must not be employed more than ten hours per day, and children between the ages of ten and fifteen are not to be employed in any mill or factory unless they have received three months' schooling during the year next preceding such employment.

*State of Rhode Island.*

No child under the age of twelve years can be employed in any manufacturing establishment.

No child under fifteen years of age can be employed unless it has attended school at least three months during the preceding year, and no such child shall be employed for more than nine months in any year.

No child between the ages of twelve and fifteen can be employed more than eleven hours per day, nor before five o'clock in the morning, nor after half-past seven in the evening. Violation of any of these provisions is punishable by a fine of twenty dollars.

Ten hours constitutes a legal day's work unless otherwise agreed by the parties to the contract for same.

Town and City Councils may pass laws requiring fire escapes to be provided on factories in which workmen are employed above the second story.

*State of Connecticut.*

No child under the age of fourteen years can be employed in any business unless such child has attended a day school for sixty days during the preceding year, six weeks of such attendance to be consecutive. School trustees are to visit the manufacturing in their district one or more times in every year in order to see that the law is complied with. Parents and guardians who neglect to send their children to school the legal time render themselves liable to a fine of five dollars for each week's neglect. Employers are required to keep on file a certificate of the child's attendance at school.

No child under the age of fifteen years can be employed for more than ten hours in any one day or fifty-eight in any week under a penalty of fifty dollars.

Each storey above the second must have more than one flight of stairs, or outside fire escapes satisfactory to the fire department of the city or town.

Eight hours constitute a legal day's work unless otherwise agreed upon.

*State of New York.*

Children under the age of fourteen years are not to be employed during school hours, unless they have attended school for a period of fourteen weeks in the year next preceding such employment, and employers must have a certificate of such school attendance.

Eight hours constitute a legal day's work, except for farm and domestic labor. Over-work for extra compensation is permitted.

*State of New Jersey.*

No child under ten years of age can be employed in any factory, and no minor shall be required to work more than ten hours per day or sixty hours per week; the penalty for violation of this law being fifty dollars.

Ten hours per day constitute a legal day's work in all cotton, woollen, silk, paper, glass and flax factories, and in all manufactories of iron and brass.

*State of Pennsylvania.*

Eight hours constitute a legal day's work in the absence of a special contract, except for farm labor and labor employed by the year, month or week. Ten hours constitute a legal day's work in cotton, woollen, silk, paper bag and flax factories. No minor under thirteen can be employed in any such factories under a penalty of fifty dollars.

No child between the ages of thirteen and sixteen years shall be employed for more than nine months in any year; the other three months to be spent at school.

No minor can, by any contract, be employed in any factory for more than sixty hours per week, or an average of ten hours per day. Penalty for a violation of any of these provisions, fifty dollars.

Factories in which employees are at work in third or higher stories must have permanent exterior fire escapes satisfactory to the fire authorities of the city or town.

*State of Maryland.*

The law prohibits the employment of children under sixteen years of age in factories, for more than ten hours per day, under a penalty of fifty dollars.

*State of Ohio.*

No child under the age of fourteen years can be employed in mills or mines during school hours, unless it shall have attended school for at least twelve weeks during the year next preceding such employment. Employers must have certificates to that effect. Two weeks' attendance at a half time, or night school, to be considered equivalent to one week at a day school.

Whoever compels a child under fourteen, or a woman, to labor in a mechanical or manufacturing business for more than ten hours per day shall be fined not less than five nor more than fifty dollars.

## REPORT

(16a)

### On Factories in England and on the Continent of Europe.

To the Honorable the Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

#### *Instructions Received.*

DEAR SIR,—In accordance with your instructions to me, to make inquiry into the working of factory regulations on the Continent of Europe, I have the honor of presenting the following for your consideration.

#### *Arrival in London—Non-arrival of Sir A. T. Galt.—Factories in London.*

On my arrival in London, I reported myself as instructed, at the office of the Canadian High Commissioner, 9 Victoria Place, for the necessary papers and credentials to Sir Saville Lumley, Brussels. Sir A. T. Galt not having arrived from Canada, I took the opportunity, by the courtesy and permission of Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Factories, with the assistance of Mr. Oram, to visit some of the factories in London and its vicinity, with the view of observing how the principal clauses of the English Factory Act were put into operation, and to ascertain as far as possible, their practical results.

#### *Motives for Legislation.—Excellent Factory Regulations.—Additions Required.*

The motives which induced prior legislation on this matter in England, are well known, viz.: That children who were continuously employed very long days, might have the privilege of education; since which, with subsequent amendments and new rules, the British statesmen and people are proud in believing that they have the best factory regulations in the world. Including the Employer's Liability Act with the Factory Acts, the British workman is the best cared for of any laborer under the sun. Yet, the Chief Inspector of Factories, is of opinion that some amendments or additions might be made to their regulations which should embrace a supervision of sanitary matters, and the guarding of machinery wherever used; not confining it to those places where children, young persons, or women are employed.

#### *Inspector's Report.—Accidents, &c.*

The above proposals receive confirmation by reference to the Inspector's latest Report, under "Accidents and Deaths" through the use of Machinery.

#### *The Act Observed.*

The places visited by your Commissioner in company with Mr. Inspector Oram, were taken promiscuously, and not after any advice or notice of our intentions, and as far as we could judge from appearances, the Act is fully observed in all those places.

#### *Factories Inspected.—Features of Interest.*

Without detailing everything which passed under our observation, reference may be made to one or two factories which we inspected most carefully. These present features of interest to Canadian employers and their operatives, and also furnish important information to the Government.

*Spinning Factory at Leicester.—Good Order.—Lighting, Cleanliness, etc.—Space and Protection.*

At Leicester is one of the largest Berlin wool and yarn spinning establishments in the Kingdom, that of Messrs. Thompson & Sons. Every part of this factory is in the most complete order, from basement to attic, and is being worked in accordance with all the regulations of the Factory Act. Among other things strikingly observable were the lighting and cleanliness of this establishment. Lime washing is liberally done, ventilation is plentiful, ample space is allowed for the machinery and hands, and the protection of machinery and all sanitary and closet arrangements are of the most complete description.

*A Farm Connected.*

The proprietor of this factory having a farm five miles from Leicester, removes all closet accumulations and refuse of the establishment to the estate as a matter of economy, and with advantage to both the farm and the factory.

*Long Servitude.—Mutual Respect.—Homes and Comforts.—Moderate Rent, Etc.—Permanency of Employment.—Sanitary Provisions.—Proposed Branch in Canada.*

This being an old establishment, very many of the operatives, both male and female, are far advanced in life, and have grown grey in the service. There is, therefore, much more than dutiful respect towards the master manifest in this factory, there being likewise mutual affection existing between master and servants. The reasons for this were not far to seek. In addition to the accommodation and good rules of the factory the proprietor has not lost sight of the employees when the doors are closed, nor allowed them to seek refuge in comfortless houses, inns or lodging houses; but has considered their wants and conveniencies as well as his own interests. He has erected substantial and well-arranged dwellings and cottages, and lets them at a very moderate rental to the operatives having families, the object being, no doubt, the securing of permanent occupancy and continuous employment. No children below fourteen years of age were employed here. The admirable sanitary arrangements were not confined to the factory, but were also extended to the tenements and their surroundings. The proprietor informed your Commissioner of his having strong pecuniary inducements offered him to establish a branch factory in Canada, which proposition he most seriously entertains.

*Various other Factories.*

In company with Mr. Inspector Oram, printing, book-binding, lithographing, electro-plating, tobacco, and other factories were visited, the whole of which were found to be conducted in the most orderly manner. No children under fourteen being employed in any of those places.

*Numbers of Hands.—Meals.—A Reading Room.*

In some of the above named establishments as many as from 500 to 2,000 hands were employed, and the provision and accommodation for meals were of a very suitable kind. A restaurant is opened (without any fermented liquors of course), exclusively for the operatives. The charges for meals or luncheons are very moderate. A reading room furnished with a good supply of literature is also provided.

*Biscuit Factory.—Size, etc.—Good Arrangements.—Fires.*

Your Commissioner also visited the large Biscuit Factory of Messrs. Peck, Frear & Co. This factory covers about four acres of ground, and employs about 2,000 hands, none of whom are under fourteen years of age. Here all the arrangements

and sanitary provisions are of the highest class, affording accommodation such as might be advantageously copied by some of the city hotels. In addition to which the hands are disciplined for prompt and useful action in case of fire.

*The Laws Violated.—Prosecutions.—Fines.—Imprisonment.—Accidents.*

Notwithstanding the admirable management and most beneficial results derived from the factory regulations, Her Majesty's Chief Inspector's Report lately issued, shows that not less than 1,000 prosecutions are recorded for the year 1881, for violations or disregard of the Act, and that fines were imposed with costs, varying from 2s. 6d. to £25; and in some instances in cases of refusal or inability to pay, imprisonment being the result. Also that accidents numbering 7,599 were recorded of which one-twentieth part were fatal, and of which the following is an abstract of the Report referred to. See page 212.

**TOTAL ACCIDENTS, and Accidents arising from Machinery:—**

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M & F.
Causing death .....	315	6	72	10	5	1	392	17	409
Amputation of right hand or arm.....	27	1	18	5	2	.....	47	6	53
do left do .....	22	3	16	.....	2	.....	40	3	43
do part of right hand .....	174	58	123	55	22	8	319	121	440
do do left do .....	189	36	105	39	13	10	307	85	392
do any part of leg or foot.....	35	.....	13	2	.....	.....	48	2	50
Fracture of limbs or bones of trunk.....	266	27	128	18	10	7	404	52	456
do hand or foot .....	178	27	86	28	13	7	277	62	339
Injuries to head and face.....	505	79	128	34	27	8	658	121	779
Lacerations, contusions and other injuries.....	2316	426	1281	361	194	60	3791	847	4638
Total.....	4027	663	1968	552	288	101	6283	1316	7599

*Great Necessity of Enactments.*

The Report, a copy of which is herewith presented to the Government, contains matters of great interest. Such consequences as are herein reported being found to exist in spite of stringent regulations, it is almost appalling to contemplate what may exist under less restrictions, or no regulations at all.

*Authority of Inspectors.—This Question in England.*

It may be mentioned, before concluding those observations made in England, that though the Inspector and his officials are invested with great authority, they never dictate or command, in putting the Act in force, until a suggestion or a request has failed in accomplishing the object desired. That this question is a vital issue in England is incontestably manifest, not only by her statesmen in Parliament referring with pride to the Act as being one of the best on the Statute Book, but likewise when seeking the support and suffrages of the electorate, they promise amendments and reforms, when necessary and practicable, in the interests of the mechanic and working man.

*Close Attention of Inspectors.*

It may also be stated that the Inspectors pay much attention to any notices of infractions of the law, by whomsoever communicated, even if by anonymous corres-



pondents, which is of very frequent occurrence. Thus full opportunity is given to the poorest operative to obtain justice without exposing himself to detection, or any consequence that might follow.

*Closing Remark.*

Having received no specific instructions to institute inquiries in England in regard to this question, I hope the foregoing may not be considered superfluous, as in so doing the time while awaiting the arrival of Sir A. T. Galt, has been profitably employed.

BELGIUM.

*Papers Obtained.—Visit to Brussels.*

The High Commissioner having arrived from Canada, I speedily obtained the necessary papers to the British Ambassador at Brussels, informing him of the object of my visit; to which city I at once proceeded to observe and inquire into the factory question in Belgium.

*Call on Sir S. Lumley.—Delay.—An Interpreter Engaged.—Cities Visited.*

On arriving at the Capital an early call was made on Sir Seville Lumley, the British representative, who immediately communicated with the authorities on the nature and object of my visit to Belgium. After considerable delay, and not receiving any communication from the authorities, by the assistance of an interpreter, who could both read and speak German and French, as also the English language, I succeeded in visiting numerous factories in Brussels, at Liege, and at Verviers, the latter being the Manchester of the State.

*No Factory Laws in Belgium.—Four Classes of Factories.*

I was informed that there were no laws in Belgium bearing directly on factory regulations; but that factories were for certain reasons divided into four classes distinguishing their nature and operations.

*Building of Factories.*

In erecting factories permission had to be obtained from civic or other authority to do so. After which there were no regulations as to age, condition, sex, or number of hands employed.

*Children not employed.*

Being informed that education is somewhat compulsory, with the density of population, and very cheap adult labor, the necessity or desire for the employment of children extensively, in factories, does not exist. They were certainly not numerous in the places visited by your Commissioner.

*Ventilation of Factories, etc.—Thrift of the People.—Personal Appearance.—No Beggars.—Work done by Women.—Dogs.—Economy Everywhere.—Everything Utilized.*

Ventilation, sanitary arrangements and necessary accommodation, and also protection of machinery, are about the same as in England, or Germany. It cannot fairly be omitted that very much credit is due to the mechanical and laboring population of the country for their thrift, economy and perseverance, whether from a personal, domestic, or manufacturing point of view. Your Commissioner made particular inquiries relative thereto. As to personal appearance, the lowest classes

are clean, respectable and respectful, and are all decently clothed. There are no beggars, and no children in the streets or lanes playing in school hours. Most of the field work is done by hand, or physical rather than by implemental labour. A very large proportion of the light work particularly being done by women and children. While even the dogs are more profitably employed than barking at travellers or foolishly running after railway trains, as they do in some parts of the world, they are frequently seen harnessed to carts. In fact every one is found at work. Personal, domestic and manufacturing economy is carried to the utmost extent. No matter where the observation is made, whether regarding the persons, the houses and their surroundings, or the meat, fish, vegetable, or fruit and flower markets, in fact nothing is wasted, but, on the contrary, everything is utilized, even to animal droppings on the streets and the country highways.

#### *Adaptation to Circumstances.*

The adaptation of the people here to circumstances is something wonderful, especially when it is remembered that nearly 5,000,000 of people are located in such a small area.

#### *Lace Works.—Length of Day.*

Brussels being notable for its lace works, some of its work places were visited. In those, a day's work is usually considered done from eight to eight or nine to nine with one and a-half or two hours for meals and refreshments: or sometimes longer if the state of trade demands it.

#### *No over-sight.—Work done in private Houses and Convents.*

There is no state or civic over-sight of those establishments. A very large proportion of this kind of work is done at home in private houses, where some young children are employed. Also much is done at the Convents by persons under the care of those establishments.

#### *Acquirements of Students.*

In concluding my observations in connection with Belgium and its people, I may remark that a very large number of students are acquiring a technical education which is in all matters of instructions of the most liberal kind.

#### *Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P.—Extract from his speech.—Accumulation of Capital.—Division of Labour.*

In confirmation of the above, the following extract is made from a speech recently delivered at Bradford, Yorkshire, by the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M. P., as reported in the *Times*.

"The Right Hon. gentleman proceeded to enquire how it was that some years ago we were the first manufacturing country in the world? The causes were various. We had coals, we lived on an island, we had no conscription and we accumulated capital. But he questioned whether masters or men saved now as people did thirty, forty or sixty years ago. In those times they had longer hours, less holidays, less high living than they had now. Moreover, he thought that if they went into a manufacturing town in France or Germany they would find that the masters were more completely devoted to their business, worked longer hours and in proportion to their incomes spent less than masters did in England. The continental masters might ever do it, but still all this tended to prevent our having the advantage of a greater accumulation of capital. They had next to consider what would enable us to beat the rest of the world. We must make things better, or we must make them cheaper. We still had a great power of arrangement, and if

working larger establishments so as to push the division of labor to its fullest possible extent, he believed we had it more than any other country on the continent, though not more than our American cousins.

#### *Schools of Art.*

The schools of art and design throughout this country had enabled us to improve in beauty and design. They wanted, in addition to the training of the factory and the workshop, to give the best culture, and the best assistance, by teaching which could be given; and that was the object of those schools.

#### *Students in Liege.—Buildings.—Evening Classes.—Paris.*

In Liege, which was not so large as Bradford, there were 1,300 University students. The people were spending £160,000 in new buildings, giving superior accommodation, while another building, costing £15,000, would soon be opened. The evening classes were attended there by upwards of 1,000 students. He (Mr. F.) did not think our industrial classes were at all aware of the lavish expenditure of our competition to obtain these results which they had secured. The French were giving artistic education in the cultivation of beauty and style gratuitously in Paris, where their expenditure was most lavish.

These were matters in which we might be penny wise and pound foolish.

#### *The Royal Commissioners.*

A more recent publication contains the statement that "The Royal Commissioners on Technical Education are now at the Hague, having left Ghent on Monday."

#### GERMANY.

#### *At Aix-la-Chapelle.—Sundry Factories.—Proprietors kind.*

Having made the above observations relating to Belgium, and not having received any communication from the authorities in answer to Sir Saville Lumley's letter, I proceeded to Germany, visiting at Aix-la-Chapelle, a woollen mill, tweed factory, iron works, and a pin and needle factory. The proprietors and managers of those places, understanding the object of my mission, very kindly showed me through them.

#### *Hours of Labor.—Children not Employed.—Half-timers.—Machinery.—Fires.*

Here the hours of labor commence at 6 a. m. From 7:30 to 8 coffee. Dinner from 12 to 1. Work until 4 p. m., when 30 minutes are again allowed for rest and refreshments, closing the usual day's work at 6 p. m., thus making a day of ten hours. No children under 14 years of age were employed in the above named establishments: The employers are not favorable to half timers if it can be possibly avoided. Young people between 14 and 18 are restricted to 10 hours a day, after which no limits are imposed. The machinery is all very carefully guarded, and all modern appliances for extinguishing fires are made available.

#### *Accidents but seldom occur.—Means of Escape.—Guarding of Machinery.—Light and Cheerfulness Wanting.*

No special provisions is made in case of accidents by fire, for escaping, other than the stairs or elevator. As accidents of this kind are not frequent, and the stairs and elevator are almost if not entirely constructed of iron and stone, and usually are separate from the main building on each flat by one or more metal doors, means

of escape are not liable to be cut off until the operatives have time to get away. The stairs are usually situated at opposite parts of the buildings. The guarding of machinery, and the general principles of the regulations are much the same as in England, while the enforcement of them may, in some instances, not be so much appreciated. A very marked absence of light and cheerfulness characterize some factories here, which is the reverse of that in England, where a liberal use is made of lime-washing. This is generally admitted to be of much importance to the health of the operatives, as well as in its appearance.

*Value of Labor.*

The value of labor is very low on the Continent, compared to what it is in England, and still more so in comparison with the United States and Canada.

*Cologne, &c.—The Day ten Hours.—Labor Plentiful.*

The next places visited were Cologne and Hanover. The information obtained here was confirmatory of what had been gathered at the preceding places. Should necessity arise for more than ten hours labor it is always freely given. Apparently there is no desire to shorten the day to less than ten hours. The supply of labor here, as a rule is in excess of the demand.

*Insurance Common.—Insurance under State control.—Insurance remunerative.—A safe investment.—Insurance necessary.*

Insurance against accidents is commonly taken advantage of by both employer and employee in some duly authorized company, of which there are many, and whose object is, like that of any other commercial venture, to make money. This matter is considered to be of so much importance, both to the parties insured and also to the State, that the authorities are seriously thinking of taking the control of this business themselves. For so doing the following are some of the reasons given:—"That, if money is made from the small earnings of the people by the operation, the State has the best right in controlling it; that mechanics would insure more numerously provided they could be sure of the investment when wanted; that those who do not insure, and who unfortunately meet with accident and are disabled, have to be supported by friends, relatives, or the State."

*At Berlin.—The British Ambassador.—The Chief Inspector.*

On arriving at Berlin, I at once communicated with the British Ambassador respecting the object of my visit to Germany, to which a prompt reply was given that Sir Seville Lumley had informed Lord Ampthill of my coming, and that he had also forwarded the necessary introduction to the head of the Department in connection with factory matters. Having made an appointment for an interview with the Chief Inspector at an early date, the results thereof are epitomized in the following questions and answers:

*Government Legislation Extensive.*

1. I am informed, sir, that you have Government legislation for the regulation of your factories?

Yes, and it is very extensive.

*Cause of such Legislation.*

2. Will you kindly inform me briefly what was the cause or nature of such action by the State.

*Indifference of Manufacturers.—Sanitary Affairs.—Protection to Life and Limb.—Industries Desirable.*

Yes; I will give you the principal reasons verbally, and also a copy of the regulations, which will inform you more fully than my time will at present admit of. It was forcibly brought to the notice of the State that manufacturers were indifferent regarding the sanitary condition of the factories, the kind of labour employed, or time so engaged, and the protection of the health, limb, and life of the hands; and also that the workers themselves were careless and reckless as to the results. It being desirable that industries should be created and fostered, it is equally necessary that the health and life of the workers should be cared for as much as possible.

*Education not the Reason for Legislation.—Early School Regulations.*

3. Was not education, especially that of the young, another prime factor in this matter?

No; not so much as you, being an Englishman, might suppose. That being a great motive, if not the greatest, in England, was not so much so here. Our school regulations were compulsory, and in advance of the English School System, dating as far back as 1832, whereas factory regulations, to any great extent, are of much more recent date.

*Extent of Supervision.*

4. Does your supervision extend to all factories?

Yes; to all factories or places where motive power other than physical is employed; but not to shops or dwellings, as in England. As an Inspector, I think it should be extended here as it is there.

*Inspection wherever Machinery used.*

5. Do I understand that your jurisdiction in its limits empowers you to inspect other places than where children, young persons and women are employed?

Yes; wherever any machinery is used; and in this respect I think we are in advance of England.

*Certificates.—Contained in a Book.—Nature of Insertions.—Use made of them.*

6. Before children or young persons are employed in factories are certificates of any kind required?

Yes; it is compulsory on the applicant to produce a book provided for the purpose, in the School District where the person last attended, all entries in which must be in ink, stating the names of parents or guardians, place of birth, age, nationality and religion. No employers in factories are allowed to engage persons unless such certificates are produced, and a list of all thus engaged must be hung up in some conspicuous place in the factory.

*Object of Certificates.—A Test of Character.—Advantages of Certificates.*

7. What is the particular object of such certificates?

I should have stated, also, that in engaging labor, the date thereof must also be entered in the book, the nature of the employment, and also an entry of the time when the engagement terminates.

This becomes a sort of certificate of character or of stability to the employee and also a guide to the employer, who can see at what kind of work, and also time and place at which previously engaged, having a tendency to promote continuance of employment.

*How Long the Book is Necessary.*

8. Is this book of certificates to be continuous and produced by all applying or working in factories?

No: it terminates or is not compulsory after arriving at the age for performing military duties.

*Military Duties Commenced.*

9. At what age is the person called upon to attend to those duties?

*Examination of each Person.—Causes of Injury Inquired into.*

At twenty years of age he has to be examined very strictly as to his education, and physical ability for entering upon military duty. If any defects are found which disable the person for that duty to the State, the cause is immediately inquired into, and by the aid of the certificates mentioned above it is often discovered. And should it be traced to any pernicious or injurious employment the place as well as the individual is looked into and examined.

*Military Duties Voluntary and Compulsory.—Advantages.*

10. Are those military duties voluntary or compulsory?

Oh! I may answer that question by saying both. Our young men all know that their duties to the State are as necessary and as honorable as their services to society or the factory, and are always willing to go, knowing that they will return better citizens, mentally, physically, and patriotically.

*No Injurious Results.*

11. Well, Major, from your observation and long experience as Chief Inspector of Factories, has it ever come to your notice that when these men return from military to mechanical labor, that their preceptives and abilities or inclinations for such work are either destroyed or injured?

*The Major.—An Example.*

Well, Sir, you can answer that question. (The Major proudly drawing himself up, his height being 5 feet 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.) I am a man sixty-two years of age; do you think that by being a soldier I am injured either mentally or physically?

(Seeing an answer was demanded your Commissioner replied, "certainly not, Major. If there were no other forces at work, being a soldier has made a most excellent man and Factory Inspector of you.")

*Regulations Executed without Difficulty.—Exceptional Cases.*

12. Have you much or any difficulty in carrying out your regulations?

No; when our people are acquainted with the law they are generally willing to carry it out. We never use force unless admonition or request fail, or is disregarded; when the police have notice and the matter in question is attended to.

*Hours for Children.—Time at School.*

23. What are the hours constituting a day's labor for children under fourteen years of age?

Five hours, or half time, the other half must be spent at school up to the age of sixteen.

*Meals in Factories.*

14. Are meals allowed to be taken in the factory?

No; not unless the nature of the business is such as will, conjointly with other circumstances, warrant the inspector to give permission to do so.

*Hours for Young Persons and Women.*

15. What are the hours for work and meals for young persons and women?

*Time for Dinners, Coffees, etc.—Variations in Time.*

They usually begin work at 6 a.m. At about 8 o'clock, thirty minutes are allowed for coffee; one hour at noon, thirty minutes for coffee at four, closing at six; and thus making the day ten hours. Sometimes coffees are omitted, and two hours are allowed at noon. Or the day is commenced an hour later, with one hour at noon. These arrangements are usually made to suit the convenience of parties.

*For Extinguishing Fires.*

16. Do your regulations embrace any method for extinguishing fires, or compulsory provisions for escape at such a time?

*Stairs, etc.—Egress secured.—Buildings of Iron and Stone.*

No; our factories are usually provided with stairs and elevators composed of iron and stone, which are generally detached from the compartments by one or more iron doors, so that there is not much danger of egress being cut off. Moreover, fires are not frequent with us, from the fact that factories are composed largely of metal, stone and glass.

*Insurance against Accidents.*

17. Do your people insure to any extent against accidents by fire or machinery?

Yes; there is considerable insurance by both employers and workers in our factories.

*All Voluntary.*

18. How is this done, voluntarily or otherwise; either by trades' unions, or by regulations of factory employers?

*By Companies.*

All is done voluntarily, in connection with some authorized company, of which there are many.

19. Are these insurances satisfactory to those interested or otherwise?

*Disputes arise.—Actions at Law.—Government Enquiries thereon.—Probable Action.*

They are satisfactory enough to the companies, but not so much so to the insured. Very frequently disputes arise as to the nature of accidents, and conduct, or state of the person injured; so that actions at law are sometimes necessary, involving the complainant in costs, which he can badly afford, and with the usual unsatisfactory results; so much so that the matter is being inquired into by the Government. That is possibly with a view of making insurance compulsory, in certain hazardous cases, at a low rate, the Government being the custodian of the funds, or having the control of the matter; it being frequently the case when serious accidents have occurred, and no provisions having been made, the consequence has fallen upon the State.

*Percentage of Accidents.*

20. Have you any record or percentage of accidents on the numbers employed, and their nature and extent?

*Statistical Department.*

Yes; this information is obtained by another department where statistics of this and other kindred matters are kept. Also the value of labor, the state of trade and commerce, etc.

*Value of Labor in regard to Time.*

21. Have you any knowledge or estimate of the value of labor and its products, according to the time employed in production, or what number of hours per day or week is best and most conducive to the interests of the parties concerned?

*Ten Hours Preferable to a Longer Day*

Yes; after repeated inquiries and observations on that important matter, the conclusion of those who have made the experiment, is, that ten hours a day for adult labor is far preferable to a longer day.

*Half-Holidays.*

22. Have you any half-holiday on Saturday?—No; our people require to work full time.

*Bakeries.*

23. Do bakeries come under your duty of inspection?

*Butchers.*

No; but should as well as butchers and others who are engaged in supplying the necessaries of life.

*Frequency of Inspection.*

24. How often do you inspect factories?

At no stated time. We offer every facility to parties having a grievance to inform the police or Inspector, either personally or otherwise, when the matter is immediately attended to by them.

*Employment of Children.*

25. Do you forbid the employment of children, young persons and women in certain kinds of factories?—Yes; certainly so.

*Half-timers.*

26. Do your manufacturers employ many half-timers?

*Labor Plentiful.*

No; unless the trade is unusually good, and likely to last some time. Labor is plentiful here, there not being any very great inducement to employ young children until they are allowed to work the ten hours.



*Erection of Factories.*

27. Are all or any kind of factories allowed to be erected without State permission being first obtained?

*Forty-seven Kinds of Factories.—Notice of Erection to be Posted.*

No; there are forty-seven kinds of factories which must give notice at a certain time, with plans and full particulars, to the Department of Commerce. A notice must also be publicly posted in the locality for a given time, where the factory is intended to be erected, stating of what kind it is to be. Thus all parties interested favorably or otherwise, can have a hearing before a competent tribunal, when a decision will be given accordingly.

*Encroachments Prevented.—Litigation Avoided.*

Those steps are taken to prevent any encroachment of right by the strong and wealthy over the weak and poor, or of the erection of a nuisance which could only be removed by action at law, which usually ends with unsatisfactory results.

*Legislation.—Home and Foreign Tariffs, etc.*

It will be noticed in the Report that an incident is referred to which should clearly show that there are other matters besides factory legislation, and home and foreign tariffs that are engaging the attention of British and Continental statesmen. Although my time is limited, and my instructions from the Government were confined to factory legislation, yet I trust that the incident above referred to, with the following, which came under my own observation at Brussels, may be of sufficient importance to justify further allusion; believing that such and other cognate information carefully obtained and disseminated, could not fail to be interesting to the Government and profitable to Canada.

*Extract from the "Times."—Commercial Museum at Brussels.—Exhibition of Raw Materials Manufacture, Plans, Specifications, etc.—Foreign Manufacture,—Packing and Labelling.—The Museum to be Increased.—The Public Admitted.—Information Free.*

The following is copied from the *Times* :—

"THE BRUSSELS COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.—One of the most noteworthy recent additions to the City of Brussels is the opening of a commercial museum, under the control of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the object being the exhibition of specimens of both raw materials and manufactures of all countries, so that Belgian merchants and makers can practically study the requirements and necessities of foreign customers. The classification of this most useful institution is such that the visitor can not only see the origin of each specimen, but also trace its industrial value to the end; and for this purpose his inquiries are facilitated by an information bureau, where all facts can be obtained respecting the character, uses, and cost of each sample. In this same office are plans and specifications of all public contracts and improvements, and attached to it is a library replete with technological works, catalogues of foreign museums, journals of manufacture and commerce, and all the literature of trade and labor. While specimens of foreign manufactures are largely exhibited, special attention is paid to those raw materials which appear to be capable of being utilized by the Belgian industrial establishments. A feature of considerable interest is the packing and finishing room in which the finest examples will be shown of packing, labelling, and general preparing for the markets, for there is no doubt but that the outward dress of goods is of great importance, and that the general style of Continental packing is awkward and unattractive. The museum will

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be continually fed with new subjects by the Belgian Consuls and Foreign Agents, who are enjoined to collect all kinds of material, patterns, dress, etc., which may serve for comparison, instruction, or imitation. The public have the run of the museum daily, except Sunday, from half-past nine in the morning to four in the afternoon, without payment, while to all *bona fide* inquirers information is freely and gratuitously given by the information bureau."

*Summary.—Thanks to Gentlemen for Assistance Rendered.*

Having, in the above epitome of this Report, briefly touched on the fundamental principles of factory regulations in England and on the Continent, I trust that it is sufficiently lucid to enable the Government to see in what respects the same are applicable or otherwise when introducing legislation on this important business in Canada. And in conclusion I have to acknowledge my indebtedness, with very many thanks for the kind and valuable assistance obtained in England from A. Redgrave, Esq, and Mr. Oram; and from Major Von Stalomagel, the Gewerberath of Berlin, Germany, from whom I received much information, and likewise official reports and regulations on factories, which are herewith presented to the Government.

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM LUKES.

## REPORT

(17)

Of the Commissioner to Collect, Examine and Classify the Statutes passed by the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, since Confederation.

OTTAWA, 30th December, 1882.

Sir,—The Commissioner appointed by a Commission issued under the Great Seal of Canada on the fifteenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, to collect, examine and classify in the manner set forth in said Commission, the Statutes passed by the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, since the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and unrepealed, and the Statutes in force in the several Provinces of Canada at the time of their respectively becoming members of Confederation, relating to subjects which under the British North America Act of 1867, are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, has the honor to report as follows:—

The Commission recites in substance “that whereas it has become necessary to revise and consolidate the Statutes of Canada, and whereas each of the Provinces of Canada before Confederation possessed Legislative authority over and passed laws in respect to matters now within the exclusive Legislative control of the Parliament of Canada;”

“And whereas the British North America Act continued these laws in force until repealed or altered by the Parliament of Canada, some of which have been so repealed or altered, some remain still laws of the Province in which they were enacted, some are local in their nature, not capable of being extended to the whole of the Dominion of Canada, while others might properly be extended to the whole, or other parts of Canada, and it is probable that some of them [should be entirely repealed;”

“And whereas certain schedules of Acts requiring examination have already been prepared, and whereas for the proper revision and consolidation of the Laws of the Dominion of Canada, it is necessary that further examination, collection and classification of the several Statutes of Canada should be made.”

The Commission then proceeds to define substantially in the language following, what is required to be done by the Commissioner, that is to say:—

1. “He is to complete the Schedules already prepared as above mentioned.”
2. “To examine the Statutes passed by the Parliament of Canada since the first day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.”
3. “To collect therefrom all those enactments which are still in force.”
4. “To note the enactments of the old Provincial Statutes which have been repealed or altered.”
5. “To classify all unrepealed enactments according to subjects care being taken to distinguish those applying to the whole Dominion from those applying to one or more of the Provinces only.”
6. “And generally to make such examinations, classifications and collections of the said Statutes as may be necessary and preliminary to the proper revision and consolidation thereof, and in accordance with such instructions as may be given from time to time in that behalf by the Honorable the Minister of Justice of Canada.”

The schedules referred to as having been prepared before the issue of the Commission, and which were received by the Commissioner from your Department, were nine in number, eight of them containing lists of the Public General Statutes of each of the Provinces passed before the dates of their respectively entering Confederation, except as regards the Provinces where consolidation of the Provincial Statutes had

taken place, in which cases the consolidated enactments and the Statutes passed subsequent to such consolidation only are set forth in said schedules, and the ninth schedule containing a list of all the Public General Statutes of the Dominion of Canada, from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, down to and inclusive of the Parliamentary Session of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

The lists of the Statutes of the several Provinces are contained in the first eight schedules as follows:—

1. The Consolidated Statutes of Canada.
2. The Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada.
3. The Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada.
4. The Statutes of the Province of Canada.
5. The Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia (3rd edition), and subsequent Statutes of that Province down to the first July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
6. The Revised Statutes of New Brunswick, of the year 1854, and subsequent Statutes of that Province down to the 1st day of July, 1867.
7. The Revised Statutes of British Columbia of 1871, when that Province entered Confederation.
8. The Statutes of the Province of Prince Edward Island, down to the year 1873, when that Province entered Confederation.

In each Province of the Dominion except one, there had been at least one general consolidation of the Provincial Statutes prior to such Province becoming a portion of the Dominion, but in the Province of Prince Edward Island there never appears to have been any such consolidation, although the Statutes of that Province have at different times prior to the entry thereof into Confederation, been revised, collected, classified and reprinted.

The first eight schedules already mentioned, in addition to containing lists of the consolidated and subsequent Provincial Statutes passed prior to the Confederation of the Provinces respectively purported to show which of these Statutes were of a purely Provincial character, and which of them related wholly or partially to subjects now within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, and also which of them had been repealed, superseded or amended either by subsequent enactments of the same Provinces passed prior to Confederation or by Legislation of the Parliament of Canada in any Session thereof between the 1st day of July, 1867, and the 1st day of July, 1877.

In order to carry out the requirements of the Commission the first work devolving upon the Commissioner was the completion of the schedule already mentioned as the ninth, containing a list of all the Public General Statutes of Canada down to and inclusive of the last Session of Parliament which he accordingly completed.

The Commissioner, as the second branch of the work required under said Commission to be done, then examined the Statutes set forth in the last-mentioned schedule so completed and prepared as the result of such examination, a new schedule indicating in the proper columns thereof (in addition to its being a list of all the Statutes passed in each year between 1867 and 1882 inclusive.)

1. Those of which were of a public general character.
2. Those which had been repealed and the Statutes by which they had been repealed.
3. Those which had become effete.
4. Those which had been passed for only a temporary purpose.
5. Those which had been amended and by what Statutes the amendments were made.
6. And, lastly, the Provinces of the Dominion to which the said Statutes were respectively applicable.

The third requirement of the Commission was complied with as incidental to the preparation of the schedule last mentioned, indicating as it does which of the Statutes so examined remain in force.

The schedule last mentioned containing what has just been described and complying with the second and third requirements of the Commission, involved neces-

sarily the examination of over seven hundred Acts of Parliament, or, in other words, of all the legislation of a public general character passed by the several Parliaments of the Dominion of Canada which have existed at any time between the 1st day of July, 1867, and the dissolution of the last Parliament.

The fourth branch of the work to be done under the Commission was carried out by the Commissioner concurrently with the examination of Dominion Statutes directed to be made as the second requirement, consisting as said fourth branch did of annotations made in the proper columns of each of the eight schedules first mentioned, indicating which (if any) of said Provincial Statutes therein-mentioned had been repealed, superseded or amended by Dominion legislation, and by which of such Statutes they were so repealed, superseded or amended.

The first, second, and fourth branches of the work having been so dealt with they formed the basis or material for "the collection and classification of all unrepealed enactments" required as the third and fifth branches of the Commissioner's work, and these latter requirements, as well as the one last mentioned in the Commission, were partially complied with by the Commissioner in the following manner:—

1. By the preparation of an analytical digest or "classification of all unrepealed Acts of a public general character, passed by the Parliament of Canada, and of Acts of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island, passed by the Legislatures of these Provinces prior to their respectively joining the Confederation, and relating to matters subject under the British North America to the Legislative authority of the Dominion of Canada," arranged so far as the order of subjects therein is concerned as nearly as practicable in accordance with the plan of arrangement or classification adopted in the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

This collection, classification, or digest contains eleven chief titles and two hundred and fifty-seven subjects or titles of chapters, indicating all the subjects of legislation which, in the Commissioner's opinion, should be consolidated in order to form the Consolidated Statutes of the Dominion of Canada, and each and every Statute or portion of a Statute affecting these subjects necessary to be considered and taken into account in carrying out the said Consolidation.

In respect of some subjects of Dominion legislation, the Provincial Statutes passed before Confederation have not been repealed, no laws having been passed by the Parliament of Canada in respect of such subjects, and as a result according to the British North America Act of 1867 the Provincial laws remain in force.

In respect of other subjects, although Acts have been passed by the Parliament of Canada, the old Provincial laws have not been expressly repealed, the enactments either superceding in effect the Provincial laws, or enacting that said Provincial laws are thereby repealed only so far as inconsistent with the new enactments.

In some of the Provincial Statutes passed before Confederation, the main subjects of which are still within Provincial legislative jurisdiction, clauses were enacted constituting felonies or misdemeanors, or otherwise affecting the criminal law, or affecting some other subject, which is now exclusively one of Dominion legislation, and although the Statutes themselves may have since Confederation been repealed by other Provincial enactments, as in some cases is the fact, so far as could thereby be done, these particular sections or clauses still remain law in these Provinces, and should be dealt with in carrying out the general consolidation.

In preparing, therefore, the said classification or digest, and in order to call attention to all the enactments required to be considered in carrying out the Consolidation, the plan adopted by the Commissioner was to indicate in the digest opposite to each subject therein and on the same page thereof,—

First, in black ink, all the Statutes or portions thereof which clearly had to be consolidated under that particular subject and when they applied to only one or more Provinces that also was indicated in the same colored ink.

Second, in red ink, all those statutes or portion of statutes relating to the same subject, but as to which it was uncertain whether they had been impliedly repealed

or superseded, and which the Commissioner considered should be carefully examined in the course of the actual consolidation, mentioning also the Provinces to which the same were applicable.

Second, after making the collection and classification in the form of an analytical digest of the unrepealed Statutes of the Dominion of Canada and the Provinces before their respectively entering Confederation, on subjects now under the legislative control of the Parliament of Canada, under their respective subjects, as already at length described, the Commissioner having being provided by your Department with the requisite number of the printed volumes of the Statutes, and also with suitable blank books for that purpose, took from the printed volumes all the Statutes and portions of Statutes in each particular subject, and indicated opposite to each subject in the said classification or digest, and placed them in the blank books, so as to exhibit in these books not only the subjects of legislation to be consolidated and the chronological order and description of the Statutes relating thereto, but also the actual Statutes as amended from time to time, omitting, where any repeal had taken place, any clauses so repealed, and inserting the new clauses substituted therefor, or when the original clauses were amended only by subsequent legislation, then leaving the original clauses in the body of the Statute so transferred to the blank book and placing in the opposite or subsequent pages thereof the amending clauses or enactments with a reference in the margin of each page of the book identifying the amendments with the original Act, in the margin; also, of the page at the beginning of each Statute so embodied in said books, the names of the Provinces to which these Statutes apply are annotated, as well as the amendments thereto, and the extension thereof, by any Statute to other Provinces.

The Statutes, or portions of Statutes, indicated in red ink, in the classification or digest which require to be considered in the course of the consolidation, are also either taken bodily from the printed volumes containing the same and placed on the pages of these blank books opposite to those pages showing the Statutes to be consolidated, or else only the caption, chronological description and Province to which these Statutes, requiring to be investigated relate, are so placed on the opposite pages already described, when as was the case in respect to some of the Provincial Statutes it was impossible to procure any copies of the said printed volumes.

The books just described are thirteen in number, of about three hundred and fifty pages each, containing "in extenso" as already set forth, all the legislative enactments indicated in the digest or classification on the subjects mentioned therein which constitute the matter for consolidation and consideration in the course of such consolidation.

Each of said books is properly indexed by subjects and pages, so as to afford a ready means of reference to the Statutes relating to each subject contained in the said books respectively.

The British North America Act of 1867, and the amendments thereto, are placed on the first pages of the first of said books, as these Acts will doubtless be frequently referred to in the course of the consolidation, and will, no, doubt, be published in the opening portion of the first volume of the Consolidated Statutes of the Dominion.

In consequence of the impossibility already referred to of procuring any copies of the printed volumes containing some of the Provincial Statutes requiring to be referred to, with the exception of the volumes in the Parliamentary Library, the Commissioner, in accordance with authority received from your Department, procured written copies to be made of some of said Provincial Statutes, which are required for reference or otherwise in the course of said consolidation.

The Commissioner has the honor, therefore, to submit the above as the result of his labors up to this date under the Commission, to him directed, as before mentioned, that is to say:—

1. The nine schedules completed as directed by the Commission.
2. The new schedule already described of the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada.
3. The classification or analytical Digest also fully described.



(a.) and (b.) Under Order in Council of the 15th November, 1881, the date of his appointment, Mr. Cockburn's salary was to begin from the 1st July in that year, he having been engaged on the work for some months previously, and the same is true as regards Mr. Ferguson.

1882-83.

February 14, 1883.—A. Ferguson, to pay for copying.....	\$ 128 65
Hon. J. Cockburn, salary from 1st July, 1882, to 31st January, 1883.....	2,333 31
A. Ferguson, 1st July to 31st December, 1882	499 98
	\$2,961 94

OTTAWA, 13th March, 1883.

COMMISSION appointing James Cockburn, Esq., Q.C., to examine, collect and classify the several Statutes of Canada, preliminary to the revision and consolidation thereof. Dated 15th November, 1881. Recorded 25th January, 1882. L. A. Catellier, Deputy Registrar-General of Canada.

P. L. MACDOUGALL, *General Administrator.*

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To James Cockburn, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, in Our Dominion of Canada, Esquire, one of Our Counsel learned in the Law, and to all whom these presents shall come,—

GREETING :

Whereas it has become necessary to revise and consolidate the Statutes of Canada.

And whereas each of the Provinces of Canada before Confederation, possessed Legislative authority over, and passed laws with respect to matters now within the exclusive Legislative control of the Parliament of Canada.

And whereas the British North America Act, 1867, continued these Laws in force until repealed or altered by the Parliament of Canada—some of which have been so repealed or altered—some remain still the Laws of the Province in which they were enacted—some are local in their nature, not capable of being extended to the whole of our Dominion of Canada, while others might properly be extended to the whole or other parts of Canada, and it is probable that some should be entirely repealed.

And whereas certain schedules of Acts requiring examination have already been prepared.

And whereas for the proper revision and consolidation of the laws of Our Dominion of Canada it is necessary that further examination, collection and classification of the several Statutes of Canada should be made;

Now therefore know ye, that reposing trust and confidence in the loyalty, integrity and ability of you, the said James Cockburn, we, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, do hereby constitute and appoint you, the said James Cockburn, to be Our Commissioner to complete the said schedules already prepared, and to examine the Statutes passed by the Parliament of Canada since the first day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and to collect therefrom all those enactments which are still in force, and to note the enactments of the old Provincial Statutes which have been repealed or altered; also to classify all unrepealed enactments according to subjects, care being taken to distin-



guish those applying to the whole Dominion from those applying to one or more of the Provinces only, and generally to make such examinations, classifications and collections of the said Statutes as may be necessary preliminary to the proper revision and consolidation thereof, and in accordance with such instructions as may be given you from time to time in that behalf by Our Minister of Justice of Canada.

To have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office of Commissioner for the purposes aforesaid unto you, the said James Cockburn, with all and every the powers, rights, authority, privileges, profits, emoluments and advantages, unto the said office of right and by law appertaining during pleasure.

And We hereby authorize and require you to report to Our said Minister of Justice from time to time as he may require, what may have been done by you in the premises, and to transmit to him all such tables, schedules, annotations, classifications and collections, as may have been prepared by you in pursuance hereof.

In Testimony whereof We have caused those Our Letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness Our Trusty and Well-beloved General Sir Patrick Leonard MacDougall, Knight Commander of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Administrator of the Government of Canada, and Commander of Our Forces therein, &c., &c.

At Our Government House in Our City of Ottawa, this 15th day of November, in the year of Our Lord, 1831, and in the 45th year of Our reign.

By Command,

J. A. MOUSSEAU, *Secretary of State.*

ALEX. CAMPBELL, *Attorney General.*

OTTAWA, 1st May, 1882.

SIR,—In compliance with your request I have the honor, as a Commissioner appointed under a Commission dated 15th November last, in connection with the proposed revision and consolidation of the Statutes of Canada, to report as follows:—

1. I have, in pursuance of the said Commission, continued and completed to the present time the schedules (referred to in the Commission) of Acts requiring examination for the purposes of the said revision and consolidation.

2. I have examined the Statutes passed by the Parliament of Canada since the 1st day of July, 1867, and have collected therefrom such of them as are still in force, and incidentally thereto, have noted the enactments of the old Provincial Statutes which have been repealed or amended by the Statutes of Canada.

3. I have also, pursuant to instructions received from you in that behalf, proceeded with the examination, collection and classification of all unrepealed enactments of the Parliament of Canada and of the several Provinces coming under the general subject of Criminal Law, and I have made considerable progress with this branch of the work.

Before receiving the instructions last referred to I had made some progress with the collection and classification of the unrepealed Statutes of Canada and of the several Provinces with reference to other subjects of legislation, but upon receiving said instructions I confined my attention to the subject of Criminal Law only and am still engaged thereupon.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
JAMES COCKBURN, *Commissioner.*  
ALEX. FERGUSON, *Secretary.*

Hon. Minister of Justice.

OTTAWA, August 1st, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor, in compliance with your letter of request of the 31st ultimo, to state as to the progress of the work of preparing material for the consolidation of the laws, as follows:—

1. The schedules of Acts referred to in the Commission appointing the Honorable Mr. Cockburn, requiring examination for the purposes of the proposed consolidation, have been completed down to and inclusive of the Acts passed by the Parliament of

Canada in the Session of 1880-81, this constituting the first portion of the work required by the terms of said Commission to be done.

2. As the second branch of the work directed in said Commission to be performed, the Statutes passed by the Parliament of Canada since the first day of July, 1867, have been examined, and there have been collected therefrom all those enactments which are still in force, and the enactments of the old Provincial Statutes which have been repealed or altered thereby have been noted in the schedules before referred to.

3. The third branch of the work of preparation directed in the Commission to be carried out has been to a very large extent also performed, but, as requested by you, special attention has lately been given to the preparation of the material specially necessary for the consolidation of the Criminal Law, and the Statutes and portions of Statutes pertaining to that particular subject have been collected in books suitable for that purpose, with the exception of such Statutes and portions of Statutes of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island as have not been furnished to us in printed form. The latter are now being copied from the volumes of the Statutes in which they are to be found in the Parliamentary Library. Your Department, having been unable to procure printed copies thereof for our use, authorized the Commissioner, by letter of the 26th June last, to employ a copyist for the purpose of making the copies last referred to, and a person is now engaged at this work.

By a letter of further instructions from you, dated 24th June last, the Commissioner was requested to prepare a Draft Bill for the consolidation of the Criminal Law, and to have the same ready for introduction at the approaching Session of Parliament, and to that work, as well as to the completion of the third branch of the general preliminary work, attention is now being given.

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

Hon. Minister of Justice.

A. FERGUSON, *Commissioner's Secretary.*

## RETURN

(17b)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated March 22nd, 1882;—For Copies of any Orders in Council, Correspondence, Reports, Instructions, or Papers touching the appointment of a Commissioner in connection with the revision of the Canadian Statutes; and a statement in detail, with dates, of all payments made in connection with such appointment.

By Command,

J. A. MOUSSEAU,

Department of the Secretary of State,  
28th April, 1882.

*Secretary of State.*

*COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 21st April, 1881.*

On a Report, dated 21st April, 1881, from the Honorable the Acting Minister of Justice, stating that the vote for the Consolidation of the Statutes, after having been voted for several years, was dropped from the Estimates for the past two years, but that the sum of \$5,000 was voted in the Estimates by Vote No. 173 for the coming fiscal year for that purpose.

That before the appointment of a Commission to finally revise and consolidate the Statutes, considerable work requires to be done; and recommending that the Minister of Justice be authorized to employ such assistance as may be necessary for the purpose of completing the Schedules prepared by Mr. Langton in 1876-77, and of proceeding with the work necessary before the appointment of Commissioners to make the final revision and consolidation, and that the sum of \$1,000 in the meantime be placed at the Minister's disposal for that purpose, and that a special warrant therefor be issued, the amount to be recouped from the vote above mentioned, when the same becomes available during the coming fiscal year.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified,

J. O. COTÉ, *Clerk P. C.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OTTAWA, 28th April, 1881.

SIR,—I am directed to send you the enclosed Schedules of Statutes of the several Provinces of the Dominion, passed before Confederation, which were prepared by Mr. Thomas Langton, under the direction of the Minister of Justice, in 1877-78, showing the Acts which are to be considered preparatory to the consolidation and revision of the Dominion Statutes.

The work thus begun, it is the intention of the Government, when it shall have been completed, to place in the hands of a Commission who are to consolidate the Statutes. In the meantime I am to request you, pursuant to the understanding arrived at with the Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, to procure the completion of the work so that the same may be made ready for the Commission.

I am to say that no remuneration for your own services is to be allowed; but the expenses to which you may be put in procuring the completion of the work will, of course, be paid.

I am unable at the present time to enclose a cheque to cover your immediate disbursements, as the vote of the money for the purpose will not be available till the 1st of July. I am to say, however, that in July a cheque for \$500 will be sent you.

I have, &c.,

Z. A. LASH, *D.M.J.*

Hon. JAMES COCKBURN, *Q.C.*, Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 28th April, 1881.

SIR,—I am to-day in receipt of your favor of this date (together with tables of the Statutes for Dominion consolidation), in pursuance of a correspondence recently held with the Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald. With reference to the cheque for \$500 I will be much obliged if you will pay it into the hands of Mr. Drummond, of the Bank of Montreal.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES COCKBURN.

Z. A. LASH, Deputy Minister of Justice.

OTTAWA, 7th June, 1881.

MY DEAR SIR,—I wrote your predecessor some four or five weeks since, respecting the procuring the Canadian Statutes, as well as the Statutes of the Provinces and some other matters required in the work of consolidation, but have not had the honor of a reply.

May I request your attention to the subject of that letter?

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Minister of Justice.

JAMES COCKBURN.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OTTAWA, 8th June, 1881.

SIR,—Sir Alexander Campbell has transferred your letter of the 7th instant to me respecting the copies of Statutes required by you in the work of consolidation.

Copies of the following Statutes were sent to your office last week, namely:—1 copy Statutes of Canada, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880.

1 Vol. Consolidated Statutes, Canada.

1 Vol. " " " U. "

1 Vol. " " " L. "

If you require more than one copy of each of the above be good enough to let me know and the extra copies will be sent to you. I have sent you also a few odd copies of the Statutes of the Provinces which were in stock in the Department, and have written to the proper parties for the other Statutes which you ask for.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Z. A. LASH, D.M.J.

HON. JAMES COCKBURN, Q.C., Ottawa.

*COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, on the 15th November, 1881.*

The Committee of Council have had under consideration a memorandum, dated 14th November, 1881, hereto annexed, from the Minister of Justice, calling attention to the subject of the revision and consolidation of the Statutes of Canada, and they respectfully advise that effect be given to the several recommendations of the Minister of Justice; and further, that Mr. James Cockburn, of Ottawa, Queen's Counsel, be appointed a Commissioner to carry out the suggestions set forth in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the annexed memorandum, at a salary of \$4,000 per year, and that Mr. Alexander Ferguson, of Ottawa, Barrister-at-law, be appointed Mr. Cockburn's Secretary, at \$1,000 per year—such appointments to date from the 1st July last, upon condition that the money advanced to Mr. Cockburn on account of disbursements under authority of the Order in Council of 21st April, 1881, be returned by him.

Certified,

J. O. COTÉ, Clerk, Privy Council.

Hon. Minister of Justice.

OTTAWA, November 14th, 1881.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR IN COUNCIL.

The undersigned has the honor to call attention to the revision and consolidation of the Statutes of Canada.

Each of the Provinces before Confederation possessed legislative authority over, and passed laws with respect to, matters now within the exclusive control of the Parliament of Canada.

The British North America Act, 1867, continued these laws in force until repealed or altered by the Parliament of Canada.

Some have been so repealed and altered; some remain still the law of the Province in which they were enacted. Some are local in their nature, not capable of being extended to the whole of the Dominion, while others might properly be extended to the whole or other parts of Canada, and it is probable that some should be entirely repealed.

Therefore, for the proper revision and consolidation of the laws of the Dominion, it is necessary:—

1. That all Statutes which have been passed before Confederation by the late Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island, should be carefully examined for the purpose of collecting therefrom such unrepealed enactments as relate to matters now within the exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada.

2. That the Statutes passed by the Parliament of Canada should be carefully examined for the purpose of collecting therefrom all those which are still in force, and of noting the enactments of the old Provincial statutes which have been repealed or altered:

3. That all unrepealed enactments should then be classified according to subjects, care being taken to distinguish those applying to the whole Dominion from those applying to one or more of the Provinces only.

4. That with respect to those Acts passed before Confederation which apply to one or more of the Provinces only and not to the whole Dominion, a conclusion should be come to as to whether (a) they should be continued in force, (b) repealed, or (c) extended to the whole or other parts of Canada.

5. That a Bill should then be laid before Parliament to carry out the conclusion come to.

6. That a Commission consisting of competent persons should then be appointed for the final revision and consolidation.

Certain schedules of Acts requiring examination for the first and second requisites above mentioned were prepared some years ago, and under the authority of the Order in Council of 21st April, 1881, the undersigned requested Mr. James Cockburn, Q.C., of Ottawa, to have such schedules completed to date and made ready for the third purpose alluded to.

Mr. Cockburn with the assistance of Mr. Alexander Ferguson, of Ottawa, Barrister-at-law, have been engaged since before the 1st of July last, in completing the schedules.

The undersigned recommends that Mr. Cockburn be appointed a Commissioner to carry out the second and third requisites above mentioned at a salary of \$4,000 per year, and that Mr. Ferguson be appointed his Secretary at a salary of \$1,000 per year, and as both Mr. Cockburn and Mr. Ferguson have been engaged upon the work since before the 1st of July last, the undersigned recommends that their appointments take effect from that day upon condition that the money advanced to Mr. Cockburn, on account of disbursements under authority of the Order in Council of 21st April, 1881, be returned by him.

A. CAMPBELL, *Minister of Justice.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OTTAWA, 5th November, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the Minister of Justice to send you the enclosed cheque for \$250 on account of disbursements *re* consolidation of Dominion Statutes.

Please acknowledge receipt.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES COCKBURN, Esq., Q.C., Ottawa.

Z. A. LASH, *D. M. J.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OTTAWA, 17th November, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to the Order in Council of the 15th inst. appointing you Commissioner for the consolidation of the Statutes of the Dominion, and making your appointment date from the 1st July last upon condition that the money advanced to you on account of disbursements under authority of the Order in Council of the 21st April last, be returned by you, I have the honor to request you to send me your cheque payable to the order of the Minister of Justice for the \$750 advanced. I will then deposit the same, and request the Auditor to send you a cheque for arrears of salary from the 1st July last.

Yours truly,

JAMES COCKBURN, Q.C., M.P., Ottawa.

Z. A. LASH, *D. M. J.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OTTAWA, 18th November, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to call your attention to an Order in Council of the 15th instant, appointing Honorable James Cockburn, Q.C., Commissioner in connection

with the consolidation of the Dominion Statutes, at a salary of \$4,000 per year, and Mr. Alexander Ferguson, Mr. Cockburn's Secretary, at \$1,000 per year, the appointments to date from the 1st July last, upon condition that the money advanced to Mr. Cockburn on account of disbursements under authority of an Order in Council of the 21st April last be returned by him. I have written to Mr. Cockburn asking him to return the amount advanced, and so soon as it is received I will send you a cheque for the credit of \$1,000 which was given to the Minister of Justice under the authority of the Order in Council referred to.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. L. McDougall, Esq., Auditor General.

Z. A. LASH, D.M.J.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OTTAWA, 25th November, 1881

SIR,—I am desired by the Minister of Justice to request that you will, at an early date, send to him a report showing what work you have done in connection with the consolidation of the Statutes up to the present time, and that you will thereafter make a similar report at the end of every three months.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Z. A. LASH, D.M.J.

Hon. JAMES COCKBURN, Q.C., Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OTTAWA, 28th November, 1881.

SIR,—Referring to my letter of the 18th instant with respect to the appointment of Mr. James Cockburn, Q.C., as Commissioner to consolidate the Dominion Statutes and to a personal interview with Mr. Patterson, Assistant Auditor, on the subject of the repayment of the advance made to Mr. Cockburn under Order in Council of 21st April, 1881, I now have the honor to say that the amount advanced to Mr. Cockburn was \$750, in two sums of \$500 and \$250. Will you please, therefore, deduct this \$750 from Mr. Cockburn's salary from 1st July last, and cancel the credit given under the Order in Council of the 21st April, 1881, and send me a cheque payable to Mr. Cockburn's order for the balance due him up to the end of this month. Please also send me cheque payable to Mr. Ferguson for the arrears of his salary since July 1st.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

Auditor-General.

Z. A. LASH, D.M.J.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OTTAWA, 30th November, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose Finance Department cheque, No. 831, in your favor for the sum of \$916.66, being the amount due to you for your services as Commissioner in connection with the consolidation of the Dominion Statutes, less the \$750 which you have already received on account from the 1st July last up to the 30th November instant.

Please acknowledge receipt.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Hon. JAMES COCKBURN, Q.C., Ottawa.

Z. A. LASH, D.M.J.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OTTAWA, 30th November, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose Finance Department cheque No. 832, in your favor, for the sum of \$416.66, being in payment of your services in connection with the consolidation of the Dominion Statutes, from the 1st July last to the 30th November, instant. Please acknowledge receipt:

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Z. A. LASH, D.M.J.

A. FERGUSON, Esq., Barrister, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OTTAWA, 10th January, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose for your information, a copy of the Order in Council, dated 15th November, 1881, with the memorandum of the Minister of Justice, upon which it was passed, attached thereto, on the subject of the revision and consolidation of the Statutes of Canada.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Z. A. LASH, *D.M.J.*

Hon. JAMES COCKBURN, Q.C., Ottawa.

P. S.—I enclose an additional copy for Mr. Ferguson.

OTTAWA, January 14th, 1882.

SIR,—By the direction of Mr. Cockburn, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by him from your Department of two copies of the Order in Council, and of your report upon which the Order is based, defining the nature of the work to be done by Mr. Cockburn, as Commissioner, in connection with the consolidation of the Statutes. The Commissioner has also directed me to ask that a further supply of the "scrap books," similar to those already received from your Department, and some stationery, for use in connection with the work of the Commissioners, as soon as possible be sent him.

I have, &c.,

A. FERGUSON, *Commissioner's Secretary.*

Hon. Minister of Justice.

OTTAWA, 26th April, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 25th inst., asking statement in detail of payments connected with appointment of Commission for revision of Canadian Statutes, and in reply have to state, that the undermentioned are all payments made from 1st July, 1881, to 31st March, 1882.

Hon. James Cockburn, Commissioner.....	\$2,999 98
Alex. Ferguson, Secretary.....	749 98
Stationery from office.....	9 60
R. Wolfenden, 2 copies B. C. Statutes.....	10 00
	\$3,769 56

Your obedient servant,

J. L. McDOUGALL, *Auditor General.*

Z. A. LASH, Dy. M. Justice. Per A. POWER.

## STATEMENT

(18)

OF Expenditure of the Dominion Police, during the year 1882 ; in accordance with the Act 31 Victoria, Chapter 73, Section 6.

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## RETURNS

(19)

From the Chartered Banks of Canada as submitted to Parliament for the year 1883.

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## RETURN

(20)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 16th February, 1883 ;—  
For copies of all Letters and Papers between this Government and the Governments of Ontario and Quebec, from January 1st, 1882, up to the present, relating to the Land Improvement Fund, and all unsettled accounts with the said Provinces ;—Also a Statement showing the present Balances, if any, due to the said Provinces, including Interest thereon, up to January 1st, 1883.

By Command,

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,

Department of the Secretary of State,  
20th February, 1883.

*Acting Secretary of State.*

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*[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing the above Statement and Returns are not printed.]*



## STATEMENT

(21)

For HOUSE OF COMMONS of Name, Rank, Salary, Allowance of each Person Superannuated, cause of Superannuation, whether Vacancy has been filled by Promotion or new Appointment, and Salary of new Appointee in accordance with Civil Service Act, 45 Vic., c. 4, Section 55, Sub-Section 3.

STATEMENT for House of Commons of Name, Rank, Salary, Allowance of each Person Superannuated, &c.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Allowance.	Cause.	Vacancy Filled.		Salary of New Appointee.	Remarks.
					Promotion.	New Appointment.		
Kidd, John.....	Chief Clerk.....	\$ cts. 2,300 00	\$ cts. 1,564 00	Ill health.....	Promotion.....		\$ cts. 2,200 00	

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Floyd, William.....	Messenger.....	250 00	20 57	Ill health.....		New Appointment.	200 00	Gratuity.
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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

†Gowan, F. W.....	Messenger.....	365 00	60 66	Ill-health.....				Temporary Messenger employed at \$1 per day. Gratuity.
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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Roach, R. G.....	Senior Second Class Clerk.....	1,250 00	625 00	Ill-health.....		New Appointment	900 00	Gratuity.
Ranney, Charles.....	Junior Second Class Clerk.....	950 00	475 00	do		do	500 00	do
		2,200 00	1,100 00				1,400 00	



STATEMENT for House of Commons of Name, Rank, Salary, Allowance of each Person Superannuated, &c. — *Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Name.	Rank.	Salary. \$ cts.	Allowance. \$ cts.	Cause.	Vacancy Filled.		Salary for Appointee. \$ cts.	Remarks.
					Promotion.	New Appointment.		
Marmen, Anselme.....	Commander of "Druid".....	1,000 00	460 00	Ill health.....	.....	.....	800 00	
Condon, David.....	Lighthouse Keeper... do	480 00	222 60	do	.....	New appointment.	450 00	
Elliot, Richard.....	do	250 00	156 00	Old age.....	.....	do	250 00	
Young, John.....	do	425 00	237 50	do	.....	do	400 00	
Trudeau, George.....	Jun. Sec. Cl. Clerk..	1,000 00	666 67	Ill health.....	.....	do	700 00	Gratuity.
		3,155 00	1,742 77				2,600 00	

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Porter, H. S.....	Letter-Carrier.....	560 00	332 33	Ill health.....	.....	New appointment.	300 00	Gratuity.	
Hale, J. S.....	Clerk.....	650 00	162 50	To promote efficiency and economy in the public service.	.....	do	700 00	do	
Jones, W. A.....	do	650 90	162 50		.....	do	do	300 00	do
Heath, W. H.....	do	600 00	150 00		.....	do	do	300 00	do
Alston, James.....	Letter Carrier.....	560 00	168 00	Ill health.....	.....	do	300 00	do	
Evanturel, B.....	Jun. Sec. Cl. Clerk	1,000 00	750 00	do	.....	do	300 00	do	
Lacasse, A.....	Sec. Cl. Clerk.....	1,100 00	694 00	Age.....	.....	do	360 00	do	
Forsyth, T.....	do	1,100 00	440 00	Efficiency of service	.....	do	360 00	do	
Macdonald, D. A.....	Third Cl. Clerk.....	680 00	176 00	Ill health.....	.....	do	360 00	do	
Jenkins, C. W.....	First do.....	1,800 00	900 00	Efficiency and economy	.....	Promotion.....	1,200 00	do	
Buchan, J.....	Messenger.....	450 00	142 80	Age.....	.....	New appointment.	400 00	do	
		9,120 00	3,879 13				4,880 00		

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Johnson, W. H.	Sr. 2nd Class Clerk.	1,400 00	802 33	Age.....	.....	New appointment..	700 00
pean, S.	First Class Clerk.....	1,500 00	765 00	Age.....	.....	do	1,100 00
McKay, M.	Hospital Steward.....	600 00	315 00	Ill health.....	.....	do	700 00
		3,500 00	1,882 33			Not filled.....	700 00
							3,200 00

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Blondin, J.	Boom-Keeper.....	471 00	206 80	Abolition of office...	.....	New appointment..	.....
Macdonald, J.	Slide Master.....	635 00	444 50	Age.....	.....	do	500 00
Lewis, W. H.	Clerk, Third Class...	650 00	438 28	Ill health.....	.....	Not filled.....	.....
		1,756 00	1,084 58				500 00
							500 00

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

McCann, W.	Lockmaster .....	358 00	78 76	Insane .....	.....	New Appointment.	328 50
Braun, F.	Chief Clerk and Secretary .....	2,400 00	1,680 00	Ill health.....	Promotion...	.....	2,400 00
Shaver, Geo.	Lockmaster .....	368 33	73 66	do	.....	New Appointment.	1 25
Foot, Thos.	Accountant.....	2,275 00	1,228 50	do	Promotion...	.....	2,400 00
McGillivray	Lockmaster .....	335 00	276 50	Age.....	.....	New Appointment.	365 00
Riley, Jno.	Locktender .....	345 00	207 00	Ill health.....	.....	.....	.....
Driscoll, M.	Lockmaster.....	361 00	196 56	do	.....	.....	.....
Boyle, E.	do .....	361 00	203 58	do	.....	.....	.....
Moran, M.	do .....	382 00	252 12	do	.....	.....	.....
Booth, S.	do .....	341 00	122 76	do	.....	.....	.....
Cain, S.	do .....	341 00	225 06	do	.....	.....	.....
Waters, J.	do .....	341 00	122 76	do	.....	.....	.....
Fahay, P.	do .....	365 00	226 30	do	.....	.....	.....
Sweeney, J.	do .....	365 00	138 70	do	.....	.....	.....
Kelleher, J.	do .....	540 00	378 00	do	.....	.....	.....
Twinay, M.	Bridge keeper.....	343 00	240 10	do	.....	New Appointment.	1 25
Powell, M.	Labourer .....	343 00	150 92	do	.....	do	1 25
Gamble, R.	do .....	343 00	198 94	do	.....	do	1 25
Languedot, E.	do .....	423 00	236 88	Age.....	.....	do	448 50
Gleeson, M.	Lockmaster .....	401 00	280 70	do	.....	do	328 50
		11,391 33	6,517 80				6,270 50

STATEMENT for House of Commons of Name, Rank, Salary, Allowance of each Person Superannuated, &c.—Continued.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Name.	Rank.	Salary. \$ cts.	Allowance. \$ cts.	Cause.	Vacancy Filled.		Salary of Appointee. \$ cts.	Remarks.
					Promotion.	New Appointment.		
Leprohon, J. P. ....	Assistant Clerk. ....	2,300 00	1,543 92	Ill health .....		New Appointment.	2,400 00	
Pelletier, E. ....	Assistant Postmaster	900 00	630 00	Age .....		do	500 00	
		3,200 00	2,173 92				2,900 00	

\* First four gentlemen of Inland Revenue Department were included in the return to last Session of Parliament, *vide* Sessional Papers No. 33.  
 † John MacDonald appears both in Department of Inland Revenue and in Department of Public Works  
 ‡ The gentlemen of the Department of Customs and Post Office, whose names are in red ink, were included in the return to last Session of Parliament, *vide* Sessional Papers No. 33.

STATEMENT for the House of Commons.—Of Name, Rank, Salary, Allowance of each Person Superannuated, &c.—Continued.

## RECAPITULATION.

Departments.	Salaries.	Allowance.	Value of new Appointments.	Remarks.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Governor General's Secretary	2,300 00	1,564 00	2,200 00	
Privy Council				
Justice	250 00	20 57	200 00	
Militia and Defence				
Secretary of State				
Interior				
Indian Affairs	365 00	60 66		Temporary messenger employed at \$1 per diem.
Auditor-General				
Finance	2,200 00	1,100 00	1,400 00	
Inland Revenue	10,385 00	6,205 26	5,000 00	
Customs	23,540 00	13,690 00	16,450 00	
Marine and Fisheries	3,155 00	1,742 77	2,600 00	
Post Office	9,120 00	3,879 13	4,880 00	
Agriculture	3,500 00	1,882 33	3,200 00	
Public Works	1,756 00	1,084 58	500 00	
Railways and Canals	11,391 33	6,517 80	6,270 50	Five positions were filled by new appointees with a per diem allowance of \$1.25.
Senate				
House of Commons	3,200 00	2,173 92	2,900 00	
Library of Parliament				
	71,162 33	39,921 02	45,600 50	

	Annual Allowance.	Gratuity.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
In these Departments the amounts are divided, showing the Annual Allowances and Gratuities separately—		
Justice		20 57
Indian Affairs		60 66
Finance		1,100 00
Customs	12,300 60	1,390 00
Inland Revenue	5,805 26	400 00
Marine and Fisheries	1,076 10	666 67
Post Office	2,420 80	1,458 33
Public Works	651 30	433 28
	22,253 46	5,529 51
Total Annual Allowances		34,391 51
Total Gratuities		5,529 51
Gross Total		39,921 02

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 14th February, 1883.

J. M. COURTNEY,  
Deputy Minister of Finance.

## RETURN

(21a)

Of the Names of the Persons on the Superannuation List, February 23rd, 1883, together with the Amount of Annual Allowance paid each.

RETURN of Names of Persons on Superannuation List, and Annual Allowance paid each:—

Name.	Annual Allowance.	Name.	Annual Allowance.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Agnew, William .....	588 00	Cary, Archibald .....	625 00
Ahearn, William.....	438 20	Chagnon dit Larose, J. B. ....	36 00
Allen, C. E.....	561 60	Chamberlin, R.....	75 38
Audette, Jean .....	851 16	Charette, F. X.....	147 00
Armstrong, W. H. ....	252 00	Chatigny, Pierre.....	143 55
Austin, Michael.....	96 00	Clement, P. B.....	259 32
Audy, J. R.....	1,155 00	Clute, J. S.....	396 90
Barlow, R.....	850 00	Coad, Thomas.....	186 24
Bell, R.....	693 00	Cochrane, John.....	84 00
Belleau, Jean C.....	694 00	Coffey, Henry.....	443 16
Bennett, H. G.....	141 60	Cook, Mrs. C.....	60 84
Bennett, P.....	499 76	Collins, Jane.....	71 28
Benoit, U.....	588 06	Condon, David.....	222 60
Bernard, Hewitt.....	2,004 00	Condon, W.....	178 56
Birch, Charles John .....	763 32	Cooper, Paul.....	255 48
Birss, John.....	560 00	Costley, John.....	592 20
Bessonett, J. S.....	196 00	Cotte, P. E.....	424 08
Bolly, Joseph.....	166 80	Coursol, C. J.....	729 60
Blackadar, T.....	96 20	Cousins, John.....	120 00
Blondin, Joseph.....	206 80	Cowan, James.....	299 88
Booth, Samuel.....	122 76	Cox, G.....	328 00
Bowker, John.....	490 05	Crosscup, L.....	78 40
Boyd, John.....	368 04	Crotty, Thomas.....	152 00
Boyle, Edward.....	203 53	Croswell, T. C.....	201 40
Boulauger, D.....	168 00	Cruse, Thomas.....	882 00
Boyer, Abraham.....	277 90	Cole, Rufus.....	54 00
Bradley, B.....	100 41	Comeau, Alexander.....	38 00
Bragg, Frederick.....	285 60	Clauson, William.....	500 00
Bramly, T. C.....	1,121 12	Dagneault, Elzéar.....	188 00
Brennan, John.....	465 00	Daly, Dennis.....	134 04
Brennan, Martin.....	128 88	Daly, T. K.....	124 80
Briscoe, Charles.....	770 04	Davison, W.....	60 00
Braun, F.....	1,680 00	DeCastle, Carlos.....	177 12
Brown, Peter.....	190 08	Dennis, J. S.....	1,344 00
Brunel, Alfred.....	2,400 00	Detlor, G. H.....	372 84
Bryden, W.....	378 39	Dibblee, H. E.....	700 00
Buck, Daniel.....	199 80	Dickson, George P.....	1,188 88
Burgess, John.....	200 16	Dixon, J. D.....	416 00
Burland, B.....	840 00	Dimock, D.....	56 76
Busteed, Robert.....	100 44	Dodd, P. S.....	673 40
Buchan, John.....	142 80	Doherty, Francis.....	136 36
Cain, Stephen.....	225 06	Doherty, James.....	360 00
Cameron, Rev. John.....	252 24	Donkin, Robert.....	437 00
Carmichael, J. C. E.....	560 00	Douglas, Robert.....	276 00
		Dowling, Michael.....	149 69
		Driscoll, Michael.....	196 86



## RETURN of Names of Persons on Superannuation List, &amp;c.—Continued.

Name.	Annual Allowance.	Name.	Annual Allowance.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Duffill, H. H.....	636 96	Hayden, E. C.....	922 56
Dufresne, L. F.....	637 80	Hector, Thomas.....	1,155 00
Dugdale, Henry.....	90 00	Henault, Michael.....	174 25
Dunham, J. O.....	208 00	Henry, Benjamin.....	110 00
Dunlop, J.....	136 08	Hewitt, Thomas.....	794 88
Durocher, E.....	178 50	Higgins, Nicholas.....	259 92
Drapeau, S.....	765 00	Hill, Thomas.....	201 76
		Hill, Vesey C.....	206 80
Eagar, J. B.....	499 56	Himsworth, Fred. H.....	1,122 00
Eden, William.....	410 64	Hogg, Andrew.....	165 60
Edwards, James.....	196 00	Holden, A.....	336 60
Elliott, Andrew.....	145 68	Holt, Moses.....	65 52
Elliott, R. W.....	210 00	House, Harvey.....	77 64
Elliott, Richard.....	156 00	Howard, C.....	754 56
Ellis, George.....	449 76	Howe, John.....	1,400 00
Ellis, Hercules.....	312 48	Hunter, James.....	97 08
Ellis, C. R.....	191 76	Huot, F. X.....	389 82
		Hurst, Benjamin.....	137 81
Fahey, Patrick.....	226 30	Hynes, W.....	255 72
Ferland, Silenus.....	241 92	Hudson, J.....	145 60
Fest, William.....	273 60	Howe, George.....	167 50
Fife, W. G.....	840 00	Hunter, Francis.....	900 00
Filiatrault, Octave.....	186 60		
Frith, C.....	135 00	Inglis, Russell.....	728 00
Fitzpatrick, Mathew.....	356 40		
Flinn, John.....	456 00	Jamieson, H. B.....	136 56
Forbes, Henry G.....	578 00	Jenkins, C. W.....	900 00
Foot, Thomas.....	1,228 50	Jessop, Ellen.....	235 56
Fox, J. J.....	840 00	Johnson, H. A.....	748 00
Fox, C. J. T.....	294 60	Johnson, Henry.....	255 48
Fraser, Alex.....	1,197 76	Johnson, W. H., sen.....	802 33
Fraser, J.....	545 52	Johnston, Joseph.....	65 28
Fraser, Donald.....	351 00	Jolicœur, Edouard.....	141 38
French, Thos. B.....	617 16	Jolicœur, Moïse.....	152 88
Futvoye, George.....	2,210 00	Jones, John.....	199 80
Flanigan, John.....	1,610 00	Jordan, F. G.....	980 00
Forsyth, Thomas.....	440 00	Junot, C.....	245 00
		Jones, S.....	228 00
Gair, John.....	126 96		
Gamble, Richard.....	198 94	Keith, W.....	174 84
Gidney, Calvin.....	116 00	Kelleher, John.....	378 00
Gillespie, Alexander.....	74 52	Kelly, Andrew.....	100 11
Gingras, P.....	265 20	Kelly, E. C.....	442 32
Godard, Norris.....	1,680 00	Kelly, Robert.....	274 70
Gleeson, Michael.....	280 70	Kennedy, W.....	206 39
Glover, H.....	64 32	Ketchum, Charles.....	499 20
Godin, Leandre.....	217 76	Kimber, R.....	1,048 80
Goodbody, W.....	327 12	King, J. W.....	608 00
Gordon, J.....	594 00	Kingston, G. T.....	1,857 60
Goudge, John.....	154 32	Kinnear, James.....	396 00
Gourdeau, François.....	1,075 20	Kirby, Andrew.....	480 00
Gow, John.....	525 00	Kirwin, P.....	172 47
Graham, Richard.....	600 00	Knight, T. F.....	357 12
Green, James A.....	1,260 00	Kidd, John.....	1,564 00
Guan, George.....	346 00		
Hamilton, James.....	437 50	Labossière, Edouard.....	292 12
Heath, W. A.....	150 00	Lacroix, H.....	672 12
Hagan, Hugh.....	83 52	Lambert, Duncan McG.....	253 00
Hall, John.....	434 52	Langlois, E.....	238 00
Haaly, Edward.....	219 95	Langlois, Auguste.....	109 89
Harrington, Hon. D.....	616 00	Languedot, Étienne.....	236 88
Hart, D. W.....	460 00	Lanigan, Daniel.....	171 70
Hatch, John.....	434 52	Langton, John.....	2,716 44

## RETURN of Names of Persons on Superannuation List, &amp;c.—Continued.

Name.	Annual Allowance.	Name.	Annual Allowance.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Lavender, W.....	157 73	McMicken, G.....	1,579 80
Lavoie, A.....	185 28	McMullen, Rev. H.....	488 88
Lawless, L.....	1,160 00	McNab, Alexander.....	1,715 00
Ledoux, Pascal.....	114 27	McNeil, D. J.....	180 98
Leduc, S.....	283 30	McMorin, William.....	335 08
Lee, Joseph S.....	329 60	McPhie, W. H.....	376 20
Lefebvre, Eustache.....	79 58	McRae, W. H.....	505 18
Lemoine, A.....	1,120 00	McReary, H.....	378 00
Leonard, Charles E.....	700 00	McDonald, D. A.....	176 00
Leslie, Joseph.....	2,450 00	Natty, Edward.....	188 18
Lemeine, Robert.....	2,380 00	Newman, Thomas.....	195 60
LeSueur, P.....	1,024 32	Newsome, George.....	119 52
Lewis, F.....	1,008 00	Nutting, C. M.....	145 58
Lindsay, P.....	201 60	O'Connor, Patrick.....	60 00
Lindsay, Alex.....	783 36	O'Neil, John.....	121 91
Lindsay, E. B.....	1,008 00	Orr, Matthew.....	177 98
Longmair, R. M.....	607 60	Paulin, H. B.....	1,280 00
Longworth, Francis.....	277 20	Paquette, P.....	98 24
Lowden, H. B.....	285 60	Passow, F. M.....	1,540 00
Lowe, W. H.....	407 40	Patrick, Alfred.....	2,380 00
Lynch, Patrick.....	280 00	Patterson, James.....	237 22
Lacasse, B.....	594 00	Patton, William.....	410 00
Leprohon, J. P.....	1,543 92	Pearson, Abraham.....	116 78
Marmen, Capt. A.....	460 00	Peatman, William.....	114 00
Magrath, Thomas.....	455 00	Perkins, Thomas.....	388 25
Magurn, A.....	638 00	Perrin, George.....	59 58
Maingy, W. A.....	350 00	Perron, François.....	70 58
Malpass, James.....	267 40	Perry, George.....	550 00
Marter, W. P.....	196 00	Piché, E. A.....	400 00
Martel, Angèle.....	152 88	Pickard, J. B.....	102 67
Marter, W. J. B.....	560 00	Pole, F. F.....	246 96
Martin, Hilaire.....	83 79	Pouliotte, Joseph.....	142 80
Martin, Robert.....	140 40	Prendergast, James.....	377 61
Meighan, Francis.....	206 28	Priour, F. X.....	950 00
Meredith, Edmund.....	2,520 00	Proulx, P.....	143 00
Merrill, S. B.....	756 00	Purcell, J.....	368 72
Metivier, F. X.....	427 80	Perkins, I.....	369 00
Mendell, W. F.....	1,171 80	Pelletier, E.....	630 00
Mevan, Michael.....	252 12	Powell, Martin.....	150 93
Morris, J. S.....	360 12	Quinn, Francis.....	347 78
Murray, Robert.....	28 00	Quinlan, Hugh.....	210 72
Muncy, J. F.....	476 01	Quinton, John.....	808 58
Munro, Alexander.....	112 00	Ranney, G. W.....	356 88
Murphy, Jasper.....	209 04	Rawding, C. V.....	106 92
Murphy, M.....	654 72	Reed, Alexander.....	405 96
McCabe, J.....	222 60	Reed, William.....	347 37
McCarthy, M.....	630 00	Reid, James.....	139 32
McClary, Peter.....	540 00	Rhodes, John.....	115 20
McColl, E.....	415 80	Richardson, James G.....	1,088 00
McCrae, W. A.....	431 52	Richardson, Johnston.....	312 00
McCullough, D.....	673 56	Robertson, S.....	99 00
McDonald, M.....	100 00	Robinson, D.....	253 32
McDonald, J. A.....	408 00	Roger, Charles.....	161 52
McDonald, John.....	504 00	Romain, C. E.....	680 00
McGie, B.....	81 96	Ross, John W.....	1,018 50
McGillivray, John.....	278 50	Ross, J. J.....	528 00
McGowan, W.....	294 48	Ross, John.....	246 40
McKay, H. B.....	912 00	Rubidge, F. P.....	1,683 20
McKay, Murdoch.....	315 00		
McKenna, M. D.....	184 32		
McLaren, W. R.....	60 00		

RETURN of Names of Persons on Superannuation List, &c.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Annual Allowance.	Name.	Annual Allowance.
Ryan, Michael.....	205 80	Thibodo, A.....	645 12
Ryan, W. A.....	75 22	Thivierge, E.....	149 60
Rynse, E. P.....	517 44	Thomas, G. W.....	261 42
Riley, John.....	200 00	Thomson, George.....	330 60
Russell, A. J.....	1,820 00	Thompson, Walter.....	148 74
Samson, S.....	321 96	Thorne, H. J.....	1,188 00
Scott, Thomas.....	660 00	Thorne, Henry J.....	700 00
Schryer, O.....	342 00	Tiernay, Matthew.....	240 10
Scott, F. G.....	380 00	Tobin, James.....	158 60
Shaver, George.....	73 66	Truesdell, C. M.....	28 80
Shay, C. W.....	914 76	Tuck, George.....	98 20
Shepherd, George.....	235 84	Turcott, F. X.....	198 00
Sheppard, William.....	480 00	Upper, Joseph.....	81 91
Simpson, Wm. B.....	3,150 00	Verner, J. W.....	746 64
Sinclair, H.....	266 04	Vincent, Olivier.....	420 00
Small, W. M.....	533 52	Wallace, James.....	192 00
Smeaton, John.....	351 00	Wallace, John.....	118 00
Smith, G. W.....	345 00	Wallace, William.....	406 00
Smith, James S.....	258 00	Walsh, Michael.....	350 00
Smyth, S.....	419 88	Walsh, S. S.....	462 00
Spencer, G. B.....	1,664 00	Warren, William.....	538 04
Stalker, C.....	116 04	Walkins, Thomas.....	910 00
Stansfield, Joshua.....	646 80	Watson, John.....	106 40
Stephens, Charles L.....	440 00	Watters, James.....	122 76
Stephens, W. A.....	434 00	White, Joseph.....	120 00
Stewart, Theophilus.....	135 24	Wilson, John.....	198 72
Stewart, Alexander C.....	192 00	Wilson, H. D.....	314 04
Stitt, James.....	620 00	Wilson, R.....	177 00
Stuart, R.....	445 50	Withers, W.....	93 00
Sullivan, M. H.....	130 00	Wily, Thomas.....	1,232 00
Sweeny, John.....	138 70	Woodgate, A.....	1,552 32
Sweeny, Peter.....	221 16	Wright, William.....	282 96
Symmes, Alexander.....	125 40	Wyld, Chas. S.....	500 00
St. Amour, Israel.....	150 00	Yarwood, C. St. George.....	513 24
St. Denis, André.....	85 08	Yuston, R.....	276 72
Stewart, Donald McLean.....	1,820 00	Young, John.....	237 50
Sandford, Sidney.....	252 00	Total amt. paid for superannuations	189,978 98
Tanner, Joseph.....	90 48		
Tassé, F. T.....	997 60		
Taylor, C.....	42 72		
Tétu, V.....	345 60		

OTTAWA, February 24th, 1883.

SUPERANNUATION.

RECEIPTS.

1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
49,470 59	53,213 80	54,757 30	34,620 18	36,678 71	38,476 00	40,890 26	41,856 62	41,959 20	43,531 80	44,595 80	46,426 39

EXPENDITURE.

12,880 49	38,842 81	53,026 03	64,442 84	77,298 25	101,627 16	104,826 99	106,588 91	113,531 63	127,792 22	147,362 10	160,319 95
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## Additional Service granted to the following :

Date.	Name.	No. of Years.	Date.	Name.	No. of Years.
1872.....	Armstrong, J. D., Capt.....	10	1878.....	McMillan, H., Rev.....	10
	Higgins, Nicholas.....	5		Nutting, C. M.....	10
	Laurencelle, Pierre.....	7		Ross, J. N.....	6
	Mendell, W. D.....	7		Ryan, W. A.....	10
	Rubidge, J. P.....	1		Russell, R. H.....	10
	Worthington, Thomas.....	8		Stansfield, Joshua.....	5
1873.....	Graham, Duncan.....	7		Livingstone, Henry.....	10
	Jessop, Ellen.....	10	1879.....	Bramley, T. C.....	5
	Slater, J. D.....	10		Cruse, Thos.....	2
	Stuart, John.....	5		Langton, John.....	10
1874.....	Carmen, M.....	6		Leslie, Joseph.....	5
	Cotté, P. C.....	10		Meredith, E.....	3
	Delisle, A. M.....	10		Piché, E. U.....	4
	Higgins, Nicholas.....	5	1880.....	Bell, R.....	10
	Marchand, L.....	10		Dagneault, E.....	3
	Rooney, D.....	10		Gorrie, W. M.....	10
1875.....	Audette, Jean.....	10		Hanveys, Daniel.....	5
	Botterell, Wm.....	2		Merrill, S. B.....	10
	Bouchette, R. S. M.....	7		Pratt, Joseph.....	10
	Costley, J.....	10		Watkins, Thos.....	1
	Futvoye, G.....	8		Stuart, R.....	10
	Howard, C.....	2	1881.....	Dickson, Geo. P.....	10
	Ratchford, C. E.....	10		Flinn, John.....	7
	Verner, J. W.....	3		Fox, J. T.....	7
	Wilson, H. D.....	6		Ketchum, Chas.....	7
1876.....	Brennan, Martin.....	10		Lewis, F.....	5
	DeWolfe, T. R.....	10		Lindsay, Alex.....	10
	Donkin, R.....	10		McDonald, J. A.....	5
	Gourdeau, F.....	8		Pratt, Joseph.....	10
	King, J. W.....	10		Thorne, Henry J.....	2
	Lindsay, A.....	10		Watkins, Thos.....	1
	Merrill, Herace.....	9		Wilson, H. D.....	6
	Prieur, F. X.....	10	1882.....	Braun, F.....	9
	Rooney, D.....	10		Dennis, J. S.....	10
	Smith, John.....	8		Dickson, G. P.....	10
	Tétu, V.....	10		Drapeau, S.....	10
	Tassé, F. Z.....	7		Flinn, John.....	7
	Dickenson, Wm.....	3		Flanigan, John.....	10
1877.....	Bernard, H.....	10		Inglis, R.....	5
	Coursol, C. J.....	10		Kinnear, James.....	5
1878.....	Cameron, John, Rev.....	10		Kidd, John.....	10
	French, Thos. B.....	10		McNab, A.....	10
				Sandford, S.....	5

# RETURN

(21b)

(IN PART.)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 28th March, 1883—For a Return showing separately for each year since the establishment of the *Superannuation Fund* :—

1. The number of persons on the list for the year as entitled to the benefit of the Act.
2. The number superannuated during the year under the Act.
3. The number retired during the year on a gratuity under the Act.
4. The total amount paid into the Fund from the beginning by those who were during the year superannuated, or retired on a gratuity ; distinguishing between those whose superannuation was caused by the abolition of office.
5. The number of persons on the list for the year who died in the service ;—and
6. The total amount paid into the Fund from the beginning by those who, during the year, died in the service.

By Command,

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,

*Acting Secretary of State.*

Department of the Secretary of State,  
16th April, 1883.

Partial Return to an Order of the Honorable the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1883, showing separately for each year, since the establishment of the *Superannuation Fund*, the number superannuated during the year, the number retired during the year on a gratuity, and the number of persons on the list for the year who died in the service.

Fiscal year ended 30th June.	Number super- annuated.	Number retired on a gratuity.	Number who died in the service.
1871.....	52	5	39
1872.....	70	4	32
1873.....	40	3	32
1874.....	49	6	35
1875.....	47	5	44
1876.....	50	7	36
1877.....	28	6	34
1878.....	36	4	36
1879.....	36	4	44
1880.....	63	8	45
1881.....	51	10	27
1882.....	59	10	50
Totals.....	581	72	454

E. &amp; O. E.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 10th April, 1883.  
21 b—1

## STATEMENT

(22)

Of Payments Charged to Unforeseen Expenses by Orders-in-Council, from 1st July, 1882, to Date, in accordance with Act 45 Victoria, Chapter 2, Schedule B.

Date of Order-in-Council.	To Whom Paid.		Amount.	Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1882.				
27th June.....	Annie E. Benson...	Gratuity as daughter of the late John Benson, Collector of Customs, Napanee, Ont....	150 00	
27th June.....	Hon. W. Ross, Halifax.....	To pay gratuity to widow of the late R. Baker, Tide Waiter, Customs, Halifax, N. S. ....	91 67	
5th July.....	Mrs. Parker.....	Gratuity as widow of the late Timothy Parker, Lighthouse Keeper at Walton, N. S.....	16 67	
12th July.....	Mrs. Jones.....	Gratuity as widow of the late C. A. Jones, Excise Officer, Paris division.....	116 66	
10th July.....	George Dowker....	To pay gratuity to widow of the late Arthur O'Neil, Lockman, Lachine Canal.....	76 00	
19th August.....	Mrs. Aumond.....	Gratuity as widow of the late George T. Aumond, Clerk Auditor-General's Office.....	166 68	
24th August.....	D. McCullough....	To pay gratuity to widow of the late P. S. McHenry, Landing Waiter, &c., Customs, Hamilton.....	116 67	
6th September...	Miss Ellen O'Meara.	Gratuity as sister of the late John O'Meara, Landing Waiter, Customs, Montreal.....	150 00	
14th September..	C. W. Strong.....	To pay gratuity to widow of the late J. S. Crossman, Chief Clerk Customs, Summerside, P. E. I.....	100 00	
9th September...	J. W. Dunscomb...	To pay gratuity to widow of the late Joseph Lemieux, Boatman and Coxswain, Customs, Quebec.....	90 00	
20th September..	C. S. Channell.....	To pay gratuity to widow of the late A. F. B. Patton, Landing Waiter, Customs, Stanstead, Que.....	100 00	
23rd September..	Mrs. Clark.....	Gratuity as widow of the late James Clark, Collector of Canal Tolls at Port Dalhousie..	200 00	
19th September..	Mrs. Boudrot.....	Gratuity as widow of the late F. Boudrot, Lighthouse Keeper at Petit de Grat Inlet, N. S.....	33 34	
19th September..	Mrs. Lawder.....	Gratuity as widow of the late J. D. Lawder, Lighthouse Keeper at Pictou, N. S.....	66 67	
5th October.....	E. D. Dunn.....	To pay gratuity to widow of the late Joseph Murray, Lockmaster, Port Colborne.....	84 00	
20th October.....	Hon. W. Ross.....	To pay gratuity to widow of the late W. Buchanan, Locker, Customs, Halifax.....	100 00	
10th October.....	Mrs. E. B. Wood...	Gratuity as widow of the late Hon. E. B. Wood, Chief Justice, Manitoba.....	833 32	
10th November...	Mrs. Murray.....	Gratuity as widow of the late Norman Murray, Lighthouse Keeper at Cape George, N. S.....	33 84	
3rd October.....	Mrs. Hodkinson...	Gratuity as widow of the late John Hodkinson, Messenger and Porter, Toronto Post Office..	83 32	
1st December....	Z. Wilson.....	To pay gratuity to widow of the late W. A. MacAgy, Appraiser, Customs, Ottawa.....	158 34	
29th November...	Mrs. Barnes.....	Gratuity as widow of the late Milton Barnes, Steward, Marine Hospital, St. John, N. B....	50 00	
11th Jan. 1883..	Mrs. Biron.....	Gratuity as widow of the late Octave Biron, Clerk, Post Office, Quebec.....	183 33	

STATEMENT of Payments Charged to Unforeseen Expenses.—Continued.

Date of Order-in-Council.	To Whom Paid.		Amount.	Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
26th Jan. 1883...	Mrs. Stewart.....	Gratuity as widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel Chas. Stewart, Chief Clerk, Governor-General's Office.....	366 67	
26th Dec. 1882...	Mrs. E. Bissonette.	Gratuity as widow of the late J. N. Bissonette, Letter Carrier, Montreal.....	93 33	
26th Jan. 1883...	Thomas Kane.....	Gratuity of 14 month's pay for 3 years' services as Night Watchman, Ottawa Buildings, before the Dominion Police took charge.....	69 00	
29th Jan. 1883...	Mrs. McWhinnie....	Gratuity as widow of the late R. McWhinnie, Excise Officer, Division of Brantford.....	133 32	
31st Jan. 1883...	Mrs. Flood.....	Gratuity as widow of the late W. H. Flood, Railway Mail Clerk.....	160 00	
31st Jan. 1883...	Mrs. Reid.....	Gratuity as widow of the late G. B. Reid, Sub-Collector Customs, Port George, N. S.....	50 00	
12th July, 1882..	La Banque Nationale.....	To pay Hon. Hector Fabre salary for quarter ending 30th September, 1882.....	625 00	3,872 31
12th July, 1882..	Hon. Hector Fabre	Salary from 12th October, 1882, to 31st January, 1883.....	759 40	
9th Sept. 1882...	Samuel Keefer.....	Balance due for services in connection with the Pacific Railway Commission.....	6,578 00	1,384 40
do	His Honor Judge Clark.....	Services, expenses, &c., as Commissioner, Pacific Railway Commission.....	6,267 00	
do	Edward Miall.....	Balance due for services as Commissioner, Pacific Railway Commission.....	1,177 50	
do	N. F. Davin.....	Balance due for services as Secretary, Pacific Railway Commission.....	1,870 87	
do	A. & G. C. Holland	Balance due for reporting, &c., evidence, Pacific Railway Commission.....	432 00	
do	J. C. Boyce.....	Services rendered Pacific Railway Commission.....	142 50	
do	E. Armstrong.....	Services rendered Pacific Railway Commission.....	7 00	
do	R. Brewer.....	Services rendered Pacific Railway Commission.....	5 00	
do	J. Belford.....	Copying 150½ folios at 10 cents per folio, Pacific Railway Commission.....	15 05	
do	Sandford Fleming	Witness' fees, Pacific Railway Commission....	32 00	
do	A. Mortimer.....	Binding reports, do do.....	5 75	
do	S. Stephenson & Co	45 vols. of evidence, do do.....	45 00	
do	Great North-West Telegraph Co....	Telegrams, do do.....	4 56	
do	The Citizen Printing and Publishing Co.....	Advertising, do do.....	1 26	
11th Dec. 1882...	N. F. Davin.....	Certifying accounts and closing up the business of Pacific Railway Commission.....	238 00	
25th Sept. 1882...	William Lukes.....	On account expenses in Europe, re Factories...	300 00	16,821 49
27th Sept. 1882...	Bank of Montreal, London.....	Cheques of Sir A. T. Galt, favor of W. Lukes.	365 00	
21st Dec. 1882...	A. H. Blackeby....	On account expenses inquiring into the working of Factories in Massachusetts.....	390 00	
30th June, 1822..	Bank of British Columbia.....	Difference between the amounts paid Lieut.-Governors Richards and Cornwall, as salaries for July, 1881, by that Bank, and amount repaid Bank by the Government....		965 00



STATEMENT of Payments Charged to Unforeseen Expenses.—*Concluded.*

Date of Order-in-Council.	To Whom Paid.		Amount.	Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
27th Sept. 1882...	J. B. Hurlbert.....	For 50 copies of a work on Protection and Free Trade.....		100 00
28th Oct. 1882...	Sir John Rose.....	For payment to Sir A. T. Galt in connection with the claim made upon the Imperial Government in connection with the Aspy Bay affair.....		730 00
	Bank of Montreal.	For payment of cheques issued on account of London Library.....		44 25
18th Nov. 1882...	The Hon. Provincial Sec'y and Treas. of P. E. I.	For expenditure incurred in Jail extension and for the accommodation of Penitentiary convicts from 1st July, 1873, to 31st December, 1879.....		4,075 20
27th Oct. 1882...	Bain, Blanchard & Mulock .....	Amount paid by them to Biggs & Wood in suit of Tait vs. Lyskey .....	1,211	
27th Oct. 1882...	Bain, Blanchard & Mulock.....	Professional services in suit of Tait vs. Lyskey	37 70	1,249 29
29th Nov. 1882...	Hon. Prov. Sec'y of Nova Scotia...	For interest on Marriage License fees paid to Dominion Government in 1867-68.....		1,979 31
24th Nov. 1882...	Dr. Charles H. A. Clement.....	For Medical Attendance on workmen injured at Baie St. Paul pier		47 00
31st Oct. 1882...	Bank of Montreal.	For payment to Mr. J. A. Macdonell, Barrister, amount of his taxed bill of costs in the case of Dick vs. The Queen, before the Dominion Arbitrators .....		64 50
6th Dec. 1882....	A. G. Hamilton, Collector of Customs, North Sydney .....	To repay sums erroneously collected as Steamboat Inspection dues .....		12 30
2nd Jan. 1883....	Christian A. Robertson .....	Damages awarded in the case of Robertson vs. The Queen.....	2,747 32	
2nd Jan. 1883....	D. O'Connor.....	Costs awarded in the case of Robertson vs. The Queen.....	47 00	2,794 32
4th Jan. 1883....	Hon. L. R. Church, Q. C. ....	Professional services in the case Regina vs. Burgess .....	393 50	
4th Jan. 1883....	F. X. Archambault	Professional services in the case Regina vs. Burgess.....	350 00	743 50
20th Jan. 1883...	H. M. Drummond, A. R. G., Winnipeg .....	To deposit this amount to the credit of Chas. Magee in the Government Savings Bank in Winnipeg, the amount having been fraudulently drawn by another person.....		293 32
				35,261 51

J. M. COURTNEY,

*Deputy Minister of Finance.*

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, 8th February, 1883.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE YEAR

1882

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Printed by Order of Parliament.

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OTTAWA:  
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER, & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.  
1883.



*To His Excellency the Most Honourable the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of  
Canada, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual  
Report of the transactions of the Department of the Interior.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. MACDONALD,

*Minister of the Interior.*

OTTAWA, 28th March, 1883.



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R E P O R T  
OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
FOR THE YEAR 1882.

*To the Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B., Minister of the Interior.*

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of the Interior.

Following the course pursued during several years past, this Report includes not only all the transactions of the Department to the 31st October last, which is the end of the Departmental year, but also, as far as possible, down to the close of the calendar year.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The condition of the entire population under the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor and Council of the North-West continues to be satisfactory. Through the progress of construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the general development of the Province of Manitoba and the Territories has advanced with unparalleled rapidity during the past twelve months, and a continually increasing stream of population has been directed towards the fertile lands of that region, but more especially to those which lie along the main line of the railway.

No meeting of the North-West Council has been found necessary since that which was held at Battleford in June, 1881.

In view of the increasing population and for greater convenience in regard to postal and other matters, an Order in Council was passed on the 8th day of May, 1882, dividing the Territories into four provisional districts, called respectively Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Athabasca. A copy of the Order defining the boundaries of the several districts will be found among the appendices to this Report.

DOMINION LANDS.

Probably one of the most striking indications of the rapid settlement of the North-West Territories of Canada will be found in the augmentation of the business of the Department of the Interior, as illustrated by the following comparative statement of correspondence for the past two years:—

	1881.		1882.	
	Received.	Sent.	Received.	Sent.
The number of letters received and sent by the Department was...	13,605	15,829	25,500	30,300



This shows an increase in the total number of letters received and sent in 1882, over those received and sent in 1881, of 26,366.

Still more striking is the following summary of the returns from the various Dominion Lands Agencies:—

	1881.		1882.	
	Entries.	Acres.	Entries.	Acres.
Homesteads.....	2,753	438,707	7,383	1,181,652
Pre-emptions.....	1,649	263,647	5,654	904,211
Sales.....	1,417	355,165	3,703	613,282
Total.....	5,819	1,057,519	16,740	2,699,145

Compared with the returns for 1881, this gives an increase for 1882 in the number of homestead and pre-emption entries of 10,921, and, in the area disposed of, of 1,641,626 acres.

	1881.	1882.
Homestead fees.....	\$ 28,339	\$ 72,930
Pre-emption fees.....	16,855	54,499
Cash on account of land sales.....	176,566	1,347,935
Timber, mining and grazing receipts.....	44,504	85,984
Registration and other fees.....	1,639	2,227
Scrip and bounty warrants.....	84,097	54,791
Total.....	<u>\$352,000</u>	<u>\$1,618,366</u>

Compared with the receipts for 1881, this shows an increase for 1882 of.....	\$1,266,366	
And if to this increase be added the sum of \$547,711, derived in 1882 from the sale of colonization lands.....	547,711	\$547,711
And the sum of \$5,780 derived from miscellaneous sources.....	5,780	5,780

The total increase of annual receipts in 1882 over 1881 will actually amount to..... \$1,819,857

The total income for the year 1882 is thus shown to be..... \$2,171,857

In addition to the area of land shown in the foregoing summary as having been disposed of, 3,000,000 acres have been granted to colonization companies under Plan No. 1 of the Regulations of the 23rd December, 1881, the income from which, amounting to \$547,711, up to the 31st December last, as already stated, consisted of the first instalment of 40 cents per acre due upon the purchase of odd-numbered sections within the respective tracts to be colonized by the several companies to whom the grants were made.

It is also worthy of remark that, while the income from Dominion lands from the establishment of the Department of the Interior up to the close of 1881 amounted in all to \$820,000, the sum realized during the past year alone was \$2,171,857, being \$1,351,857 more than for all the previous years put together.

The number of companies who applied for land for the purposes of colonization was much larger than ultimately went into operation; but the area allotted to those who gave satisfactory assurances of their ability to perform the conditions of settlement required under Plan No. 1 of the Land Regulations was quite as great as it was found expedient to dispose of in that way, without first having experience of the working of the system.

There is every reason to believe that the companies who have organized and gone into operation will be successful, and will prove to be valuable immigration and colonization auxiliaries.

The results of the operations of the Dominion Lands Board, established under the Order in Council of the 31st October, 1881, have been satisfactory. The settlement of disputed cases referred to the Board has been prompt and equitable.

The enhanced value of agricultural lands, arising from the rapid increase of the population, has led to considerable competition amongst settlers for the acquisition of the homestead and pre-emption sections in the more populous portions of Manitoba and the country immediately to the west. Unfortunately, the observance of the conditions of actual residence and cultivation imposed by the Dominion Lands Act upon every person obtaining a free homestead entry has not been as strict as is to be desired, and during the past season much of the attention of the Board has been devoted to the consideration of applications for the cancellation of entries of this class. In a considerable proportion of the instances in which applications of this kind were made cancellation ensued, and, although occasionally cases of hardship have occurred, the general effect has been to impress upon the minds of the settlers that the free homestead system is only intended to apply to persons who make their homes on the land, and the pursuit of agriculture their business.

Since the date of the last Report of the Department, the standard outlines of 800 townships have been surveyed, and 430 townships have been subdivided into quarter sections, and set out for settlement, making available for the immigration of

this spring an area of eight and a-half millions of acres of good farming land. These surveys have established, beyond doubt, that from the western boundary of Manitoba to the Moose Jaw Creek, heretofore called "The Barren Plains of the Souris," there is to be found some of the finest agricultural land in the world—indeed, the bulk of the settlement of last summer was in this very region;—while from the Moose Jaw Creek to the Bow River, shown on our earlier maps as the northern extension of the Great American Desert, it is now definitely established that but a comparatively small proportion of the land is unfit for cultivation.

The surveys of the ensuing season are intended to be prosecuted on even a more extensive scale than those of last year. If the spring be fairly favourable, and unlooked for obstacles in regard to transport are not encountered, it is expected that block and township outline surveys of about 800 townships will be completed, and some 800 will be subdivided.

In the Edmonton district, surveys of the lands settled on have been completed; and, when the report of the Surveyor to whom the duty was entrusted has been examined and approved in the usual way, the claims of actual settlers at that point will be considered and disposed of.

That coal is abundant not only in the valley of the Souris River, but more or less throughout nearly every portion of the territories west of the 106th degree of longitude west of Greenwich, is now practically certain. In addition to what was done by the Geological Branch of the Department, extensive explorations, with a view to the discovery of coal, were undertaken by private individuals in the course of the past season, and the result has been to confirm all that was previously conjectured in regard to its abundance and great commercial value.

The fact that 800 applications for coal locations, each of 320 acres, have been recorded in the Department in the past twelve months, is an evidence of the extent to which public attention has been directed to this valuable element in the industrial wealth of the North-West.

It has been thought expedient in the public interest to reserve from ordinary sale and settlement, and set apart for coal-mining purposes, the Dominion lands in several townships at different points in the Territories. These reserves, which will probably be enlarged and added to in the future, consist of tracts, varying in area, situated respectively near the sources of the Souris River; at Medicine Hat Coulee on the South Saskatchewan; east of Fort Macleod on the Belly River; and a tract on the Bow River between the eighteenth and twenty-second ranges of townships west of the fourth meridian.

It is meditated, in accordance with the provisions of the regulations submitted for the approval of Parliament, to offer during the coming summer some portion of these lands for sale, so that due preparation may be made to furnish fuel to incoming settlers.

It was also thought expedient in the public interest to reserve from homestead and pre-emption entry, in advance of the commencement of the operations of last spring, a clear tier of even-numbered sections along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with a view to secure to the treasury the enhanced value of these sections, particularly of such as will be required for station and town site purposes. These, with the even-sections not already disposed of in southern Manitoba, will probably be thrown open for sale at an early day.

The eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains give promise of being almost, if not altogether, as valuable for deposits of the precious metals as their western slopes have proved to be. Numerous applications are being received for the privilege of exploring for and mining gold and silver, and regulations designed to encourage the prosecutions of these explorations and operations will be laid before Parliament, for approval, during its present session.

The energies of the Department, and the moneys placed at its disposal by Parliament, have been so exclusively devoted to the examination and survey of agricultural lands, that explorations for timber have so far been largely left to private enterprise. Notwithstanding this, the revenues of the Crown from timber lands in the North-West continue, through economical management, to increase, while care is taken that the areas placed under license shall bear only a reasonable proportion to the needs of the population.

Several companies to whom leases of land have been granted for grazing purposes have begun and satisfactorily prosecuted practical operations during the year; and, although the winter has been exceptionally severe in the section of country affected by these leases, the capitalists and practical cattle raisers who have risked much in the enterprise are quite hopeful of success.

#### GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY.

The nature of the services performed by this branch of the Department may be understood, to some extent, by perusal of the summary of its operations last season, printed in the appendices hereto; but the full scope of its usefulness cannot be entirely appreciated until the details which will appear in the forthcoming Annual Report of the Survey have been published.

The field operations of the year have been carried on over a wide area, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and their result has been a very considerable addition to the knowledge already possessed of the mineral and other natural economic resources of the Dominion. In British Columbia, further information respecting the topography and geology of the southern portion of the Mainland, east of Fraser River, has been procured, which will be deemed of special interest on account of this region being traversed by the main line of the Canadian Pacific

Railway. In the North-West Territories and Manitoba, extensive explorations have been conducted with very important results, chief of which may be mentioned the unquestionable confirmation obtained of previous testimony as to the inexhaustible character of the coal fields of the Saskatchewan, the Bow, and the Belly River districts. The observations of a second explorer in the Athabasca and Slave River region have added to the knowledge acquired by a previous investigation of the remarkable tar-impregnated sand-rock found along the banks of those rivers. The Director of the Survey made a personal exploration last season of the north shore of Lake Superior, as well as of certain portions of Manitoba, with interesting results. In Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia additional information, of more or less importance, was obtained by explorers belonging to the staff.

The Museum in connection with the Survey has, since its removal to the capital, had its value enhanced in no small degree by the addition of various collections of specimens obtained by purchase or presentation; and a great deal of time and care has been bestowed on the work of arrangement, classification, and labelling.

In the chemical and mineralogical divisions much useful labour has been expended on the examination, analysis, and assay of minerals of economic importance, including a series of investigations, only partially completed, of the lignite coals of the North-West, a subject of the deepest interest to settlers in that portion of Canada.

The library of the Museum has received some valuable additions. A complete catalogue of all the volumes in this institution, which is now in course of preparation, will shortly be ready to place in the hands of the printer.

The steadily increasing number of visitors to the Museum may be accepted as an indication of a growing appreciation of its importance in the eyes of the many public men who have occasion to come to the capital.

While the moderate appropriation of \$60,000 per annum for the current fiscal year has to cover the entire expenditure of this branch, in respect of the maintenance of the Museum and the expenditure for field operations, including the salaries and wages of a staff of no less than thirty-eight of different grades, it will be seen that a work of practical utility is being carried on.

The office of the Survey being now at headquarters, it is proposed to place the staff upon the Civil List, which will leave available the appropriation usually voted by Parliament for the sole purpose of defraying the cost of the operations in the field and the laboratory.

It may reasonably be expected that, as the development of the North-West progresses, increased demands will be made upon the Survey for scientific explorations of those portions of the Dominion respecting which so many facts of economic interest have yet to be ascertained.

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**NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.**

A fair idea of the extent and importance of the services rendered by the North-West Mounted Police force, now augmented to a strength of five hundred men, may be arrived at by perusal of the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Irvine, the Commissioner, by which it will be seen that adequate protection to the construction parties employed last season on the Canadian Pacific Railway could not have been furnished, and the requisite surveillance at the same time maintained over the numerous Indian tribes, had Parliament not authorized the enrolment of the two hundred additional constables recruited in the spring of 1882.

It will also be observed that, in addition to the general services above mentioned, much good was accomplished by the force last year in the special duty of promoting and supervising the removal of certain Indian tribes from localities in troublesome proximity to the International Boundary, and in furnishing facilities for their transport to reserves in more northerly situations.

The prevalent crime of horse stealing, which has existed so extensively in the extreme south-western portion of the District of Alberta, has been considerably checked by the vigilance and energy displayed by the police in following up the culprits and compelling restitution of the stolen animals to their rightful owners, who in certain cases have happened to be American citizens residing in Montana, adjacent to the boundary line.

Though it does not appear that officials employed by the United States Indian Department have exhibited an equal alacrity in insisting upon horses raided from Canadian territory being restored from Indian camps where they have been found and identified, it is, at any rate, satisfactory to know that the officers of the American troops garrisoning posts near the frontier have invariably shown every desire to reciprocate the good offices rendered to their fellow-countrymen by our police, and that the best relations continue to be maintained between those who are thus charged with the maintenance of peace and order in the unorganized territories of both countries.

The extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway into the heart of the great western plains has rendered it possible for the headquarters of the force to be advantageously transferred to Regina, the capital of Assiniboia, a central point enjoying railway and telegraphic communication with the rest of Canada, and yet in a situation from which the administration of the force can be conveniently conducted.

Apart from the obvious advantages to be gained from the removal of headquarters to a situation whence necessary reinforcements or supplies can be promptly and conveniently despatched in any direction, their establishment at a point having railway communication with the east will render it possible for recruits enlisted and horses purchased in the older parts of Canada to be transported to their destination without being subject to the physical discomforts and other inconveniences attending the journey by the upper Missouri River to Benton. In the new situation, more-

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over, Canadian contractors will be able to furnish many articles required for the consumption of the police, for which they did not formerly enjoy equal facilities with firms having their chief places of business in the United States.

The selection of fresh sites for posts, now demanded by the altered circumstances resulting from the construction of the railway, necessarily occasions a considerable expenditure upon new barracks and stables. This cannot be regarded, however, as entirely consequent upon the changes lately resolved on, as the very unhealthy character of certain of the sites it is proposed to abandon, as well as the dilapidated and unwholesome condition of most of the buildings at present in occupation, would have rendered the provision of new quarters for the force in some cases inevitable, as the reports of the medical officers plainly show.

While it was altogether impossible in the first years of the establishment of the Mounted Police for the Government to provide as good barracks and other accommodation as was to have been desired, the time has now arrived when it is practicable to make a more careful selection of sites, and to erect dwellings more in accordance with well-known sanitary rules calculated to promote the health and contentment of the occupants.

The appendices to the Commissioner's report will be found to contain valuable information from the medical officers with respect to the causes which produced the heavy sick lists they had to deal with at certain posts, together with comprehensive statistics as to the number and variety of the offences with which the force has been called upon to deal. The total absence of the more heinous classes of crime from among the large number of men employed on railway construction may certainly be accepted as a gratifying evidence of the zeal and thoroughness with which the law prohibiting the introduction of intoxicants into the Territories has been enforced.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

LINDSAY RUSSELL,

*Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.*

OTTAWA, 24th March, 1883.

## APPENDIX A.

## PROVISIONAL DISTRICTS—NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

CERTIFIED Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 8th May, 1882.

On a Memorandum from the Minister of the Interior, hereto annexed, submitting that for the convenience of settlers and for postal purposes, a portion of the North-West Territories should be divided into provisional districts and their boundaries defined.

The Committee concur in the recommendations contained in the said Memorandum, and submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OTTAWA, 8th May, 1882.

The undersigned has the honour to report:

That, in his opinion, it is expedient for the convenience of settlers in the North-West Territories, and for postal purposes, that a portion of such Territories should be divided into provisional districts, and he recommends that four such districts be at once described and their boundaries settled.

He recommends that the four such districts be named *Assiniboia*, *Saskatchewan*, *Alberta*, and *Athabasca*.

He further recommends that the boundaries of such districts shall be as follows:

1st. *Assiniboia*.

The District of Assiniboia, about 95,000 square miles in extent, to be bounded on the south by the international boundary line, the 49th parallel; on the east by the western boundary of Manitoba; on the north by the 9th correction line of the Dominion Lands system of survey into townships, which is near to the 52nd parallel of latitude; on the west by the line dividing the 10th and 11th ranges of townships, numbered from the fourth initial meridian of the Dominion Lands system aforesaid.

2nd. *Saskatchewan*.

The District of Saskatchewan, about 114,000 square miles in extent, to be bounded on the south by the district of Assiniboia and Manitoba; on the east by Lake Winnipeg and the Nelson River, flowing therefrom into Hudson's Bay; on the north by the 18th correction line of the Dominion Lands Survey system; and on the west by the line of that system dividing the 10th and 11th ranges of townships numbered from the fourth initial meridian.

3rd. *Alberta*.

The District of Alberta, about 100,000 square miles in extent, to be bounded on the south by the international boundary; on the east by the District of Assiniboia; on the west by the Province of British Columbia; and on the north by the 18th correction line before mentioned, which is near the 55th parallel of latitude.



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*4th. Athabasca.*

The District of Athabasca, about 122,000 square miles in extent, to be bounded on the south by the District of Alberta; on the east by the line between the 10th and 11th ranges of Dominion Lands townships, before mentioned, until, in proceeding northward, that line intersects the Athabasca River; then by that river and the Athabasca Lake and Slave River to the intersection of the last with the northern boundary of the district, which is to be the 32nd correction line of the Dominion Lands township system, and is very nearly on the 60th parallel of north latitude; westward by the Province of British Columbia.

A map of the proposed districts is hereunto annexed.

All of which is recommended.

(Signed) JOHN A. MACDONALD,

*Minister of the Interior.*

PART I  
OF  
REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.

REPORT OF THE LAND BOARD.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE DOMINION LANDS COMMISSION,  
WINNIPEG, 31st October, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following Report of the operations of the Land Board, from the date of its formation to the present time.

In consequence of the delay in obtaining the necessary office accommodation, office books, etc., the active work of the Board was not entered upon until the month of March.

The following is a summary of the work performed since that date :—

Number of letters received. ....	1,546
do do sent.....	1,752
Number of applications for cancellation.....	335
do do disposed of.....	272
Number of Squatters' claims submitted and disposed of as under.....	196

SQUATTERS' CLAIMS.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN.			SOURIS.			BIRTLE.			HALF-BREED.		
No. of Claims.	Sections.		No. of Claims.	Sections.		No. of Claims.	Sections.		No. of Claims.	Sections.	
	Claimed.	Granted.		Claimed.	Granted.		Claimed.	Granted.		Claimed.	Granted.
52	58	25	90	31	18½	37	19½	18½	17	5½	1

A statement of letters written in each month, will exhibit the progressive character of the business being transacted.

*Monthly Statement of Correspondence.*

Number of letters written in March.....	4
do do do April.....	70
do do do May.....	118
do do do June.....	173
do do do July.....	282
do do do August.....	269
do do do September.....	380
do do do October.....	456

**The Inspector** The report of Mr. Inspector Pearce, appended hereto, will show the extent of the work performed by him, outside of his duties as a member of the Land Board, in visiting and inspecting the offices of the Local Agents, and the examination of lands affected by disputed claims and reservations for town sites.

**Cancellation.** In consequence of the desire on the part of many of the newly arrived immigrants, as well as those entitled to second homesteads, to obtain lands in parts of the country already partially settled, applications for cancellation of existing entries have been numerous; and as there is a large quantity of land liable to cancellation for non-compliance with the homestead law, very many of these applications have been successful. In such cases, where the cultivation or improvements were of any value, the Board have exercised a discretion in awarding the value either to the Department or the homesteader, as the facts appeared to warrant.

**Unjust applications.** Whilst the facility with which decisions upon applications may be had has led persons to adopt this means of obtaining homesteads, it has, in a few instances, induced the filing of applications so frivolous and vexatious as to warrant the forfeiture of the bond money and the payment of the same to the persons whose entries were unjustly attacked. It is confidently believed that the cancellations effected will lead to a more strict observance of the provisions of the Homestead Law for the future, and consequently the more rapid settlement and cultivation of the lands.

**Suggested change of procedure.** I am satisfied, from the experience of the past season, that the better course to be pursued in cases of cancellation will be to have an inspection of homesteads by Officers of the Department and cancellations made by the Minister. The advantages would be the saving in time now required in filing applications, giving the necessary notices, and (in contested cases) bringing the cases before the Board for decision; and further, in preventing the ill-feeling resulting from personal applications.

**Fraudulent applications for Patents.** Several applications have come before the Board for cancellation of homesteads after patents have been recommended to be issued, chiefly under the Twelve Months' Residence Clause. The facts disclosed in the evidence submitted in some of these cases have been of the most painful character, showing clearly that the desire to sell and realize a large price during the "boom" of last winter induced parties to apply for patents to which they were not entitled. Cancellations of the nature referred to have, in some instances, entailed hardships upon third parties who had become purchasers or mortgagees on the faith of the recommendation for patent made by the Local Agent. Persons so situated have urged that they should be protected, and that the Department should be content with causing indictments to be preferred against the guilty parties. The Board, however, whilst giving notice of the proceedings to everyone affected (that they may, if they so desire, join in the defence) have acted upon the conviction that their duty was to ascertain the *bond fides* as between the Homesteader and the Crown, leaving third parties to seek their remedy from those with whom they had negotiated the purchase or loan.

**Preventive measures.** In order to guard, as far as possible, against a repetition of fraudulent applications such as those referred to, instructions have been given to require persons wishing to obtain patents to have the evidence in support of their claim taken before the Local Agent for the District in which the land lies, the corroborating witnesses to be persons in the vicinity of the land. It is hoped that the adoption of this course, coupled with a rigid cross-examination

of the corroborating witnesses by the Agent, will have a tendency to check fraudulent applications.

One desirable result of cancellations of the nature referred to has been to attract the attention of the legal profession and agents of Loan Associations to the necessity, in their own interest, of a more rigid investigation as to the *bond fides* of applications for patent, and parties are already finding it necessary, before they can make any use of their titles, to be in a position to show that they have been legitimately obtained. Results of cancellation.

The popular opinion appears to have been that the law was framed for the purpose of giving every man a homestead, no matter what his profession, trade, or calling, or where he might reside; and to enable him to hold the homestead so acquired with only a colourable residence on and little or no cultivation of his land. The cancellations already made are rapidly dissipating this idea, and the people are learning that the privilege of a Homestead Entry is accompanied by the condition that the party is to reside upon the land and make its cultivation his business. Popular errors as to Homestead Rights.

Complications are constantly arising out of the recognition of squatters' rights. There are men, and not a few of them, who make a profit out of the taking possession of lands, putting up a tent, breaking a few acres, and then levying a contribution from the actual settler looking for a location, for the giving up of the possession so obtained. These fictitious squatters then go on and repeat the same operation, frequently on several occasions in the same season. It is a well-ascertained fact that capitalists have men employed by the month for the purpose of perpetuating a practice so prejudicial to the interests of the *bond fide* settler. Under the existing law, recognizing the rights of squatters, so long as the lands are not required for railway or other public purposes, it is difficult to check the pernicious system complained of; but, in the passing of a new Bill, I trust provision will be made for ascertaining the *bond fides* of a squatter before he shall be either be entitled to an entry himself or be allowed to stand in the way of the man who, in good faith, is seeking a homestead. Squatters' claims often fraudulent.

In order to the reorganization of the Land Guide service upon a different and more effective system, all of those holding appointments as Guides were notified that their services would not be required after the 31st October. I hope to submit a scheme for your approval, before the opening of another season, which will more fully accomplish the objects aimed at in the establishment of the system. The Land Guide service.

The report and statements of the Crown Timber Agent are very satisfactory, and shew an increasing revenue from that branch of the service. It is impossible, however, in a country extending over such a vast area, with timber in smaller or larger belts in almost every direction, to exercise such supervision as to effectually prevent the removal of timber from the public domain. I have found the Agent, Mr. E. F. Stephenson, vigilant and energetic in protecting the interests confided to him. The Crown Timber Agency.

The building formerly erected here as a Dominion Lands Office has been found much too small to accommodate the Land Board, the Winnipeg Agency, and the Crown Timber Agency; and, as a result, a good deal of inconvenience has been experienced. The alterations now being made by dividing the attic into rooms for the Crown Timber branch will relieve the pressure; but a permanent enlargement of the building will be required at an early day. Office accommodation.

**The Staff.**

Desiring to operate this branch of your Department with as much economy as is consistent with efficiency, I have delayed asking for the appointment of a permanent staff—except in the case of the Secretary—deeming it better to wait until I can form an approximate idea of the volume of business to be transacted, and in the meantime employing temporary assistance only.

**Increase required.**

As both the members of the Board and the Clerks have been obliged to devote from three to six hours' time, daily, beyond the ordinary office hours, in order to keep abreast of the increasing work, I shall, after the additional office accommodation is obtained, be obliged to ask for an increase in my staff.

**General results.**

The creation of the Land Board, and the facilities thereby afforded for dealing with a class of cases on the spot, appear to have given satisfaction to the public; and the supervision and inspection of the Agencies is producing more uniformity in the conduct of the service.

**Tabulated statements.**

I had hoped to accompany this Report by a tabular statement of the operations of your Department in greater detail than the ordinary reports of your Agents, and with that object in view, sent to each Agent a form to be filled up and returned, covering the points which I felt would be of interest. They have not been received at this date; but when they come to hand, I will tabulate them and send you the result.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. WALSH,

*Commissioner.*

The Honorable

The Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

WINNIPEG, October 31st, 1882.

**Dufferin Land District.**

SIR,—I have the honour to report, through you, for the information of the Honourable the Minister of the Interior, on the work of my office, since its inspection last February, to the present time.

**False notions of duty.**

In March I visited the Dufferin District Land Office, and also made a trip through the southern portion of that District, when my attention was forcibly called to the condition of affairs there in reference to perjuries committed in application for patents. The late Agent (Mr. Landerkin) is, I think, greatly to blame for this, as he appears not to have taken any steps to check the same.

**Turtle Mountain Land District.**

It would appear as if he thought his position did not require him to do so, but merely to accept any application offered and recommend the same for patent. Mr. Powell was placed temporarily in charge of this office on the 1st April last during my visit, and on June 30th was succeeded by the present Agent, Mr. James Allen.

In April I visited the Turtle Mountain Land Office. The immediate cause of my visit there was owing to allegations made by one John Dobbyn, that he had the exclusive right to nominate parties for entry in certain townships in that District.

When there, I embraced the opportunity to make a personal inspection of the so-called "Squatters' Claims" in that District. These claims were for the privilege of purchasing lands—chiefly in the old "Belt E."—by reason of settling there prior to the 1st May, 1880.

In May I visited the squatters claims in the Souris District, and made a personal inspection of nearly the whole of them.

In June I visited the claims and inspected the office in the Birtle District.

In July I visited and inspected the Gladstone and Turtle Mountain Land Offices.

In August, on reserves being made of the  $W\frac{1}{2}$  of Township 17, Range 19, and of Township 17, Range 20, west of the Second Principal Meridian, I visited and made an inspection of all the settlers found in the said reserve. The Land Office at Nelson was also again visited during that month.

In October I again visited the Gladstone Land Office, and inspected it; also investigated certain old claims for wood lots in that District; also made an inspection of Section 32, Township 16, Range 26, west of Second Principal Meridian, required for town plot purposes at Moose-Jaw Creek, C. P. R.

Reports on all the above visits and inspections were made, through you, to the Deputy Minister immediately thereafter.

The above visits and inspections, and several other individual cases, requiring inspection, in various parts of the Province, together with the work of the Land Board, have kept (as you are aware) my time pretty fully occupied. It is to be hoped, on getting more office room and a full staff of clerks, that the work can be more readily accomplished than it has been.

To facilitate the work of this office for the future, I would beg to suggest that an intelligence office be attached to this Branch. By an "intelligence office" is meant an office in charge of an active, reliable man; who has had some experience of Manitoba and the North-West. He should be liberally supplied with maps, pamphlets, etc. There should also be wall maps on which, at least once each month, all entries made at the different Agencies should be plainly marked, returns being required from the different Agents for that purpose; also, the Townships in which the Agents of the various Colonization Societies are acting as agents for the Minister of the Interior for receiving homestead and pre-emption entries, together with the name of Agent, location of office, and Post Office address. I would urge most strongly that this be done. To enable this to be accomplished, an office with a long counter and a good deal of wall-room is required, and it may be necessary that such should be erected at once. No room that could be obtained in the present building would be suitable. Winnipeg has been, and will continue to be, a stepping-off place for the majority of the prospective settlers, and the interests of settlement would be promoted by such a step. By this means the Commissioner would be saved a vast amount of work. Fully one-half of his time and my own, during the past season, has been occupied answering questions that a clerk of ordinary intelligence could answer as well; and the result has been that very little work would

Souris Land District.

Birtle Land District.

Gladstone and Turtle Mountain Land Districts.

The Regina Reserve.

Dufferin Land District.

Gladstone Land District.

Moose Jaw-bone Creek Reserve.

Reports.

Time fully occupied.

Suggestions for an Intelligence Office.



by reliable inspectors appointed by the Government, and on their reports, notices should be served on those not complying with the requirements of the homestead law to shew cause, within thirty days, why their claims should not be cancelled—after which the cancellation or non-cancellation should be carried out, according to the evidence submitted, by the process now in force.

Along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the Qu'Appelle District, there is one great trouble regarding homesteading which will have to be met next year. Many parties have gone ahead of the townships being open for entry, and after the survey was begun did a little breaking, varying generally from one-half to four or five acres, and erected a small shanty—or what is stated in affidavits as such—which in many cases is not more than a few poles. Sometimes one person will make the above amount of improvements on several quarter sections. This “squatting,” so called, is done by a ring of speculators. At each station of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the vicinity of the lands so improved, there is one of the ring or its agents placed. He meets the settler looking for land, informs him all the land in that vicinity is taken up; but, for a consideration, varying from \$100 to \$1,000, he will buy out the party holding a claim, and then entry by the purchaser can be made for it. I have personally witnessed the above operation, and would suggest that some steps be taken to checkmate the operators. The Dominion Lands Act, in such cases, appears rather vague, and it would be advisable to amend it so that entry could be obtained for such lands on paying into the hands of the Agent the value of the improvements, said value to be determined by the statutory declarations of two reliable and disinterested parties, and in no case to recognize any such claims unless the party making them was a *bona fide* resident on the land in question.

Speculative  
squatting.

Means of  
prevention.

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

WM. PEARCE,  
Inspector D. L. Agencies.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,  
Winnipeg.



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 REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF SURVEYS.
 

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
SURVEYS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, 8th February, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows on the operations of this branch during the twelve months ending December 31st, 1882.

The correspondence of the branch has been as follows :

Letters received .....	2,276
Letters sent .....	2,642

The country surveyed extends from the boundary of Manitoba to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Additional surveys were also performed in the Prince Albert and Edmonton districts.

The surveyors employed were, as usual, Block and Township outlines surveyors, paid by the day, for the establishment of the main or governing lines, and subdivision surveyors, whose work was under contract, for parcelling the townships into sections.

During the season the outlines of nearly 800 townships have been surveyed and will be ready for subdivision next year, and, as far as may be judged from the reports received up to this date, about 430 townships, equivalent to eight and a half million acres, have been subdivided.

A survey has been made of the old settlement at Edmonton. The adjustment suggested of the claims between the settlers seems to have been made to the general satisfaction of the parties concerned.

The plot of the town site at Battleford has also been surveyed during the latter part of the summer.

Two parties have been detached to produce some main lines, during the winter, in the direction of the Peace River. Their progress has been slow, owing to the wooded nature of the country.

In order to advance the surveys, several parties have been kept at work all winter. Their progress has, I regret to say, been unsatisfactory, and it is proposed to suspend winter surveys until we come to the more thickly wooded parts of the Territories.

Very elaborate preparations had been made for the prosecution of the surveys; and had not the circumstances been against us, I have no doubt that a larger amount of work would have been done. Unfortunately, the disastrous floods of last spring and consequent washaways on railway lines caused about a month's delay in the departure of surveyors. The relative cost of the surveys will, therefore, be greater than expected.

Very interesting information in regard to the relative value of the different parts of the country will be found in the appended surveyors' reports. It appears that the region explored is much better than expected, and that a large part of it is fairly fit for settlement.

The tract of land extending from Moose Jaw Creek to Bow River was, at one time, shown on the maps as the northern extension of the American Desert. Now that the country has been examined, it is easy to see the cause of such notions. The main travelled trail from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains, after it has left Moose Jaw Creek, enters the Missouri Coteau, which is very rough and broken, and, after crossing Swift Current Creek, follows a range of sand hills broken by alkali flats and marshes and extending about one hundred miles in a westerly direction. It is an uninviting country, and we need not wonder that early explorers described it as a desert. But this is only a local feature, and a few miles on the north side of the sand hills good land is to be found.

As an instance of a similar mistake, I may point out the section traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway from the western boundary of Manitoba to Moose Jaw Creek. This was known at one time as the "Barren Plains of the Souris," still, during the last year, this part of the country has received an enormous influx of settlers who seem to be all well pleased with their new homes.

In connection with this, I may add that new comers are inclined to underrate the fertility of prairie soil. A surveyor on his first trip to the North-West, will classify as third and fourth class land, what another, more experienced, will call first and second class. It should be remembered that with the same quality of land, the prairie of the west cannot have as good an appearance as the highly cultivated meadows of the east.

It cannot be denied, however, that a certain proportion of the tract surveyed last summer is inferior, and that in other parts the scarcity of wood and water will be a serious drawback.

Several surveyors had occasion to cross the valley of the Battle River. They all speak of it as of a district of fertility unsurpassed in the whole North-West. There is good water, abundance of wood, and fine prairie openings. Spruce, 30 inches in diameter, is found in many places.

Owing to the lack of wood in the western part of the Territories, iron stakes have been substituted for wooden posts, for marking the corners of sections. The numbers used to indicate the section, township and range, are stamped on a square plate of tin, placed on top of the stake. I regret to say that these plates appear to be destroyed by rust in a short time, and it seems difficult to substitute another material, as it would be either too hard to stamp or too expensive. However, a better quality of tin has been procured for next year, and it is to be hoped that it will last longer.

Heretofore some difficulty was experienced in the management of sub-division surveys. This work being performed under contract, it was to the interest of a surveyor to secure as many townships as possible; of these he sometimes picked out the best paying ones and left the others unsurveyed. The number of townships ready for subdivision being limited, only a small force of surveyors could be employed, each being given, in many cases, more townships than he could subdivide.

Other surveyors, finding more profitable employment elsewhere, did not perform any part of their contract.

In this manner, townships have been placed under contract year after year and are still, at the present date, unsurveyed.

Great delays occurred also in the preparation of the plans. Many surveyors finding other employment on their return home, did not send their plans until five or six months had elapsed. It was therefore impossible to have the townships thrown open to settlement in the summer following the survey.

Two measures have been adopted to improve this state of affairs:—

The first one was to give a bonus of 15 per cent. to surveyors flying in the Department, before the 1st January, 1883, the plans and field notes of the whole of their survey.

The other was to require all contractors to report, at a certain date, their presence in the field and to allot the work of the missing ones among those on the ground.

Both measures had a very beneficial effect; surveyors were careful not to undertake more than they could do and, in consequence, we have been able to employ a larger force, although giving to each one as much work as he could perform. Most of the contracts were completed and the plans received early. Copies will now be made and sent to the Dominion Lands agents in good time, so that nearly all townships surveyed last summer will be thrown open to settlement in the spring.

In order to prepare the number of copies of township plans required, it was found necessary to establish a lithographic office in connection with this branch. Plans are printed by a cheap process, and although not presenting the appearance of good lithography from engraved stones, they meet all our requirements.

Two maps have been prepared under my supervision, one shewing part of the district of Assiniboia, with railway lands coloured, and the other the progress of the

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surveys to date. I have been greatly assisted in the preparation of the latter by Mr. J. C. Nelson, D. L. S., surveyor of Indian reserves, who volunteered his services and contributed much valuable information. The topography of the McLeod and Calgary districts is in great part from Mr. Nelson's reconnaissance surveys.

Mr. W. F. King, Inspector of Surveys, also contributed to these maps, and his knowledge of the country was very useful in adjusting together the different surveys.

Both maps were drawn by Mr. E. T. W. Sowter.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company were allowed to take a copy of the manuscript map of the western part of Manitoba and eastern part of Assiniboia, which they are to publish. As it is not proposed to print a new edition of the Manitoba map for some time, the information in regard to that section of the country will thus reach the public sooner.

A schedule is appended, giving the names, Provinces, etc., of Dominion Lands Surveyors employed.

The Report of Mr. W. F. King, Inspector of Surveys, those so far received from surveyors of block and township outlines, and short descriptions of the townships surveyed, are also transmitted.

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

E. DEVILLE,  
*Chief Inspector of Surveys.*

The Deputy of  
The Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

SCHEDULE showing Dominion Land Surveyors employed during the Year ending  
31st December, 1882.

Surveyor.	Province, &c.	Description of Survey.
Abrey, G. B.....	Little Current, O..	Eleventh base line from the 3rd to the 4th I.M.; the 4th I.M. from the 14th to the 15th base line, and the 15th base line from the 4th I.M. westward.
Armstrong, F. W..	Orillia, Ont.....	Township outlines, between the 3rd and 4th baselines, from Range 9 to 12 west of the 2nd I.M., and between the 4th and 5th base lines, west of 4th I.M.
Ashe, W. A., D.T.S	Quebec.....	Tenth base line, from the 3rd to the 4th I.M.; reposting of the 4th I.M., from the 11th to the 14th base line, and the 14th base line west of the 4th I.M.
Bazett, Ed.....	Orillia, Ont.....	Townships 21 and 24, Range 19; Townships 22 and 23, Ranges 19 and 20; Township 25, Ranges 22 to 24 west of 2nd I.M.
Beatty, D.....	Delta, Ont.....	Townships 54 to 56, Range 22; Townships 56 and 57, Ranges 23 and 24, west of the 4th I.M. and Township outlines; also standard Meridians in Townships 55 to 57, between Ranges 24 and 25 and between Ranges 22 and 23 west of 4th I.M.
Beatty, W.....	do.....	Township 52, Ranges 23 to 27; Township 53, Ranges 25 to 27; Township 54, Range 26 west of 4th I.M. and Township outlines.
Bélanger, P. R. A.	L'Islet, Que.....	Township outlines, between the 3rd and 4th base lines, Ranges 17 to 20 west of 2nd I.M.; between the 2nd and 3rd base lines, Ranges 17 and 18 west of 2nd I.M., and between the 4th and 5th base lines west of 4th I.M.
Bell, Wm.....	Pembroke, Ont.....	Township outlines, between the 6th and 7th base lines, Range 25 west of 2nd I.M. to the 3rd I.M., and between the 5th and 6th base lines west of the 4th I.M.
Bigger, C. A.....	Plantagenet, Ont..	Eleventh base line, from the 3rd I.M. eastward across Ranges 29 and 28; the 12th base line from the Meridian between Ranges 3 and 4 west of 3rd I.M. across Ranges 4 and 5, and Township outlines, between the 10th and 11th base lines west of 2nd I.M.
Signell, John.....	Quebec.....	Township outlines, between the 7th and 8th base lines, Ranges 25 to 28 west of 2nd I.M., and between the 5th and 6th base lines west of 4th I.M.
Bolton, Lewis.....	Listowell, Ont.....	Township outlines, between the 5th and 6th base lines in Range 16; between the 4th and 5th base lines, Range 21 to 24 west of 2nd I.M., and between the 5th and 6th base lines west of 3rd I.M.
Bourgeois, J.....	Three Rivers, Que.	Townships 19 and 20, Ranges 11 and 12; Township 15, Range 18, and Township 14, Range 19 west of 2nd I.M.
Brabazon, S. L.....	Portage du Fort, Q	Township 6, Ranges 25 and 28; Township 7, Ranges 31 and 32 west of 1st P.M.; Township 9, Range 20; Township 10, Ranges 10 to 16, and Ranges 18 to 20; Township 11, Ranges 9, 10, 19, 20 and 22 west of 2nd I.M.
Bray, Edgar.....	Oakville, Ont.....	Sixth base line and Meridians transverse thereto, west of 3rd I.M.
Bray, H. F.....	do.....	Townships 33 to 36, Ranges 4 and 5 west of 3rd I.M. and Township outlines.
Brodie, S.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Township 23, Ranges 11 and 12; Township 24, Range 12 west of 2nd I.M.
Brunelle, F. E.....	Three Rivers, Que.	Townships 19 and 20, Range 10; Township 19a and 18, Range 11; Township 15, Range 19; Townships 14 and 15, Range 20 west of 2nd I.M.
Burnet, Peter.....	Orillia, Ont.....	Township 5, Ranges 7 to 12; Townships 10 and 11, Range 17; Township 11, Range 18; Townships 12 and 13, Range 19 west of 2nd I.M.
Burrows, J. J.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Townships 25 and 26, Ranges 11 and 12; Township 28, Ranges 17 and 18 west of the 2nd I.M.
Byrne, Thos.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	Townships 33 to 36, Ranges 1 and 2, west of 3rd I.M. and Township outline.
Caddy, E. C.....	Cobourg, Ont.....	Townships 45 to 49, Range 23; Townships 46 to 49, Range 22, west of 2nd I.M. and Township outlines.
Carroll, Cyrus.....	Port Elgin, Ont.....	Township 41, Ranges 1 to 3; Townships 42 A; Range 1, Township 40, Range 5, west of 3rd I.M. and Township outlines.

SCHEDULE showing Dominion Land Surveyors employed during the Year ending  
30th June, 1882—Continued.

Surveyor.	Province, &c.	Description of Survey.
Cavana, A. G.....	Brechin, Ont.....	Third I.M. from North Saskatchewan to 13th base line; 13th base line, westward across seven ranges, and 12th base line from th I.M., eastward.
Cotton, A. F.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Township outlines between the 4th and 5th base lines, Ranges 17 to 20, west of 2nd I.M., between the 5th and 6th base lines, Range 29, west of 2nd I.M. to 3rd I.M. and between the 6th and 7th base lines, west of 4th I.M.
Dalton, J. J., D.T.S	Yorkville, Ont.....	Township 8, Range 32; Townships 10 and 11, Ranges 33 and 34; Township 12, Range 31, west of 1st P.M. and Township 12, Ranges 9 and 10, west of 2nd I.M.
D'Amours, J. W ...	Quebec.....	Township 18, Ranges 20 and 21; Townships 19 and 20, Ranges 19 to 24, west of 2nd I.M.
Dean, M.....	Lindsay, Ont. ....	Settlement survey at Edmonton, on the River Saskatchewan.
Denny, H. C.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Township outlines between the 7th and 8th base lines, from Range 25, west of 2nd I.M. to 3rd I.M. and between the 5th and 6th bases, west of 4th I.M.
Desjardins, C.....	do .....	Township outlines between 4th and 5th base lines, Ranges 17 to 20, west of 2nd I.M. and between 6th and 7th base lines, west of 4th I.M.
Desmeules, J. C....	Murray Bay, Que...	Ninth base line, from 3rd I.M., eastward, and Township outlines between 8th and 9th base lines, west of 2nd I.M.
Doupe, Jos.....	Winnipeg, Man. ...	Townships 49 to 53, Ranges 1 and 2, west of 4th I.M. and Township outlines.
Drummond, Thos..	Montreal, Que.....	Sixth base line and meridian's transverse thereto, west of 4th I.M.
Duburger, C. U. ...	Murray Bay, Que...	Township 17, Ranges 11 to 15; Townships 17 to 20, Ranges 25 to 27; Townships 18 and 19 H, Range 12; Township 24, Ranges 23 to 27; Township 24, Ranges 24 to 26, west of 2nd I.M.
Dudderidge, Jas....	Lachute, Que.....	Township outlines between 4th and 5th base lines, from Range 29, west of 2nd I.M. to the 3rd I.M. and between the 5th and 6th base lines, west of 3rd I.M.
Dumais, H.....	Chicoutimi, Que ...	Reposing of the 2nd I.M., from 9th base line to the 8th correction line and 9th base line, westward across two ranges; also Townships 32 and 33, Range 3; Townships 31 and 32, Ranges 4 and 5, west of 2nd I.M. and Township outlines.
Dumais, P. T. C... ..	do .....	Township 11, Ranges 6 to 11; Township 12, Ranges 9 to 11; Township 13, Ranges 7 to 11; Township 14, Ranges 7 to 10, west of 2nd I.M.
Dupuis, Z. C.....	Montmagny, Que..	Townships 18 and 19, Range 13; Townships 18 to 21, Range 14; Township 22, Range 21; Townships 21 to 23, Range 22 and Townships 22 and 23, Range 23, west of 2nd I.M.
Ellis, H. D. ....	London, Ont.....	Thirteenth base line, from meridian, between Ranges 24 A and 24 west of 2nd I.M., eastward across 24 A, 23 and 22; 12th base line, eastward; also Township outlines between the 12th and 13th base lines.
Fafard, Eug .....	L'Islet, Que.....	Township 5, Ranges 14 to 18; Township 6, Ranges 14 to 16; Township 11, Range 21; Township 12, Range 20 to 22; Township 13, Range 20, west of 2nd I.M.
Fawcett, T., D.T.S	Gravenhurst, Ont.	Fifth base line and meridian's transverse thereto, west of 3rd I.M.
Fitton, C. E.....	Orillia, Ont.....	Townships 22 to 24, Ranges 17 and 18; Township 26, Range 22 to 24, west of 2nd I.M.
Francis, J. J.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	Township 12, Ranges 32 to 34; Township 13, Ranges 33 and 34, west of 1st P.M.; Township 13, Range 1 and Township 16, Ranges 14 to 20, west of 2nd I.M.
Garden, J. F.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Township outlines, between 6th and 7th base lines, Range 21 to 24; between 7th and 8th base lines, Ranges 21 to 24, west of 2nd I.M.; and between 6th and 7th base lines, west of 3rd I.M.
Gauvreau, L. P ...	Quebec.....	Townships 1 to 3, Ranges 11 and 12; Township 9, Range 18, west of 2nd I.M.
Gore, T. S.....	Regina, N.W.T....	Township 17, Ranges 19 and 20, west of 2nd I.M.
Hamel, Alfred .....	Emerson, Man.....	Township 18, Ranges 4 to 8, and Range 18; Township 20, Ranges 8 and 18; Townships 22 to 24, Ranges 13 and 14, west of 2nd I.M.
Hart, Milner .....	St. Marys, Ont.....	Examination of contract surveys.

SCHEDULE showing Dominion Land Surveyors employed during the Year ending  
31st December, 1882 - *Continued.*

Surveyor.	Province, &c.	Description of Survey.
Henderson, E. D...	Hemison, Que.....	Townships 6 to 8, Ranges 11 and 12; Township 13, Ranges 17 and 18, west of 2nd I.M.
Hermon, R. W.....	Rednersville, Ont..	Examination of contract surveys.
Hewson, T. R.....	Peterboro', Ont....	Township outlines, between the 6th and 7th base lines, Ranges 21 to 24, west of 2nd I.M.; between the 7th and 8th base lines, Ranges 21 to 24, west of 2nd I.M.; and between the 6th and 7th base lines, west of the 3rd I.M.
Mill, John.....	Rimouski, Que.....	Township 13, Ranges 23 to 25; Township 14, Ranges 24 and 26; Township 15, Ranges 23, 24, 26 and 27; Township 16, Ranges 21 to 27; Township 17, Ranges 16 to 18, and Ranges 25 to 27; Township 18, Range 17, and Ranges 25 to 27; Townships 19 and 20, Range 17, west of 2nd I.M.
Jones, F., & Co....	Kemptville, Ont....	Townships 25 and 26, Ranges 1 to 7; Townships 27 and 28, Ranges 1 to 8, west of 3rd I.M. and Township outlines.
Kanis, Thos.....	St. Thomas, Ont....	Seventh base line, westward from Range 4, west of 3rd I.M. and Meridians transverse thereto; also 13th base line, west of 4th I.M.
Kerr, Hugh.....	Annapolis, N.S.....	Townships 13 and 14, Range 28; Townships 14 and 15, Range 25; Townships 17 and 18, Ranges 22 to 24, west of 2nd I.M.
Kirk, J. A.....	Stratford, Ont.....	Townships 41, 42 and 44, Ranges 27 and 28, west of 2nd I.M. and Township outlines.
Klots, O. J., D.T.S.	Preston, Ont.....	Fifth base line and Meridians transverse thereto, west of 4th I.M.
Larve, Henry.....	Brandon, Man.....	Township 8, Ranges 16 and 17, west of 2nd I.M.
Leber, Hector.....	St. Wenceslas, Que	Townships 19 to 22, Ranges 28 and 29; Township 23, Range 21; Township 24, Ranges 20 to 23; Township 25, Ranges 25 and 26, west of 2nd I.M.
Lemoine, C. E.....	St. Boniface, Man.	Township 23, Ranges 7 to 9, west of 2nd I.M.
Lendrum, R. W....	Riceville, Ont.....	Townships 28 to 30, Ranges 1 and 2, west of 2nd I.M. and Township outlines.
Maddock, J. A.....	Norwood, Ont.....	Township outlines, between the 3rd and 4th base lines, Ranges 9 to 12, and between the 4th and 5th base lines, west of 4th I.M.
Magrath, C. A., D. T.S.....	Williamstown, Man	Fourth base line and Meridians transverse thereto, west of 4th I.M.; 15th base line, eastward from Meridian between Ranges 24 and 25, west of 4th I.M.; also outlines of Township 52, Ranges 23 to 25, west of 3th I.M.
Michaud, J. Ls....	Rimouski, Que.....	Township 11, Ranges 12 to 16; Township 12, Ranges 12 and Ranges 15 to 18; Townships 21 and 22, Ranges 11 and 12, west of 2nd I.M.
Miles, C. F.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Township outlines, between the 7th and 8th base lines, Ranges 17 to 20, west of 2nd I.M., and between the 6th and 7th base lines, west of 4th I.M.
Murphy, F.....	Mount Forest, Ont.	Townships 45 and 46, Range 4; Township 45, Range 5, west of 3rd I.M. and Township outlines.
McArthur, J.....	Aylmer, Que.....	Township 23, Ranges 3 to 6; Townships 19 and 20, Ranges 15 and 16, west of 2nd I.M.
McArthur, J. J.....	do.....	Township outlines, between the 3rd and 4th base lines, Ranges 21 to 24, and between the 4th and 5th base lines, west of 3rd I.M.
McKenna, J. J.....	Perth, Ont.....	Township 13, Ranges 2 to 6; Township 14, Ranges 6, 14 and 15; Township 15, Ranges 14 to 16, west of 2nd I.M.
McLean, J. K.....	Mount Forest, Ont.	Township outlines, between 3rd and 4th base lines, Ranges 21 to 24 west of 2nd I.M., and between the 4th and 5th base lines west of 3rd I.M.
McMillan, J. A.....	London, Ont.....	Townships 16 to 18, Ranges 28 to 30, and Township 15, Range 28 west of 2nd I.M.
McVittie, A. W....	Barrie, Ont.....	Township outlines, between the 7th and 8th base lines, Ranges 17 to 20 west of 2nd I.M., and between the 6th and 7th base lines west of 4th I.M.
Ogilvie, W., D.T.S.	Ottawa, Ont.....	Seventh base line and Meridians transverse thereto west of 4th I.M.
O'Keefe, D. C.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Townships 29 to 32, Ranges 3 to 5; Townships 33 and 34, Range 3 west of 2nd I.M. and Township outlines.
Ord, L. R.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Township outlines, between the 6th and 7th base lines, Range 25 west of 2nd I.M. to 3rd I.M. and between the 5th and 6th base lines west of 4th I.M.

SCHEDULE showing Dominion Land Surveyors employed during the Year ending  
31st December, 1882.

Surveyor.	Province, &c.	Description of Survey.
Patrick, L.....	Portage la Prairie, Man.....	Township 48, Range 1; and Townships 45 to 48, Ranges 2 and 3 west of 3rd I.M., and Township outlines
Proudfoot, H. B....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Township outlines, between the 5th and 6th base lines, Ranges 13 to 16; between the 4th and 5th base lines, Ranges 21 to 24 west of 2nd I.M., and between the 5th and 6th base lines west of 3rd I.M.
Rainboth, E. J.....	Aylmer, Que.....	Township outlines, between the 5th and 6th base lines, Ranges 17 to 20; and Ranges 25 to 28 west of 2nd I.M.; also between the 6th and 7th base lines west of 3rd I.M.
Rainboth, G. C....	do .....	Township outlines, between the 5th and 6th base lines, Ranges 17 to 20; and Ranges 25 to 28 west of 2nd I.M.; also between the 6th and 7th base lines west of 3rd I.M.
Sheppard, C. G....	River David, Que..	Townships 5 to 8, Range 13; Townships 7 and 8, Ranges 14 and 15; Township 13, Ranges 14 to 16; Township 14, Ranges 16 to 18 west of 2nd I.M.
Simpson, G. A.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Township 53, Ranges 23 and 24; Townships 54 and 55, Ranges 23 to 25; Townships 56 and 57, Range 25 west of 4th I.M., and Township outlines
Sing, J. G.....	Stratford, Ont.....	Township outlines, between the 4th and 5th base lines, Ranges 14 to 16; between 3rd and 4th base lines, Ranges 13 to 16 west of 2nd I.M., and between the 4th and 5th base lines west of 3rd I.M.
Snow, J. A.....	Ottawa, Ont .....	Townships 22 to 24, Ranges 15 and 16; Township 25, Ranges 17 to 20; and Township 26, Ranges 18 and 19 west of 2nd I.M..
Starkey, S. M. ....	Queen's Co., N.B...	Townships 37 to 40, Ranges 1 and 2 west of 3rd I.M., and Township outlines.
Talbot, A. C.....	Montmagny, Que...	Township outlines, between the 3rd and 5th base lines, Ranges 15 and 16 west of 2nd I.M.; also between the 4th and 5th base lines west of 3rd I.M.
Thompson, W. F. D.T.S.....	Cannington, Ont...	Fourth base line west of 3rd I.M., and Meridians transverse thereto.
Traynor, Isaac.....	Dundalk, Ont.....	Ninth base line. Ranges 9 to 14 west of 2nd I.M.; also Townships 32 and 33, Ranges 10 to 14 west of 2nd I.M., and Township outlines
Vincent, F.....	Murray Bay, Que...	Township 12, Ranges 13 and 14; Township 13, Ranges 12 and 13; Township 14, Ranges 11 to 13 and Ranges 21 to 23; Township 15, Ranges 21 and 22 west of 2nd I.M.
Wagner, W.....	Ossowa, Man.....	Township 24, Ranges 30 and 33; Townships 27 and 28, ranges 31 and 32; Townships 21 and 22, Range 31; Townships 20, 23, 24, 27 and 28 west of 1st P.M.
Warren, Jas.....	Kincardine, Ont....	Townships 9 and 10, Ranges 27 and 28 west of 1st P.M.; Township 8, Range 18; Township 9, Ranges 9 to 19 west of 2nd I.M.
Wilkins, Fred. W., D.T.S.....	Norwood, Ont.....	Township outlines, between the 4th and 5th base lines, Range 25 to 3rd I.M., and between the 5th and 6th base lines west of 3rd I.M.
Wilson, Hugh.....	Mount Forest, Ont.	Township 45 A and 45, Ranges 26 to 28; Township 46 A, Range 26 west of 2nd I.M., and Township outlines.
Wolff, C. E.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Township outlines, between the 3rd and 4th base lines, Ranges 17 to 20; between the 2nd and 3rd base lines, Ranges 17 and 18 west of 2nd I.M., and between the 4th and 5th base lines west of 4th I.M.

E. DEVILLE,  
*Chief Inspector of Surveys.*

OTTAWA, 3rd February, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows on my operations during last summer, in superintending the surveys in the North West Territory.

Leaving Ottawa in the beginning of April, I proceeded to Winnipeg, at which place the surveyors who were employed to project the block and township outlines were instructed to report to me on 15th of that month.

They were to receive from me various articles of outfit, viz.: horses, carts, tents, cart covers, harness, steel band chains and instruments, as well as the iron bars necessary for marking the township and section corners.

Some of these articles were at that time at the wintering depot near Flat Creek, but the greater portion of them were on the road from Ontario to Winnipeg.

The deep snow of the previous winter, following an unusually wet summer, and coupled with an early opening of the rivers in Minnesota, caused great floods along the line of the St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Manitoba Railroad, which culminated in an extensive "washout" of the track at St. Vincent, which completely stopped rail communication for several days. Even after the road had been put in repair, the great accumulation of freight caused a "blockade," which further delayed the arrival of our freight.

In consequence, the surveyors and their parties were delayed for a long time in Winnipeg, at great expense, awaiting the arrival of their outfits. This very materially lessened the amount of work done in the season, especially by those parties who had to go far west.

To make matters worse, just after the wash-out on the St. Paul road, there were great wash-outs all along the line of the Canadian Pacific west of Winnipeg, completely stopping communication for a long time. This prevented even those surveyors who had outfits already at the wintering depôt from starting out, and caused considerable mortality among the horses at the depôt, on account of the impossibility of forwarding hay and oats to them, while they were in a starving condition from the backward spring and consequent scarcity of grass on the prairie.

As an instance of the difficulty of getting freight forwarded, I may mention that the car containing the tents and harness, which left Ottawa on 23rd March, did not arrive at Winnipeg until the 11th May, and a car load of iron posts which left Montreal on 17th March, only arrived in Winnipeg on 23rd May. Another car load of iron posts, which left Winnipeg on 20th April, reached Flat Creek (180 miles distant) on 27th May.

Before our cars reached Winnipeg, I found it impossible, owing to the confusion caused by the freight blockade, to find out by telegraph where they were or when they would be likely to arrive. I, therefore, thought it advisable to send Mr. Rainboth along the line to Chicago, to find out the cars and to take measures to send them on. He found some of them side-tracked at way stations, and had them forwarded, thus saving much time.

From my own previous reports, and those of various surveyors, you have become familiar with the circumstances of many other delays of a similar character, too numerous to mention here.

These obstacles being finally overcome, the survey parties started out for their work about the end of May, although, for various reasons, some few were delayed longer.

After the parties had started, I purchased in Winnipeg a large quantity of supplies for certain surveyors who were to winter in the North Saskatchewan country. These supplies were shipped on the Saskatchewan steamers to go to Carlton and other points. The Steamboat Company, however, owing to the low stage of water in the Saskatchewan River, the navigation of which is, as yet, imperfectly understood, failed to deliver them. The supplies, together with a number of iron township corner posts, which were shipped at the same time, still lie at Cumberland House, and will not be delivered until the middle of next summer. Two of the surveyors found this out in time and purchased fresh supplies at Qu'Appelle, which they



freighted to Carlton with horses, which I gave them out of the Government band at the wintering depot. The other surveyors whose supplies were left behind will doubtless have to pay very high prices for the provisions they require, as supplies of all kinds are very scarce this winter in the Upper Saskatchewan district, owing to the failure of the steamboat service. If supplies are required next year for the surveyors in that part of the country, it will be speedier and more certain, now that the railway runs into the very heart of the country, to forward them overland, even though the cost of freightage be a trifle greater.

While at Qu'Appelle in July, I made arrangements with Mr. Riddell to winter the survey horses in the Qu'Appelle Valley near the mouth of Moose Jaw Creek. When I afterwards visited the place he had selected, I was much pleased with the location, which I consider one of the best for the purpose along the line of railway, between Flat Creek and Calgary. It is situated about fifteen miles north of the railway, and is about thirty miles north-west of Regina.

My headquarters during the latter part of the summer were at the Red Deer Forks, the junction of the Red Deer River and the South Saskatchewan. I established a depot for the storage of supplies and the distribution of the survey mail at Swift Current Creek.

The mail service between Qu'Appelle, the nearest post office, and the Red Deer Forks, was performed by two couriers with buckboards to carry the bulk of the mail between the central points, and two mounted couriers, who were instructed to visit the different survey camps.

Two couriers were appointed to carry the mail west from the Red Deer Forks, one to visit the parties in the northern part of the belt of surveys, and the other those in the southern. The former of these, Mr. Farrell, did the work entrusted to him honestly and well; but the other courier proved completely useless and I had to discharge him. I endeavored to hire a man in his place, but without success. On this account, I regret to say that some of the survey parties working along the South Saskatchewan and Bow Rivers were entirely without mail communication during the whole summer.

A heavy snow storm occurred on the 30th September and 1st October, which caused some of the surveyors to quit work prematurely and leave the field. Those, however, who were better acquainted with the climate, remained at work, and enjoyed fine weather during the greater part of October.

The last parties arrived at the wintering depot about the middle of November.

The total amount of mileage completed by the block and outline surveyors, during last summer, was not as great as had been anticipated, owing to various causes, the principal of which were—the great delay in Winnipeg in the spring; the great number of crossings which had to be made on the Saskatchewan, Bow, and Red Deer Rivers; and the unfavourable country, much of it almost destitute of water, and much of it having been burned over last summer by the prairie fires which prevailed all along the railway line.

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

W. F. KING,  
*Inspector of Surveys.*

The Chief Inspector of Surveys,  
Ottawa.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF WM. OGILVIE, D.L.S.—SURVEY OF 7TH BASE LINE AND CERTAIN MERIDIANS SOUTH THEREOF, BETWEEN 4TH AND 5TH INITIAL MERIDIANS.

The character and features of the several ranges and townships are as follow:—

Ranges 1 and 2.—Surface rolling; ridges gravelly, sometimes with granite boulders; the flats generally fair, loamy clay; good grass everywhere; a few small meadows; very little water; subsoil generally hardened clay.

Ranges 3 and 4.—Generally very knolly and stony; some small meadows; soil gravelly loam from 4 to 10 inches deep; subsoil gravelly clay hardened; very little water.

Township 24, Range 4.—Surface rolling; soil a light clayey loam from 8 to 16 inches deep; subsoil clay and sand hardened.

Township 23, Range 4.—Surface very rough and stony; poor gravelly soil from 6 to 15 inches deep; subsoil generally gravel; the southern half of this township is occupied by the valley of a creek, which, where I crossed it, was dry with the exception of a few water holes; the water was strongly alkaline.

Range 5.—Surface rolling; soil sandy loam, sometimes sand from 6 to 12 inches deep; subsoil gravelly clay hardened; very little water.

Range 6.—Surface generally rough; many boulders on the ridges and knolls; soil gravelly and loamy clay from 10 to 15 inches deep; subsoil hardened clay and gravel; very little water; a few small meadows.

Range 7.—Surface much broken by knolls and ridges; soil generally light sandy loam from 10 to 15 inches deep; subsoil hard clay; very little water; some small meadows.

Range 8.—Rolling surface; ridges gravelly; some of the flats good gravelly loam from 12 to 15 inches deep: subsoil hard clay. In the middle of this range there are some ponds of deep fresh water and some fair meadows.

Township 24, Range 8.—Surface generally knolly and rough; soil sandy loam 10 to 15 inches deep; subsoil gravel and clay, a few small meadows; very little water.

Township 23, Range 8.—Surface knolly and rolling; soil generally sandy loam 10 to 15 inches deep; subsoil gravel and hardened clay; a little water and some small meadows. In the middle of this township there is a large creek of saline water averaging about 30 feet wide and one foot deep.

Range 9.—Surface rolling; soil sandy loam from 10 to 15 inches deep; subsoil generally gravelly clay hardened; very little water. The saline creek crossed in Township 23, is crossed again in the westerly side of this range.

Range 10.—Surface rolling, and knolly; soil generally sandy loam, sometimes a clayey loam from 10 to 15 inches deep; subsoil hard clay; some grassy ponds of fresh water in this range.

Range 11.—Surface and soil much the same as the last range. About the middle of this range a fine large fresh water creek is crossed; it averages about 30 feet wide, and is generally very deep, with not much current. On the westerly side of this range there is a large grassy fresh water pond, which extends northwards from the base about three-quarters of a mile, and southwards 2 or 3 miles. Large quantities of hay could be cut around this pond.

Range 12.—Surface generally rolling; soil sandy loam 10 to 15 inches deep; subsoil hard clay and sand; no water.

Township 24, Range 12.—Surface rolling; soil sandy loam 10 to 15 inches deep; subsoil generally clay; no water; some small meadows.

Township 23, Range 12.—Surface gently rolling; soil light sandy loam 10 to 12 inches deep; subsoil loamy clay hardened; many ponds of brackish water.

Range 13.—Surface and soil much the same as the last. In the eastern side of this range there is a fine large fresh water creek from 30 to 40 feet wide, and a large flow of water in it; some small meadows.

Range 14.—Rolling surface; soil sandy loam from 10 to 15 inches deep; subsoil hard clay and sand. The valley of a fresh water creek occupies the westerly section of this range; there is a little small timber on it.

Range 15.—Surface much broken by ravines, which are generally very stony; the soil light and gravelly. The valley of Red Deer River and its adjacent ravines occupy most of this range. The valley is here about 300 feet deep, and from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 miles wide. The river here averages about 8 chains wide, and in one place where we crossed the deepest water was about 4 feet, the average about 3 feet. It is very difficult however to give any definite width or depth to this stream, on account of the numerous shifting sand bars which are in it, which are continually changing its width and depth at any given point. The navigation of it would be very difficult, but perhaps not more so than streams which are now navigated. The soil in the bottom here is very sandy and light, but is pretty well wooded with poplar and cherry. In many places there are groves of poplar which would make good building timber.

Range 16.—Surface rolling; sandy loam flats and gravelly ridges; soil from 10 to 15 inches deep; subsoil sandy clay hardened; very little water; a few small marsh meadows.

Township 24, Range 16.—Surface generally very knolly and gravelly; some of the flats fair clayey loam, about two feet deep; some ponds, and many small meadows.

Township 23, Range 16.—General character much the same as the last.

Range 17.—Surface very rough, with light gravelly soil; subsoil gravel; many small meadows. In this range there is a large ravine running northerly and southerly which has every appearance of having once been the bed of a considerable stream of water. I found no fossils in it to confirm this theory, but I will here remark that I have noticed very few fossils or living representatives of them in any of the streams in this country. The swift current and generally ever-changing beds of the streams seem to give them no time to propagate. The only specimens I have seen of living gasteropods and bivalves have been in ponds and small creeks which dry up in summer and leave ponds of stagnant water along their course. After crossing this ravine we ascend the slope of a ridge of high hills which rise about 200 feet above the plains.

Range 18. Surface very rough; soil generally a gravelly loam from 10 to 15 inches deep; subsoil gravelly clay hardened.

Range 19.—General character the same as the last. In the middle of this range I got the first clear view of the Rocky Mountains.

Range 20.—Surface rolling, sometimes flat; some of the flats are a fair clay loam from 12 to 18 inches deep; subsoil hardened clay; a few small meadows.

Township 24, Range 20.—Surface rolling; soil generally a good gray clay from 15 to 24 inches deep; subsoil the same hardened; a few small meadows; grass everywhere good.

Township 23, Range 20.—General character much the same as the last. The valley of Crowfoot Creek occupies most of this township, and in it are many fine farm sites. This creek has no flow of water in it, except in spring or a wet season. With the exception of a few willows, there is no timber on it. There is a good deal of drift coal to be found along its bed.

Range 21.—Surface rolling; good gray clay from 12 to 18 inches deep; subsoil clay; no water.

Range 22.—General features much the same as the last. The bed of Crowfoot's Creek is crossed on the west side of this range.

Range 23.—Much the same as the last range.

Range 24.—Surface rolling; soil clay and gravelly loam from 10 to 18 inches deep; subsoil hard clay and sand. A few small ravines are crossed in this range; no water.

Township 24, Range 14.—Surface rolling; soil generally a light sandy loam, from 10 to 15 inches deep; subsoil sand and loam; no water.

Township 23, Range 24.—General character resembles the last.

Range 25.—Surface rolling; soil poor sandy loam; subsoil hardened clay and sand. There are many small alkaline ponds in this range.

Range 26.—Surface rolling; soil light sandy loam; subsoil hardened clay. The beds of many small dry creeks run through this range.

Range 27.—Surface rolling; soil poor clayey loam from 10 to 15 inches deep; subsoil hardened clay; very light grass.

Range 28.—Soil somewhat better than the last range; otherwise the same.

Township 24, Range 28.—Surface rolling, and knolly; soil a fair black clayey loam from 12 to 18 inches deep; subsoil hard clay; some small meadows.

Township 23, Range 28.—General character the same as last.

Range 29.—Surface rolling, loamy clay soil; many small meadows.

Very little worthy of note, in a geological sense, was seen in the bounds of the survey. A small exposure of friable sandstone, without any traces of organic remains, was seen on Red Deer River. A few small masses of clay-ironstone were seen, but not in connection with any fixed rocks.

With the exception of what is on the Red Deer River there is no timber of any description within the bounds of this survey.

To sum up I would say that the soil passed over, when compared with the best part of the territories, is poor; but, when compared with many parts of Ontario which are now successfully cultivated, the difference is not very great, the great objection here being the want of timber. With very few exceptions the pasturage everywhere is good; and, were it not for the want of shelter, it would make a good grazing country.

It may not be an uninteresting closing to add the following meteorological notes. While in Toronto last spring I tried to procure a hygrometer, but failed. I could have fixed up two of my thermometers as a wet and dry bulk instrument, and thus determined the relative humidity of the atmosphere; but, on account of our continual travelling, such an instrument would have been very inconvenient and very unreliable. My notes of the various conditions of the atmosphere began on the 12th of July, and the quantities given below for that month are for the last 20 days of it. The mean temperature given is the mean of the maximum and minimum:—

Month.	Mean Temperature for the month.	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Highest Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Highest Minimum.	Lowest Minimum.	Mean for 9 p.m.	No. of days in which it rained.	Whole days rain.	Rain fell in inches.	Greatest range of Thermometer.
July .....	65.41	79.30	51.62	91.0	52.5	61.0	41.0	60.23	5	1	1.87	40.5
August.....	65.40	78.13	52.68	91.0	67.5	67.0	33.5	59.54	5	0	1.96	37.3
September .....	50.10	64.49	35.70	84.5	34.0	51.0	25.5	46.40	2	0	.03	45.0

The first frost of the season, September 5th, the thermometer went to 32°; first to do injury, September 18th, it went to 25° 5'. The number of days in July in which the thermometer exceeded 80° was 10; for August, 13; for September, 3. The first snow of the season, September 30th, went away in a day or two after.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF W. T. THOMPSON D. T. S.—DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY PASSED OVER ALONG THE FOURTH BASE LINE, WEST OF THIRD INITIAL MERIDIAN.

The country from the 3rd Initial westward and from Township 12 to 14, inclusive, may be described as follows:—Across Range 1 the surface is undulating with an eastward slope to Old Wives Lake; the soil is very sandy.

From Range 2 to 11, inclusive, the country is somewhat hilly and broken by ridges; the soil varies from sandy to clay loam, with in nearly all cases a clay subsoil; on Range 4 Old Wives Creek is crossed seven times by the base line; on its

banks there is a considerable quantity of green and dead timber, chiefly ash and maple, from two to twelve inches in diameter.

Ranges 12 to 15.—Townships 11 to 14, both inclusive—a fine tract of undulating prairie, the soil being of excellent quality and well adapted to agricultural purposes. On Range 15 the base line crosses a small creek 10 feet wide and 2 feet deep, (tributary to Swift Current) and Swift Current Creek in Range 16; the latter at this point is about 20 feet wide and 2 feet deep.

On Range 17 and 18 the north-eastern extremity of the Cypress Hills is crossed. No timber was observed upon them, with the exception of a small quantity in ravines.

Ranges 16 to 18, inclusive, are much broken by hills, ridges and ravines. Here a large number of granitic and other boulders are met with, and chiefly on the tops of ridges. The soil in these ranges is in general clay.

From Range 19 westward to the 4th Initial, and including Townships 12 to 14, the land in general is sandy and not suitable for farming purposes, but will make fair grazing land. In the northern part of Township 14 there is a number of hills of loose drifting sand. In this tract nearly all the water met with is alkaline.

#### *Leading Geological and Topographical Features.*

The entire area from the 3rd to the 4th Initial Meridian and on each side of the 4th Base, so far as my observation has extended, presents a surface of table lands, rolling and hilly country, with wide and deep valleys and depressions, and numerous ravines leading into them.

The Cypress Hills approached from the east are ascended by a gradual slope, but viewed from the west side they present an abrupt elevation of several hundred feet. Here and at other points on hills and ridges a number of granitic and other boulders, also stones and coarse gravel, are met with, while upon the flats they are seldom found.

Near the top of the banks of a ravine in Section 2, Township 13, Range 10, an outcrop of conglomerate, composed of rounded pebbles, sand, and carbonate of lime, about two feet thick, resting upon a stratified sand, and containing numerous casts of the interior of Lamelli-branchiate shells, and also a few of these shells filled with green sand, was observed. These shells are similar to some modern species, but also extend back to the cretaceous period, and, from the fact that some of them are filled with green sand, this is probably the period to which they belong.

On the bank of a small creek near the north-east corner, Section 17, Township 12, an outcrop of sandstone from two to three feet, exposed for about ten chains and lying upon a stratified sand, similar to that previously referred to, occurs. No fossil remains were found here, however. A considerable portion of the sandstone is in thin plates and friable, but some were observed of compact structure, and from six to ten inches thick, which could probably be used for building purposes.

Fragments of crystallized gypsum were found in several places along the banks of ravines.

The excavation of the valley before referred to has, no doubt, been due to the action of ice in the glacial period, and towards the close of this period (or beginning of the Champlain period) the flood, due to the melting of the ice, must have placed a large portion of the country for a time under water, a considerable depression of the land having also taken place. The valleys and ravines being filled with water, floating ice from the north, carrying stones and large boulders, would become stranded on the banks and ridges where the stones and boulders are now found. At the close of the Champlain period, a gradual elevation of the land taking place, the waters having increased flow (and from other causes) would become diminished in quantity, and eventually many of these valleys were left dry, or with only a small creek in their bottom, as now observed.

*Description of the country from the Forks of the Red Deer and South Saskatchewan Rivers to Edmonton.*

At the crossing of the South Saskatchewan, which is about one mile below the forks, the river is 700 feet wide and about 20 feet deep in centre of channel; it flows with a swift current among numerous shifting sand bars. The valley is 200 feet deep and about two miles wide. At this point several half breed families have settled, and these speak highly of it as a place for raising stock. Near the Forks there is a considerable quantity of cottonwood and poplar, and a few small birch; but as far as observed timber does not seem abundant at this point. Leaving the Forks on the 28th of August, we struck out in a nearly direct course for Edmonton, and maintained this direction with little deviation. After ascending the bank we travelled for about 10 miles over parched clay land sparsely covered with grass, surface rolling and with a slight slope towards the Red Deer River. Hilly country was then entered, with alkaline ponds in the low grounds, soil sandy loam with a light growth of grass; a distance of 45 miles through this kind of country, varied by occasional rolling tracts, brought us to an extensive plain reaching to the watershed between the Red Deer and Battle rivers, a distance of about fifty miles, and extending a considerable distance east and west of our course. The surface is level or gently undulating, and the soil varies from sandy to clay loam, with in general clay subsoil; it supports a good growth of grass and appears to be fair farming land. Occasional lakelets and ponds were met with, the water in some of which appeared to be alkaline. Crossing the watershed, we entered upon a tract of country with a general north-east slope to the Battle River and cut by numerous ravines running down to it. The soil here is a rich clay loam, with a stiff clay subsoil of a brown color; there is a good growth of grass. Small clumps of willows were now seen dotted over the prairie, and in a few miles poplar was found in the ravines, and scattered bluffs were seen. This was the first timber met with since leaving the Forks, a distance of 100 miles. As we approached the Battle River the timber became larger and the bluffs more numerous; in a ravine 2 miles wide and 300 feet deep, 10 miles distant from the Battle River, there is a considerable quantity of spruce varying from 10 to 30 inches in diameter, also cottonwood, poplar birch and some ash; its banks shew outcrops of a greenish friable sandstone 5 to 10 feet thick, alternating with beds of stratified clay, and separated in places by layers of clay iron stone a few inches thick; the banks have been much eroded by the action of water, leaving in some places pillars and monuments of sandstone capped by a harder layer of sandstone or by clay iron stone, besides various other singular forms; the view up the valley is most picturesque; in its bottom a creek 20 feet wide and from 1 to 4 feet deep was crossed; and ten miles further on we came to the Battle River, at the distance of 150 miles by odometer. Its width is here about 3 chains and depth 2 feet; it flows eastward with a rapid current. The valley is 3 miles wide and 300 feet deep; outcrops similar to those previously referred to were observed here also, and in addition a number of specimens of partly carbonized wood almost wholly replaced by clay were observed. The country for about 20 miles on the north side of the river is nearly similar to that for a like distance on the south side; the soil is a rich clay loam with stiff brown clay for a subsoil, and in places there is a considerable depth of vegetable mould. The prairie openings are wide and there are numerous bluffs of fair sized poplar containing a considerable quantity of dead standing timber. As an agricultural tract I consider this equal to any I have yet seen in the North-West. Leaving this belt the country becomes somewhat trough-shaped, with a westward outlet towards the Battle River. This tract extends to the watershed between this river and North Saskatchewan, a distance of about 50 miles; the soil is equal to that previously described, but there are numerous grass and willow marshes which will require to be drained before a large portion can be cultivated. At present, however, these marshes produce a considerable quantity of natural hay, which will render them of some value. A number of bluffs of poplar and willow containing a good deal of dead standing timber scattered is over the whole area. From the watershed to

Edmonton, a distance of about 30 miles, the country is covered with a dense growth of poplar, cottonwood, and birch; a few spruce and tamarac were observed. When within a few miles of the Saskatchewan wide prairie openings were passed through, but the country continues well timbered up to the river, which is here about 600 feet wide and of variable depth; the valley is about 1 mile wide and about 200 feet deep. The town and larger part of the settlement are upon the north side. The land in the vicinity is of good quality and appears well adapted for agricultural purposes.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF C. A. MAGRATH, D.T.S., ON SURVEY OF 4th BASE AND MERIDANS BETWEEN 4th AND 5th INITIAL MERIDIANS.

At one section and 26 chains west of the 4th Initial Meridian, the line intersects a large alkaline lake, which is separated from a smaller lake by a narrow neck of land; the water in these lakes is fit for use. Through the remaining two sections of Range 1, the country is rolling prairie; soil, sandy loam.

In Range 2, the country becomes very hilly, the hills lying north-west and south-east; there are numerous ponds in these hills; the soil on the hill-tops is sand and gravel, but in the bottom of a fair quality.

Following the base line across Range 3, the first two sections are not so hilly as in Range 2; then we enter a rolling prairie; soil, sandy loam and gravel. Ross Creek appears about two miles south and running in a westerly direction.

In Range 4, the country is similar to that in Range 3; then turning north and following the meridian between Ranges 4 and 5, the first two sections are undulating prairie; soil, clayey loam; then the country rises towards the north, and in the fifth section we enter sand hills.

The first section of Township 14 is rolling prairie; soil, very good; then in the remaining five sections the line passes over coulees from 50 to 100 feet deep, running into the South Saskatchewan River, which is from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 miles west of the meridian and running in a northerly direction.

Returning to the 4th base line, and producing it westward across Range 5, we descend 250 feet into the valley of the South Saskatchewan River in Section 33. On the east side of the river there is a clay flat about 50 chains in depth and extending north about 70 chains and south 40 chains.

About 60 chains south of the base line, the Bull's Head Coulee enters the valley from a south-easterly direction, and it is down this coulee that the proposed route of the Canadian Pacific Railway approaches the river. Up to the mouth of Bull's Head Coulee, the river flows in an easterly direction; then turning north is crossed by the base line in Section 32. Following the base line westward from the river, we pass through the northern end of a grove of cottonwood, the trees of which are in diameter 8 to 24 inches. This appears to be the only clump of trees between this point and the mouth of the Bow River. The remainder of Section 32 is in the valley, and approaches within 50 links of the river. North of the base line there is to be observed a fine flat extending westward from the river, about 60 chains, when the country rises again on to the open prairie.

There is also a very fine flat on the south side of the river, which extends westward from Bull's Head Coulee, and is about 1 mile in depth, where Seven Persons Coulee enters the valley. Quite a settlement has sprung up here since last March; when we passed, July 9th, there were four settlers on the south side, eight on the north side, and one on the island which is at the mouth of Bull's Head Coulee.

Continuing the base line westward across Range 6, the line for these sections passes along the face of the hill entering the valley of the river to the north; the river being from 30 to 50 chains to the south; and in Section 33, we again strike the river, which is about 14 chains wide here. On the west side there is a narrow clay flat. Then the line passes over a number of deep coulees running into the river from the south.

In these coulées coal is to be found in seams from 4 to 9 feet in depth. One of my party had followed coal mining for 17 years in England, Pennsylvania, and latterly Jackson, Michigan, and he felt confident that there are great quantities of coal here, and that it is as good a quality of soft coal as he has ever seen.

Producing the base line across Range 7, Section 36 is cut up by coulées which run back 1 and 2 miles from the river. In Section 33, we again come on to the river, crossing to the north side; then the remaining sections of this range are level prairie; soil, sandy loam.

The first five sections in Range 8 are undulating prairie; soil, sandy loam; the river lying from 1 to 5 miles south; then, in the 6th section of the same range, we again find the river passing to the south side. The north side of the valley is about 100 feet high. There is a clay flat on the south side of the river about 30 chains in depth.

Following the meridian north between Ranges 8 and 9, we strike the river in 18 chains, and in two sections are out of the valley; then the remaining sections of Township 13, also Township 13, are rolling prairie; soil, sandy loam.

Returning to the south side of the river, and producing the 4th base line, westward, through Range 9, and the first 2 sections of Range 10, the country is so broken up by coulées that it is almost impossible to chain; the river being from 20 to 80 chains north of the base line.

In Section 34 of Range 10, we again strike the river, crossing to the north side. Up to this point the river flows in a north-easterly direction, and is about 15 chains wide.

Continuing the base line westward from the South Saskatchewan River, the remainder of Section 34 is much broken by coulées; Sections 33, 32, and 31 of range 10, are rolling prairie; soil, sandy loam. Then, following the base line through Range 11 and the first 3 sections of Range 12, the country is still rolling prairie; soil, clay loam. In Section 33 we descend into the valley of the Bow River, which is from 6 to 8 chains wide here.

The valley is not more than 70 feet deep and in a great number of places the country is sloping gradually towards the river. Following the meridian north, between Ranges 12 and 13, the second section in Township 13 is broken by coulées running into the valley of the Bow River, which is about 60 chains west of the meridian and running in a southerly direction; then, in Section 25 of the same ranges, we gradually descend into the valley of the Bow River. Up to this point, the river flows in a south-easterly direction. On the north side of the river, coal is to be seen cropping out of the bank in seams about 3 inches in depth. Section 36 of Township 13 and Section 1 of Township 14 are undulating prairie; then the remaining sections of Township 14 are rolling prairie; soil, light and sandy, and in some places a large percentage of gravel.

Returning to the 4th base line, and producing it across Range 13, the first 4 sections are rolling prairie; soil, clay loam; the remaining 2 sections of Range 13 being light and gravelly. In range 14 the surface of the country is about the same as in Range 13; soil, sandy loam, and in some places gravel. Across Range 15 the surface is rolling; soil, sandy loam and still varied. In Range 16 the soil is sandy loam; the first 2 sections are rolling, and the remaining 4 four sections are level prairie; then following the meridian north, between Ranges 16 and 17, Township 13 is rolling, with the exception of some gravel ridges in Section 25; soil, sandy loam. Township 14 is level; soil, sandy loam, and in some places clay loam.

Returning to the 4th base line, and producing it westward through Range 17, the country becomes hilly in Section 34, and continues hilly through this range; soil, clay loam. Continuing through Range 18, the country is still hilly up to Section 33, then it becomes rolling; soil, sandy loam and in some places a whitish clay loam. In Range 19 the Little Bow River is about 2½ miles south of the base line; the soil in this range is principally clay loam. Continuing the base line through Range 20, we enter the valley of the Little Bow River, which in Section 33 is about 80 feet in depth. The bed of the river where the base line crosses is 56 links wide, and in the



bed the water is lying in pools about 2 feet deep; no current visible. The west side of the valley is thickly strewn with boulders.

Following the meridian north between Ranges 20 and 21, the first 4 sections are rolling; then the remaining two become hilly. The meridian in this township approaches within 60 chains of the Little Bow River. In Township 14 the first section is still hilly; then Sections 12 and 13 are cut up by coulées running in a north-easterly direction into the valley of the Little Bow River. In Section 24 we enter the valley of the same river; then the remaining sections of Township 14 are rolling; soil, sandy loam.

Returning to the base line, and producing it westward across Range 21, the first 3 sections are rolling; in Section 33 we commence to ascend higher country, and in Section 32 the Rocky Mountains are first visible.

Ranges 21 and 22 are rolling; soil, sandy loam. In Range 23 we descend into a level flat, which continues through this Range; soil, very good. Range 24 is rolling; soil, clay loam, and in some places sandy loam.

I then proceeded to the Porcupine Hills, to produce the meridian north between Ranges 28 and 29. Along the meridian the country is hilly; in the valleys, some of which are 1 mile wide, the vegetation is luxuriant; soil, rich black loam.

There are some poplars, from 4 to 8 inches in diameter, on Willow Creek, which flows in an easterly direction through Section 36, Township 13.

In conclusion, I may here add that the country in general along the 4th base line is of a very fair quality; the great disadvantages are the absence of wood and scarcity of water. Along the Bow River we gathered enough drift wood to serve us until we reached the Porcupine Hills, a distance of 96 miles.

From the time we left the South Saskatchewan River, in Section 34, Range 10, we had to supply ourselves with water from the Bow and Little Bow Rivers.

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EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF T. KAINS, D.L.S.—SURVEY OF BLOCK OUTLINES.

*Description of the Country along the 8th Base Line, West of 3rd Initial Meridian.*

The country across Ranges 1 and 2 consists of high rolling prairie, inclined in places to be hilly, and interspersed with a few grass swamps, the waters of which were generally found to be pure and free from either saline or alkaline matter.

The 8th base passes over a depression in Range 3, inclined to be of an alkaline nature. The grass was noticed to be rather short, and did not present a fresh, healthy appearance.

This unhealthy aspect disappeared in Range 4, and did not re-appear until we reached within  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles of the Saskatchewan. That is—Ranges 4, 5, 6, and 7 consist of high rolling prairie, somewhat knolly in places, with a few grass swamps, generally of small area, containing good fresh water. The soil, in the above ranges, is generally first class, being a good clay loam with clay for subsoil.

The part of Range 8 east of the River Saskatchewan is worthless for farming purposes, being a sandy plain, upon which comparatively little grass is found, and in places the wind has blown the loose material into large mounds which can be seen at long distances from the adjoining prairie. A few groves of poplar of small size, scattered clumps of scrub-oak, and patches of scrub were noticed on the east bank of the river. The character of the country changes at once after crossing the river, and good rolling prairie, consisting of light clay loam, is entered and extends, seemingly, so far west as the eye can carry. The timber on the west bank is found in the different ravines running into the valley of the Saskatchewan, and consists of poplar, balm of Gilead, with some maple and oak. The supply is rather limited, however, and not at all what one would expect to find in the vicinity of so large a river.

The valley here is not nearly so deep as the Qu'Appelle valley, at Qu'Appelle, nor are the hills so steep; and, unlike the latter, the river occupies the whole valley. The bed of the river here is from 100 feet to 120 feet below the adjoining prairie and is 31.75 chains wide, 14.60 of which is a sand bar which, at high water, is completely covered. The current is about 3 miles an hour, and the water, at the time of writing, presents a muddy appearance.

No timber was noticed in the above described country with the exception of that found on the banks of the River Saskatchewan.

*Description of the Country along the 7th Base Line, West of 3rd Initial Meridian.*

The country across Range 5, on the 7th base line, is broken by the valley of the South Saskatchewan, along the banks of which a small amount of timber was noticed, consisting principally of poplar and balm of Gilead. The river bed at this point is about 100 feet below the surface of the adjoining prairie, and has a width of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, fully half of which consists of sand-bars, which are continually shifting and changing the channel of the stream.

The character of the soil changes, after crossing the river, from a good second class to third and fourth class quality, being very sandy, and supporting a vegetation which is extremely short and sparse. Sand hills extend to nearly the middle of Range 6, upon which a small growth of poplar and scrub exists, while the sand in places is blown into large heaps, upon which no vegetation whatever was observed. The land improves as we move westward along the base until the middle of Range 7 is reached, after which, and until the meridian between Ranges 9 and 10, it is marked as of first class quality. This same character of land extends south along the meridian between Ranges 8 and 9, which passes over high undulating prairie, gradually ascending from the shores of Luck Lake, near the base line, south, until the 6th correction line is arrived at. The above mentioned lake is situated near the north limit of Township 24, and, while it extends nearly across Range 8, passes a considerable distance into Range 9. It is about 6 miles long, and has a width of from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 miles, and, though several small streams of good water flow into it, the water of the lake itself is unfit for use, having a most disagreeable taste and smell. A range of high hills is met with at the line between Ranges 10 and 11, and runs almost parallel with the base back to the east side of Luck Lake, where it turns in a north-easterly direction. These hills are situated north of the base line and are from 120 to 150 feet high, from the numerous ravines of which our wood supply, consisting of pickets and firewood, was drawn. After leaving these hills no timber of any description whatever was met with until we reached the South Saskatchewan River, on the meridian between Ranges 20 and 21.

The country across Ranges 10, 11, 12, and the east half of 13 is principally second class land and consists of rough hilly prairie, with numerous high knolls, and a plentiful supply of ponds and grass swamps. Considerable stone (boulders) is to be found on the ridges in Ranges 12 and 13, and continues to be seen on the numerous knolls and heights of land, when following south on the meridian between Ranges 12 to 13 as far as the south limit of Township 23, the land of which in both ranges being classed 2 and 3.

A beautiful level valley of first class land is entered about the middle of Range 13, and extends westerly to the centre of Range 14. This valley widens out towards the north, forming a large level plain, and extends as far north as the eye can reach; towards the south it becomes narrower and eventually loses itself in the undulating country extending towards the south.

After leaving the above mentioned valley we cross the second range of high hills which extends to the east side of a considerable lake, the west side of which marks the line between Ranges 15 and 16. The hills are about 150 feet above the level of the valley, and are considerably broken by ponds and swamps, and extend in a north-easterly direction about 5 miles, where they seem to run out, and the country becomes again a level prairie. The soil in these hills has been classed 1 and 2, though it becomes rather stony in the vicinity of the lake mentioned above.

After crossing this lake we again enter level prairie of first class soil, which extends two-thirds of the distance across Range 16, when the third and last range of high hills is encountered. These hills are from 150 to 200 feet above the adjoining prairie, and extend to the middle of Range 17, and run south to nearly the north limit of Township 23, where they become lost, and we enter level prairie of a first class clay soil, which extends without intermission to the north side of a ravine 100 feet deep, and half a mile wide, near the 6th correction line. This ravine, though presenting the appearance of once having been the bed of a considerable stream, had no water in it, and on its banks were scattered large quantities of stone.

From the middle of Range 17, across Ranges 18, 19, 20, 21, and the east half of 22, the country is high dry undulating prairie, interspersed with a few spring sloughs; and the nature of the soil is clay and clay loam of a first class quality. This same character of land extends south along the meridian between Ranges 20 and 21, to within three miles of the South Saskatchewan, where it becomes sandy and consequently not of such good quality.

The river valley on this meridian was entered near the south side of Section 25, Township 23, and is two and a-half miles wide, while the crossing of the bed of the river took place in Sections 13 and 12, and was found to be 34 chains wide, consisting in part of sand bars among the loose sands, in which small quantities of lignite were noticed. The wood met with in the valley, consisting chiefly of balm of Gilead, is generally of good size, growing in groves; but the supply is rather limited.

After passing over a low range of hills of second class soil, occupying west half of Range 22, dry undulating prairie is entered and continues across Ranges 23, 24, 25, 26, and the east half of 27. The character of the soil is clay and clay loam, and has been marked of first and second class quality. The above stretch of country is remarkably dry, having but few sloughs in which water is to be found.

On the meridian between Ranges 24 and 25 the South Saskatchewan River is again crossed. The valley is entered near the south limit of Township 24, and extends south to the middle of Section 24, Township 24. The bed of the river on this meridian is only 16 chains wide, partly occupied by sand bars, and traverses Sections 36 and 25. Lignite was again noticed here in the sands, and probably came from some locality higher up this stream or from some point up the Red Deer River. The land between the Saskatchewan and the 6th correction line on the above meridian, is undulating prairie, and improves from a second class near the river to a first class quality in the vicinity of the correction line.

A depression of an alkaline nature is entered in Section 34, Range 27, which extends to Section 35, Range 28. This valley is about 100 feet below the surface of the adjoining prairie, and contains a lake some 3 miles from north to south, and nearly 2 miles wide, the surface of which when first seen presented a whiteish appearance, and it was thought that water in abundance would be found; but, on approaching closely, it was discovered that none was to be had, its soft white surface being one large alkali bed. Several small streams flow into it, the waters of which are soon evaporated, though, doubtless, in spring-time it contains large quantities of water. The Battleford trail passes on the west side of the above lake.

After crossing this valley the country becomes rather broken and hilly, with numerous ponds, ravines, and swamps, and continues so more or less to the meridian between Ranges 28 and 29; but it improves across Range 29 until the 4th Initial Meridian is reached. This last range and the west part of Range 28 have been classed 1 and 2.

On the meridian south between Ranges 28 and 29 the country is rolling, with gravel and stony ridges and grassswamps, but it improves as we approach the valley of the Red Deer River, which is entered at the middle of Section 18, Township 23, and which contains some balm of Gilead and poplar of fair size. The meridian terminates on the north side of the Red Deer River about a quarter of a mile west of where it joins the waters of the South Saskatchewan.

Throughout this survey the supply of wood, with the exception of that found in the hills north of "Luck Lake," was invariably obtained from the valley of the Saskatchewan.

*13th Base Line, West of 4th Initial Meridian.*

The first six miles of this base, from the 4th Initial Meridian, it passes over rolling prairie, with swamps and ponds, while a few poplar and willow bluffs are found in the vicinity of the above mentioned meridian.

High hilly prairie country is then entered, which extends to nearly the centre of Range 4. Numerous swamps and ponds are found among these hills, several of which assume the proportions of small lakes, and which have in places a border of small poplar and willows.

After leaving the middle of Range 4, the country becomes more uniform though still hilly, and continues so until the centre of Range 6 is reached, which marks the approximate easterly limit of heavy timber. Grizzly Bear Coulee is crossed at the line between Ranges 5 and 6; it has a ravine about half a mile wide and some 80 feet deep, which is rather heavily timbered in places with poplar of fair size. The coulee itself runs towards the south, has a width of 30 links and a soft muddy bottom, and probably empties into Battle River.

The country from the centre of Range 6 to the line between Ranges 8 and 9 is timbered more or less, and in places some poplar suitable for building purposes was met with; but the greater portion of it consists of willow scrub, among which quantities of dead poplar timber were noticed. These ranges are considerably broken by numerous swamps and ponds, several of which might be called lakes; the waters of them were generally found to be of either an alkaline or saline nature.

The soil throughout the extent of this base, thus far surveyed, is of first class quality, being a black vegetable mould, varying from 4 to 12 inches in depth, with a subsoil of clay or sand loam.

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EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THOMAS FAWCETT, D.L.S.—ON THE SURVEY ON THE THIRD AND FIFTH BASE LINES, BETWEEN THE THIRD AND FOURTH INITIAL MERIDIANS.

*Notes on Fifth Base Line.*

The 5th base line intersects the 3rd Initial Meridian in a level plain lying between the foot hills and the Grand Coteau. This plain extends across the first range, and is crossed by several small creeks, which rise in the Coteau and, trending to the north-east, probably empty into Thunder Creek. A few of the ravines in the foot hills are timbered with small poplar and ash, but further on wood of any description is wanting. Among the hills the grass is good and water plentiful. The soil varies between a reddish brown clay and clay loam, the subsoil generally clay. Stones and gravel are frequently met on tops and sides of hills; scarcely ever in the valleys. The Coteau itself seems to be formed of successive ridges trending in a north-westerly direction, between which are centres of drainage, to which the intervening hills slope. These centres of drainage are generally fair sized lakes, which are either salt or alkaline. On the tops of the hills numerous fresh water marshes exist, while the water in the valleys is generally brackish. The base line crosses one of those ridges in Range 2, about Section 25; another, much higher—which seems to be the main divide of the Coteau's drainage—is crossed in Section 33 of Range 3. A small one exists between Ranges 3 and 4, and from this the surface gradually descends to Old Wives' Lake. As the lake is approached the soil becomes sandy, so that when the lake is reached it is almost pure sand and gravel. The grass, however, would afford fair pasturage. The north part of Old Wives' Lake appears to be about 20 miles in length, with an average width of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Its waters are fairly saturated with various salts. Numerous sand islands extend nearly across the north end of the lake, which, together with the points, give the lake, at a distance, the appearance of several lakes instead of one. No apparent outlet is found. At the south end it is fed by an alkaline stream about 70 feet wide, 4 feet deep, with an average velocity of about 5 miles an hour. Westward, across Ranges 6 and 7, the soil becomes better,

but the surface is still broken by many hills and lakes, of the latter of which are some fresh and some alkaline. After crossing Range 6 the country presents a less broken appearance.

Range 7 is a succession of low ridges and fresh water ponds and marshes; the soil a rich clay loam with excellent grasses. A cluster of very high buttes is met with in Section 36.

In Section 35, Range 8, the base line intersects and nearly bisects Reed Lake, a large shallow brackish lake, extending nearly due west, about 7 miles in length, by 3 in width. The soil within three-quarters of a mile of the lake is either a white gravelly or hard sun-baked clay, in places stony.

Between Ranges 8 and 9, Township 16, southward, the surface gradually ascends and is well watered with fresh water marshes; the soil would average a good second class. Township 15, between the same ranges, presents a more broken appearance. In Section 25 the meridian exterior reaches the summit of a high range of hills trending north-west, which is approached on the north side by a gradual slope of two miles in length, and to the south dips down somewhat abruptly 150 feet to a level flat, to which a boggy stream winds its way in a south-easterly direction. The land in the vicinity of the stream is poor, while towards the south end of the township it assumes its normal character, being a good clay loam. East boundary of Range 9, Township 17, the meridian exterior leaves Reed Lake, near the north limit of Section 12. The soil for several miles back from the lake is a very dry baked clay. In Section 24 the line crosses a drainage basin 60 chains in width; from this the soil improves, and an excellent tract of country exists. Township 18, Range 9, presents a gradual ascent. The soil is a rich clay loam. Towards the north end of the township the surface become broken by hills and marshes.

In Township 16, Range 9, the base line leaves the lake in section 35, extending through a flat mostly hard caked clay of alkaline nature; and in Section 32 crosses a boggy alkaline stream flowing south east. This stream connects Rush and Reed Lakes. In Township 16, Range 10, the surface becomes more undulating and the soil more friable. The line passes over Rush Lake near its southern end. Sections 34 and 33 fall in the lake. The banks of the lake in several places are very steep and jagged, the waters alkaline, but not to be compared with lakes passed to the east. In Township 16, Range 11, the line runs along a large drainage basin, emptying into Reed Lake from the west.

Through the centre of the drainage basin in Section 34 a well defined stream runs, emptying into the rushy extension of the lake about two miles north-east. The banks of this stream are steep, composed of rich red clay intercepted at intervals with layers of gravel or sand. The stream is fed by fresh water springs rising in the sides of the coulées. In Section 36, Range 12, the line passes over a high level plateau, from which the steep, well defined banks of Swift Current Creek are visible for miles. The plateau abruptly terminates and dips down over 100 feet into the valley of the creek. When crossed at this point, the stream was 1 chain wide, 2 feet deep, with an apparent velocity of 5 miles an hour. The bottom is mostly hard and gravelly. On the west side of the stream the surface becomes more broken, and several ridges and buttes of considerable height are found. The soil, however, is rich and the hills less gravelly than those of the Coteau.

Between Ranges 12 and 13, Township 16, southward, the first half of the township presents a gradual incline to the Swift Current, the soil being a rich loam. There is some small brush growing along the banks of the stream, but no timber of any account is seen. The south bank is very high and steep, and is cut by numerous coulées and water courses. Beyond the bank the surface retains its broken, hilly appearance. Fresh water marshes are of frequent occurrence; pasturage excellent. In Section 36, Township 15, a large deep coulée is crossed, which drains towards the east into the stream mentioned as emptying into Rush Lake. The ravine was dry when crossed, but further down several springs enter into it, and form the source of the stream. A facing in the north bank of the coulée, Section 17, Range 12, showed the following formations:

Reddish Clay, 4 feet down from surface.

Gravel Seam, 6 " "

White Clay, 10 " "

Red Clay, 25 " "

Clay Slate (rock in process of formation,) 10 feet down to level of creek.

After crossing the coulée, for the rest of the distance, the line passes over a dead level plateau—excellent land for either farming or grazing purposes. The meridian exterior east boundary of Section 13, in running north, passes along a range of hills forming the left bank of Swift Current Creek. As the creek is approached in Section 25, several deep coulees are crossed in one; an excellent spring creek is found emptying into the Swift Current, which also crosses the line in this section and recrosses the line several times in Section 36. The iron bar marking the north boundary of Township 17 was planted in the bed of the stream. At this point the banks are very steep and high, composed of a rich red clay, and intersected by several deep-wooded coulees. The banks retain their jagged broken appearance from this point north, until they run into the more contorted banks of the Saskatchewan. Township 18, after leaving the valley of the Swift Current in Section 1, is excellent land, well watered, and fit for all purposes of agriculture.

In Township 16, Range 13, the base line crosses an undulating prairie, with soil of good quality. Buffalo grass grows in abundance, retaining its dark green appearance, while the surrounding grasses present a dry and parched contrast. Across the first three sections of Range 14, the surface descends to an alkaline plain. Water is scarce and grasses are parched. In Sections 33 and 32 small creek beds drain towards a chain of alkaline ponds seen about two miles north from the line. The surface then ascends, the soil improving in the ascent. To the south a ridge of hills runs parallel to the base; from the foot of these several springs of good water exude.

In Range 15 the country becomes more undulating and is well sprinkled with fresh water marshes; fully three-fourths of the range I consider first class soil.

Range 16 is much the same as the last, except some of the hill sides are bestrewn with large granitic boulders firmly embedded in the soil. In Section 31 the surface slopes south to a salt alkaline lake, the soil becomes sandy, and clumps of black cherry are frequently met. The meridian exterior southward from the base between Ranges 16 and 17, in Section 36, crosses a salt alkaline lake, with extremely boggy beach, and in Section 24 another of like nature, on the bottom of which a crystallized encrustation of the salts contained in the waters of the lake was found. The soil of the beach within half a mile of the lake appears to be thoroughly saturated with the same salts; southward the surface is undulating and the soil of better quality. In Section 24, Township 15, another alkaline lake is crossed, and for the remainder of the distance to the fourth correction line the surface is composed of a series of drifting sand hills almost devoid of vegetation. In Township 17, Range 17, northward, the soil varies from sand to a rich clay loam. Section 13 occupies a very alkaline flat, which drains to a large lake east of the line. The surface becomes very hilly in Section 24. Several fresh water springs are found in the coulees intersecting the incline; tops of hills are stony. In Township 18 the surface becomes more broken, fresh water marshes are of frequent occurrence, and the soil is generally a clay loam with heavy clay subsoil. In Township 16, Range 17, the first three sections crossed by the base line are barren sand, with a few bluffs of black cherry. The remainder of the range, although essentially sand, assumes the usual prairie herbage.

In Range 18, Sections 36, 35, and 34 retain the same character, but the pasturage improves. As we proceed westward, the surface becomes more hilly; and the soil becomes a clay loam when Range 19 is reached. In [this range and Range 20 the surface retains its hilly character, the soil being a clay or clay loam, while hill tops and ridges are somewhat gravelly. On the meridian exterior between Ranges 20 and 21, southward, the surface is hilly and broken throughout. The ridges and hill tops are stony and gravelly; the soil in the valleys between is invariably a clay or clay

loam. Pasturage throughout is fair, but fresh water marshes are scarce. Several ponds of considerable size intersected the line. These seem to be evaporating and their constituent salts crystalizing as the water evaporates. The bottom seems to be bestrewn with crystals of almost perfect symmetry which decompose on exposure to the atmosphere. Townships 17 and 18, northward, present a more undulating and less broken surface than the townships south. The soil a friable brownish clay. The country was very dry, no water being crossed by the lines; several fresh water marshes were seen at a distance. On the base across Range 21, in the first three sections crossed from the approach to the sand hills the soil is a brownish clay varied by small drifts of sand blown over from the sand hills. In Section 34, the line crosses a salt alkaline lake, half a mile in diameter. Another about one mile long extends to the north of the line; at the head of it a spring of excellent water is found. The remainder of the range, also Range 22, consists of pure sand arranged into various shaped hills quite barren, with the exception of a few clumps of cherry and sage brush, which are met at intervals. Good water was obtained by digging a few feet in a valley between the hills.

In Range 23 the soil throughout is still essentially sand, but the surface begins to become grassy and assume the usual vegetation. Sections 36, 35, and 34 are mostly flat, but the surface is very lumpy. In Section 33, the line is intersected by a lake extending west a mile and a half and north three-quarters of a mile. West of the lake the surface is ascending and becomes hilly.

In Range 24 several fresh water marshes are found, vegetation becomes luxuriant, and the soil of good quality, while some ridges and hill tops are stony. On the meridian between Ranges 24 and 25, southward from the base, for the first 4 miles the soil consists of a mixture of sand drifting from the sand hills to the east. In Section 12 the clay loam comes to the surface and continues until the line intersects Big Stick Lake. The surface is undulating throughout. The lake is met with in Section 13, Township 15. The remainder of the distance, with the exception of a few sandy points, to the 5th correction line, falls in the lake. The sand hills extend to the lake on the south and east sides, showing a barren surface. North-east from the lake the belt of timber spoken of by Prof. Macoun in his Report for 1880 was seen.

Range 25.—Northwards the surface is very undulating throughout—the soil a clay loam with clay subsoil. A few of the hill tops are stony, and soil is mixed with gravel. Several fresh water marshes were met with near the line. On the base line crossing Range 25 the clay soil is pretty well obscured by the sand driftings from the hills to the east. Vegetation, however, is luxuriant.

Across Range 26 the soil becomes a clay loam. Water is very scarce both in this and in Range 25, the drainage being very perfect and towards Big Stick Lake.

In Range 27 the surface becomes hilly and fresh water marshes are met with. The soil is much the same as the preceding, but on ridges is gravelly, while some of the hill sides are covered with stones and granite boulders.

In Range 29 the soil is good throughout—surface rolling and water good, but scarce. Meridian between Ranges 28 and 29, northward, passes over undulating surface; soil clay loam, suitable for agricultural purposes. The surface southward, through Township 16 and 15, continues undulating and hilly. The soil is a clay loam, with stony hills and gravelly ridges. Several fresh water marshes were crossed in Township 16, while in Township 15 the water found was all brackish.

#### *Notes on Third Base Line.*

Township 8, Range 30, Course East. — The base line at this point, passing along the northerly slope of the Cypress Hills, crosses a very broken surface. Deep ravines and high hills are met with in succession. Lakelets fed by springs of pure fresh water are of frequent occurrence. The soil in the valleys and bottoms is a rich clay loam, while on the hill tops it is usually gravelly and stony. The grasses are luxuriant, presenting in the month of September the same flowery appearance as the surrounding prairie to the north and east did in the month of June. In Section 36 a

small rivulet winds its way through a ravine 70 feet in depth to a branch of Box Elder Creek on the north.

Range 29 presents the same general characteristics as the preceding. The drainage is towards the north and north east. The high, narrow, contorted escarpment which forms the north bank of Battle Creek is the water shed of the streams which feed the Box Elder flowing north-west, Maple Creek flowing north, and Battle Creek flowing south-east. The pasturage throughout this range is excellent. This, combined with its pure water and proximity to timber, renders it a desirable location for stock raising. Its agricultural advantages in regard to the cultivation of the soil are marred by the quantity of stone and shingle intermixed with its rich loam. Northward, between Ranges 28 and 29, the surface is still very broken, but the land suitable for grazing purposes.

Township 10 becomes less broken. In Section 12 the meridian crosses a well defined creek bed, which recrosses until it finds its way through a high ridge of hills, to the east, which rises to the height of 250 feet above the surrounding plain. It presents a barren clay surface, indented by numerous deep ravines draining towards the creek. Specimens of lignite and clay iron-stone are met with, and the hill sides literally sparkle with crystals of selenite. These occur in great quantities, and will doubtless become a source of value. In Section 36 a dry stream was crossed, which appeared to extend north-east till it crosses the correction line, then north-west through Ross Coulée, joining Box Elder near the 4th Initial Meridian, between Townships 11 and 12.

On the meridian southward from the base the surface and other characteristics are the same as in the country to the west. In Section 13 a lake half-a mile wide is crossed. The lake drains by a very large boggy stream into a creek running through the centre of a deep depression known as Four Mile Coulée, which enters the coulée of the Cottonwood about 10 miles further south. The northern bank of this Four Mile Coulée consists of ridges and ravines, and rises 250 feet above the level of the stream. The slope of the southern bank is covered with dense woods, consisting of poplar, spruce, and pine of considerable size. The top of the southern bank is 600 feet above the level of the stream. The meridian reaches the top of the bank in Section 24, Township 7, and from thence descends to the 2nd correction line with generally gradual slope. Artesian effervescent springs are seen issuing from the banks in many places along the deep ravines.

Fort Walsh appeared to be located very near the middle of Township 7, Range 29, the position of a clump of trees not far from the Fort being determined from the line.

Base line (Range 28) crosses numerous ravines and stony ridges, which afford good pasturage. Timber is met with in a few of the ravines.

In Range 26 the surface becomes more broken and ascending, and in Section 32 Maple Creek is crossed near its source. Its banks are well lined with timber, chiefly of maple, scrub willow, and poplar. Several other streams are crossed, which are also wooded with poplar and maple.

In Section 31, Range 26, the crest of the narrow plateau which forms the dividing watershed of the hills is reached. The ascent is abrupt on the northern side and covered with poplar and spruce. The descent to the south appears gradual. In Section 31 a grove of tall straight spruce and pine, about 2 feet in diameter, is seen about 20 chains south. In Section 32 the line dips into several deep ravines and reascends the plateau, which at this point rises 350 feet above the level of the plain at its base. These ravines are thickly wooded with second-growth spruce and pine, while underneath is a thick network of fallen timber of considerable size, mostly spruce and pine. Heavy timber is seen to the south, and seems to extend three or four miles, probably covering an area of 20 sections. This belt (the largest met with during the season) comprises pine, spruce, and poplar, which may supply lumber for a limited period. The line crosses Sections 33, 34, and 35 in a depression between two points of the plateau, which is again ascended in Section 36. Several streams are crossed in this depression; the largest, in Section 34, forms a branch



of Maple Creek. The line passes pretty well to the north of the belt of timber above described, but through a few groves of poplar.

Range 25 is crossed on the top of the plateau—the line intersecting several streams and ravines which drain southward to the Missouri, while a few hundred yards northward the streams are seen winding their way to the north. The surface is nearly level; the soil a shallow loam with gravelly clay underneath. The meridian, south, between Ranges 24 and 25 crosses several ravines, most of which are dry. The soil, a clay loam, is mostly intermixed with gravel and shingle. Township 7, like the preceding, is cut by several deep ravines draining east to a creek, along the banks of which some timber is seen. From where the Correction Line is reached a lake is seen lying in a deep depression about 3 miles southwest, known in the vicinity as "Jimmy Davis" Lake. Sections 1, 12, and 13 on the meridian northward from the base lie on the plateau. The remainder of Township 9 lies on the northern slope of the hills, and is densely wooded. The belt of timber here crossed extends about 6 miles along the slope of the plateau, and has an average width of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles. The wood is principally poplar, and is of sufficient dimensions for ordinary building purposes. Eastward from this belt, as far as visible, the slope of the hill seems dotted with groves of poplar timber; but none of considerable extent is seen. The height of the plateau is here over 400 feet, and the slope intersected by numerous spring creeks, most of which drain to a large lake seen northeast. The soil throughout is dark loam, underlaid with gravel. In Township 10 the foot of the slope is reached in Section 1. Sections 13 and 24 lie in a basin through which a rapid stream 8 feet in width, runs. Like all streams from the Cypress Hills, it has a hard shingly or stony bed with rapid current. Its western bank is wooded with dense willow, poplar, thorns, and other high scrub. The remainder of the township is nearly level. The Base Line across Range 24 falls on the plateau at an average distance of three miles from its northern dip. The surface is undulating, the soil clay loam varying from 1 to 8 inches in depth, underlaid with clay or gravel. In Range 23 the surface soil is like preceding range—sub-soil stony and gravelly—the surface undulating. In Section 36 several deep ravines and dry coulees are crossed, trending to the south-east. In Range 22, from Section 35 in last range, the surface falls rapidly towards the east.

Several deep ravines are crossed; in one which crosses the base in Section 33 a well defined stream flows towards the southeast. The banks of the stream are jagged, showing outcrops of limestone conglomerate, in course of transition into rock formation. Outcrops of sandstone also occur at several points. This creek, joining the western bank of Swift Current about 40 chains south, flows north-east from its junction and is crossed by the base in Section 34. Wood sufficient for building and fuel is obtainable in the ravines along the western bank of the stream. In Range 21 the surface is gently rolling and descending; the soil is excellent—water abundant and pasturage good. In Range 20 the surface which, has been gradually descending across the last two ranges, in Section 32 suddenly drops a depth of 150 feet, forming the eastern escarpment of the Cypress Hills plateau. The slope is well timbered with poplar, which lies principally in its deep ravines and gorges. At the foot of the escarpment, and rising in it, the Swift Current and its tributaries are found. The main branch is crossed in Section 35, and flows through an excellent flat half a mile wide. The banks of the coulees are generally strewn with limestone and granite boulders. The soil throughout this range is clay, underlaid in places with gravel. Ranges 19, 18, and 17 may be described as undulating prairie. Soil—a rich clay loam, underlaid with clay. Several sluggish streams are crossed which appear to flow towards the Swift Current Creek. Several dry marshes and hay meadows are crossed in Range 17. Range 16 is crossed by several ravines. A branch of Old Wives' Creek is crossed in Section 31, flowing towards the north, and again in Section 25, flowing southward. Here the creek is only a succession of pools encased by high steep clay banks. Granite boulders are of frequent occurrence throughout the range. In Section 32, Range 15, Old Wives' Creek is again crossed and re-crossed several times until it leaves the base in Section 35, flowing east-north-east. The soil in the basin of the creek is a rich clay, and the pastur-

age good. From this point to Section 34, Range 14, the surface is more broken by hills and ravines, and the soil rather inferior to that passed over in the preceding ranges. The hills and ridges are dotted with granite and limestone boulders.

From Section 34 to Section 32, Range 13, the surface is gently undulating and the soil of better quality. A stream is here crossed several times, which probably takes its rise in a broken ridge of hills seen to the south, flowing north-east; it likely joins Old Wives' Creek. The stream is encased by gravel banks 50 feet high. Eastward across the remainder of the Range, also across Range 12, the surface is undulating, soil a good clay loam, water scarce, and grass becoming stunted. In Range 11, throughout, the surface slopes towards the north-east. Loose stones and imbedded boulders are seen on the surface. Water is scarce, the drainage being almost perfect. In Section 33, Range 10, an alkaline drainage-course trends towards the south-east, and probably joins the eastern branch of Old Wives' Creek mentioned hereafter. Piles of drift-sand and clay are found along the flat, giving proofs of recent flooding. The remainder of the range gradually ascends. Range 9 lies on the southern slope of the large valley crossed in Range 10, which trends nearly due east throughout the width of the range. The surface soil is a brownish friable clay, and the subsoil a gravelly white clay, which is almost impermeable. Across Ranges 8, 7, and 6 the base passes along the northern bank of the wide depression through which the branch of Old Wives' Creek runs. Numerous hills and dry water-courses are crossed. The soil is mostly a rich clay loam, with clay subsoil, while on the ridges boulders and stones are found in abundance. Water was scarce, and the grass had been burnt when crossed. In Section 31, Range 5, the branch of Old Wives' Creek which has been running nearly parallel with the base throughout the last three ranges turns to the north-east and crosses the base. It is a good stream, with rapid current and gravelly bottom. Crossing the remainder of the range, the soil is rich and herbage luxuriant. In Range 4 the base line passes along the south-western slope of an alkaline drainage basin, consisting of a succession of alkaline marshes lying in a boggy flat about a mile in width, and connected by a marshy creek crossed in Section 35, trending towards a large lake lying about 15 miles south-east. A good quantity of hay could be procured along the creek.

In Range 3 the surface is more rolling and broken; the soil is first class, and fresh water marshes are abundant. Range 2 throughout is mostly flat; the soil very rich, shewing in places signs of extensive spring flooding. Range 1 is much the same in character—the soil a rich black loam with luxuriant herbage. In Section 35 the north end of a very large fresh water marsh (extending southward probably three miles by two miles in width) is crossed.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF EDGAR BRAY, D.L.S. SURVEY OF THE SIXTH BASE LINE, BETWEEN THE THIRD AND FOURTH INITIAL MERIDIANS.

In the following report I shall describe in detail the general character of the townships and ranges in the order of their survey.

Commencing at the 3rd Initial Meridian, and thence westerly along the 6th Base Line, the land in Ranges 1, 2, 3, and 4 is a fine rolling prairie, with an excellent soil of clay or sandy loam. In these ranges ponds or marshes, containing good water, are easily found. The same description will apply to the country along the meridian between Ranges 4 and 5, north of the 6th Base Line. Going south from the 6th Base on the same meridian, the country has the same features for the first five miles, when a rough region is crossed. A sluggish stream, flowing to the east, is crossed on Section 36, Township 19. In the southerly half of the same section we rise on the Coteau, and thence to the fifth correction line the country is hilly. The soil, however, is good, and pasture excellent.

Returning to the 6th Base Line, Range 5 is an undulating prairie, with long gentle slopes and a soil of very good quality. In Range 6, and Section 35, the line

crosses a stream which has no perceptible current, and in Sections 34, 33, and 32 we rise to the Coteau by an easy ascent. The soil in this range is of fair quality, but the land is broken to some extent by hills. Ranges 7 and 8 are very much broken by deep ravines, which cross the line and run into the valley of the River Saskatchewan. This river is met with about the centre of Range 8. In order to locate the meridian between Ranges 8 and 9 the line between Sections 35<sup>s</sup> and 34 was run south two miles, and thence westerly across four sections. The country on these section lines is generally very hilly. On the meridian line between Ranges 8 and 9, south of the 6th Base Line, Township 20, are chiefly hills and valleys. Township 19 is mostly rolling prairie, with soil of very fair quality. Going north from the 6th Base Line on the same meridian, the first section and a half of the second section is much broken by the north bank of the Saskatchewan River. The remaining distance to the 6th correction line is a gently rolling prairie with a good soil.

In crossing Range 9, the 6th base line leaves the Saskatchewan River in Section 36, and crosses the same river again in Sections 32 and 31. This Range is very much broken by hills and ravines. Section 36, in Range 10, is very rough, but the balance of the range is composed of land of fair quality. In Ranges 11 and 12 the land is rolling and has a good soil, with a fair supply of water. Along the line between Ranges 12 and 13, from the 6th base to the 6th correction line, the country is rolling and hilly. The soil, however, is of good quality, but, on account of its rough character, this tract of land is more suitable for grazing than for any other purpose. South of the 6th base, on the meridian between Ranges 12 and 13, the first four sections are good rolling land. The next four sections are rough and hilly, being on the north and south bank of the Saskatchewan River and lateral ravines. The remaining four sections are composed of good arable land.

Commencing again on the 6th base line, the country across Ranges 13, 14, 15, and 16 is a rolling prairie, with occasional marshes of good water and fair, to good, soil.

Going north, between Ranges 16 and 17, the country has the same general character, except near the 6th correction line, where some ravines are found which appear to have their outlet to the north-east. South of the 6th base line, the Saskatchewan River crosses the meridian line at the southerly limit of Township 20. As usual, the land on each side of the river is broken by hills; but on either side, away from these hills, the land is of very fair quality.

Following the 6th base line westerly, the first four sections of Range 17 are good rolling land, while the next two are hilly and stony. The Saskatchewan River crosses the base line in the westerly half section of this range. The easterly half section of Range 18 is rough and stony, but the remainder of the range is rolling land of fair quality. The land in Range 19 is a heavy clay, which becomes very sticky when wet. Miry Creek, a stream fifteen links wide and one foot deep, crosses the base line in Section 34. A range of rough hills is also crossed in Section 31 of this range. Range 20 is mostly rolling prairie, with fair soil.

South of the 6th base, on the meridian between Ranges 20 and 21, we pass over a rolling prairie with good soil. At and near the 5th correction line some sandy land is found. On the same meridian, going north from the base line, the first three sections are fair rolling land. We then cross one section of hilly and stony land, after which we pass over an almost level plain of heavy clay land, which extends to some sandy land lying on the 6th correction line.

Proceeding west again along the 6th base line, in Range 21, the first four sections are arable land, but the next two are sandy, with considerable bush. Range 22 is all sand, which has been drifted in bare ridges and knolls. Dwarf cherry and willow brush are plentiful among these ridges.

In Range 23 the first two sections are very sandy, but going west the soil improves in quality. Range 24 is rolling prairie, with sandy loam soil, which improves in quality to the north, while to the south more sand is found. Turning north, the meridian between Ranges 24 and 25 runs over a rolling prairie with a few stony hills. The soil, however, between the 6th base line and 6th correction is of fair quality. On the same meridian, going south, we meet sand hills one and

half miles from the base line, and thence sand hills alternate with sandy prairie to the southern boundary of Township 20. In Township 19 we found numerous small tracts of alkaline land, but in all other respects the country has a good appearance.

Again westerly, along the sixth base line, the land in Ranges 25, 26, and 27 is good rolling prairie, with an arable soil. A range of hills is crossed in Range 25, Section 4. The first two sections, Range 28, are good land, but the third and fourth are sandy. In the fifth section we enter drifting sand, which extends to about the western limit of Section 4, Range 29. The remainder of Range 29 has a light sandy soil. On the meridian between Ranges 28 and 29, going south from the base line, the first three and a half sections are mostly composed of drifting sand, but thence south to the fifth correction line we find an open rolling prairie, with a fair soil of sandy loam. On the same meridian, north of the sixth base line, we find the first two and a half miles to be drifting sandy land. We then enter on a rolling prairie, with only fair soil, which extends to the south bank of the River Saskatchewan in Section 31, Township 22.

The Saskatchewan River, in Townships 20 and 21, and Ranges 8 and 9, has banks probably as much as 450 feet in height, and in consequence the adjoining sections are very much broken, not only by the banks of the river, but by numerous deep ravines, which have been worn into the adjacent high prairie. Very few of these ravines have running streams, but in many of them small springs of very salt water are found. The river here is unusually wide, its bed being about 45 chains in width; but numerous sand bars occupy, on an average, probably more than one-half the bed of the stream. In Township 20, Range 13, this river, with sand bars, has a width of about 30 chains. Rough hills, about 350 feet high, with deep cut ravines, still characterize its banks. The river appears to maintain its width of about 30 chains to Township 20, Range 17. At this place the south bank is about 300 feet high, but the north bank is much less. At the crossing of the sixth base line, in Range 17, the river has a width (with sand bars) of about 28 chains. As the land on each side slopes towards the river, the banks here are not more than 100 feet high. The next point at which our line ran into the river was in the northerly part of Section 36, Township 22, Range 29. The river here has the same general character as in other places. The Red Deer River has its outlet into the Saskatchewan, about twenty chains west of the meridian, between Ranges 28 and 29.

The depth of the water in the Saskatchewan River varies from a few inches to as much as twenty feet. We always found one, and frequently two or three, deep channels, which, however, are liable to material changes in position in different seasons of the year, and on this account it is not easy to form any decided opinion as to the use of this river for navigation. It can, no doubt, be navigated by steamboats specially built for the purpose, and it may become a highway for colonizing this part of the North-West Territories.

Timber in this country is very scarce. We found a very limited quantity in some ravines which lead into the Saskatchewan River, but it will be of no use except for fuel. A few small bluffs of very scrubby poplar were also found among the Sand Hills in township 20, range 23. Large cottonwood timber is comparatively plentiful near the confluence of the Red Deer and Saskatchewan rivers, and in the latter river an occasional island is found heavily timbered with cottonwood and poplar. Timber can, however, be brought down the Red Deer and Saskatchewan rivers.

As the country embraced by this survey is within a comparatively short distance of the Canadian Pacific Railway, it should be a desirable place for settlement in a short time.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF O. J. KLOTZ, D.L.S.—SURVEY OF THE 5TH BASE LINE AND OF MERIDIANS FROM 1TH TO 5TH INITIAL MERIDIAN.

Beginning on the fifth base line, between Townships 16 and 17 from the Fourth Initial Meridian, and extending over Range 1, we pass over somewhat hilly prairie, strewn with some boulders and having a few wet marshes. The soil is a fair sandy loam. Continuing westward over Range 2, the same characteristics prevail as in the preceding, but with fewer marshes. On entering Range 3 we get in sight of the high banks of the Saskatchewan; the soil becomes sandier and water almost totally wanting, as the marshes are all dried up. The western part of this range along the base line is a labyrinth of ravines running into the Saskatchewan.

These ravines are not visible until one is at the very brink; they are generally not wide, but very steep, and upwards of 400 feet deep. Their sides are sandy clay, and in places huge sandstone blocks are imbedded therein.

In one of the ravines was found a layer of sandstone overlying a layer of clay, underneath which was a thin seam of lignite.

From the centre of Range 3 the Saskatchewan is about a mile northward. At this point of the river the banks on each side are precipitate and rocky, those on the south side measuring 530 feet. Along the edge of the stream were found a few trees and some drift wood. The river is about 30 chains in width, and has good water and a very rapid current. Here for the first time in my surveys in the North-West Territories did I encounter rattlesnakes; we killed many, the largest being about 4 feet in length.

Producing the base line over Range 4, a few ravines are crossed and we find the river receding. The soil throughout is sandy and dry. In both Ranges 3 and 4 we, and especially the horses, suffered from the want of water, although near to the river, which was, however, so very difficult of access.

Running south on the meridian between Ranges 4 and 5, over Township 16, the country is hilly and soil stony and sandy. In Township 15 the sand increases until the southern part, where it becomes pure drifting sand. Working over this under a blazing sun, the thermometer registering 109° Fahr., was very trying.

The same meridian north over Township 17 passes over sand hills, with abundance of cactus. Four miles from the base line the river is crossed; the banks here are not so steep, high, and rocky as those previously described. The sandy soil continues to the 5th correction line. In the northern part of Township 18 is a large alkaline flat running north-easterly and south-westerly. The edges of some of the ponds therein are thickly lined with an efflorescence white as snow, the water being very bitter and unfit for use.

Returning to the base line and producing the same westward over Range 5, we encounter sandy dry soil, and again cross the river. Its banks here are 300 feet high and in places precipitous. The formations are horizontal, clay alternating with a friable sandstone. Lignite in the banks is abundant, but in thin seams; its greatest drawback in commerce will be its friability, rendering much transportation difficult. Seams two feet thick of shaly, earthy lignite were found, but this is worthless. Generally on the concave side of the course of the river is found a flat on which are a few green trees, poplar and scrub, the opposite or convex side being precipitous. Leaving the river and going westward we pass over very hilly, stony, and dry country, which continues so over Range 6. No water had been met with since we left the river, but fortunately a rain-storm furnished us sufficient.

Range 7 is hilly, dry, and baked, furnishing, like the previous three ranges, poor feed for the horses. Flowers, which are generally very profuse on the prairie, have up to the present been very scarce.

Range 8 is similar to the preceding one, crossing also an alkaline valley, at its western extremity, having a north-easterly course.

Running south on the meridian between Ranges 8 and 9, over Townships 16 and 15, the country becomes less hilly but continues dry, the soil being clayey, hard, and baked.

Over Township 17, on the same meridian, the preceding characteristics prevail. Township 18 is rather level, and in the northern half the refreshing sight of green wet marshes was seen for the first time for weeks.

The base line westward of Range 8 passes over undulating dry prairie with short thin grass. Range 10 is a level stretch, and with the exception of a pond of several acres of putrid water—liquid guano, in fact—and only 1 to 2 inches deep, is very dry. Range 11 is undulating, with gravelly clay loam, and not so extremely dry.

Range 12 is level dry prairie, with sandy loam soil.

Following the meridian between Ranges 12 and 13 south, over Townships 16 and 15, it is level prairie, with the exception of a stony valley in the southern part of Township 15. In consequence of the great scarcity of water much difficulty was experienced in keeping our horses at night, as they would stray away. The working with parched lips for want of water, under a tropical sun, was rather hard. Along the same meridian over Townships 17 and 13 the prairie is level, becoming undulating towards the north. The soil is a sandy loam with clay subsoil, cactus and some sage brush occurring throughout.

Returning to the base line, and going west over Range 13, dry level prairie is passed, with short grass, the soil being light.

Towards the middle of Range 14 we entered rolling prairie and found in the valleys numbers of shallow saline ponds, the water being unfit for man or beast. Along the margins of these ponds were seen many impressions, apparently of antelope; but, finding them so extremely numerous, I examined them more closely. I found they were inclined in the same direction; hence I inferred that they were marks made by very large hailstones upon the then soft muddy beach.

Range 15 is slightly undulating prairie, with dry sandy soil.

Entering upon Range 16 the soil improved, grass became longer, and flowers of which hitherto there was an absence made their appearance. In the western part of this range flows the Bow River with its clear blue waters, for which the men and horses were grateful, after our long want of water—any at all, or at least good water. The river is about 10 chains wide, with a rapid current and stony bottom; its sides alternate with slopes and abrupt clay banks from 50 to 100 feet in height. Here we found good feed for the horses plenty; of drift wood for fuel, but no green wood. No rock was seen, but some detached pieces of lignite were found on the beach.

Going north on the meridian between Ranges 16 and 17, over Township 17, we found good sandy loam soil, well adapted for farming. The river was crossed again near the centre of this township. Along the same meridian in Township 18 the soil is inferior to the preceding, being full of depressions six to twelve inches in depth, as if washed away, and more or less destitute of vegetation. Of the origin of these depressions I have been unable to find a satisfactory explanation.

Going south on this meridian across Township 16, we passed over undulating prairie of good sandy loam, supporting a fine vegetation of grass, but no water save in the river. Similar it is across Township 15.

Returning to the base line and producing the same across Range 17, we have an undulating dry prairie with good vegetation; similar it is found to be over Range 18. Range 19 is rolling prairie with rich grass vegetation generally; but no water was found in the numerous marshes between the hills.

It was very noticeable that the soil and vegetation on the west side of Bow River were far better than had been seen between that river and the Saskatchewan.

Range 20 is rolling prairie, but somewhat inferior to the three preceding ranges and very dry.

Going south along the meridian between Ranges 20 and 21, we pass over dry rolling prairie, and at the southern part of Township 16 reach the height of land between the north and the south. The same meridian over Township 15 is dry rolling prairie with good soil.

From the fifth base line between Ranges 20 and 21, the Rocky Mountains with their numerous peaks were plainly seen to the west and south-west.

Going north on the same meridian through Township 17, we have undulating prairie till towards the northern part of the township, where it becomes rolling and some water in marshes occurs. Especially good is the soil in the southern part of Township 18, and fairly watered with ponds and marshes.

Producing the base line westward through Range 21 we pass over dry undulating prairie of fair soil; about the centre of this range is a valley running north and south, and in it we found the first water, a pool, since leaving Bow River.

Searching one day for the large lake shown on the map as being near here, after a fruitless ride I returned convinced that we were camped on it, this valley being undoubtedly one sheet of water in the spring.

Range 22 along the base line is good, but dry, rolling prairie; similarly with Range 23, in which range we cross the trail leading from Fort McLeod to Blackfoot Crossing.

Range 24 along the base line is a good rolling prairie with several water-courses; but all are dry now.

Turning north along the meridian between Ranges 24 and 25, over Townships 17 and 18, it is a continuous undulating prairie, with clay loam soil and having a rich vegetation of grass. One can well see how much better the vegetation would be were the soil loosened and tilled, for around the badger holes, where the earth is loose, the grass is always larger and greener.

Passing over Ranges 25, 26, 27, and 28 good dry undulating prairie is encountered.

Being camped on the Little Bow River, September 11th, the Rocky Mountains showed up well, and many patches and caps of snow were seen. For a warm day they were a very refreshing sight.

Immediately after crossing the trail leading from Fort Macleod to Calgary the grass was more luxuriant than to the east. Flowers too, which had hitherto been rather scarce, became more numerous; so also did birds, for on the plains we had seen little else than the cow-bird. Several small bands of buffalo were met between the Saskatchewan and Bow River.

Running south between Ranges 28 and 29, across Township 16, we passed over excellent undulating prairie, with deep black loam. Mosquito Creek is in the northern part of this Township, and was, September 13th, only a succession of pools of good water. Through Township 15 the good soil continues, and towards the centre of the township we enter the Porcupine Hills. These hills here are of very good soil, with long grass, and in places outcrops of horizontal layers of a coarse and somewhat soft sandstone, fit for building purposes, are met. From the hillsides arise many springs, and in the ravines willow and poplar are found. The first prominent hill crossed was found by measurement to rise 1,000 feet above its valley. One pit on top of this hill was dug three feet deep, and still the black loam held forth; this is generally the case on these hills not too near to the Mountains. To the south-west woods of pine could be seen from the fourth correction line.

North along the same meridian, across Township 17, we have good undulating prairie of black loam. Continuing on through Township 18, we still have the preceding good quality soil, although the grass is not quite so heavy and matted as further south.

The Little Bow River rises from a spring on the banks of High River.

On the south side of High River, and near the trail, is the farm of French and Smith, who have some fine cattle and a well enclosed 56-acre field, besides house and stables. Their crops did well and no summer frosts were experienced. Another squatter, John Norris, on High River, has 25 acres broken and some sixty head of cattle. The best farm in this vicinity is that of John Glenn, on Fish Creek.

My impression of the land from the foot of the Porcupine Hills to Calgary is that it is better adapted for agriculture than for grazing, and will undoubtedly be under cultivation in the near future, leaving the hills and the more westerly lands, which are subject to summer frosts but bear a rich vegetation of grass, for grazing

purposes. Next to the Red River valley in luxuriance of vegetation comes the belt above referred to.

The district of about 4,000 square miles coming under my survey may be classed as 75 per cent fit for cultivation of wheat, and the balance pasturage, the poorest soil being a sandy strip several miles in width along each side of the Saskatchewan.

The number of days on which rain or snow fell between April 15th and November 1st was as follows :—

April.		May.		June.	July.	August.	September.		October.	
Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Rain.	Rain.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.
1	2		2	10	14	4	8	1	5	8

Total number of days on which rain fell..... 50  
do do do snow fell ..... 13

The rain during the summer months fell principally as light showers during the night, so that the survey was impeded but few hours by the rain. The first frost was experienced on the 7th September, and the first snow flakes on the 23th of the same month.

A most brilliant electric display on the evening of August 4th, is worthy of mention. It took place immediately after a heavy thunderstorm, with high wind, had passed. The lightning proceeded from the horizon in heavy streaks, and was incessant, branching into many tributaries towards the zenith, and not accompanied by thunder.

Comparing, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, and over-rated California, with their vast areas of either desert, cactus, sage brush, or mezquite plains, with our Northwest Territories, one's appreciation of the latter is thereby very much increased, especially when one sees what can even be raised on the former.

The rainfall in the above States and Territories, excepting on the Pacific slope, is less than in our North-West, so that in the former irrigation has to be depended upon largely, and in many districts absolutely, requiring a large expenditure for ditches, which in our territory will be saved.

The little sage brush and cactus that we have need discourage no one, as regards the light soil, for I have seen in California fields and orange groves flourishing where it was once a " forest " of sage brush, mezquite, and cactus.

The success of wheat in the North-West Territories is not a question of soil, as with few exceptions all is well adapted thereto, but one of heat, especially in the months of July and August. In general no damaging frosts occur, and where they do they are of a local nature, attributable to elevation and similar causes. Manitoba is an acknowledged wheat country, and from the testimony of the pioneers scattered westward up to the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains near Calgary, who have solved the wheat problem practically (which is more valuable than theorizing) one becomes convinced that tracts shown on former maps of the North-West as arid plains are in reality wheat lands.

At San Francisco our coal, *i.e.* from Vancouver's Island, is largely used, being superior to the Californian.

The Rocky Mountains do not south of the 49th parallel form and present such a backbone, as they do in our Territories; they are more hills than mountains, spreading out more and losing their compact nature. Towards the south of New Mexico they completely disappear; but they rise again in the Mexican State of Chihuahua.



In conclusion, we see that we have a continuous stretch of land, nearly a thousand miles in length, available for agriculture and stock-raising, which is not excelled in magnitude by any similar tract south of the 49th parallel and west of the 100th meridian.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THOMAS DRUMMOND'S SURVEY OF THE SIXTH BASE LINE BETWEEN THE FOURTH AND FIFTH INITIAL MERIDIANS.

The soil between the Fourth Initial Meridian and the crossing of the south branch of the Saskatchewan in Township 20, Section 34, Range 1 west, is poor and sandy. To the west of the river as far as Section 31, Township 20, Range 2, is third class, and from there westward is still worse, being sand hills in many places with no signs of vegetation. These rank as fourth class. At Section 35, Township 20, Range 4, the soil improves somewhat, and is ranked as second class as far as the township corner between Ranges 4 and 5. Turning to the north from this point, the soil is similar as far as the Red Deer River, in Section 1, Township 22, Range 5. To the north of the river the land is again poor and ranks as third and fourth class. Running southward from the base line the land is also poor, and towards the south end is very alkaline. Continuing the base line across the next block between Ranges 8 and 9, the soil with the exception of two or three sections is second class, and is almost the same on the meridian exteriors to the north and south. The soil is similar across the third block as far as the township corner between Ranges 10 and 11. From there the land is so broken by ravines as to be of little use for agricultural purposes. These ravines continue as far as Section 34, Township 20, Range 12. From the base line as far as the Red Deer in Section 12, Township 22, Range 13, the soil is second class, and to the north of the river it is third and fourth class. South of the base line on the same exterior it is all third class. Between Ranges 13 and 17 the soil is fairly good and is rated principally as second class, and between this last point and the crossing of Bow River in Section 34, Township 20, Range 19, is made up of second, third, and fourth class, and averages about third class. After crossing Bow River the soil vastly improved, and we found some beautiful land lying along the river for a distance of about six miles; that is as far as Section 33, Township 20, Range 20. The soil there becomes lighter and may be called second class as far as Section 33, Range 21. From this point as far as the Fifth Initial Meridian, the land is excellent and has been ranked as first class.

To the east of Bow River the soil is very peculiar, and is for the most part a sort of alkaline yellow clay, very different to any land which I have ever seen, either in the North-West or in the Province of Manitoba. This clay seems heavy enough but, either from some property of the soil or from lack of moisture, grows very poor grass; in many places there were patches with no vegetation at all, and, after seeing the Bow River country, I was under the impression that I had, if anything, classed the land as better than it really was. The parts most suited for agricultural purposes I consider to be, first a block of about one township lying immediately around the township corner between Ranges 4 and 5, and second in the vicinity of One Tree Creek, to the north of the base line along the meridian exterior between Ranges 12 and 13. In the first mentioned place the land is somewhat hilly in parts of the block; but the soil, except on the hill tops, is fairly good, and the land is well watered and has excellent grass.

Along One Tree Creek the soil is rather sandy, but would, I feel sure, grow good crops for a number of years. Indeed, I have been told that the Indians for several years grew vegetables and tobacco there. The change in the soil after crossing Bow River is quite marked; the soil resembles more the black loam in the Province of Manitoba. In the vicinity of Blackfoot Crossing, and to the westward, I consider the soil excellent, and still further to the west, near High River and the 5th Initial Meridian, I think it would be hard to equal the soil in any country, the alluvial soil being a rich clay loam, in many places 3 and 4 feet deep, which was as

deep as we tried. This section of country also has the advantage of being well watered by running streams; this is especially the case along Sheep Creek and High River, which are beautiful mountain streams, cold, clear as crystal, and full of fine speckled and salmon trout. At Mr. French's farm, which is near the meridian, between ranges 28 and 29, close to the 5th correction line, I saw some fine samples of wheat, oats, and vegetables. I also obtained much valuable information about the country from him, and he thinks the country has a bright future before it. Certainly, judging from the soil and what information I could gather about the climate, I agree with him, and think one cannot speak too highly of the country.

This part is almost altogether taken up as cattle ranches, but the soil is so fine that I cannot help recommending that the land be thrown open for settlement purposes. Indeed, there has already been considerable trouble between the ranchers and settlers who have squatted on the ranches. Another reason for my recommending this course is that there is a large block of land to the east which, although it has patches of good land, is, upon the whole, poor, and immigrants will naturally wish to settle where there is a large block of good land.

### *Topography of the Country.*

The South Branch of the Saskatchewan is crossed by the base line at the beginning of section 34, township 20, range 1, and has at this point very high banks, fully 500 feet. The Red Deer runs along between the 6th correction and base lines for some distance, and is crossed by the 1st, 2nd and 3rd meridians; by the 1st meridian in section 1, township 22, range 5, where the banks are about 150 feet high, by the 2nd in section 25, township 22, range 9 (the banks here are about 250 feet high), and by the 3rd meridian in section 12, township 22, range 13, where the banks slope gradually down to the river and are only about 50 feet high. At this place there is an old crossing of the river. To the north of the Red Deer this meridian crosses in section 13, township 22, range 13, a well beaten cart trail to the forks of the two rivers, that is the Red Deer and South Saskatchewan, and in section 25, township 22, range 13, a creek—the only one east of Bow River with running water. The Red Deer from this point bends to the northward and is not again crossed by the line. In the vicinity of the Red Deer and South Branch the land is broken and much cut up by gully and ravines, and at one point between section 31, township 20, range 10, and section 34, township 20, range 12, where the Red Deer bends to the southward much further than is shewn in the maps, and almost touches the base line. These ravines are very numerous, with precipitous banks about 400 feet high. They run for a long distance out from the river, some ten or twelve miles, and for the above distance the land is much broken and resembles the bad lands along the international boundary. This place is known as Dead Man's Canon, and is very well named. Along this part of the line I found it impossible in many places to plant posts. In one place I had to make a triangulation of about 3 miles. This rough country caused much delay in the progress of the work. Between section 31, township 10, range 2, and section 31, township 20, range 3, there is a range of sand hills running away to the south-east, towards the Saskatchewan River; and between section 35, township 20, range 5, and section 34, range 8, almost the whole way across the block, the country is very rough. These last hills run off to the north-west and are crossed by the meridian between ranges 8 and 9. To the east of Dead Man's Canon [some 3 miles] are the Rainy Hills between section 32, township 20, range 9, and section 33, range 10. Between ranges 12 and 13, to the north and south, runs a creek within half a mile of the township corner. This creek I have called One Tree Creek from a large dead cottonwood tree which is a prominent landmark and can be seen for miles around. The base line crosses Bow River in section 34, township 20, range 19, and immediately to the south of the line and for about 4 miles along it are some high hills known as the Jumping Buffalo Hills. Between Bow River and the township corner between ranges 20 and 21 there are several small creeks and deep valleys running into the river. At the crossing of Bow River by the meridian from this last town-

ship corner and at a distance of 67.00 chains on section 1, township 21, range 21 is a large seam of coal. It lies to the east of the meridian about 10.00 chains and had been lately worked. On the north side of the river and not far east of the meridian is Crowfoot Creek, a stream of some size, with running water. Opposite to the  $\frac{1}{2}$  section post in section 32, range 21, and about 2 miles north of the base line lies Blackfoot Crossing. In section 34, township 20, range 20, and about 1 mile south of the line, is a range of hills running all the way to, and crossed by, the meridian between ranges 24 and 25. Bow River is crossed by the meridian in section 12, township 22, range 25, but the river from its first crossing as far as range 24 is within a few miles of the base line. In section 32, township 25, range 28, High River is crossed by the line just about a mile north of the junction with Sheep Creek, which latter creek is only a few miles south of the base line, as far west as the 5th Initial Meridian. These points which I have noticed seem to be the most important, but the whole country through which this base line runs is with little exception very rough, much rougher as far as I could see than the country along the adjoining bases.

#### *General Remarks.*

There is timber along both the Red Deer and South Saskatchewan, but not in great quantities. Along the latter river it is only in isolated patches, and indeed seems to cease altogether a few miles south of the base line. On the Red Deer River there seems to be timber all the way along in the valley, except where there are cut banks on both sides; but it is a narrow belt and does not amount to much. The timber consists of cottonwood and poplar, principally cottonwood. Nearer the Rocky Mountains, on High River and Sheep Creek, there is in addition to the cottonwood and poplar some very good spruce; altogether there is more timber, but even here it is only in the valleys of the streams and not too plentiful. This want of timber is one of the drawbacks to the country, but it will in part be supplied by the coal which is found in large quantities, and in many places, through the country, and makes excellent fuel. Timber can, I believe, be brought down the streams from the mountains. Another drawback to the country which applies especially to that part of the country to the east of Bow River is the want of rain or moisture of any kind. The soil was in many places parched and dried up, almost baked, and we had only one heavy rainfall during the progress of the work. In this storm about 1.5 cubic inches of rain fell during about 13 hours, but with this exception we had no rainfall exceeding .33 cubic inches. In the month of July there was much continued showery weather, which retarded the work considerably, but really amounted to very little, as the rainfall as shewn by the rain gauge at any one time was not worth taking into account. Strange to say there is very little dew. It seems to be quite the exception. This is the more strange as the sky is for the most part cloudless and clear. I suppose it is owing to the dryness of the air, which is far removed from its point of saturation, and it has therefore little moisture to be condensed in the cool of the evening, and the difference in temperature between day and night is not so marked as in the country lying more to the east.

We were caught by a great snow storm lasting for several days, beginning on the 30th of September, the snow being two and in some places three feet on the level. This caused much delay in the progress of the survey, as during the storm it was impossible to work, and even after it was over one day's work was limited to the distance which the horses could make through the snow, which was only some five or six miles per day. This snow lasted so long that, though still early in the season, I began to think that winter had set in, and thought it advisable under the circumstances to leave the meridian between Ranges 28 and 29, both to the north and south, unfinished and start for Winnipeg, which I did. I found on going southward towards Fort McLeod, however, that the snow gradually decreased, the Chinook winds having taken it away, and I am told that this is the case all through the winter, and that the snow is taken away almost immediately by the warm winds. I was also told that this storm was exceptionally severe and the worst, at least at that time of

the season, for some 15 years. There are very few swamps and marshes with the exception of such places as the hilly country, where the hollows between the hills form natural reservoirs for the surface water. This is the case in the Rainy Hills and several other ranges for which there seems to be no name. This lack of surface water is I think due to the unequal rainfall, which seems to be principally in the spring of the year. The surface water from these spring rains is evaporated during the dry months, when there is no adequate rainfall to supply the loss. The consequence is that the soil becomes parched, and it then requires a very heavy rainfall to make any perceptible difference. In several places I experienced great difficulty in obtaining sufficient water for our use. This was particularly the case in the vicinity of Dead Man's Canon, and for a long distance on all sides of the township corner between Ranges 16 and 17, where I had to leave the work and strike for the river, the horses having had no water for a day and a half.

RECORD OF TEMPERATURE.

Date.	—	Temperature.	Date.	—	Temperature.	Date.	—	Temperature.
		°			°			°
July 10...	8 a.m.....	68	July 25...	4 p.m.....	56	Aug. 10...	2 p.m.....	98
do 10...	2 p.m.....	70	do 26...	8 a.m.....	67	do 10...	4 p.m.....	97
do 10...	4 p.m.....	69	do 26...	2 p.m.....	78	do 11...	8 a.m.....	80
do 11...	8 a.m.....	59	do 26...	4 p.m.....	70	do 11...	2 p.m.....	81
do 11...	2 p.m.....	59	do 27...	8 a.m.....	79	do 11...	4 p.m.....	80
do 11...	4 p.m.....	58	do 27...	2 p.m.....	80	do 12...	8 a.m.....	65
do 12...	8 a.m.....	76	do 27...	4 p.m.....	79	do 12...	2 p.m.....	70
do 12...	2 p.m.....	80	do 28...	8 a.m.....	68	do 12...	4 p.m.....	69
do 12...	4 p.m.....	79	do 28...	2 p.m.....	70	do 14...	8 a.m.....	67
do 13...	8 a.m.....	66	do 28...	4 p.m.....	69	do 14...	2 p.m.....	79
do 13...	2 p.m.....	69	do 29...	8 a.m.....	80	do 14...	4 p.m.....	77
do 13...	4 p.m.....	68	do 29...	2 p.m.....	83	do 15...	8 a.m.....	70
do 14...	8 a.m.....	60	do 29...	4 p.m.....	83	do 15...	2 p.m.....	85
do 14...	2 p.m.....	60	do 31...	8 a.m.....	69	do 15...	4 p.m.....	83
do 14...	4 p.m.....	60	do 31...	2 p.m.....	73	do 16...	8 a.m.....	70
do 15...	8 a.m.....	79	do 31...	4 p.m.....	1	do 16...	2 p.m.....	75
do 15...	2 p.m.....	80	Aug. 1...	8 a.m.....	84	do 16...	4 p.m.....	74
do 15...	4 p.m.....	80	do 1...	2 p.m.....	89	do 17...	8 a.m.....	70
do 17...	8 a.m.....	87	do 1...	4 p.m.....	88	do 17...	2 p.m.....	75
do 17...	2 p.m.....	87	do 2...	8 a.m.....	76	do 17...	4 p.m.....	74
do 17...	4 p.m.....	86	do 2...	2 p.m.....	80	do 18...	8 a.m.....	66
do 18...	8 a.m.....	86	do 2...	4 p.m.....	79	do 18...	2 p.m.....	68
do 18...	2 p.m.....	87	do 3...	8 a.m.....	83	do 18...	4 p.m.....	67
do 18...	4 p.m.....	86	do 3...	2 p.m.....	85	do 19...	8 a.m.....	64
do 19...	8 a.m.....	86	do 3...	4 p.m.....	84	do 19...	2 p.m.....	65
do 19...	2 p.m.....	87	do 4...	8 a.m.....	73	do 19...	4 p.m.....	65
do 19...	4 p.m.....	87	do 4...	2 p.m.....	77	do 21...	8 a.m.....	69
do 20...	8 a.m.....	86	do 4...	4 p.m.....	76	do 21...	2 p.m.....	70
do 20...	2 p.m.....	88	do 5...	8 a.m.....	72	do 21...	4 p.m.....	69
do 20...	4 p.m.....	86	do 5...	2 p.m.....	76	do 22...	8 a.m.....	80
do 21...	8 a.m.....	86	do 5...	4 p.m.....	76	do 22...	2 p.m.....	81
do 21...	2 p.m.....	89	do 7...	8 a.m.....	81	do 22...	4 p.m.....	80
do 21...	4 p.m.....	87	do 7...	2 p.m.....	83	do 23...	8 a.m.....	66
do 22...	8 a.m.....	68	do 7...	4 p.m.....	83	do 23...	2 p.m.....	78
do 22...	2 p.m.....	68	do 8...	8 a.m.....	85	do 23...	4 p.m.....	78
do 22...	4 p.m.....	68	do 8...	2 p.m.....	87	do 24...	8 a.m.....	82
do 24...	8 a.m.....	75	do 8...	4 p.m.....	86	do 24...	2 p.m.....	72
do 24...	2 p.m.....	76	do 9...	8 a.m.....	87	do 24...	4 p.m.....	81
do 24...	4 p.m.....	75	do 9...	2 p.m.....	94	do 25...	8 a.m.....	69
do 25...	8 a.m.....	56	do 9...	4 p.m.....	94	do 25...	2 p.m.....	70
do 25...	2 p.m.....	57	do 10...	8 a.m.....	90	do 25...	4 p.m.....	70

## RECORD OF TEMPERATURE—Concluded.

Date.	—	Temperature.	Date.	—	Temperature.	Date.	—	Temperature.
		°			°			°
Aug. 26...	8 a.m.....	70	Sept. 7...	2 p.m.....	73	Sept. 19...	4 p.m.....	62
do 26...	2 p.m.....	71	do 7...	4 p.m.....	70	do 20...	8 a.m.....	40
do 26...	4 p.m.....	70	do 8...	8 a.m.....	55	do 20...	2 p.m.....	39
do 28...	8 a.m.....	67	do 8...	2 p.m.....	64	do 20...	4 p.m.....	39
do 28...	2 p.m.....	75	do 8...	4 p.m.....	63	do 21...	8 a.m.....	45
do 28...	4 p.m.....	74	do 9...	8 a.m.....	55	do 21...	2 p.m.....	60
do 29...	8 a.m.....	74	do 9...	2 p.m.....	62	do 21...	4 p.m.....	57
do 29...	2 p.m.....	82	do 9...	4 p.m.....	53	do 22...	8 a.m.....	63
do 29...	4 p.m.....	81	do 11...	8 a.m.....	53	do 22...	2 p.m.....	63
do 30...	8 a.m.....	83	do 11...	2 p.m.....	53	do 22...	4 p.m.....	63
do 30...	2 p.m.....	83	do 11...	4 p.m.....	53	do 23...	8 a.m.....	61
do 30...	4 p.m.....	82	do 12...	8 a.m.....	53	do 23...	2 p.m.....	64
do 31...	8 a.m.....	81	do 12...	2 p.m.....	57	do 23...	4 p.m.....	62
do 31...	2 p.m.....	82	do 12...	4 p.m.....	56	do 25...	8 a.m.....	59
do 31...	4 p.m.....	82	do 13...	8 a.m.....	53	do 25...	2 p.m.....	62
Sept. 1...	8 a.m.....	74	do 13...	2 p.m.....	68	do 25...	4 p.m.....	60
do 1...	2 p.m.....	80	do 13...	4 p.m.....	53	do 26...	8 a.m.....	43
do 1...	4 p.m.....	79	do 14...	8 a.m.....	65	do 26...	2 p.m.....	43
do 2...	8 a.m.....	75	do 14...	2 p.m.....	72	do 26...	4 p.m.....	42
do 2...	2 p.m.....	81	do 14...	4 p.m.....	70	do 27...	8 a.m.....	42
do 2...	4 p.m.....	80	do 15...	8 a.m.....	35	do 27...	2 p.m.....	45
do 4...	8 a.m.....	70	do 15...	2 p.m.....	39	do 27...	4 p.m.....	43
do 4...	2 p.m.....	81	do 15...	4 p.m.....	36	do 28...	8 a.m.....	35
do 4...	4 p.m.....	83	do 16...	8 a.m.....	36	do 28...	2 p.m.....	36
do 5...	8 a.m.....	51	do 16...	2 p.m.....	40	do 28...	4 p.m.....	35
do 5...	2 p.m.....	65	do 16...	4 p.m.....	39	do 29...	8 a.m.....	37
do 5...	4 p.m.....	64	do 18...	8 a.m.....	63	do 29...	2 p.m.....	40
do 6...	8 a.m.....	60	do 18...	2 p.m.....	72	do 29...	4 p.m.....	38
do 6...	2 p.m.....	69	do 18...	4 p.m.....	70	do 30...	8 a.m.....	40
do 6...	4 p.m.....	65	do 19...	8 a.m.....	61	do 30...	2 p.m.....	44
do 7...	8 a.m.....	62	do 19...	2 p.m.....	63	do 30...	4 p.m.....	42

The above temperatures were taken with a Fahrenheit thermometer.  
Observed by Thos. Drummond, D.L.S.

## RECORD of Rainfall from the 6th of July to the 16th of October, 1882.

Date.	Rainfall.	Began.	Ended.	Remarks.
July 7...	·33.....	7 a.m....	8 p.m....	Showery, but with little perceptible rainfall.
do 9...	.....	5.30 p.m.	9 p.m....	
do 11...	.....	.....	.....	Showery all day.
do 13...	.....	3.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	Wind squall with slight rain.
do 14...	·25.....	5.30 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	Heavy thunder storm.
do 15...	.....	.....	.....	Light showers all through the day.
do 18...	.....	.....	.....	do do
do 21...	.....	.....	.....	do during afternoon.
do 25...	1·5.....	5 a.m....	7 p.m....	Showery all day.
do 27...	.....	.....	.....	
Aug. 4...	·2.....	6 p.m....	7 p.m....	Thunder storm.
do 12...	·17.....	8 a.m....	1 p.m....	.....
Sept. 16...	·2.....	8 a.m....	8 p.m....	
do 24...	·16.....	7 a.m....	10 p.m....	Nearly all night.
do 26...	·13.....	8 p.m....	.....	
do 28...	.....	.....	.....	Flurries of snow.
do 29...	.....	.....	.....	do
do 30...	.....	.....	.....	Flurries of snow during morning, heavy snow all afternoon.
Oct. 1...	.....	.....	.....	During this storm about 30 inches of very wet snow fell, making about $\frac{3}{4}$ of its depth of water when packed into a dish and melted.
do 2...	.....	.....	.....	
do 3...	.....	.....	.....	
do 4...	.....	.....	.....	
do 5...	.....	.....	.....	
do 6...	.....	.....	.....	Very thick and foggy all day.
do 7...	.....	.....	.....	
do 8...	.....	.....	.....	Flurries of snow.
do 11...	.....	.....	.....	do

## EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF A. F. COTTON, D. L. S. SURVEY OF TOWNSHIP OUTLINES.

*Townships 21, 22, 23, and 24, Ranges 5, 6, 7, and 8 West of 4th Initial Meridian.*

The above named townships are mostly hilly and broken prairie, more especially those adjoining the Red Deer River, which runs through the centre of the block, while those near the seventh base are high rolling prairie. The soil is a light sandy loam and gravel, and very hard, the average quality being third class. Numerous boulders of gneiss and limestone cover the greater portion north of the Red Deer River, while on the south side they are not so numerous, and the soil is a little better. The grass is much longer on the north.

The Red Deer River is about 20 chains wide, with numerous banks of shifting sand, average depth of the water being four feet. There is very little wood growing along the banks. The valley is from two to four miles wide, and about 300 feet deep. Numerous water courses, and a few sloughs, were seen; but they were all dry at time of survey. Water, therefore, was very scarce.

Township 24, Range 5, West of 4th.—This township is for the most part high rolling prairie, excepting in the south where it becomes hilly and broken. The soil is a light sandy loam and gravel. A great many boulders of gneiss and limestone are to be found; in fact, so numerous are they that they form a great impediment to travellers. There is a creek, dry when seen, running through the centre from northwest to southeast. It has a valley about three-quarters of a mile wide, and is about 150 feet below the prairie level. Water scarce.

Township 23, Range 5.—This township is very hilly. The hills are from 80 to 150 feet above the valley of a dry creek which is found in this township. The soil is light sandy loam and gravel; the hills are very stony. Boulders of gneiss and

limestone cover the hills and a great part of the small flats. Very few marshes are seen, and water at that season of the year is very scarce.

Township 24, Range 6.—This township is high rolling prairie until the southwest corner, where it becomes hilly. The soil is sandy loam with a little gravel; subsoil white clay. In the northern portion the boulders are not so numerous as on the hilly portion. A few hay marshes were seen. Water very scarce.

Township 23, Range 6.—This township is very hilly both on the east and west sides, while in the centre it becomes high rolling prairie. On the west side the valley of the Red Deer River is met at the north of Section 7, where the land falls to the river in four steps of about 80 feet each with small plateaus between. A great part of these is broken by gulleys. The soil is light sandy loam and gravel with numerous boulders of gneiss and limestone, some being of great size. A few marshes were seen, but only one containing water.

Township 24, Range 7.—The township is high rolling prairie with a few gulleys and a very few marshes. The only ones seen containing water were on the west tier of sections. On Section 19 a pond was met with; water good and clear. There are two dry creeks on the south of this township. The soil is sandy loam and gravel very hard; subsoil white clay.

Township 23, Range 7.—This township is hilly prairie, and in the south half very much broken by deep gulleys running into Red Deer River. On the west, Sections 31 and 30 are very much broken, while Section 19 is almost level. Section 18 is an alkaline flat running easterly to the river. On Section 7 are small hills covered with gravel and boulders. The Red Deer River crosses this line on the northwest of Section 6. It is 22 chains wide here, with numerous banks of shifting sand. On the south side of the river there is a dry creek of considerable size. The soil is sandy loam and gravel, very hard. There are some sand hills to be seen, looking east down the river. There is little or no wood along the river in the township, and water is scarce.

Township 24, Range 8.—This township is high rolling prairie, excepting the southerly tier of sections, which is hilly and much broken by deep gulleys. There are a few marshes in the interior, which for the most part are dry. The soil is sandy loam and gravel, very hard.

Township 23, Range 8.—This township is very much broken by deep gulleys and the valley of the Red Deer River, which runs through the southeast part in a valley 300 feet deep. The soil is sandy loam and gravel, very hard. There is a fair-sized creek which joins the River in Section 4, Township 22; water good. There is only scrub and a few trees on the south side of the river, while the north is devoid of any kind of wood.

Township 21, Range 8.—This township is high rolling prairie, with numerous alkaline ponds. The soil is light sandy loam, very dry and hard; subsoil clay. Very well suited for grazing, as there is a very good growth of grass.

Township 22, Range 8.—This township is hilly prairie, broken in the northwest corner by the Red Deer River which runs through a valley 300 feet deep, and from one to two miles wide, and numerous deep ravines run into the valley. Soil—light sandy loam and gravel.

Township 21, Range 7.—The western part of this township is hilly and broken prairie, with numerous alkaline ponds. The soil is sandy loam and gravel.

Township 23, Range 7.—This township is hilly and broken prairie. The Red Deer River runs through the northeast corner. The soil is sandy loam and gravel. There is only a very little wood on the river here.

#### *Townships West of 2nd Initial Meridian.*

Townships 13 and 14, Range 17, are gently rolling prairie, some parts benign covered with rose brush. There is a large marsh in the north-west corner of Township 14; soil a clay loam, subsoil white clay.

Townships 13 and 14, Range 18, are gently rolling prairie; a large marsh on the east side of 14; small and shallow ones are numerous in the remaining portion; soil a clay loam, subsoil white clay.

Townships 13 and 14, Range 19, are gently rolling prairie. There is a large sheet of water in the centre of 14 and one in the south of 13; soil a clay loam, subsoil white clay.

Townships 13 and 14, Range 20 are gently rolling prairie. In Township 13 the land falls to the south and is drained into the Moose Jaw Creek, while Township 14 is drained by the Pile of Bones Creek; there is a large sheet of water in the south part of 13. An old trail runs diagonally across the block. Soil a clay loam, subsoil white clay.

Townships 15 and 16, Range 20 are gently rolling prairie. The only marsh of any size is in the south-east corner of Township 15; soil a clay loam, subsoil white clay. All the water met with in the above named townships was fresh and good.

Township 17, Ranges 29 and 30. These townships form the northern spur of the Grand Coteau, and are pretty well broken by small sand hills, on which there is a thick growth of scrub; the soil is light sand.

Township 18, Ranges 29 and 30, is pretty much the same as Township 17, excepting that portion north of Pelican Lake, which is a gently rolling prairie; the soil is much better, good sandy loam. Pelican Lake is about two miles wide and the water is inclined to be alkaline.

Townships 19 and 20, Range 29, are gently rolling prairie with numerous small marshes; the soil is a good sandy loam.

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EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF E. J. RAINBOTH.—SURVEY OF TOWNSHIP OUTLINES.

*Townships 17 and 18, Ranges 18, 19, and 20 West of the 2nd Initial Meridian.*

The country here is magnificent, being a gently rolling prairie, and the soil of heavy rich clay, rated first-class. It is drained by the "Boggy" and "Pile of Bones" Creeks, the size of the former being 20 links wide and 2 feet deep, and that of the latter 1 chain and 15 links wide,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet deep, with a current running at the rate of about forty chains per hour; water good.

The Canadian Pacific Railway engineers were locating their main line in Township 17 when I was in this block.

After completing the above mentioned outlines, I moved westward to Range 25, where I ran the outlines of Townships 17 and 18, Ranges 25, 26, 27, and 28, and Townships 19 and 20, Ranges 27 and 28.

Throughout these townships and ranges the character of the country and soil is very similar (with the exception of Township 20, Range 28, which is stony in places), being a beautiful rolling prairie, with numerous sloughs and hay marshes, the soil varying from clay loam to sandy loam, with a clay subsoil, and is rated first-class; drained by the Qu'Appelle River on the north east, and Thunder and Moose Jaw Creeks on the south, the former of which lies in a valley which runs in a south-easterly direction, from one to one and a-half miles in width, and from 200 to 250 feet below the prairie level. Buffalo Lake is situated on this stream, and fills the valley almost throughout this block. I did not need to cross the stream, as Mr. G. C. Rainboth ran the outlines on the north-east side of the valley and I continued them on the south-west, in doing which the south-west shore of the lake was intersected in Sections 3 and 30, Township 20, Range 26. Judging from appearances of the valley, this lake must vary greatly in length with the seasons, according as they are wet or dry, as the valley at both ends of the lake is very low and marshy, almost level with the water, which is saline, and was covered with flocks of wild geese, pelicans, and ducks.



There is a little wood (mostly poplar, ash, and soft maple) about the lake, but fit for fuel only, scattered in clumps in the ravines or coulées, which are numerous and extend back from the lake from one to three miles.

Moose Jaw Creek, which flows into the Qu'Appelle, was intersected in Section 1, Township 17, Range 26, and had a width of 64 links, depth  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet, with a current of about 2 miles per hour; water good, running in a depression of about 40 feet below the prairie, the south side of which is rather abrupt and covered with boulders, the north side being a gradual slope with first class soil; there is a light fringe of bush in places along the creek.

Thunder Creek, which flows into the Moose Jaw, was intersected in Section 1, Township 17, Range 28, and had a width of 87 links, 3 feet deep, with a sluggish current; water good and flowing through a flat or valley of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles in width, with a gradual slope, and about 50 feet below the prairie level, there being no wood whatever along this creek. The Canadian Pacific Railway runs through this valley.

I moved north-westward into our next block, which comprised Ranges 1 to 4, inclusive, west of 3rd Initial Meridian, and between the 6th and 7th bases, where I ran the outlines of Townships 21, 22, 23, and 24, Ranges 3 and 4.

There is a marked difference between the last block and this one as regards the nature of the country and the character of the soil, the country becoming more rolling and hilly, and the soil dryer and varying from sandy loam to sandy. The water was all alkaline both in the streams and sloughs, with the exception of a few soft water sloughs, which I invariably found to be surface water, on some height or elevation of land; but in the depressions it was always alkaline.

The meridian between Ranges 2 and 3, north from 6th base to 6th correction line, runs through a gently rolling prairie; soil a dry sandy loam rated second class. It crosses a ridge of hills in Sections 35 and 36, Township 22, Range 3, and descends into a level plain, which is bounded on the north by sand hills and through which flows the Qu'Appelle, which is here a small creek.

The meridian between Ranges 3 and 4, north from 6th base to 6th correction line, runs through a rolling prairie country; soil, a sandy loam, being rated in Township 21, Class 1, and in Township 22, Class 2. It traverses an extensive depression or basin, in the centre of which lies a small alkaline lake of about 100 acres in area, having no visible inlet, which forms the head of the Qu'Appelle River, and out of which it flows as a small insignificant creek, which crosses the meridian in Section 24, Township 22, Range 4, running in a north-westerly direction, and bending round and re-crossing it in Section 25, same township and range, thence running in a north-easterly direction.

After running the lines between Townships 21 and 22, in Ranges 3 and 4, (the country along the line in Range 3 is knolly on the east with a few sloughs, becoming rolling to the west and dryer, while the line in Range 4 crosses the extensive depression or basin above referred to; from the west end of this line I could see my camp on the meridian six miles away) I moved north to the 7th base, and ran the meridian between Ranges 3 and 4 southwards from this base to the correction line.

The country adjoining this line near the base is a rolling prairie; soil, a dry sandy loam, south of which is an alkaline marshy tract, which appears to skirt the base of the sand hills, that this line enters in Section 13, Township 24, Range 4, continues through and leaves in Section 25, Township 23, Range 4; these sand hills are covered with clumps of brush and scrubby poplar, fit only for fuel, the largest in diameter being about six inches. After leaving these sand hills the line crosses, in Sections 24 and 25, Township 23, Range 4, a valley of about one mile in width, and about 200 feet below the prairie level, with a gradual slope on both sides which is apparently a continuation of the Qu'Appelle valley towards the "Elbow" of the South Saskatchewan River.

In this valley, the soil of which is a sandy loam, several small dry creeks cross the meridian, flowing eastward in the wet season to the Qu'Appelle from a marshy tract about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of the line, in which I could see a small lake and several ponds or marshes, and which appeared to be the height of land between the "Qu'Ap-

pelle River" and the "River that Turns," a creek that flows through the valley, which lies in a north-west direction from this meridian, crossing the north boundary of Township 23, Range 4, in Section 34, and emptying into the South Saskatchewan River at the Elbow.

The north boundary of Township 23, Range 4, running westward, traverses the sand hills in Sections 36 and 35. The valley, in Sections 35, 34, and 33, and in Sections 33 and 32, runs through low sand hills, covered with willow brush, after which it enters an undulating prairie with a sandy loam soil.

The north boundary of Township 23, Range 3, runs through sand hills, across the entire range, which are covered with clumps of scrubby poplar and brush, principally brush, towards the east side of the range; water was very scarce in these sand hills, and all alkaline.

The land in this block, in Ranges 3 and 4, outlined by me I rate as follows, viz.: Township 21, between Classes 1 and 2; Township 22, Class 2; Township 23, Class 3; Township 24, Class 4.

After completing the correction line in Range 4, which runs through a rolling prairie, with a few sloughs and a sandy loam soil, I started westward along with Mr. G. C. Rainboth and our respective parties for our next block, which lay north of the South Saskatchewan River.

The country along the meridian in Townships 21 and 22, and on the correction line in Range 11, is rolling and hilly, with numerous sloughs or marshes; soil, a sandy loam and rated Class 2. Along the meridian in Townships 23 and 24, and on the correction line in Range 12, it is very hilly and dotted over with a great number of small ponds and marshes; the soil is a sandy loam, with the hill tops generally stony, and rated Class 2 to 3. The water in the ponds and sloughs I generally found good.

This block is more suitable for grazing than agricultural purposes, and, judging from traces seen, must have been a favorite grazing ground of the buffalo, when they were plentiful.

The country along the line between Ranges 18 and 19 is a rolling prairie from the base northwards to Section 13, where it changes to a low level plain, which stretches from the river about 3 miles away on the east, across Ranges 19 and 20, in the centre of which appears a prominent hill, around the base whereof "Miry Creek" winds in a circuitous manner, crossing this line in Section 24, Township 21, Range 19. It has a width of 25 links, a depth of 4 feet, and current of 1 mile per hour; water saline, running eastward to the river. The soil is an arid clay, with innumerable fissures or cracks running in all directions, and covered with a scant growth of short grass and cactus, but without any sod.

This meridian enters sand hills and drifting sand, with clumps of bush, in Section 25, Township 21, Range 19, leaving them in Section 1, Township 22, Range 19, re-entering them in Section 24, Township 22, Range 19, and continuing through them to the river; these sand hills occupy the whole of Township 22, appearing to cross the river to the east and to extend westward into Range 20.

There is a high range of hills, with a great many coulées, some of which are wooded, crossing the 6th base near the line between Ranges 19 and 20, and extending in a north-westerly direction through Township 21, Range 20. This meridian runs through the same sand hills as the last meridian referred to, throughout Township 22; and they are rough, broken, and thickly wooded with scrubby poplar, from 2 to 6 inches in diameter, and brush.

The soil in this block I rate as follows, viz.: Township 21, Class 2; Township 22, Class 3 to 4. Water is obtainable only in the river and Miry Creek.

The river banks in Township 22, Range 18, are very low, being only a few feet above high water mark—so low in fact that, from a slight eminence on the meridian between Ranges 18 and 19, south of Miry Creek, the water in the river, which is three miles distant, can be seen quite distinctly.

The only ford I could discover on the river was in this township, near the sand hills, which appear to cross the river, and which the Indians call "Sand hills creeping

into the water." I met a band of Cree Indians, who forded here on their way back to Duck Lake from the international boundary, across which they said they had been hunting buffalo until they were chased away by American soldiers, who took all their rifles and buffalo runners from them. They did not seem to have any difficulty in fording, the greatest depth of water being about four feet.

This would make an excellent crossing for a railway running north-westerly to Edmonton from the C. P. R., at Swift Current or thereabouts.

The country on the north side of the river in the next block is a rolling prairie with an arid clay soil (Class 3). South of the river, the valley thereof in Range 26 expands southward and is filled with low sand hills and drifting sand, with a little brush; it improves towards the 6th base, where the prairie is rolling, with a few sloughs and a clay soil, class 2, with a good growth of grass, but no sod. The correction line crosses obliquely, near the meridian between Ranges 25 and 26, the range of hills which bound the river valley on the south, and from which a number of coulées run into one main coulée. In this flows a creek of saline water, emptying into the river at the meridian between Ranges 25 and 26, in Township 23, after crossing the meridian several times between the correction line and the river.

From what I have seen and heard of the South Saskatchewan River, it is navigable for large river steamers, up as far as the forks of the Red Deer, throughout the summer season.

The weather, from the latter end of May, was very fine during the summer and free from frosts until September 7th. The first week in October was cold, wet, and stormy, with a light flurry of snow. Afterwards we had our Indian summer, during which the weather was very fine, continuing so until October 29th, when there fell about 3 inches of snow, and winter appeared to have set in.

#### EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF LEWIS BOLTON.—SURVEY OF TOWNSHIP OUTLINES.

Township 19, Range 26, west of the 2nd Initial Meridian.—The southerly part is partly timbered with small poplar and willow. Some few bluffs contain trees large enough for building purposes. There is quite a number of deep sloughs through this portion of the township. The land as you go north becomes higher and more rolling, and about the centre of the township may be termed hilly; timber scarcer and fewer sloughs. The northern part is quite level, with little or no timber. The soil in the southerly part is a clay loam, with an average of ten inches of alluvial soil, with a clay subsoil. In a few places gravel appears on high points, brought out by badgers burrowing. The soil becomes heavier going northwards, becoming very heavy along the north boundary.

Townships 15 and 16, Ranges 21, 22, 23, and 24 west of the Second Meridian, are very level; very heavy clay soil; no timber whatever, not even willow scrub; a few sloughs, but no streams of any account except Moose Jaw Creek, which traverses Township 15, Ranges 23 and 24. Very little meadow land; vegetation short owing to the hardness of the clay soil. The land in those townships may be classed No. 1 throughout.

Townships 17 and 18, Ranges 5, 6, 7, and 8 west of the Third Meridian, are very hilly, being a part of the Grand Coteau. The soil is very varied, many places being very gravelly and stony, and some sandy; other portions are clay loam, with a clay subsoil. Water is very plentiful in sloughs and small lakes. In many of the lakes the water is not good, being impregnated with different kinds of salts. Quite a number of springs runs out of the larger hills; some of them contain very good water. The vegetation is these townships, though hilly and in many places rough, is high and luxuriant, and will afford a magnificent pasture for cattle and horses. No timber whatever was seen in these townships and no living streams of any account exist.

Townships 19 and 20, Range 8, are very similar, with the exception that the north-west portion of Township 20 is extremely broken by very high hills (called the Vermilion Hills) and the bank of the south branch of the Saskatchewan River.

While in this portion of the country we experienced very much thunder and lightning, but not much rain. Thunderstorms were almost of daily occurrence, accompanied sometimes by hail and considerable wind. The hills in that district are well named "Thunder Breeding Hills."

Township 20, Ranges 13, 14, 15, and 16, west of the Third Meridian, is traversed by the south branch of the Saskatchewan River, the banks of which are very much broken by deep gorges or ravines running back on either side, in many places for miles. The valley of the river is something over 300 feet below the level of the table land on either side and is very crooked. The average width of the valley, from top to top of bank, would be over three miles. The average width of the river would be about 10 chains, varying very much in depth on account of the sand shoals; the current runs about two miles per hour.

The soil in these townships is heavy clay; in many places very little alluvial soil is seen.

Very little timber exists along the river; but a few large cottonwoods and some bluffs of poplar in the ravines.

Numbers of spring streamlets run down the ravines to the river, making the valley a very desirable place for pasturing horses and cattle.

Stone is very plentiful along the banks, and in many places in the valleys; it is chiefly granite.

Vegetation is very luxuriant in the valley, but very short and stunted on the banks.

Fish are not very plentiful in the river, considering its size.

Townships 19, Ranges 13, 14, 15, and 16, are for the most part gently rolling prairie; heavy clay soil. The northerly parts of these townships are considerably cut up with ravines running out from the river.

Water is not very plentiful except in Range 13, which is traversed by the Swift Current Creek, a small stream, with very high and rugged banks, the water of which is very good.

No timber exists in these townships, with the exception of small groves of poplar in the ravines and along the banks of the Swift Current Creek.

Townships 19 and 20, Range 21 west of the Third Meridian.—The easterly halves, or perhaps a little more, of these townships are very good land; clay loam soil; rolling prairie, which in some places might be termed hilly. The soil becomes more sandy as you go westward, approaching the sand hills. These townships in Ranges 22 and 23 are composed of the range of sand hills running southerly from the south branch of the Saskatchewan River towards the Cypress Hills, and will be of little use for agricultural purposes, being nothing but blowing sand. Plenty of good water can be had by digging a few feet in the low places. The hills are covered with wild choke cherry bushes. In some valleys there are bluffs of poplar timber, of which some is large enough for building purposes.

Townships 19 and 20, Range 24.—The sand hills disappear as you go westward in this range. On the south boundary of Township 19 they only extend west about one and a half miles; more to the north they extend farther west. After leaving the hills, going westward, the soil becomes better; and the western portion of these townships is a fine rolling prairie, with a sandy loam soil.

As to climate, my impression is that the farther west the milder it will be found. The rainfall during the months of September and October was very light, and very seldom you would find the grass damp with dew. The rainfall in the early part of the season must have been quite heavy, as there was plenty of water in nearly all of the sloughs, and the prairie was covered with a very luxuriant crop of grass. Game was very scarce with the exception of water fowl; we only saw one buffalo, a few antelope, and a few of the larger kind of deer.

## EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF A. C. TALBOT, D.L.S.—SURVEY OF TOWNSHIP OUTLINES.

*5th Base Line, West of the 2nd Initial Meridian.*

The soil of Townships 15 and 16, Ranges 15 and 16, is second class, although of a fertile, sandy nature. The ground is only slightly undulating, except in the south of Township 15, Range 15, where it is more broken and has numerous small marshes. Going south, the soil of Townships 14, 13, 12, 11, and 10 is clayey and first class for cultivation, being a little undulating, and having, here and there, numerous marshes and swamps many chains in diameter. The water of these marshes is generally pretty good, and grass is plentiful and good for pasturage.

The soil of Township 9 is of second quality, being rougher and of a hard, whitish clay. There are numerous cactus plants about, shewing poor land.

The only important stream crossing the prairie between the 3rd and 5th base lines is the Pile of Bones, which crosses Township 14 in Range 16, from south-east to north-west. Where I crossed it, it was about 1 chain wide and 3 or 4 feet deep, without any sensible current. The numerous marshes here are good for first settlers, as they give plenty of good hay, suitable for wintering cattle. There is no wood to be had here; it must be got from the Squirrel Hills or the banks of the Pile of Bones, in Township 8, Range 16, where there is a fine clump of wood of mixed poplar and maple.

The 3rd Correction line in Range 16 is crossed on Sections 4 and 5 by a large hay marsh, nearly a mile wide. This marsh stretches from the south-east of Township 10, and runs north-west for several miles, covering an area of several thousands of acres. The alluvial soil here is generally very light, and in some places next to nothing (*sic*.)

*West of the 3rd Initial Meridian.*

Townships 17 and 18, Range 29.—The soil is third class, being a poor sand over nearly the whole of the eastern part.

Townships 13, 14, 15, and 16, Ranges 5 and 6.—The soil is third class. The surface is very broken, being formed of sand hills, very close together. There are some places, however, where they are more scattered; but the ground is still much broken. There are many small marshes; and in most of them the water is good, though in some very alkaline.

In Townships 13 and 14, Ranges 13, 14, and 15, the ground is less broken, but has many deep ravines, which open into the valley of the Swift Current Creek, or into that of the Goose Lake (Woodside Valley). Water is very scarce, except near Swift Current Creek, where there are found springs of clear water in some of the numerous ravines opening into it. Wood is found in small quantities in three or four ravines on the south-east of Goose Lake, but it is only good for fuel. The soil is third class.

Township 14, Range 16, is more broken, particularly in the south-east, where are sand hills and small marshes in large numbers. The soil is third class.

Townships 13, 14, 15, and 16, Ranges 22 and 23.—The soil is very poor, and a large part unfit for cultivation, as there are moving sand hills from 30 to 50 feet high, which change their appearance and position with the high winds. Water is common, but generally very alkaline, and bad even for animals.

Township 13, Range 22, has right across it a fairly large lake, having about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles as its greatest width. The water of this lake is good for drinking.

There is a belt of cotton and wild cherry wood among the moving hills in Township 16, Range 28. This belt is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, and varies in width from some chains to half a mile.

The soil of Townships 15 and 16, Ranges 29 and 30, is hilly, dry, and very undulating, entirely of sand, and generally third class, though in some places it may be considered fourth class, the soil being gravelly and very poor. Generally speaking, the country between "Old Wives Lake" and the 4th Meridian has but little to offer for colonization, as it is a poor soil without wood, and drinking water is scarce in certain places; the ground is covered with a short scattered grass, which becomes very hard in the month of August, and is poor nourishment for animals. Here and there one meets with small plains of better quality, which may suit early settlers.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF C. A. BIGGAR, D.L.S.—SURVEY OF TOWNSHIP  
OUTLINES.

12th Base, West of 3rd Meridian.—Commencing on the meridian between ranges 3 and 4, going west. First five sections—undulating prairie, poplar bluffs, and bunches of willows; soil, rich sandy loam; luxuriant growth of grasses and wild vines. On Section 31, line strikes Upper Saskatchewan, and this range terminates on a long low island lying along the west bank of river, and separated from the main shore by a narrow swift channel. The east bank is abrupt, and the west bank low.

Range 5.—Undulating prairie, gradually rising, the level of surrounding country being attained near centre of Section 35. Scattered poplar bluffs. Approaching township corner between ranges 5 and 6, ground becomes low and wet and covered with willows. Soil of this range—sandy loam, very dry, and much inferior to land upon east side of river.

Owing to the swiftness of the current (about two miles per hour) and numerous moving sand bars, the Upper Saskatchewan at this point will always be difficult to navigate.

Townships 37 and 38, Range 29 west of 2nd Meridian, being only 3.81 chains wide, will be described by remarks on same townships in the adjacent range 28.

Township 37, Range 28.—Open rolling prairie; very stony; numerous lakes and ponds; water, generally speaking, fresh and good. Soil of no value for agriculture.

Township 38, Range 28.—Same as last.

Township 39, Range 28.—South part same as last. A large alkaline lake covers the north-west part. The rest of this township is low and wet, with numerous alkaline beds.

Township 40, Range 28.—South half, open undulating prairie, gradually rising to the north, culminating in a high range of hills running transversely. North half well wooded and watered. Some of the poplar bluffs contain trees large enough for building purposes. Soil—good sandy loam, except on hills, which are stony.

Township 37, Range 27.—South half of the township open rolling prairie, cut up by irregular ranges of stony hills and numerous alkaline lakes. The north half is exceedingly picturesque, being dotted with beautiful lakes nestling amongst hills, the sides of which are covered with dense groves of poplar. This locality may appropriately be styled "the sportsman's paradise," the lakes and hills literally teeming with wild fowl. Towards the north side of this township the soil improves in quality and is freer from stone.

Township 38, Range 27.—Contains a good deal of arable soil, although much broken by ranges of stony hills and chains of alkaline lakes. The poplar bluffs are more scattered than in the north part of Township 38. The north-east angle of the township is in a large salt lake.

Township 39, Range 27.—The salt lake covers a portion of this township also, probably 1,000 acres. The lake is very irregular in shape, so that an accurate estimation of its area is impossible. West half of township, open rolling prairie; soil, second class. East half, poplar bluffs and brulé; soil very good.

Township 40, Range 27.—A large number of small alkaline lakes in the interior. North-west quarter, ranges of high hills, well wooded. South-west quarter, open rolling prairie; soil second class. East half of the township, undulating and rolling; poplar bluffs and brulé; soil excellent sandy loam.

Township 4, Range 26.—Large alkaline lake in the centre, covering about 15,000 acres. Excepting a few sections in south-east corner, the balance of the township is first-class soil, rich sandy loam, clay bottom; wood and water plentiful.

9th Base, west of 3rd Initial Meridian.—First three ranges and four sections of Range 4, open undulating prairie; soil, dry sandy loam, second class. A small poplar bluff, on side of a ravine in Range 3, is the only wood in this locality. Section 32, Range 4, nearly covered by a long shallow lake, extending north and south (good fresh water). Section 31, poplar bluffs; soil sandy.

Range 5.—First four and a-half sections high sand hills, poplar bluffs; no water at all; soil worthless. In Section 33, line enters Moose Woods, timber being large poplar, balm of Gilead, and an occasional small bunch of birch. Last fifty chains of Section 52 and 16 chains of Section 31, "muskeg," sandy bottom. Balance of Section, 31 to township corner between Ranges 5 and 6, excellent clay soil.

The 11th base from the 3rd meridian easterly, across Ranges 28 and 27, passes over an exceedingly rough country, it being a succession of high stony hills and large ponds, the former covered by a thick growth of small poplar and the latter surrounded by tall willows.

Excepting Section 35, Township 40, and Section 2, Township 41, the land is all third and fourth class.

Upon either side of the 12th base, across Range 4, the land is excellent. Although the subsoil was sand and the season unusually dry, the heavy growth of verdure indicated the strength of the soil. The sections adjoining the township corner between Ranges 4 and 5 are very much broken up by the Upper Saskatchewan River, which crosses the line at this point.

After the line crosses the river the soil is poor, and as it approaches the west side of Range 5, becomes wet and low.

Navigation on the Saskatchewan at this point is rendered difficult by changing sand bars.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF G. C. RAINBOTH, D. L. S.—SURVEY OF TOWNSHIP OUTLINES.

The 1st meridian outline I ran from the 6th base, southward, between Ranges 18 and 19 west of the 2nd Initial Meridian. Throughout Township 20 this outline passes through an undulating and slightly rolling country, covered with bluffs of poplar of small size, varying from 2 to 6 inches in diameter, interspersed with marshes and prairie openings—the marshes being in a proportion of 1:20, as near as can be estimated, and being, in most cases, susceptible of drainage. The soil of this township is very good, being rated first and second class and consisting of a rich black loam to a sandy loam, with clay subsoil.

In Section 25, Township 19, this meridian leaves the bluff country and enters the great prairie plains of the far west, which are here undulating, with a sandy loam soil, and clay subsoil, being rated first and second class.

The bluff country here noted is, apparently, the last of the wooded prairie, if I may so call it, that extends northward across the Qu'Appelle Valley to the Touchwood Hills; and to settlers it forms a very attractive portion of the North-West.

In Section 12, Township 19, this line intersects one of the cart trails leading to the west.

The township chord between Townships 19 and 20, across Range 18, passes through a bluff country similar in character to that described above.

The 5th correction line, across Range 18, passes easterly through an undulating and slightly rolling prairie country, with a good clay and sandy loam, soil being rated mostly first class.

In Section 6, Township 19, the leading trail to the west is intersected. Marshes occur, but are not frequent, and scarcely one holds water throughout the summer. The meridian outline between Ranges 19 and 20 from the 6th base, southward, passes through the extreme westerly point of woods or bluff country in Section 25, Township 20; thence, to the 5th correction line, through a level and undulating prairie of first class clay loam soil. The township chord across Range 19, between Townships 19 and 20, passes easterly as far as Section 34, Township 20, through a level and slightly undulating prairie; thence, to the meridian outline between Ranges 18 and 19, through the bluff country above described. The township chord across Range 20, between Townships 19 and 20, passes through a fine level and slightly undulating prairie to the valley of Boggy Creek, which it enters in Section 31; the creek itself

is three chains east of the iron township bar on the block outline between Ranges 20 and 21, the valley being about 150 feet below the prairie. A very deep coulée is entered in Section 32, and crossed in Section 31, running north-west into Boggy Creek, the banks of which are fully 150 feet high, from bank to bank 27 chains wide, and sloping at an angle of 25°. The sides and ravines of this coulée are wooded with poplar and scrub; the poplars in some of the ravines are fit for building, but the greater portion is fit for fuel only.

The ravines of the valley of Boggy Creek are also partly wooded with the same description of timber. This valley is about 60 chains across from the top of one bank to the other, the creek being 30 links wide, with a sluggish current, 3 feet deep, and a clay bottom.

The 5th correction line across Range 20, passes through a splendid tract of country; Class 1, level, and slightly undulating; in Section 5, Boggy Creek is intersected, being here in a depression of 40 or 50 feet below the prairie plateau.

The townships in this block outlined by me may be summarized as follows:—

Township 20, Range 18.—Undulating and rolling prairie and poplar bluffs, a few marshes; soil, clay and loam, Classes 1 and 2.

Township 20, Range 19.—The north-east half, the same as the preceding; the south-west part, rolling and level prairie; soil first and second class.

Township 19, Range 18.—North half, undulating prairie and poplar bluffs; a few marshes; clay and sandy loam, Classes 1 and 2. The south half, open undulating prairie; soil, sandy loam; second-class.

Township 19, Range 19.—North-east quarter, undulating prairie and poplar bluffs occasional marshes; soil, sandy loam; second-class. The remainder open undulating prairie; soil, clay and sandy loam; first and second-class.

Township 20, Range 20.—Undulating and level prairie; clay and sandy loam mostly first-class; a small proportion second-class.

Township 19, Range 20.—Level and undulating prairie; soil, clay loam; first-class.

After completing the outlines in this block, I proceeded to our next block in the following order, viz.: Townships 17, 18, 19, and 20, Ranges 25, 26, 27, and 28, west of the 2nd Meridian. Upon my arrival there I found that Mr. E. J. Rainboth was working in the south half of this block; so I proceeded to the 6th base, having to cross the Qu'Appelle River at a point about two miles above Buffalo Pound Lake, which lies in a south-easterly direction, wholly within this block. The meridian outline between Ranges 26 and 27, which I ran from the 6th base southwards, intersects the north-east shore of Buffalo Pound Lake in section 25, Township 20. Mr. E. J. Rainboth then produced this meridian outline to the 5th correction line.

Between the 6th base and Buffalo Pound Lake, the country is all open, rolling prairie, with a few marshes and ponds of surface water. The soil is sandy loam and gravelly; second class; and supporting very rich grasses. Buffalo Pound Hill is in Township 20, Range 26, and is an elevation of the north-east bank of the Qu'Appelle Valley, rising out of Buffalo Pound Lake and overlooking the surrounding prairie at a height of probably 280 feet, and six or seven hundred feet above the lake. From the summit of Buffalo Pound Hill, an extensive view of the surrounding country is obtained. To the south-west is clearly seen the Grand Coteau du Missouri; while north-easterly. Last Mountain, lying north-east of Long Lake, looms blue in the distance. Between these distant hills a treeless plain intervenes. The only wood in this block is to be found in the ravines of the Qu'Appelle Valley, along Buffalo Pound Lake downwards, consisting of poplar, cottonwood, and a few elms. There is a very marked difference between the prairie plateau on the north-east and that on the south-west side of Buffalo Pound Lake. On the former it is very rolling, while on the south-west side it is very level for a distance of five or six miles, when it gradually falls to the south-west for nearly twelve miles, to the depression through which flows Thunder Creek.

I then proceeded to the 6th base, and ran the meridian outline between Ranges 25 and 26, southwards, to its intersection with Buffalo Pound Lake, which is crossed in Sections 24 and 25.



Township 19.—The lake here is 40 chains wide. The banks of the valley are about 250 or 300 feet high; from the top of one bank to the other is 116 chains wide. The country along this meridian is very similar to that last described. The township chord across Range 26, between Townships 19 and 20, intersects Buffalo Pound Lake at Section 35, Township 19. The height of the banks of the valley is about 350 feet at this point.

Buffalo Pound Lake is quite a large sheet of water, which fills the entire Qu'Appelle Valley from bank to bank. The water of the lake is alkaline, and slightly saline. Numerous flocks of pelicans, wild geese, and ducks are seen hovering around and skimming gracefully along the surface of the lake, the shores of which are favorite breeding places of these waterfowl. Mr. E. J. Rainboth prolonged and completed this chord towards the west.

The township chord across Range 25, between Townships 19 and 20, which I ran, passes through an open, rolling prairie; sandy loam and gravelly soil, all second class. A few ponds and marshes of surface water were found. The grasses are very rich and luxuriant.

I then proceeded back to recross Qu'Appelle at the point where I had crossed it, above Buffalo Pound Lake, to the 5th correction line, passing through a level prairie. The soil throughout is a good sandy and clay loam, rated first and second class, supporting luxuriant grasses.

I then ran the 5th correction line eastward, across Range 25, through a similar country to that last described, until running into the coulées of Buffalo Pound Lake, and into the lake itself at Section 2, Township 19. The block corner comes on the correction line on the north side of the road allowance at the very edge of the lake, but I am satisfied that, a week later, it might be 20 chains away from it, as the water was drying up very fast, owing to the hot, dry weather. In fact, the head and foot of Buffalo Lake are very undefined points, as the valley is so flat and marshy above and below the lake, that a few feet of difference in the height of the water would make a difference in its length of two or three miles.

This completed my portion of the work in this block. Mr. E. J. Rainboth and I met on the completion of the 5th correction line, and proceeded together into our next block, viz: Townships 21, 22, 23, and 24, Ranges 1, 2, 3, and 4 west of the 3rd Initial Meridian; and, having arranged the order of our work in this block, I ran the meridian outline between Ranges 1 and 2 from the 6th base northward to the 6th correction line. This outline passes through a rolling prairie, gradually ascending in Section 1, Township 22, to the easterly summit of a low range of hills known as the Eyebrow Hills, which it crosses in the same section, and then descends more abruptly into a level flat which it enters in Section 12, Township 22. It continues through to Section 36, Township 22, where it meets the south-western bank of the Qu'Appelle Valley, which is here about 125 feet high, and, descending the bank, enters a marsh in Section 36, Township 22, in the valley near the foot of Sand Hill or Sandy Lake, whose outlet (the Qu'Appelle River) soaks through this marsh until at a further distance down it assumes the appearance of a flowing stream. Sandy Lake, like Buffalo Pound Lake, fills the entire valley of the Qu'Appelle, and is about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, very shallow, and contains water strongly impregnated with alkali and salt. The soil from the 6th base to the easterly summit of the Eyebrow Hills is sandy and gravelly, rated as Classes 2 and 3, and supports a rich growth of grasses. A few marshes are scattered throughout. After descending the Eyebrow Hills the country is level to the bank of the Qu'Appelle Valley.

The township chord across Range 1, between Townships 21 and 22, running east, descends in Section 31 the eastern declivity of the Eyebrow Hills, and enters a prairie, level and slightly undulating, but cut up by several deep and precipitous coulées, the bottoms and sides of which are composed of a whitish clay, covered with boulders, and almost destitute of vegetation, owing in a great measure to the continual washings by rain of the precipitous banks. In a few places I noticed cactus. These coulées extend from the eastern flank of the Eyebrow Hills to the Qu'Appelle Valley. Wood is found in a few narrow ravines running into the coulées, but in very small quantities;

it consists of small scrubby poplar. The soil is mostly sandy, and rated Classes 2 and 3. The township chord across Range 2, between Townships 21 and 22 westward, crosses the highest summit of the Eyebrow Hills in Section 35, and descends into a slightly rolling prairie with a few marshes of good water. In fact, the best water is always to be found in these marshes, few of which however retain water throughout the summer. The soil is sandy loam and gravelly, rated Class 2, supporting very rich pasturage. The Eyebrow Hills range is about 150 or 200 feet above the prairie, and extends in an easterly and westerly direction, forming the northern flank of the prairie plateau stretching southwards to the Coteau du Missouri, of which it appears to be a spur.

As this completed the portion of my work in the south half of this block, I proceeded northward to the 7th base, crossing the Qu'Appelle Valley about two miles above the head of Sandy Lake. The Qu'Appelle here is only a continuous marsh or boggy slough, full of rushes, about 1 chain wide, without any apparent flow of current, the water being purely alkaline and stinking; adjoining this marsh is an alkaline flat, which extends nearly the whole width of the valley. Arriving at the 7th base, I ran the meridian outline between Ranges 1 and 2, south, to the 6th correction line. Passing through from the 7th base to Section 25, Township 23, it is a rolling prairie, interspersed with a few marshes and supporting a very rich pasturage, soil being a sandy loam with some gravel, and rated as Class 2. Thence a level undulating prairie of good sandy loam soil, rated Class 2, to the northerly bank of the Qu'Appelle Valley, which is met in Section 1, Township 23; thence the 6th correction line corner is in the valley. The incline of the bank is here covered with boulders resting on the clay of which the hillsides are formed. The valley is 127 chains wide from the top of one bank to the other, and has a depression below the prairie of 150 to 200 feet.

The township chord across Range 1, between Townships 23 and 24, passes through a rolling prairie of sandy loam soil, rated Class 2, with a few marshes. The township chord across Range 2, between Townships 23 and 24, passes through a rolling and undulating prairie of sandy loam soil, Class 2, as far west as Section 31, where it enters the Sand Hills, which are rated Class 4. This is the most easterly point of these sand hills, many of which are drifting dunes, and present a clear ripple-marked surface, without any vegetation, not even a blade of grass; they vary in height from 30 to 70 feet. Returning again to the 7th base, I ran the meridian outline southward between Ranges 2 and 3, passing through an undulating prairie of sandy soil, Class 3, to Section 25, Township 24, where it enters the same range of sand hills, which continues to the Qu'Appelle Valley, which is entered in Section 25, Township 23, and crosses the Qu'Appelle River. It is here a well defined stream 60 links wide, with an imperceptible current, soft muddy bottom, and strongly alkaline water. The width given here is not to be taken as the general width, as in many sedgy spots in the bed of the stream it is not more than a few feet wide, and it is only in such spots that any actual current can be perceived. The valley here is 75 chains wide, and about 200 feet below the prairie level. In Section 24, Township 23, this outline rises out of the Qu'Appelle Valley and thence passes through an undulating and level prairie to the 6th correction line; soil, sandy loam, rated Class 2. This correction line I ran across Ranges 1, 2, and 3. Across Range 1 from the 3rd Initial Meridian, it passes through a rolling prairie to Section 34; thence through an undulating and level prairie to the Qu'Appelle Valley, which it enters in Section 31, terminating in the valley. It leaves the valley in Section 1, Range 2, (the valley here is about 150 feet below the prairie level). Continuing across Range 2 it passes through a level and slightly undulating prairie of sandy loam soil, Class 2, to Range 3; across Range 3 as far as Section 3, Township 23, it passes through an undulating prairie; thence to Range 4 through a rolling prairie of sandy loam soil, Class 2. It crosses the Qu'Appelle in Section 6, Township 23, which is here a very small but well defined stream with banks about 18 feet high, running in a north-easterly direction until it enters the Qu'Appelle Valley, about 2 miles west of where the meridian outline crosses the valley. The valley continues in its unbroken

course towards the elbow of the South Saskatchewan. Before joining the Qu'Appelle Valley, the valley of this stream widens and deepens until it forms a deep coulée, about 150 to 200 feet below the prairie level, and about 30 chains wide, at the bottom of which the water finds its way from one little pond to another, sometimes by soakage and sometimes by tiny streamlets.

In the valley, which it enters at right angles, it is joined by another very small stream issuing out of some small ponds some 4 miles further up the valley. Both are fed by springs out of the sand hills, which at this point are cut through by the valley. The small ponds, four or five in number, also feed a small stream which flows into the South Saskatchewan at the Elbow, following the same valley, which is here about 120 feet below the prairie level and about one mile wide. On the completion of the correction line across Range 3, I met Mr. E. J. Rainboth, who was just completing it across Range 4, when we moved together to our next block, viz: Ranges 9, 10, 11, and 12, Townships 21, 22, 23, and 24. As this block lay entirely on the north side of the South Saskatchewan River, we had to cross the river to it, and, learning from some half-breeds that there was a ford at or near the mouth of Swift Current Creek, we decided to go that way. We proceeded by the Prince Albert trail across the Vermilion Hills to Swift Current Creek, at the mouth of which we expected to find a ford; but no such ford exists, and the information we received about it was false. However, making use of our canvas boats, we crossed my complete outfit, having so arranged that Mr. E. J. Rainboth could use a portion of my transport outfit in this block, thus saving the time of crossing his also. As it appeared that the river cuts all the remainder of our work, we so arranged that, after this block, each party should complete the portion of the work on his respective side of the river, thus saving the crossings and recrossings that would otherwise have been necessary.

The outlines ran by me in this block were the meridian outline between Ranges 10 and 11, Townships 21 and 22, the meridian outline between Ranges 9 and 10, Townships 21, 22, 23, and 24, and the correction line across Ranges 9 and 10. The features of this block gone over by me may be summarized as follows:—Township 21, Range 9, undulating and rolling prairie; soil, sandy loam Class 2; the south-east corner of this township is half way down the bank of the valley of the South Saskatchewan, which is here about 500 feet high. Township 22, Range 9, undulating and rolling prairie; soil, sandy loam, Class 2; a few marshes and ponds in the northern part. Township 23, Range 9, undulating and rolling prairie; soil, sandy loam, Class 2; a few marshes and ponds. Township 24, Range 9, level and rolling prairie; the north-east one-fourth is an alkaline flat; soil, sandy loam, Class 2.

Township 21, Range 10.—Rolling prairie; a few marshes and ponds; soil, sandy loam, Class 2.

Township 22, Range 10.—The same as the preceding.

Having completed this block, Mr. E. J. Rainboth returned to the south side of the river, and I continued on the north side over to our next block, viz: Ranges 17, 18, 19, and 20, Townships 21, 22, 23, and 24; between Ranges 18 and 19, Townships 23 and 24; between Ranges 19 and 20, Townships 23 and 24; and the 6th correction line across Ranges 17 and 18.

The south-west corner of Township 21, Range 17, is on the south-west bank of the South Saskatchewan River; the meridian outline between Ranges 17 and 18 crosses the river to the north-east side in Section 1, Township 21.

Township 21, Range 17, is a rolling prairie; soil, sandy loam, class 2, very dry; water very scarce.

Township 23, Range 17, is the same as the preceding; water is to be found only in a marsh at the north-west corner; soil, sandy loam, Class 2.

Township 23, Range 17.—The south-east corner is high rolling prairie, the remainder level prairie; soil, clay loam on level prairie, and sandy loam on rolling prairie, Classes 1 and 2.

Township 24, Range 17.—The extreme eastern part of township is high rolling prairie, the remainder level prairie; flat clay loam; soil, class 1; the high rolling

prairie is dry sandy loam ; soil, second class ; no water except at south-west corner in marsh.

Township 21, Range 18.—The part north-east of the South Saskatchewan is cut up considerably with coulées running into the valley of the river. It is in this township that the valley of the river begins to flatten out, attaining in Township 22, Range 18, its least depression below the adjacent prairie plateau. This is caused by an extensive depression of the prairie, which crosses the river in a north-easterly direction. Nevertheless, there is a well-defined slope extending back from the river a distance of 3 or 4 miles. This depression continues along the river as far up as the north-west corner of this township, which is in the bed of the river, the sixth correction line crossing the river at this point. From this up the valley begins to assume its former proportions. A spur of low sand hills crosses the river from the south-west, in this depression, and extends east as far as the meridian outline between Ranges 17 and 18, placing the soil of this township in Classes 3 and 4. The eastern extremity of this spur of sand hills, the main ridge of which is on the south-west side of the river, consists of bare drifting sand dunes, some attaining a height of 30 feet.

Township 23, Range 18, is level or undulating prairie ; soil, clay loam, Class 1, excepting section 6, which is on the north east declivity of the valley of the river, and is a light sandy loam, Class 2.

Township 24, Range 18, is level or undulating prairie ; soil, clay loam, Class 1.

Township 23, Range 19.—The north half is slightly undulating prairie ; soil, clay loam, Class 1. The south half is traversed by the South Saskatchewan, the 6th correction line across this range being immediately south of the river. The north half of section 6, and the south half of section 7 are in the river, the banks of the valley being here about 125 feet high. The soil of this half is sandy loam, and Class 2.

Township 24, Range 19, is undulating prairie ; soil, clay loam, Class 1.

Township 23, Range 20, is rolling and undulating prairie ; soil, clay loam in the north east quarter, Class 1 ; the remainder sandy and sandy loam, Classes 2 and 3. The river crosses this township in a north-westerly direction, having a deep valley of about 350 feet where it crosses range 21, on account of a spur or range of the Coteau which crosses the river in a northerly direction in this range.

Township 24, Range 20, is an undulating prairie of clay loam soil, class 1.

Water is only to be found in two marshes in this block, north of the river, excepting ponds of alkaline water, which are frequent in the sand dunes described in Township 22, Range 18. The only wood to be found is a few groves of cottonwood along the river. Drift coal is found on the numerous sand bars in the river.

Moving west into our next block, viz.:—Townships 21, 22, 23, and 24, Ranges 25, 26, 27, and 28, I found the meridian outline on the north side of the river between Ranges 25 and 26 already run by Mr. E. J. Rainboth, and, as the prairie was all burnt in this block on the north side of the river, having no feed for my horses, I followed this meridian down to its intersection with the river, and there crossed my outfit. I had to keep my camp outfit on the south side of the river, causing thereby a serious extra amount of labor. In this block I ran the meridian outlines between Ranges 26 and 27, Townships 23 and 24 ; the meridian outline between Ranges 27 and 28, Townships 21, 22, 23, and 24 ; and the 6th correction line across Ranges 27 and 28.

The meridian outline between Ranges 26 and 27 crosses the South Saskatchewan in Section 25, Township 23, and ascends the south bank of the valley in Section 13, Township 23. The width of the valley at this point is one mile and seventy chains from the top of one bank to the top of the other ; the height of banks, about 225 feet.. The main channel of the river is twenty chains wide. There in another channel, but it is almost dry.

The meridian outline between Ranges 27 and 28 crosses the river in Section 12, Township 23. The valley here is two miles and thirty chains wide from the top of

one bank to the top of the other; the height of banks, about 270 feet. The width of the river is forty-five chains.

Township 26 is undulating and rolling prairie; soil, sandy loam; Class 2; very dry; no water to be found in it this time of the year (September 30th).

Township 23, Range 26, is rough and rolling prairie; soil, sandy; Classes 3 and 4. The south-east corner of this township is in drifting sand dunes.

Township 24, Range 27.—Rolling prairie; soil, sandy loam and sandy; Classes 2 and 3.

Township 24, Range 28, is the same as the last.

Township 23, Range 27.—Rolling prairie; soil, sandy and sandy loam; Classes 3 and 4. The 6th correction line, across Range 27, passes through the sand dunes. This township is intersected by the Saskatchewan and its valley.

Township 23, Range 28.—Rolling prairie; soil, sandy loam and sandy; Classes 3 and 4. This township is cut up by the valley and river. The confluence of the Red Deer River with the South Saskatchewan is in the south-west corner of this township.

Township 21, Range 27, is undulating prairie; soil, sandy; Class 3.

Township 21, Range 28, the same as last.

Township 22, Range 27.—Undulating prairie; soil, sandy and sandy loam; Classes 2 and 3.

Township 22, Range 28, is the same as the last.

The 6th correction line, across Range 28, passes over a rolling prairie, with sandy soil, crossing the South Saskatchewan in Section 6, Township 23, Range 28; the N. W. iron township corner of Township 22, Range 28, is on a sand bar, a few chains in the river from the south-east bank.

The South Saskatchewan, which I have crossed six times in the course of this survey, is a large river, varying in width from 20 to 40 chains, exclusive of sand bars, which are very numerous in many places. In the bed of the river proper, these sand bars will not interfere with the navigation of this river, as there is always to be found a principal channel, which would be navigable by any kind of steamboats generally used in river navigation. To my mind the fitness for navigation of the South Saskatchewan is a settled fact; but to report intelligently upon it would entail measurements and soundings of the river bed, which the instructions for my survey did not authorize.

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EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF P. R. A. BELANGER, D.L.S.—SURVEY OF TOWNSHIP OUTLINES.

Townships 9, 10, 11, and 12 in Ranges 17, 19 and 20 west of the 2nd Meridian.—The ground is generally level, with undulating and rolling prairie, and may be ranked as first class, the soil being a heavy clay loam, well adapted for wheat growing and farming purposes, and well watered by hay marshes and creeks.

The Moose Jaw Creek runs through Muddy Lake in Range 17, and is 50 links broad, with banks rising not higher than 40 feet; it then flows into the Qu'Appelle River, of which it is a tributary. Muddy Lake is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, by 1 mile in width; its water is muddy and slightly alkaline. It is somewhat shallow, and on the east side has a large hay marsh running in a south-easterly direction. On the south-east of Township 9 is a small belt of timber, and along Moose Jaw Creek are a few patches of shrubbery suitable only for fuel.

Townships 9 and 10, Range 19, are open prairie, broken by ravines, which are rocky in Township 10. A chain of small bluffs rises in the centre of Township 9, and runs in a south-easterly and north-westerly direction. The soil of these two townships is hard clay, mixed with gravel and stones; but it is suitable for agricultural purposes. The water in the ravines is abundant in spring but scarce in summer. A small creek crosses part of Township 10, and flows into Moose Jaw Creek; and in the same township there are also a few patches of shrubbery.

Township 9, Range 20, resembles Township 9, Range 19, and slopes towards a small lake in its centre, out of which a small creek flows; it may be considered as well watered. The ground is all level prairie, except near the base line, where a few wooded gullies open out off the Missouri Coteau.

Township 10, Range 20.—The soil here is first and second class, consisting of rolling prairie broken by ravines, in which are abundance of stones suited for building purposes and also pools of good water. There is a creek of excellent water in Section 6, and another which crosses its centre. In some of the ravines patches of shrubbery are found.

West of the 4th Meridian, between the 4th and 5th base lines in Blocks 1, 3, 5, and 7.—Part outlined in Block 1 comprises Townships 13, 14, 15, and 16, Ranges 1 and 2. In this half block the land is partly undulating and partly heavy rolling prairie, more suitable for agricultural purposes on the north half and for grazing on the south half, though the grass may be considered poor.

Township 13, Range 1, is rolling prairie, somewhat hilly in the south, and almost all covered on the north by Island Lake, which supplies plenty of good water, though slightly alkaline. This lake is about 7 miles long and 5 miles wide at the greatest width. It is shallow and contains numerous islands covered with abundant green vegetation. Another small lake lies in the southern part. The soil is generally sandy.

Township 14, Range 1.—The south part of this township is occupied by part of Island Lake, and its soil resembles that of Township 13, though a little better in the north half, the grass generally being good. A chain of hills crosses the centre from east to west and deep ravines run from north to south; in the latter hay marshes are met with.

Townships 15 and 16, Range 1.—The soil is sandy but good, with abundance of grass, and is well suited for agricultural purposes. The southern part of Township 15 and northern part of Township 16 are broken by ravines, the northern part of Township 16 being hilly. Pools of water, ponds, and marshes are occasionally met with.

Townships 13 and 14, Range 2.—The soil is generally sandy, with gravel hills and heavy rolling prairie, which becomes more level in Township 14, where good water is rather scarce. In both townships there are several alkaline ponds, and in Township 13 there are a few springs of good water. A large one in the northwest corner of Section 34 supplies plenty of good water. The grass is fairly good.

Townships 15 and 16, Range 2, are rolling prairie, which in the north part of Township 16 becomes somewhat hilly. Water is scarce; but the soil and grass, which are much the same as in Township 13, are pretty fair.

Block 3, Townships 13 and 14, Ranges 9 and 10.—These townships are rolling or undulating dry prairie, in which, at the time of the survey, water could only be procured from the Saskatchewan River. The soil is a fair sand, somewhat gravelly on the tops of the hills, suitable for agricultural and cattle raising purposes, there being plenty of good grass. The first tier of sections in Township 13, Range 9, and Sections 1, 2, 3 in Township 13, Range 10, are broken by the Saskatchewan River, which is about 15 chains wide, and from 6 to 8 feet deep, flowing between banks from 250 to 300 feet high, and abounding in white-fish, pike, and pickerel. Seams of coal were found in the banks of this river in several places, especially in Range 9.

Block 5, Ranges 17, 18, and 19, with the exception of Township 16, Range 17, which is somewhat inferior, are ranked first-class land of a good sandy loam, with a kind of grey clay subsoil, covered with abundance of grass. Water is very scarce, though in Township 15, Ranges 17 and 18, small pools of water of good quality are to be found. The land is all undulating or gently rolling prairie. In Range 20 the soil is superior in the north, but inferior in the south, where the sand is lighter.

Townships 13 and 14, Range 20, are rolling prairie, broken in the west by Little Bow River, a stream about 50 links wide and one foot deep, running through a valley about half a mile wide and 80 or 100 feet deep. Both of these townships are suitable for cattle raising.

Townships 15 and 16, Range 20, are rolling prairie, rather hilly in township 16. The soil is a rich black loam, slightly inferior in quality in the southern part of Township 15. There is also good grass to be found here.

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EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF WILLIAM BELL, D.L.S.—SURVEY OF TOWNSHIP  
OUTLINES.

West of the 2nd Meridian—In Townships 21 and 22, Range 27, the land may be rated second class, being in general a sandy or gravelly loam, stony in some parts. In Townships 23 and 24, Range 27, the soil is of good quality, and comes under the head of first class; it is in general composed of a rich black loam from 6 to 12 inches in depth, with clay subsoil in some parts and sand in other parts. In Townships 21 to 24 inclusive, Range 28, the soil is also first class, consisting of a rich black mould similar to the soil in Townships 23 and 24, Range 27; some stone is occasionally met with. In Townships 21 to 24 inclusive, Range 29, the soil on the lines run was found to be first class, being a rich loam with subsoil of clay or sand. The surface of this whole tract of country is undulating or gently rolling, very few gullies or steep hills occurring.

In my opinion it is all suitable for settlement. The Big Arm and the Little Arm Rivers are the principal streams passing through it; in both these streams the water is fresh and good. Wherever water was found it was fresh. The country is completely devoid of timber, excepting a few spots along the banks of the Big Arm River, where some small timber is found which is of no value except for fuel.

West of the 4th Meridian—In Townships 19 and 20, Range 8, the soil is generally clay, and may be rated second class; it was so hard that it was difficult to build mounds. The surface is rolling; some pools of water found were alkaline, and others were fresh. There are no running streams; there is no timber of any sort in the country. While in this section a prairie fire from the east passed over the country, leaving it almost destitute of grass.

On the boundary between Ranges 14 and 15, from the 6th base to the south boundary of Township 20, the soil is light and sandy; on the other lines it is clay, with scarcely any mould on the surface; we found it so hard, from want of rain, that it was difficult to raise earth enough to build mounds. The land in these townships may be rated second class, and the surface is level or gently undulating. Bow River passes through the southwest corner of the block, and is the only running stream; water was very scarce, but the few shallow lakes or ponds we found were fresh. There is no timber in this section of country.

In Townships 19 and 20, Range 23, and in the western part of those Townships in Range 22, the country is hilly, but the soil, except in a few sections, is first class, being composed of a rich mould, varying from 6 inches deep on the hills to 12 inches in the valleys, with clay subsoil; there are no running streams, but water wherever obtained was fresh. There is no timber in any of these townships.

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EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF J. G. SING, D. L. S.—SURVEY OF TOWNSHIP  
OUTLINES.

Townships 16 in Ranges 14 and 15 west of the 2nd Meridian, are composed of excellent soil, being a rich sand and clay loam, covered with an average depth of ten inches of alluvial soil. Water is supplied from ponds, and is fresh and good.

Townships 15, Ranges 14 and 15.—The soil is similar to that mentioned in the preceding townships, but has if anything a slight advantage. The surface is slightly rolling. In Section 30, Township 15, Range 15, we strike the Pile of Bones Creek, which is a fine stream, twenty links in width and two feet deep; water fresh and good. The current is good, flowing to the north-west.

Townships 13, Ranges 14 and 15.—The southern portion of these townships is somewhat low and marshy. Surface generally very level, but rough, and covered with hummocks. The soil, however, is good, as a rule, and consists of clay loam subsoil, with a few inches of alluvial soil covering it. On Section 24 we cross a stream of slow water, 20 links in width and 3½ feet deep. The banks are low and gravelly; a few small boulders are scattered about here, all of which can be readily utilized for building purposes.

Township 14, Ranges 14 and 15.—The first two miles of the south part of these townships is land of 2nd and 3rd class quality, being alkaline flats, with ponds of bad water. From section 13 north to the 4th correction line, the soil improves very much, and changes from that already described to a fine clay loam and alluvial soil six inches deep covering it. A few surface stones are seen in this township.

Township 9, Range 13.—Surface almost a dead level; soil sandy and clay loam; very little alluvial soil; some excellent hay meadows. Two-thirds of this township are well adapted for wheat raising; watered by occasional ponds of good water.

Township 9, Range 14, may be described as being similar to the last, except Section 35, which is very stony.

Township 9, Range 15.—Surface very level and dry; a few fine hay meadows are located in the centre of this township. A large percentage of the soil is heavy brown clay, which I should judge will make excellent wheat raising land.

Township 10, Range 13.—In Section 31 we cross the Pile of Bones creek, which is at this point about 3 feet deep, with very low bank and slow current. The surface of this township is, as a rule, very low and marshy. It supports a fine growth of grass, which makes it valuable for grazing purposes.

Township 10, Range 14.—Surface level, but much dryer than the last township described. Soil is a heavy clay of a rich brown color; excellent for farming purposes.

Township 10, Range 15.—The southern portion of this township is somewhat stony; the soil is the same as described in the last township. A few excellent hay meadows lie along its northern boundary. I might here state that there is no wood in any of these townships; but wood in abundance can be had at Long Lake, lying to the north of this fine tract of land. It was from this source I secured my own fire wood.

Townships 16, Ranges 7 and 8 are composed of some very good farming land; a portion of these townships I ranked in my field notes as 3rd class on account of the soil being very gravelly and stony, and producing a very poor growth of grass. The surface was also very knolly and broken, particularly along the southern boundary of Township 16, Range 7.

Township 15, Range 7.—The northern part is broken by a range of gravelly hills, extending about two miles to the south of the northern boundary. The southern part is much better land and comparatively level. On the correction line is an immense swamp or marsh covering an area of four miles on each side of the correction line. There are some excellent grass lands in this township.

Township 15, Range 8.—The southerly one-third of this township is hilly. The soil is generally good, except where too much gravel occurs. Clay loam is the general character of the soil throughout the township. A beautiful valley about two miles in width, extends across this township in a north-westerly direction. The bottom of this valley consists of the choicest of clay loam, and produces an excellent growth of rich grass. The surface seems to retain the necessary moisture to promote growth. This part of the country has no doubt at one time been a great resort of buffalo, as many traces of them are to be seen at the present time.

Townships 13, Ranges 7 and 8.—These townships are very similar as to the quality of the soil and surface generally. The southern portion of each is very hilly along the 4th base, and for about two miles north; and as far south as the eye could reach the country seemed to be the same. The soil in these hills is a gravelly clay, and I am sure, if properly cultivated, will produce good crops. On Section 34 we cross a fine creek. The water tasted slightly alkaline. The northern part of these



townships is good clay soil. Surface—undulating prairie and dry The same character of soil continues northerly across Township 14 in the same ranges.

Township 13, Range 16.—The soil is good, as a general thing, in this township, and is a clay loam. The surface is very rolling, but is all tillable land, except the south-easterly part, in the vicinity of Swift Current Creek, the banks of which are stony and very precipitous, with ravines running east and west from the main valley. The water in the creek is fresh and good. In the banks we found springs of water, the quality of which was equal to any water I ever tasted in Ontario. I did not see any indications of coal along the banks.

Townships 15 and 16, Range 13.—The southerly portion of Township 16 is very much broken by deep ravines, the surface being very stony. The western portion of this township, lying west of Swift Current Creek, is better adapted for agricultural purposes, the surface being more even. The soil is a sand and clay loam, of good quality. The western two or three miles of Township 15 are broken by deep ravines extending back from the Creek. The soil is generally light clay and sandy loam. The crossing of the Canadian Pacific Railway is on Section 30. This section was squatted on at the time I surveyed the meridian exterior between Ranges 13 and 14, by a Mr. Leacock. Before completing my survey of this portion of the block, several settlers had made their appearance, intending to locate here on Government sections. The only timber I met with during my survey was two small bluffs of soft maple, on Section 18, Township 15, Range 13. Townships 15 and 16, Range 14 are traversed at different angles by ravines, some of which are very deep. Soil, the same as in Range 13, only not so stony. The Canadian Pacific Railway crosses Township 15 by following a large valley in which the soil is not of good quality, being a very heavy stiff clay. On the elevated portions of the prairie the best soil is met with in this locality, as it is free from the stones and gravel which you find in the ravines. Some of these I had to triangulate, as it was impossible to chain them correctly.

Township 15 and 16, Range 15.—The surface of these townships is not so broken as in the preceding ones described, but very rolling towards the north part of Township 16. The soil is sand and clay loam. The open ponds of water in all these Townships, are invariably bad, while in the ones containing water and grass you find the water fresh and good.

Townships 15 and 16, Range 16.—The surface of these townships, same as the last described; soil is much lighter.

In Township 15, Range 16, near the centre, are bare sand hills; the water is bad, except the springs found in banks south of Goose Lake, which are excellent.

Township 13, Range 21, is composed of bare sand hills, with wild cherry bushes, scattered over them. In the southern part of the township the vegetation is better, although the grass is poor. The water is nearly all alkaline, but as a rule we got good water by digging four or five feet in the soil near these ponds.

Township 14, Range 21.—Is rolling prairie, soil rather light; some bare sand hills in the northern part; very little good grass.

Township 15, Range 21.—Surface very hilly and broken by ponds of bad water. Soil is sandy loam. This township is somewhat of an improvement on Township 13 and 14. Some very good land is met with on the Correction Line at Section 3, and it extends to the eastern limit of the township.

Township 16, Range 21.—The northern part of this township is all bare sand hills, entirely destitute of vegetation. The southerly two miles are rolling prairie, covered with good grass; the soil is very light.

Townships 13 and 14, Ranges 23 and 24.—In Township 13 at the 4th Base there is a very large lake; water very good. Judging from the outline of the lake I think I would be safe in saying it comprises two-thirds of a township in Range 23. The land lying west and north of this lake is good sandy loam, until we meet with the shifting sands on Section 24, Township 14, and from here to and all along the 4th correction line east and west these sand hills predominate. At three miles and thirteen chains on the correction line, Range 24, we met Big Stick Lake. The water in this lake is not very fresh.

The next part of a block I surveyed was Townships 13 and 14 in Ranges 29 and 30, the latter being the broken range adjoining the 4th Initial Meridian. The first mile and a half north of the base line lie in a valley, the soil of which is a sticky grey clay, sometimes termed "Gumbo." We then get into better country. The surface is rolling, parts being hilly. Soil, sand loam. Along the easterly side of Island Lake are some magnificent hay meadows, from which several large stacks of hay had been taken by contractors on the Canadian Pacific Railway, which passes about five miles to the south. On the correction line the soil is heavier than in the centre of the township, being a light clay loam.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF C. DESJARDINS, D.L.S.—SURVEY OF TOWNSHIP OUTLINES.

*West of the 2nd Initial Meridian.*

Township 16, Range 17, may be ranked as first class for farming purposes. It is a dry, almost level, prairie, consisting of a deep heavy loam or clay loam. It is watered on the west side by a stream, 40 links to 1 chain wide, 3 feet 2 inches deep, flowing into the Pile of Bones. On the south the prairie becomes more rolling, and the south-east corner is crossed by the Pile of Bones, whose banks are 25 to 30 feet high in that place. At the same point also the soil is sandy for 10 chains from the eastern bank of the river.

Township 16, Range 18, is a level prairie formed of a good, deep, friable loam, not so heavy as in the preceding township. It is also first class and good for any kind of crops. The southern portion of the township may be a little marshy. Those marshes form, as it were, the approaches to the Pile of Bones River in that portion of the country. The river enters into the township between Sections 2 and 3, forming an expanse of clear open water, at least  $3\frac{1}{2}$  or four chains wide,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet deep in the channel, with scarcely any current at all. It flows, as it were, in the midst of a marsh, 8 or 9 chains wide, on the east side, and 5 or 6 on the west side. This marsh attains gradually a depth of 2 or 3 feet before joining the river. The river then turns northwards, inclining to the west, and leaves the township, in Section 31. Divested of its marshy shores, it now flows between banks  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet high, forming a stream 78 links wide, 5 feet deep, with a current running 10 feet a minute.

Township 15, Range 18, has the same quality of ground as the preceding and is level prairie; but it is more marshy than the last township. The Pile of Bones enters Township 15 in Section 24. It is here 3 chains wide, 3 feet deep, being accompanied, on the north shore only, by a marsh 22-60 chains wide.

Township 15, Range 17, is formed of the same soil as the the preceding township. The Pile of Bones River, which penetrates into it, by Section 36, emerges, as we have seen, through Section 19. North of the river it is level prairie, except in the vicinity of Township 16, Range 17, where it is a little rolling. South of the Pile of Bones it is rolling prairie, the valleys intervening being occupied by extensive marshes, sometimes three feet deep and over. Though the land, if not submerged, is of first quality, I consider it to be better adapted to stock raising.

Having surveyed the north and south boundaries of Township, 15, Range 19, I consider this township to be one of the best in that region for raising grain. It is first-rate level prairie.

Township 16, Range 19, is also first class for farming purposes. The soil is deep, of a good quality of loam, friable, and not too heavy. The Pile of Bones enters this township through nearly the middle of Section 36, and, following a northward course, flows out of it through the north boundary of the same section. The western portion of the township, however, may be marshy.

The division line between Townships 15 and 16, Range 20, shows also a superior quality of ground; but some portions of both townships seem to be covered by large marshes.

In all of these townships no weed is to be found.

*West of the 3rd Initial Meridian.*

Starting from the 4th base, going south, the division line between Ranges 29 and 30, Township 12, runs through a level valley, whose soil is strong clay with a few patches of alkali. Box Alder Creek runs south about 1 mile west of the line. It contained, when I saw it on the 25th of September, only very few pools of water. In Range 27, high hills show themselves above the valley at about two miles distance.

In Township 11, Ranges 29 and 30, the ground rises suddenly in Section 31, at 10 chains from the township corner; then follows hills and undulations south of the north boundary and extending through the whole township, except in a portion of section 18, which is almost level. The soil is light clay or a mixture of it with sandy loam and gravel. Towards the south, however, the gravel gradually diminishes for the last 3 miles. Box Alder (or Maple) Creek crosses this township in Section 19. It has steep embankments about 20 feet high, and is from 40 links to 1 chain wide, but dry. We find here and there on its shores rose brush and box alder or ash-leaved maple trees.

Starting from the 3rd base at the foot of the Cypress Hills, the soil between Ranges 29 and 30 is first rate, and contains splendid ponds of very good water. Section 7, Range 29, and Section 12, Range 30, are especially good, and, if we add to the superior quality of ground the vicinity of the Cypress Hills, so well wooded, we cannot but conclude that it is one of the most desirable places for settlement.

*West of the 4th Initial Meridian.*

Township 21, Range 5, is very hilly, and stones are numerous. The average height of the hills is 15 or 20 feet. The soil is a mixture of sand and clay, with a patch of sandy loam of a poor quality in the north-east, viz., in Sections 34, 35, and 36. The ground rises for about three miles from the 6th base, going north; then slopes down constantly, undulating considerably, towards the Red Deer River. The vicinity of the 6th base therefore offers ponds and marshes containing very good water; but as soon as the ground falls towards the Red Deer not a drop of water is to be found. It is perfectly drained by the river; and, for that matter, the same may be said of the two neighboring townships adjacent to the 6th base, namely, Township 21, Range 6, and Township 21, Range 7. The township as a whole may be classed as 3rd rate; however, in the rows of sections adjoining the north boundary of the township, and for twenty-three chains adjoining that boundary, the ground is nearly level and the stones disappear.

Township 21, Range 6, for the first three miles from the 6th base is hilly, the hills being sandy and covered with stones, while the valleys intervening consist of a mixture of sand and clay. The other three miles are better, because the ground, though of the same quality and still undulating, is not hilly and contains fewer stones.

Township 21, Range 7, is also hilly and undulating. The soil is very poor sandy loam in the north, terminating by only sand and stones in Sections 31 and 32, while the east is a mixture of sand and clay. This township is third-class.

Township 22, range 5, shows about the same quality of ground as the preceding township. The Red Deer passes between Sections 6 and 7, and is here 13-31 chains wide, with a current running 150 feet a minute. There are sand bars and several channels. The river, on the 26th of August, was  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 feet deep at this point in the deepest water. The north bank for 5-89 chains is formed of said ridges, covered with willows, young poplar, and scattered cottonwood trees, 12 inches in diameter. In Section 19 the ground is coarse sand for 29 chains; then follows a valley 51 chains wide, extending into Section 19, and whose soil is light sandy loam. The remainder of Section 19, and 16 chains into Section 30, are, of course, very hilly, being the north bank of the Red Deer valley. North of that the surface only shows long undulations. South and south-east, this township is composed of light sandy loam, while north it consists of light clay and gravel. It is third-class for agricultural purposes.

Township 22, Range 6, is better than all the preceding, on account of its having in its centre a large flat valley of sandy loam adjoining the Red Deer on both sides.

South and south-west of this valley is a region composed of a mixture of sand, clay, and stones. The river enters into this township between Sections 1 and 12, and leaves it in the southern part of Section 30. It is here 23·83 chains wide, with the same margin of bush and cottonwood trees on the north shore. The valley mentioned forms a good pasture ground.

This valley forms also part of Township 22, Range 7.

I have only to remark that the subsoil of the division line between Townships 21 and 22, on Ranges 5 and 6, seems to be white clay. That kind of ground makes its appearance certainly on that line in Range 5; and in Range 6 it exists in the western boundary of Township 22. As for the same line on Range 7, the alluvial soil is only 12 inches. The subsoil is a white powder or impalpable dust, yielding easily to the shovel, and rated by the moundmen, one of them an intelligent farmer, as alkali or rotten limestone—most probably limestone. As I was unable to see the ground personally, and no sample was brought to me, I cannot decide on the nature of the material.

The character of the Red Deer River is already well known from preceding surveys. I have found the descriptions given of its width, swift current, shifting and bars, and numerous wooded islands (with, besides, a frequent margin of willows, poplar, and cottonwood trees,) perfectly correct. The same may be said of the drift coal it carries from the west and exposes on the sand bars. I have found, however, some coal which cannot be said to be drift coal. It is a vein which crops out at the bottom of a dry creek coming from the hills to the river, and at about 15 or 20 chains from the river. This creek is in Range 6, at about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the western boundary of Township 22.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF J. J. McARTHUR, D.L.S.—SURVEY OF TOWNSHIP OUTLINES.

Block No. 1 consists of Townships 9, 10, 11, and 12, Ranges, 21, 22, 23, and 24. Of these I outlined Townships 9, 10, 11, and 12, Ranges 21 and 22 west of the 2nd Initial Meridian.

Township 9, Range 21.—The south-west half of this township lies in the Dirt Hills, a broken range forming part of the Grand Coteau du Missouri, in the small valleys of which the soil is rich and the grasses luxuriant; and in which there are several ravines, well wooded. The soil in this part of the township is a sandy loam of moderate depth, with clay subsoil.

Township 9, Range 22.—Lies almost wholly in the hills. The surface is high and broken, and dotted with marshes and small lakes. The soil in the small valleys is of a very rich quality. In this township, which is suited for grazing purposes only, there is no wood.

Township 10, Range 22.—The south-west half of this township lies in the Dirt Hills, which are high and broken. The soil in the small valleys is very rich. This part of the township is suited for grazing purposes only. The north-east half is comparatively level, with a gradual rise towards the hills. The soil is a sandy loam, from 6 to 9 inches in depth, with a clay subsoil.

Township 10, Range 21.—Is comparatively level. A branch of the Moose Jaw Creek traverses the south part. The soil is a sandy loam, with clay subsoil.

Township 11, Range 21.—A branch of the Moose Jaw Creek traverses the south-west corner of this township. In the interior the land is high and undulating. Soil, a sandy loam, with a clay subsoil. A range of hills of white clay traverses the north-east part of this township. In these hills the comparatively recent action of water has cut deep ravines and gullies, the sides and beds of which are altogether devoid of vegetation. In these ravines large boulders, many tons in weight and poised on pillars of clay, are met with.

Township 11, Range 22—Is traversed almost diagonally by a branch of the Moose Jaw Creek, the banks of which are thinly wooded. The land slopes towards the creek from either side. The soil is a sand loam of moderate depth, with clay subsoil.

Township 12, Range 21.—A range of hills of white clay traverses the south-west corner of this township. The remainder is comparatively level and traversed from south to north by several small creeks, tributaries to the Moose Jaw River. The alluvial deposit throughout this township appears to be very small, and in some places the vegetation is very scant.

Township 12, Range 22.—A branch of the Moose Jaw-bone Creek, whose banks are thinly wooded, runs through this township almost parallel to, and sometimes crossing, the western boundary. A range of clay hills, with deep ravines, traverses the township almost diagonally. In the north-east part of this township the alluvial deposit is small and the vegetation scant.

Block No. 2 consists of Townships 13, 14, 15, and 16, Ranges 1, 2, 3, and 4 west of the 3rd Initial Meridian. Of these I outlined Townships 13, 14, 15, and 16, Ranges 3 and 4.

Township 13, Range 3.—Old Wives' Creek, the waters of which are slightly alkaline, traverses the township almost diagonally from the south-west corner. The land, which is for the most part high and very undulating, slopes, on either side, towards the creek, which, as it approaches Old Wives' Lake, runs through an alkaline clay flat. There is a narrow, broken belt of wood along the creek. The soil is a sandy loam of moderate depth, with clay subsoil.

Township 13, Range 4.—Old Wives' Creek, on which there is some wood, runs through the south-east corner of this township. The remainder is high, and very undulating. The soil is a shallow sandy loam, with clay subsoil.

Township 14, Range 4.—The south part of this township is traversed by a range of sand hills. The remainder is high and broken by many marshes. The soil is of a fair quality.

Township 14, Range 3.—An alkaline creek, flowing in a north-westerly direction through an alkaline clay flat, traverses this township almost diagonally, and connects the Old Wives' lakes. The land on either side is very high and broken and, of a poor quality.

Township 15, Range 3.—Throughout this township the land is very high and broken, and dotted with many small lakes and ponds, many of which are alkaline. The soil is of poor quality.

Township 15, Range 4.—Nearly all the south-west half of this township lies in one of the Old Wives' Lakes, the waters of which are alkaline. The land in the north-east part is high and very undulating, and, as we approach the lakes, sandy. The soil throughout is of a poor quality.

Township 16, Range 4.—This township is high and very broken, with many small lakes and marshes. The land is not suited for agricultural purposes.

Township 16, Range 3.—This township is high and very broken, with many marshes and alkaline lakes. The soil is of a poor quality.

Block No. 3 consists of Townships 13, 14, 15, and 16, Ranges 9, 10, 11, and 12 west of the 3rd Initial Meridian. Of these I outlined Townships 13, 14, 15, and 16, Ranges 11 and 12.

Township 13, Range 11.—A sluggish creek, flowing through a narrow clay flat, traverses the south part of this township diagonally. The land is high and undulating, and cut by many ravines. Soil, a sandy loam of moderate depth, with clay subsoil.

Township 13, Range 12.—The land in this township is high and undulating. The soil is a sandy loam of moderate depth, with clay, and in some cases gravel, subsoil.

Township 14, Range 12.—This township is high and undulating. The soil is a sandy loam of moderate depth, with clay subsoil.

Township 14, Range 11.—A sluggish alkaline creek, flowing through an alkaline clay flat, follows the east boundary from the north a distance of three miles; then

turns and runs in a north-westerly direction, diagonally across the north half of the township. On the south side of this creek there are several wooded ravines that start from near the south boundary of this township, which is not suited for farming.

Township 15, Range 11.—The south half of this township is traversed by a sluggish alkaline creek, flowing through an alkaline clay flat. Another alkaline valley runs through the most northerly range of sections. The remainder of the township is high and undulating. The soil is a sandy loam of small depth, with clay subsoil.

Township 15, Range 12.—The south part of this township is traversed by two sluggish alkaline creeks, one tributary of the other, and both of which flow in a north-westerly direction through a deep valley. The remainder of the township is high and undulating. The soil is a shallow sandy loam, with clay subsoil.

Township 16, Range 12.—From near the north-east corner the Swift Current Creek runs diagonally across the township. The land on either side is high and broken. The graded line of the Canadian Pacific runs through this township, parallel to and a short distance from the Swift Current Creek. Soil, of a poor quality.

Township 16, Range 11.—A creek, flowing into Reed Lake, runs through this township from south to north. The land is high and broken, and is of an inferior quality. The graded line of the Canadian Pacific Railway runs through Sections 30, 31, and 32.

Block No. 4 consists of Townships 13, 14, 15, and 16, Ranges 17, 18, 19, and 20 west of the 3rd Initial Meridian. Of these I outlined Townships 13, 14, 15, and 16, Ranges 19 and 20.

Township 13, Range 19.—This township, through which the Fort Walsh trail runs, is high and undulating. In the south-west part the soil is sandy. The land in the remainder of the township is a sandy loam, with a clay subsoil.

Township 13, Range 20.—The south part of this township, through which the Fort Walsh trail runs, is very sandy. The remainder is high and broken. Soil, a shallow sandy loam, with clay subsoil.

Township 14, Range 20.—This township is high and broken, and is traversed by an alkaline valley, on the north side of which there are high hills of blown sand. This township is unfit for settlement.

Township 14, Range 19.—This township is high and broken, with a number of alkaline ponds, and soil of a poor quality.

Township 15, Range 19, is high and very broken, with soil of poor quality. A range of sand hills runs, from east to west, through the south part of this township.

Township 15, Range 20.—In the south part of this township the soil is sandy, and there are some hills of blown sand. The north part is high and broken, with soil of a poor quality.

Township 16, Range 20.—Throughout this township the land is high and broken, with some alkaline lakes and ponds and soil of a poor quality.

Township 16, Range 19.—Part of a valley, in which are several alkaline lakes, extends through the north-east part of this township; and a high, broken ridge traverses the south half from south-east to north-west. The remainder of the township is comparatively level, with soil of an inferior quality.

Block No. 5 consists of Townships 13, 14, 15, and 16, Ranges 25, 26, 27, and 28, west of the 3rd Initial Meridian. Of these I outlined Townships 13, 14, 15, and 16, Ranges 27 and 28.

Township 13, Range 27.—The land in this township is high, and for the most part undulating. An alkaline valley traverses the south part from east to west. The land throughout is of a poor quality. There is no fresh water in this township.

Township 13, Range 28.—The most part of this township is high and undulating, with soil of an inferior quality. An alkaline valley, in which there are alkaline ponds, and which is about one mile in width, extends through the south part of the township from east to west.

Township 14, Range 28.—A range of sand hills runs along the south boundary of this township. The remainder is high, undulating, and very dry prairie. Soil, a shallow sandy loam, with clay subsoil.

Township 14, Range 27.—A range of sand hills, at the base of which are several alkaline ponds, extends through the south part of this township from east to west. The remainder is high and very dry prairie. Soil, of an inferior quality.

Township 15, Range 28.—The north part of this township is high, broken prairie. The remainder is dry, hard, and comparatively level, and slopes to the south.

Township 15, Range 27.—Throughout this township the land is high, dry, and undulating. Soil, third class.

Township 16, Range 27.—In this township the land is high and very undulating, with a few fresh water marshes. The soil is third class.

Township 16, Range 28.—The general character of this township is high and undulating. The soil, which is a shallow sandy loam, with clay subsoil, is very dry and hard.

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REPORT OF FRED W. WILKINS, D.T.S., ON COUNTRY EMBRACED IN SURVEY OF TOWNSHIP OUTLINES.

Taking each meridian line in regular order, and following the same from the southerly to the northerly base, the first three miles of the eastern boundary of Township 13, Range 26 west of the Second Meridian, lie on the eastern flank of rolling hills rising to north and west; soil a fair clay loam, loose clay sub-soil, tops of hills and ridges being generally very stony and gravelly. In the next three miles we ascend and cross (near the north-east end) the range of high hills known as Cactus Hills, so called from a species of cactus which is found at the foot of them on the north side. The elevation of these hills where I crossed them is about 425 feet above the plains on the north side. An exposure of soft grey sandstone occurs in these hills, being found on Section 19, Township 13, Range 25. The soil is generally a fair clay loam, clay subsoil. Tops of ridges are stony. A number of deep ravines is found on the northerly side of these hills, containing considerable quantities of good firewood—viz., ash, maple, and poplar, with plenty of cherry and thorn bush. Class No. 3.

The north boundary of Township 13, Range 25, is an open gently rolling prairie, soil, ranging from sand loam to heavy clay, with a clay loam subsoil generally. A few grassy ponds are scattered along it. A small sluggish creek in a shallow valley crosses Section 35, course north. Class 2.

The eastern boundary of Township 14, Range 26, is gently rolling open prairie, soil generally a strong clay of great depth. Some cactus is found, and two or three sloughs. Class 2.

The western boundary of Township 14, Range 25, is also a gently rolling open prairie; soil, a strong clay of great depth. Two shallow valleys are crossed on this line, and in Section 35 is found a slow muddy creek, course northeast. Class 2.

The eastern boundary of Township 15, Range 26, is also gently rolling open prairie generally. The soil varies from stony clay on section 1 to clay loam, Section 12, and to sand loam up to Section 36, Section 36 being again strong clay. Class 2.

The Moose Jaw Creek is crossed three times in Section 36, and is here a fine stream of 20 feet wide and 2½ feet deep, running about three miles an hour, winding about in a valley about 70 feet deep and one-third of a mile wide, course westerly. A considerable quantity of wood is found in the valley, of the ash and maple species principally.

The north boundary of Township 15, Range 25, is a gently rolling open prairie; soil, an excellent clay of great depth; a few small sloughs. Class 1.

The east boundary of Township 16, Range 26, is also a gently rolling open prairie, except the north half of section 36, which is in the valley of Thunder Creek (or more properly speaking the Moose Jaw Creek.) This valley is very stony; soil, a good clay. Class 1.

The Canadian Pacific Railway line crosses in Section 25, and the Cypress trail in Section 36, commencing again at the fourth base.

The east boundary of Township 13, Range 27, lies entirely in rolling hills, some of considerable altitude, with numerous ponds and marshes; tops of hills generally stony and gravelly. Soil, a good clay loam; clay subsoil. Class 3.

The north boundary of Township 13, Range 26, lies along the north flank of the hills just mentioned (which meet the "Cactus Hills"), and from Sections 34 to 36 on the north flank of the Cactus Hills is stony and sometimes gravelly on tops of ridges and hills; some sloughs are also found. Soil, a clay loam; clay sub-soil. Class 3.

The east boundary of Township 14, Range 27, is open rolling prairie. Quite a number of sloughs is found, and in Section 13 is a lake of perhaps 150 acres area. A few stones and a little gravel is found in places. Soil, generally a clay loam, with clay subsoil. Class 1.

The Wood Mountain trail is crossed in Section 36.

The north boundary of Township 14, Range 26, is an open gently rolling prairie, with a few small sloughs. Soil, clay loam on the west half, and heavy clay on the east. Class 1.

The east boundary of Township 15, Range 27, is also in open prairie, soil ranging from clay loam on the south to sand loam, and almost pure sand at the extreme north. Class 2. A few sloughs are found.

The north boundary of Township 15, Range 26, is also in rolling prairie, with a few cherry bushes and small poplars in places. Soil, varying from almost pure sand to a light sand loam. Class 3.

The Moose Jaw Creek is again crossed in Section 35 no less than three times. General characteristics as before, with a good deal of wood in the valley. Soil, immediately along the creek and on Section 36 a heavy clay of great depth.

The east boundary of Township 16, Range 27, is in open, gently rolling, prairie. Thunder Creek is crossed in Section 36. This a very small stream, with quite a swift current.

The Cypress trail is found in Section 25, and the Canadian Pacific Railway in Section 36. Soil, in Section 1 almost pure sand; balance, a good clay soil. Class 1.

The north boundary of Township 13, Range 27, Sections 31 to 33, is in rolling hills, decreasing in elevation to the east, with numerous ponds. Tops of hills, stony and gravelly in general. Class 3. Sections 34 to 36 lie along the flanks (north) of rolling hills, with some ponds, and a little stony in places; soil, a fair clay loam. Class 2.

The east boundary of Township 14, Range 28, is entirely in rolling hills, some of them being of considerable elevation, with numerous ponds lying between. Soil, in general pretty gravelly and stony, improving greatly to the north. Class 4.

The north boundary of Township 14, Range 27, is in rolling hills across Section 31. The escarpment of the "Coteau" is in Section 32; balance of this line is in hilly prairie; numerous sloughs are found all along, and tops of hills are always stony. Soil, a light clay loam; clay subsoil. Class 3.

The north boundary of Township 14, Range 28, is entirely in rolling and hilly country, with numerous ponds and sloughs; tops of hills stony. From Section 33 the township falls gently to the west. Soil, a light clay loam, approaching a sand loam at the west. Class 4.

The east boundary of Township 15, Range 28, from Sections 1 to 24, is in rolling hills, with numerous sloughs. Tops of hills stony. Sections 25 and 36 are on the escarpment of the Coteau. Soil, a fine clay loam, approaching a sand loam. Class 3.

The north boundary of Township 15, Range 27, is in gently rolling open prairie, with a few small ponds. Soil, generally a gravelly loam, from Section 31 to 34; Sections 35 and 36 are almost pure sand. Class 3.

The north boundary of Township 15, Range 28, from Section 36 to 34, lies along the flanks of the "Coteau" hills; Sections 34 to 31, in rolling hills (of the "Coteau") rising rather sharply to the west. Ponds and sloughs numerous; tops of hills stony. Soil, a light clay loam. Class 3.

The east boundary of Township 16, Range 28, is in open, gently undulating, prairie; a few marshes at the south. From Section 1 to 24, soil a gravelly loam,



gravelly subsoil; Class 3. From Section 24 to 36, a strong clay of great depth; Class 1.

I also ran the north boundary of Township 13, Range 29, which is 10 chains, pure sand, to Old Wives Lake; balance of line in lake.

In the hilly country herein described many good farms could be got, the growth of grass found in them showing an exceptionally fertile soil; but in general it is far better adapted for a grazing country, good water being plentiful, the grass excellent, and flies and mosquitoes not nearly so bad as on the plain.

The plain or level country above described is in general well adapted for farming. The only wood found is in the Cactus Hills and in the valley of Moose Jaw Creek.

*West of the 3rd Initial Meridian.*

My next work was in the Block Townships 17 to 20, Ranges 1 to 4, west of third Initial Meridian. Following the same method of description, and commencing at the 5th Base (just at the foot of the "Coteau") the east boundary of Township 17, Range 2, from Section 1 to 13 is in open, gently rolling, prairie; soil, clay loam to heavy clay. Class 1. A large marsh occurs on Sections 12 and 13. From Section 13 to 36 it is open rolling prairie, rising to north. Soil, a very sandy loam—a few marshes. Class 2.

The north boundary of Township 17, Range 1, is in open, gently rolling, prairie. Soil, generally a loamy sand of great depth. Class 3.

The east boundary of Township 18, Range 2, is in open rolling prairie. Soil, from Section 1 to 25, a loamy sand of great depth; Section 25, a saline sandy clay, with numerous alkaline ponds; Section 26, almost pure sand. Class 3.

The north boundary of Township 18, Range 1, is in open rolling prairie. Pelican Lake is found in Sections 34 and 35. Soil, west of Pelican Lake, a very loamy sand; Class 3. East of Pelican Lake, a hard sandy clay of great depth; Class 2.

The east boundary of Township 19, Range 2, is in open rolling prairie. A creek, which empties into Pelican Lake, is crossed in Section 24. This creek is slow and marshy; current hardly perceptible. Soil, in Sections 1 and 12 almost pure sand; Class 4. A good many stones are scattered over Sections 3 and south half of 24. Soil, clay loam. Class 2. The north halves of Section 24 and Section 25 are simply a bed of stones. Section 36, soil a sandy clay of considerable depth. Class 2.

The north boundary of Township 19, Range 1, is open rolling prairie, with a few scattered ponds. Soil, a hard, dry, sandy clay. Class 2.

The east boundary of Township 20, Range 2, is open, gently rolling, prairie. Soil, a dry, sandy clay; Class 2; a few small ponds.

The east boundary of Township 17, Range 3, from Section 1 to 24, is in rolling hills, with numerous ponds. Soil, a fair clay loam; Class 3. Sections 24 and 25 lie on the escarpment of the "Coteau," which here has an easy descent to the plain. Soil, a fair clay loam; Class 2. Section 36 is rolling open prairie; soil, alkaline clay (numerous alkaline lakes are found in this vicinity); Class 3.

The north boundary of Township 17, Range 2, across Section 31, is an alkaline sandy clay; Class 3. Balance of line, soil a very sandy loam; Class 3. All open rolling prairie.

The east boundary of Township 18, Range 3, is in open rolling prairie. From Section 1 to 13, a gravelly loam soil, gravelly clay subsoil; Class 3. From Section 13 to 36, soil a clay loam, clay subsoil; a few small fresh water ponds. A large alkaline pond occurs on Section 25; Class 2.

The north boundary of Township 18, Range 2, is in open rolling prairie. Soil in Sections 31 and 32, an excellent sand loam; Class 1. Balance of line is almost pure sand; Class 4.

The east boundary of Township 19, Range 3, is in open rolling prairie. From Section 1 to the north half of 13 an excellent sandy loam soil; Class 1. Balance of line, soil a strong sandy clay; Class 1. The creek which empties into Pelican Lake is again crossed in the northerly part of Section 36. Characteristics same as before.

The north boundary of Township 18, Range 2, is in open rolling prairie. From Section 31 to the east half of 33 the soil is a good sandy loam; Class 1. Balance of

line, the soil is a sandy and gravelly loam, and is very stony; Class 3. The creek before spoken of as emptying into Pelican Lake is crossed twice on this line, viz.: in Sections 31 and 34.

The east boundary of Township 20, Range 3, is in open, gently rolling, prairie. Section 1 to the south half of 13, a fair sandy loam soil; Class 2. North half of 13 and Section 24, soil is a hard sandy loam, and dreadfully stony; Class 4. Sections 25 and 36, a very dry sandy loam; Class 2.

The north boundary of Township 18, Range 3, is in open prairie. Soil, in Section 36 a good clay loam; Class 1. Section 35 and the east half of 34 are poor land, being gravelly and alkaline; Class 4. The soil in the west half of 34 and east half of 33 is an excellent clay loam, Class 1. The balance of the line, which is in the hills of the "Coteau," has a good clay loam soil. Tops of hills stony, numerous ponds; Class 3. A good sized alkaline lake is crossed in Sections 34 and 35.

In this Block, as in the last, a good many fine farms could be found in the hilly country; but it is far better adapted for grazing than other purposes, grass and good water being abundant. My next work was in the Block Townships 17 to 20, Range 9 to 12.

The east boundary of Township 17, Range 10 is in open gently rolling prairie across Sections 1, and 12, with fair sandy loam soil; Class 2; Sections 13 and 24 very hilly prairie, broken up by a good many ponds, some fresh and some saline. Soil, a sandy loam Class 3; Section 25 gently, rolling prairie, sandy clay soil Class 2; and Section 36, a very level hard clay plain, Class 3.

The north boundary of Township 17, Range 9, is for a portion of Section 31 on the same hard clay plain. Balance of 31, 32, and part of 33 is in a large alkaline lake. Balance of line is in hilly prairie, with a few marshes; soil, a hard sandy and gravelly loam soil. Class 3.

The east boundary of Township 18, Range 10, is an open rolling prairie; soil, except the south half, Section 31, which is hard clay, is a fair sandy loam. Class 3.

The north boundary of Township 18, Range 9, is in general very hilly and a good deal broken up by ponds. Soil, generally a sandy loam, with whiteish clay subsoil; Class 3. A little stony on tops of hills and ridges.

The east boundary of Township 17, Range 10, across Sections 1 and 2, is hilly, with fair light clay loam soil, clay subsoil in places, with a good many ponds. Class 3. Balance of line, an excellent sandy loam, gently rolling open prairie; Class 1.

The east boundary of Township 20, Range 10, across Section 1 and part of 12, is in open, gently undulating, prairie soil, excellent sandy loam; Class 1. The balance of the line is in the ravines and valleys of the South Saskatchewan River, and is so broken and rough as to be totally unfit for farming purposes except in small patches immediately along the river bank. Soil, a heavy clay; Class 3. A good deal of wood did exist in the ravines opening into the valley of the river, but, most unfortunately at the time I was at work in it, a heavy prairie fire came from the south, got into the woods, and destroyed most of it. This fire caused me many a day's delay, and made the work extremely unpleasant. The river is crossed in Sections 25 and 36, it is about one third of a mile wide, and full of sand bars.

The east boundary of Township 17, Range 11, is in hilly prairie, except that portion in Reed Lake, which commences near the north side of Section 1 and occupies the whole of Section 12 and two thirds of 13. Soil, a fair sandy loam; Class 2; stony in places.

The north boundary of Township 17, Range 10, crosses in Section 31, an arm of Handsome Lake, and is open rolling prairie. Soil, to Section 36 generally a fair sandy loam; Class 2. Section 36 is clay loam and hard clay, Class 2.

The east boundary of Township 18, Range 11, is in open rolling prairie, except the south half of Section 1, which is in Handsome Lake Soil, an excellent clay loam; a few ponds. Class 2.

The east boundary of Township 19, Range 11, is in gently rolling open prairie. Two deep ravines leading into the Saskatchewan River valley cross this line. Soil, generally a hard heavy clay, Class 2.

The east boundary of Township 20, Range 11, is in open, gently rolling, prairie across Section 31. The balance of the line, except a small portion on the extreme north, lies in the ravines and valleys of the Saskatchewan River, and is so broken and rough as to be useless for farming purposes; Class 4. Section 31 is Class 1, as the soil is excellent clay loam. A good deal of wood is here found in the ravines on both sides of the river, that upon the south side, however, being mostly killed by the fire before mentioned. The river is crossed in Sections 13 and 24, and is about one third of a mile in width.

The east boundary of Township 10, Range 12, is in hilly prairie rising to the north. Soil, a fair sandy loam. Class 2.

The north boundary of Township 17, Range 11, is in hilly prairie, with a fair sandy loam soil. Class 2. A few sloughs are found on this line.

The north boundary of Township 17, Range 12, is in rolling to hilly prairie, with a good many ponds. Soil, varying from sandy to clay loam. Class 2.

The east boundary of Township 18, Range 12, is in rolling to hilly prairie, with some stones, in places, and a few ponds. Soil, ranging from sandy to clay loam. Class 2.

The north boundary of Township 18, Range 11, is in rolling prairie, with some ponds, and a little stony in places. Soil, ranging from sandy to clay loam. Class 2.

The north boundary of Township 18, Range 12, is in open rolling prairie. Soil, from Section 36 to 34 a hard gravelly loam, Class 4; balance, the soil is a fair sandy loam, Class 2.

The east boundary of Township 19, Range 12, from Section 1 to 13 is in open, gently rolling, prairie, having a few ravines running through. Soil, a loamy clay, Class 2; balance of township lies in the ravines and valley of the Saskatchewan River, and is so broken and rough as to be useless for farming purposes; soil, heavy clay, Class 4.

The river is crossed in Section 25, and is about one-third of a mile wide. It is full of sand bars; but there appears to be one channel all along of perhaps 200 feet wide, with an average depth of 3 ft. 6 in. A great deal of good wood is found in the ravines opening into the valley, and close to the river there are a few small groves of cottonwood trees, some of which are over five feet in diameter. The valley is about 600 feet deep at this point; but the banks or sides appears to get considerably lower both to east and west.

The east boundary of Township 20, Range 12, is mostly in open prairie. Section 1. is badly cut up by several deep ravines, containing considerable wood, Class 4. Balance of this line is strong clay and clay loam; soil, Class 1. This block is a very fair average of land, and a good deal of it well adapted to settlement. It was a very bad thing, however, for this section of country, the destruction of wood in the river valley by fire. I consider that at least \$10,000 worth of wood was destroyed.

My next work, which concluded the season's job, was in the Block Townships 17 and 20, Ranges 17 to 20.

The north boundary of Township 18, Range 17, is in open prairie; Sections 31 and 32, gently rolling, with heavy clay soil. Class 2.

Sections 33 and 34, which are crossed by a high, prominent ridge, have a sandy loam soil, with some gravel, and are very stony in general. Class 3.

Sections 35 and 36 are rolling, with fair clay loam soil. Class 1.

The east boundary of Townships 19 and 20, Range 18, are in open prairie, gently rolling, with strong clay soil. Township 19 is Class 2. Township 20, which is cut up by a number of deep ravines opening into the Saskatchewan Valley, is Class 4. Some bush is found in the ravines spoken of.

The north boundary of Township 18, Range 18, is in rolling prairie, and crossed by two ravines. Soil is a strong clay, Class 2.

The east boundary of Township 19, Range 19, is in open, gently rolling, prairie, a little stony in places. Soil, a sandy clay of more or less strength; Class 2.

The east boundary of Township 20, Range 19, is in rolling prairie. Soil a strong clay; Class 2.

The north boundary of Township 18, Range 19, is in open rolling prairie. Soil, in Sections 31 and 33, an excellent sandy loam varying to clay loam; Class 1. Balance of line, heavy clay; Class 2.

The north boundary of Township 18, Range 20, is in open, gently rolling, prairie, with an excellent sandy loam soil. Class 1.

The east boundary of Township 19, Range 20, is in open, gently rolling, prairie. Sections 1 and 12, a good sandy loam soil; balance, a good clay loam. Class 1.

The east boundary of Township 20, Range 20, is also in open rolling prairie. Sections 1, 12, and 13, a good clay loam soil; balance, a strong clay soil. Class 1.

The only wood which I saw in this block was at Miry Creek, in Township 20, Range 19, at which place a quantity of firewood could be got. On the whole, this is a very fair section of country; wood and water are, however, pretty scarce; The grass on the clay soil is also very thin.

EXTRACT OF REPORT OF H. C. DENNY, D.L.S.—SURVEY OF TOWNSHIP OUTLINES.

*West of the 2nd Initial Meridian.*

Township 25, Range 25, is composed of high rolling prairie interspersed with numerous sloughs. From the post between Sections 33 and 34, eastward, the country is level and admirably adapted to farming purposes. At the post between sections 35 and 36, an inlet, about 20 chains wide and 18 feet in depth, runs from Long Lake in a north-westerly direction through this and the adjoining township. The soil in this township is a good sandy loam, varying from 6 to 18 inches in depth, with clay subsoil.

Township 26, Range 25, is composed of high rolling prairie. From the half-mile post in Section 7 to the post between Sections 7 and 18 is an alkaline plain, extending about a mile to the east and a mile and a-half to the west. About a quarter of a mile south of the post, at the north-west corner of the township, is a creek, about 2 feet deep, running in a north-easterly direction. The soil is sandy loam, varying from 6 to 12 inches in depth. The land is well adapted for grazing purposes.

Township 25, Range 26.—From the post at the south-west corner of this township to the post between Sections 19 and 30 the country is undulating and interspersed with numerous sloughs. The north half of the township consists of high rolling prairie, much interspersed with sloughs. The soil is sandy loam, averaging 12 inches in depth.

Township 26, Range 26, is composed of high rolling prairie, interspersed with numerous sloughs. The soil is light sandy loam, about 6 inches in depth; subsoil, sandy. The ridges are strewn with gravel. The township is best adapted for grazing purposes.

Township 25, Range 24, is gently undulating, becoming high rolling prairie towards the eastern half of the township, where it is thickly interspersed with sloughs. The western half is good sandy loam, 12 inches in depth; the eastern half is gravelly loam. The west half is suitable for farming; the east for grazing purposes.

Township 26, Range 27.—From the south-west corner of this township to the post between Sections 19 and 30, the country consists of a level prairie; from this point to the north-west corner it is slightly undulating, the land being wet and much cut up with sloughs. The soil is a dark sandy loam, varying from 12 to 18 inches in depth; subsoil, sandy.

Township 25, Range 28, is undulating prairie. At the post between Sections 34 and 35, "Little Arm Creek," in a coulée 150 feet in depth, crosses the township, running in a south-easterly direction. It is at this point about 15 feet in width, 2 feet deep, with has a current of about 2 miles per hour. The soil is principally good clay loam, from 6 to 18 inches in depth; subsoil, clay.

Township 26, Range 28, is undulating prairie. "Little Arm Creek," in a coulée about 150 feet in depth, crosses the northern boundary, about 10 chains east of the post between Sections 33 and 34, and runs in a southerly direction. From the north-east corner of the township to the post between Sections 34 and 35, the soil is sandy loam, 8 to 12 inches in depth; thence to the north-west corner it is clay loam, 9 to 12 inches deep, with clay subsoil.

Township 25, Range 29, is undulating prairie, much interspersed with sloughs. Near the post between Sections 33 and 34 is a coulée, about 80 feet deep and 50 chains from bank to bank. A dry marshy creek lies in the bottom. The soil is sandy loam, 8 inches deep, with clay subsoil.

Township 26, Range 29, is undulating prairie, and suitable for farming. At the half-mile post in Section 36 is a coulée, about 60 feet deep and 40 chains from bank to bank; in the bottom is a marsh about 6 feet deep. The soil is dark clay loam, about 9 inches in depth, with clay subsoil.

Township 27, Range 29, is high rolling prairie, with some alkali in the hollows. The soil is generally sandy loam, 4 to 6 inches in depth, with sandy subsoil.

Township 27, Range 28.—From the north-west corner of the township to the half-mile post in Section 32 is rolling prairie; soil, alkaline and much interspersed with sloughs. The rest is high rolling country, with few sloughs. Near the half mile post in Section 33, "Little Arm Creek" runs in a southerly direction. The coulée is about 130 feet in depth and 30 chains from bank to bank, the bottom is flat and about 10 chains in width, and from the soil, which is a deep, heavy, alkaline clay and other characteristics, I should be inclined to say contained a lake in times past. Near the north-east corner of the township a creek, about 16 feet in width, crosses the north boundary; it has no appreciable current. At the half mile post in Section 32 a valley is crossed, about 50 feet deep and 53 chains in width. The soil in this township is light sandy loam, about 5 inches deep, with sandy subsoil.

There is no wood in this half block; the nearest place from which timber can be procured is a coulée at the north-east corner of the block, which apparently runs into Devil's Lake. About one-twelfth of this half block is suitable for farming, and the rest for grazing purposes.

*West of the 4th Initial Meridian, Ranges 1 to 4, and Townships 17 and 18.*

The whole half block may be comprehensively described as follows:—Hilly country, the hills being from 30 feet to 150 feet in height, with stones and boulders on their summits. There is no wood, only drift, found at the river, and very little water, all the sloughs (and they are few and far between) being dry. From their appearance, I think few, if any, of them contain much water, even in the rainy season. The only permanent water I met with was a large pond on the 5th base, at the south-west corner of Township 17, Range 1. It is about half a mile broad, east and west, and three-fourths of a mile long, north and south. Also, a small slough which was rapidly drying up, lies near the south-east corner of Township 18, Range 2. I therefore camped at the latter water and worked from that point, making the distance to and from our lines rather long. After having done as much work from this point as profitable, I shifted camp to the Saskatchewan River, on my line north of Township 17. The banks of this river are extremely high and precipitous, from 150 feet to 200 feet, and sometimes even 400 feet, in height; and the water is very difficult of access. The river here is about 200 yards wide, deep and rapid, with here and there large stones appearing above its surface. On the west side of the river the country becomes all sand hills, and continues so for miles in every direction. Rattlesnakes are plentiful in this region, my men having killed six or seven.

In consequence of the township corner post on the 5th base, between Ranges 4 and 5, coming in a country much cut up by high precipitous hills from 150 to 500 feet in height, extending some miles north, I thought it better to run the east boundary of Township 17, Range 4, on an offset of two miles east. Had I run it an offset, of one mile most of the posts would, I think, have come in the river. I therefore planted all the posts on the above line.

The soil in this half block is a very light sandy loam, and not fit for farming purposes. The grass is very short and poor.

*West of the 4th Initial Meridian.*

Township 17, Range 9—Is composed of high, hilly country (hills from 30 to 150 feet in height) with numerous sloughs, which, however, were nearly all dry at the time I passed over the country. The north boundary of this township runs over a gently undulating country, the hills running along the line about half a mile to the south. The soil a light sandy loam of good quality.

Township 18, Range 9—Is gently undulating prairie, with numerous sloughs. The soil is a light sandy loam, and well adapted for farming purposes.

Township 17, Range 10—Is high, hilly country, with sandy loam soil. The west boundary of this township runs over level prairie, and through a great deal of water. At about 40 chains into Section 7 the line strikes a large marsh, the soil of which is composed of stiff blue clay mixed with alkali. It extends about one mile to the east and half a mile to the west of the line, which leaves it at about 30 chains into Section 19. The soil on this line is good clay loam. The hills extend from the east to within about a mile of the line. About one-sixth of this township is fit for farming purposes.

Township 18, Range 10—Is for the most part a large lake about four miles long and the same distance in breadth; good water. What land there is is level; it is composed of sandy loam to the east and south of the lake, and clay loam to the west of same. A creek, about two feet in depth, 25 links wide, with a current of about two miles per hour, empties itself into the lake from the west; water, alkaline. The soil is admirably adapted to farming purposes as also is its situation.

Township 17, Range 11—Is composed of undulating prairie interspersed with numerous sloughs. The soil is good sandy loam. This township is very fit for farming purposes.

Township 18, Range 11—Is rolling prairie with numerous sloughs, most of which are dry at this season of the year. The soil is a good sandy loam.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF LEWIS R. ORD, D.L.S.—SURVEY OF TOWNSHIP OUTLINES.  
*Between the 6th, and 7th Bases and West of the 2nd Initial Meridian.*

Range 25, Township 21—Open rolling prairie; the hollows in June and July full, of water. Little Arm River crosses township in Section 32, running southeast in a valley about 60 chains wide and 250 feet deep, wooded in places with small poplar, oak, ash, and willow. River is about 30 chains wide and 1 to 6 feet deep, discharging a good stream of water, then quite fresh and sweet. The land is fair, but much boulder-strewn and gravelly. Classes 2 and 4.

Range 25, Township 22—Open rolling prairie. Soil improves towards northern boundary, but averages Class 2. No wood; good water.

Range 25, Township 23—Open rolling prairie. No wood; good water. Soil Class 1; excellent land.

Range 25, Township 24—Open rolling prairie. No wood; good water. Soil, Class 1; excellent land.

Range 26, Township 21—Open rolling prairie; no wood. Soil fair, but gravelly, with boulder-strewn patches; average, Class 2. The Qu'Appelle and Saskatchewan trail crosses south part of Township, and Little Arm River curves through the north boundary.

Range 26, Township 22—Open rolling prairie. Wood in Little Arm valley, which crosses township from northwest to southeast corners. Soil, Class 2 on south side of this valley; and Class 1, to the north of it.

Range 26, Township 23 and 24, is open rolling prairie. No wood; plenty of water. Soil, Class 1.

*Townships in even-numbered Blocks 2, 4, and 6, between 5th and 6th Bases, and West of the 4th Initial Meridian.*

Block 2, Range 5, Township 17.—Open rolling prairie. Bow River flows through south-east corner in a deep valley, wooded in places with cottonwood, some of which exceeds 18 inches diameter. This township is very rough and broken, by deep ravines running into Bow River. Soil is below Class 2, being boulder-strewn, gravelly, and very dry, with scanty vegetation.

Range 5, Township 18.—Open rolling prairie. No wood. Soil, Classes 2 and 3; shallow, dry, and sandy, with saline lakes.

Range 5, Township 19.—Open rolling prairie. No wood; little water. Soil, Class 2, shallow and gravelly; vegetation not so scanty as in the preceding townships.

Range 5, Township 20.—Open rolling prairie. No wood. Soil, Class 2; sandy loam of fair quality, but very dry; grass in general luxuriant. Numerous brackish ponds in western portion.

Range 6, Township 17.—Open rolling prairie. Scanty vegetation; little or no water. Soil, Class 3; gravel and clay, impregnated with alkali; stony on the hills.

Range 6, Township 18.—Open rolling prairie. Little water. Soil, Class 2.

Range 6, Township 19.—Open rolling prairie. Soil, Class 2; fair, but dry and shallow; gravelly and stony on the hills.

Range 6, Township 20.—Open rolling prairie. Soil, Class 2; fair in valley, but boulder-strewn on hill.

Range 7, Township 17.—Open rolling prairie. Soil, Classes 2 and 3; dry, sandy and stony; scanty vegetation.

Range 7, Township 18.—Open rolling prairie. Scanty vegetation. Soil, Class 2; dry and shallow, with sandy and stony patches.

Range 7, Township 19.—Open rolling prairie. Soil, Class 2; fair, but shallow and gravelly in places. A few saline ponds.

Range 7, Township 20.—Open rolling prairie. Soil, Classes 2 and 3; fair, but gravelly in places and on most of the hills. Saline lake, about 80 chains long, in Sections 2 and 3.

Range 8, Township 17.—Open rolling prairie. Very scanty vegetation. Soil, Classes 3 and 4; very poor and barren. Brackish lake in Sections 13 and 24.

Range 8, Township 18.—Open rolling prairie. Very scanty vegetation. Soil, Classes 3 and 4; very poor and barren.

None of the Townships in this block, save Township 17, Range 5, contains any wood.

Block 4, Range 13, Township 17.—Open undulating prairie. Soil, Class 2; fair, but dry, sandy loam. No water.

Range 13, Township 18.—Rolling and undulating prairie. Soil, Class 2; clay loam. No water.

Range 13, Township 19.—Open undulating prairie. Soil, Class 2; sandy loam; fair, but very dry. Very little water.

Range 13, Township 20.—Undulating prairie. Soil, Class 2; a sandy loam; fair, but shallow and dry. Little water.

Range 14, Township 17.—Open rolling prairie, soil poor and gravelly; and undulating prairie, fair soil. A lake about 4 miles long, of good water, lies close to west boundary of township. Soil averages Class 2.

Range 14, Township 18.—Open rolling prairie, dotted with small ponds of fresh water. Soil, Classes 2 and 3; gravelly and stony in places, and on the hill tops.

Range 14, Township 19.—Open rolling prairie. Soil, Class 2.

Range 14, Township 20.—Open and undulating prairie. Soil, Class 2; fair, but gravelly in patches. A few small lakes dot the township.

Block 6, Range 21, Township 17.—Open rolling prairie. Soil, Class 2; gravelly and stony on hill tops. No water.

Range 21, Township 18.—Open rolling prairie. Soil, Class 2; very dry. No water.

Range 21, Township 19.—Open rolling prairie. Soil, Classes 1 and 2; fair, but shallow. A few shallow and muddy ponds in the township.

Range 21, Township 20.—Open rolling prairie. Soil, Class 1; good, but dry, with clay loam sub-soil. No water. Waggon trail from Fort McLeod to Blackfoot Crossing traverses the west part of this township.

Range 22, Township 17.—Open rolling prairie. Soil, Class 2; fair, sandy loam. Little water.

Range 22, Township 18.—Open rolling prairie, dotted with small ponds of good water in northwest portion. Soil, Class 2; gravelly on hill tops.

Range 22, Township 19.—Open rolling prairie, dotted with ponds. Soil, Class 2; gravelly on hill tops.

Range 22, Township 20.—Open rolling prairie. Soil, Classes 1 and 2; good, but gravelly in places.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF JAMES F. GARDEN, D.L.S.—SURVEY OF TOWNSHIP  
OUTLINES.

My work began at the north-west corner of Township 20, Range 22 west of the Second Initial Meridian.

The land in this vicinity and adjoining the line between Ranges 22 and 23, Township 22, is open rolling prairie land, Long Lake lying immediately to the west. The soil is a clay loam, with the exception of some gravelly ridges which intersect the good land. The surface falls gently to the top of the valley of the lake, which at this portion of its area is from 75 to 100 feet deep. A few bushes, poplar, native maple, and elm trees are found along the valley; with these exceptions there is no wood. The quality of the land is chiefly second class.

The north-east corner of Township 22, Range 22, is open rolling prairie, and can only be considered third class, owing to the alkali flats and ponds to be found there. From this, westward and along the correction line, the land is rolling, with numerous clumps of small poplar. The soil is a clay loam, with some scattered stones and gravel ridges, the quality being second class.

Westward from the north-east corner of Township 22, Range 23, to Long Lake, the country is open rolling prairie land, with some sloughs, the soil ranging from a sandy loam, second class, to a clay loam near the lake, first class. The valley here is about 60 feet deep and descends abruptly to the water's edge. The width of the lake is about one mile. On the west side the banks are only 20 feet high, the adjoining land being poor and very stony, the surface rising gently to the west. The land in this vicinity is rated from third to fourth class.

At the south-west angle of Township 24, Range 24, and eastward along the line between Townships 23 and 24, the country is dry rolling open prairie land, with some scattered stone on the ridges and but little permanent water in the sloughs. The soil is principally a first class clay loam to within one mile of Long Lake, where it becomes sandy in its nature.

In the vicinity of the line run south from here the surface is open and undulating, with scattered stones, the soil changing from a loam to a sandy loam and stiff clay, ranking from second to fourth class, the poorer land adjoining the lake. Some alkali beds were also found in this part of the country. No wood of any description is found on the west of Long Lake from the middle of Township 22 to the eighth base.

2nd Block.

From the eighth base, for 3 miles south in the neighborhood of the line between Ranges 21 and 22, the country is open and undulating, with large ponds and low alkali beds. "Devil's Creek" is crossed in the second mile. This is a large stream of about 12 feet wide and 2 feet deep, with a steady current flowing westward to Long Lake and having on either side of it a marsh of from 10 to 12 chains wide. The land is from fourth to third class, being principally a wet soft alkaline clay. From this southward the land is high and rolling prairie along the line and to the east; but



undulating or even westward, the soil improving in quality, being a clay loam with gravel on the knolls and ridges. The quality is second class.

From the southwest corner of Township 28, Range 21, eastward, the surface is rolling prairie land, with numerous sloughs and second class loam soil, for two miles; a wet low piece of land, with large sloughs, is then crossed with a sandy loam soil, and classed three. From this to the east boundary of the township the land is first class, with clay loam soil and but few sloughs.

From the north-east angle of Township 27, Range 22, southward, the surface is a rolling prairie, with a number of sloughs; second class sandy loam soil, with some gravel and stones, to the south-east corner of the same township. From this point eastward along the correction line, and north of the Indian Reserve, the country is high and rolling for about a mile, with gravelly ridges and sloughs in the hollows. The surface then becomes even, being, generally speaking, rolling land, except the last mile adjoining the east boundary of the township, where it is again high and broken by ridges, hills, sloughs, and ponds. The soil is principally loam, with clay subsoil throughout, and is classed from first to third.

From the 8th base southward, adjoining the line between Ranges 22 and 23 and Township 28, the land is for  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles low, with numerous alkaline flats and ponds. In the second mile, Devil's Creek is again crossed, the land bordering it, however, being drier and better. The soil in the northerly half of these townships is third class, being either a soft clay or sandy loam. Thence southward to the southeast corner of Township 28, Range 23, the surface is even, open prairie, with but few sloughs and first-class clay loam soil.

From this point eastward along the line between Townships 27 and 28, Range 22, a poor tract of country is crossed, there being a number of large alkali ponds, sloughs, and flats. The soil is an alkaline clay, with occasional stretches of loam and gravel, and is third class, except the last mile adjoining the eastern boundary, which is second. The surface is either rolling, or undulating open prairie.

From the south-east corner of Township 28, Range 23, the country for 2 miles south is even open prairie, with good clay loam soil. From this to the south-east angle of Township 27, Range 23, the land becomes more uneven, with sloughs and ponds in the hollows, the soil being a clay loam; Class 2.

From the above mentioned corner eastward and adjoining the line between Townships 26 and 27, Range 22, the land is high, broken, and rolling, with sloughs in the hollows and gravel and stone on some of the ridges. The soil is clay loam and loam and gravel, with in most cases a clay subsoil, and is classed second rate.

From the 8th base southward along the line between Ranges 23 and 24, Township 28, and in the vicinity of the west side of Long Lake, the surface is undulating, with a wet sandy soil and an alkaline clay sub-soil, being third class in quality for the first four miles; thence to the south-east of Township 28, Range 24, the soil is somewhat heavier.

From this westward the land improves as the lake is left, being a dry, even, open prairie, with a clay loam soil.

In fact, all of the land bordering the northerly portion of Long Lake is of a poor quality, large alkali flats being frequent—particularly so at the extreme north, where "Devil's Creek" traverses a low boggy kind of country before entering into the lake.

The land on the west side of Township 27, Range 23, on the east of the lake, is an undulating open prairie, with light sandy loam soil and some alkali flats. It is Class 3. The land improves to the east of this, as is shown by the description of the country adjoining the line between Townships 26 and 27, Range 23. The surface is rolling open prairie with, in some few places, a small quantity of scattered stones, the soil being largely of clay loam, with clay subsoil, of first class quality.

The southern boundary of Township 27, Range 24, is broken over half its length by Long Lake and inlets from it; but, for the three miles from the west side of the lake to the west boundary of the township, the surface is even, with a loam soil and clay subsoil, and is considered 1st class. About half a mile north of this line and to

the west of the lake, a small creek empties into an inlet, which extends inland for about three-quarters of a mile, having water deep enough to make a good boat harbor. About half of the area of Township 26, Range 24, is covered by the lake. The land adjoining the south boundary, and to the west of the water, is even dry prairie land, with 1st class loam and clay soil. About two miles south of this line a large inlet extends inland, westerly and southerly, over a considerable distance.

The land from the 7th base northward and adjoining the line west of the Indian Reserve is, to the north boundary of Township 25, open and rolling, or undulating, the soil being chiefly a good clay loam, 1st class in quality. Thence north the surface is undulating or rolling for about three miles, with the same description of soil. From this point to the north boundary of Township 26, a range of hills and broken land is crossed, with stone and gravel in some places, and numerous sloughs and ponds in the hollows, the soil being loam and clay and classed 2.

From the 7th base northward, adjoining the line between Ranges 22 and 23, for three miles the country is high and broken by ranges of hills and knolls, with large ponds and sloughs, the soil being a loam and clay, or gravel. From this to the north boundary of the township the surface is rolling, with sloughs and ponds, the soil remaining the same and classed 2 throughout.

Thence eastward to the Indian Reserve the land is rolling, with a few sloughs and ponds. At about the second mile in Sections 32 and 33, a range of hills is crossed, its course being about north and south, with an average height of 30 feet. The soil is 2nd class clay loam.

Northward from the south-east corner of Township 26, Range 23, adjoining the line between Ranges 22 and 23, for 3 miles the surface is high and broken, by hills and by ponds and sloughs in deep hollows. Continuing to the north boundary of Township 26, the land becomes rolling, with sloughs. The soil varies from a clay to a sandy loam, and is ranked 2nd class throughout.

Starting from the 7th base again, the land in the vicinity of the line between Ranges 23 and 24 is dry, open, rolling prairie; northward to the north boundary of Township 25 the soil is chiefly a light loam, class 2. A good many scattered stones were noticed.

Eastward in the neighborhood of the north boundary of this township, for 5 miles the character of the country remains about the same as the last described. A coulee, with a great deal of stone, runs south-westerly in Section 33. North of Section 36 the country is high and rolling. The soil is a 2nd class clay loam.

Northward, bordering on the line between Ranges 23 and 24, for six miles to the correction line, the surface is undulating, dry prairie, with good first class clay loam soil. The land has all the way from the 7th base an easy fall, westward, to the lake.

In all of these townships not a vestige of wood was found, except some willow bushes on an island in the north end of Long Lake, the nearest being on "Last Mountain," which is included in the Indian Reserve.

Long Lake extends from the 6th base in Range 21 to within about a mile of the 8th base in Range 23, being about 50 miles long and varying in width from  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile in the southern part to 3 miles in the broadest place, at the north boundary of Township 25, Range 24. In the northern portion of the lake there are several islands, on one of which pelicans, cormorants, and gulls breed in immense numbers. Ducks and geese also resort to the lake in large flocks. During the high stages of water in the early months of the year the water tastes good. After evaporation has gone on for sometime, however, it becomes somewhat brackish.

### 3rd Block.

From the 7th base in the vicinity of the line between Ranges 5 and 6 west of the 3rd Meridian southward the land is of a poor, fourth class, sandy soil to the South Saskatchewan River, which is crossed in Sections 19 and 24. The river here is about 30 chains wide, running in a valley of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles broad and approximately 250

feet deep. The bed of the stream has numerous shifting sand bars. The current runs at the rate of about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  or 3 miles per hour.

The greater portion of its breadth is quite shallow, the water not being much over a foot deep, except in the channel, where it is from 7 to 10 feet deep. The banks of the valley are much eroded and water-worn, and descend in some places quite abruptly. On the sand ridges at the edge of the valley some small cherry and poplar, and in the valley some good timber, principally cottonwood, poplar, maple, and cherry, were found growing, some of the cottonwood measuring 14 inches in diameter. From the river to the north boundary of Township 23 along the above mentioned line, the land is open, undulating, sandy soil, and third class.

Eastward along the north boundary of Township 23, Range 5, the surface is undulating, dry, and open, the soil being sand or sandy loam, and graded from second to third class.

From the northeast corner of Township 23, Range 6, southward in the vicinity of the line between Ranges 5 and 6 the country is open and rolling for a mile, but high ranges or hills of about 70 feet in height are crossed in the next three miles. Thence to the correction line the land is rolling or undulating, the soil throughout being from a sandy to a heavy clay loam, and Class 2. Permanent water in sloughs was found. Eastward along the correction line in Range 5, and in its vicinity, the surface is a rolling prairie, except in Section 32, where a large alkali bed was crossed. The soil varies from a hard clay to a clay loam and gravel, ranking from second to third class. Some stony patches were noticed.

From the 7th base again, to the Saskatchewan, and bordering the line between Ranges 6 and 7, the country is an open sandy plain, with a good growth of grass, and Class 3. The river is crossed on this line in Sections 7 and 12, the bed being about three-fourths of a mile broad, having numerous sand bars. On the edge of the valley some good timber was found, poplar and native maple being the principal kinds, some of the trees being 14 inches in diameter. A short distance to the west of this line, and on the north side of the river, a good fresh water stream in a coulée from 100 to 150 feet deep runs into the South Saskatchewan. It appears to have a permanent flow, and could be utilized as a small water power. A good quantity of wood also grows in this coulée. From the south side of the river to the south-east corner of Township 23, Range 7, the ascent out of the valley is moderately steep, the side hills being sand and nearly bare of vegetation.

From this corner eastward along the line between Townships 23 and 24, Range 6, the surface is dry and undulating, the soil being principally a light loam and second class. In Section 33 a coulée is crossed, having some wood and water in the bottom.

From the south-east corner of Township 23, Range 7, southward for four miles the surface is dry, open prairie, with a second class sandy loam soil. In Sections 7, and 12 a large slough is crossed, south of which the land improves to a first-class clay loam soil.

Eastward along the correction line, in Range 6, the surface is at first undulating, but gradually becomes higher and rolling, the soil being chiefly a second class clay loam. Permanent water in sloughs, in the higher land, is plentiful.

From the 7th base again, southward and in the vicinity of the line between Ranges 7 and 8, rolling open prairie is found, with a good first class clay or clay loam, and in some places hummocky clay soil. Some of the ridges show a little gravel.

At the south-east corner of Township 24, Range 8, a coulée with water-course containing permanent water is crossed.

Eastward from this corner, the line between Townships 23 and 24, Range 7, follows this coulée to the South Saskatchewan River. A fair quantity of good wood is found in it, principally maple, poplar, ash, and cherry, some of the former kinds measuring 10 inches in diameter. The land adjoining the coulée is a dry rolling prairie, with light loam soil, Class 2. In Sections 34 and 35, the river is crossed; the valley here also contains some timber of the above mentioned varieties. The bed

of the stream is about half a mile wide, with the same characteristics previously described. From the east of the river to the south-east angle of Township 25, Range 7, the land is an even dry prairie, with sandy 3rd Class soil.

From the south-east angle of Township 24, Range 8, westward, the surface is dry undulating prairie, with a stiff clay soil for two miles. Thence to the west boundary of the township the land is high and rolling, with a clay loam soil, and is graded from 1st to 2nd Class.

From the south-east corner of Township 24, Range 8, southward, the land in the vicinity of the line between Ranges 7 and 8 is an undulating dry prairie, with a hard clay soil. Some permanent water is found in sloughs.

From the south-east angle of Township 23, Range 8, eastward, adjoining the correction line the surface is much cut up by deep coulees, with wood in most of them, running into the Saskatchewan valley. The river is crossed in Section 33, the bed being nearly a mile wide, with the usual sand bars and shallow water, except in the channel, where it is over 7 feet deep. A moderate quantity of wood can be procured here, being principally poplar, elm, cotton-wood, maple, ash, and cherry; the largest of the cottonwood being 24 inches in diameter. The soil along this line is of a light sandy loam and 3rd class.

From the south-east corner of Township 23, Range 8, westward, the land adjoining the correction line is high rolling open prairie, with some sloughs with permanent water, and gravel, in some instances, on the ridges. The soil is chiefly a good 1st class clay loam with clay subsoil.

#### *Block 4.*

At the 7th Base, in the vicinity of the line between Ranges 13 and 14, is a level open prairie, extending northward. To the west and east high ranges of hills and broken land are seen, and half a mile south another extensive tract of high broken land is entered, the western limit of which extends, in a south-westerly direction, far beyond the limits of this survey. The surface of the country through which the line between the above named ranges passes is a succession of hills and hollows, with a difference of elevation of from 50 to 80 feet. Large sloughs and ponds are very frequent, with good grazing in all cases around them. The soil is principally loam, with some gravel. The country can only be rated as 3rd class, except for stock raising.

Eastward along the line, between Townships 23 and 24, the same character of country is found, large ponds being widely distributed. Gravel and stones are scattered over many of the ridges.

Southward from the southeast corner of Township 24, Range 14, and adjoining the line between Ranges 13 and 14, the same description of high broken land is crossed, the ridges here having a definite trending to the north-west and south-east. A great deal of water is found in the hollows. The soil varies from a sandy to a clay loam, with gravel and stone in the ridges. The country generally is well adapted for stock.

Adjoining the 7th base and the line between Ranges 14 and 15, the surface is high and rolling open prairie, and continues so southward for about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, where it begins to fall gradually to the south to a lower undulating prairie, extending through the remainder of Township 24 and for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles through 23, when the country again becomes high and rolling to the correction line. The soil varies in these 12 miles from a clay loam, in the higher land, to a strong heavy clay with a scanty growth of grass and but little sod, in the lower level, where there are also indications of alkali. Permanent water and some stone and gravel are found in the higher land.

A long, narrow lake, beginning about a mile north of the 7th base, at the line between Ranges 15 and 16, runs southward for about  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles. It is closed in on the east and west sides by eroded banks, rising abruptly nearly from the water's edge to the height of 70 feet, in the northerly part, to hills considerably lower and sloping gently from the lake at the southern end. Boulders, stone, and gravel are profusely scattered over the banks to the north. The lake has a width of from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile, and

appears to have a moderate depth at the 7th base; but is very shallow at its lower termination. This sheet of water is a favorite feeding place for geese, ducks, and plover, of which great numbers were seen. A continuation of the valley of the lake extends to the south and also to the south-west, apparently joining the South Saskatchewan valley. The land adjoining the lake is high and rolling, the soil being either clay or clay loam, and is second class. South of the lake the lower prairie level is entered, the surface being undulating, with a hard baked clay soil. Eastward along the correction line in Range 15 an extensive stretch of the lower level is crossed. Soil, a hard clay, and but little permanent water for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Here, in Section 35, the western limit before referred to of the high land is entered, gravel and stones being prevalent on the hills and sloughs in the hollows, the classification being second throughout.

From the 6th base northward to the correction line, through Townships 21 and 22, and in the neighbourhood of the line between Ranges 15 and 16, the lower level prairie is traversed, the surface being undulating or rolling. The soil is principally a heavy clay, with indications of alkali and a thin growth of grass, being classed second. Some permanent water was found.

From the south-east corner of Township 23, Range 16, the correction line passes over the western portion of the lower prairie level for five miles. In Section 31 the land ascends to a high and rolling country, which extends a considerable distance to the north-east and south-west. A coulée in Section 31, running northward into the continuation of the lake valley, contains a little poplar and cherry bush, the only wood of any description seen in these townships, there being none even around the lake.

*Block No. 5.*

From the 7th base southward, in the vicinity of the line between Ranges 21 and 22, the land is dry and undulating prairie, with a hard clay soil, Class 2. Southward from this the land rises to a ridge about 70 feet high, which skirts the north side of the South Saskatchewan. Here the surface along the banks of the river is much cut and broken by steep deep coulées and gorges leading into the valley, which is about 300 feet deep. The banks, which are of clay and gravel, with stone and boulders, being seamed and worn into fantastic shapes, render this part of the country very picturesque. The bottom of the valley is about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile wide, with good pasturage bordering the river. The stream, which is a  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile wide, with no sand bars here, passes through the southern portion of Township 24, Ranges 21 and 22. A little wood grows in the valley. Southward from the south-east corner of Township 24, Range 22, and adjoining the line between Ranges 21 and 22, the surface is high and broken by deep coulées, with some wood in the bottoms, until within  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles of the correction line, where a large level plain is descended into. This land is 3rd class, the soil being clay and gravel or sandy loam, with a quantity of scattered stones. Permanent water was found in the high land.

From the north-west corner of Township 22, Range 21, a high range of hills runs diagonally to the south-east through this township, separating two distinct prairie levels, that on the west being considerably the higher. The correction line through Range 21 crosses the lower level, the soil being a stiff clay, with indications of alkali. A large meadow is crossed in Sections 33 and 34. To the east of these townships the surface again ascends gradually and becomes rolling, with permanent water in sloughs, the whole being Class 2.

The correction line westward across Range 22, traverses the higher prairie level and runs parallel to the range of hills and high land lying about a mile to the north. The surface is undulating, with a soil varying from a stiff clay to a clay loam, and is rated from 2nd to 1st class.

The southern parts of Township 21, Ranges 21 and 22, are broken by a range of sand hills, with a scattered growth of choke cherry bushes. Northward to the correction line, and adjoining the line between these ranges, the land is rolling or undulating dry prairie, the soil varying from sand and sandy loam, in the south, to a stiff, hard

clay, in the central and northerly portions, with appearances of alkali. No permanent water was found. The classification of this part of the country is principally 2nd.

The southern portion of Township 21, adjoining the line between Ranges 22 and 23, is also of a poor quality, owing to the low sand ridges, with some cherry bush crossing them. Northward to the correction line, the land improves in quality, from a sandy soil to a clay and clay loam, being chiefly 2d class.

The southern parts of these townships are high and rolling, but northward the surface becomes rolling or undulating.

Except the small cherry bushes mentioned, no wood is procurable but in the valley of the South Saskatchewan and couleés adjoining it, where a comparatively limited quantity was seen.

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EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF A. G. CAVANA, D.L.S., ON THE SURVEY OF THE THIRD INITIAL MERIDIAN FROM THE NORTH SASKATCHEWAN RIVER TO THE 13th BASE LINE, AND OF THE 13th BASE LINE WESTWARD THROUGH SEVEN RANGES.

Township 48, Range 1.—Surface gradually ascends from Saskatchewan River to about centre of Section 36, where there is a steep hill about seventy feet high. To this point soil is a good clay loam, with clay subsoil. A belt of poplar, white wood, and spruce extends along the shore of the river, of sufficient dimensions for building timber; receding from this belt, timber becomes smaller. From hill to north-east angle of township and westward to where Baseline crosses river, country is rolling; soil, a red sand timbered with pine and poplar, greater part of which has been killed by fire. The river at this crossing has steep banks about 40 feet high, with an unusually narrow channel of about 16 chains, its general width being between thirty and sixty chains; current flowing at the rate of five miles per hour. Crossing the river, soil is a fair sample of clay, or sand loam, until it is again crossed in Section 31, when, after crossing, soil is sand, with an ascent from river of about 200 feet to iron bar at north-east angle of Range 2. Sections 33 and 34 are covered with clumps of cherry, poplar, and willow scrub; country more open to south, and known as the Lily Plains, on account of the quantity of tiger lilies here growing. Sections 32 and 31 are timbered with large poplar, whitewood, and spruce, suitable for building.

Range 2.—Surface is of a very heavy rolling character, with numerous small lakes and sloughs; water generally good and fit for drinking. Soil is a sand of a very inferior quality, heavily timbered with pine, from two to twelve inches in diameter, thickly covered with limbs, and of a hard and gummy nature; consequently nearly useless for anything but fuel. There are small clumps of spruce on Sections 31 and 34.

Range 3.—Surface is rolling, with a great number of lakes, sloughs, and marshes; soil is generally a sand loam; timber is either poplar or willow, a considerable quantity being of sufficient dimensions for rail timber, or firewood. Small clumps of spruce were seen on Sections 32, 33, 35, and 36.

Range 4.—Surface much the same as last described; soil is a clay or sand loam, fair for farming or grazing purposes; marshes not so numerous; water generally good; timber smaller, and country more open.

Range 5.—Eastern half is rolling land. Western part is more level, with numerous sloughs and wet grass marshes; soil throughout is a black vegetable loam, with a clay or sand subsoil; timber is either in belts or clumps, of a fair size for fuel or rails.

Range 6.—Sections 36, 35, 34, 33, and 32 as far as Birch Lake are covered with second growth poplar and scrub, from 2 to 8 inches in diameter, interspersed with open patches of prairie. This lake is a beautiful clear and fresh sheet of water, with high banks, and appeared to be three or four miles in length. Timber on islands and on Section 31 is poplar, pine, birch, and some small clumps of lofty spruce, 12 to 24 inches in diameter. Surface throughout is rolling. Soil to east of lake is either a black vegetable mould or a good sand loam, with sand subsoil, rated second and third class. Sections 33 and 34 are traversed, in a north-westerly direction, by

Snake Creek, averaging 20 feet wide, 3 feet deep, and with a current of from one to one and a half miles per hour, which may be utilized for milling purposes.

Range 7.—Surface is very hilly, with many lakes, sloughs, marshes, and tamarac swamps. Soil improving towards western part, changing from a sand to a good clay loam, timbered with poplar, pine, tamarac, and a few clumps of fine large spruce in Sections 36 and 33. Country to the west of this range becomes more open, and soil of superior quality.

For agricultural purposes the country passed over may be graded as follows:—First class lands, 20 per. cent; second class, 30 per. cent; third class, 30 per. cent; fourth class, 20 per cent.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF W. A. ASHE, D.L.S.—SURVEY OF THE TENTH BASE LINE BETWEEN THE THIRD AND FOURTH INITIAL MERIDIANS, AND OF THE FOURTEENTH BASE LINE WEST OF THE FOURTH INITIAL MERIDIAN.

On the 10th base a heavy black loamy soil was met with in Ranges 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 20, and 21; elsewhere the soil on this base was light, growing a short grass, excepting Range 7 and part of 8, in which it was almost pure sand. Ranges 12 and 13, also light, but very much broken up with hills, the hill tops being covered with stones and boulders.

On the 4th Meridian the soil improved from the 10th base, where it was almost a pure clay, through Townships 38, 39, and 40, in all of which it was well adapted for agriculture. In 41 the land becomes much broken, though still with a good soil, till the first large lake is met with; here it becomes very sandy, continuing so, with occasional small exceptions, till 43 is reached. From this point to the 14th base the land is well suited to settlement, containing several tracts of excellent soil.

On the 14th base the land, though in many places containing an excess of sloughs, ponds, and lakes, maintains an almost uniformly excellent character, being best in Ranges 3 and 7, where the land is as fine as any I have passed over in the North-West.

*Timber.*

On the 10th base bush was met with at the corner to Ranges 3 and 4, very limited in extent and small in size, but available for fencing and firewood for a short period. Drift wood on the Saskatchewan in Range 5, and small clumps in some of the sheltered places under the river's steep banks. In Range 6 some small poplar and brush wood. In Range 7, a good deal of green and 6-inch dead poplar standing, and much under-brush, with a belt of poplar 8 to 12 inches, about three miles north. Scattered clumps of small 6-inch poplar in Range 9. Some 12 to 18-inch poplar and balm of Gilead (with a few white birch), but only under the steep banks of Eagle Creek, in Range 10. In Range 11, about three miles north (size and extent unknown), and about one and a-half miles south, very small and limited in extent. In Ranges 13 and 14, from six to eight miles north, as large as one foot diameter, and reported as being of considerable extent. In Range 16, about six miles south, eight to twelve inches, and of fair extent. In Range 20, on the southern side of Tramping Lake (reported). Also about three miles beyond the 4th Meridian.

On the 4th Meridian an extensive clump of 6 to 8-inch poplar, in Townships 41 and 42, more scattered in 43; a few in 44. Fairly well wooded in the valley of the Battle River, with a few scattered clumps in the remainder of 45. Clumps in the valley of the creek in 46, and a few elsewhere. Brushwood and a few scattered clumps of small poplar in 47. Principally brushwood in 48. Bru-hwood and scattered poplar in the northern part of 49. Almost continuous clumps of poplar (small) in 50; more scattered in 51; occasional in 52, and still small sized.

On the 14th base, in the first half of Range 1, scattered clumps; none in the latter portion. In Range 2 small sized poplar in clumps, with much underbrush. In Range 3 scattered clumps; very little in the valley of the Vermilion, and very small. In Range

4, some clumps of good size as large as 12 inches. In Ranges 5 and 6, scattered and small, with much underbrush. In Range 7 much underbrush and a few clumps of large (12 inch) poplar in the eastern portion, increasing in extent till, at its western limit, the timber seemingly becomes continuous and of large size in places.

#### *Water.*

Throughout the whole of my work, on both base lines and the 4th Meridian, good water was to be had in abundance; where the lakes were alkaline there were deep sloughs in profusion. The water in all the rivers and creeks was fresh, except Eagle Creek, in which it was slightly alkaline. The lake at the corner of Townships 42 and 43 on the 4th Meridian was a beautiful saline one; elsewhere they were alkaline, rarely fresh, if of any extent, until the 14th base line was reached. There they were almost universally fresh water.

#### EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF C. F. MILES, D.L.S.—SURVEY OF TOWNSHIP OUTLINES.

Townships 25 and 26 in Range 17, west of 2nd Meridian, are rolling prairie, interspersed with islands of principally second growth poplar, with willows and ponds, both increasing in density and number towards the eastern boundary. Soil, principally sandy loam with clay subsoil, gravelly knolls, and in many places covered with boulders. The south-west half of Township 25 is open rolling prairie, with some shallow ponds. Soil, sandy loam; clay subsoil. Cart trail from Fort Qu Appelle to Prince Albert runs diagonally from south-east to north-west through Township 26.

Township 25, Range 18, is open rolling prairie, with sandy and clay loam soil. Some poplar islands, with willows, in the south-west corner, and some shallow ponds; also some poplar islands in the north half of the township. Loon Creek and tributaries run through this township.

Township 26, Range 18 is rolling and hilly prairie with numerous islands of poplar and willow and shallow ponds. Soil, principally sandy loam, with clay subsoil. Loon Creek runs nearly diagonally from north-east to south-west through this township.

Township 25, Range 19 is open rolling prairie with some few islands of second growth poplar and willows in the south-west and north-east corners. Soil, sandy loam and gravel, with generally clay subsoil.

Township 26, Range 19, is open rolling prairie with a few islands of poplar and willows in the north-east and south-east corners. Soil, sandy loam.

Township 25, Range 20, is open rolling prairie with gravelly knolls. Soil, light sandy loam and gravel, with clay subsoil.

Township 26, Range 20, is open rolling prairie, with soil of sandy loam and clay subsoil.

Township 27, Range 19. The westerly and greater part consists of open rolling prairie, and the easterly part of rolling prairie interspersed with islands of second growth poplar, with willows. Soil, sandy loam, with a few boulders in places; clay subsoil.

Township 28, Range 19 is the same as last township.

Township 27, Range 20, is open rolling prairie; soil, sandy loam and clay subsoil.

Township 28, Range 20, is open rolling prairie; soil, sandy loam with clay subsoil.

Generally speaking, within the limits of my survey, proceeding westward from the Touchwood Hills the country improves, although stony in some places. The soil consists principally of a sandy loam with a clay subsoil, and may be rated as first and second class.

After completing my work in this locality I returned with my party and outfit to Fort Qu'Appelle to lay in a further stock of supplies.

Leaving Fort Qu'Appelle again on the 17th of July and after a tedious journey and a trying one to my horses, owing to the heat and great scarcity of water, I arrived at the forks of the South Saskatchewan and Red Deer rivers



on the 7th of August, and commenced my work west of the Fourth Initial Meridian, starting from the sixth base, north, on the 12th of the same month.

Township 21, Range 1.—The south easterly half of this township is more or less broken by the South Saskatchewan River, more correctly called here "Belly River" (so-called down as far as the "Forks" by the natives and old half-breed hunters) and its adjacent high banks, which are in many places precipitous and consist of layers of sand, clay, friable and other sandstone, and clay-slate, some of the last two well adapted for building purposes. Deep coulées and ravines run into the valley of the river. Within several miles of the river the land is covered in places by great depths of blown sand, in many instances rising to a considerable height, with often a clay subsoil, shewing that these blown sand hills have been deposited here, probably by degrees, from out of the bed of the river. The greater part of the north-west half of this township is a rolling prairie, with a light sandy loam soil and clay subsoil.

Township 22, Range 1.—The northerly and easterly parts of this township are very much broken by the banks of the "Red Deer" and "Belly" rivers, those of the former being broken by gullies and ravines. Probably fifty percent of this township may be available for agricultural purposes.

Township 21, Range 2.—The southwest half is principally rolling prairie, light sandy soil, and gravelly knolls, the north-east half being undulating and rolling prairie, with sandy loam soil and clay or marl subsoil.

Township 22, Range 2.—The north half is more or less broken by the "Red Deer River" and its high banks, which are precipitous in places and consist here principally of clay. The river is very tortuous, has a rapid current of three miles an hour, and is full of sand bars, the depth in the main channel being from six to ten feet. The soil in the valley consists principally of a very stiff clay with but poor vegetation and in some places covered with blown sand. The timber, of which there is a fair quantity in the valley, is only of one kind, namely the cotton-wood tree, reaching the dimensions of about 18 inches in diameter, and generally accompanied by a dense growth of underbrush. The south part is very fair, and consists of open prairie with sandy loam soil and clay subsoil.

Township 21, Range 3.—The greater part of this township is of an inferior quality, consisting of rolling and hilly prairie, sand hills, and some alkali flats, with the exception of a strip along the north side, which is mostly undulating prairie, with a sandy loam and clay subsoil.

Township 22, Range 3.—The northerly half is adapted for little else than grazing on account of its being greatly cut up by the banks of the "Red Deer" river. The banks are from 275 to 300 feet high in places, and often precipitous. The extreme south part of this township consists of good land, being undulating prairie with sandy loam soil and clay subsoil.

Township 21, Range 4, is a rolling or hilly prairie, with generally light soil and clay subsoil. The northeast quarter contains the best land, the remainder being inferior, the west part moreover being broken by ravines running out of the "Red Deer" valley.

Township 22, Range 4.—The "Red Deer" river running nearly diagonally across this township from southwest to northeast, only a small proportion would be available for agricultural purposes, though probably on that account it is better adapted for grazing purposes. The southeast quarter consists of some very fair land.

My second block west of the Fourth Initial Meridian commences with Township 21, Range 9, which is a rolling and hilly prairie, with sandy loam soil and clay subsoil; hilltops and knolls generally gravelly and covered with boulders. Probably better adapted for grazing than the raising of cereals.

Township 22, Range 9.—Nearly all broken by "Red Deer" valley and banks and gorges, here over 300 feet high, in many places precipitous. Parts of the valley offer very fair facilities for grazing purposes, other parts again being nearly barren, having been covered with a white clay washed down from the banks.

Township 21, Range 10.—The south-east half of this township is a rolling and hilly prairie, with sandy loam soil and clay subsoil. The greater part of the north-east quarter may be rated as first-class. About 30 per cent of the township, the central part, being broken by the "Red Deer," and banks and ravines, is of very little, if any, value. In this township the first coal seam was noticed.

Township 21, Range 11.—The north half may be rated as first-class rolling and undulating prairie; soil, sandy loam, clay subsoil. Nearly the whole of the south half is unfit for any agricultural purposes whatever. The river valley, varying in width from one to three miles, is here over two miles from bank to bank, and has assumed a very extraordinary appearance from partial denudations, owing possibly to the action of the river, though more probably to the action of the atmosphere, or "weathering." The formation of the banks consists here of layers of sand, clay, sandstone of various degrees of hardness, and clay-slate, in the upper strata of which large petrifications are met with. The banks here are over 300 feet above the level of the river. From one to two hundred feet having been washed away, principally along the south side of the river, there have been left standing hillocks, ridges, and mounds of different heights and dimensions and of most fantastic shapes, in many instances capped by slabs of clay-slate, the whole having the appearance at first sight of a resurrected eastern city, with its domes, minarets, and pagodas—especially the latter shape, for the harder strata, being less worn, project all around the less hard sandstone. No ingress or egress to or from the valley can be had here with a wheeled vehicle for many miles east or west.

Township 21, Range 12.—The "Red Deer" also cuts up a large area of this township, making it unfit for settlement; however, portions of the north-east and south-west quarters consist of good open undulating prairie. Some cottonwood timber is found in the valley in this township; parts of the valley also are well adapted for grazing purposes.

My third block west of the Fourth Initial Meridian commences with

Township 21, Range 17.—Undulating rolling prairie; soil, light sandy loam, averaging 2nd class.

Township 22, Range 17.—Undulating and broken prairie, with soil principally clay loam and covered with boulders in many places; mostly 2nd class.

Township 21, Range 18.—Undulating prairie and sandy and clay loam, with clay subsoil; principally 1st class.

Township 22, range 18.—Rolling prairie, with some stones. Soil, clay loam; generally 1st class.

Township 21, Range 19.—Good township, but broken by the "Bow River," running through the south-west corner. Rolling prairie; rich clay loam. The Bow River here has a current of about four miles an hour; it contains beautifully clear cold water, and has a shingly bed.

Township 22, Range 19.—Rolling and hilly prairie. Soil, clay loam, with a few stones; may be classified principally as number one.

Township 21, Range 20.—Broken by the Bow River, running about east and west through this township; also by "Crowfoot Creek," emptying therein. Several good seams of coal were observed in these last two townships; also some little timber, principally cottonwood, in the river valley in this township.

Township 22, Range 20.—Rolling and hilly prairie, with soil of sandy loam and clay loam.

Township 23, Range 20.—Undulating prairie, with clay loam soil.

Township 23, Range 19.—Undulating prairie, with clay loam soil.

Township 24, Range 20.—With the exception of Zuskee Lake (Muddy Lake), alkaline, this is a very fair township, being a rolling prairie with a clay loam soil; the lake is about one and a half miles wide and about five miles long.

My fourth block west of the Fourth Principal Meridian comprised Townships 21 and 22, Ranges 25, 26, 27, and 28. The land is all first class in these townships, with a rich black clay loam soil, undulating prairie, except where broken by the "Bow River," in the valley of which there is a good supply of cottonwood timber, with

very fair spruce on the escarpment of the southern banks. The water in the "Bow" is clear as crystal; in fact there is nothing to equal it between this and Clear Water Bay on the Lake of the Woods. The river flats are covered with a rich growth of grasses. These townships will compare favorably with those in the Qu'Appelle district, and I have no doubt will grow as good crops as any in the Province of Manitoba. The first frost I experienced was on the 20th of September, and then only very slight. Although it was generally reported that summer frosts are prevalent, yet I feel inclined to doubt this report; however, it is possible they may occur in the deep river bottoms up towards the mountains. This report was also denied at the Indian Farm, at the "Blackfoot Crossing," where they had not experienced frost during the whole summer, which statement was corroborated by the appearance of the crops, both potatoes and turnips yielding remarkably well, considering the late and inefficient preparation the soil had received.

There exists an antagonistic feeling between the rancher and squatter, the former generally representing it to be impossible to carry on general farming here, and the cry of summer frosts is being made use of as an argument to support such representations. Now, from my own general observations, I beg to state here that the land between the sixth base and the sixth correction line from Range 16, improving as we proceed westward up to Range 29, is particularly well adapted for cultivation and the raising of cereals and root crops; and furthermore, if it is not so adapted, then certainly it is less suitable for grazing purposes on any extensive scale, it being mostly undulating prairie, without any water or shelter for any number of head of cattle except what the valley of the "Bow River" affords, and that would be only for a very limited number. And I would also beg leave to suggest that, in view of the large number of settlers who have already expressed their intention of settling in these townships, it would be advisable to have them subdivided at an early day during the ensuing spring.

With regard to the coal seams which I observed, first in Township No. 21, Range 10, cropping out on the cut banks of the "Red Deer," and later on, on those of the "Bow River" and "Crowfoot Creek," I am of the opinion that the whole country between these points is underlaid by this bed or beds of varying thickness, from 5 to 15 feet, and from about 50 to 75 feet below the prairie level. I believe it to be the same coal that crops out at "Seven Persons" coulée, and extends on about the same course northerly and westerly towards Edmonton. The coal examined proved to be both ligneous and bituminous.

The located line of the Canadian Pacific Railway crosses the 6th Base, about Range 17, and across Ranges 25 to 28 the line will probably traverse Township 23; it is however subject to changes before construction.

From my own observation along the trail, the country generally, west of Swift Current Creek, is remarkable for the absence of the black loam which is found to so great a depth in Manitoba and again up towards Blackfoot Crossing and Calgary, and to judge by the scanty vegetation, there is also a lack of moisture, the snow-fall being very light. I was assured by a settler at the Forks that there was no snow last winter. However, dry pond holes are found all over, and, as a similar state existed in the western part of Manitoba less than ten years ago, it is probably only temporary here.

A heavy snow storm occurred west of Range 16 on September 30th, and continued with intervals until October the 5th, alternating with rain towards the end. So severe a storm and so early in the season was without precedent, according to the oldest settler in this vicinity; and it was with considerable difficulty that I moved my outfit on account of the depth of the snow.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF G. B. ABREY, D.L.S.—SURVEY OF THE 11TH BASE WEST OF THE 3RD INITIAL MERIDIAN, CROSSING THE FIRST SIXTEEN RANGES THEREFROM.

Range 1.—At the intersection of the eleventh base and the Third Meridian the country is rough and broken, with many small bluffs of poplar and brush; the bluffs continue over the first five miles, the sixth mile being mostly prairie. Some ponds and marshes were met with. Soil, generally a sandy loam.

Range 2.—Level prairie to the bank of the river; considerable poplar timber in its valley. Soil, sandy. A few ponds were met with.

Range 3.—Level prairie, very flat, with many ponds, etc. Sandy soil.

Range 4.—Similar to Range 3.

Range 5.—Similar to Range 3, but dryer.

Range 6.—Similar to Range 3. Dryer than the last. Bluffs of poplar scattered about on the westerly half.

Range 7.—Similar to the last to the valley of the river. After crossing the river, the country is dry and covered with boulders. Good birch and poplar timber in the valley of the river.

Range 8.—Same as the adjoining portion of Range 7 across the first mile, only more level. Level, dry, and sandy across the next two and a half miles; then some what marshy to the end of the range.

Range 9.—Slightly rolling, with dry sandy soil; some poplar and willow bluffs met with on the westerly third of the range.

Range 10.—Prairie; soil sandy. All open to the south; but considerable timber seen towards the north.

Range 11.—Similar to the last. Some bluffs of scrubby poplar and willows met with on the line.

Range 12.—More rolling. Heavy poplar and balm of Gilead in the valley of the river near, the west boundary of the range.

Range 13.—Prairie, very rolling and stony. Soil, sandy loam. Some ponds, with bluffs of small poplar, on the westerly side of the range.

Range 14.—Very rolling and broken; soil, sandy loam. The first half is mixed prairie and poplar bluffs, the last half is all poplar woods; some fair sized trees towards the westerly side.

Range 15.—Hilly and broken. Birch and poplar woods throughout the first four miles; trees up to 18 inches in diameter were seen. Soil is a sandy loam of good quality. Bluffs of poplar are met with over the westerly  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the range. At  $1\frac{1}{2}$  sections from the easterly limit of the range a surveyed line was noted, supposed to be the easterly limit of an Indian reserve.

Range 16.—Rolling or hilly prairie. Sandy loam of fair quality; surface very much broken up by ponds. No timber to be seen to south or west.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF JAMES DUDDERIDGE, D.L.S.—SURVEY OF TOWNSHIP OUTLINES.

The country within the limits of my survey between the fourth and fifth bases is hilly and broken, forming part of what is called the Coteau. There is no wood or timber whatever. The soil is clay and sandy loam in the hollows and somewhat gravelly on the knolls; it is excellent grazing land. Ponds and sloughs are numerous. I never had any difficulty in finding good water.

Between the fifth and sixth bases the country is all open rolling and undulating prairie. No woods or timber whatever. Water is very scarce from Range 25 west to the Saskatchewan River.

Townships 14, 15, and 16, Range 29 west of the 2nd Meridian, are hilly and broken; the soil is of second and third class quality, being gravelly clay and sandy loam. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Township 14 is in Old Wives' Lake; there is a large marsh of

alkali, at this point, along the shore of Old Wives' Lake, from a half to one mile in width.

Townships 14, 15, and 16, Range 30, are the same as in Range 29, except the north east corner of Township 16, which is rolling prairie; and the soil is good clay loam.

Townships 17 and 18, Ranges 3 and 4 west of 3rd Meridian, are hilly and broken. Soil, sandy loam, and somewhat gravelly on the knolls; rated second and third class. Good grazing land, as there is a rich growth of grass, but too hilly and gravelly to cultivate; sloughs and ponds are numerous, and contain very good water.

Townships 19, Ranges 3 and 4, are hilly and broken on south half, and rolling prairie on north half. A small creek about three feet in width, with slow current, runs eastward in a valley about twenty chains in width, through these townships, emptying into Pelican Lake. There is an alkaline lake at the north west corner of Township 19, Range 4, which is the head of this creek.

Townships 20, Ranges 3 and 4, are rolling prairie. The land is good and suitable for farming; soil, clay and sandy loam, with clay bottom. Plenty of good surface water.

Townships 17 and 18, Range 17.—Rolling prairie, good land generally, rated first and second class. I saw two lakes which I considered were salt.

Townships 17 and 18, Range 18.—Dry rolling prairie; water very scarce. Soil, sandy loam.

Townships 17 and 18, Ranges 19 and 20.—Dry rolling prairie, rising to the north west; water scarce. Soil, sandy loam, becoming more sandy as you approach the sand hills.

Townships 17, Ranges 25, 26, 27, 28.—Fair land, rolling prairie; soil, sandy loam, rated as second class. A range of knolls, in some places stony, runs through the centre of these townships. Water very scarce; were obliged to dig wells to supply our wants; very few marshes.

Township 18, Ranges 25, 26, 27, 28.—About the same as Townships 17 in these ranges. A range of hills runs through the northern part of these townships close to the 5th correction line.

Townships 19 and 20, Range 25.—Soil, very light. The eastern sides of these townships adjoin the sand hills, and a portion of the north-east corner of Township 20 is in the sand hills. No lakes or surface water of any kind.

Township 19, Ranges 26 and 27.—Good soil, mostly clay loam. A few alkaline marshes in the southern part of these townships, near the 5th correction line.

Township 20, Ranges 26 and 27.—Rolling prairie. Soil, clay and sandy loam, with clay bottom in northern parts. Southern parts are hilly, and better grazing than farming lands. Some surface water amongst the hills.

Townships 19 and 20, Range 28.—Rolling prairie. Light soil. No water or marshes. The north-west corner of Township 20 is sandy, and adjoins the sand hills.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF ISAAC TRAYNOR, D.L.S.—SURVEY OF TOWNSHIP OUTLINES NEAR FISHING LAKE.

From the intersection of the 9th base with the meridian between Ranges 8 and 9 west of the 2nd Initial Meridian, westward, across Range 9, between Townships 32 and 33, along Sections 1 and part of 2 the land is gently rolling, timbered with scattered poplar, to ten inches diameter, and a dense growth of willows, small poplars, underbrush, etc. The soil is a rich black loam, from 12 to 18 inches deep, with clay subsoil. Sections 3 and 4, and part of 2, are principally lake and marsh; the former is slightly saline, and abounds in fish. Section 5 is covered chiefly by poplar woods, trees from 6 to 12 inches diameter, and a heavy growth of willows, hazel, and other underbrush. The soil is a black loam; sand and clay subsoil. Section 6 is covered with small poplar and willows; a few ponds and marshes. Soil, similar to Section 5.

Range 10, between Townships 32 and 33. The country is composed of rolling land, marshes, ponds, and small lakes embracing about one-half of the surface, the remainder being timbered with a thick growth of poplar, to 12 inches diameter, willows, hazel, etc. The soil is of fair quality.

Turning south between Ranges 9 and 10, Township 32, the first mile is a thick growth of willows, hazel, and brush; the next 3 miles are low alkaline lands, very stony, and interspersed with bluffs of thick willows; for the next mile the land gradually rises, and is rolling prairie and scrub, with a few small patches of low stony land. Soil fair. The last mile is flat land, with bluffs of thick willows, small poplar, and brush. Soil, light and gravelly.

Running west along the line between Townships 31 and 32, Range 10, the land is gently rolling, and covered with thick willows, small poplar, hazel, brush, and scrub; some small patches of prairie. The soil is light, stony, and gravelly. Large quantities of granite, gneissoid sandstone, and limestone boulders are met with, rendering the land in many places unfit for cultivation.

Range 11, between Townships 32 and 33. The country for the first 4 miles is chiefly low land, marshes, and deep sloughs, with thick willows, small poplar, and hazel. For the remaining two miles the land is higher, being rolling prairie and scrub, with bluffs of willows, small poplar, etc. The soil is black loam, with subsoil of clay.

Going south between Ranges 10 and 11, Township 32, the land is rolling and mostly covered with thick willows, small poplar, brush, scrub, dead and fallen trees, a few swamps, and marshes. The soil is of fair quality, but in many places so strewn with boulders as to considerably impair its value for agricultural purposes. It would however make grazing land.

Continuing westward between Townships 31 and 32, Range 11, the first 3 miles are similar to the land between Ranges 10 and 11. The remaining 3 miles are thick willows, poplar to 12 inches diameter, small poplar, scrub, and brush, with a number of grass marshes. The soil is good.

Returning to base line, Range 12, between Townships 32 and 33, the first mile is bluffs of willows, second growth poplar, grass marshes, and small ponds. The soil is light and gravelly. The next 2 miles have numerous deep sloughs and marshes. The remaining 3 miles are rolling prairie and brush, with bluffs of poplar and thick willows, grass marshes, and some ponds. Soil good.

Following the meridian south between Ranges 11 and 12, Township 32, the land is undulating, timbered with poplar, willows, etc., patches of prairie, grass marshes and ponds intervening. Soil good.

Turning westward between Townships 31 and 32, Range 12, the first half mile is rolling prairie and scrub, with bluffs of poplar and willows. Soil good. The next 3 miles are in a lake; the remainder of the line is rolling prairie, brush, and scrub poplar and willow bluffs. Soil good.

Going north, between Ranges 11 and 12, Township 23, the country, as far as Fishing Lake, is similar to that in Township 32, same ranges.

Township 32, Range 13. The character of this township is good, being principally rolling prairie and scrub, with bluffs of poplar on the east, fit for fencing and fuel; and near the south-west corner good building timber is to be found. The soil is of a rich black loam, 10 to 18 inches in depth; clay subsoil. It is well watered by creeks, ten to fifty links in width; small ponds and marshes, the water being fresh and good. Sections 26, 27, 34, and 35 are much broken by a large marsh and pond. This Township is well adapted for settlement.

Township 33, Range 13.—This township is mostly undulating prairie and scrub, with bluffs of willows and some poplar. Soil, a rich black loam; subsoil, clay. It is well watered with streams and marshes, the water in which is good. The north-west corner is broken by Little Quill Lake. This township offers many inducements for the settler, as evidenced by the fact that several parties made improvements with a view of settlement previous to the survey.

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ADDITIONAL EXTRACTS FROM SURVEYORS' REPORTS OF TOWNSHIP  
SURVEYS, 1882.

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RANGES WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE XIII.

Township No. 1.—Well adapted for settlement. Timber (principally oak), in sufficient quantity for building purposes and fuel, is obtainable within six miles of the northern boundary. Soil—a rich black loam, with subsoil of clay; uniformly first-class. Surface—open, rolling prairie, very dry towards the north. Abundance of hay in southern portion.

RANGE XIV.

Township No. 1.—Open rolling prairie. No timber available for building or fuel. The township is traversed by a small creek, valuable for general purposes, but not of sufficient power to drive machinery except for a month or two during the spring freshets. Soil—a rich gravelly loam, from two feet to two feet six inches in depth, with rich clay subsoil; first-class throughout.

RANGE XXVII.

Township No. 3.—Chiefly rolling prairie, and specially adapted for settlement. Well watered by Oak Lake, extending along the southern boundary of the township, and a small creek crossing the middle of it from west to east. A belt of timber, principally oak, with a proportion of poplar, extends through this portion from the creek southward to the lake and partly around it, being sufficient for present building and fuel requirements of the settlers. Soil—a black loam, gravelly on surface towards the north; also inclined to be wet in spring, but capable of drainage; first and second class.

RANGE XXVI.

Township No. 19.—Rolling prairie, with some small ponds and marshes; also scattered clumps of poplar and willow and some scrub. It contains two lakes that have areas exceeding twenty acres. Soil—first and second class.

Township No. 20.—Prairie, with some heavy poplar, willow and hazel scrub. There is a chain of lakes of considerable size in the western portion of the township, and numerous small ponds occur elsewhere. The two easterly tiers of sections are included in an Indian reserve. Soil—principally first and second, with some third, class.

RANGE XXIX.

Townships Nos. 11 and 12.—Chiefly rolling prairie, with a small quantity of building timber in the various groves of poplar, though the wood is mostly fit only for fencing or fuel. The land is much broken by small marshes, containing good water. There are also some small streams of good fresh water, which probably run dry in summer. The marshes could be drained into the ravines through which these streams run. Soil—a rich clay loam, mixed with limestone gravel on the ridges, and in many places scattered granite boulders, useful for building purposes; generally first-class.

Township No. 26.—Generally well fitted for settlement, but much broken—in the northern and western parts by the valleys of Big Boggy Creek and the Assinaboine River. Over one-third of the surface gently rolling. The water in the creek is slightly alkaline, containing some mineral substance also. The township is heavily wooded, principally with poplar and balm of Gilead in the valleys of the river and creek, with some birch, maple, oak and scattered spruce pine; considerable dry wood and wind-fall. Some large sized ponds or lakes. Soil—first, second, and (less) third-class, being in the valleys a deep loam, and on the side hills stony and gravelly, with a good deal of muskeg in Sections 23, 25 and 23.

## RANGE XXX.

Township No. 11.—Principally rolling prairie. A quantity of poplar timber, with some scattered oak fit for building, is found, growing chiefly on the west bank of Pipestone Creek. West of this timber, the land is more level and open, interspersed with small marshes. On the east side is a large quantity of fallen and standing dead timber, together with small green poplar and willows. Pipestone Creek is a large stream (water fresh and good) running through a wide flat, with high steep banks; water in marshes generally good. Soil—a rich clay loam, mixed with limestone gravel, with some scattered boulders useful for building purposes; generally first-class.

Township No. 12.—General features similar to Township No. 11. The marshes can mostly be drained into convenient ravines. Poplar and oak timber fit for building purposes exists in considerable quantities on the banks of Pipestone Creek, which runs through the south-west corner of the township. On its west side are large quantities of dead poplar, standing and fallen; also a few scattered groves of green poplar fit for fencing, and a few trees good for building timber.

Township No. 24.—On the whole well adapted for agricultural purposes, although containing wet marshes covered with exceedingly rich grass. There is no large tract of timber, but enough small bluffs are distributed over the land to provide fuel and fencing for some time. Soil—average depth 15 inches of alluvial soil, with a clay loam subsoil, sometimes mixed with fine limestone gravel; generally second class.

Township No. 26.—Well suited for settlement, being supplied with timber and good water. Much broken in the eastern and northern parts by the valley of the Assinaboine, which is both wide and deep. This valley is heavily timbered with poplar, balm of Gilead, oak, maple, birch, and a few scattered pines and large willows, the latter principally near the river. Some of the timber is from 12 inches to 18 inches in diameter, and fit for lumber. The greater part of the township is level and covered with dense willow scrub. Soil—a clay and sandy loam; in the valleys deep black loam; on the side hills gravelly and sandy; generally second class.

## RANGE XXXI.

Townships Nos. 8 and 9.—Low, wet, stony land, incapable of drainage. No timber within fifteen miles. Soil—fourth class throughout.

Township No. 10.—Cut up by marshes and hay ponds to an extent rendering the land valueless for agricultural or other purposes. Soil—generally stony, with dry sand and gravel; fourth class.

Township No. 17.—Open rolling prairie, the surface broken by ravines and by the descent to the Qu'Appelle River. Water in the river and the creeks is good. In the lakes it is usually fit for domestic purposes, but, in some instances, alkaline and certainly unwholesome. Bush in many parts, but no timber of value except for fuel and fencing. On the whole, the township is well adapted for grazing purposes. Soil—generally light land, and in some places very stony, so as to be classed third, and even fourth, rate; generally second class.

Township No. 18.—Contains some good agricultural land, but is better adapted for grazing purposes. Surface very much broken by the wide and deep valleys of the Qu'Appelle and Cut Arm rivers, as well as by many deep ravines not of great length running into them. The slopes on the south side are generally covered with a thick growth of scrub oak, poplar, willow and hazel, and are nearly in every case steep and stony. All over the township there is abundance of small timber, but only fit for fuel and fencing. Marshes are numerous, and those on Sections 7, 8 and 16 large and deep. Water is good in the river, but in the ponds stagnant and bad; there are no creeks worth mentioning. There is good grazing land in the river flats, but probably subject to floods. Soil—generally black mould; in places gravelly, and sometimes stony; classified chiefly third, with some first and second, rate.



Township No. 22.—Rolling prairie, interspersed with swamps and covered with willow scrub in the S. part, but in the N. portion the bushes are more compact. The poplar bluffs have been destroyed by fire, but a young crop of poplar and heavy willow is growing up. A beautiful little creek crosses from the N. W. angle to the S. E. corner. The present drawback to settlement is the many marshes, which might dry up in the course of a dry season or be drained into the creek and other gulleys. The alluvial soil is from 14 inches to two feet deep, with a subsoil of heavy sandy loam, with but very few stones; second class.

## RANGE XXXII.

Township No. 9.—Useless for agricultural or any other purpose owing to the presence of water, stones, and gravel. Circumstances are unfavourable to drainage, which, if practicable, would be unremunerative, owing to the inferior character of the soil; uniformly fourth class.

Township No. 10.—Land of scarcely any value, the general aspect being alternate low and high land containing some few hay meadows, but insufficient for economic purposes. Soil—dry, sandy, and very stony; uniformly fourth class.

Township No. 17.—Extremely rough and broken by deep ravines, so much so that, although in many places the land is good as a whole, it can hardly be rated as of any value for agriculture. Being well watered and having abundant shelter in its rugged valleys, it would probably be found suitable for grazing. In the S. W. portion, however, is some good farming land. The south bank of the Qu'Appelle River, rising to a height of 300 feet, is generally covered with thick poplar woods, having trees often of considerable size, with a thick undergrowth of willows, briars, etc. The flats of the river are covered with dense masses of high willows. On the N. side the flats are usually open, with thin, short grass on a deep dark soil. Scissors Creek, though but an insignificant stream, runs through a gorge with sides almost as steep and rough as those of the Qu'Appelle. Soil—first, second, and third class.

Township No. 18.—Generally good land north of the valley of the Qu'Appelle River, but with numerous small marshes and sloughs, usually surrounding ponds of deep water, in some cases good and wholesome. The land is undulating, with many considerable hills; the soil generally black loam with clay subsoil, but light and stony on the hills and banks of ravines. The lower parts of the valley consist of flat lands, with black soil and thin scanty grass. There are a few springs, but only on the sides of the steep ravines, and no living creeks. South of the river the land is nearly all of a flat, marshy character, covered with a dense growth of high willows, unless broken rocky ridges which rise to a height of 300 feet, with a little good soil on the heights and some half way up the ascent. On the north side of the river there is no large timber except scattered oaks along the ridges of the valley, and in a few other places; but there are numerous islands of small poplar and great patches of thick scrub. On the south side of the Qu'Appelle Valley there is poplar suitable for building purposes. Soil—first, second, and third class.

Township No. 22.—The south-east quarter is chiefly rolling prairie, with occasional clumps of willow and some poplar, while the south-west quarter is more thickly interspersed with clumps of willow and scattered timber. The land in the south half is generally very good, there being a good depth of black loam. The north half is more thickly timbered with large groves of poplar, some of considerable size; there are also many ponds and small lakes, and the country is generally more broken. Water throughout the township is generally good. Soil—first, second, and third class.

Township No. 27.—Well adapted for settlement on the whole. The east half is high dry prairie, with a deep rich alluvial soil, from 15 inches to 30 inches in depth, covered thickly with herbage and shrubs, but few poplar. The west half, with similar soil, has more bluffs, but not containing enough timber to be worth reserving for wood lots. There is a sufficient supply of timber for the first requirements of settlement. Soil—second and third class.

Township No. 28.—Well situated for drainage. The east half is high, dry prairie, covered with willow scrub and clumps of willows, but containing few poplars of any

value. The west half has more poplar bluffs, the timber in which will be useful to the settler. Soil—a rich, deep alluvial soil, from 18 inches to 36 inches in depth, with a subsoil of yellow sandy loam, containing indications of lime; first, second and third class.

## RANGE XXXIII.

Township No. 14.—As a rule very hilly, with many swampy places and sloughs in the hollows. There is no timber of value otherwise than as fuel, and this supply is scanty. The creeks shown on plan are insignificant. The soil is dark in color and good, but so stony and gravelly that classification was difficult, as the surveyor found the lower soil better than the surface promised. On the sides of the ravines and in a few other places the land is undoubtedly too stony and light to have much value. Soil—second and third class.

Township No. 23 (fractional).—Rolling prairie, except the southern portion, which is a large swamp with small ponds in it, being the source of Red Deer Creek and other streams. The marsh is surrounded by poplar bluffs, containing timber that will be useful to the neighboring settlers. Soil—second and third class.

Township No. 24 (fractional).—Rolling prairie, containing many marshes and sloughs, and covered with willows. There are also a few bluffs of poplar, supplying a small amount of building timber. Soil—second and third class.

Township No. 27 (fractional).—Covered with willow brush and poplar, but having no timber of economic value. Soil—a rich loam, but sometimes low, with a good chance for drainage; second and third class.

Township No. 28 (fractional).—Covered with heavy willow bushes, with some large poplar trees among them, but not sufficient to reserve for wood lots. Soil—a rich loam, with very few stones; second and third class.

## RANGE XXXIV.

Township No. 14 (fractional).—Nearly all hilly or stony or gravelly land, with some clumps of poplar and small brush. Soil—second and third class.

## RANGES WEST OF THE SECOND INITIAL MERIDIAN.

Township No. 1.—Undulating prairie, broken by occasional ravines; the soil is generally good, although stony in places; water is abundant and good.

Township No. 3.—For the most part gently rolling prairie, much broken on the south by ravines and the Souris River, the banks of which are timbered in patches. The land in the north is much broken with marshes containing deep water. Sandy and gravelly soil; uniformly rated third class.

Township No. 4.—Open prairie, with clay soil; broken by gravelly knolls and a number of sloughs and pondholes.

Township No. 5.—Prairie sufficiently undulating for drainage; capital soil and abundance of good water from Moose Mountain Creek, which runs through the township.

Township No. 6.—All prairie, except some small patches of silver poplar scrub. A few large ponds; water good. There is some very good hay land. Soil—clay and sandy loam, with clay and sand subsoil, and some limestone gravel; second class.

Township No. 7.—Rolling and level prairie, well watered by several small running streams. The soil is a rich black sandy loam.

Township No. 8.—Rolling prairie, covered with spear grass. The soil is a sandy loam. There are a few bluffs of willows and small poplars, and occasional creeks and ponds.

Township No. 9.—Undulating prairie. Large timber is found only on Sections 30 and 31. In the rest of the west half there are numerous bluffs of poplars; in the east half none of any consequence. There are two streams, supplied by surface water, in the northwest portion of the township. They are not saline; but the water

found in ponds is putrid. The land, which is desirable for settlement, is not stony, although there is to be found some limestone which produces, when burnt, a good quality of lime. The soil is very good, being a loam, with a clay subsoil; uniformly first class.

Township No. 10.—Rolling prairie, broken by small ridges, poplars and willow bluffs. Over one-third is marshy, and, with the exception of Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17 and 18, only fitted for grazing, for which it would suit splendidly. There is plenty of small poplar fit for fencing; in the southwest corner is some fit for other purposes. The soil is sandy, in some places having a clay subsoil; chiefly second and third class.

Township No. 11.—Rolling prairie of dark clay loam. There is a good deal of marsh land, which could be easily drained; sufficient timber for the requirements of settlers: well adapted for cattle-raising.

Township No. 12.—Chiefly rolling prairie, there being only a few small groves of poplar and some patches of fallen and standing dead timber. On Sections 16 and 17 is a lake with brackish water; but the ponds and marshes generally have good fresh water. Soil—a rich clay loam, mixed with limestone gravel in places; chiefly first class. There are some granite boulders, useful for building purposes.

Township No. 14.—Undulating prairie, traversed by Pipestone Creek and a trail to Fort Ellice. The land is of fair quality, and there is plenty of wood for fuel and fencing. There are a few swamps.

Township No. 15.—Rolling prairie; patches of scrub, willow, and young poplar; a good deal of swamp. The soil is a sandy loam; it is considered well adapted for settlement.

Township No. 16.—The soil is very rich, but the surface somewhat broken by ponds and water-holes. There is a small quantity of building timber; but most of it is only good for fuel and fencing.

Township No. 17.—Good farming land; easily cleared; superior soil.

Township No. 18.—Traversed by the Qu'Appelle River, the northern valley of which contains some of the finest land in the country. Below the river the township is covered with scrub, together with some timber large enough for building purposes.

Township No. 19 A (fractional).—Prairie broken by small hay swamps and poplar clumps.

Township No. 19.—Undulating prairie; dotted with scattered poplar and willow. The soil is a rich sandy loam, about 12 inches deep. The eastern portion is traversed by Little Cut Arm Creek.

Township No. 20.—Rolling prairie; with scattered poplar and willow. Good hay and water; rather marshy in places.

Township No. 21.—Thickly wooded; traversed by Big Cut Arm Creek. Good soil.

Township No. 22.—Consists of prairie, diversified with bluffs of poplar and marshes; traversed by the Big Cut Arm River, which passes through a marsh its whole course through the township. This marsh cannot be crossed even by unladen animals. Though this may be an obstacle to settlement, the township contains some fair pieces of prairie. There is some heavy brush. Soil—chiefly third class; with some first and second.

Township No. 23.—Much broken by marshes and water-holes. Many poplar bluffs and willow brush. The soil is inferior.

Township No. 24.—Broken land, covered with brush, willow and poplar, and with innumerable small ponds. Inferior soil. Wood very useful for fuel.

Township No. 25.—The land is alternately level and broken, of good quality. There is a good deal of scrub and small poplar, and a quantity of marsh land in this township.

Township No. 26.—Level prairie; inclined to be wet towards the south and east. The soil is of fair quality. In the northern part there are a few bluffs of green poplar. The township is well watered with running streams.

Township No. 27.—Traversed by Stony Creek. The land is very fertile; and there is plenty of wood, hay, and water.

Township No. 28.—The soil is very rich; but there are numerous lakes and marshes, which somewhat detract from the character of the land for agriculture. There is plenty of timber suitable for building and fencing.

RANGE II.

Township No. 1.—Rolling and undulating prairie; excellent agricultural land. The soil is a rich black mould, very deep and without stones; there is a lake in Sections 4, 5 and 7, containing good water.

Township No. 3.—Very rough and much broken by ravines, and also by the Souris River and Moose Mountain Creek, along which streams there is some scrubby timber. Not considered well adapted for settlers. Soil—in places, a black loam, but mostly sandy and gravelly; generally third class.

Township No. 4.—Rolling prairie, with clay soil; the western half is much broken by ravines and gullies running from two small creeks.

Township No. 5.—Prairie sufficiently undulating for drainage; capital soil, and abundance of good water from a stream running through the township.

Township No. 6.—Prairie, mostly undulating. Moose Mountain Creek enters at the northern boundary, near the centre of Section 32, and passes south and east till it leaves the township near its south east corner. The stream averages 95 feet in width, and the water is very good. Several good mill sites may be selected, and timber could be floated down from Moose Mountain during the spring freshets. The valley of the creek, which is both wide and deep, contains many granite boulders. There are a few small lakes, which contain good water, and also some good meadows. Some silver poplar scrub occurs. Soil—clay and sandy loam, with clay and sand subsoil, and in places, some limestone gravel; generally second class.

Township No. 7.—Level prairie, traversed by Moose Creek and another without name. The soil is a black sandy loam of great fertility, but there is no wood nearer than Moose Mountain.

Township No. 8.—Rolling prairie, covered with spear grass; the soil is a sandy loam; there are a few bluffs of willows and small poplars; also some small creeks of fresh water and a few ponds.

Township No. 9 (fractional).—Nearly all but the easterly and southerly tiers of sections fall within the reserve of White Bear's band. The south tier is rolling land, with numerous bluffs of poplar timber, on Sections 1, 2 and 3, which is suitable for fencing and fuel. The eastern tier has numerous poplar bluffs also, the greater part of Sections 23 and 24 and the whole of Sections 25, 26, 35 and 36 being covered with heavy timber of all sizes up to 18 inches in diameter. The northern portion is very hilly, being in the Moose Mountain. The heavily timbered sections contain large lakes of fresh water, the source supplying which could not be determined, though it must be other than surface drainage. Soil—excellent for farming purposes, but in the north part better adapted for grazing; first and second class.

Township No. 10.—Very broken, being cut up by numerous lakes and ponds, with the exception of Sections 25, 35, 36, and portions of Sections 26, 24, and 13; very thickly timbered in the north-east part, with poplar, willow, hazel, etc.; the poplar growing to 14 inches in diameter. The south tier of sections is included in the reserve White Bear's band. Soil—generally sandy, with a sandy and stony subsoil; chiefly third, with some second, class.

Township No. 11.—Prairie dotted with clumps of small-sized poplars and willows; The soil is a rich, dark, clay loam, but, owing to the number of hay marshes, the township is better adapted to stock-raising than to general farming.

Township No. 12.—Principally rolling prairie; a few small marshes; scarce any kind of timber. Near the centre is a large lake, with a hard bottom, and good water of an average depth of 5 feet. The water in the marshes is generally good. Soil—a clay loam mixed with lime-stone gravel; uniformly first class.

Township No. 13.—Surface rolling. The north portion has a good deal of poplar timber and willow brush growing in scattered groves and bluffs. The south part is open prairie. Many grass marshes, ponds and lakes occur, all containing fresh water. The trail from Fort Ellice to Moose Mountain crosses from north-east to south-west. Soil—a dark clay loam about 1 foot deep, with a clay subsoil; first class.

Township No. 14.—Gently undulating, with a number of deep swamps; traversed by Pipestone Creek. The soil is fair in quality, and there is plenty of wood for fuel and fencing.

Township No. 15.—One half of this township is covered with scrub, willow and scattered poplar, the latter only fit for firewood; the soil throughout is first-class.

Township No. 16.—The soil is a rich, deep, black loam, with a clay subsoil. It is admirably adapted for agriculture, being well watered and timbered.

Township No. 17.—Splendid farming land; abundance of hay and water. The soil is a black loam, very rich and deep.

Township No. 18.—Traversed by the Qu'Appelle river. The whole township is covered with dense brush and scrub and occasional groves of poplar, ash and willow.

Township No. 19.—Second-class land, broken by small ponds. There is a good deal of scrub.

Township No. 19 A (fractional).—Well adapted for cultivation; good land; plenty of timber for fuel; hay and fresh water.

Township No. 20.—Traversed by Little Cut Arm Creek. The soil is very good, and there is plenty of wood for fuel. The water is fresh and abundant.

Township No. 21.—Rather marshy, but can easily be drained. The soil is fair, and there is an abundant supply of timber for building and fuel.

Township No. 22.—For the greater part wooded with poplar up to 10 inches in diameter, and containing a great number of lakes and marshes, so that it may be regarded as unattractive for settlement. Soil—third class.

Township No. 23.—Prairie land of very good quality, and well watered. There is a quantity of brush in the south-east part.

Township No. 24.—There are two lakes and several creeks of good water, although a few ponds have an alkaline taste. The soil is a rich heavy clay loam. There is not much building timber.

Township No. 25.—The land is very good in some parts, inferior in others. The timber is large enough for building, fuel and fencing. The water is generally good, but there are a few ponds containing water having a bitter taste.

Township No. 26.—The soil is black clay of superior quality, well watered by running streams and ponds containing good water. The timber will be useful for fencing and fuel.

Township No. 27.—The soil is rich black sandy loam, varying from one to two feet in depth. Gravelly subsoil. The country is well watered with creeks and ponds, and there is plenty of timber from 4 to 6 inches in diameter.

Township No. 28.—Rolling prairie, with numerous lakes and marshes and poplar bluffs. The soil is a rich black loam from nine inches to two feet in depth. Gravelly subsoil.

### RANGE III.

Township No. 1.—This township is traversed and much broken by the Souris River and the numerous creeks, gulches and ravines running into it. These are fringed with ash, elm, maple, and willows. Many parts of the township are densely covered with hops and other creepers and shrubs. The south-west corner is fair agricultural land.

Township No. 3.—Not attractive for settlement, being much broken with deep water marshes and totally devoid of timber. Soil—very sandy; generally third class.

Township No. 4.—Prairie; clay soil, broken by gravelly knolls and sloughs.

Township No. 5.—Prairie; the soil is a clay loam; there is a number of small scattered grassy ponds.

**Township No. 6.**—All prairie, with a good deal of silver poplar scrub, sufficiently undulating to permit of drainage. Several large ponds with good water. Meadow land in considerable areas. Soil—clay and sandy loam, with clay and sand subsoil, occasionally mixed with limestone gravel; first and second class. Some gravel ridges.

**Township No. 7.**—Partly level and partly rolling prairie. The soil is a black sandy loam. Traversed by Moose Mountain Creek, a rapid stream, having several capital mill sites.

**Township No. 8.**—Level prairie, with the exception of the north half of the northern tier of sections, which takes in part of Moose Mountain. Two creeks run south from the mountain. The township is dry and free from ponds. The soil is a sandy loam.

**Township No. 10 (fractional).**—Woodland, with a plentiful growth of poplar, balm of Gilead, some white birch, ash, and very dense undergrowth of hazel; some of the timber is adapted for building purposes. Lakes and ponds, with generally very bad water, occupy about half of the entire area. Sections 1, 2, and 3 are included in the reserve of White Bear's band. The surface is of a heavily rolling character. Soil—sandy, with a subsoil generally sandy and stony; third class.

**Township No. 11.**—Prairie, dotted with clumps of poplar and willow, and broken by ponds and marshes. The dry sections are well adapted to tillage. Some of the timber is twelve inches in diameter; abundance of water.

**Township No. 12.**—The north part is altogether rolling prairie, with a few small marshes. There is but little timber, in small poplar groves, and fit for nothing beyond fencing. A small brook runs north-east, containing good water. That in the ponds and marshes is also generally fresh. Soil—a rich clay loam, slightly mixed with limestone gravel, principally in ridges; uniformly first class.

**Township No. 13.**—Gently rolling prairie, with numerous small marshes and ponds, in which the water is fresh. Soil—a sandy loam about 10 inches deep, with a clay subsoil; uniformly first class.

**Township No. 14.**—Gently undulating, with numerous deep swamps and gullies. Traversed by the Pipestone Creek. Abundant supply of wood for fuel and fencing.

**Township No. 15.**—The soil is excellent, but there is a number of marshes. Pipestone Creek runs through the south-west portion of the township.

**Township No. 16.**—Nine-tenths of the Township may be considered adapted for farming, being good soil, well watered and timbered. The remainder is partly sand and swamp.

**Township No. 17 (fractional).**—Part of Indian reserve.

**Township No. 18 (fractional).**—The land about Round Lake is beautifully situated and combines every attraction for settlement. The rest of the township is covered with scrub. The south part of the Township is included in an Indian reserve.

**Township No. 19 A (fractional).**—Alternate prairie and scrub, with a few hay marshes. Well adapted for grazing.

**Township No. 19.**—Rolling prairie, with numerous bluffs of poplar and willow and a large number of swamps. No timber fit for building. Soil—in most of the dry land, a good black loam, but some of it is of poor quality and stony; classified second rate throughout.

**Township No. 21.**—Building stone along the banks of the Little Cut Arm Creek. Rolling prairie; soil is black loam. Poplar bush in the north-west of the township. The Prince Albert trail crosses westward.

**Township No. 22.**—The soil is excellent, being a rich clay loam. There is a number of marshes and ponds.

**Township No. 24.**—Rolling prairie. There are two large muskegs, one in the centre of the township, the other towards the south. Through the former a swift creek runs northerly into the White Sand River. This creek would furnish good water power. The soil is a rich sandy loam, and there is enough timber for fuel and fencing.

**Township No. 25.**—Good soil; traversed by a tributary of White Sand River and several creeks. Timber good for fuel and fencing purposes.

Township No. 26.—Rolling prairie, drained by numerous small running creeks containing good water. The soil is a black clay and sandy loam.

Township No. 27.—Level prairie, slightly undulating. There are a number of marshes covered with grass and two creeks, one to the north and the other to the south of the township.—The soil is a dark, rich clay loam, with clay subsoil. There are some poplar groves and a good deal of scrub brush on the eastern side.

Township No. 28.—Broken by sandy ridges and hay marshes; well watered by running streams. Adapted for grazing.

#### RANGE IV

Township No. 1.—The north half of this township is much broken by large ravines running easterly into the Souris River, and is thickly strewn with boulders and stones. The south half is fair agricultural land.

Township No. 3.—Rolling prairie, totally devoid of timber, and unattractive for settlement. Soil—light and sandy; uniformly third class.

Township No. 4.—Prairie; clay soil, broken by gravelly knolls.

Township No. 5.—Undulating prairie. The soil is inferior and stony in places; no timber.

Township No. 6.—All prairie, with a good deal of meadow land, and sufficiently undulating for drainage. Some silver poplar scrub. Water good. Soil—clay and sandy loam; some limestone, gravel, and a few boulders; first and second class.

Township No. 7.—Marshy in some places, and traversed by Moose Mountain Creek. The soil is a good black sandy loam.

Township No. 8.—Level prairie, with the exception of the north half of the northern tier of sections, which takes in part of Moose Mountain. The soil generally is a sandy loam. Two creeks run south from the mountain.

Township No. 10.—Rolling surface; much broken, and thickly covered with poplar, white birch, ash, and very heavy underbrush, consisting chiefly of hazel, rose bushes and thorns. The timber, especially the poplar, is of good size, more particularly in the south part, which can be utilized for building. Too much broken by ridges and water, which latter occupies more than one-third of the area, to be available for cultivation. Soil—light and sandy, with stony subsoil; third class.

Township No. 11.—Broken by ridges and marshes. The dry land is excellent; the soil a rich, dark loam. Well adapted for cattle-raising. The timber is of medium size.

Township No. 12.—Chiefly rolling prairie, with groves of poplar, some of which is suitable for building. The land is very much broken by small ponds and marshes, especially towards the south, containing good water. Soil—rich clay loam, mixed with limestone gravel, principally in ridges, and some scattered boulders useful for building; uniformly first-class.

Township No. 13.—Rolling prairie, with numerous small ponds and grassy marshes. The water in the lakes (one of which on sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 contains about 400 acres) ponds and marshes, is fresh. Soil—a sandy loam about 18 inches deep, with a clay subsoil; first-class throughout.

Township No. 14.—The land is second-rate and swampy, but well adapted for farming.

Township No. 15.—Pipestone Creek flows through this township, and on either side in many places there are fine hay marshes. The soil throughout is excellent. There are two good-sized lakes of fresh water.

Township No. 16.—Not well adapted for settlement. There is a good deal of water and underscrub, and the soil does not compare favorably with other townships.

Township No. 17.—Forms part of an Indian reserve.

Township No. 18 (fractional).—The only good land is in the valley of the Qu'Appelle River. There is a great quantity of scrub and woodland broken by ravines. The portion south of the river is included in an Indian reserve.

Township No. 19 A (fractional).—Scrubby prairie, with clumps of small poplar and a few hay swamps.

Township No. 20.—Very flat and wet, having a large proportion of marsh lands difficult of drainage. Several small groves of poplar fit for fuel. Soil—in the higher portions of inferior quality, being gravelly, while in the flat lands are many boulders of various sizes, rendering the land suitable for grazing only; third class throughout.

Township No. 21.—Rolling prairie, easily drained. This soil is a rich black mould, with clay subsoil. Timber in the south half. Little Cut Arm Creek crosses the township.

Township No. 22.—Rolling prairie, watered by Little Cut Arm Creek running through the centre northwards. The soil is a light sandy loam.

Township No. 24.—Leech Lake, about thirteen miles square, lies within this township. Two creeks run into the west side of the lake. The soil is a good clay loam, well adapted to agriculture. There is a fair amount of building timber.

Township No. 25.—Undulating prairie. The soil is a rich clay and sandy loam. There is a large lake in the centre of the township, and otherwise the land is well watered. There is some timber large enough for building purposes.

Township No. 26.—Traversed by a tributary of the White Sand River, a swift stream, with capital mill-sites. The timber is large enough for building purposes. The soil is very good.

Township No. 27.—Level prairie. The soil is a sandy loam of fair quality. The White Sand River runs through the township in a northerly direction; numerous marshes; a good deal of thick willow and scrub. The trail from Qu'Appelle to Fort Pelly runs diagonally through from south-east to north-west.

#### RANGE V.

Township No. 1.—The south half of this township is good agricultural land. The north half is stony, but contains excellent pasturage.

Township No. 3.—Gently rolling prairie, with numerous ponds and (deep water) marshes, and not attractive for settlement. Soil—generally of a barren, hard, sandy and gravelly nature; third class.

Township No. 4.—Undulating prairie. Clay soil, broken by gravelly knolls and sloughs.

Township No. 5.—Good land, but rather stony. Hilly and broken in the centre.

Township No. 6.—The north part is level, with some very good meadow land; the south part is undulating prairie, with some silver poplar scrub. Very good water, obtainable in abundance by digging down a few feet. Absence of timber the only drawback. Soil—clay loam with clay subsoil and sandy loam with sandy subsoil, the former occupying a much greater area; first and second class.

Township No. 7.—Rolling prairie, broken by a few marshes. The soil is a rich deep black sandy loam; traversed by Moose Mountain Creek.

Township No. 8.—Prairie, level with the exception of a ridge of sand-hills, extending from east to west across the centre of the township. The soil is a sandy loam. Moose Mountain Creek runs from east to west across the southern end.

Township No. 9 (fractional).—Parts of Sections 3 and 8, and all of Sections 4, 5, 6 and 7, are level prairie and are well adapted for farming purposes. Sections 31 and 32, and parts of Sections 28, 29, 30 and 33, are included in Ocean Man's reserve. The remainder is hilly, and consequently better adapted for grazing than agriculture. The north-east portion is well timbered with poplar, some of which is fit for building, and the rest of the hilly part has numerous bluffs of poplar. There is considerable limestone in the hilly parts, and numerous lakes occur, having pure water furnished by springs. Soil, clay loam, chiefly second class.

Township No. 10 (fractional).—Very broken. Well timbered, except a small portion in the north sections, which is half prairie and half poplar woods. The timber generally consists of poplar, ash, and willow, with a dense undergrowth of hazels, thorns, and rose-bushes; a few white birches occur. Soil—generally sandy, with a



stony subsoil, though sometimes one of clay; chiefly third class, the only portion not too broken for agriculture being included in the Indian Reserve.

Township No. 11.—Good land for mixed farming and grazing. Marshy in some places. The water is fresh and hay abundant. The soil is a dark clay loam. Timber is of medium size.

Township No. 12.—Rolling prairie on the north, gradually rising towards the south into Moose Mountain. The south part lies entirely within the Mountain, and is very much broken by ponds and lakes, the water in which is generally fresh and good. There is a large quantity of live poplar fit for fuel and fencing; also fallen and standing dead timber among small green poplar and willow, together with a few scattered green poplar fit for building. Soil—a rich clay loam, with limestone gravel on the ridges; first-class.

Township No. 13.—Rolling prairie, with numerous marshes and ponds. A large marsh extends across nearly the whole of the north part, and an alkaline flat occurs about the centre of the township. The water in the ponds and marshes is fresh. Soil—a sandy loam six inches deep, with a clay subsoil; first-class, except in the big marsh.

Township No. 14.—Open prairie, with a good many swamps. The soil is of excellent quality.

Township No. 15.—Nearly covered with poplar and willow. Pipestone Creek flows through in a south-easterly direction, and contains fresh water. The soil is everywhere very good; in some places a sandy loam, in others a clay loam.

Township No. 16.—Prairie, dotted with a few small poplar bluffs. There is plenty of splendid land, but there is a good deal of rather light soil. Weed Creek expands into a large lake, which has a large muskeg towards its northern shore. There are also a good many smaller lakes.

Township No. 17.—Forms part of certain Indian reserves.

Township No. 18, (fractional.)—The soil is rather inferior and covered with patches of poplar and willow scrub. All but the extreme north-east part of the township is included in Indian reserves.

Township No. 19 A (fractional).—Good land in the river valley and on the upper plateau; but the latter is rather broken by ravines. There is a small lake through which the Qu'Appelle River flows.

Township No. 20.—Rolling prairie. The water in the marshes is deep and difficult of drainage, the land being therefore better fitted for grazing than any other purpose. Soil—light and gravelly on the ridges, the richer portion having apparently been washed down into the marshy basins; uniformly third-class.

Township No. 21.—Undulating prairie. Rich black loam soil, and excellent meadows and grazing land. The township is crossed by the Little Cut Arm Creek.

Township No. 22.—Undulating prairie, without any running stream. Soil is a sandy loam.

Township No. 24.—Rolling prairie, crossed by two creeks. The soil is good. The wood is only fit for fuel and fencing.

Township No. 25.—Rolling prairie, with two small islands of wood. It contains part of a large lake the surveyor believed to be Leech Lake, besides a large quantity of other lakes and marshes. Soil—fairly good, but the prevalence of so much water will be found a drawback to settlement; uniformly second class.

Township No. 26.—Rolling prairie, with bluffs of poplar, willows and scrub, broken by numerous marshes. Three or four creeks run through the township. The soil throughout is rich sandy loam.

Township No. 27.—Level prairie, with good soil. Thickly dotted with clumps of timber and broken by marshes. Abundance of good water and hay.

#### RANGE VI.

Township No. 1.—The south half of this township is fine rolling prairie, and excellent for agricultural purposes.

Township No. 3.—Not very good for settlement, the land being barren and much broken by ponds and (deep water) marshes. Surface gently rolling, with poor pasturage and no timber. Soil—sandy and gravelly, with stones; generally third class.

Township No. 4.—Prairie. Clay soil, broken by gravelly knolls.

Township No. 5.—Prairie. The south part is well adapted for farming, but towards the north the lands becomes undulating, and good only for grazing.

Township No. 6.—All undulating prairie. Not much bush, what there is being silver poplar. Water good, except in east portion; in Sections 24, 25, and 26 it was found slightly alkaline. There is some good hay land, and large quantities of mushrooms were found in the season. Soil—principally clay loam, with some sandy loam and limestone gravel, the subsoil being clay; first and second class.

Township No. 7.—Rolling prairie; good soil; well watered.

Township No. 8.—Prairie; level, with the exception of a ridge of sand-hills, which crosses the north-east corner. The soil is ~~is~~ sandy loam. Moose Mountain Creek runs diagonally through from the north-west to the south-east.

Township No. 9 (fractional).—Presents few attractions to the settler. The north portion to the depth of a section and a half is included in the reserve of Ocean Man's band. The land is good in the remainder of the hilly portion, but better suited for grazing than agriculture. Alkali beds extend through Sections 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16. A few unimportant bluffs of poplar grow in the hills. Moose Mountain Creek traverses the west side of Sections 6 and 7. A few ponds of stagnant water occur in the hills, but the prairie portion of the township has no water whatever. Soil—decidedly sandy in south-east portion, but better in the south-west and west portions, though surface hilly, and in places stony; second class, except in alkali parts, which are classified fourth rate.

Township No. 10 (fractional).—Consists of a tier of half-sections north of the Indian Reserve. Heavy rolling prairie, containing many small lakes, with some patches of poplar and willows. Soil—sandy, with sandy subsoil; second and third class.

Township No. 12.—Chiefly rolling prairie. The south-east portion is in the Moose Mountain, and has a small quantity of timber; being *brulé* interspersed with some small green poplar and willow, together with fallen and standing dead timber. The latter will be useful for fuel and the green poplar will furnish fencing. The land on the south-east is more broken, by small ponds containing water fresh and good. Soil—a rich clay loam, mixed with limestone gravel in places; uniformly first class.

Township No. 13.—Rolling prairie, with numerous fresh water ponds and marshes. Land well adapted for agriculture. Soil—a sandy loam about six inches deep, with a clay subsoil; uniformly first class.

Township No. 14.—Rolling prairie, with a great many grass marshes, ponds and lakes, all containing fresh water. On this account it is better adapted for grazing than agriculture. Soil—a sandy loam about eight inches deep, with a clay subsoil; uniformly first class.

Township No. 15.—Covered with islands of poplar, willow and scrub, interspersed with balm of Gilead and hazel. The soil throughout is good, especially near Pipestone Creek.

Township No. 16.—The northern one-third is good farming land; the centre is full of lakes and sand ridges; the southern part is hilly and wooded.

Township No. 17 (fractional).—Rolling prairie. The few swamps can be easily drained. Soil is very rich and friable. The east half is included in the reserve of O-Soup's band.

Township No. 18.—Alternate tracts of prairie and poplar timber, with occasional hay swamps. The land is well adapted for farming and beautifully situated.

Township No. 19 A (fractional).—Forms part of Mosquito's reserve.

Township No. 19. (fractional).—Rolling prairie, with bluffs of poplar and willow, all but the two north tiers of Sections being included within the reserve of Mosquito's band. Soil—second class.

Township No. 20.—Very wet. Numerous sloughs. Wood only useful for firewood.

Township No. 21.—Good meadows and grazing lands, and rich black soil; but broken by numerous sloughs and marshes. Little Cut Arm Creek crosses the township.

Township No. 22.—Prairie. Light soil. Watered by several small creeks.

Township No. 24. Rolling prairie, well drained by two creeks. Good soil. Fairly well wooded.

Township No. 25.—Rolling prairie, with the exception of two or three small islands of wood. Though the land is pretty good, it is so broken with marshes as to be not very desirable for agriculture. The township is traversed obliquely by the Fort Pelly trail. Soil—second class.

Township No. 26.—Rolling prairie, with bluffs of poplar, willow and scrub. There are two or three creeks containing fresh water and several marshes. The soil is a sandy loam.

Township No. 27.—Level prairie, dotted with poplar bluffs and broken by marshes. A branch of the White Sand River flows through the southerly portion of the township. The soil is sandy loam, and well adapted for tillage. Sufficient timber for the requirements of settlers.

Township No. 28.—Traversed by a branch of the White Sand River and a smaller stream. The soil is sandy and there is a good deal of bush; but, altogether, the township may be considered well adapted for grazing.

#### RANGE VII.

Township No. 1.—Undulating prairie, with good soil. The Souris River runs through its north end, and a creek, having a branch, through the east side. The banks of these are rocky, with veins of lignite, and fringed with wood.

Township No. 3.—Undulating prairie, not well suited for settlement on account of the poor pasturage and scarcity of timber. Soil—generally very hard and gravelly; second and third class.

Township No. 4.—Prairie; clay soil, broken by stony knolls.

Township No. 5.—Prairie with good soil, but broken in the northern part by a large marsh and ponds.

Township No. 6.—All undulating prairie, with a little silver poplar brush. Well suited for grain growing. Good water obtainable by digging a few feet down. Soil—principally a clay loam, but some sandy loam, with a very rich clay subsoil and some limestone gravel; first and second class.

Township No. 7.—Rolling prairie. The soil is a sandy and clay loam of good quality. Plenty of hay and water in the marshes.

Township No. 8.—Level prairie. The soil is a sandy loam. It is dry and free from ponds.

Township No. 9 (fractional).—Moose Mountain Creek runs through the north-east portion. Parts of Sections 25, 26, and 35, and all of Section 36, are included in Ocean Man's reserve. The surface is all prairie, and mostly level; there are many lakes and marshes, all containing fresh water. Soil—north and east of the creek gravelly, and a ridge of stony hills extends from Section 6 to Sections 13 and 24; south and west of the creek, light and more sandy as it recedes from that stream; chiefly second class, with some first and third.

Township No. 10.—Rolling prairie, except the north-east portion, which is composed of heavy rolling hills, nearly barren. The reserve of Ocean Man's band takes in nearly all of two tiers of sections on the east of the township, which is generally better suited for grazing than agriculture. Soil—generally very poor, consisting of light sand and gravel, though adjoining Moose Mountain Creek it is of better quality; chiefly third class, with some second.

Township No. 12.—Rolling prairie, with very few marshes, and these contain good fresh water. No timber whatever. Soil—a clay loam, mixed very much with gravel in places; uniformly first class.

Township No. 15.—Thickly covered with islands of poplar and willow. The soil is a rich clay loam. The water in the few swamps is fresh and good. There are two small lakes. This township is well adapted for settlement.

Township No. 16.—Traversed by the Pipestone Creek, which expands into lakes and marshes. The land is fairly good, although rather rough. On the south side of the creek there is a heavy clump of trees, and others are scattered about the township.

Township No. 17.—Rolling prairie. The soil is excellent. Well adapted for agriculture.

Township No. 18.—Rolling prairie, dotted with small poplar. The soil is a dark clay loam, well watered.

Township No. 19 A (fractional).—Undulating prairie, with patches of high willow and poplar, broken by small ponds and hay marshes. Soil—Class 2.

Township No. 19.—Undulating prairie, dotted with patches of willow and poplar. Numerous small ponds and hay marshes, Good soil.

Township No. 20.—Wet. Numerous sloughs. Sufficient wood for fuel.

Township No. 21.—On the east slope of the Pheasant Hills. The north-east portion of the township is mostly prairie with rich soil; the remainder is covered with woods and sloughs. Pearl River flows through. The plateau between the river and Surprise Lake is described as excellent farming land.

Township No. 22.—The greater portion of this township is rolling prairie, well watered by the Little Cut Arm and other small creeks. The soil is light and gravelly.

Township No. 24.—In the Beaver Hills; intersected by three creeks. The soil is a rich clay loam. The township is heavily timbered. A trail to Fort Pelly crosses its north-west quarter.

Township No. 25.—Almost entirely covered with poplar from 5 inches to 10 inches diameter, and containing a large number of marshes and small lakes, rendering it unattractive for settlement. Soil—chiefly fourth-class, with some third.

Township No. 26.—Rolling prairie, broken by numerous lakes and marshes, containing good water. Two creeks traverse the township. The soil is a rich, sandy loam. The timber is abundant, and much of it is large enough for building purposes.

Township No. 27.—Thickly covered with white and black poplar and balm of Gilead and thick willows. Some of the trees are sixteen inches in diameter. The White Sand River runs through. There are a great many small marshes.

Township No. 28.—Broken by sandy ridges and numerous marshes and ponds; sandy soil; well watered; adapted for grazing.

#### RANGE VIII.

Township No. 1.—Rolling prairie, with good average soil. The Souris River runs through from S. to N. Its banks are lined with brush and clumps of elm, poplar, and ash. Hops and plum trees abound in great luxuriance. Lignite is found along the sides of ravines.

Township No. 2.—Rolling prairie; very much broken, and containing deposits of lignite along the Souris River, which enters at the S. boundary of section 4 and passes N. E. till it joins its waters with those of Rough Bark Creek in section 15, whence it passes E. to the township boundary. Soil—very stony; second and third class.

Township No. 3.—Rolling prairie, much broken by ponds and marshes, with poor pasturage and devoid of timber. Soil—sandy and gravelly loam, stony and unfer- tile; second and third class.

Township No. 4.—Prairie, with good soil. A little stony in places.

Township No. 5.—Rolling prairie, with a large number of small hay meadows and sloughs. Soil—clay loam, from 8 inches to 12 inches deep, with gravelly clay sub-soil, and some stony and gravelly ridges; second class.

Township No. 6.—Undulating prairie, with some good hay land and good water in creeks and ponds. There are some large hills in the S. W. part. Well suited for

settlement, want of wood being the only drawback. Soil—a clay loam, with clay subsoil, mixed with limestone gravel; first and second class.

Township No. 7.—Rolling prairie, with a few marshes. The soil is a rich, sandy loam. Water is abundant and good.

Township No. 8.—The eastern half is rolling; the remainder level prairie, covered with spear grass. The soil is sandy loam, with white clay subsoil. There is a small lake of good water on parts of Sections 11, 12, 13, and 14.

Township No. 9.—Slightly undulating, and would be very attractive to settlers but for being badly broken by one very large lake, two smaller ones, and a large marsh, besides many smaller ones. The water in these lakes is very good, considering that there is no outlet, and no mineral taste was perceptible; the source of supply, therefore, is evidently springs. The land unbroken by these lakes or marshes is very desirable. Soil—a black loam, with clay subsoil; chiefly first class, with some second.

Township No. 10.—Good prairie by Moose Mountain Creek; sandy, stony, and hilly in the north-west corner; and the remainder heavily rolling. Soil—sandy, sand and gravel, sandy loam with clay subsoil, etc.; second and third class.

Township No. 12.—Rolling prairie, with deep ravines and a few small marshes. On the west side of Moose Mountain Creek a good stream of fresh water runs south-west. No timber whatever. Soil—a rich clay loam, very much mixed with limestone gravel, and with scattered granite boulders; first class.

Township No. 15.—Rolling prairie, diversified by a number of small lakes and ponds, containing good water. Well adapted for grazing.

Township No. 16.—A splendid tract of land. The soil is a rich black loam on a white friable clay subsoil. Here Pipestone Creek has its source, and expands into small lakes. The wood is only good for fuel, but there is an abundant supply.

Township No. 17.—Very level prairie. Well adapted for farming. Rich, deep soil; easily drained.

Township No. 18.—Traversed by the Qu'Appelle River in a north-east direction. A deep ravine with brackish water, runs in a south-west direction. Its sides are well wooded. The soil can only be regarded as second class.

Township No. 20.—Rolling prairie, covered with underbrush. Numerous sloughs. Sufficient wood for fuel.

Township No. 21.—On the top, west and north slopes of Pheasant Hills. Good land, but much broken by swales, ponds, and sloughs. Well wooded with poplar. The soil is a rich, deep black loam.

Township No. 22.—Rolling prairie, watered by Little Cut Arm and several other small creeks. The soil is of excellent quality, being a rich clay loam of considerable depth.

Township No. 24.—In the Beaver Hills. There is a number of lakes, lakelets, marshes, and creeks in this township. The timber is large and abundant. The soil is rich and friable.

Township No. 25.—Entirely covered with poplar up to 10 inches in diameter, and containing a large number of small lakes, rendering it unfit for agriculture. Soil—fourth class.

Township No. 26.—Rolling prairie, with numerous marshes in the hollows, and one or two lakes. There is a fair quantity of poplar, some of it being large enough for building purposes. The soil is very good. Sorefoot Creek crosses the township.

Township No. 28.—Undulating and broken by sandy ridges and grassy ponds. Sandy soil. Well watered. Adapted to grazing.

#### RANGE IX.

Township No. 1.—Rolling prairie. The soil is clay loam, with gravelly subsoil. There are a few meadows; fine farming land.

Township No. 2.—The S. W. quarter is good rolling prairie, with fair soil; the remainder is stony, but would make capital pasturage. The Souris River runs through the N. E. quarter.

Township No. 3.—Rolling prairie, but not very well adapted for settlement, though the N. portion is good land. The S. portion is much broken by ravines and very stony. Totally devoid of timber. Soil—mostly hard and gravelly; generally third-class.

Township No. 4.—Rolling prairie; fair agricultural land; a little stony in places.

Township No. 5.—Rolling prairie, with a few marshes and hay meadows. A few stony and gravelly ridges. Soil—a clay loam about 12 inches deep, with clay subsoil; second-class.

Township No. 6.—Undulating prairie, well suited for settlement. Water in the small ponds is good; but little meadow land. No wood whatever. Soil—a clay loam, with a clay subsoil, mixed with limestone gravel; first and second class.

Township No. 7.—Rolling prairie. Rich dark sandy loam. Soil—well watered, and plenty of hay.

Township No. 8.—Rolling prairie. The soil is sandy loam, with a white clay subsoil. There are a few ponds containing good water.

Township No. 9.—Rolling prairie, better fitted for grazing than agriculture. Soil—sandy loam, clay and also gravelly; chiefly second-class, with some third and fourth.

Township No. 15.—Well adapted to agricultural purposes. Rolling prairie, with very few swamps. There are a few sandy ridges, but, generally, the soil is excellent. A few clumps of poplar and willow in the north-east part of the township.

Township No. 16.—The soil is a rich black clay loam. There is plenty of good water; and wood for fuel can be obtained in abundance from the next township.

Township No. 17.—Very rolling prairie; good soil; easily drained.

Township No. 18.—Traversed by the Qu'Appelle River, whose valley contains most excellent land, and there is a good supply of timber in the township.

Township No. 19A (fractional).—Undulating prairie; with scattered clumps of poplar and willow, and a few small hay marshes.

Township No. 19.—Rolling prairie, interspersed with bluffs of poplar and willow, and a number of large grassy swamps. Good fuel, and some fair building timber, may be obtained from the bluffs in the north portion. The land is generally of good quality, being free from stone, except in the most southerly tier of sections. Soil—a black loam; chiefly second, with some first, class.

Township No. 21.—Very good land. Soil is a black loam from one to two feet deep; well watered by Pheasant Creek. Little or no timber of any value, but sufficient for requirements of settlers. Strong water power in two or three places.

Township No. 22.—Principally rolling prairie. The soil is a rich clay loam, watered by Pheasant Creek, which runs through the township in a south-easterly direction.

Township No. 24.—In the Beaver Hills. Contains four small lakes, from each of which runs a creek. The soil is everywhere very good, being a rich sandy loam. Much of the land is heavily timbered.

Township No. 25.—Almost entirely covered with poplar of a diameter up to 10 inches, interspersed with a large number of marshes and small lakes, rendering it unfit for agricultural settlement. The land is uniformly rated fourth class.

Township No. 26.—Rolling prairie, broken by numerous marshes and small lakes. There is plenty of timber for all purposes. The soil is a rich sandy loam.

#### RANGE X.

Township No. 1.—Rolling prairie. The soil is of fair average quality. Many large hay meadows.

Township No. 2.—Undulating prairie; good soil. The northeast quarter is stony, but would furnish good pasturage.

Township No. 3.—Rolling prairie, traversed diagonally by the Souris River from northwest to southeast. There is some pretty good land in the north portion, but

the remainder is unfitted for settlement, being much broken by ravines in the south. Many wet marshes and ponds occur, but there is no timber whatever. Soil—gravelly loam, but often sandy and stony; classified second, third, and fourth rate.

Township No. 4.—Rolling prairie, broken by gravelly knolls.

Township No. 5.—All prairie. The east and northwest portions are rolling land. The southwest portion is rough, broken by gravelly and stony knolls and large sloughs. Soil—clay loam 8 inches to 10 inches deep, with clay and gravelly clay subsoil; classified uniformly second rate.

Township No. 6.—Prairie, part level and part undulating, with a considerable area of good meadow land. Water good. Soil—clay loam, with clay subsoil, mixed with limestone gravel; classified first and second rate.

Township No. 7.—Rolling prairie, with a few marshes scattered over the surface. The soil is a black sandy loam.

Township No. 8.—Level prairie covered with spear grass. The soil is a sandy loam, with a white clay subsoil; a few ponds.

Township No. 15.—Well suited for agricultural purposes. The soil is excellent, and there is plenty of timber for the requirements of settlers.

Township No. 16.—Alternately farming and wood land, cut up by numerous precipitous gulleys. There is a good deal of wood, but at present it is only useful for fuel and fencing.

Township No. 17.—First class soil; well adapted in every respect for farming.

Township No. 18.—The northern part of this township is crossed by the Qu'Appelle River. The rest of the land is rather rolling, and well timbered. The soil is fair throughout.

Township No. 19A (fractional).—Rolling prairie, with a good many small ponds, and scattered bluffs of poplar and willow. The soil is second rate.

Township No. 19. Much poplar and willow in the north half; the south half is prairie. Soil—first and second class.

Township No. 21 (fractional).—Well drained rich soil; abundance of water and hay. Pheasant River and its branch flow through the township. There is a lake in Section 19. Good building stone. The northwest corner is covered with poplar. Sections 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 are included in an Indian reserve.

Township No. 22 (fractional).—Nearly half the township is rolling prairie. The soil is admirably adapted for agriculture. There are numerous small ponds connected by streams. All but the most easterly tier of sections is included in Indian reserves.

Township No. 23.—Forms part of an Indian reserve.

Township No. 26.—Rolling prairie, broken by several marshes. There is a good deal of timber, but much more small willow and scrub. The soil throughout is excellent.

#### RANGE XI.

Township No. 1.—Prairie, with no timber whatever. Crossed by "Long Creek" or the south branch of the Souris River, 50 feet to 120 feet wide, and from 2 feet to 6 feet deep. All north of this stream, of which the water is muddy, is undulating. Soil—hard clay or sandy loam, with clay or sand subsoil; first-class.

Township No. 2.—Undulating prairie. Water in ponds and marshes good. Soil—clay or loam, from 4 inches to 6 inches deep, having a hard surface, caked in many places, with clay subsoil; first-class.

Township No. 3.—Rolling prairie, with very hard surface and in places stony. Rough Bark Creek passes through Sections 35 and 36, from N. W. to S. E.; water good. Other sections are also well watered. Soil—hard clay or loam, from 4 inches to 6 inches deep, with clay or sand subsoil; first-class.

Township No. 5. Rolling prairie, broken by stony and gravelly ridges. Soil—a clay loam, 10 inches deep, with clay subsoil; chiefly second-class, with some third.

Township No. 14.—Rolling prairie, with many grassy swamps valuable for grazing purposes. No wood whatever. Moose Mountain Creek, from 2 chains to 19 chains wide, crosses the north part of the township from W. to E., between gravelly banks from 50 feet to 100 feet high; there is no perceptible current, but the water is clear and fresh, and the bottom sandy. Soil—black loam, 7 inches to 8 inches deep, with clay subsoil; first class.

Township No. 15.—Forms part of an Indian reserve.

Township No. 16.—Forms part of an Indian reserve.

Township No. 25.—Rolling prairie, well adapted for agriculture. It contains two creeks, running diagonally from north-west to south-east; also several small lakes, situate respectively on Sections 7, 8, 16, 20, and 30. The water in all is fresh and of good quality. There is some timber, mostly poplar, of good size, available for building, fencing and fuel. The tract from Ellice to Touchwood crosses diagonally from south-west to north-east. Soil—a heavy clay loam; uniformly first-class.

Township No. 26.—Mostly in the Beaver Hills, and consequently of a rolling nature, containing many lakes, most of which are of fair size and situate on Sections 1, 9, 12, 14, 15, 17, 20, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 35. The timber consists chiefly of poplar fit for building, fencing, or fuel, and is found on Sections 1, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 25, 26, 27, 35, and 36; also, in small quantities, upon many of the other sections. Soil—a good clay loam; first-class.

#### RANGE XII.

Township No. 1.—Undulating prairie. Long Creek, or the south branch of the Souris River, crosses diagonally from north-west to south-east, its width being from 50 feet to 100 feet, and the depth of its muddy water from 2 feet to 6 feet. The remainder of the township is well watered. Soil—hard clay, about 5 inches deep, with sandy subsoil; first-class.

Township No. 2.—Undulating prairie. Long Creek (south branch of the Souris River), crosses Sections 4, 5 and 6 from north-west to south-east; 50 to 120 feet wide and 2 feet to 6 feet deep, the water being muddy. The township generally is well watered. Soil—hard, composed of clay and sand; first-class.

Township No. 3.—Undulating prairie. Soil—hard, composed of clay and sand, in places stony; first and second class.

Township No. 5.—Rolling prairie. Rough Bark Creek traverses it from north to south, on both sides of which is a number of deep ravines, the slopes and bottoms of which are very stony. Along the margin of the creek, and that of a small stream from the north-west which joins it, are belts of thick underbrush, with ash, elm, and cherry timber, not exceeding seven inches in diameter; also, one or two small groves of poplar. On the banks of Rough Bark Creek exist distinct traces of lignite of apparently the same quality as that found on the same stream near its confluence with the Souris River. Soil—clay, but much broken by stony and gravelly ridges; chiefly third, with some second class.

Township No. 13.—Rolling prairie, with a number of grassy swamps, but no wood whatever. Better adapted for grazing than agriculture. Soil—a good clay loam of 7 inches or 8 inches deep, with a very good sandy clay subsoil; second class.

Township No. 14.—Rolling prairie, with a great number of grassy swamps, and very good for grazing. No wood. Moose Mountain Creek, here from 2 to 8 chains wide, and from 2 feet to 6 feet deep, crosses in a south-east direction the north-east corner. Soil—a very good clay loam, 7 inches or 8 inches deep; second class.

Township No. 15.—Forms part of an Indian reserve.

Township No. 16.—Forms part of an Indian reserve.

Township No. 23.—Rolling prairie, with many marshes and small ponds, containing water good enough for any domestic purpose, but only one running stream. Suitable for agriculture or stock raising. Timber occurs in bluffs of small poplar, fit for fencing, and fuel; there is also a good deal of poplar scrub. Soil—a black loam about six inches deep, with sandy subsoil, though in places gravel appears; first and second class.



Township No. 24.—Rolling prairie, with bluffs of small poplar (fit for fuel and fencing), and some willow and poplar scrub. In places the land is much broken by small lakes, ponds, and marshes, and consequently better suited for grazing than agriculture. Large areas of bottom grass growing luxuriantly occur, and the water in the ponds and marshes is generally good enough for cooking purposes. Soil—black loam from six to eight inches deep; second class.

Township No. 25.—Rolling land, well adapted for agriculture. It is crossed by the trail from Fort Ellice to Touchwood Hills. On the eastern boundary are four lakes; situate in Sections 12, 24, 25, and 36, with fresh and good water. The timber (chiefly poplar) is found upon the eastern half, and also upon Sections 7, 18, 20, 21, 29, and 30, and it is well suited for building, fencing, or fuel. Soil—a sandy loam; second class.

Township No. 26.—Mostly rolling prairie, comparatively dry except in the vicinity of the four lakes situate upon Sections 8, 18, 24 and 33. The low lands bordering on these lakes are during spring and autumn completely submerged. With this exception the township is well adapted to agricultural purposes. The only timber is poplar of a small size, available for fencing and fuel.

#### RANGE XIII.

Townships Nos. 12, 13, and 14.—Rolling prairie, with a good many grassy swamps. Well suited for grazing. Soil—a good clay loam, with a very good sandy subsoil; second class.

Township No. 15.—Forms part of an Indian Reserve.

Township No. 16.—Forms part of an Indian Reserve.

Township No. 21 (fractional).—Rolling land, having a sufficient quantity of poplar timber for the requirements of settlers, as to building, fencing and fuel. Well watered by the Qu'Appelle River and Fishing Lakes. The Hudson Bay Company's reserve occupies portions of Sections 6 and 7; the North-West Mounted Police Reserve, parts of Sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32; and the "Treaty-ground" Reserve, parts of Sections 6 and 7, that part of fractional Section 8, south of the Qu'Appelle River, and fractional Section 5. Soil—a rich clay loam, with sandy subsoil; well adapted for agriculture; first class.

Township No. 22.—Rolling land, having prairie openings, alternating with fine bluffs of poplar up to 12 inches in diameter; also, considerable scrub and willow and numerous fine hay marshes. Soil—very good quality, being mostly a rich sandy loam from eight to ten inches deep, with loam subsoil; second class.

Township No. 23.—Rolling country, for the most part prairie, alternating with bluffs of second-growth poplar; considerable willow and scrub; deep ponds and large hay marshes. The north-corner and centre of the township are somewhat hilly and broken. Soil—a good quality, from six to fourteen inches deep, with a clay or gravelly subsoil; second class.

Township No. 24.—Rolling country. In the central and eastern parts are numerous bluffs of poplar about six or seven inches in diameter. There are numerous ponds and willow swamps; but the land gets higher towards the north and west boundaries. Soil—from a little west of the centre, eastward, a rich sandy loam; but the west part is generally high and dry, and stony; second and third class.

Township No. 25.—Gently undulating or knolly, and alternately dry prairie and marsh. Much of the surface is covered with patches of small poplar and scrub brush, with occasional bluffs of poplar large enough for fencing and fuel, and in quantity sufficient to supply for a few years the requirements of settlers. Water very good. Soil good, without any indications of alkali; second class.

Township No. 26.—Chiefly prairie, rather uneven and knolly, passing by easy slopes from the dry land to grassy marshes or small ponds and lakes, the elevations not often exceeding 20 feet. There is no running water. In Sections 27, 26, 24, and 23 are two lakes, known as the "Salt Lakes," the water of which is disagreeably alkaline rather than salt. The water in all the others that came under notice was

suitable for cooking purposes. In the south part the supply of timber for fuel and fencing is small; but the bluffs in the north part contain poplar up to six inches in diameter. The land is better suited for grazing than agriculture; second class.

Township No. 27A (fractional).—Rolling land, with numerous poplar bluffs, small lakes and marshes. The areas of open prairie are small. The trail from Fort Ellice to Touchwood Hills crosses Section 6 from south-west to north east. Land unattractive for settlement; second class.

Township No. 27.—Rolling prairie, broken by several small lakes and marshes. The soil is a good sandy loam, and there is plenty of timber for settlers' requirements.

Township No. 28.—Nearly covered with poplar together with willow and scrub. There are one or two lakes and numerous small marshes.

Township No. 29.—The soil is a fair quality of sandy loam. There is a great number of small ponds; a sufficient supply of timber for settlers' needs can be obtained.

Township No. 30.—Nearly covered with poplar and willow, and much broken by ponds and marshes.

#### RANGE XIV.

Township No. 12.—Rolling prairie, with numerous grassy swamps, making the land better suited for grazing than agriculture. Soil—a good clay loam, with a good sandy clay sub-soil in the east part, and in the west part a black and blue clay sub-soil; second class.

Township No. 14.—Rolling prairie, with a few marshes and ponds. A creek runs northwest across the north-east corner, the water in which at the end of July was stationary in pools. Except in a few of the marshes, where a slightly alkaline taste was noticed, water is good throughout the township. Soil—a clay loam about 4 inches deep, with a stiff hard clay subsoil; second class.

Township No. 15.—Rolling prairie, with numerous ponds and grassy marshes. A creek runs north-west across the township, the water in which, as well as in the ponds and marshes, was found to be fresh. Soil—a clay loam, with a stiff clay sub-soil, but stony along the banks of the creek; second class.

Township No. 21 (fractional).—Rolling country, with a sufficient supply of poplar to meet the requirements of settlers for building purposes, fencing and fuel. Well watered by Jumping Creek, the Fishing Lakes and the Qu'Appelle River. The Hudson's Bay Company's reserve occupies portions of Sections 1 and 12, while the reserve of Standing Buffalo's band includes nearly all the north-west portion, and that of Pasquaw portions of Sections 6, 7, and 18. Soil—a rich clay loam, with sandy sub-soil, well adapted for agriculture; first class.

Township No. 22 (fractional).—Rolling prairie, well drained by several creeks emptying into Jumping Creek, which traverses the west side of the township from north to south. It is about 20 chains wide, and in September, 1882, there was water to the depth of one foot. In spring it is said to be from 7 feet to 10 feet deep. Its banks, for about three miles are bordered with islands of thick poplar, mostly of second growth, well adapted for farm purposes. The reserve of Standing Buffalo's band includes part of some of the south tier of sections. The land is generally of good quality, more especially in the south part of the Township, and particularly in the sections adjoining the Indian Reserve; in the valley of Jumping Creek it is higher, but still fertile. Soil—a rich sandy loam, from 8 inches to 14 inches, with a clay sub-soil; chiefly first class, with some second and third.

Township No. 23.—Surface very much broken. Jumping Creek runs east from the north-west corner, but, turning south in section 33, runs south through the centre of the Township. Several smaller creeks empty into it, and, from these ravines branch out in every direction. The banks of the ravines are mostly covered with poplar and dry underbrush. The former varies in size from fence-rail stuff up to tall trees of 12 inches diameter. Several islands of poplar also occur in the south-east and south-west portions, mostly of second growth. Soil—mostly stony and gravelly, except

in the valleys, where it is a light sandy loam, with numerous hay marshes; third class.

Township No. 24.—Surface generally broken and hilly, especially towards the south-west corner, which is near Jumping Creek. In the east portion there are scattered bluffs of small second growth poplar and willow, fit for fuel or fencing. The trail between Prince Albert and Qu'Appelle runs through the township nearly north and south. Soil—of poor quality, being mostly gravelly, the hills and ridges being stony and the deeper depressions chiefly deep ponds or marshes; generally third class.

Township No. 25.—Surface uneven, with easy slopes. The ridges and valleys do not maintain any uniformity of direction, but are generally more or less circular in form. The prairie is much broken by wet marshes, which have no connection one with another or with any watercourse; consequently there is a want of drainage facilities. Timber suitable for fencing and fuel is abundant, but the poplar is too small for building purposes. Water invariably good. Soil—in the higher parts, sandy and gravelly, but, in the valleys and level land, the black soil is from 2 feet to 3 feet deep, with a marly white clay subsoil; first, second, and third class.

Township No. 26.—Contains a large proportion of wet land, being a succession of narrow, dry ridges and wet marshes, in many of which the bottom is firm soil. Open dry prairie, suitable for cultivation, exists only in small areas, not exceeding ten acres. No stream existing, drainage will be found difficult. In the east and south portions timber is scarce and poor. In the north-west part there are some large bluffs of small poplar and willow, forming a good supply for fuel and fencing. Soil, by no means bad, though a low classification is placed on much of the land owing to its low, wet character: first, second and third class.

Township No. 27 A (fractional).—Surface rather level, marshes and ponds being numerous. The bluffs contain poplar up to ten inches diameter. The prairie openings are small, and seldom entirely free from willows and brush. The main trail from Fort Ellice to Touchwood Hills crosses Section 12. No running stream occurs, but the pond and marsh water is good. Soil—second and third class.

Township No. 27 (fractional).—Covered with poplar, willow, and thick underbrush. Broken by ponds and marshes. The south-west portion is included in an Indian reserve.

Township No. 28.—The soil is good, and, although there are a great many ponds and small marshes, yet many desirable sections for settlement could be found. Plenty of wood for fuel and fencing.

Township No. 29.—The land lies rather low, and, although there are many good sections, the greater number is marshy. There is plenty of timber for fuel and fencing.

Township No. 30.—Rolling country, with numerous marshes and small lakes. The soil is a sandy loam. Plenty of wood for fuel and fencing.

#### RANGE XV.

Township No. 14.—The north part is rolling prairie, with a few marshes and ponds. The south part is level prairie and very dry. Wascana (or "Pile of Bones") Creek crosses the south-west corner. The water therein is fresh; but that in nearly all the ponds and marshes is alkaline. An old trail crosses the township from north to south. Soil—in the north part, a clay loam about two inches deep, with clay subsoil; in the south part, a stiff clay, full of cracks, with a hard, stiff clay subsoil. Generally second class.

Township No. 15.—Rolling prairie, with numerous fresh water marshes and ponds. Wascana Creek runs in a north-westerly direction across the north-east corner; the land along its banks is stony. Soil—clay loam about three inches deep (except on a few of the ridges, where it is sandy), with a stiff clay subsoil; second class.

Township No. 18.—Rolling prairie, almost entirely covered with scrub and groves of small poplars, which in a few years will prove very useful to settlers. The

Canadian Pacific Railway crosses the south part. Water of fair quality is found in numerous small ponds. Soil—ten inches to fifteen inches deep, with chiefly a clay subsoil; second and third class.

Township No. 21 (fractional)—Principally rolling prairie, with scarcely timber enough for the requirements of the first settlers. There are numerous sloughs. George Newlove, Farm Instructor to Indians, has his buildings on the north-east quarter of Section 15, and a large area of breaking on the south-west quarter of Section 22. He has reaped the following to the acre, from seed sown on the first breaking, viz.: potatoes, 270 bushels; spring wheat, 30 bushels; and oats, 55 bushels. He had also heavy crops of carrots, turnips, onions and other roots. The portion south of the Fishing Lakes forms part of an Indian reserve. Soil—a sandy loam, mixed with gravel; first and second class.

Township No. 22.—Surface very uneven and knolly, the knolls being generally circular in form and their elevation seldom more than from 20 feet to 30 feet above the adjacent depressions, in which there is usually a small pond or slough of water having neither outlet nor inlet. These ponds are mostly overgrown with grass, and bordered with a fringe of very small poplar or willow. In the east tier of sections there are a few scattered bluffs of small poplar, useful for fuel, but not large enough for any other purpose. The remainder of the township is nearly destitute of wood. Owing to the irregularity of the surface, fields will in general be limited to an area of from 5 to 10 acres. The water in the ponds and sloughs is good. Soil—in the valleys and to midway up the slopes, very good; but on the tops of the knolls and ridges it is poor and gravelly, and in many places closely sprinkled with boulders. Second class.

Township No. 23.—The north-east quarter has an uneven and broken surface; in some sections hilly, with deep ponds and sloughs. Small bluffs of poplar and willow abound, the former varying in size from 1 inch to 3 inches in diameter. The north-west quarter is high open knolly prairie with numerous ponds, having fringes of marsh around them. In the middle tier of sections, from east to west, the surface gradually falls towards the south. The south-east quarter is nearly level prairie, with occasional sloughs and marshes, the former being generally bordered with thickets of small poplar and willows. The south-west quarter is in general open level prairie, with a few marshes and ponds. Water in the south half of the township was found to be good; elsewhere some of the ponds contained alkali. Soil—clay mixed occasionally with gravel, with clay subsoil; first class.

Township No. 24.—The north half is uneven prairie, except some few sections, which are rolling; it also contains many bluffs with ponds in their centres. The south half is high open prairie, broken, and in some parts knolly prairie; it contains numerous ponds and sloughs. A branch of Jumping Creek runs through Sections 31, 30, 29, 19, 20, 21, 15, 14, 11, and 12, on either side of which stream the banks are invariably steep and irregular. Its valley varies in width from 10 to 40 chains. The creek, in September, 1882, had from 8 inches to 20 inches of water, with a slow current. A branch of the creek had its bed dry. The trail from Qu'Appelle to Prince Albert traverses Sections 5, 6, and 7. The water is generally good and soft. The bluffs contain poplar from 2 inches to 6 inches in diameter. Soil—5 inches to 21 inches deep, with clay subsoil, gravelly in the valleys of the creeks; first class.

Township No. 25.—Contains some fine openings of clear prairie, with heavy bluffs of poplar and willow; the former is sometimes as large as 10 inches in diameter. The land is generally desirable, the only inferior quality being in the valley and along the banks of Long Creek. Soil—first, second, and third class.

Township No. 26 (fractional).—Rolling country, with a large proportion of dry arable land. The main trail from Qu'Appelle to Touchwood Hills enters at Section 12 and passes out at Section 35. Sections 18 to 31, inclusive, are included in the reserve of Gordon's band. Long Creek, a tributary of the Qu'Appelle, drains the west side of the township. A dry watercourse in the northwest portion will afford

adequate drainage to that part. All water found was good, and there is abundant timber for all purposes. Soil—first and second class.

Township No. 27 A (fractional).—Surface gently undulating, with numerous small ponds and marshes. Bluffs of small poplar and willow are common. Gordon's reserve takes in portions of Sections 6 and 7. Adjacent to it there is some heavy poplar. Soil—first class.

Township No. 27 (fractional).—All but the two most northerly tiers of sections are included within an Indian reserve. The description of the next three townships applies also to this one.

Townships Nos. 23, 29, and 30.—There is a great quantity of scattered poplar and willow in these townships, and much thick underbrush, but also a fair proportion of land adapted to settlement. There are a few small lakes and marshes.

#### RANGE XVI.

Township No. 8.—The south and southwest portions are high rolling and broken prairie; the north and northeast parts are low flat land and swampy. There is no good meadow grass in the marshes, which are quite extensive on the east side of the township. No living streams occur, except Maple Creek on Section 31. There are numerous ponds in the marshes, and a small portion of quite a large lake occupies parts of Sections 13 and 14. The water in the lakes and ponds is strongly impregnated with alkali. There are numerous dry watercourses, and the ground is opened up in cracks and deep fissures, indicating the action of much surface water in spring, of extreme drought in summer, and of frosts in winter. No timber. Soil—On the high land the ground is hard, being a mixture of sand and gravel, and having no alluvial soil, with much cactus growing all over, the herbage being scant, dry, and in patches; on the low ground, the surface is a light clay six inches deep, with a stiff blue clay subsoil, covered with poor pasturage, chiefly spear grass or wild oats. Classified second and third, with some fourth, class.

Township No. 15.—The north part is rolling very dry prairie, with the exception of a few marshes and ponds. The south part is level prairie and very dry. The surface is full of cracks, with short grass growing on it. Water in this township is mostly alkaline. Soil—in the north part is a clay loam about two inches deep, and in the south part a stiff clay. The subsoil throughout is a hard stiff clay, of medium quality for agriculture; second-class.

Township No. 18.—Rolling prairie, with numerous poplar bluffs, supplying abundant fuel, and hay swamps in the north portion; the south part is almost all open prairie, with small scrub. The Canadian Pacific Railway main line traverses the south portion. Soil—generally of good quality, being a rich sandy loam, with a subsoil of clay; first, second and third class.

Township No. 21 (fractional).—Rolling prairie, well watered by the Qu'Appelle River, which has an average width of about seventy-five feet, and depth of about 3 feet 6 inches. There being no drift wood, and very few rapids, a small steamer might run with care from Range 21 to the foot of the fishing lakes. The river and lakes abound with fish and ducks. The portion of the township south of the river, and which is well timbered, is included in an Indian reserve. Soil—two-thirds first-class; the remainder third and fourth.

Townships Nos. 27 and 28.—Covered with a scattering of poplar, willow and thick underbrush, interspersed with lakelets and marshes. There are, however, some sections well adapted for settlement.

#### RANGE XXI.

Townships Nos. 44 and 45.—These townships lie on both sides and south of the Carrot River and the Water-hen Marsh, and are in every respect admirably adapted for settlement. There is abundance of good water, building timber, and hay. The soil is a black sandy loam, with clay subsoil.

NOTE.—The surveyor reports that the tract of country adjacent to the above townships is throughout admirably adapted for settlement—as much so as any lands in the North-West.

## RANGE XXII.

Township No. 45.—West of Waterhen Lake. Plenty of timber, hay, and water. Rich soil; well adapted for settlement.

## RANGES WEST OF THE THIRD INITIAL MERIDIAN.

## RANGE I.

Township No. 42.—The soil is a good sandy loam, and there is plenty of wood for fuel.

Township 43. (fractional.)—Traversed by the south branch of the Saskatchewan. The soil is a sandy loam; plenty of poplar and willow.

Township No. 44 (fractional.)—The south branch of the Saskatchewan runs diagonally through from S. E. to N. W. There is a number of French half-breeds located in this township, which is, on the whole, adapted for settlement.

Township No. 45.—The soil is generally yellow sand, covered with a thin layer of vegetable mould, but it is clay, covered with 15 in. of mould, east of the Saskatchewan River, which runs through the south-easterly sections. The township is well watered with sweet water lakes and creeks. The timber is principally in the easterly section; poplar from five to fifteen inches diameter, and willow brush, but in the westerly sections, spruce, tamarac and pitch pine, with some poplar and willow brush. Boulders of granite are piled up on both banks of the river.

Township No. 46.—The soil is sandy, but in the two easterly tiers, loam, covered with four or five inches of mould; produces good crops of cereals and hay. The timber is poplar, pitch pine, spruce and tamarac, suitable for building and fencing. Two streams in the north-easterly and south-easterly sections flow into the South Saskatchewan.

Township No. 47.—The soil is loam, with a good covering of mould in the two easterly tiers; but the south-westerly part is dotted with pine clad small hills, from 30 to 60 feet high. The timber is small willow and spruce, pitch pine, tamarac and poplar (from 4 to 16 in. diameter.) The settlers for many miles derive from this township their supplies of material for building, fencing and fuel. The water course running through the township forms itself in places into extensive swamps, but is a streamlet in Sections 27 and 35.

## RANGE II.

Township No. 43.—Partly occupied by Duck Lake. The soil is a light sandy loam. There is abundance of wood, hay and water. Well adapted to stock-raising.

Township No. 44 (fractional.)—Along Duck Lake. The land is well adapted to settlement, and much of it has already been taken up. There are plenty of timber and a number of small lakes containing good water. The soil is a sandy loam, rather light in quality. The western tier of sections is included in an Indian reserve.

## RANGE III.

Township No. 43.—The soil is a sandy loam and well suited for settlement, although there is not much timber. There are a few lakes and hay marshes scattered about. The N. W. portion is included in an Indian reserve.

Township No. 44 (fractional.)—The soil is a sandy loam, thickly covered with poplar. Many French half-breeds are settled here.

## RANGE XXIV.

Township No. 47 (fractional.)—Traversed by the south branch of the Saskatchewan and Red Deer Creek. The land is rolling and fertile. Well adapted for settlement. There is a good deal of scattered timber.

Township No. 48.—Crossed by the North Saskatchewan. The soil is of excellent quality. The township is thickly dotted with clumps of poplar and willow, with a thick undergrowth of brush.

## RANGE XXV.

Township No. 46 (fractional).—The soil is good, covered with poplar and willow brush. The few settlers have, however, to depend for building timber upon islands in the Saskatchewan River. The township is divided into lots of ten chains wide, fronting upon the river.

Township No. 47 (fractional).—Situated within 12 miles of Prince Albert Settlement, and the Saskatchewan runs through the south-easterly sections. The soil is good. The timber is well suited for fencing and fuel, and there is hay in abundance.

Township No. 48.—Well adapted for settlement, having good soil and plenty of timber fit for fuel, fencing and building. There are several settlers with extensive agricultural improvements located upon the right bank of the North Saskatchewan River.

## RANGE XXVI.

Township No. 45.—Divided into lots of ten chains wide fronting upon the South Saskatchewan River. The soil is of second quality, thickly covered with brush.

Township No. 46 (fractional).—The land is good at the Correction Line and along the River Saskatchewan, but running east and west through the middle of the township there is a depression much broken with small alkaline ponds, meadows and swamps covered with young timber. Every quarter-section has sufficient arable land for the sustenance of a settler.

Township No. 47.—In close proximity to Prince Albert Settlement, making it a desirable location for intended settlers. The soil is a good sandy loam; poplar sufficient for fencing and fuel can be obtained on the north and south branches of the Saskatchewan River.

## RANGE XXVII.

Township No. 45.—Surface of this township broken by ridges and knolls. The soil is sandy in the northern sections and near the River Saskatchewan, which crosses the southern sections; but is rich in a belt of land running east and west through the middle of the township, where there are fresh water lakes, ponds, marshes and meadows yielding excellent crops of hay. The bank of the river is heavily timbered with poplar and underbrush.

Township No. 46.—This township has a fine southern aspect, slightly undulating, with rich yellow soil. There is scarcely a section without meadow lands, surrounded by bluffs of young poplar and willows. A fresh water creek, ten or twelve feet wide and fifteen inches deep, runs through the north-west sections. The lakes and ponds in the township are not too alkaline to be unwholesome for cattle.

Township No. 47 (fractional).—Well supplied with timber suitable for fencing and building. The soil is good, especially in the western sections.

## RANGE XXVIII.

Township No. 45 (fractional).—The soil is somewhat sandy. There are plenty of fresh water lakes and hay meadows. Timber scrubby.

Township No. 46 (fractional).—The soil is as good as that of any township in the adjoining country. There are excellent hay meadows, fresh water lakes, ponds and creeks. The timber is well suited for fuel, fencing and building purposes.

Township No. 47 (fractional).—Prairie, with scattered willows and poplar. The soil is arable, and there are a few hay marshes containing excellent water.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE ADDITIONAL EXTRACTS OF SURVEYORS'  
REPORTS OF TOWNSHIP SURVEYS, 1882.

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RANGES WEST OF THE SECOND INITIAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE IV.

Township No. 19.—Rolling prairie, much broken by swamps and scattered bluffs of poplar and willow. There is a small quantity of poplar in the southern portion fit for rail timber. Soil—second class.

RANGE V.

Township No. 19.—Rolling prairie, with a number of small swamps and clumps of poplar and willow. Soil—generally second class.

RANGE XI.

Township No. 17.—Prairie. Small hills occupy the southern part for a distance of a mile and a-half; they are partly covered with small islands of poplar, fit for fuel only. The remainder is rolling and open. About a mile and a-half from the southern boundary a small stream of good fresh water, running east, occurs. There is also a lake of good fresh water situate at the north-east corner of Section 23. Soil—10 inches deep, with clay and gravel subsoil; first class.

RANGE XII.

Township No. 17.—The north-west and south parts are covered with small islands of young poplar, and the land in the latter is very hilly. The remainder of the township is rolling prairie. A large creek runs north-east, providing good water. Soil—8 inches to 10 inches deep, with clay and gravel subsoil; first and second class.

Township No. 18.—Level country. Two creeks, furnishing good water, traverse it, running north and north-west respectively; the latter is fringed on both sides with poplar, measuring from 5 inches to 10 inches. Soil—from 8 inches to 10 inches deep, with a clay and (in some parts, gravelly) subsoil; in the north portion, first class; in the south portion, second class.

Township No. 19 A (*fractional*).—Level prairie, traversed by a creek furnishing good fresh water. Both banks are fringed with poplar, from 5 inches to 10 inches in diameter. Soil—8 inches to 10 inches deep, with a clay subsoil; first class.

RANGE XIII.

Township No. 17.—Almost entirely open prairie, and very rolling. A large lake of fresh water occurs in the south-east portion, and timber grows on the south-east side of it. Soil—3 inches to 10 inches deep, with clay and gravel subsoil; generally second class, but in the north-west portion first class.

RANGE XIV.

Township No. 17.—Surface rolling and broken. Poplar measuring from 6 inches to 15 inches diameter grows in the northern part. Numerous swamps and small lakes occur. Soil—generally third class; but, in the parts not covered with timber, first and second.

RANGE XV.

Township No. 17.—Very rolling and broken, with numerous grassy swamps. Small poplar covers about one-half of Section 34. Poplar of greater dimensions is



found in Section 36. Soil—about 9 inches or 10 inches deep, with clay and gravel subsoil; second class.

## RANGE XVI.

Township No. 22.—Open rolling prairie, almost entirely free from ponds and sloughs. In the most easterly tier of sections the surface is slightly uneven, with some gravelly knolls; but this feature does not characterize any considerable area. Soil—18 inches deep, with clay subsoil; first class.

Township No. 23.—All prairie. The land in Sections 1 to 12, inclusive, is very level, and nearly all fit for cultivation, or useful as hay meadows, it being a continuation of the fine land in Township No. 22. Soil—black, 18 inches deep, on a whitish clay subsoil; superior first class. The remainder of the township varies in character; in general, the surface is uneven and knolly, with ponds and sloughs in the depressions. Soil—except on the very top of the knolls, good second class. No wood whatever. The water, in all the sloughs and ponds tested, was good.

Township No. 24.—Surface knolly and hilly; in all the valleys are numerous ponds and marshes, some of which cover a surface of ten acres. The majority have gravelly beds, and contain good water. The hills and knolls are from 15 feet to 75 feet above the ponds, and very gravelly and stony. Limestone boulders abound. In the lower part of the slopes, and around the ponds, there are considerable areas of rich, deep, alluvial soil. Many of the ponds, by a little labour, could be drained into others lying lower, and considerable land of excellent quality might be reclaimed in this manner. Some of the ponds are bordered with small poplar and willow. In Sections 33, 34, 35, and 36 are some large bluffs of poplar of sufficient size to be useful for fencing. On the whole, the township is better fitted for grazing than agriculture. Water good and soft. Soil—chiefly second class, with a small proportion of first.

Township No. 25—High rolling land, with alternating prairie and numerous poplar bluffs and willow thickets, together with many ponds and lakelets. The main stream of Loon Creek takes its rise in Section 31, and runs diagonally to Section 1. In its course it forms three large lakes, which cover an area of nearly 700 acres. Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 18, and 19 are chiefly in an open prairie, with numerous boulders, which stretches away to the west. The main trail from Qu'Appelle to Touchwood Mission crosses Sections 4, 5, 8, 7, and 18. North-west of Loon Creek and the lakes no boulders are seen, and here many fine farms can be made. Wood for all purposes is also readily procurable. The poplar, with a few exceptions, does not exceed eight inches in diameter. Water is everywhere good. Soil—second and third class, with some first.

Township No. 26 (*fractional*).—Composed of Sections 1 to 12 inclusive, the remainder being included in the reserve of Gordon's band. These lie at the foot of the Touchwood Hills, and are open prairie, with the exception of Sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, which are very thickly covered with hazel, willow, and rose-bushes. Small lakes are very numerous. Timber abundant and water excellent. Soil—first class.

## RANGE XVII.

Township No. 8.—Rolling and broken prairie. The land is highest on the west side, and falls to the north-east, the lowest part being on Sections 13, 24, and 25. It is watered by Maple Creek, which meanders diagonally through the centre from Section 18 to Section 25. In July there was no continuous stream in its bed, but good soft spring water was found in ponds and holes, which are entirely free from alkali. A fine belt of timber fringes the banks of the creek, from 20 to 40 rods in width, composed of ash, elm, maple, and willow, sufficient in quantity and size to supply settlers with fuel and building timber for some years. Soil—for the most part, a mixture of clay, sand, and gravel, to a depth of about six inches, the subsoil being clay and gravel. There is no alluvial soil except in the flats along Maple Creek and its branches. The surface of the high land is very hard and dry, and stony in many places, the pasturage being light and parched up and much cactus growing all

over. From the numerous dry watercourses and creeks, or fissures, it is evident that this country is subject to the flow of much surface water in spring, and to the action of the extreme heat of summer and cold of winter. The land is not adapted for agriculture, nor yet for stock-raising, there being insufficient pasturage. Much loose limestone, in large blocks, lying on the sides of the gullies, was noticed. Classified second and third class.

Township No. 10.—All prairie, with the exception of a small belt at the south-west corner containing ash, elm, and willow of small diameter, adapted only for camping purposes. The south-west portion is very low and flat, being cut up by a large marsh and lake. The water of the latter has a peculiar whitish appearance, as if mixed with chalk or white clay; it is very slightly, if at all, alkaline, and not unpleasant to the taste. The remainder is composed of very level prairie. Soil—clay, 12 inches deep, with a clay subsoil; generally first-class, with some second and fourth.

Township No. 11.—All prairie. The eastern portion is very much cut up by marsh and lake, the remainder varying from level to undulating land. Soil—a clay loam 12 inches deep, with clay subsoil; first-class.

Township No. 21 (*fractional*).—Rolling country, having sufficient timber to provide the settlers with material for building, fencing, and fuel. In the valley of the Qu'Appelle there are large areas of hay and pasture lands. The banks of the river, averaging 280 feet in height, afford valuable shelter to stock during the winter. In the west portion is considerable *brulé* and second-growth poplar. Long Creek traverses the west side of the township, emptying into the Qu'Appelle in Section 13 through a deep coulée one mile in width. Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, and 14 are included in an Indian reserve. Soil—chiefly first class.

Township No. 22.—A level plain, with the exception of the part traversed by Loon Creek, which is considerably broken, and a small portion of the north-west corner, which is somewhat rolling. The valley through which the creek runs varies in depth from 100 feet to 200 feet, and comprises some good grazing lands, also an abundance of splendid water, there being two small lakes near the northern boundary and numerous springs throughout the adjoining ravines. Soil—in the level and rolling prairie, rich soil, first class; on banks of creek gravelly and stony, third class.

Township No. 23.—Prairie. The best land is in the south-east portion, where the surface is level and the soil very rich. Loon Creek traverses the township in a south-east direction; in two or three places it expands into small lakes. The water, though fresh, is very bad; but springs of good water may be found along the banks of the creek. The land in the west portion is slightly rolling, and the soil scarcely so good as on the east side. Soil—from 6 inches to 18 inches deep, with clay or gravel subsoil; first and second class.

Township No. 24.—About one-third, including nearly the whole of the east side, contains very many deep lakes and ponds, which, however, are of small size, rarely exceeding five or six acres in area. The water they contain is fresh, but unfit for drinking purposes. Loon Creek passes through the western side in a southerly direction; its water, though fresh, is of bad quality. The surface of the country is rolling, and in some parts very broken and hilly. It is all open prairie, there being no timber in the township excepting a few small bluffs of young poplar brush, surrounding some of the lakes and sloughs. Soil—very gravelly and stony; generally second-class.

Township No. 25.—Remarkably uneven and hilly. The hills assume all forms. On the tops of some there is a considerable extent of level land; but, as a rule, there is but little level ground, nearly the whole of the higher land being occupied by the inclines of the surface, and the depressions by small ponds and marshes. These latter occupy about one-fifth of the entire area. The general inclination of the surface is towards the south; water, generally good. Soil—in the south-east portion, poor gravelly, and stony on the hill tops. The north-east part has better soil, with a

good show of grass; and here the ponds are surrounded by bluffs of poplar, some being large enough to supply fencing. Generally second class.

Township No. 28.—Rolling and, comparatively speaking, dry land, but few ponds of any size being found. In Section 27 there is a lake, the water of which is fresh and good. Upon Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, and 36 timber suitable for fuel and fencing may be obtained, while elsewhere small groves of poplar, fit only for fuel, occur. Soil—principally a sandy loam, from 9 inches to 12 inches deep, with a clay subsoil; second class.

#### RANGE XVIII.

Township No. 11.—Prairie, well adapted for agriculture. Soil—a good clay loam, 12 inches deep, with a clay subsoil; first class.

Township No. 15.—Level prairie, the south-east portion being low and wet. Soil—10 inches to 12 inches deep; first class.

Township No. 18.—Rolling prairie. Water scarce, though obtainable by sinking wells. Wood for fuel may be procured from localities about ten miles north. Soil—a clay loam, from 6 inches to 10 inches deep, with clay or gravel subsoil; chiefly second class.

Township No. 19.—Rolling country. About one-third is open prairie, the remainder being covered with dense bluffs of poplar, mostly of second growth, with willows. There are many ponds, containing good fresh water, and numerous hay swamps. Settlers in Regina and vicinity come here for fuel. Soil—in the north part, a sandy loam, with clay subsoil; generally second class.

Township No. 20.—Rolling country. The south part is wooded with a thick growth of small poplar, while the north part is mostly prairie, with small bluffs of poplar and willow, furnishing material for fence rails and fuel. There are many small hay marshes, the water in which is good. Soil—a sandy loam, 6 inches to 14 inches deep, with subsoil of clay; second class.

Township No. 21.—On the north side of the Qu'Appelle valley the country is an open rolling prairie; on the south side it is a rolling prairie, with thick clumps of poplar and a dense undergrowth of willow and cherry. The valley itself is nearly all marsh and hay lands. Sufficient wood exists to meet the requirements of settlers for building, fuel, and fencing. Soil—mostly first class, with some third.

Township No. 22.—Rolling prairie, with numerous sloughs, especially in the middle and western portions. The Qu'Appelle trail crosses Section 6. Soil—generally light, with the exception of some three or four sections in the south-east corner, which are first class. The east and north-east sections are inclined to be gravelly and stony; also the sections along the east boundary; second class. The middle sections (from south to north) are very gravelly and stony; third class.

Township No. 23.—Open, rolling prairie. Loon Creek traverses it in a south-east direction, in two branches, which unite in Section 24; it runs in valleys from 5 to 10 feet deep, the south sides of which are covered with small bluffs of young poplar and brush. The only other timber is contained in some small bluffs on Sections 17, 20, and 29. The water in Loon Creek is fresh, but unfit for drinking, having a very bad taste; but there are some springs of excellent fresh water at intervals along its banks. The surface of the township is more or less broken by sloughs and water holes, which is particularly the case in the vicinity of the creek. Soil—a clay loam, from 4 inches to 18 inches deep, with some gravel, and inclined to be light; clay subsoil; second class.

Township No. 24.—Rolling prairie, open for the most part, but thinly scattered with small dead poplars. These occur in bluffs, and are interspersed with a thick growth of willow bushes. The only live timber is on Sections 31 and 32, which are thickly covered with poplar bluffs, some of which contain trees up to six inches diameter. There are numerous small sloughs, mostly dry in summer. A cart trail passes through the township north-west, joining the trail to Touchwood Mission traversing the north-west corner. Two branches of Loon Creek run through the township.

one in a north-easterly and the other in a north-westerly direction; the water they contain, though fresh, is exceedingly bad. Soil—generally light, and inclined to be gravelly, 2 inches to 12 inches deep, with a clay or gravel subsoil. The best land is found in Sections 1, 2, 23, 24, 26, 10, and 15, which is first class, the remainder being second.

Township No. 25.—Comparatively level or gently undulating. From the east boundary there is a gradual descent westward to Loon Creek, or its east branch, which meanders south through Sections 34, 26, 23, 14, 15, 10, 11, 2, and 1. In Section 26 the stream enlarges to a lake about one mile long. Another larger lake embraces a large part of Sections 14, 15, and 10. The land on both sides of the stream is very level and of good quality, but much broken by sloughs or small bluffs each with a slough in the centre. No timber of economic value exists. Water is good and abundant everywhere. Soil—4 inches to 18 inches deep, with a clay subsoil; second class.

Township No. 26.—The north-east half lies within what are called the Touchwood Hills, consisting of well-rounded conical hills, varying in height up to 250 feet above the intervening valleys. The north slopes are invariably steep and wooded with poplar, generally small, but sometimes attaining 8 inches diameter. Between the hills there are generally ponds, marshes, and sloughs, some of which, by a series of connections, are drained so as to produce Loon Creek, which apparently takes its source in Section 25. Three lakes along its course have been surveyed. There are numerous bluffs of small poplar and willows, with generally a pond, marsh, or slough in the centre. The main stream of Loon Creek traverses the most westerly tier of sections, and in September, 1882, was in some places dry; its bed is from 12 feet to 20 feet wide, with generally steep banks on either side from 25 to 80 feet high, stony and gravelly. There is considerable grass in the flats and valleys, but on the summit of the hills the herbage is short. Water is invariably good and soft. The south west half is lower land, and the surface less uneven and rolling; the land is also better than in the north-east half. Soil—from 4 inches to 12 inches deep, with clay subsoil; second class.

Township No. 28.—Chiefly rolling land, with but few ponds of considerable size. Timber fit for building purposes exists upon Sections 4, 9, and 17, while upon Sections 11, 12, 14, and 15, and elsewhere, wood fit for fuel and fencing abounds. Soil—a sandy loam 7 inches to 11 inches deep, with clay subsoil; second class.

#### RANGE XIX.

Township No 12.—All prairie, part level and part undulating. Moose Jaw Creek traverses the south-west portion. Soil—clay loam, 12 inches deep, with clay subsoil; first class.

Township No. 13.—Undulating prairie. Soil—a very heavy clay, with clay subsoil; first class.

Township No. 17.—All open prairie. There are no ponds and only a few marshes, all of which dry up during the summer, retaining water only long enough to grow good hay. Sections 18, 19, and 30 form part of the town site of Regina. Wasicana ("or Pile of Bones") Creek runs through the south part, furnishing a supply of fresh water throughout the summer. There is also a small creek emptying into the former in Section 9; this contains running water until about the middle of August, when it dries up except in a few deep holes. Soil—a heavy clay loam, 36 inches to 45 inches deep, with a clay subsoil; first class.

Township No. 18.—Open prairie, part level and part undulating. Boggy Creek traverses it, and it contains clear water of a remarkably good quality. Wood for fuel can be obtained at a distance of ten miles. Soil—clay, from 10 inches to 14 inches deep, with clay subsoil; second class.

Township No. 19.—Generally rolling, but more level in the south part than elsewhere. Good water can be had by sinking from 30 feet to 50 feet. Soil—particularly good in the south half, but a little higher towards the north; clay, from 5 inches to 7 inches deep, with clay or sandy subsoil, a little stony in places; first class.

Township No. 20.—Rolling prairie, partly covered with islands of bush, aspen, and poplar, generally of small size, wood more than 3 inches in diameter being very scarce. The surface is rather gravelly, sandy, and stony. Soil—second class.

Township No. 25.—The north-east quarter of this township and part of the south-east quarter are high rolling prairie. Sections 7, 8, 9, 6, 5, 4, and 3 are in general level prairie and excellent soil. The remaining portion of the township is knolly, and broken with ponds and sloughs. A high ridge of hills, stony and gravelly on their summits, traverses Sections 34, 27, 22, 15, and 10, bordering on the chain of lakes shown in map. A branch of Loon Creek traverses Sections 25, 24, 14, 11, 2, and 1, on either side of which the banks are generally steep, ranging from 28 feet to 75 feet in height; its valley is from 10 to 40 feet wide, and contains rich alluvial soil. The water is invariably good, both in the creek and lakes. In the two most southerly tiers of sections, and also in Sections 24, 13, 17, 18, and 19, there are some bluffs of poplar, both green and dry, suitable for fuel and fencing. Soil—from 4 inches to 12 inches deep, with clay subsoil; first class.

Township No. 26.—The south half is high rolling prairie, except some portions which are broken and some occasional large areas of level prairie. The west half is lower land, slightly rolling. The north-east quarter and part of the south-east quarter are traversed by creeks lying generally in deep ravines, which, at the time of survey, were dry. There are few ponds and marshes, and those probably owing to the number of small creeks mentioned. In Sections 29 and 20 there is a small lake, principally marshy, into which some of these creeks empty. There is no wood except in the eastern tier of sections, on which there are bluffs of small poplar] and willows, adapted for fencing. Soil—4 inches to 12 inches deep, with clay or gravel subsoil; second class. Some small tracts are rather gravelly on the surface.

#### RANGE XX.

Township No. 17.—Open undulating prairie. There are but few ponds or marshes, and these few dry up during the summer, leaving good hay meadows. Wascana (or "Pile of Bones") Creek flows from south-east to north-west. It contains the best of water, and in the middle of summer averages about one chain wide, with a depth of three or four feet. The town site of Regina includes Sections 13, 24, and 25. Soil—a heavy clay loam about 40 inches deep, with clay subsoil; first class.

Township No. 18.—All prairie, part level and part undulating. In the north part a few sections are broken by Boggy Creek, but the hills slope so gently that they cause no deterioration. The water in the creek is good. Wood may be obtained within a few miles; the township contains none. Soil—5 to 10 inches deep, with sandy clay or sandy loam subsoil; first class.

Township No. 19.—All prairie, part level and part undulating, and generally dry, except on Sections 10 and 15, where there is a large hay swamp. There are some aspen and willow along the banks of Boggy Creek, which crosses the township from south-east to north-west. Soil—from 4 to 9 inches deep, with clay or sandy loam subsoil; generally first class.

Township No. 20.—Prairie, part level and part undulating, traversed by the Qu'Appelle River from south-west to north-east. There are some islands of brush, aspen, willow, ash, and elm along the slopes of the hills; also on the tops of the banks upon the north side of the river, which is itself bordered by belts of wood of a similar character. None of it exceeds 3 inches diameter. The water of the river is a little salt. Soil—light and sandy, particularly along the slopes of the hills, but on the tops of the hills and in the flats of the Qu'Appelle the land is good for agricultural purposes; chiefly second class, with some first and third.

Township No. 21.—Rolling country; in the north-west portion covered with thick clumps of *brulé* and dense underbrush; elsewhere dotted over with scattered poplar bluffs, there being sufficient wood to meet the requirements of settlers for fuel, fencing, and building material. Soil—generally first class.

Township No. 24.—The eastern half is open rolling prairie; the western half is dotted with clumps of new-growth poplar. Small sloughs are found in nearly every section. Soil—4 inches to 6 inches deep, with a sand subsoil; second class.

Township No. 25.—Prairie, generally rolling, with the exception of the most northerly tier of sections, and Sections 6 and 7, which are broken and knolly. In Sections 14 and 15 there are some prominent hills, varying in height from 75 feet to 100 feet, with large boulders on their summits. The most westerly tier of sections is partly situate in what is commonly known as the "Last Mountain," and these are traversed by a valley in which there are a few small marshes and ponds; the former are partly dry in the summer, and afford excellent hay. On Sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 6, and 7, there are some small poplar bluffs, the timber varying in size from 2 inches to 6 inches. Usually small ponds of water are found in the centre of these bluffs. Water, excellent throughout. Soil—remarkably good, varying from 10 inches to 18 inches deep, with the exception of Sections 31 to 36, inclusive, which are slightly gravelly, the subsoil being a rich clay; first class.

#### RANGE XXI.

Township No. 14.—Prairie, chiefly rolling. No wood. Water obtainable everywhere by sinking wells in the dry swamps. Soil—12 inches to 15 inches deep, with black clay subsoil; first class.

Township No. 18.—Prairie, slightly undulating. The banks of Wascana Creek, which traverses the eastern portion of the township in a north-west direction, are about 100 feet high and steep in some places. The water of the creek is very good; its current is pretty swift, and it was from 10 to 40 links wide, and from 1 to 12 feet deep, in September, 1882. Its bottom is sometimes muddy, and at places gravelly or sandy. There is a belt of willow and ash along both banks. Soil—5 inches to 9 inches deep, with a clay subsoil; first class.

Township No. 19.—Undulating prairie. It is traversed by the Cottonwood, Wascana, and Boggy Creeks and the Big Arm River. The banks of the river and creeks are partly covered with islands of wood, such as aspen and willow. Soil—good clay loam generally, but along the banks of the river rather too sandy; chiefly first class, with some second and third.

Township No. 20.—Rolling prairie. The Big Arm and Qu'Appelle rivers unite in this township; the current of both is swift, and their bottoms are muddy. They were from 50 feet to 70 feet wide, and from 6 feet to 20 feet deep, in August, 1882. Islands and belts of aspen, ash, and willow occur along their banks. Soil—3 inches to 5 inches deep, with a gravelly or sandy clay subsoil, rather more light and sandy on the banks of the streams; generally second class, with a small proportion of first.

Township No. 21.—Rolling prairie, diversified with thick clumps of poplar, supplying all requirements for building, fencing, and fuel. The south-west portion is watered by Long Lake, in which are caught some of the finest whitefish in the North-West Territories. Soil—first and second class.

Township No. 23.—Rolling prairie, broken by a few sloughs and numerous clumps of young poplar. Soil—poor, sandy, and very stony; third class.

Township No. 24.—The western half is prairie of very uneven surface, and the remainder is rolling prairie. The whole is broken by numerous ponds, sloughs, and clumps of young poplar. The area of the ponds and sloughs must aggregate fully 12 acres. Soil—sandy and very stony, weeds being more common than grass; third class.

#### RANGE XXII.

Township No. 14.—Level prairie, traversed by Moose Jaw Creek, here from a chain to a chain and a half wide. No wood exists, except brushwood along the creek. Soil—a clay loam, 12 inches to 16 inches deep, with very rich black clay subsoil; first class.

Township No. 15.—Level prairie, part undulating. No wood. Water obtainable everywhere. Soil—12 inches to 14 inches deep, with black clay subsoil; first class.

Township No. 17.—Level hummocky prairie, having no timber of any kind. Water, very good. Limestone rock was observed in the channel of Cottonwood Creek. Soil—clay, with a small admixture of sand, 2 feet to 3 feet deep, with a clay loam subsoil; generally first class.

Township No. 18.—Undulating prairie. Cottonwood Creek traverses the township from south to north; its water is good; but in August, 1882, the channel was almost dry in many places. From the northern boundary of Section 11 to the northern boundary of the township numerous cottonwood trees are standing, furnishing good fuel. The high banks on either side of the creek are covered with willow. Soil—a sandy loam, from 18 inches to 30 inches deep, with sand loam subsoil; first class.

Township No. 19.—Rolling prairie. Along the banks of the Big Arm River, which crosses the township, are some small islands of small poplar, aspen, willow, and brush. Some good hay lands exist along the river. Soil—generally stony, gravelly, and sandy along the slopes of the banks of the river, but elsewhere good and some three or four inches deep; chiefly first class, but some second, third, and fourth.

Township No. 20.—Generally rolling prairie, except on the sections which are cut up by small lakes. These lakes are not very salt, but slightly alkaline; they are pretty shallow, and their bottoms are muddy. No timber exists. Soil—generally good for agriculture, but only from 2 inches to 5 inches deep, and mostly rather sandy and stony; first class.

Township No. 21.—Level prairie in the south portion, but hilly and rolling near Long Lake. Little Arm River, which is rather salt, falls into Long Lake after passing through Sections 7, 8, 17, and 18, becoming gradually larger as it nears the lake, where it forms a kind of bay. No timber occurs, except on the hills surrounding the lake, these being covered with small islands of very young poplar. Soil—about 9 inches deep, with sand and gravel subsoil; second class.

*Note.*—The above remarks refer solely to the portion of the township south of Long Lake.

Township No. 24.—Rolling prairie, with scattered clumps of light brush in places. Water in the sloughs is good; but that in the ponds very bad. Two lakes, over twenty acres in area, occur in Sections 21 and 22, respectively. Soil—4 inches to 6 inches deep, with sandy subsoil; first class.

Township No. 25 (*fractional*).—The east half is included in an Indian reserve; the west half consists of rolling prairie, with the exception of a small tract in the south-west corner, forming part of Sections 5 and 6. The surface is much broken, especially towards the south, with sloughs and small lakes or ponds, alternately with hills and hollows. No timber exists within the township, but a good supply is obtainable from Last Mountain. Soil—2 inches to 12 inches deep, with clay, red sand, or gravel subsoil; generally second, with some first and third, class.

#### RANGE XXIII.

Township No. 14.—Level prairie, with a few swamps (all dry in September, 1882), no doubt furnishing plenty of water during spring and early summer. Good fresh water was obtained in any of the dry sloughs by digging a few feet down. No wood whatever. Soil—in the south part, hard blue clay; third class. In the north part, a very rich black clay subsoil; first class.

Township No. 17.—Level dry prairie, in some parts hummocky. Good water. No timber. Soil—a heavy clay of excellent quality for wheat growing, 50 inches deep and more, with clay subsoil; first class.

Township No. 18.—Undulating prairie. No timber, excepting a few young poplar, about 2 inches in diameter, in the north-east part of Section 33. Water is good.

Soil—6 inches to 12 inches deep, of very good quality, with a sandy loam subsoil; first class.

Township 19.—Undulating prairie. Big Arm River flows eastward across the township; its current is very swift, and its bottom muddy. It is from 6 feet to 20 feet deep, and from 30 feet to 70 feet wide. Its banks are partly covered with wood, such as aspen, willow, and ash. Soil—in general stony, sandy, and gravelly, particularly along the banks of the river, where it is rather too stony for agriculture; first, second, and third class.

Township No. 20.—Generally undulating, except in Sections 26, 35, 27, 28, 32, 29, 30, and 31, where the land is considerably broken by the banks of the Little Arm River. The current of this stream, which runs eastward, is not very swift; its channel is very crooked, and from 40 to 60 links wide. The water is fresh, but not very good; the bottom is generally shallow and muddy. There is no timber whatever. Soil—pretty good on all the sections not cut up by the river; but along its banks it is rather too sandy, gravelly, and stony; first, second, and third class.

Township No. 21.—Rolling prairie, with several lakes and ponds in the south portion, all containing fresh water. There is no timber, except upon the hills bordering on Long Lake, and that is very small. A few swamps are found. Soil—8 or 9 inches deep, with sand and gravel subsoil; second and third class.

Township No. 23.—Prairie, level in the south part and undulating elsewhere. Soil—generally stony; third and fourth class.

Township No. 24.—Rolling prairie, with many small sloughs, generally containing good water in small quantity. Long Lake, which occupies part of the western sections, is rather salt; but its water, when boiled, can be safely used. No timber. Soil—from 2 to 6 inches deep, with a sandy or gravelly subsoil; chiefly second, with some first, class.

Township No. 26.—Open rolling prairie, having in the western portion a gentle slope towards the west, being the commencement of the descent to Long Lake, some 2 miles distant. The eastern portion is broken and hilly, the hollows being, as a rule, occupied by ponds or small lakes of clear fresh water. While it is not, on this account, so well suited for agriculture, it is admirably adapted for grazing, the hills and hollows being covered with a thick and luxuriant growth of grass. No timber whatever exists in the township; but a good supply of large poplar may be obtained from Last Mountain, about seven miles to the east. Soil—from 4 to 10 inches deep, with clay or sandy subsoil; first class.

#### RANGE XXIV.

Township No. 17.—Level hummocky prairie. There is no timber, but some small willows grow along the banks of Moose Jaw Creek. Soil—a heavy clay, three feet deep, with clay subsoil, except along the banks of the creek, where there is a mixture of limestone and grey granite; generally first class, with some third.

Township No. 18.—The eastern portion is a rolling prairie of excellent land; but the remainder is in general rocky, and along the east side of Moose Jaw Creek the banks are about 200 feet high and very rocky. There is no timber, but on both banks are willow and box alder of a small size growing closely. The rocks are a mixture of limestone and grey granite. The water is excellent. Several lakes occur; the two largest are 234.11 acres and 72.02 acres respectively in area. Soil—from bare rock to 50 inches deep, with sandy loam subsoil; first, second, and fourth class.

Township No. 19.—Rolling prairie. The south part is traversed from west to east by the Big Arm River, the current of which is very swift; it is from 7 to 8 feet deep, and from 50 to 90 feet wide, with a muddy bottom. No suitable mill site was noticed. The banks are from 200 to 300 feet high, and partly covered with bush, aspen, and willow. Soil—sandy stony land, 3 to 5 inches deep, with sandy subsoil; first and second class, the inferior land being along the banks of the river.

Township No. 20.—Rolling prairie, with a number of small sloughs, in most of which very good hay is produced. In the north part the land is hilly and broken



by the banks of the Little Arm River, being very sandy and stony along the slopes of the hills. An island of wood, composed of ash, aspen, willow, and brush, occurs on the east boundary of Section 31, but it contains no trees exceeding three inches in diameter. No mill sites were observed. Some good pieces of land may be found between the margin of the river and the foot of the bank on either side. Soil—3 or 4 inches deep, with sandy subsoil; chiefly second, with some first, class.

Township No. 21.—Open prairie, and very rolling. Little Arm River traverses part of it; its water is salt. Soil—8 or 9 inches deep, with sand or gravel subsoil; third class.

Township No. 22.—Rolling prairie. A lake of fresh water at the north-east quarter of Section 16. Soil—from 7 to 9 inches deep, with sand or gravel subsoil; second, third, and fourth class.

Township No. 23.—Rolling prairie, except in the north part, where it is very level. Four lakes occur in the township, two of which contain salt, and the others fresh, water. Soil—8 or 9 inches deep, with a sand or gravel subsoil; chiefly third class, with some second.

#### RANGE XXV.

Township No. 14.—Open prairie, level on the east, but rolling in the western portion. No timber or bush whatever. Some scattered boulders or limestone and grey granite are found upon the surface in some parts. Soil—ten or twelve inches deep, with sandy clay subsoil; first class.

Township No. 15.—Open prairie, part rolling. Some ash timber exists along the banks of Moose Jaw Creek, in size from five to twenty inches in diameter. Scattered boulders of grey granite and limestone were found upon the surface in some places. Soil—of excellent quality, 36 inches to 50 inches in depth, with clay subsoil; first class.

Township No. 19.—Rolling prairie. Buffalo Lake occupies a considerable part of the south-east portion. South-west of the lake are hills 200 feet high, covered with scattered clumps of poplar and ash, from three to twelve inches in diameter. Soil—in the part north-east of Buffalo Lake, second class; in the part south-west of it, first class.

Township No. 20.—Rolling prairie, with a few swamps. Soil—8 or 9 inches deep, with clay and gravel subsoil; generally second class.

Township No. 21.—Rolling prairie, traversed by the Little Arm River, which runs through a valley about 150 feet deep. The river, which cannot be deemed navigable, is rather salt. Soil—7 to 9 inches deep, with clay or gravel subsoil; second class.

#### EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF CHAS. E. WOLFF, D.L.S.\*—SURVEY OF TOWNSHIP OUTLINES.

##### *West of the Second Initial Meridian.*

Commencing at the fourth base line, and running south through Township 12, between Ranges 18 and 19, the land is all level or rolling prairie and good farming or wheat land, being a rich black clay loam, from 12 to 15 inches in depth, with a subsoil of grey clay. There are a few shallow swamps, or hay marshes, along the line between Townships 11 and 12. Range 18 is all level or rolling prairie. Soil—black clay loam, 12 to 15 inches deep, with clay subsoil.

Continuing the meridian, southward, through Township 11, Ranges 18 and 19, for the first two and a-half miles the land is rolling prairie. At 37.64 chains, in Section 24, I crossed Moose Jaw Creek, running, in a north-westerly direction, through

\* Received too late to appear in proper order.

a valley about 20 feet deep. Its depth of water was three feet, with a slow current. The land from Moose Jaw Creek southward, to the third correction line, is all level prairie, and is not quite as good soil as the first part of the line. Two large swamps, or hay marshes, are crossed.

Running from the third base, south, through Township 8, Ranges 18 and 19, the land is all level or rolling prairie and good farming land, being principally a black sandy and clay loam, with a clay subsoil.

Along the north boundary of Township 7, Range 18, the soil is all first and second class, being a clay loam, with a clay and gravel subsoil. In Sections 31 and 6, I crossed a low marshy creek, with 2 feet of water, running one mile per hour, in a south-easterly direction.

Continuing the meridian south, the country is a rolling prairie, the soil being a sandy loam, with grey clay subsoil and some gravel. There are a few swamps or hay marshes in this line. Crossing Range 18, along the correction line, the land is level or rolling prairie. Soil—Class 2, clay, with a clay and gravel subsoil. In Sections 35 and 2 I crossed the Souris River in a valley about 60 feet deep and about three quarters of a mile wide. This river here has a width of from 25 to 100 links.

Running north from the third base, through Township 9, between Ranges 18 and 19, the land is all a rolling prairie. In Sections 24 and 19 I crossed a creek in a valley 100 feet deep, running in a north-easterly direction. A fringe of heavy elm and ash timber grows along its banks. On the north boundary of Township 9, Range 18, the land is all a level prairie of a hard grey clay. In Sections 36 and 1 I crossed a creek running north-eastward. Some small elm and willows grow along the banks. The water is 18 inches deep, with a slow current.

Continuing the meridian north through Township 10, Ranges 18 and 19, the land is all level prairie; Soil—a sandy loam, with clay subsoil. In Sections 31 and 36 I crossed a small creek with no running water in it at the time.

On the third correction line across Range 18, the land is all a level prairie; Soil—a sandy loam, with clay subsoil. In Section 35 I came to a lake, 46.50 chains wide where line crossed it. This lake extends in north-easterly and south-easterly directions for about one and a half miles, a creek empties into it on the south side. This is the same creek that I crossed on the north boundary of Township 9, and also on the meridian in Township 9, Ranges 18 and 19. Moose Jaw Creek runs out of the north end of this lake.

#### *West of the Fourth Initial Meridian.*

Commencing on the fifth base and going along the meridian between Ranges 6 and 7, through Township 16, for the first three miles the country is very broken and hilly. Thence, to the township corner between Townships 15 and 16, it is undulating. The soil along this line is a light sand and gravel. Grass is very scarce on the hills; but in the low lands there is a good growth.

On the line between Townships 15 and 16, Range 6, the country is very undulating. Soil—principally sand, but in some places mixed with gravel. Water is scarce, we having only seen one small pond after coming into the block.

Continuing the meridian south, between Ranges 6 and 7, Township 15, the country is undulating. Soil—sand and gravel, with a subsoil of gravelly clay. Here, on account of both men and horses suffering from want of water, I turned south-east, and went to the South Saskatchewan River.

On the meridian through Township 13, between Ranges 6 and 7, the country is level, or gently rolling prairie. In Sections 7 and 12, Township 13, we came to the South Saskatchewan River, running in an easterly direction, in a valley about 300 feet deep, with very abrupt banks. The depth of water was about 3 feet, with very rapid current. The soil on the south side of the river is sand and gravel, thickly covered with small surface boulders. On the north side of the river, however, it is a good sandy loam, with a clay subsoil, and is very suitable for agricultural purposes.

Running east, between Townships 13 and 14, Range 6, the country is undulating and rolling prairie. For the first three miles the soil is a sandy loam, with clay sub-

soil. Further on it gets sandy; and on the east side of Range 6 it is a clear sand, almost destitute of vegetation. On the meridian, north, through Township 14, between Ranges 6 and 7, the country is level or rolling prairie. Soil—a clay loam, with clay subsoil. The soil gets sandy near the north side of this township. Along the correction line between Townships 14 and 15, Range 6, the country is undulating and rolling. Soil—a clay loam, with clay subsoil. On the line between Townships 15 and 16, Range 7, the country is undulating. Soil, sand, clay, and gravel, in many places thickly covered with surface boulders.

The meridian through Township 16, between Ranges 7 and 8, runs through a very broken country. The soil is light sand and gravel—with a white sand and clay subsoil.

The line west, between Townships 15 and 16, across Range 8, runs through a broken and hilly country. The soil is sand and gravel, in many places thickly strewn with small boulders.

Continuing the meridian, south, through Township 15, between Ranges 7 and 8, the soil is much the same until close to the south boundary of the township, where it turns to a loam.

On the correction line between Townships 14 and 15, across Range 7, the country is undulating. Soil—a sand and clay loam, with a good clay subsoil. The country is very dry, it being almost impossible to find surface water.

Going south from the fifth base through Township 16, Ranges 14 and 15, is all through alkali hills and sloughs. Most of the sloughs are dry at the present time. Where water is found in these sloughs it is unfit for use. The soil throughout this township is all light sand and gravel. There is very little grass on the hills, but most of the valleys have plenty in them.

Running between Township 16; across Range 14, the next half of the range is in alkaline hills and sloughs. The soil is sand and gravel. The east half is in undulating prairie, the soil being all sand and growing scarcely anything but tall rank weeds.

Continuing the meridian through Township 15, between Ranges 14 and 15, it runs through undulating prairie. Soil—light sand and gravel, with gravel and clay subsoil.

On the meridian through Township 13, between Ranges 14 and 15, the country is level and rolling prairie. Soil—a sandy loam, with clay and gravel subsoil.

The line across Range 14, between Townships 13 and 14, runs through rolling prairie. The soil is a light sand and gravel, with clay and gravel subsoil. In Sections 1 and 36 the line crosses Bow River, running in a south-easterly direction in a valley about 250 feet deep; depth of water about 3 feet, with a very rapid current. There is no timber growing near the river here, but there is considerable drift wood along the shores.

The meridian north through Township 14, Ranges 14 and 15, runs through level and undulating prairie. Soil—sand and gravel, with a clay subsoil. In Sections 24 and 19 the line crosses Bow River, running in a north-easterly direction in a valley about 250 feet deep and three-quarters of a mile wide. There is good grazing in the valley of the Bow River.

The correction line between Townships 14 and 15, across Range 14, passes through undulating and rolling prairie. Soil—a light sandy loam mixed with gravel, and subsoil of clay and gravel.

The meridian through Township 16, between Ranges 15 and 16, runs through rolling prairie. Soil—a good grey clay, with clay subsoil. The grass along this line is very heavy, making good feed for stock.

Going east between Townships 15 and 16, across Range 15, the country for the first four miles is level; the other two miles, on the east side of the range, are broken and hilly. Soil—sand and gravel, with a subsoil of sand and clay.

Running west along the line between Townships 15 and 16, across Range 16, it is a level prairie to Sections 32 and 35, where I crossed the Bow River, running in a south-easterly direction in a valley about 100 feet deep and half-a-mile wide; depth

of water about 3 feet, with very rapid current. The country west of the river is undulating, and the soil a dry, light sand.

Continuing the meridian south through Township 15, between Ranges 15 and 16, the country is level and rolling prairie. Soil—a sandy and clay loam, with clay subsoil.

The correction line across Range 15, between Townships 14 and 15, runs through rolling prairie. Soil—a clay and sandy loam, with a clay and gravel subsoil.

The meridian through Township 13, between Ranges 22 and 23, for the first two miles runs through a broken and hilly country. The rest of this township is level. The soil is a light sandy loam, with a good clay subsoil.

Going east between Townships 13 and 14, across Range 22, the country is undulating and rolling prairie. The west half of this range is very sandy; the east half is a fair sand and clay loam, with clay and gravel subsoil.

The meridian through Township 14, between Ranges 22 and 23, runs through rolling prairie. The soil is a light sand and clay loam, with a subsoil of clay.

In Sections 13 and 18 I crossed Little Bow River, running in a north-easterly direction, in a valley 100 feet deep and one mile wide. The average depth of water in the river was fifteen inches, with a current of about two miles per hour.

The meridian south through Township 16, between Ranges 22 and 23, runs through undulating prairie. The soil is a black clay and sandy loam, with a clay and sand subsoil.

Going east along the line, between Townships 15 and 16, across Range 22, the country is very undulating. Soil—a clay loam, with clay subsoil.

Continuing the meridian south, through Township 15, between Ranges 22 and 23, the country is undulating and rolling. The soil is a light clay and sandy loam, with a clay subsoil.

The correction line between Townships 14 and 15, across Range 22, runs along the Little Bow River, crossing it in several places. Its course is principally over clay cliffs and cut banks. The soil along this line is gravel and clay, thickly covered with surface boulders.

The meridian running south through Townships 16 and 15, passes over undulating and rolling prairie. The soil is a sandy loam, with clay subsoil.

The correction line between Townships 14 and 15 runs over undulating prairie. Soil—a light sandy and clay loam, with a clay subsoil.

## ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS REPORT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,

OTTAWA, 1st December, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the usual Annual Report on the transactions of this Branch of the Department for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1882.

The schedules enclosed herewith include:—

- A. Statement of sales made during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1882.
- B. Statement showing the several districts from which moneys have been received.
- C. Showing amounts received each month.
- D. Showing amounts due and remaining unpaid 30th June, 1882; also, amounts required to complete sales already made.

No sales of any magnitude have taken place during the past year. The lands offered were principally those needed for purposes of public interest in the locality

where situated, and such as could be readily disposed of for cash. The most important was that held at Sorel, Que., in November, 1881, which realized the sum of \$9,115. Minor sales were made of lands at Queenston, Chateauguay, and the City of Ottawa. The total amount received from all sales made during the year was \$14,914.92. (*Vide* statement lettered A.)

The revenue from rents, interest equivalent to rents, and sales, as shown in detail in statement lettered C, was derived principally from the properties at Sorel, Kingston, Ottawa, Quebec, Amherstburg, Montreal, and Chambly. A comparison of the receipts of this year with those of 1881 shows a slight falling off, thus :

Receipts for 1881.....	\$50,786 27
"    "    1882.....	43,438 13
Decrease.....	\$7,348 14

As the last instalment payable on lands sold at Kingston and Prescott falls due the coming year, even this revenue can hardly be maintained for any length of time, unless new sales are ordered.

The amounts due and remaining unpaid on the 30th June, 1882, together with the sums necessary to complete purchases, are shewn, in statement lettered D., to be as follow :—

Payments in arrear.....	\$129,992 40
Purchase money not yet due.....	15,892 07
Total payments yet to be made.....	\$145,884 47

Although the final payment on lands sold at Quebec fell due in November, 1881, there yet remains unpaid on that account the sum of \$26,282.44. It is respectfully suggested that some action should be taken to collect this balance.

It will be seen by reference to the Report of last year that the balance outstanding has again increased, but to a less extent than in former years. This fact is cheering, and gives reasonable ground for hope that the ever-present "arrearage" may eventually be wiped out. It is also satisfactory to be able to add that all sales consummated during the past year were for cash.

The supervision of lands belonging to the Bank of Upper Canada Estate still devolves upon this Branch of your Department. No new sales have been reported during the year under this head.

The official labour connected with this Branch remains about the same as in former years. Over 1,100 accounts are being carried on in the ledger, representing the interests of as many individuals scattered over the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. Although the staff has been diminished by the employment of Mr. Rogers—and to a great extent Mr. Mills—in the Dominion Lands Branch, the work is well advanced. It would be impossible to present an accurate statement of the many enquiries that have been received and answered verbally—sometimes after long research for particulars; or of routine work that does not admit of classification, and of which no record has been kept. The following, however, is submitted as shewing a part of the duties performed :—

Number of letters received, docketed, &c.....	604
"    "    sent in reply.....	629
"    "    patent and leases issued.....	64
"    assignments registered.....	53
"    warrants issued to pay money into the Bank.....	198

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

F. P. AUSTIN.

The Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
Ottawa.

## A

STATEMENT of Sales made during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882.

Locality.	Number of Acres Sold.	Amount Sold for.	Amount Received.
	A. R. P.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Queenston .....	1 3 8	200 00	200 00
Sorel, Seignior of.....	66 1 31	425 44	371 36
Sorel, Town of.....	22 0 0	1,540 00	1,540 00
Chateaugay .....	150 0 0	7,575 00	7,575 00
Ottawa, City of.....	2 0 0	1,000 00	1,000 00
	4 3 30	70 00	70 00
	12 lots.....	4,158 56	4,158 56
Total .....	12 lots (247a., Or., 29p.)....	14,968 80	14,914 92

WILLIAM MILLS,  
Accountant.DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, 1st December, 1882.

## B

STATEMENT showing the several Localities on account of which Moneys have been  
received during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882.

Locality.	Amount.	Locality.	Amount.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Amherstburg.....	3,405 32	Brought forward.....	17,166 64
Chambly .....	1,081 08	Ottawa, City of.....	8,817 66
Crosby, South .....	100 12	Oxford .....	2 80
Chateaugay .....	70 00	Prescott .....	422 77
Elmsley .....	5 70	Quebec .....	4,492 28
Fort Erie .....	55 00	Queenston.....	200 00
Kingston, City of .....	9,827 47	Sorel .....	11,398 30
Kingston, Township of .....	50 50	Sarnia.....	40 00
Longueuil.....	540 00	St. John's .....	316 60
Montreal.....	1,254 00	Three Rivers.....	417 79
Nova Scotia .....	0 25	Wolford .....	19 20
New Brunswick .....	74 64	On account of surveys .....	90 39
Nepean.....	158 69	Registration fees .....	55 70
Niagara .....	343 87		
Navy Island .....	200 00	Total.....	43,438 13
Carried forward.....	17,166 64		

WILLIAM MILLS,  
Accountant.DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, 1st December, 1882.

## C

STATEMENT of Receipts on Account of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands, for the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1882.

Date.	Receipts.	Registration Fees.	On Account of Surveys.	Rent or Interest.	Principal.	Total Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1881.						
July .....	To receipts for month.....			1,694 32	607 00	2,301 32
August .....	do .....			752 81	2,990 36	3,743 17
September .....	do .....			299 37	849 40	1,148 77
October.....	do .....			773 51	1,669 10	2,442 61
November.....	do .....			855 93	9,467 59	10,323 52
December.....	do .....	17 00	90 39	363 82	2,974 39	3,445 60
1882.						
January ...	do .....	1 00		596 83	2,281 40	2,879 23
February ..	do .....			1,336 75	562 75	1,899 50
March .....	do .....			425 39	283 00	708 39
April .....	do .....			421 14	169 66	590 80
May .....	do .....			2,004 28	3,689 31	5,793 54
June.....	do .....	37 70		2,560 98	5,563 00	8,161 68
		55 70	90 39	12,175 08	31,116 96	43,438 13

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS,  
OTTAWA, 1st December, 1882.

WILLIAM MILLS,  
Accountant.

## D

STATEMENT showing the amounts due and remaining unpaid, 30th June, 1882, on Account of Rent and Instalments of Purchase Money and Interest, and further sums required to be paid in order to complete purchase (with Interest in addition to be calculated to date of payment.)

Locality.	Rent and Interest due and remaining unpaid, 30th June, 1882.	Amount of Instalments due and unpaid, 30th June, 1882.	Additional amount required to be paid to complete purchase.	Total Amount.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Amherstburg.....	5,872 08	11,318 75	6,118 80	23,309 63
Chambly.....	1,990 80	5,714 57	3,617 00	11,322 37
Chatham, Q.....	260 00	.....	.....	260 00
Carillon.....	1 40	.....	.....	1 40
Crosby, South.....	150 02	327 30	44 60	521 92
Elmsley.....	13 70	.....	.....	13 70
Fort Erie.....	1,000 56	665 32	52 44	1,718 32
Gloucester.....	80 97	258 25	.....	339 22
Grenville.....	25 00	.....	.....	25 00
Kingston, City of.....	1,541 47	4,125 02	3,405 78	9,072 27
Kingston, Township.....	5 13	42 80	.....	47 93
Longueuil.....	690 00	.....	.....	690 00
Marlborough.....	30 00	.....	.....	30 00
Nepean.....	22,227 92	1,175 43	400 72	23,804 07
Niagara.....	90 00	.....	.....	90 00
New Brunswick.....	213 24	.....	.....	213 24
Ottawa, City of.....	18,204 49	5,627 50	.....	23,831 99
Oxford.....	0 60	.....	.....	0 60
Pittsburgh.....	29 60	32 80	.....	62 40
Preseott.....	122 75	467 70	569 70	1,160 15
Penetanguishene.....	49 66	63 90	.....	113 56
Quebec.....	6,434 44	19,848 00	.....	26,282 44
St. John's, Que.....	2,425 20	8,084 00	.....	10,509 20
Sorel.....	504 22	53 88	.....	558 10
Point Lévis.....	4 00	.....	.....	4 00
Three Rivers.....	.....	.....	373 03	373 03
Toronto.....	2,186 03	4,255 50	1,290 00	7,731 53
Wolford.....	1,794 40	.....	.....	1,794 40
Windsor.....	364 00	1,600 00	.....	1,964 00
	66,331 68	63,660 72	15,892 07	145,884 47

WILLIAM MILLS,  
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, 1st December, 1882.



TIMBER, MINERAL, AND GRAZING LANDS REPORT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
 TIMBER, MINERAL, AND GRAZING LANDS OFFICE,  
 OTTAWA, 31st December, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the third Annual Report of the Timber, Mineral and Grazing Lands Office of the Department of the Interior.

A statement shewing the revenue derived from Crown Timber, Mineral, and Grazing Lands for the departmental year ending 31st October last, is appended hereto, together with the Report of the Crown Timber Agent at Winnipeg.

Returns from saw mills show the following quantities of building material as having been manufactured during the year:—

	Feet B.M.
Sawn lumber.....	26,673,267
Shingles.....	6,450,311
Lath.....	2,251,100

New mills being operated by the undermentioned firms commenced sawing during the season:—

- Messrs. Drake & Rutherford, Fisher River, Manitoba.
- Messrs. Shields, Haggart & McLaren, Shell River, Manitoba.
- The Morton Dairy Farming Company, Turtle Mountain, Manitoba.
- Mr. W. Stubbs, Ebb and Flow Lake, Manitoba.
- Messrs. Lethbridge & Co., Beaver Creek, Porcupine Hills, Alberta.
- The Cochrane Ranche Company, Fort Calgary, Alberta.

Mills are being operated by the following firms west of the Third Initial Meridian:—

- Messrs. McKay (Stobart, Eden, & Co.), Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.
- Messrs. Moore & Macdowell, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.
- The Hudson's Bay Company, Edmonton, Athabasca.
- Messrs. Hardisty & Fraser, Edmonton, Athabasca.
- Messrs. Lethbridge & Co., Beaver Creek, Alberta.
- The Cochrane Ranche Company, Fort Calgary, Alberta.
- Mr. P. McLaren, Pincher Creek, Alberta.
- The St. Albert Mission, St. Albert, Athabasca.

The following is a statement of correspondence, applications received, and returns examined:—

Number of letters received.....	3,579
“ letters sent.....	3,109
“ timber limits applied for.....	684
“ mineral locations applied for.....	746
“ mill sites applied for.....	11
“ applications for grazing lands.....	154
“ returns from mills received and checked.....	113
“ licenses for timber limits drawn.....	25
“ returns of permits received and examined.....	43
“ instructions issued for survey of timber limits..	34

Number of returns of surveys of timber limits received and examined .....	8
“ leases for coal locations drawn .....	7
“ “ “ grazing lands “ .....	39

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

G. U. RYLEY.

The Deputy of the Minister of Interior,  
Ottawa.

STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Timber, Mines, and Grazing Lands, for the twelve months ending 31st October, 1882.

Month.	Timber.	Mines.	Grazing Land.	Total.
1881.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
November .....	3,673 79			
December .....	5,109 31			
1882.				
January .....	3,400 67			
February .....	7,795 20			
March .....	2,983 91			
April .....	537 58			
May .....	12,660 61	40 00	295 00	
June .....	604 42		2,465 00	
July .....	8,963 47		2,605 50	
August .....	5,094 78		2,713 10	
September .....	10,312 13		1,645 00	
October .....	14,635 39	40 00	400 00	
Canadian Pacific Railway account (settled at Head Office) .....	36,000 00			
	111,781 26	80 00	10,123 60	121,984 86

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,  
WINNIPEG, 31st October, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following Report of the work of the Crown Timber Office, Winnipeg, for the year just closed.

Statements showing the revenue derived from Crown timber, the number of saw mills operating under Government license in the Province of Manitoba, Keewatin,

and the North-West Territories, as far west as the Third Initial Meridian, together with the quantities of building material manufactured and sold by each lessee, respectively, during the year, and other information regarding the business of this office, will be found hereto appended.

It will be observed that many of the saw mills shown in the Report of last year are not included in the schedule I attach, owing to the fact that some manufacture exclusively logs imported from the United States, while others are small portable mills brought in to cut timber from lands no longer in possession of the Crown ; also, that the saw mills shown as situate in the North-West Territories west of the Third Initial Meridian are now outside my Agency, being included in the Saskatchewan District, under the charge of Mr. Thomas Anderson, at Edmonton.

An examination of the returns from saw mills shows the following quantities of building material as having been manufactured during the year:—

	Feet	B. M.
Sawn Lumber .....	25,465,	841
Shingles .....	6,442,	182
Laths .....	2,251,	100

showing a large increase over the returns of last year.

The following statement shows the amount of correspondence, number of permits issued, number of seizures made, and number of mill returns received and checked:—

Number of letters written .....	1,766
“ “ received.....	1,392
“ permits issued... ..	580
“ seizures made.....	85
“ mill returns received .....	121

The following changes in the ownership of timber limits have been made during the year:—

- Mr. Joseph Whitehead assigned to Mr. David Ross.
- Mr. Robert McIntosh assigned to Mr. J. W. Douglas.
- Messrs. Roberts & Whimster assigned to Messrs. Whimster & Kayll.
- Mr. Donald Gunn assigned to Mr. E. P. Leacock.
- Messrs. Cummings & Co. assigned to Mr. James Kent.
- Mr. W. J. Macaulay assigned to Messrs. Dick & Banning.
- Mr. S. H. Fowler assigned to The Rainy Lake Lumber Company.

Leases of limits to the following parties were cancelled, viz: Mr. John McBeth and Mr. R. Z. Rogers.

The total cash receipts forwarded by Deposit Receipt in favour of the Hon. the Receiver General amount to \$61,369.16.

The total revenue derived from timber, including \$36,000 from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for construction timber, the account for which was adjusted at the head office, amounted to about \$97,639.16. Compared with the previous year, the increase in revenue is \$53,134.99.

The expenses incurred in working this office amounted to \$1,871.43, which, compared with those of the previous year, show a decrease of \$709.43.

Since my appointment as agent I have conducted the business of this office with the assistance of one temporary clerk.

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

**E. F. STEPHENSON,**  
*Crown Timber Agent.*

The Deputy of  
The Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Crown Timber, for the twelve months ending 31st October, 1882.

Month.	Returns under Lease.	Bonus and Ground Rent.	Permits.	Dues and Fines for Trespass.	School Lands.	Total.
1881.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
November .....	1,041 98	.....	1,072 79	1,276 27	.....	3,390 95
December .....	818 17	830 00	2,456 05	66 55	.....	4,170 77
1882.						
January .....	1,612 06	.....	1,908 70	320 85	.....	3,841 61
February .....	335 41	.....	831 15	168 80	.....	1,335 36
March .....	975 78	615 62	686 24	81 10	68 50	2,427 24
April .....	214 25	.....	199 33	124 00	.....	537 53
May .....	1,182 09	1,126 25	7,025 41	1,263 53	48 01	10,645 29
June .....	4,460 13	1,107 50	2,015 22	1,377 62	3 00	8,963 47
July .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August .....	2,678 65	130 00	821 05	336 95	.....	3,966 65
September .....	2,440 55	452 00	804 80	3,757 50	.....	7,454 85
October .....	10,746 54	315 50	3,356 35	217 00	.....	14,635 39
	26,505 61	4,576 87	21,177 00	8,950 17	119 51	61,369 16
	Pacific Railway Company's account, settled at Head Office.....					36,000 00
	Grand Total.....					97,369 00

E. F. STEPHENSON,

*Crown Timber Agent.*

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,  
WINNIPEG, 31st October, 1882.

SCHEDULE showing the number of Saw-Mills in the Province of Manitoba and ending 31st

M A N I

Name of Owner.	Where Situated.	Kind of Power.	H.P.	Capacity per 12 hours.	Commenced operations in	Kind of Timber.
Adams & Schneider.....	Pine Falls, Winnipeg River	Water...	62	10,000	1879	Spruce.....
Armitage & McCulloch....	Minnedosa.....	Steam ..	25	6,000	1880	do .....
Brouse, Geo. J.....	Bad Throat River.....	Water...	90	10,000	1879	do .....
Cameron, Alex.....	Rolling River.....	do ...	25	6,000	1878	do and poplar
Dick & Banning.....	Whole River.....	Steam ...	25	6,000	1879	do .....
Friesen, A.....	Steinbach.....	do .....	20	4,000	1879	do .....
Fox, Thos. L.....	Turtle Mountains.....	do ...	16	3,000	1881	Poplar .....
Jonasson, Frederickson, & Co.....	Icelandic River.....	do ...	20	5,000	1881	Spruce.....
Kent, James.....	Birtle.....	do ...	25	6,000	1880	do .....
Leacock, E. P.....	Bird Tail Creek.....	do ...	15	2,000	1880	do & tamarac
Mitchell & Byers.....	Township 10, Range 16, W.	do ...	16	3,000	1880	do do ...
McKay, James W.....	Township 10, Range 15, W.	do ...	25	3,500	1880	do do ...
McFadyen, David.....	Odanah.....	do ...	30	5,000	1880	do .....
McIntosh, Robt (assigned to J. W. Douglas).....	Rapid City.....	do ...	20	4,000	1879	do & tamarac
Peart, W. J. M.....	Totogan.....	do ...	40	10,000	1879	do do ...
Rogers, R. Z.....	Millford.....	do ...	20	3,000	1880	do .....
Ross, David.....	Whitemouth.....	do ...	35	6,000	1880	do & tamarac
Smith, Samuel.....	Turtle Mountains.....	do ...	20	3,500	1881	Poplar.....
Sprague, D. E.....	Winnipeg.....	do ...	45	20,000	1880	Pine.....
Shields, Haggart, McLaren, & Co.....	Brandon.....	do ...	35	12,000	1880	Spruce & tamarac
do .....	Shell River.....	do ...	15	3,000	1882	do do ...
Shore, Edmund.....	Big Black Island.....	do ...	30	6,000	1876	do .....
Williams & Harrison Bros	Wateopa.....	do ...	20	5,000	1880	Poplar.....
Walkley & Burrows.....	Mouth of Winnipeg River...	do ...	25	6,000	1878	Spruce.....
Whimster & Kayll.....	Strathclair.....	do ...	25	6,000	1880	do and poplar
Watts, A.....	Norquay.....	do ...	Mill burned down in Spring of 1882.			

K E R W

Macaulay, W. J. (assigned to Dick & Banning)....	Rat Portage.....	Water...	100	60,000	1881	Red & white pine
Keewatin Lumbering and Manufacturing Co.....	do .....	do ...	400	120,000	1880	do do ...
Fowler, S. H. (assigned to Rainy Lake Lumber Co.	do .....	Mills being erected.				

District of Keewatin, operating under Government License during the Year October, 1882.

T O B A.

Logs Cut at	Quantity of Lumber manufactured during year ending 31st October, 1882.	Quantity of Lumber sold; on hand 31st October, 1881, and manufactured to 31st October, 1882.	Quantity of Shingles manufactured during year ending 31st October, 1882.	Quantity of Shingles sold; on hand 31st October, 1881, and manufactured to 31st October, 1882.	Quantity of Lath manufactured during year ending 31st October, 1882.	Quantity of Lath sold; on hand 31st October, 1881, and manufactured to 31st October, 1882.
	Ft., B.M.	Ft., B.M.	Ft., B.M.	Ft., B.M.	Ft., B.M.	Ft., B.M.
Winnipeg River.....	2,132,862	2,067,387				
Riding Mountains.....	647,604	410,113	664,832	664,832	269,200	117,650
Bad Throat River.....	198,910	199,910	786,000	786,000	105,000	105,000
Riding Mountains.....	537,500	250,471				
Whole River.....	1,075,808	1,308,950				
Township 7, Range 8, E.....	14,200	14,200	115,000	115,000		
Turtle Mountains.....	53,509	50,785	3,500	3,500		
Icelandic River.....	752,784	468,917			243,000	219,500
Bird Tail Creek.....	1,292,035	1,076,146	499,750	475,750		
do.....	253,450	237,658				
Township 10, Range 16, W.....	315,345	503,824	308,250	302,500		
do do.....	48,400	49,460	138,100	206,500		
Riding Mountains.....	213,000	168,500				
do.....	300,024	289,066				
Fairford River, Lake Manitoba.....	502,826	598,328	627,250	627,250		
Township 7, Ranges 15 and 16, W..	35,000	35,000	License cancelled.			
Whitemouth River.....	1,828,439	1,828,439				
Turtle Mountains.....	88,494	79,484	292,000	291,250		
Roseau River.....	1,094,234	1,504,234				
Shell River.....	1,043,582	802,072				
do.....	Returns not received.					
Big Black Island, Lake Winnipeg...	647,986	647,986			643,450	643,450
Turtle Mountains.....	801,985	185,499	192,000	272,000		
Catfish Creek.....	1,400,000	1,593,032	160,000	102,700	70,000	178,900
Riding Mountains.....	33,166	116,963	33,250	48,250		237,000

A T I N.

Lake of the Woods.....	3,506,794	2,436,568			74,850	74,850
do.....	7,147,204	7,447,390	2,622,250	1,621,500	845,600	1,078,200
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>25,465,841</b>	<b>24,470,380</b>	<b>6,442,132</b>	<b>5,520,032</b>	<b>2,251,100</b>	<b>2,654,550</b>

**APPENDIX A.**  
**STATEMENT of Business done at Dominion Lands Agencies, for the Year ended 31st October, 1882.**

Agencies.	Homesteads.		Pre-emptions.		Sales.			Remarks.		
	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	Amount.	No.	Acres.		Cash.	Scrip and Warrants.
Winnipeg .....	503	80,480	243	28,960	\$ 2,430 00	536	103,170	\$ 224,942 00	17,613 00	No. of letters received, 2,575. No. of letters sent, 2,520. No. of circulars received, 500. Returns to Head Office, 60. Homestead and pre-emption entries cancelled, 184. Reports on cancellation, 175. Homesteads recommended for patent, 220. Manitoba Act claims recommended, 111.
Gladstone.....	296	47,360	126	20,160	1,240 00	234	31,580	29,169 00	4,734 00	Letters received, 910. Letters sent, 1,030. Returns to H. O., 27. H. and P. entries cancelled, 80. Reports on cancellation, 0—H. recommended for P., 255. Cash received, instalments on C. P. R. sales, \$866.28.
Little Saskatchewan.	378	60,480	249	39,340	2,480 00	539	107,027	193,433 00	4,775 00	Letters received, 1,303. Letters sent, 1,086. Circulars received, 15. Returns to H. O., 26. H. and P. entries cancelled, 214. Reports on cancellation, 3. H. recommended for P., 315. Cash received, instalments on C. P. R. sales, \$9,447.70.
Bufforia.....	565	90,400	364	58,240	3,640 00	775	95,354	127,435 00	3,631 00	Letters received, 2,707. Letters sent, 2,537. Circulars received, 70. Returns to H. O., 28. H. and P. entries cancelled, 151. Reports on cancellation, 6. H. recommended for P., 296.
Birdie.....	1,544	247,040	1,358	217,280	13,580 00	1,336	311,680	569,366 00	1,531 00	N.B.—This agency named Nelsonville in Report of 1881.
Turtle Mountain....	1,641	262,560	1,404	224,640	14,040 00	365	16,560	24,995 00	1,621 00	Letters received, 940. Letters sent, 650. Returns to H. O., 23. H. and P. entries cancelled, 95. H. recommended for P., 7. Reports on cancellation, 1,651. Letters sent, 1,317. Returns to H. O., 59. H. and P. entries cancelled, 338. Reports on cancellation, 78. H. recommended for P., 10.

Souris.....	1,335	213,300	13,350 00	975	156,000	9,750 00	68	10,292	20,814 00	972 00
Prince Albert.....	299	48,512	2,990 00	209	33,011	2,090 00	186	37,619	70,745 00	4,880 00
Qr' Appelle.....	822	131,520	8,220 00	726	116,160	7,260 00				
Total Business, 1882	7,383	1,181,652	73,809 00	5,664	904,211	56,510 00	3,703	613,282	1,259,989 00	39,657 09
do do 1881	2,753	438,708	27,979 00	1,649	263,647	16,605 00	1,417	355,165	160,435 00	84,097 00
Increase in 1882....	4,630	742,944	45,821 00	4,005	640,564	39,905 00	2,286	268,117	1,099,554 00	*

\*In this item there is a decrease of \$44,440.

Letters received, 1,329. Letters sent, 1,400.  
Returns to H. O., 27. Circulars received, 18. H. and P. entries cancelled, 288. Reports on cancellation, 7. Reports on homesteads, 5. H. received for P., 15. Letters received, 298. Letters sent, 269. Circulars received, 34. Returns to H. O., 32. H. and P. entries cancelled, none. Reports on cancellation, 7. Letters received, 444. Letters sent, 176. Returns to H. O., 13. H. and P. entries cancelled, 6. Reports on cancellation, 8. N.B.—34 months' business; office opened 14th July, 1882.



**APPENDIX B.**

STATEMENT of Receipts on Account of Dominion Lands, for the Year commencing 1st November, 1881, and ended 31st October, 1882.

Month.	Homeshead Fees.	Pre-emptions.	Improvements.	Timber Dues, &c.	Map Sales, &c.	Surveyors' Examination Fees.	Office and Registration Fees.	General Sales of Lands.	Rents from Grazing Lands.	Rents from Coal Lands.	Sales of Colonization Lands.	Miscellaneous.	\$ cts.
1881.													
November.....	3,510 00	2,290 00	125 00	3,673 79	46 50	140 00	6 00	26,293 40	.....	.....	.....	0 50	36,085 19
December.....	3,590 00	2,930 00	.....	5,109 31	277 00	.....	174 00	23,894 50	.....	.....	.....	5 00	35,979 81
1882.													
January.....	1,440 00	1,130 00	12 00	3,400 67	276 25	10 00	127 45	26,354 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,750 86
February.....	1,440 00	1,185 00	.....	7,795 20	252 25	10 00	255 40	37,658 16	.....	.....	.....	26 00	48,592 01
March.....	3,440 00	2,730 00	595 00	2,393 91	150 10	20 00	121 00	166,392 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	175,642 56
April.....	5,270 00	4,900 00	96 50	537 58	251 60	500 00	80 00	56,996 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,641 98
May.....	11,810 00	8,784 50	391 00	12,995 61	205 25	210 00	88 00	719,133 54	.....	.....	.....	20 00	753,547 90
June—Supplementary.....	12,625 00	8,895 00	373 50	.....	611 75	.....	105 50	81,898 79	1,915 00	.....	.....	1 75	106,316 29
July.....	760 00	470 00	124 00	604 42	.....	.....	.....	4,751 42	550 00	354,036 17	.....	.....	361,296 01
August.....	9,110 00	6,486 00	432 00	8,963 47	41 30	.....	180 75	63,505 50	2,505 50	.....	.....	.....	91,318 52
September.....	11,200 00	8,560 00	415 00	5,094 78	23 00	.....	71 60	50,305 08	2,713 19	.....	.....	18 75	78,401 31
October.....	5,300 00	3,700 00	418 50	10,312 13	38 00	.....	93 75	41,128 95	1,645 00	.....	.....	26 10	62,662 43
From 1st July to 10th November, 1882, inclusive.....	3,535 00	2,475 00	525 41	14,636 39	16 50	.....	76 00	50,453 11	400 00	40 00	.....	20 00	72,156 41
	72,930 00	54,469 50	3,417 91	76,116 26	2,189 50	890 00	1,369 45	1,347,935 79	9,828 60	40 00	183,675 61	118 10	2,117,066 89

Scrip redeemed during the Departmental Year, 1st November, 1881, to 31st October, 1882.  
Warrants (67) .....

WILLIAM MILLS,  
Accountant.

OTTAWA, 20th December, 1882.

APPENDIX C.

ABSTRACT of all Letters Patent issued from the Dominion Land-Office of the Department of the Interior, covering Lands in the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, between 1st November, 1-81, and 31st October, 1882.

Situations in the Registration Division of	Homesteads.		Sales.		Half-Breed Grant.		M. B. Warrants.		N.W.M.P. Warrants.		Manitoba Act.		Commutation.		Special Grant.		Hudson Bay Co. Patented.		Total.		
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Value.	
1 Manchester.....	29	4,628	76	20,372	8	1,920	2	320	6	918	1	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	28,219	
2 Morris.....	31	4,959	45	8,686	25	6,000	1	160	3	480	2	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	20,465	
3 Provencher.....	4	640	22	3,626	23	5,520	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	2,082	3	221	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	12,089	
4 Lorette.....	35	5,579	1	16	11	2,640	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2,575	.....	.....	2	326	.....	.....	58	11,284	
5 Selkirk.....	4	500	9	1,510	14	3,361	.....	.....	1	160	93	7,861	46	4,167	.....	.....	.....	.....	167	17,558	
6 Rockwood.....	7	1,146	29	9,281	1	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	3,973	24	1,593	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	19,661	
7 Lisgar.....	2	340	1	48	1	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	9,439	11	1,286	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	6,624	
8 Marquette East.....	24	3,559	63	15,640	182	43,680	.....	.....	14	2,404	4	615	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	344	73,554	
9 Dufferin.....	53	8,635	83	15,146	.....	.....	4	640	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157	27,340	
10 Portage la Prairie.....	37	5,404	45	5,341	90	21,600	.....	.....	1	160	27	4,243	.....	.....	1	249	.....	.....	201	36,906	
11 Hamilton.....	62	12,806	178	39,907	.....	.....	2	324	11	1,760	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	253	51,794	
12 Rock Lake.....	7	871	79	32,686	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	53,717	
13 Norfolk.....	22	3,523	30	4,771	8	1,920	.....	.....	3	480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	10,634	
14 Brandon.....	5	430	6	1,589	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2,069	
15 Turtle Mountain and Souris River.....	.....	.....	8	4,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4,160	
16 Shoal Lake.....	.....	.....	213	68,471	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	215	69,731	
17 Dennis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
18 Minnedosa.....	33	3,673	101	21,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
19 Westbourne.....	52	7,260	32	5,640	.....	.....	1	160	5	800	6	9,382	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
20 Touchwood Hills.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
21 Prince Albert.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
22 { North-West Territories } Hudson Bay Co. covering } reserves at certain trading } posts by authority of Deed } of Surrender.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total.....	464	63,997	1,021	259,179	363	87,120	11	1,760	44	7,192	238	40,330	84	7,267	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,197	506,785

Department of Interior, 14th March, 1883.

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PART II.

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GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY.

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## GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY.

MUSEUM AND OFFICE, OTTAWA, 31st December, 1882.

SIR,—During the past year the explorations, surveys, and scientific investigations made by the staff of the Geological and Natural History Survey branch of the Department of the Interior have, as in former years, included portions of nearly all the Provinces and Territories of the Dominion, from British Columbia to Nova Scotia. Interesting and valuable additions have been made to our knowledge of the geography, geology, and natural history of the districts explored; and the general work of the survey in the field, having in view the construction of complete mineralogical and geological maps of the Dominion, has made satisfactory progress. The details will be given in the usual Annual Report of the survey, which will be prepared when the collections and observations have been studied and arranged, and the measurements plotted, which, with the ordinary duties connected with the museum, will fully occupy the time and attention of the staff during the winter. In the meantime the investigations above alluded to may be briefly summarized as follows:—

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In British Columbia, Mr. Amos Bowman, who ably assisted Dr. G. M. Dawson in the western part of that Province in 1876, has been engaged during the summer in working out details of the topography and geology of the southern interior east of the Fraser River. On the map of this region, published in connection with the report of progress for 1877-78, the main points of its geological structure were shown for the first time, and the geography of the region laid down more completely than had before been possible. This map, however, left much to be desired, as this district, on account of its accessibility and comparative freedom from dense forest, is peculiarly suited to become a typical one, geologically, for the Province. It is, besides, that to be traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is known to contain coal and other economic minerals. The investigations of Mr. Bowman during the past season have added much to our knowledge of it; and the future prosecution of them will probably render desirable the preparation of a second edition of the map at an early date. The expenditure on this exploration has been \$1,800.00.

## NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AND MANITOBA.

In the Report of last year it was stated that Mr. McConnell would remain at Calgary during the winter, to be in a position to resume as early as possible in the spring the surveys and explorations which were commenced in 1881, by Dr. G. M. Dawson, of the important coal fields of the North-West, situate in the Bow and Belly River districts, of which a preliminary report was prepared by Dr. Dawson and published in May, 1882.

During the past summer the examination of the country extending from the base of the Rocky Mountains eastward to the 111th meridian, and from the international boundary northward to the 51st parallel, has been completed by Mr. McConneil.

After finishing the work on the plains, the remainder of the season, from the 1st August, was spent in the foot hills and outer ranges of the mountains, where the line of junction of the newer coal-bearing rocks of the plains with the older rocks of the mountains was examined and defined. The principal topographical features of the foot hills and outer ranges were sketched in as carefully as time permitted, the measurements being made either by odometer or pacing, or by rough triangulation. The disturbed formations adjacent to the mountains were also traced out and examined, and two barometric sections were made across the Porcupine Hills, north-west of

Fort McLeod. Scabby Butte was also re-visited, and a large and interesting collection was made there of reptilian bones, probably of Dinosaurs, some of which are now exhibited in the Museum. It is hoped that further research may lead to the discovery of enough of these bones to reconstruct the entire skeleton of one of those gigantic extinct reptiles, compared to which the mammoth would be a dwarf.

The most important coal seam in the region examined and described in the preliminary notes by Dr. G. M. Dawson, above referred to, occurs near the base of the Pierre shale formation. This seam has now been traced, varying in thickness from one and a half to five feet, from the international boundary to the Red Deer River—a distance of 175 miles. Several other seams were examined on the Red Deer River. The thickest, shewing six feet of coal, occurs not far above the summit of the Pierre shales, and is probably on the same horizon as the seam at the Blackfoot Crossing and at the Scabby Butte. A sketch survey was made of the Red Deer River, for about 100 miles, from the mouth of Rose-bud Creek down to Hunter's Hill; and, on the return eastward at the close of the season, all the formations cut by the South Saskatchewan River from the mouth of Bow River to Swift Current Creek were examined, the most important feature here being the occurrence of a thick coal seam exposed at intervals from Medicine Hat up the river for forty miles. This seam is supposed to be at a lower horizon than any of those observed further west, and may underlie them throughout the region examined. In any case, the evidence of the past season's work tends still further to confirm the opinion that the coal fields of the North-West may be regarded as practically inexhaustible. The measurements made by Mr. McConnell during the season were:—

1,000 miles by odometer,  
275 miles by pacing,  
450 miles by river (estimated.)

Total.....1,725 miles.

The season's operations extended from 1st May to 3rd November, the latter being the date of Mr. McConnell's return to Ottawa. Cost—\$1,599.64. The equipment, consisting of one waggon, seven horses, three saddles, harness, tents, two carts, canvas canoes, buckboard, &c., were left in charge of Mr. James Scott, Fort McLeod, and will, for the most part, be available for another season's work.

Dr. Bell was requested to proceed to the Athabaska-Mackenzie region, and to there examine and survey that portion of the Athabaska River hitherto unsurveyed between the confluence of Lake la Biche River and the Clear Water River; and further to examine as much as possible of the great, wholly unexplored, region south of Athabaska Lake, and lying between the Athabaska River and the 108th degree of longitude.

The first part of the programme was successfully carried out, and some interesting details were obtained in relation to the lignite coal-bearing strata of the upper part, and the petroleum and salt deposits of the lower part, of the Athabaska River, all tending to confirm the opinion of previous explorers as to the great prospective importance of this region in connection with these valuable mineral deposits.

A track survey was made of Lake La Biche, and thence of the La Biche River and of the Athabaska, from the confluence of the latter to its mouth in Athabaska Lake, a distance of about 270 miles in a straight line.

Of the investigation indicated in the second part of the instructions, namely, that of the region south of Athabaska Lake, Dr. Bell states: "That, after consulting the officers of the H. B. C. and others at Fort Chippewyan, I found that there was no route known across this region; and, even if a route had been found, it would have been impossible to explore it, owing to the impossibility of obtaining supplies and reliable Indians." Dr. Bell therefore returned on the old route, by Methy Portage, Isle à la Crosse, and Green Lakes, to Carleton. At Isle à la Crosse a copy of a sketch map was obtained from Mr. Walter Francklyn, which he had made of his route from the Churchill River to Cree Lake, situate in the region in question. Mr. Francklyn also

gave Dr. Bell much information about the country, and Dr. Bell procured from some intelligent Indians of the region, and others, various sketch maps and notes in regard to its geography. This information will no doubt prove useful in connection with future explorations.

From Methy Portage a track survey was made of the route to Isle à la Crosse Lake, and thence of the Beaver River to Green Lake, which was reached on the 4th of October. That portion of the route above referred to as between the Athabaska and the confluence of the Clear Water has already been frequently traversed and its features described in more or less detail, the latest account of it being that of Professor Macoun, published first in the Report of the Geological Survey for 1875-76, and since then (1882) in the same author's "Manitoba and the Great North-West." These accounts do not materially differ from that of Dr. Bell, except as regards the probable origin of the petroleum or "tar" deposits. Dr. Bell has, however, ascertained the interesting fact that the petroleum-saturated sandstones are of Cretaceous age, and of such extent and character as to lead to the idea that the sandstone itself might be utilized for fuel, or the petroleum might be profitably extracted from it. The saturated beds range from 100 to 150 feet in thickness and extend for many miles along the river. Dr. Bell believes the source of the petroleum to be in the underlying Devonian limestones, and not in the black shales mentioned by Professor Macoun; also, that the impregnation has taken place, as in eastern America, from below upward. Neither the eastern nor western limit of this tar-impregnated sand-rock of the Athabaska and Slave Rivers has yet been ascertained. On Peace River the only known indication of its occurrence is where the same Devonian limestones appear at the surface from beneath the Cretaceous rocks, as is recorded by Professor Macoun. (Geological Survey Report 1875-76, p. 88). Dr. Bell was assisted by Mr. Lawson. He left Ottawa on the third of July and returned on the eleventh of November, having travelled about 5,460 miles. Expenses—\$2,500, including salary of assistant.

#### DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN (EAST OF LAKE WINNIPEG).

Mr. Cochrane was requested to make a survey and exploration of the country east of Lake Winnipeg from the 53rd parallel of latitude southward, including the Berens River and the upper waters of the Severn, returning, if practicable, by way of Trout Lake, Lake St. Joseph, and Lonely Lake, the whole of this area never having been explored. Mr. Cochrane reports that he was unable to procure guides for the country on the east side of the Height of Land between the Berens and the Severn; and he did not therefore attempt the return route indicated in his instructions. A continuous track survey was, however, made of the Berens River from its mouth to the Height of Land, about 115 miles, as well as about 75 miles of one of the head waters of the Severn. The Pigeon River, which is connected with the Berens, was also surveyed for fifteen miles from its mouth. The Big Black River, about 65 miles north of the Pigeon, was then ascended and surveyed for about 82 miles, beyond which canoes could not be taken. At this point a portage was made, southward, into one of the tributaries of the Poplar River, which was descended and surveyed to its mouth in Lake Winnipeg. Mr. Cochrane then proceeded up the east shore of the Lake to Norway House, with the intention of surveying and exploring the Jackfish (or Pike) River. This, however, was found to be impracticable, the water being too low to make the ascent. A sketch survey was then made of the lake shore from Norway House to the Grand Rapid Post at the mouth of the Saskatchewan. Leaving Grand Rapids on the 6th September the Saskatchewan was ascended to the outlet of Moose Lake, the shores of which were surveyed and examined. The field work commenced on the 1st July and terminated on the 15th October. Expenses—\$985.46. No economic minerals of importance were observed and the rocks on the eastern coast, and as far inland as the examination extended, consisted almost entirely of the ordinary varieties of grey Laurentian gneiss

## ONTARIO AND MANITOBA.

The Geological Survey work during the past season in Ontario consisted in examinations made, by the writer, of several of the principal mines on Lake Superior, and of the whole of the north shore of the lake from Kaministiquia River to Echo Lake, east of Sault Ste. Mary, including the whole of Thunder Bay, portions of Black Bay and Nipigon Bay and Straits, Michipicoten Island, Bachewanung Bay, and Goulais Bay. The entire distance—probably about 800 miles—was traversed in a small Mackinaw boat, and the shore line was pretty closely followed. Current River, Thunder Bay, was left on the 13th July, and Sault Ste. Mary reached on the 20th August. Remarkably fine weather was experienced, and but little detention from adverse winds. The average temperature for July between 6 and 8.30 a.m. was  $60.95^{\circ}$  and for August between the same hours  $61.52^{\circ}$ . Many days it was so calm that sailing was impossible.

In the whole distance only seven mines and one stone quarry were found at which work was being prosecuted. These were, from Thunder Bay eastward,—

1. Pie Island.
2. Silver Islet.
3. Freestone Quarry, Isle Verte, Nipigon Bay.
4. Michipicoten Island.
5. Mamainse.
6. Do.
7. Echo Lake.
8. Garden River (east of Sault Ste. Marie).

The Silver Islet Mine is the only one which has as yet yielded any profit on the working.

At Michipicoten Island, and at one of the Mamainse mines, very large sums of money are being expended; but the surface works, as has been so often the case in the past history of Lake Superior mining enterprise, are altogether too far ahead of the underground explorations, which in August last could not be said to have afforded more than a reasonable prospect of a profitable mine, more especially when considered in connection with the unsuccessful result of the previous somewhat extensive exploration of the same mining areas.

At No. 7, the Echo Lake mine, work has been suspended since the date of my visit in July.

The origin, geological structure, and age of the formations around the shores of Lake Superior are points upon which much discussion has arisen and various opinions have been expressed. To study these questions was one of the main objects of the present exploration, and also to ascertain whether any sound reasons existed for adopting the new names by which it has been proposed to designate the interesting groups of strata which there constitute the so called upper and lower copper bearing rocks. The result of the observations made will be given in the annual report, when the facts have been further considered. At present the impression formed is that the names referred to are not required, and that generally the views expressed by the earlier explorers are more nearly correct than those subsequently advanced, the latter being for the most part based apparently more on theoretical considerations than, like the former, on personal examination of the region. During the present exploration a number of rock specimens were collected, and about forty photographs of scenery and of interesting geological sections were taken.

In July, August, and September Mr. Weston made an examination of the formations from Sault Ste. Mary eastward along the northern shores of Lake Huron. The Huronian strata were carefully, but unsuccessfully, searched for fossils, a good suite of rock specimens was, however, secured, and a number of fossils was obtained from the Cambro-Silurian formations, chiefly of St. Joseph and La Cloche Islands, where we find the eastern limit of the Sault Ste. Marie or St. Peter sandstones. Expenses—\$272.42.



Leaving Sault Ste. Mary again on the 27th August, the writer proceeded by steamer to Prince Arthur's Landing, with the intention of examining the country, thence to Winnipeg, along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

This could not be carried out, as the trains, owing to a break on the line, were not running, and there was no certainty when traffic would be resumed. It was, therefore, decided to proceed, *via* Duluth, to Winnipeg, which was reached on the 2nd, and left on the 5th of September, for Portage La Prairie and Westbourne, where some days were spent in examining the country around the southern shores of Lake Manitoba. No rock exposures were found, the surface of the country being everywhere covered with a deep black soil, resting on a great, but varying, thickness of drift, which is well exposed in the banks of the White Mud River. Some worked flint chips and arrow heads were found at one point on the lake shore, a short distance east of the mouth of White Mud River. They were apparently washed up from the bed of the lake. On the 11th September I proceeded to Brandon, and thence, southward, across the plains to the Souris River. Several days were spent in the vicinity of Souris City and around the Brandon Hills. Thence the country was examined *via* the Tiger Hills, Rock Lake, and the Pembina River to Emerson, arriving there on the 3rd October and leaving again to return east on the 5th. Cost of season's exploration—\$1,179.34.

It seems very desirable that further explorations should be made in the Souris valley and the adjacent country. The Cretaceous rocks which crop out there are apparently nearly on the same horizon as those in which the lignite coals of the Bow and Belly Rivers occur. A careful search may therefore, very possibly, result in the discovery of workable lignite coal beds, either in the lower part of the Souris River valley, or between it and the valley of the Pembina.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the vast importance of such a discovery to all the inhabitants of this magnificent agricultural region; but from the generally drift-covered and even character of the country, and from the strata being practically horizontal over such wide areas, there is little hope, even though they exist, of coal beds being discovered, except accidentally, without having recourse to boring. From the comparatively soft nature of the strata to be penetrated, this would not be a very costly operation; but, in any case, twenty or thirty thousand dollars judiciously applied would be money well spent in view of settling such an important question. It is proposed during the ensuing summer to thoroughly investigate the matter, so far, at least, as a careful examination of the surface and of all natural exposures will enable this to be effected. Attention has been called to the probable value for brick making of some of the smooth fine-grained Cretaceous shales which are cut by the Souris and Assiniboine Rivers, and the result of experiments made by Mr. Hoffmann on the samples submitted to him will be given in the annual report. They seem to show that we have, in these shales, an excellent material for the manufacture of the most refractory bricks, if not also for fine earthenware; and, if workable seams of lignite should be discovered associated with these shales, the manufactures referred to would be greatly facilitated.

#### QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

The explorations and surveys in New Brunswick were continued during the season by Mr. R. Ells and Mr. W. Broad, those of Mr. Ells having extended into the Province of Quebec, around the north shore of the Bay of Chaleurs and the Gaspé Peninsula, from Cape Rosier to Métis. The examination included the valleys of the Restigouche and Metapedia, and of the Dartmouth and St. John Rivers of Gaspé. The St. Anne and the Magdalen Rivers were also ascended, and some observations were made in the Shickshock Mountains. This region is probably an important one, but the difficulties in the way of its exploration are very great. The rough and precipitous character of the numerous streams proceeding from it, and the dense forest which covers the whole of the intervening country, except the rugged summits which rise to elevations above the tree line, together with the

entire absence of tracks or roads of any kind, are obstacles which have hitherto prevented the acquisition of any really accurate geographical or geological details concerning it; and, before these can be obtained, the requisite surveys and explorations will probably have to be undertaken during the winter.

It can, however, now be affirmed that this extensive mountain region has no connection with the Cambrian (Lower Silurian) formations of the *Quebec group*, but is a detached area of the Pre-Cambrian formations which constitute the chief mineral-bearing belt of the Eastern Townships, extending from the Vermont boundary north-eastward to a little beyond the latitude of Quebec. In the Shickshock Mountain area as yet only serpentine and chromic iron have been recognized, but as these everywhere accompany the deposits of crysotile or asbestos and the ores of copper, lead, antimony, and iron, with some gold and silver, in the region to the south-west, it is not unreasonable to anticipate their discovery in this unexplored area of the Gaspé peninsula. It should therefore be more closely examined, and its physical and geological features more accurately determined. The measurements and observations made during the past season by Mr. Ellis in furtherance of this object were, from the causes already referred to, chiefly confined to the proximity of the coast, and to some of the more accessible of the river valleys. In the prosecution of this work between Little Pabos and Métis 300 miles of road were chained, 135 miles of road and 275 miles of shore line were paced, and interesting and instructive photographs of the scenery were secured. Collections were also made of typical rocks and of the fossils from the newer formations which surround and lie against the older nucleus of the mountains. The highest peaks of these attain to elevations ranging from 2,000 to 3,700 feet above the sea, and were graphically described, now nearly forty years ago, by Sir W. E. Logan. (P. 13, Report of Progress, Geological Survey, 1844).

Mr. Ellis was assisted by Messrs. Low, Brumell, and Peers, and the cost of the season's exploration was \$1,376.71, including the salaries of Messrs. Low and Brumel to the 1st of October, and of Mr. Peers to the 15th of September.

In western New Brunswick, counties of York and Carleton, Mr. W. Broad continued the surveys and explorations, in which he has now been engaged for four seasons, assisted during the past season by Mr. Robert Chalmers and by Mr. McInnes, B.A.

Mr. Chalmers' attention was devoted entirely to the superficial geology of the area, and a detailed report of this investigation will be prepared.

Mr. Broad and Mr. McInnes devoted their attention chiefly to the procuring the additional data required to complete the map, and in doing this surveys were made of the different branches of the Eel, Meduxnakeag, Nackawick, Keswick, and Mac-tagnac Rivers. The roads on both sides of the St. John River, between Woodstock and Victoria Corners, were surveyed with odometer, and the banks of the river between the points named were measured by pacing. Various small streams and wood roads were also traversed, and Mr. Broad states that the region in which he has been working, embracing about 4,000 square miles, is now surveyed with minuteness of detail not hitherto attained in any other part of New Brunswick.

The field work commenced about the 18th of June, and was continued to the 13th of November. The cost, including salaries of Messrs. Chalmers and McInnes, the former to the 20th of September and the latter to the 31st December, was \$1,071.79.

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

In eastern Nova Scotia, the work was continued by Mr. Hugh Fletcher; but, owing to the lateness of the season, very little was done in Cape Breton before the 7th of June. A detailed examination was then made of the manganese mines, extensively worked by the Hon. E. T. Mosely, in the lower Carboniferous rocks at Enon, Loch Lomond, and also a further examination of the copper mines which are worked in the Pre-Cambrian rocks of the Coxheath hills, and which were described p. 123 F. of the Geological Report, 1879-80.

The survey of the Baddeck and St. Ann's Rivers was then resumed, and finished about the end of August. On the lowland near the mouths of the rivers of this

region, and along the "intervals" or alluvial flats which border them for many miles, Carboniferous strata occur, while the adjoining hills are composed of gneissic, granitic, and felsitic rocks, making the structure of the country both physically and geologically similar to that of other portions of Cape Breton previously examined.

The remainder of the season was occupied in Guysboro and Antigonish counties, in continuing the work commenced in 1879-1880. In September heavy rains caused the suspension of the survey of brooks and lakes much earlier than usual; but nearly all the roads of Guysboro county, and many in Antigonish, were traversed by odometer or by pacing, and subsequently a preliminary inspection of most of the gold fields was made.

Near Guysborough there are deposits of specular iron ore like those described p. 122 F. Report of G. S. C. 1879-1880. The most important of these is worked by the Crane Iron Company, of Philadelphia. Three thousand tons of excellent ore have been taken out; but the distance from a good shipping place and bad roads render its transport very costly. It sells in the United States for \$7 and \$8 per ton of 2,000 lbs, and is used as a lining for puddling furnaces.

The examination of this mine was greatly facilitated by the kindness of the manager, Mr. James Williams.

In November Mr. Fletcher spent some time at Albert, in New Brunswick, examining the curious copper deposits which occur there in so many places, in the form of gray copper ore replacing vegetable remains in the Carboniferous rocks, and also a yellow copper pyrites in rocks similar to those in which the Coxheath copper mine in Cape Breton is worked—probably Pre-Cambrian. One of these deposits in New Ireland seems to be well worth developing. Owing to litigation the work is now suspended.

Mr. Fletcher also visited and examined the coal seam on the Debert River, Londonderry county, but no definite information concerning it could be obtained. Many shallow pits have been sunk on the river flat, from which fragments of bright clean bituminous coal have been thrown out. The pits were all full of water, but there was no evidence to show that in any of them a solid seam of coal had been cut. Reports state the seam to be four feet thick, underlaid by a small seam of fire clay, and this by more coal. A seam of about the same thickness, opened some years ago on the opposite side of the river, is stated to consist of black shale with only three bands of good coal, none of which exceed four inches in thickness. This is probably the character of that found in the shallow pits above referred to. A brief examination was also made in December of some of the gold mines in Halifax county.

Mr. Fletcher was assisted by Messrs. John McMillan, Rodolphe Faribault, J. A. Robert, and M. H. McLeod. The field work continued from June to December; expenses \$1,315.00, including salaries of assistants, two to the 31st of August and two to the 15th of December.

The topographical survey of the Nova Scotia gold fields by Mr. W. Bell Dawson referred to in my last summary report as having been commenced in June, 1881, with the co-operation of the Provincial Legislature, was, it is to be regretted, not continued during the past summer, no funds having been provided for the purpose by the Local Government.

On the 12th June the plotting of the field observations was completed, and plans were made of the Laurencetown, Montague and Waverly gold fields on a scale of 500 feet to one inch, and also one sheet of the general map, embracing 18 by 12 miles, or 216 square miles, was prepared on a scale of two inches to the mile.

The surveys have extended beyond the limits of this sheet, and these have been plotted separately, to be included in the next sheet, so soon as the continuation of the field work will enable this to be prepared. The cost of the survey, as found by dividing the total expense by the area covered, is \$16.75 per square mile.

#### PALEONTOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

With a view to exhibiting the whole of the species in the possession of the Survey, from each formation, a reclassification of the fossils in the Museum has been

commenced. This reclassification, which is being ably carried out by Mr. Tyrrell has necessitated the opening of about one hundred boxes of specimens, from which many of the species have been selected, identified, labelled, and incorporated into their proper place in the collection. The rearrangement of the fossils of the St. John's, Potsdam, Calciferous, and Chazy formations has been completed, and much progress has been made in the reclassification of the Silurian and the rest of the Cambro-Silurian species. The nomenclature of all the Cambrian and Cambro-Silurian fossils, with the exception of those of the Hudson River formation, has been revised, and new labels for each species have been printed.

The graptolites and other fossils collected by Mr. T. C. Weston in 1877, and by Mr. R. W. Ells in 1882, from the coast between Matanne and Little Fox River, in the province of Quebec, have been studied by Mr. H. M. Ami, and identified so far as their state of preservation would admit.

A critical and microscopical revision of the Canadian *Monticuliporidae* has been commenced by Mr. Foord, and the results of his investigations, which have been based on 38 thin sections skillfully prepared by Mr. T. C. Weston, will be published at an early date.

The Survey is again indebted to Principal Dawson for the preparation of the second part of his Report on the Devonian (Erian) and Silurian fossil plants of Canada. This Report, consisting of forty-nine pages of letterpress and four plates, R. 8vo., has been printed and distributed during the summer.

Two papers, one "On the Fossils of the Lower Cretaceous Rocks of British Columbia," and the other "On some supposed Annelid Tracks from the Gaspé Sandstones," have been prepared, and were read by Mr. Whiteaves at the first meeting of the Royal Society of Canada in Ottawa. Papers were also prepared and read at the same meeting by Professor Macoun "On the Distribution of Northern, Southern, and Saline Plants in Canada," and by Dr. Bell, on the "Birds of Hudson's Bay."

At the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Montreal last August, some of the most interesting fossils collected by officers of the Survey during the past three years were exhibited in the Geological Section. Before the same Section, also, two papers were read, one "On Recent Discoveries of Fossil Fishes in the Devonian Rocks of Canada," and another "On the Occurrence of *Siphonotreta-Scotica* (Davidson) in the Utica Formation, near Ottawa, Ontario." In the Biological Sections a paper was read "On a Recent Species of *Heteropora* from the strait of Juan de Fuca." Two of these papers have since been printed *verbatim* in the October number of the "American Journal of Science." Assistance has been given to Professor W. Dwight, of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York, in the preparation of a paper read at the same meeting, "On the Geology and Paleontology of the Wappinger Limestones of Dutchess county, New York," by the comparison of suites of fossils forwarded from that locality with Canadian types in the museum of the Survey.

A collection of 200 specimens, from the Hamilton formation in the vicinity of Widder, Ontario, comprising many species not formerly represented in the Museum, and some apparently new to science, has been presented to the survey by the Rev. Hector Currie. A catalogue of the species contained in this collection has been made and forwarded to Mr. Currie, together with a series of duplicates from other formations.

To the kindness of the Rev. J. M. Goodwillie, of Camlachie, Ontario, the Survey is also indebted for a series of rare fossils from the Niagara and Hamilton formations; and lists of the species presented have been made and mailed to the donor.

120 specimens of fossils from the Medina, Clinton, and Niagara formations have been presented by Colonel Grant, of Hamilton, Ontario. A slab about seven feet long, the finest specimen known of footprints of *Sauropus Unguifer* (Dawson) from Nova Scotia, was presented by Sandford Fleming, Esq., C.M.G. A cast of this unique specimen has been made and presented to the Redpath Museum, Montreal, and a smaller specimen, from the survey collection, of footprints of the same species, was presented, by request of the donor, to the University of Kingston.

Mr. H. W. Ami has presented 125 specimens from the Utica formation near Ottawa; and Mr. W. H. Billings has presented seven named species from the Trenton limestone, near Ottawa, not previously in the collection.

The principal collections of fossils made by officers of the survey during the past year are as follow:—

By T. C. Weston.—About 100 specimens of Carboniferous fossils from the S. Joggins, Nova Scotia, including two large stumps of *Sigillaria Brownii*, leaves of *Cordaites*, slabs of *Anthracomya*, *Stigmarian* roots, *Calamites*, *Lepidodendron*, *Dadoxylon*, *Lepidophloios*, *Spirorbis*, and scales and teeth of fishes. About 100 specimens of Black River or Trenton fossils from Gravel Point, St. Joseph's Island, Lake Huron.

By A. H. Foord.—Twenty-three specimens of fossil fishes from the Devonian rocks of Scaumenac Bay, P.Q., and 130 from Campbellton, N.B.

By R. E. McConnell.—About 100 specimens of molluscos and vertebrate fossils from Milk River Ridge, Highwood River, South Saskatchewan, and other localities in the Bow and Belly River districts, North West Territory—all of Cretaceous or Tertiary age.

By A. H. Foord and H. M. Ami.—About 100 specimens of fossils from the Trenton limestone near Ottawa.

By R. W. Ellis.—Twelve specimens of graptolites from Matanne, three from the Marsouin River, and twenty-five from Gagnon's Beach, P.Q. 615 fine and rare fossils mostly from the Guelph Silurian limestones, have been acquired by purchase from Mr. Joseph Townsend, of Durham, Ontario.

Collections of fossils containing about 182 species have been sent to Queen's College and to the Royal Military College, at Kingston, and twelve more are in course of preparation for distribution to other local educational institutions. A number of casts of tracks from the Potsdam formation has been presented to the museums of the Universities of Toronto, Kingston, McGill, and Laval.

Early in the year, Professor John Macoun, of Belleville, was appointed Botanist and Natural History Collector to the Survey, and during the summer he was occupied in investigating the botanical features of the western peninsula of Ontario, from the head of Lake Erie to the Niagara River. Later, towards the end of July, he proceeded to Gaspé, and there investigated the coast and alpine flora of that interesting peninsula. The Shickshock Mountains were ascended, and the coast was carefully examined from Cape Rosier to Ste. Anne des Monts (about 200 miles), as were also portions of the shores of Gaspé Bay and of the Bay of Chaleurs. Specimens of the rarer species and of others not represented in the Herbarium were collected; material, moreover, was obtained for a full report on the botany of the regions explored. Professor Macoun has been engaged during the autumn in classifying and arranging the Herbarium, and has commenced the preparation of a complete catalogue of Canadian plants, the first part of which will be ready for publication during the ensuing year.

In November, Professor Macoun was instructed, at the request of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to make a collection for the forthcoming fishery exhibition of objects of marine natural history, especially sea weeds. After consultation, it was decided that the shores of Prince Edward Island, and of the south-western part of Nova Scotia, would afford the best facilities for the work. Accordingly Prince Edward Island was first visited, and then Halifax and Yarmouth. Professor Macoun left Ottawa on the 16th November, and returned on the 14th December. He succeeded in making a fair collection; but it is to be regretted that the work was not undertaken earlier, and at a season of the year when it would have been possible to attain results more complete and more commensurate with the importance of the object in view. Since his return, considerable time has been spent in arranging and preparing the collection for exhibition.

Of the collections in recent natural history, alluded to in my Report last year, two have since been purchased for the Museum. The most important of these is the very fine collection of shells, the property of Mr. Whiteaves, containing nearly 6,000 species, and upwards of 14,000 specimens, from all parts of the world; together with

a fine collection of named Jurassic fossils, in which 598 species are represented by about 1,800 specimens—in all, upwards of 15,000 specimens, for the very moderate sum of \$2,000. About 3,000 species are now temporarily arranged in trays, in the Museum, preparatory to their being permanently mounted and labelled. The other collection referred to is one of Canadian birds and mammals, the property of Dr. Bell. It represents thirty species of birds, and thirteen species of mammals, and consists of fifty-six specimens. This collection is mounted and exhibited, and was purchased for \$719. In connection with it, and with the considerable collection of birds' skins, already made by Professor Macoun, and now in the Museum in drawers, and in view of further additions to the recent natural history collection, the services of an efficient taxidermist are greatly needed. I would also, in this connection, again call attention to the necessity of taking some steps to provide additional accommodation, either in the manner suggested in my Report last year, or in any other which may be deemed more desirable.

#### CHEMICAL AND MINERALOGICAL.

The work in this branch of the Survey during the past year has, apart from the analysis of one or two minerals possessing chiefly a scientific interest, consisted almost exclusively in the examination and analysis or assay of minerals of economic importance, including gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, manganese, and plumbago; also, the testing of certain clays in regard to their adaptability to brick making, and the partial quantitative analysis of some lake and river waters.

A series of analyses of the North-West lignite coals has been commenced, and is now in progress. This, when completed, will probably show, in a very interesting and conclusive manner, the intimate connection which apparently exists between the economic value of the seams and their proximity to areas which have been, either locally or generally, affected by movements of upheaval or depression producing heat and pressure.

Rather more than two hundred mineral specimens have been received for identification, or for an opinion of their economic value. In all cases the information asked for has been given, either personally or by letter.

The defective supply of gas in the laboratory mentioned in my last Report has been remedied by the means then suggested, and no further difficulty in that respect has been experienced; and, with the exception of the apparatus for procuring distilled water, the fittings in the laboratory and in the assay room are now satisfactorily completed.

In 1881 Mr. Adams obtained, on my recommendation, six months leave, to visit Europe for the purpose of studying lithology, and acquainting himself with the latest and best methods in use for the microscopic examination of rocks. Since his return, in September, 1881, his time has been about equally divided between chemical work and micro-lithology; and he has examined and determined by this method a large number of the interesting crystalline rocks of the "Quebec Group," the character and geological relations of which could not be otherwise ascertained with certainty.

Mr. Hoffmann's time and attention has also been devoted to superintending the arranging, classifying, and labelling of the mineralogical and stratigraphical collections, work which has been ably and industriously carried out by Messrs. Willmott and Broadbent; to complete this undertaking, however, a considerable amount of labour is still required.

Twenty names have been entered as having presented specimens to the mineralogical collections during the year. All such specimens, when in the Museum, are labelled with the name of the donor.

Four papers were prepared by officers of the Survey and read at the meeting of the Royal Society of Canada in the Geological Section—by Dr. Bell, on "The Present Condition of the Mining Industry in Canada," and on "The Discovery of Zinc Blende on the north side of Lake Superior;" by Dr. G. M. Dawson, "Descriptive Notes of a general

section from the Laurentian Axis to the Rocky Mountains;" and by the writer, on the "Quebec Group."

Twenty-one named collections of minerals and rocks have been made, labelled catalogued, and distributed to educational institutions. These comprised in all 2,283 specimens. About 100 boxes of specimens have been opened, sorted, and classified the useless specimens being rejected and the remainder, not wanted for the Museum, repacked in such a manner as to be easily available for reference or exchange or for making up collections for presentation. This work was performed by Mr. C. W. Willimott, assisted by Mr. Brumell. In August and September, Mr. Willimott visited and examined several mining districts for the purpose of procuring specimens wanted for the Museum collection, and also material for collections for distribution to educational institutions. At the same time statistics of all the mines visited were obtained, the details of which will be given in the annual report now in course of publication.

#### LIBRARY.

During the year ending 31st December last, 3,268 copies of the Survey publications have been distributed, a larger number than during any previous year. Of these 2,372 were distributed in Canada, 1,902 being in the English language and 470 in French. The remainder (869) were sent to scientific and literary societies in America, Europe, India, Japan, and Australia. In return for these, 435 publications, including books, transactions, memoirs, periodicals, pamphlets, and maps have been received. Many of these publications and a large number of other valuable books in the library are still unbound, and consequently it is only with difficulty, and at the risk of injury, that they are available for reference by the public or by members of the staff.

Since the 20th May last, the Government contractor has only accomplished the binding of 138 volumes, at which rate of progress it will require four years to finish binding the books now in the library.

Thirty-three scientific magazines and periodicals have been subscribed for, a list of which is given in the Annual Report.

Eighty volumes have been added to the library by purchase.

There are now in the library about 4,500 volumes. The catalogue is being proceeded with, and will, it is hoped, be ready for printing some time during the ensuing year.

#### VISITORS.

9,549 names have been entered in the register of visitors to the Museum during the year, the largest number in any previous twelve months of its existence having been 1,652. This large increase of visitors must be regarded as exceedingly satisfactory for the first year of the establishment of the Museum at the Capital; and I venture to express the hope that the future liberality of Parliament will enable the popularity and usefulness of the institution for practical, scientific, and educational purposes to be yet very largely increased.

#### STAFF, APPROPRIATION, AND EXPENDITURE.

The strength of the staff at present employed is thirty-eight of all classes, viz: professional, twenty-six; ordinary, twelve.

The appropriation for the current fiscal year ending 30th June next, was \$60,000, against which the whole expenditure for the Geological and Natural History Survey, and for the maintenance of the Museum, is charged, including the salaries and wages of all employés, which this year will amount to about \$33,000.00.

The following changes have occurred during the year:—Dr. Thorburn was appointed Librarian on the 12th of April, 1882. Mr. A. Webster resigned on the 1st of October, after six months leave; and Mr. Wallace Broad was promoted to the vacancy. Messrs. Low and McMillan were appointed Assistant Field Geologists from

the 1st of July, 1882; and Mr. Broadbent was appointed Museum Assistant (Mineralogical section) from the same date. Mr. Grignard was transferred, on the 5th of July, to the Dominion Lands branch. Dr. G. M. Dawson was absent in Europe, on leave without pay, from the 1st May to the 31st of December. While there he studied the processes in use for the manufacture and utilization of lignite as fuel, a subject of considerable importance in connection with the development of the vast deposits of this material in the Canadian North-West. The result of Dr. Dawson's observations will be given in a future report.

Approximately stated, the expenditure during the six months, ending 31st December, 1882, has been, under the divisions named, as follows:—

Salaries and wages.....	\$ 16,474 91
Exploration and survey.....	13,480 42
Printing and lithography.....	633 46
Purchase of specimens.....	2,170 00
Purchase of books and instruments.....	332 62
Chemical and laboratory apparatus.....	101 84
Stationery.....	242 25
Fuel.....	598 95
Incidental expenses.....	596 24

\$ 34,630 69

The correspondence of the branch shows 1,445 letters sent and 1,938 received.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED R. C. SELWYN, LL.D., F.R.S.,

*Director.*

The Right Honourable the Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa.



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PART III.

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NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE FORCE.

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### PART III.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,  
NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,  
HEAD QUARTERS, REGINA,  
1st January, 1883.

The Honorable  
The Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—Soon after my arrival at Fort Walsh in April last, I commenced holding daily councils with the Indians (Crees and Assinaboines) with a view of persuading them to move northward to settle upon the new reservations.

In fact, for the greater part of the month of April my whole time was so taken up.

The obstacles placed in the way of such a movement, by the Indians themselves, were innumerable. For some time I feared I should find it impossible to induce "Pie-a-Pot," (who is a half Cree and half Assinaboine) and his followers to proceed to a northern reservation. Ultimately, however, "Pie-a-pot" agreed to go on his reservation, if he received the pair of horses and a waggon which had been promised to him by the Assistant Indian Commissioner in a letter to Superintendent McIlree, who was then Acting Indian Agent at Fort Walsh. He also asked for a horse and cart for each of his head men. I agreed that these articles should be furnished, and they were subsequently given him and his head men. In the case of the Assinaboines also I experienced much trouble. These Indians have always looked upon the Cypress Hills as their home. It is not therefore, to be wondered at that I had considerable difficulty in inducing them to accept a new and northern reserve. "The-man-that-took-the-coat," or "Jack," was the first Assinaboine Chief who consented to proceed to the reservation allotted him by the Government.

I afterwards secured a promise from "Long Lodge," "The Poor Man," and "Bear's Head," that they and their people would accept the new reservations as allotted by the Indian Department. "Long Lodge's" reservation near Qu'Appelle, "The Poor Man," and "Bear's Head," in the vicinity of Battleford, their previous reservations having been at Maple Creek near Fort Walsh.

The Assinaboine chiefs "Jack" and "Long Lodge" left Maple Creek farm in charge of Mr. English, farm instructor, being accompanied by a small detachment of police, and straggling Crees belonging to "Little Child's" and "Sparrow Hawk's" bands, they reached Qu'Appelle on the 1st June. I was afterwards informed that their reserve had been selected at Indian-head, about twenty-four miles south-east of Qu'Appelle.

"Bear's Head" and "Poor Man" (Assinaboines) left Fort Walsh on the 23rd of May for Battleford, they were accompanied by a constable of the force who issued rations while en route. They arrived at Battleford on the 17th June.

On the 23rd of June "Pie-a-pot," with some five hundred followers, left Fort Walsh for Qu'Appelle. The delay that arose from the time of "Pie-a-pot's" promise to go on his new reservation until the time of his departure from Fort Walsh, did not reflect discredit upon this chief, as regards any inclination on his part to act otherwise than in perfect good faith, but was purely owing to our lack of ability to aid him in transport. Such aid was imperative on our part, as the Indians were wretchedly poor and without horses. Considerable influence from different surreptitious quarters was brought to bear with the view of inducing the Indians to remain in the southern district, the object of course, being that they should receive their annuities at Fort Walsh, and thus secure the expenditure of the treaty money in that section of the

country. Even American traders from Montana clandestinely visited the Indian camps with the same project in view.

The natural inclination of the Indians themselves, Assinaboines and Crees alike, was to remain about the Cypress Hills. It is almost impossible for any one not present at Fort Walsh to form any adequate idea of the incessant work I was called upon to perform and the difficulties I had to encounter in carrying out the policy of the Government. For some considerable time I found it impossible to leave Fort Walsh for a single day; the difficulty I had in obtaining transport was also exceptionally great.

As far as practicable I transported them with police horses and waggons. In "Pie-a-pot's" case I sent four waggons, with a strong escort of police. A portion of the escort, with one waggon, went through to Qu'Appelle; the remainder of the escort and waggons returned from "Old Wives' Lake," where they were met by transport sent from Qu'Appelle by the Indian Department.

This escort I sent with the Crees, as I was aware that war parties of Blood Indians had been seen in the vicinity of the Cypress Hills. "Pie-a-pot's" band arrived at Qu'Appelle on the 23rd July.

At the time of "Pie-a-pot's" departure from Fort Walsh, the Cree chief, "Big Bear" (non-treaty Indian), "Lucky Man," and "Little Pine," with about 200 lodges, finding that I would not assist them in any way unless they went north, started from Fort Walsh to the plains in a southerly direction. These chiefs informed me that their intention was to take "a turn" on the plains in quest of Buffalo, and after their hunt to go north. They added that they did not intend crossing the international boundary line,—a statement which I considered questionable at the time.

I, therefore, at the request of the officer commanding the United States troops at Fort Assinaboine, informed the American authorities of the departure of these chiefs. The Americans in expressing their thanks were much gratified with the information imparted.

If but few did cross the line, they were deterred only by fear of punishment by United States troops, who had formed a large summer camp at the big bend of the Milk River.

At the time of the departure of these chiefs from Fort Walsh, I told them that the American Government was opposed to their crossing the line, and stated in a clear and positive manner that any punishment which might be inflicted upon them by the American Troops could only be regarded as the result of their own stubborn folly, in not acting upon the advice of the Canadian Government, given purely in the interest of the Indians themselves.

By the departure of these chiefs, Fort Walsh was entirely rid of Indians. Thus the policy of the Government had been carried out in its entirety, and I trust that the Government have every reason to be satisfied by the manner in which this was done, as far as the North-West Mounted Police is concerned.

In the month of August, Indians from the bands of "Big Bear," "Lucky Man" and "Little Pine," commenced returning to Fort Walsh. They formed themselves in small bands, subsisting principally on the result of their hunt, although it was small, the presence of the American troops had prevented them from travelling as far south as they intended.

Their bands were gradually increased in size by new arrivals. They were in such utterly wretched condition and with so few horses, that they could make no movement northward to their reservations, they had no definite plan as to their future movements, and stated that they could not make any until their chiefs arrived. These chiefs soon afterwards came in. Aid from the Government in shape of food was most sparingly issued during the time negotiations were being opened in view of moving these Indians northward as had been done with others in the spring. A report was received that "Pie-a-pot" and many others of his followers were returning from their reservations to Fort Walsh, and expressing themselves dissatisfied with their reception. Such a report, as might be naturally expected caused some little consternation among the Indians, and had the effect for the time being, of

preventing any of them from proceeding to their reservations as they had promised before leaving in the spring on their hunt south. On the 17th September "Pie-a-pot" with a large number of his followers reached Fort Walsh. In a council which I had with the chiefs immediately after "Pie-a-pot's" return he communicated certain grievances in connection with their reception, which prevented him from remaining on his reserve, although with the reserve itself he appeared perfectly satisfied. "Pie-a-pot" received the sympathy of the other chiefs who were in no manner anxious to go northward, it was then found utterly impossible to effect any movement of the Indians who had come from the south, they accepting "Pie-a-pot's" grievances as stated by himself, and embodying their own also. For some considerable time they made no demand for aid from the Government, but as the cold weather came on, being very poorly clad, and insufficiently supplied with food, they experienced much hardship from exposure and starvation. It was then that they requested me to transmit to you their message to the effect that "Pie-a-pot" wished to settle on the reserve given him by Mr. Wadsworth last summer. "Little Pine" who is a relation of "Pie-a-pot's" to settle alongside of him, "Lucky man" and "Front man" wanted their reserves at Big Lake about thirty miles east of Fort Walsh. All wanted to receive their annuity money to enable them to make their winter Buffalo hunt. "Big Bear" expressed a wish to accept the treaty, and afterwards to go north to Fort Pitt, which is the section of country to which he belongs. Although I did not consider that the requests of the Indians as to reservations should be accorded to, I nevertheless recommended the Indians receiving some considerations as regards their payments and aid in provisions, inasmuch as I foresaw if no aid was accorded them, they would starve, and in a starving condition might have attempted to commit depredations.

A Report of the acute sufferings of these Indians was embodied in a Report by Surgeon Jukes forwarded to you in October last.

The final result was that Indian Agent McDonald, from Treaty 4, Qu'Appelle, was ordered to proceed to Fort Walsh, and pay the Indians their annuities, which he did. Much as I regret our having been forced to have recourse to such an alternative, it was nevertheless unavoidable. I at one time contemplated that all the Indians would have been paid on new reservations northward from Fort Walsh. Notwithstanding the fact that every anticipation in this respect was not verified, it is still an undoubted fact that much progress was made towards settling the Indians on their reservations, in support of this statement it will be remembered that last year some five thousand Indians had to be paid at Fort Walsh, this year not more than two thousand were paid.

I must not omit to mention that all the Indians who were sent to Battleford remained upon their reservations, and I understand have become satisfactorily settled there. Superintendent Herchmer, commanding at Battleford, in his Report, says: "The Indians are progressing well, thanks to the able management of Mr. Reed."

I would call your attention to the fact that in a letter of the 20th May last, I impressed upon the Government the importance of the Indians being well received in the north, also the fulfilment of all treaty obligations, reminding you at the time, the mode of life would be different to that to which the Indians had been accustomed to, for this reason I considered some little allowance should be made, and the treatment the Indians received, particularly on arrival, should be kind. I then went on to say that if these recommendations were not acted upon, I felt that I would not be far astray in predicting a general stampede southward, also that should this once occur, the final settlement of the Indians on allotted reservations would be materially affected.

The failure of the Indian Department to settle "Pie-a-pot" on his reservation has doubtless been explained in communications to you by their own officials.

Relating to my allusions to the promises made by "Big Bear" to accept the treaty, I have to report that during my recent stay at Fort Walsh in the beginning of the present month, "Big Bear" expressed his desire to make an adhesion to treaty six.

Finding that no negotiations could be carried on except through me, I most willingly placed all my time at "Big Bear's" disposal, daily councils were held in which I explained the nature of the treaty to that chief. On the evening of the 6th instant, he visited me with the Interpreter and remained talking for the greater part of the night.

The interview was a long and tiresome one, but I am pleased to be able to say that it ended in his giving me his hand, and assuring me that he would accept the treaty on the following day.

The result of my interviews with "Big Bear" I communicated to Indian Agent McDonald, who was then at Fort Walsh. On ascertaining the substance of the promises made me by "Big Bear," he prepared an adhesion to treaty six.

On the 8th, "Big Bear" and his followers, accompanied by several treaty chiefs and Indians, came formally to my quarters, and after having spent the afternoon and evening in going over the details of our previous interviews, he signed the treaty.

You are aware that Treaty No. 6, to which "Big Bear" has given his adhesion, was made at Forts Carleton and Pitt, which is, as I have mentioned, the section of country to which he belongs. His present intention is to go to Fort Pitt with his entire followers in the spring and settle upon the reservation allotted him, and I firmly believe he will do so.

Big Bear was the only remaining chief in the North-West Territory who had not made a friendly treaty with the Canadian Government, in the surrendering of his and his people's rights as Indians, by the acceptance of annuities and reserves.

I trust therefore I may be allowed to offer my congratulations, inasmuch as I consider the occurrence an opportune one concluding as it does, and I venture to predict satisfactorily, the final treaty with the last of the many Indian tribes in the Territory.

All possible assistance has invariably been afforded the Indian Department.

During the past year, the work of Indian Agent for the Cypress hills, has been performed by officers of the force. Up to the 15th of August, this work was performed by Superintendent McIlree; from that date up to the present time, Inspector Norman has acted as Indian Agent.

This officer has in accordance with your instructions, just been temporarily transferred to the Indian Department.

Transport was furnished to assist in moving the various bands of Indians, north to their reserves. As I have previously stated, this taxed our limited supply of transport, and consequently I was compelled to move "E" Division, from Fort Walsh to Fort Macleod, en route to Calgary, by hired transport.

The keeping of the Indian Department accounts, and issuing of rations, was done by members of the force.

During the annual payments, an officer and two constables were furnished Indian Agent McDonald, to assist him in making the payments.

You are aware that for several months my own time was taken up in making negotiations.

Superintendent Crozier reports to me as follows on the assistance furnished at Macleod:

"Escorts were furnished for the Indian Annuity payments of the Blood, Black-foot and Piegan reserves, and when required, pay clerks were told off, to assist Indian Department employees.

"I furnished the Indian Agent with transport, consisting of horses and waggons, when he was proceeding on several occasions to the different reserves in this Agency, and men and horses were provided, to drive beef cattle to the Blackfoot crossing.

"In the absence of a surgeon, the hospital steward vaccinated a number of Indians."

In the Battleford District Superintendent Herchmer reports that parties were detailed for Fort Pitt, and the lakes west and north of that place, to pay Indians; also on the Battle River Reserves.

Escorts were furnished during the payments made at Eagle Hills and Moosomin's reserve by the Agent. At Cumberland the payments were made by our men.

The Indian Agent has expressed his entire satisfaction with the assistance afforded.

In the Calgarry District one officer and ten men were sent to the Blackfoot reserve to act as escort and to assist in the payment of the Indians.

Escorts were also furnished at the other reserves when required.

In the Qu'Appelle District Superintendent Walsh reports that on the arrival of "Little Child," "Sparrow Hawk," and "The-man-that-took-the-coat's" bands he furnished four four-horse teams to convey Indian chiefs from Qu'Appelle to their reserve at Indian Head, which had been selected for them.

Superintendent Walsh also assisted the Indian Department by furnishing them with four teams to transport the Indians to their reserves, and on request gave them the services of a non-commissioned officer for one month to act as Assistant Indian Instructor on the Assinaboine reserve. On the return of the non-commissioned officer a very complimentary letter was received from the Indian Commissioner respecting the manner in which the duty had been performed.

The money for the Indian payments in the northern district was brought from the sixth siding of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Qu'Appelle, and Inspector Griesbach, with an escort of seven men with eight horses, conveyed this money to Battleford and Carlton.

The money for treaty four, was escorted from Qu'Appelle station to Fort Qu'Appelle and handed over to the Indian agent there.

Escorts and assistance were given the agents at Indian Head, Pasqua's Reserve and Mud Lake, during the payments.

Throughout the Territory our surgeon's and hospital stewards have given medical attendance to the Indians, and have vaccinated a great number.

#### GENERAL POLICE WORK.

Our police work during the last year was very great. This has been largely caused by the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which employed upwards of 4,000 men during the whole summer, some of them exceptionally bad characters. I am, however, happy to report that, owing to there being no liquor obtainable, very little trouble was given us by them. The difficulty of preventing whisky being supplied them by disreputable characters entailed a great deal of extra duty on the force. Where large amounts of money are being expended among such men as railway navvies it was to be expected that many attempts would be made to supply them with liquor. Had this not been effectually stopped, I fear I should have had to report a large number of depredations as having been committed. I venture to state that it is unparalleled in the history of railway building in a western country that not a single serious crime has been committed along the line of work; and I would also add that it is a matter of the utmost congratulation to the Government, inasmuch as it must reflect great credit in the enactment and carrying out of laws well calculated to suppress crime.

Horse stealing has been committed very frequently; in many cases the offenders could not be caught and punished, they taking refuge across the line. However, every effort was made, and with no little success, as will be seen in the appendix to my Report.

The behavior of the Indians for the past year has been, on the whole, good.

It is utterly impossible for me to give all the details of the police work throughout the different districts, but a short sketch of one or two instances will serve to illustrate the important, and at times trying, duty performed, and may not prove uninteresting.

In concluding my annual report of last year, I alluded to correspondence submitted relating to trouble that occurred in January of last year with the Blackfoot Indians or their reserve at the Blackfoot Crossing. This trouble you will remember

was in connection with the arrest of a prisoner, named "Bull Elk," a Blackfoot Indian, on the charge of shooting with intent to kill; the Indians endeavoring to offer resistance to the detachment first sent out to make the arrest. Prompt steps were, however, taken by the officer commanding at McLeod, Superintendent Crozier, who himself proceeded with every available man at his command to reinforce the detachment at the Blackfoot Crossing. "Bull Elk" was arrested and committed for trial and every precaution taken to meet any resistance that might be offered by the Indians. It was pointed out to them in the plainest possible manner that law and order were to be carried out, that the police were in the country to do this and that any attempt at resistance on their part would be punished as it deserved. Seeing the determination on the part of the police to carry out the letter of the law, and finding that a determined force was at hand with which to enforce strict obedience and respect, even should it be found necessary to resort to the most extreme measures, the Indians submitted to the arrest of "Bull Elk," being forcibly reminded in so doing that resistance on their part would not be tolerated for a moment, or in any way allowed to interfere with the impartial administration of justice, in the case of Indians and white men alike.

Although I had every reason to be perfectly satisfied with the determined steps taken by Superintendent Crozier, I nevertheless deemed it advisable to reinforce the strength of Fort McLeod by thirty non-commissioned officers and men. I therefore ordered a detachment of that number to proceed from Fort Walsh to Fort McLeod with all possible despatch. My orders in this respect were most promptly carried out, and as I previously informed you this action had beyond all possible doubt a most salutary effect upon the Indian mind.

On the 1st of May, before the arrival of the recruits, Big Bear (then a non-treaty chief) reached Fort Walsh. He came in ahead of his followers, all of whom, numbering some 130 lodges were, he informed me, *en route*. I at once told this chief, that I did not wish his people to come in the vicinity of the Fort, and also that he would receive no aid from the Government. I directed him to a place known as the "Lake," where they could subsist by fishing.

This Big Bear did, and for some time I heard nothing further from him; later on, however, I received information that councils were being held daily in his camp, and further that the result of these councils, was that he and his followers had decided to visit Fort Walsh, make exorbitant demands for provisions, and in case of their being refused, to help themselves. I considered it advisable, thereupon, to move all the Indian supplies inside the Fort; these supplies had previously been stored inside a building in the village rented by the Indian Department. I also took over the ammunition of T. C. Power & Bros., the only traders at Fort Walsh, and placed it in our magazine.

I confined all the men to barracks, had the 7 pounder mountain guns placed in position in the bastions, and made all arrangements to have the force at my command ready for any emergency. On the 14th, Big Bear with 150 bucks, all armed, arrived at the Fort. By runners going to his camp, Big Bear was kept informed of the action that had been taken, the effect of which proved most beneficial.

The Indians accompanying him conducted themselves in an orderly manner and made most civil speeches. I held a council with Big Bear, and his people inside the Fort, allowing no man to come in armed, and distinctly impressed on them, that as non-treaty Indians they had no claims whatever on the consideration of the Government.

The demands made for ammunition during the council with me were refused. I feel justified in saying that my treatment of Big Bear at this time had a most satisfactory effect, showing him, that he as a non-treaty Indian would not obtain assistance from the Government, and any attempt of his to obtain such by force must prove entirely futile.

On the 4th May, Inspector Macdonell, the officer commanding at Wood Mountain, received a report from Mr. Legarrie, trader, who had just returned from Fort Buford, U. S., in which Inspector Macdonnell was informed that on the evening of



the 28th April, while Legarrie was encamped *en route* to Wood Mountain, a war party of thirty-two Crees appeared and made demands for provisions.

Mr. Legarrie had with him a half-breed and a Sioux Indian. He, and these men gave the war party food. Shortly afterwards they took articles from the carts by force, and threatened the lives of his party. During the night Mr. Legarrie heard the Indians in council arranging to kill him and the Teton Sioux. Towards morning another council was held, when it was ascertained that the Indians were composed of two parties, one from Cypress Hills, the other from Wood Mountain. The Cypress Hills party wished that what had been arranged should be carried into effect at once. But the arrangements were changed, and it was decided to allow Legarrie and his party, who had previously been disarmed, to "eat once more" before killing them. When daylight came, Legarrie commenced preparations for a start. The scene following he describes as being a terrible one, the Indians having taken possession of the carts. Legarrie expecting every moment to be killed, the noise was fearful, some crying for the scalps of the whole party, others only wishing to kill the Teton Indian.

Two attempts at firing were made, but fortunately the guns missed fire in both cases. All became so confused that the Indians were afraid of killing their own friends. Finally Legarrie succeeded in buying off the lives of his men, the war party being allowed to take what they liked, and Legarrie's party to go, after having had his carts pillaged, by the taking of blankets, rifles, ammunition, etc.

Immediately on the receipt of the information, Inspector Macdonell despatched messengers to all the half-breeds and friendly Indian's camps within a radius of 20 miles of his post, instructing them to keep a watch for this war party, and to immediately inform him if any trace was seen, promising that unless they were captured permanent quiet would not be established in his district, as the same party had given continual annoyance during the spring. He therefore determined to make an arrest at any cost. Shortly after a half-breed, who resided 15 miles east of the post, reported to Inspector Macdonell that on the previous evening he had, while herding horses, come suddenly upon a war party of eight Indians on foot, all having lariats (a sure sign that they were on a horse-stealing expedition). This war party admitted they were going to steal horses, but promised to touch none belonging to the half-breed. From the description given of the Indians who had attacked Legarrie, the half-breed assumed that they belonged to the same war party.

Inspector Macdonnell immediately mounted every man of his command available and in company with Lagarrie whom he had sent for to identify the Indians, he started to make the arrest. He travelled in the direction of a half-breed camp, 15 miles from the post in which direction the Indians had gone. On arriving within a quarter of a mile of the camp, a scout was sent in to gather information. The scout told the camp that he was in search of four horses stolen from Wood Mountain, but he was told that they were not there as eight Crees had just come in on foot. Inspector Macdonnell immediately pushed on to the camp which was composed of about 45 lodges. On reaching the camp he found a large crowd collected, and all the doors of the lodges closed, and on asking for the Cree Indians their presence in the camp was denied.

The crowded camp appeared very sulky and averse to his searching the lodges, one half-breed in particular who spoke a little English showed much opposition. This man Inspector Macdonnell covered with his revolver. This had the effect of cowering the crowd, and the lodges were pointed out where seven Crees were found. These were arrested and disarmed, and a demand made for the remaining Indian who was at last given up. The prisoners were then conveyed to Wood Mountain Post. On the next day an examination was held by Inspector Macdonnell who committed them for trial, and afterwards conveyed them to Qu Appelle where they were tried and found guilty by the Stipendiary Magistrate.

All possible aid was invariably given towards the recovery and return to their legitimate owners of horses and mules stolen and brought into the territory from the

United States. Our efforts in this respect were accompanied by marked success, as will be seen from the instances I propose quoting.

During the month of May last an American citizen from the Maria's River, Montana, arrived at Fort Walsh. He gave a description of 11 horses which he believed had been stolen from him by our Indians. I sent a party of police out to the various camps and succeeded in recovering and handing over all the horses stolen, taking care that no expense was incurred by the man who had suffered the loss.

Another case happened in the same month. On the 16th I received information to the effect that a war party of Cree Indians, belonging to "Big Bear's" camp, had passed 10 miles south of Fort Walsh *en route* to their camp at "the Lake," 30 miles east of that post, with a band of valuable horses. The brands seen showed that they had been stolen from white men south of the line. The day after this information reached me, two Americans from the Teton River, near Fort Benton, Montana, arrived at Fort Walsh. These men described fully the horses stolen from them, and brought letters from settlers relative to other horses stolen at the same time. From various admissions made by the Indians ("Big Bear's" followers), I learned that a war party had made a raid on an American settlement on the Teton River, stealing almost every horse. I immediately, on the arrival of the Americans, sent for "Big Bear," who happened to be then at Fort Walsh, informing him that I intended starting for his camp, which I did half an hour after the arrival of the Americans, in order to recover the horses his people had stolen. I started with an officer and 22 men, taking "Big Bear" with me. The two Americans accompanied me. On the arrival at "The Lake," I found the entire Cree camp numbering 500 lodges. I told them that I must have every horse stolen handed over to me. They obeyed, and brought in, with one or two exceptions, all the horses. These exceptions were in cases where the horses had strayed, but they were subsequently brought in to me. On the following morning I returned to Fort Walsh with 32 horses. While at "The Lake," I told the Indians that horse-stealing, whether south of the line or not, must cease, as in every case the horses would be taken from them; and if proof could be obtained of the guilty Indians, they would be severely punished. I might mention that in the recovery of these horses I received every assistance from the Indian Chiefs, "Pie-a-Pot" and "Little Pine."

At Qu'Appelle, 9 horses and 6 mules, which had been stolen from Fort Buford, U. S. A., were recovered by Inspector Griesbach of "B" Division, and returned to Messrs. Leighton, Jordan & Co., their owners.

I could quote many instances where horses in small numbers, stolen from Montana, have been recovered and returned.

In the early part of the season the country in the vicinity of the Cypress Hills was infested with horse thieves; these were principally American Indians from the Piegan reservation, 90 miles west of Fort Shaw, Montana. Large numbers of horses were stolen from both Indians and white men in our country. In some cases the thefts committed were daring, one stable being broken into at the settlement, Fort Walsh. As a general rule the horses so stolen could not be recovered, as they were immediately taken across the line before we were informed or able to pursue the thieves. I regret to say that those stolen horses could not be secured though they were traced by their owners across the line, as the United States Indian Department did not show the same disposition to aid our citizens, as we have invariably, as far as lay in our power, afforded them.

The following case speaks for itself:—

A half-breed, named Pelletier, was camped in the Cypress Hills with a large number of horses. He was attacked and fired on by United States Indians, who drove off his horses across the line. He subsequently visited the Piegan reservation, and though he saw many of his horses in the possession of the Indians, he was unable to recover them.

I have written to Messrs. J. G. Baker & Co., requesting them to endeavor to procure, with the assistance of the Sheriff, the recovery of Pelletier's horses, as well as those stolen at a later date from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The United States military authorities have in all cases aided us as far as lay in their power, which is more limited than ours.

General Sheridan, United States Army, in his annual report, mentions the amicable relations which exist between the United States troops and this force, which, he says, go far in ensuring quiet along the boundary line.

On the 29th of May last a party of some two hundred Blood Indians arrived at Fort Walsh from their reservation near Fort MacLeod. These two hundred men were well mounted and fully equipped as a war party, all armed with Winchester repeating rifles and a large supply of ammunition. On arrival they came at once to me and reported that the Crees had stolen some forty head of horses from them, and had been stealing all winter. The object of their visit was to recover their stolen horses from the Crees, their intention being to go on to the Cree camp at "the lake" east of Fort Walsh. Feeling assured that, if this was done, serious trouble would ensue, I told the Bloods I would not allow this, informing them at the same time that I would send an officer and party, with a small number of their representative men, to the Cree camp, and that if their horses were there they would be returned to them. To this the Indians agreed.

I detailed Inspector Frechette for the duty; six Blood Indians accompanied him to the Cree Camp.

This officer returned on the following day with three horses belonging to the Bloods. I was satisfied that, with the exception of two other horses, which were afterwards returned by the Crees, the horses the Bloods had lost were stolen by American Indians.

On the night of the 30th May, I held an interview with the Bloods; they appeared much disappointed at not getting their horses, the loss of which they persisted in laying at the door of the Crees, notwithstanding the fact that a woman of their own tribe, who had for some time been living with the Crees, assured them that none of their horses had been in the Cree Camp, except those returned, and the three brought in by the police; the interviews I mention having been held, took place in my office, I having allowed some of the Indians (unarmed) into the Fort. They all expressed themselves in the most friendly terms towards the Police Force and myself personally. They promised me they would return home on the following morning. About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 31st May, Superintendent Cotton reported to me that there was some excitement in the Blood camp, which he had just visited. A number of Blood Indians had just ridden off towards the Macleod road, and the few that still remained had their horses saddled. Superintendent Cotton and myself immediately went out in front of the post, where the Blood Camp had been. The Indians had just gone, their fires were still lighted, and candles burning in the few tents which I had loaned them on their arrival, the weather then being stormy. The Indians made off, yelling and firing their rifles, proving that they were in an excited state. The greater part of the camp showed signs of its having been most hurriedly abandoned, as cups, cooking utensils, and food, were left behind. The tents I had loaned them were not damaged, but some eight Cree lodges which were in close proximity, were torn down and destroyed by the Bloods. These lodges had fortunately been abandoned on the inmates hearing the unusual noises in the Blood Camp. The Cree women had been "cached" in houses about the settlement, as they naturally feared the Bloods who are the hereditary enemies of the Crees. A short distance from this camp of Cree lodges, I found the body of a dead Indian (Cree). Assistant Surgeon Kennedy examined the body, and found seven or eight gunshot wounds and three stabs. The scalp was taken. I had the body placed in the lodge at once, and buried a few hours afterwards. The Indian killed was an idiot and almost blind.

The Blood Indians presented letters to me on their arrival, from their Indian Agent.

I would here point out the danger and evil results which are likely to arise from the Indians being allowed to leave their reserve in large numbers.

I am perfectly well aware of the difficulty which exists of preventing this, but still it is of the utmost importance that Indian Agents give the subject their earnest and constant attention, and that their most strenuous endeavors be used to prevent the Indians from making such a move.

In connection with the murder of the Cree Indian above alluded to, I am of opinion that it was committed by some excitable young "bucks," who felt humiliated at the prospect of returning home without their horses, as they would thus appear in the eyes of their tribe to have accomplished nothing, notwithstanding the strength of their war-party.

I might mention that very recently the Crees have sent presents of tobacco and sugar (peace-offerings) to all the chiefs of the whole of the Blackfoot nation, which, I hope to learn shortly, have been well received.

The following is a recapitulation of cases tried, which aids materially in forming some approximate idea of police work performed.

Recapitulation of criminal and other cases tried before Lieut.-Col. A. G. Irvine, S.M., and other magistrates in the various police districts throughout the Territories during the year 1882, as per Appendix "D":—

Murder.....	3
Rape.....	3
Horse Stealing.....	16
Cattle Stealing.....	1
Perjury.....	1
Larceny.....	42
Killing Cattle.....	1
Injury to Property.....	18
Breaking Gaol.....	2
Illicit Liquor Traffic.....	39
Illegally in Possession of Intoxicating Liquors.....	52
Gambling.....	31
Assault.....	23
Buying Government Farm Produce from Indians.....	1
Contempt of Court.....	1
Lunacy.....	2
Miscellaneous Cases.....	36
Concealing Child-birth.....	1

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This does not include a very large number of purely civil cases, such as actions for debt, etc., etc.

In my Annual Report of last year, I strongly advised the abandonment of Fort Walsh. It must, however, be remembered that when these recommendations were made, it was understood to be the intention of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to continue their railway north of the Cypress Hills, crossing the Saskatchewan near the junction of the Red Deer River. As early in the season as the 26th April last, I informed you that I had had several conversations with Mr. C. E. Perry, Syndicate Engineer in charge of location; from the substance of these conversations I understood that the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway would run in a more southerly course from the Moose Jaw Creek than had previously been anticipated. I was then informed of the likelihood of the line running south of Island Lake, along the foot hills of the Cypress Mountains, and crossing the South Saskatchewan at the Seven Persons Coulee at a point known as "Medicine Hat." The railway has since been so constructed that it takes it within thirty (30) miles of Fort Walsh. In view of the change, I received a letter from Mr. Perry, a copy of which I forwarded you, on the subject of the Syndicate parties receiving protection from the police. I was at the same time informed that large quantities of supplies were to be shipped through Fort

Walsh, and a considerable number of men were to be employed at once in and about Cyprus Hills.

This being the case, the situation of affairs was essentially changed, and I was compelled to somewhat modify my previous recommendations, in so far as they related to the *immediate* abandonment of Fort Walsh, as I saw that it was actually necessary to maintain a force of police in that vicinity for the protection of the working parties from American Indians as well as our own, and also to prevent smuggling and illicit whiskey dealing being carried on from the United States Territory. I therefore recommended Fort Walsh be not abandoned until we were positively informed as to the location of the Canadian Pacific Railway line, by which time a suitable site for a new post could be selected, possibly near the crossing of the South Saskatchewan River, about 35 miles north west of the head of the Cypress Hills. On ascertaining the final location of the Canadian Pacific Railway, I communicated with you recommending that the site for future headquarters be decided upon at once, and a suitable post be erected without delay. I based this recommendation upon the assumption that the site would be selected at or near the crossing of the South Saskatchewan River. I stated, however, that should the Government consider that point too far West for headquarters, it would nevertheless be necessary to erect a post in the vicinity of the Cypress Hills.

By your telegram of the 29th July last, I was informed of your decision of the Pile of Bones Creek being the headquarters of the force, also the number and dimensions of the section buildings for stables and quarters. This telegram reached me at Fort McLeod.

Soon after my return from that Post to Fort Walsh, I proceeded to Qu'Appelle; after having inspected "B" Division, I accompanied His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to the Piles of Bones Creek.

I instructed Inspector Steele, who had accompanied me, where the buildings were to be situated.

I immediately moved the headquarters of "B" Division from Qu'Appelle to Regina.

At the end of October the section buildings commenced to arrive and building was proceeded with.

The headquarters of the force was transferred from Fort Walsh to Regina on the 6th December.

The increase of the force has proved most judicious. The effect on the Indians throughout the Territory was to show them that the Government intended that law and order should be kept, by both white men and Indians alike, and that sufficient force was provided to accomplish this.

The cases to which I have alluded, of "Big Bear" and of the trouble at the Blackfoot Crossing, early in January last, are sufficient to show that a strong force is still necessary to enforce the law among the Indians.

I was, owing to the increase of force, enabled to move a sufficient force to Forts McLeod and Calgary, which was urgently required.

At Fort McLeod there are the Blood and Piegan reservations, numbering about four thousand people. The Sarcee reservation of about five hundred is only ten miles from Calgary, and the Blackfoot reserve, fifty-six miles down the Bow River from that post.

The fast growing settlements about these posts, together with the large cattle ranches, rendered it imperative that they should receive good police protection from such a large body of Indians, in all about seven thousand, as well as that order should be kept among the Indians themselves.

These Indian reserves being close to the boundary line, great vigilance is required to prevent smuggling from Montana, U.S.

By having a strong force at Qu'Appelle, I was enabled to afford sufficient protection to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Outposts of "B" Division were established on all the different trails by which liquor could be brought in, and men were stationed at various points along the line to prevent any liquor-selling, and preserve order among the railway navvies.

The amount of additional work that I was thus able to perform, I feel could not have been accomplished, if the force had not been increased.

**NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.**  
DISTRIBUTION STATE, compiled from latest Returns.

Division.	Station.	Officers.				Ser-geants.		Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	Total of Divisions.
		Com-missioner.	Superin-tendants.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Staff.	Duty.				
A	Fort Walsh.....		1	2		4	2	6	88	103	.....
A	On Command .....	1	1		2	1	2	1	15	23	126
B	Regina.....			1		3	2	3	47	56	.....
B	Qu' Appelle.....			2		1	1		13	17	.....
B	Wood Mountain .....			1		1			7	9	.....
B	On Command .....		1				2	2	26	31	113
C	Fort Macleod.....		1	1		3	6	4	71	86	86
D	Battleford .....		1	1		3	1	5	47	58	.....
D	Prince Albert.....						1		2	3	.....
D	Fort Saskatchewan .....			1		1	1		13	16	77
E	Fort Calgary .....		1	1		1	3	4	54	64	.....
E	On Command .....					1	1		3	5	69
	Total.....	1	6	10	2	19	22	25	386	471	471
	On Leave .....			1	1					2	2
	Spécial Duty .....			1						1	1
	Total Strength.....	1	6	12	3	19	22	25	386	474	474

MEMO.—The men "On Command" are stationed in small detachments at the following places:— Shoal Lake, Broad View, Moosomin, Troy, Moose Jaw, Rosetta's Crossing, Fort Pelly, End of C. P. R. track, Maple Creek, Ten-Mile Crossing, Crow's Nest Pass, Whoop Up, Stand Off, and along the Boundary Line.

The following is a copy of a letter I have just had the pleasure of receiving from W. C. VanHorne, Esq., General Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway:—

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,  
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL MANAGER,  
WINNIPEG, 1st January, 1883.

DEAR SIR, —Our work of construction for the year of 1882 has just closed, and I cannot permit the occasion to pass without acknowledging the obligations of the Company to the North-West Mounted Police, whose zeal and industry in preventing traffic in liquor and preserving order along the line under construction have contributed so much to the successful prosecution of the work. Indeed, without the assistance of the officers and men of the splendid force under your command, it would have been impossible to have accomplished as much as we did. On no great work within my knowledge, where so many men have been employed, has such perfect order prevailed.

On behalf of the Company, and of all their officers, I wish to return thanks, and to acknowledge particularly our obligations to yourself and Major Walsh.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

(Signed.)

W. C. VANHORNE,

General Manager.

Lieut.-Colonel A. G. IRVINE,  
Commissioner of North-West Mounted Police,  
Regina.

In consequence of the increase of the force by 200 men, recruiting was commenced early in the year in Toronto, by the late Superintendent McKenzie, at the New Fort. It was originally intended that these recruits should be sent up *via* Winnipeg, then out to the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and across country to the various posts were they were required. However, owing to the severe floods in Manitoba, which temporarily suspended the railway traffic, as well as the unsettled state of Indian affairs at Fort Walsh, the original intention was changed, and the recruits were brought up *via* Lake Superior and the Northern Pacific Railway to Bismarck, where they embarked on the steamer "Red Cloud," and proceeded up the River Missouri to Coal Banks, where they were met by Superintendent McIllree with transport, and brought by him to Fort Walsh, distant about 120 miles; they arrived on the 11th June. It was with deep regret that I learned of the death of Superintendent McKenzie, who left Toronto in command of the recruits, but was shortly after taken ill and left at Prince Arthur's Landing, where he died in a few days. The command was taken over by Inspector Dowling. In all, 187 recruits arrived with Surgeon Jukes and Inspector Prevost.

A small number of recruits were also engaged at Winnipeg, 37 in all. These recruits were taken on to Qu'Appelle and attached to "B" Division. Later on 12 more were brought up by Inspector Steele. In all, 63 recruits arrived at Qu'Appelle.

The total number of recruits posted to the Force was 250, of whom 200 were the increase of the force, and the remainder to fill vacancies, discharged men, &c.

The recruits who arrived at Fort Walsh were posted to "A," "C" and "E" Divisions. The larger proportion of these recruits were excellent men, but some, I regret to state, were mere lads, physically unfit to perform the services required. I would recommend most strongly that the minimum age at which a recruit be accepted for service be fixed at twenty-one years of age. In speaking on this subject, Surgeon Jukes gives his experience in his Annual Report in the following words: "The examination papers given me when I was examining recruits for admission to the Force in May last, left me no power to reject men otherwise eligible between the ages of 18 and 40 years. This rule applies well to the regular army, where men enlist for a longer period, where the duties ordinarily required are far less severe; but for short periods of service, say 5 years, attended with much exposure, and demanding considerable powers of endurance, the age of 18 is too young."

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"A better limit as to the age for this service would be from 23 to 40, by adopting which, as the regulation, the efficiency of the Force would be materially increased, and the sick reports materially decreased, and the number of men annually required to be invalided reduced to a minimum."

Now that headquarters have been established, with railway communication to the Eastern Provinces, I intend to carry into effect my previous recommendation to form a *dépôt* of instruction. Recruits on arrival will be drilled and instructed in their duties, and, as they become efficient, will be drafted into the different divisions in which they are required. I would recommend that recruits be engaged from time to time to fill vacancies as they occur in the Force.

Heretofore, owing to the difficulty of forwarding recruits to the Territory, except at stated periods, it was necessary to engage them in large bodies in Canada. This was attended with evil consequences. A large number of undisciplined men, associated together for a considerable length of time, naturally formed intimacies which were objectionable, for on arrival at a post they thus formed a distinct *clique*, apart from the older men. The change of life which they experienced, their surroundings, the discipline, the arduous duties they were called upon to perform, gave rise to imaginary grievances, which were nursed and talked over among themselves; not mixing up with the older hands, who would otherwise have imparted a desirable influence, they became dissatisfied. This was in a great measure the cause of so many desertions taking place among the recruits. It is worthy of note that all the desertions have, *without exception*, been men of but a few months' service.

Engaging large bodies of men in a limited time does not give sufficient latitude for the best selection being made. Many men had to be engaged who would otherwise have been rejected. By engaging men in small numbers, and by sending them at once to headquarters, where they will gradually be absorbed among the older hands, this evil I have spoken of will be avoided to a great extent.

It is of the utmost importance in recruiting that sufficient time should be allowed to make a careful selection.

Having given a general review of police work during the last year, I now propose to make a few remarks respecting the contemplated work which is before the Force during the coming season.

Before doing so I may be permitted to remark that I foresee clearly that the duty to be performed by us during the coming summer will be greater, more important and more intricate than any we have hitherto been called on to perform.

The grading of the Canadian Pacific Railway is nearly completed as far west as "Medicine Hat," the crossing of the South Saskatchewan River. Work will be commenced from this point westward early next season, and it is intended, I believe, to complete it to the Rocky Mountains.

This will necessarily employ a large number of men and horses, at least as many as last season, 4,000 men and a greater number of horses.

The difficulties that will arise from this are many.

The railway line at "Medicine Hat" is closer to the international boundary than at any other point, being but 72 miles distant.

From that point west there is a large tract of country, uninhabited, and easily traversed.

South of the boundary line lies the Territory of Montana. From this territory formerly whiskey trading was carried on incessantly into these territories previous to the arrival of the police.

From "Medicine Hat" west to Fort McLeod is about 130 miles. The railway construction will no doubt offer great inducements to the whiskey traders of Montana to run cargoes of liquor in. The difficulty in preventing this alone will be great.

I do not wish to produce any unnecessary disquiet, but I would call your attention to the fact that the railway will next summer enter the Indian country proper, passing close to the Blackfoot Reserve.

The Blackfoot, Bloods and Piegans form the Blackfoot nation. This powerful tribe, as you know, has but recently come in contact with white men, and their experience of them is almost altogether of the Police Force. They are as yet perfect savages, able to mount at least 1000 warriors, exceptionally well armed and equipped. These Indians are entirely unused to large bodies of white men, and know nothing of a railway or its use. The Indian mind being very easily influenced, and very suspicious, it may be that they will consider their rights encroached upon, and their country about to be taken from them. Immediately south of them across the line is the United States Piegan Reserve. These Indians are connected with the Blackfeet, and would no doubt join them should any serious collision with the white men take place.

The large number of horses employed will also be a great temptation to horse stealing, both by white men and Indians from the south of the line where they can readily be run across, as well as by our own Indians.

Taking all these difficulties into consideration the prevention of whiskey smuggling along a line of over 150 miles, which if supplied would create serious disturbances, the prevention of horse stealing, and lastly guarding against Indian opposition to the railway construction, it will be necessary to, at all times, have parties of Police on duty along the line, and further to establish a good post at a suitable and convenient place, where at least one hundred men may be stationed.

These hundred men will compose the greater part of the Division, which will, of course have to be most thoroughly equipped in horses and transport—ready at a



moment's notice, in case of trouble of any kind occurring, to proceed along the railway line, or elsewhere, as the occasion demands.

To my mind the only point at which the post I have mentioned can be established is at the crossing of the South Saskatchewan River or "Medicine Hat." You already have a sketch showing the site I have selected.

I propose hereafter in this Report recommending the building of this post, and a smaller one at Maple Creek.

I might, however, here be permitted to call your attention to the importance of my recommendation being acted upon.

The post at Maple Creek would be an outpost from "Medicine Hat," where the headquarters of the division employed in this section would be stationed. Various other outposts, each consisting of a non-commissioned officer and a few men, will require to be established along roads and trails used in the Cypress Hills, with a view of preventing whisky trading and smuggling from the United States territory.

The outposts about the Fort Macleod and Regina districts will be similar to those established this year (from some of these men are withdrawn during winter season).

Outposts in the northern division will require to be maintained as at present.

Outposts from the headquarters of Calgary District (Fort Calgary) will be established hereafter as railway and other interests from time to time demand.

#### DISTRIBUTION of Horses during year 1882.

Division.	Station.	No.	Remarks.
"A"	Fort Walsh and Outposts .....	71	*This includes a large number of re-mounts being herded at Government Farm. These horses will, in the spring, be distributed among the various Divisions as required.
"B"	Regina and Outposts .....	56	
"C"	*Fort McLeod and Outposts ....	127	
"D"	Battleford and Outposts .....	60	
"E"	Calgary .....	47	
	Total strength.....	361	

Re-mounts received during 1882 ..... 133

Colts taken on strength during 1882..... 7

Total..... 140

The total number of remounts taken on the strength of the force this year was one hundred and thirty-three. Eighty-nine supplied by the Stewart Ranch Company; forty purchased by the Department in Ontario and forwarded to Qu'Appelle, and four purchased in the Territory.

Of the horses purchased from the Stewart Ranch Company thirty were accepted in July, the selection having been made from a band of one hundred and fifty head.

The small number accepted was owing to the fact that the band I speak of was too light for our work. Eighteen were afterwards accepted and taken over by Superintendent Crozier, acting under my authority.

During my recent visit to Fort Macleod, in the month of October last, I accepted from a band driven in by the Company forty-one head.

This last band was composed of the finest horses ever driven into the country, and the horses taken over by me were of a better class than any hitherto supplied the Force.

The first small lots taken over by Superintendent Crozier and myself, were not in all cases composed of the class of horses we required. But as we were then in urgent need of saddle horses I accepted them.

I must not, however, omit to mention that when the second band was driven in by the contractors, they most willingly exchanged every horse to which objection was raised, replacing them by others in all respects up to the required standard.

The manner in which the Stewart Ranch Company fulfilled their contract was eminently satisfactory.

In my Annual Report for 1880, I called your attention to the necessity of a new post being erected at Fort MacLeod.

The danger which I then pointed out still exists, of the island on which the post is now built being entirely washed away.

The present condition of the post is wretched, notwithstanding that repairs have been made every year, and a few additional buildings erected.

The number of the buildings at the post are entirely inadequate to accommodate the force now stationed there, which, as you are aware, has been increased.

I have already forwarded you a sketch of the country about Fort MacLeod, showing the sites suitable for the erection of a post.

I would strongly recommend that one of the sites be at once decided upon, and arrangements made immediately for building a substantial brick post.

I do not consider that any saving would be effected by longer delay.

A new post must be built, and one which will suffice for many years; a strong police force will be required about that point for a very considerable time. The number of Indians, their proximity to the boundary line, and the large cattle interests will alone necessitate a force in that quarter.

This being the case, a saving will be effected by the Government by erecting a substantial post of brick.

All the material for building with brick can be obtained at or near Fort MacLeod. And the extra cost entailed by building permanently will be ultimately saved by the substantiability.

Another reason why this should be done at once is that the people at the small village of MacLeod are all delaying building until the site of the post is chosen.

When this is decided upon a fine town will soon spring up.

Fort Calgary having been created a district post, and "E" Division removed there, under the command of Superintendent McIlree, the buildings were entirely inadequate to accommodate the Division, and were so entirely useless and out of repair that I gave instructions to that officer to commence building at once on his arrival, and to retain for use during the winter such buildings as, with little or no expense could be made habitable for the winter. The buildings to be erected were to be laid out in a general plan for a new post.

Superintendent McIlree immediately on his arrival commenced work. Several of the old buildings were pulled down to make way for the new ones, all the same logs being utilized. A contract was at once let for the erection of a new Barrack Room, 110 ft. long by 30 ft. wide, with dining-room 30 ft. square, and kitchen 15 ft. square; attached, 1 guard room, 30x50, with 12 cells; 1 hospital, and 1 officers' quarters. These buildings have all been completed. The walls of the buildings throughout are 9 ft. high and constructed of logs, with the exception of the officers' quarters, which are frame. The chinks are filled with mortar. Floor, 1½ inch planed lumber, tongued and grooved, roof of shingle laid in mortar. The buildings erected are good substantial ones, neat in appearance, well ventilated and suited for the requirements to which they will be put.

The men are very much crowded, though, at present, and as the old buildings will not last another year, the post will require to be completed in the ensuing year. I annex a plan which shows the buildings that have already been erected, also the additional ones which are required. They are:

1 Barrack room, dining room and kitchen, same dimensions as ones already erected.

2 Officers' quarters same as one now built.

1 Quartermasters' store, 30 ft. wide by 150 ft. long.

1 Reading and Recreation room, 35 ft. wide by 50 ft. long.

1 Sergeants' mess room, 25 ft. wide by 50 ft. long.

1 Orderly room, ditto.

1 Artificers' room for tailor, shoe-maker, harness-maker and armourer, 25 ft. wide by 65 ft. long.

1 Carpenters' and Blacksmith's shop, 30 ft. wide by 30 ft. long.

1 Bake house, 20 ft. wide by 25 ft. long.

1 Wash-house, size, ditto.

2 Stables, 30 ft. wide by 95 ft. long, to hold 68 horses.

1 Sick stable (not shown on plan).

Walls throughout 9 ft. in height.

I would recommend the erection of these buildings at once.

With regard to the construction of the section buildings at Regina—

The contract for the buildings was given to two different firms—one Messrs. James Reilly & Co., Sherbrooke, Ont., and the other to Messrs. Logan & Doherty, of Ottawa.

There are three different classes of buildings: barracks, kitchens and stables.

The barrack buildings are of two different sizes—one 16 feet wide by 48 feet long, and 11 feet wall, and one 16 feet by 24 feet, and same height.

The kitchens furnished by Mr. Reilly are 18 feet by 10 feet, and intended for placing against the house.

Messrs. Logan & O'Doherty's kitchens are 12 feet by 16 feet, with gable roofs, and are connected to the house by a passage 8 feet long.

The stables are all of the same dimensions—50 feet long by 30 feet wide.

The different buildings are all of the same principle of construction. The main difference between the Reilly portable building and the Logan & O'Doherty is that in Reilly's there is no air space, the sections being composed of upright boards, grooved and tongued, and held together by diagonal boards firmly nailed, and tongued and grooved, with two thickness of felt paper between. Each section is constructed with a lap, which fits a corresponding lap on adjoining section. The sections are fastened together by screws. In addition, the bottom of each is attached to the sill of the foundation. Likewise, the beam supporting the floor is continuous, and to this each section is firmly screwed by four 3-inch screws.

The roof consists of two thickness of matched lumber, with air space of an inch, and lined between with felt paper, the upper and lower boards breaking joint. The roof is attached to the sections of the building by iron brackets screwed on to an inch board, which is firmly attached to the side wall at the top.

The flooring throughout is single thickness.

The Logan & O'Doherty building is, as the Reilly, composed of sections, but of different construction—each section is composed of a small frame, to which is nailed upright matched boards outside and in, with two thicknesses of tarred paper, thus an air space of one inch is obtained. The sections fit evenly together, without any lap or joint, and are fastened by three bolts.

The foundation is bolted together throughout; and the beams of the upper floor are bolted to the walls of the building, thus preventing spread.

The floor beams are additionally supported by a strap screwed to each section of the building.

The foundation floor is made in sections, and of two thickness, with tarred paper between, and bolted together; the upper floor is also in sections, but only of one thickness.

Barrack accommodation for one hundred men; stabling for sixty horses will be provided when all the buildings are erected.

Messrs. James Reilly & Co. have completed:—

10 buildings, 16 feet by 48 feet.

8 " 16 " " 24 "

5 kitchens, 10 " " 18 "

In a few weeks they will have completed the stables.

Messrs. Logan and O'Doherty have already erected five buildings, 16 feet by 48 feet.

They have yet to erect four buildings 16 feet by 48 feet, two buildings 16 feet by 24 feet, ten kitchens 12 feet by 16 feet, and two stables. I am in hopes that all will be completed in the course of six weeks.

I do not consider either buildings suitable for a permanent post, though those supplied have answered their purpose wonderfully well.

I would recommend that plans and specifications be immediately prepared and contracts at once let for the erection of buildings at "Medicine Hat" and "Maple Creek," as early as possible in the spring.

It will be impossible for the force to assist in any way in the construction of these posts, owing, as I have already shown, to the amount of duty which will be required of us.

The post at "Medicine Hat," will require to be large enough to accommodate one hundred men and an equal number of horses.

At Maple Creek, large enough for thirty men and an equal number of horses.

I have previously alluded to the importance which attaches to the establishment of these posts.

Their erection is, I am quite satisfied, the only really efficient way in which we shall establish control and perfect supervision of a most important section of country, where much police work will for a long time to come require to be done.

I have already pointed out, in the strongest possible terms, the many and serious objections there are to the site of Fort Walsh as a Police Post.

By the building, in the Spring, of the posts I have recommended at "Medicine Hat" and "Maple Creek," the abandonment of Fort Walsh could be effected in a most satisfactory manner, and I most strongly recommend this being done.

As I have previously reported, our present post at Wood Mountain is unfit to quarter men and horses. I would recommend that a new post be erected there sufficiently large to accommodate one officer, 25 men, and 25 horses.

#### *Saddles.*

In my Report of last year, I called your attention to the necessity of adopting some saddle for the Force, and purchasing a supply at once.

I recommended the English high cantle dragoon saddle with several changes, and asked that a pattern saddle be obtained at once in order to thoroughly test it. I also obtained a Californian saddle of what I consider the best pattern. Both of these saddles were thoroughly used and tested, with the result that I found that the California saddle was the most suitable one for the different uses to which they required to be put, and also that in all cases the men preferred them in long rides.

I am therefore justified in recommending that the Californian, of the following pattern, be adopted for this Force:

The stirrups, wooden, strapped with iron, covered with leather and rubber covered rollers. Horn and cantle of saddle also covered with leather.

The cinchas, open, three bars leathered over and under.

Grey sweat blankets and heavy best felt numnahs.

The saddle supplied with cantanas (wallets) plain, and with slings for Winchester carbines. No leather guard on stirrups.

Leather throughout plain and of the best Californian skirting oiled.

#### *Pincher Creek Farm.*

Finding the results of our farming operations on Pincher Creek, thirty miles west of Fort Macleod, were unsuccessful, and the number of men required to carry on the operations so large, I considered it advisable to recommend the leasing of the farm to responsible persons, who would undertake the charge of all the Police brood mares and other horses which require to be sent out to the farm on account of their health to run at large. I, therefore, acting on your authority, signed a lease

with the Stewart Ranch Company by which the farm was transferred to them for one year.

The terms of the lease were such as to protect the interests of the Police force, and the terms have so far been faithfully carried out, and the results obtained very satisfactory.

#### *North-West Act.*

I consider it advisable that some change should be made in the North-West Territories Act in as far as it relate to the punishment of offenders convicted of liquor dealing or having it in their possession.

At present, in case of non-payment of fines, or when sent to gaol for second offence, persons cannot be sentenced to hard labor while undergoing their imprisonment.

I would suggest that the North-West Territories Act be so amended as to leave it to the discretion of the Magistrate whether persons so convicted should undergo imprisonment with or without hard labor.

#### *Clothing and Kit.*

The new scale of clothing and kit entirely removes the possibility of any dissatisfaction, and amply provides for the wants of non-commissioned officers and men. I am pleased to be able to report that the clothing and kits supplied during the last year are of good make and quality, with the exception of the breeches and long boots. As I have but very lately forwarded detailed reports containing suggestions as regards the changes which should be made in the future supply of these two articles, I need not in this Report deal further with the matter.

#### *Arms.*

You are aware that we are still obliged to retain in use at Regina and Battleford a number of Snider carbines. These carbines, owing to long and hard service, are fast becoming unserviceable, in addition to the arm itself being an obsolete one, and inferior to that which most of the Indians (*all* of those in the southern district) are armed.

Two years ago I alluded to certain defects existing in the first pattern of Winchester carbine supplied to the force. In the new carbine, manufactured expressly for the force by the Winchester Arms Company, all the old defects have been obviated. I beg to recommend that the whole force be at once supplied with Winchester carbines of the same pattern (model 1876) as those purchased from the Winchester Arms Company.

I would remind you that the carriages and limbers of the 7-pr. mountain guns are fast becoming unserviceable.

I recommend that new ones be purchased of the pattern lately approved by the Imperial authorities.

Gun detachments were told off and instructed in standing gun drill at Forts Walsh and Macleod.

The last Quarterly Return will show the amount of ammunition and artillery stores on hand, which quantity I consider sufficient to meet our wants.

#### *Gaol.*

I have once more to call attention to the urgent necessity which exists for the immediate erection of a gaol at some central point in these Territories. The population is so rapidly increasing that our guard rooms are now utterly inadequate to meet the requirements in the shape of gaol accommodation which are demanded of us. Already our guard rooms have been, and in most cases still are, much overcrowded. Imprisonment, for even a comparatively speaking short time, should be undergone in a proper gaol. I trust you may be able to give this matter your early and favorable consideration.

*Drill and Target Practice.*

Drill and instruction have been carried out in the various Divisions throughout the Force to as large an extent as possible. The demands on our time, which important police work entailed, as well as the labor we were called upon to perform in building, in some cases prevented the drill and instruction from being gone into as thoroughly as I should wish. All the recruits who arrived at Fort Walsh were drilled and instructed in squad marching, in troop movements, and in arm drill. Riding school work has been kept up throughout the summer at headquarters. All the recruits were put through target practice; the scores made, taking into consideration the fact of the men being recruits, were very favorable.

*Recreation Rooms.*

It is impossible to overrate the good results which have accompanied the establishment of comfortable recreation rooms.

At present excellent ones have been provided at Forts Macleod and Walsh. One will be built at Calgary the coming year.

A building has been set apart for this purpose at Regina.

These rooms are well supplied with papers and reading matter.

At Fort Macleod a billiard table has been obtained, and one purchased for Calgary.

This affords much amusement for the men, and prevents them from seeking recreation in the billiard saloons in the villages, where they come in contact with many men of questionable character, in a very undesirable manner. I think it would be advisable to supply all the recreation rooms with billiard tables.

Of the many good effects which recreation rooms confer, an important one is the withdrawing of the men from their barrack-rooms during their leisure hours, thus relieving them of a great deal of occupation, renewing the air and increasing their wholesomeness.

This is especially the case in our old posts where the men are very much crowded into small rooms, with very little ventilation during the winter when all doors and windows must be kept closed.

I consider that too much amusement during relaxation cannot be provided for the men in this country, where there is so little of any kind obtainable, in the winter especially.

Amusement will be had, and if not provided will be sought, and many evil effects will result.

I intend to establish recreation rooms at all other posts.

*Customs Collections.*

The following is a Return shewing amount of Customs duties collected by the North-West Mounted Police, during year 1882:—

Port of Fort Walsh up to 8th December .....	\$15,135 46
Port of Fort Macleod up to 30th October.....	35,525 76
Port of Wood Mountain up to 31st December .....	2,784 64
Port of Qu'Appelle up to 31st December .....	1,076 50
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$52,522 36</b>

Value of articles imported, on which duty was collected—

Port of Fort Walsh .....	\$86,627 94
Port of Fort Macleod .....	224,522 50
Port of Wood Mountain.....	13,522 00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$324,672 44</b>

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The Appendices attached herewith are as follows:—

- "A." Annual Report of Surgeon Jukes.
- "B." do do Assistant Surgeon Miller.
- "C." do do Assistant Surgeon Kennedy.
- "D." Return of Criminal and other cases tried.
- "E." Plan of Fort Calgary (not printed).
- "F." Marked Map showing Police Posts and Outposts throughout the Territories (not printed).

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. IRVINE,  
*Commissioner.*

## APPENDIX "A."

## REPORT OF SURGEON JUKES.

FORT WALSH, N.W.T., Nov. 29th, 1882.

Lt.-Col. IRVINE,  
Commissioner North-West Mounted Police.

SIR,—In complying with your request communicated to me by Adjutant Cotton, on the 13th instant, in letter No. 884, of 1882, I have thought it advisable in view of my recent appointment to the Mounted Police Force, my late arrival in the North-West Territory and the migratory character of the duties which have necessarily been imposed upon me during the few months which have elapsed since my first appearance upon the scene of my prospective duties, to sketch generally in this my first Annual Report, the nature of the services in which I have been occupied, the work I have personally accomplished at the posts I have so far visited, the condition of these stations at the present time and their requirements, with such suggestions for your consideration as have occurred to my mind in relation to these during the performance of the obligations with which I have been entrusted; entering into detail as regards the nature and amount of sickness treated at each post, only in so far as I have personally witnessed and superintended its management, leaving to others who now are or who may have been present at them, during the remainder of the current year, and who have already been instructed to do so, to complete the necessary annual reports as directed; the shortness of the notice given placing it beyond my power to obtain the necessary information in time to incorporate it into this Report.

After six weeks, namely from the beginning of April to the 12th of May, during which period I was almost continuously engaged in examining recruits for supplementing the number of the North West Mounted Police force to which I had recently been appointed Senior Surgeon. I left the new Fort Toronto, at the latter date, in medical charge of the newly formed detachment, 214 in number, under command of Superintendent the late lamented Lieut. Col. Mackenzie, for Fort Walsh, North West Territory, *via* Sarnia, the Sault Ste. Marie, Duluth and the Northern Pacific Railway to Bismarck on the Missouri, from which point we ascended that river by a dreary voyage of thirteen days to the Coal Banks below Fort Benton, Montana Territory, and thence by bull-train across the intervening plains, a no less tedious journey of twelve days to our destination, where we arrived on the evening of June 12th, thirty-two days having been occupied in reaching this post.

The voyage by steamer *Ontario* from Sarnia to Prince Arthur's Landing was attended with much personal fatigue and anxiety, owing to the alarming illness of Superintendent Mackenzie, to whose bedside I was summoned early in the morning of the 13th of May, while traversing Lake Huron, and who, being unable to proceed further, I left reluctantly at his own request, in charge of some personal friends at that place on the afternoon of the 16th of May, full details of all which were submitted to Mr. White, at Ottawa, in my report of May 22nd, mailed at Fort Berthold on the Missouri river, a copy of which later on was placed in your hands at Fort Walsh. Of the melancholy termination of that illness, I only became aware by a telegram which awaited my arrival at the Coal Banks where we landed on the 30th of the same month.

The voyage of thirteen days up the Missouri was no less trying than that which had preceded it. The Steamer *Red Cloud* on which we embarked at Bismarck, containing, in addition to our own men, who still numbered 212, with three officers, not



less than 170 more in passengers and crew, the former of an indigent class of Missouriian emigrants *en route* to the mines, besides cattle, horses and sheep, making a total of 382 souls confined at all hours to the narrow, hampered space constituting the decks of a vessel one hundred and eighty feet long, by forty wide, the greater portion of which was occupied by the engine, boiler and machinery, merchandise and live stock below, and above by saloons and cabins, leaving little space available for the use of the men. The weather during much of the passage was windy, wet and cold, and the men, greatly restricted for space to lie down in, were much exposed to the influences of the weather and malaria (in which latter the Missouri Valley abounds) more especially at night when crowded together on the bare and exposed decks. Under such circumstances, sickness among the men was to be expected, and these expectations were soon verified, much illness prevailing. I had several cases of remittent fever, three of diphtheria, one of measles, many of ordinary intermittent fever and parotitis, and almost universal diarrhoea, produced by drinking the Missouri water, so that my time was continually and anxiously occupied during the greater part of every 24 hours. One of the officers, Inspector Dowling, was among the fever patients for a few days, and for the time was very ill. Much disease prevailed also among the Missouri emigrants and crew, who crowded the fore part and lower waist of the vessel in the foul space between decks, among the cattle and sheep, and a steamer passed us on her way to Benton, when six days out, having small pox on board, which exposed us at every stopping place where she had touched before us, to increased danger, necessitating the vaccination of all those not previously protected.

In the interest of the men more directly under my care, if not from mere motives of humanity, I was constrained to take charge of all on board, who without distinction were cared for daily, entailing an amount of labour, anxiety and responsibility, which I can never forget, which seriously impaired my own health and strength and from the effects of which I am hardly even now, entirely recovered, having enjoyed no interval of rest.

We were overtaken on this voyage, by one other fatal casualty, occasioned by the falling overboard, at a dangerous and rapid part of the river, of one of the recruits named Wahl, whose body we were unable to recover.

Several of the force being still seriously ill, on reaching the Coal-Banks, one of the bull waggons was converted into a hospital van, for their accomodation, and all were fortunately brought safely through to Fort Walsh, where some of them remained in hospital for weeks afterwards, but happily without fatal results.

On the 13th of May, the day after my arrival at Fort Walsh, I entered upon the active duties of surgeon, at that post, taking charge of the hospital and prescribing daily for sick Indians, large numbers of whom were at that time encamped in the immediate neighbourhood of the Fort. Here I remained one month, namely until the 12th of July, on which day I was directed to proceed to Fort McLeod in medical charge of 103 men and two officers destined to reinforce that Post and Fort Calgary. A tabulated statement showing the diseases and injuries treated by me at the hospital at Fort Walsh for the period referred to will be found in Appendix (1) accompanying this report.

On the 24th of July after thirteen days of weary travel in company with a bull train, the detachment arrived at Fort McLeod and encamped outside the walls. No Assistant Surgeon was stationed at this post, then garrisoned by 66 non commissioned officers and men, which number was shortly afterwards increased to 95 non-commissioned officers and men. The need of one was seriously felt, as, notwithstanding the natural salubrity of the climate, the number of sick was considerable, their ailments being attributable partly to the crowded, close and unwholsome quarters constituting the barracks and sleeping apartments to which they were confined, full particulars of which are given in my Report on the condition of that post under date of August 3rd. 1882, to which I have the honour to refer you, and in a still greater degree to the late rapid and alarming spread of venereal diseases, more especially syphilis of a malignant type which prevails at this post to a frightful extent among the Indians who visit it in great numbers from the neighbouring

"Blood" and "Piegan" Reservations. It is not agreeable to have to speak so strongly on this important subject, but a knowledge of the truth, which it would be difficult to exaggerate, may lead to the adoption of measures tending to modify the evil, and certainly should render the appointment of an Assistant Surgeon to that post at the earliest moment imperative.

Owing in a great measure to the causes above referred to, my work at this station, both with the force and the Indians, was exceptionally severe, rendering continual attendance in the unwholesome hut which serves for a hospital and dispensing room necessary for seven or eight, and often more, hours every day.

On the 31st of August 32 cases of medical stores for the Mounted Police Force in this territory, aggregating twenty-five cwt., arrived at McLeod from Fort Benton, for division and distribution (the remaining seven cases of the original consignment having been sent direct to Assistant Surgeon Kennedy, at Fort Walsh), entailing the duty of inspecting, dividing, re-packing and distributing them in quantities proportioned to the requirements of each of the three posts of Walsh, McLeod and Calgary. I entered upon this duty with the assistance of my servant only on the fourth of September, weighing, dividing and re-packing every separate package, giving to Fort Walsh the due proportion for 125 men and officers, to McLeod for 94 men and officers and to Calgary for 60. This service by working late at night, was completed on the 10th of September, and a separate schedule of the medicines contained in each case repacked was prepared to accompany them, Superintendent Crozier, commanding at Fort McLeod, being at the same time notified that they were ready and awaiting transportation to their several destinations which they reached shortly afterwards, those for Fort Walsh being despatched on the 24th and those for Calgary on the 26th of the same month, which was as soon as transport could be provided. At the same time I forwarded to headquarters a list of articles entered in the original invoice which had been furnished in less quantities than charged for or which had been omitted altogether.

On September 15th, having been directed to go on to Calgary and make arrangements for the erection of a suitable hospital, there I proceeded thither, reaching that station on the 17th; and having, in conjunction with Superintendent McIlree, commanding that post, selected a suitable site for the building, I prepared the drawings and requisite working plans of the ground floor and front and end elevations of a hospital, 50 x 25 feet, with a height to the ceiling of nine feet, suitable provision being made for ventilation, and containing ample room for seven beds, the proportion necessary for a garrison of seventy men; a dispensing room properly arranged with shelves and counters, and an operating room which might be used also for the reception and examination of the men at sick parade, without admitting them into the body of the hospital; adding two semi-detached wings, 15 x 12 feet each, of the same height, for the respective uses of the hospital Sergeant and hospital Ordry (Vide my Report of Sept. 24th, 1882). These plans were left with Superintendent McIlree to be submitted to you for your approval.

The health of the force stationed at this post was excellent. I heard of little sickness among them. The new barracks in course of erection are airy, roomy, well lighted and ventilated, and will, when completed, be superior to any I have yet seen in this Territory. With ordinary care and a right observance of hygienic laws, Calgary ought to continue one of the healthiest posts in the North-West.

Having completed my work at Calgary, I began my return journey to McLeod on the 20th of September, arriving at that post on the evening of the 22nd. Here I resumed the regular medical duties at the Fort and continued so to discharge them until October 10th, when I left McLeod in your company to return to headquarters, where we arrived on the 15th. I regret much the short time allowed me for the preparation of this report, which I am directed to close not later than the 30th of November, which renders it impossible for me to obtain from McLeod the necessary materials to furnish a detailed statement of the diseases treated by me at that station, embracing a period of eleven weeks and two days. I have requested Assistant-Surgeon Kennedy, who has just proceeded to Calgary, and who expects to visit Mc-

Leod, to send me copies of the records there. Should they reach me before the report is transmitted to Ottawa, I will prepare a tabulated statement of them, which will accompany it as appendix B. (Statement not received.) These three stations, namely, Fort Walsh, Fort McLeod and Fort Calgary, constitute all which during the present season I have had the opportunity of visiting and inspecting.

On the morning of the second day after my arrival at Head Quarters, I again entered upon the medical duties of the post. At this time all the beds in both wards of the hospital, eight in number, were fully occupied; six of these were cases of typho-malarial fever, one was a civilian, and one man, Constable Regañ, for whom there was no vacancy in the hospital proper, having been provided for in an unused room within the Fort, a serious outbreak of typho-malarial fever having occurred about four weeks previously. Of these nine men, three, namely, Constables Regan, Johnson, and Tonkin, were in extreme danger; one of them, Constable Tonkin, I regret to say, died a fortnight later, in the seventh week of his illness, though every available means at my disposal, aided by most watchful and considerate nursing both night and day, were maintained to the last by Acting Orderly Constable Allan, to whom I am under great obligations for untiring services of a very difficult nature performed during this trying period. Of the remaining men at that time in hospital, some of whom had not then reached the crisis of the disease, all are now convalescing, one only, who has been nine weeks confined to bed, being still too weak to leave it, though improving daily. The new cases admitted have also done well, and by the 30th instant I hope once more to show a clean bill of health. Appendix (2) shows the number of sick treated by me, from October 16 to this date, at Fort Walsh.

There is only one condition springing from a double source, in the presence of which typho-malarial fever can originate and prevail, and to *these causes alone* and to *no other* has been due the prevalence of this protracted and too often fatal affection as it has lately existed at Fort Walsh. One of these sources is malaria, the other is animal effluvia, that is, effluvia evolved from decaying animal matter, either as dead animal bodies, animal excretions, or the refuse of animal food passing into a condition of putrescence. The first of these abounds at certain seasons of the year in all the river bottoms of the North-West Territory, so far as my personal knowledge and enquiries extend, and these are the positions which have hitherto been uniformly selected as sites for the forts and posts of the North-West Mounted Police. The second is generated everywhere under favorable atmospheric conditions, where considerable bodies of men are congregated or confined for any length of time to one place, and where cleanliness and an intelligent observance of sanitary rules are not rigidly enforced. By the entrance of this last into human bodies already saturated with malaria, either by breathing air, or drinking water impregnated with the products of putrefaction, a mixed idiopathic fever is generated, which depresses the powers of life, corrupts the blood, and gives birth to a complex disorder, in which the combined actions of paludal and pythogenetic influences unite in the production of a so called typho-malarial fever, varying in type as one or the other sources predominates, always dangerous and protracted, and too often, especially in youth and adolescence, of a very fatal character.

Both these sources of disease were, on my arrival, in active operation at Fort Walsh, though within the last month something has been done to amend at least one of them with appreciable results. As this Fort and McLeod will probably be shortly dismantled, the facts here brought to your notice, which are unquestionable, ought to influence the selection of new sites, more especially that for headquarters, and lead, from their very inception, to a rigid enforcement of sanitary regulations. The health of the Force in this Territory ought to be exceptionally good, the climate, as a rule, being highly salubrious, but the length of the sick reports indicates much general indisposition and more actual disease than is at first apparent, the greater part of which is of a purely preventible nature.

I propose now to offer a few suggestions and, first, with reference to the enlistment of recruits.

The examination papers furnished to me, when in April and May last I was examining applicants for admission to the force, in Toronto, left me no power to reject men, otherwise eligible, between the ages of eighteen and forty. This rule applies well to the regular service, where men enlist for longer periods, and where the duties ordinarily required are far less severe; but for short periods of service, say five years, attended with much exposure and demanding considerable powers of endurance, the age of eighteen is too young, for the following reasons:—

Between the ages of 18 and 23, which embraces the time for which men ordinarily enlist in the Force, the growth and development of the body (in men) is still incomplete, and until these are perfected the time of full vigor has not yet arrived. During this interval the passions, both exciting and depressing ones, are strong, and the activity of both mind and body great, involving a proportionate waste of tissue, while the reproductive or recreative functions of digestion and assimilation, being overtaxed by the double necessity imposed upon them of providing at the same time for the natural growth and increase of the body, yet incomplete, and the reparation of tissue wasted in application, sport or folly, become more or less depreciated and impaired, the vital powers are depressed, the susceptibility to take on disease is greatly increased, and the ability to resist, or rally from it, proportionately diminished; and this holds specially true in relation to fevers of a typhoid type, to which men, and especially young men, more or less crowded together in narrow, ill-ventilated barracks, such as are too common in our Forts and Stations, are peculiarly obnoxious, fifty-two per cent. of all cases of this type of fever occurring between these ages, during which also the greatest proportional mortality attends it. But it applies hardly less forcibly to all forms of disease transmitted by descent, and where such hereditary predisposition exists (which cannot always be discovered in a mere physical examination), this period, namely, from 18 to 23 is beyond all others the one, when apparently trifling causes will lead to their development. A better limit as to age for admission to this service would be from 23 to 40, by adopting which as the regulation the efficiency of the force would be increased, the sick reports materially diminished and the number of men annually requiring to be invalided reduced to a minimum. A certificate of birth or baptism ought in all doubtful cases to be required.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS JUKES,

*Surgeon.*

## APPENDIX 1.

DISEASES Treated at Fort Walsh, from 13th June to the 10th July, 1882.

Disease.	No. of Cases.	Average Duration.	Disease.	No. of Cases.	Average Duration.
		Days.			Days.
Pneumonia.....	1	29	Pharyngitis*.....	3	1
Rheumatism.....	7	16	Excoriation*.....	6	1
Irritable Bladder*.....	2	3	Orchitis.....	1	1
Epididymites.....	1	5	Syphilis (Chancre)*.....	1	1
Ophthalmia.....	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sprain.....	3	2
Bubo.....	1	28	Sympathetic Bubo.....	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Strain.....	1	5	Constipation*.....	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bronchial Cough.....	5	3	Dyspepsia*.....	2	1
Malarial Fever, remittent and intermittent.....	9	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Otalgia*.....	3	1
Incised wound.....	1	6	Muscular Rheumatism.....	1	1
Debility.....	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Parotitis*.....	1	1
Diarrhoea.....	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Acne.....	1	1
Gonorrhoea*.....	9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Coryza.....	1	1
Aphonia.....	2	4	Gun-shot wound.....	1	13
Contusion.....	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Total number of Cases.....	93	

\* All cases so marked appeared on sick lists only once, and returned to duty under regular treatment for days and weeks afterwards, but being on duty appear only once on sick Report.

## EVENTS of importance in the history of the Post:—

Invalided on 17th of June.	Disease.	Remarks.
Constable Hughes.....	Chronic Cystites.....	} These four men had been kept at Fort Walsh for some time, awaiting my arrival to invalid them.
do Laughman.....	Rheumatism.....	
do Carruthers.....	Chronic Ophthalmia.....	
do Colferd.....	Epididymites.....	

Accident on the 26th of June—Constable Murray accidentally shot while en route to Old Wives Lake, on escort duty.

APPENDIX 2.

DISEASES Treated at Fort Walsh, from 19th October to 1st December, 1882.

Disease.	No. of Cases.	Average Duration.	Disease.	No. of Cases.	Average Duration.
		Days.			Days.
Coughs and Colds.....	13	2 $\frac{1}{3}$	Incised wound.....	1	8
Gonorrhoea.....	12	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Anthrax.....	1	6
Typho-Malarial Fever.....	6	38	Debility.....	1	3
Orchitis.....	3	21	Gleet.....	2	1
Fractured Ribs.....	1	18	Hydrocele.....	1	7
Sympathetic Bubo.....	3	18	Lumbago*.....	1	1
Contusion.....	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Constipation*.....	1	1
Neuralgia.....	1	14	Rheumatism.....	2	22
Excoriation*.....	2	2	Sprain*.....	1	1
Cephalgia.....	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Tonsillitis.....	4	1	Total Cases.....	63	

\* Cases so marked appeared on sick list only once, and were returned to duty under treatment.

The number of men at Fort Walsh, during the above period, was about two-fifths of the number present in June.

About an equal number of cases of typho-malarial fever occurred in the immediate neighbourhood of the Fort outside. One of whom—the wife of Sergeant-Major Abbott—is only now convalescing after nine weeks of fever. Two others—civilians—were treated in hospital.

AUGUSTUS JUKES,

Surgeon.

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**APPENDIX B.**

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**REPORT OF SURGEON MILLER.**

REGINA, NORTH-WEST TERRITORY, 8th January, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the general health of the men at Battleford and Fort Saskatchewan has been excellent during the past year. Only on one or two occasions was it necessary to put any one of them off duty for more than a day or two. The exceptions were cases of acute rheumatism and fracture of the fore-arm.

It was necessary to recommend Inspector Antrobus for sick leave. Constable Sykes I was obliged to invalid on account of phthisis.

In September last I went on leave, but while absent heard that the general health continued good.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

ROBERT MILLER, M.D., C.M.,

*Assistant Surgeon N. W. M. P.*

Lieut.-Col. IRVINE,  
Commissioner N. W. M. P., Regina.

Forwarded, A. G. IRVINE,  
Commissioner.

## APPENDIX C.

## REPORT OF SUBVEYOR KENNEDY.

FORT McLEOD,  
4th Dec., 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to present you with the following medical Report for the year 1882.

## FORT WALSH.

I was stationed at this post up to the 14th of June, when I was relieved by Dr. Jukes. I again took over the hospital from him on July 10th, and finally relinquished it to Dr. Jukes on the 15th of October.

The medical history of the post for the time during which I was in charge, or, roughly speaking, up to the middle of October, does not present many features for congratulation. A very large number of cases were treated, and many of them were of a most serious nature. I regret that, owing to my not having a copy of the records, I am unable to give a detailed statement, but this will probably be done by Dr. Jukes. I have notes, however, of thirty-eight (38) cases of *malarial fever* occurring up to October 15th. I believe that the highest number of cases reached in any former year was seventeen (17), so that it will be seen that there was a remarkably large increase. And not only were the cases numerically increased, but the character of the fever was also considerably severer than in former years. And in a certain percentage of the patients—and that not a very small one—unmistakable typhoid symptoms were developed. This, taken by itself, would argue deficient sanitation, but does not necessarily do so in this case. Every sanitary precaution that could be taken—short of pulling down most of the fort,—was taken. Malarial fever is *endemic* in Fort Walsh, as has been frequently pointed out in former reports. The typhoid symptoms occurring this year, and rendering the fever so much more serious, I regard as due to the character of the buildings, the deficient drainage and indifferent ventilation. The old log buildings were long ago reported on as unfit for habitation, and for a time were very little used, until the increase in the Force last summer made it necessary that they should be called into requisition again. And in regard to drainage and ventilation, although both are improved, it is not difficult to see that they could not be very efficient in these rudely constructed huts, with mud roofs and floors laid on the earth. Other auxiliary causes might be indicated, but it is unnecessary to pursue the subject further, as I understand it is the intention to abandon Fort Walsh during the coming year, and provide good, substantial quarters, built on a more modern system. Should this be done, it is to be confidently expected that the cases of fever traceable to preventible causes will be in the future very few and far between.

The number of men discharged by me as invalids this year was only four (4) as compared with fourteen (14) in 1881. Four others were afterwards sent from McLeod and discharged on the certificates of Dr. Jukes.

Up to the middle of October there was one death, that of Constable Johnston, accidentally shot on the 23rd of May. Although on the spot within a minute or so of the occurrence, I was unable to do anything for him, the ball having passed through the apex of the heart and death being almost instantaneous.

The only other case I need mention is that of Constable Murray. On June 26th, information was received that this man had been accidentally shot in the side



while escorting Indians to Qu'Appelle. Receiving your instructions to that effect, I lost no time in hastening to the camp, some forty miles distant. On arrival, I found the patient in a very low state, the shock having been extreme. The wound was situated just above the middle of the crest of the *Ileume* and the ball had taken a direction upwards, inwards and forwards. This, with the extreme shock, at first led me to believe the wound to be a penetrating one, an impression which afterwards fortunately turned out to be erroneous. The next day, the 27th, I placed Murray in the ambulance and, by slow and careful driving, succeeded in getting him safely into the hospital at Walsh. Here he was attended at first by Dr. Jukes and myself, then by Dr. Jukes and afterwards by myself alone, and after a most serious and dangerous illness made a good recovery.

#### *Indians at Fort Walsh.*

About the usual amount of sickness occurred amongst the Indians, the number of cases treated as in former years, being very large during January and February, while rumors of small-pox in Montana were rife, and there was considerable danger of it becoming disseminated among our Indians. I made two trips to camps at a distance, one to the "Foot of the Mountain" and the other to the "Big Lake." In these two trips, I vaccinated some two or three hundred children, above seventy (70) per cent of the vaccinations taking. The Indian monthly returns being all at Fort Walsh, I am unable to give further information regarding the diseases treated and the number of cases.

#### *Fort Calgary.*

On the 16th of November, in compliance with your instructions, I left Fort Walsh to assume medical charge of the western division, including Forts Calgary and McLeod. Proceeding by way of "Medicine Hat," I reached Calgary on the 23rd, after a journey of eight days.

Fort Calgary is at present in process of reconstruction, most of the old buildings having been torn down to make way for the new. At present there are finished, or about finished, two barrack-rooms, hospital, guard-room, and one officers' quarters. The buildings are good substantial ones, neat and well suited for the requirements to which they will be put. The ventilation will be good, and if they are not overcrowded they ought never to form a cause of unhealthiness among the men. The sick report at present is very small, the general health being excellent. Staff-Sergeant De Veber is in medical charge.

The fort itself is beautifully situated on a slight eminence near the confluence of the Bow and Elbow Rivers, and between the two. The fall to both rivers is considerable, and the natural facilities for drainage, therefore, are unexcelled. The hospital is situated about a hundred yards outside of the fort proper, at the south-west angle, and occupies another slight eminence. Taken altogether, if the plans which have been submitted to me are carried out, Calgary will be the best situated, best built, healthiest and most attractive post in the north-west.

#### FORT MACLEOD.

Leaving Calgary on the 30th November, I arrived at Fort McLeod on the 1st of December. A great improvement is discernible in the post since 1881. An additional barrack room has been built, and one of the old ones turned into a first-class recreation room. This latter is a two-fold boon, inasmuch as it not only gives the men a place in which to spend their evenings in harmless enjoyment, but by drawing them from the rooms in which they sleep it relieves these of a great deal of occupation between "Retreat" and "Lights Out," and thus makes them more healthy. The men here are comfortable and well looked after, and considering the

natural salubrity of the climate, they should be almost entirely free from disease. The sick report at present, however, is very large, most of the cases being consequent on the imprudence of the men themselves. The hospital accommodation is very poor, but as I understand that a new post is to be built during the coming year it is unnecessary to make any further remarks on the subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE A. KENNEDY,

*Assistant Surgeon.*

Forwarded

A. G. IRVINE,  
Commissioner.

APPENDIX D.

Cases tried before Lt.-Col. A. G. Irvine, S.M., and other Magistrates in the various Police Districts throughout the Territories, during the Year 1882.

CASES TRIED AT FORT WALSH.

Date of Arrest or Committal.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Conviction	Amount of Penalty.	Remarks.	If Tried by Jury	Place.	Name of Magistrate.
1881. Dec. 8	The Queen.....	Gustave Schults	Bringing stolen goods, the property of the U. S. Government, into Canada	1882. April 6	6 Months' imprisonment with hard labor.	Imprisoned .....	No	Fort Walsh.	Lt.-Col. A. G. Irvine, S.M.
1882. April 1	M. Léveillé.....	J. Fitzpatrick.....	Immoral and abusive language.	do	1 Fined \$3.....	Fine paid.....	No	do	J. H. McIlree, J.P.
do do	The Queen.....	H. F. McKain.....	Giving an intoxicant to an Indian.	do	One month's imprisonment with l.i.	Imprisoned .....	No	do	Lt.-Col. A. G. Irvine, S.M.
do do	The Queen.....	Woodpecker, (Oree Indian)	Interfering with the Police in the discharge of their duty.	May 1	1 Cautions and released.	Seriousness of charge was fully explained to this Indian.	No	do	do
do do	J. Fitzpatrick.....	M. Fitzpatrick .....	Assault and abusive language.	do	2 Fined \$5 and costs	Fine and costs paid	No	do	do
do do	The Queen .....	J. Sanderson.....	Gambling.....	do	3 do 30	Fine paid, half fine paid to informer.	No	do	John Cotton, J.P.
do do	do .....	E. Everson .....	do .....	do	3 do 100	do	No	do	do
do do	do .....	Jean Claustré .....	do .....	do	3 do 25	do	No	do	do
do do	do .....	do .....	Having intoxicating liquor in his possession.	do	3 do 25	do	No	do	do
do do	do .....	W. J. Casey .....	Gambling .....	do	3 do 100	do	No	do	do
do do	do .....	J. Colvin .....	do .....	do	3 do 50	do	No	do	do
do do	do .....	J. Quennelle .....	do .....	do	3 do 70	do	No	do	do
do do	do .....	W. Jordan .....	do .....	do	3 do 100	do	No	do	do
do do	do .....	H. Dunbar .....	do .....	do	3 do 100	do	No	do	do
do do	do .....	W. Edmondson .....	do .....	do	3 do 100	do	No	do	do
do do	do .....	M. Fitzpatrick.....	do .....	do	3 do 90	do	No	do	do
do do	do .....	Maria Maghlah .....	Having intoxicating liquor illegally in her possession.	June 3	3 do 20 .....	Fine paid.....	No	do	Lt.-Col. A. G. Irvine, S.M.

APPENDIX D.—Cases tried before Officers of the Force at Fort Walsh, &c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest or Conviction.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Amount of Penalty.	Remarks.	If Tried by Jury.	Place.	Name of Magistrate.
April 9	The Queen	Day Thunder, (Oree Indian)	Larceny	April 6	Six months' imprisonment with h.i.	Imprisoned	No.	Fort Walsh.	Lt.-Col. Macleod, S.M., and Lt.-Col. A. G. Irvine, S.M.
Aug. 14	do	do	Breaking out of jail	Aug. 14	One month's imprisonment from expiration of previous sentence.	do	do	do	Lt.-Col. A. G. Irvine, S.M.
June 26	do	Jean Baptiste Robillard.	Horse stealing	June 26	3 years' imprisonment with H. L., in the Manitoba Penitentiary.	Prisoner escaped from guard house at Fort Walsh, not yet re-captured.	do	do	Lt.-Col. Macleod, S.M., and Lt.-Col. A. G. Irvine, S.M.
July 11	J. Wright	M. Fitzpatrick	Assault	July 11	Fined \$20 and costs	Fine and costs paid	do	do	J. H. McIlree, J.P.
do	W. R. Abbott	M. A. Regan	do	do	\$1	do	do	do	do
Sept. 13	The Queen	Chas. McAllister	Under the influence of an intoxicating liquor.	Sept. 13	do \$20	Fine and costs paid; half to informant.	do	do	A. Shurtliffe, J.P.
do	do	J. Gardpie	do	do	do \$20	do	do	do	do
do	do	Mary Foster	Having alcohol illegally in her possession.	do	do \$50	do	do	do	do
do	do	Oliver Adair	Importing illegally intoxicating liquor into the N.-W. Territories.	do	do \$18	do	do	do	do
do	do	"Little Fat" (Oree Indian).	Larceny	do	15 days imprisonment.	Imprisoned	do	do	do
Nov. 1	do	Wolf Child.	do	Nov. 1	do	Insufficient evidence to commit for trial.	do	do	John Cotton, J.P.
do	do	Ka-ke-w, or the man who stops in his walk.	Horse stealing	do	Two years' imprisonment with h. l. in the Penitentiary.	Sent to the Penitentiary.	do	do	Lt.-Col. A. G. Irvine, S.M.
do	do	J. Nolan	Disturbing the peace	do	Fined \$5 and costs	Fine and costs paid	do	do	A. Shurtliffe, J.P.
do	do	J. Campbell	do	do	do \$6	do	do	do	do
Dec. 1	do	J. B. Laframboise	Illegal possession of intoxicating liquor.	Dec. 8	do \$100	Fine paid; half fine paid to informant.	do	do	Lt.-Col. A. G. Irvine, S.M.



APPENDIX D.—Cases tried before Officers of the Force at Fort Macleod, &c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest or Committal.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Conviction	Amount of Penalty.	Remarks.	If Tried by Jury	Place.	Name of Magistrate.
1882.									
Sept. 15	The Queen	H. A. Kanouse	Assault	do	29 Discharged	Insufficient evidence			J. F. Macleod, S.M.
Oct. 18	do	Travelled-oats (Cree Indian)	Horse stealing	Oct. 18	do	do			do
do	do	Seven Blood Indians	do	do	do	do			do
Nov. 1	do	Running-crane (Blood Indian)	do	Nov. 1	do	do			do
Dec. 12	do	H. A. Kanouse	Giving intoxicants to Indians	Dec. 12	Fined \$ 50				do
1882									
Jan. 26	do	L. Cona	Having, illegally, in possession intoxicants.	July 27	do 200				L. N. F. Crozier, J.P.
do	do	Davis	do	do	do 100				do
Feb. 5	do	D. J. Cochrane	do	Feb. 6	do 200				do
do	do	Medicine-bird (Blood woman)	Giving intoxicants to Indians	do 10	do 50				do
do	do	The-butterfly do	do	do 10	do 50				do
do	do	Man-with-belt (Blood Indian)	do	do 10	Three months' imprisonment				do
do	do	Jas. Grant	Defrauding the Indian Department	do 11	Discharged				J. F. Macleod, S.M.
do	do	Percy Robinson	do	do 15	do				do
March 13	do	Five Blood Indian boys	Stealing rations from ration house, Blood reserve.	Mar. 14	do				L. N. F. Crozier, J.P.
do	do	T. Lachapelle	Gambling	do 22	Fined \$100				do
do	do	F. Bertram	do	do 22	do 100				do
do	do	L. Cona	Gambling	do 22	do 100	Released April 3rd, having paid \$80 and promising to pay balance.			do
do	do	Jas. Spronles	do	do 22	do 5				do
do	do	Ch. Goudin	Perjury	do 29	Two months' imprisonment				J. F. Macleod, S.M.
do	do	Nose's-buck (Blood Indian)	Assault	do 31	Discharged	Insufficient evidence			L. N. F. Crozier, J.P.



APPENDIX D.—Cases tried at Calgary.

Date of Arrest or Committal.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Amount of Penalty.	Remarks.	If Tried by Jury.	Place.	Name of Magistrate.
1882.									
Nov. 22		Koozatz-la (Sarcee boy 9 years old.)	Larceny			Discharged with a caution.		Fort Calgary	T. Dowling, J. P., and J. H. McIlree, J. P.
do 27		Chapeau Amalie (Half-breed.)	do			Committed for trial		do	T. Dowling, J. P.
Dec. 4		Ey Taylor	do			do		do	J. H. McIlree, J. P.
do 18		S. J. Clark	Gambling	Dec. 18	Fined \$100 & costs	do		do	do
do 18		A. Houston	do	do 18	do 10	do		do	do
do 18		G. McDowse	do	do 18	do 10	do		do	do
do 6		Fox-tail (Sarcee Indian.)	Larceny			Committed for trial		do	do
do 6		Crow-robe do	do	Dec. 7		Case dismissed; insufficient evidence.		do	do

APPENDIX D.—Cases tried in Battleford District.

Date of Arrest or Committal.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Amount of Penalty.	Remarks.	If Tried by Jury.	Place.	Name of Magistrate.
1881.	The Queen	Jos. A. Lapeices	Larceny	Dec. 14 1882.	6 months' imprisonment with h. l.	Imprisoned	No		Lt.-Col. Richardson, S.M.
1882.	Jan. 11 H. Reed	Newell Duquette	Deserting employment	Jan. 15	To return to his work				Inspector Antrobus, J.P.
do 26	do	W. Williams	Assault	do 26	Fined \$5 and costs	Fine paid		Battleford	Lt.-Col. Richardson, S.M.
Feb. 27	Insp't'r Antrobus	J. Daniels	Putting out poison	Feb. 29		Sentence deferred		do	do
Mar. 13	H. Reed	Wachan	Breach of contract	Mar. 14		do		do	do
do 21	The Queen	Jos. A. Lapeices	Larceny	do 25	15 days imprisonment with h. l.	Imprisoned		do	do
do 20	J. Fleet	Wm. Denil	Stealing hay	do 20	Acquitted			Carlton	L. Clarke.
do 20	do	do	Assault	do 20	do			do	do
do 23	The Queen	Wm. Fiddler	Rape	April 20		Jury failed to agree, Skipped bail.	Yes	Prince Albert	Lt.-Col. Richardson, S.M.





APPENDIX D.—Cases tried at Saskatchewan.

Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Arrest.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	By whom Awarded.	Remarks.
The Queen.	J. Reid.	Larceny	Feb. 21	March 4	Inspector Gagnon.				Prosecution discontinued with leave of H. Richardson, S.M.
do	J. Haley.	do	do 21	do 4	do				
J. M. Bannerman	F. Oliver.	Malicious injury to property.	do 28	Feb. 18	do	June 15	Acquitted.	H. Richardson	
do	M. McAuley.	do	do 28	do 18	do	do 15	do	do	
do	D. R. Fraser.	do	March 1	March 1	do	do 15	do	do	
do	J. McDonald.	do	do 1	Disch'd.	do				No evidence.
do	A. W. Kippen.	do	do 1	do	do				do
do	J. Lake.	do	do 1	March 1	do	do 15	do	do	
do	G. Gagnon.	do	do 1	Disch'd.	do				Prosecutor failed to appear.
do	W. Henderson.	do	do 2	March 2	do	do 15	do	do	
do	L. Garneau.	do	do 2	do 2	do	do 15	do	do	
The Queen.	J. Campbell.	Larceny	do 13	Disch'd.	do				No evidence.
do	J. F. Callihoun.	do	April 12	April 12	Hardisty & Gagnon	do 15	Six months gaol.	do	
do	S. Cardinal.	Concealing child-birth	June 1	June 1	Inspector Gagnon.	do 15	Sentence deferred.	do	
W. Beatty.	G. Kayatoopoo.	Deserting employment.	do 15			do 15	Fined \$10	McKay & Breton.	
S. Cunningham.	J. Grey.	Dangerous lunatic.	Oct. 6	Oct. 6	do				Papers forwarded.
The Queen.	G. Gaudin.	Murder	do 7	Disch'd.	do				No evidence, accidental shooting.
do	T. Chittick.	Larceny	do 27	Oct. 30	Gagnon & Breton	Dec. 18		H. Richardson	
do	W. Honston.	do	do 27	Disch'd.	do			Inspector Gagnon.	
Mary Skeesick.	— Skeesick.	Assault.	July 14			July 14	Fifteen days gaol.		No evidence.

APPENDIX D.—Cases tried before Officers of the Force in the Qu'Appelle District.

Trial.		Name.	Crime.	By whom Con- victed.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Date.	Place.					
1882.	May 17	Qu'Appelle.	C. LaPlante			
do	11	do	J. Higonard vs. M. Valet.	Col. Richardson, S.M.	6 mos. imprisonment with hard labor.	Half breed.
Oct.	9	do	M. LaRocque vs. A. Mc- Connell.	do	Judgt. for plaintiff for \$60 and costs.	Paid.
do	9	do	J. Adams vs. J. M. Thomp- son.	do	do do \$ and costs.	do
do	9	do	Chic-a-chas	do	do against do with do	do
do	9	do	Wa-ya-koo-la-ya-hoo	do	do for do with do	do
do	9	do	Weke-repee-ssoo	do	{ 30 'days' imprison- ment each with	Oree Indians.
do	10	do	The-man-that-walks	do	hard labor.	Saulteaux Indian.
do	10	do	Dry-Grain	do	{ 20 'days' imprison- ment each with	C Indians.
do	10	do	The-man-who-takes- them-in-his-cance.	do	hard labor.	
do	10	do	Thinks-Most	do		
do	10	do	Short-Thunder	do		
do	10	do	Stony-Hair	do		
do	10	do	Makes-a-noise-in-the-sky	do		
do	12	do	Ed. Wright	do		
do	12	do	The-Bear	do	30 'days' imp't. with hard labor and fined \$50.	Fine paid.
do	12	do	John Mitchell	do	Released on his own re- cognizance.	do
do	12	do	Geo. Brown	do	Fined \$60 and costs	do
Feb.	3	do	J. Nolan	Insp. Steele, J.P.	Fined \$5 and costs or 10 days' imp't. with h. l.	Underwent imprisonment
do	27	do	M. LaRocque vs. Nolan	Insp. Steele, J.P., and Indian Agent Col. Mc- Donald, J.P.	Fined \$50 and costs	Fine Paid.
do	27	do		Insp. Steele, J.P.	Case dismissed, each party paying own costs.	

APPENDIX D.—Cases tried before Officers of the Force in the Qu'Appelle District—Continued.

Total.		Name.	Crime.	By Whom Convicted.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Date.	Place.					
1882.						
July 10	C. P. R'y...	Wm. Lewis.....	Intoxicating liquor illegally in his pos- session	Supt. Walsh, J.P.	Fined \$200 and costs or 6 months imp't.	Fine partly paid.
do 10	do	Hy. Sinclair alias Bishop.....	Selling intoxicating liquor.....	do	do	Underwent imprisonment
do 10	do	D. Partridge.....	do	do	do	Fine paid.
do 10	do	M. Phillips.....	Intoxicating liquor illegally in his pos- session.	do	\$50	do
do 10	do	Ed. Wright.....	Selling intoxicating liquor.....	do	\$200	do
do 10	do	Wm. Dixon.....	Allowing sale of intoxicating liquor on his premises.	do	\$100 and costs.	do
do 20	do	John Leckie.....	Selling intoxicating liquor.....	do	Case dismissed without costs.	do
do 16	Qu'Appelle.	G. Drever.....	Intoxicating liquor illegally in his pos- session.	do	do do on payment of costs.	do
do 16	do	N. McKenzie.....	do	do	do	do
do 16	do	J. Stuart.....	do	do	do	do
do 21	Broad View.	G. West.....	Bringing intoxicating liquor into N-W. T.	do	Fined \$50 and costs.....	do
Aug. 6	C. P. R'y...	Allan McQuarrie.....	Having intoxicating liquor in his pos- session.	do	Case dismissed on pay- ment of costs.	do
do 21	Qu'Appelle	J. M. Corbus.....	do	do	do	do
do 17	C. P. R'y...	S. Bradley.....	do	do	Fined \$50 and costs.....	do
Sept. 11	Qu'Appelle.	Chas. Smith.....	Assault and attempt to stab.	do	Case dismissed.....	Prosecutor not present.
do 12	do	M. Valet.....	Assault.....	do	do without costs.	Half-breed.
do 11	do	M. Cook.....	Interfering with N-W. M. P. in perform- ance of duty.	do	Fined \$20 and costs.....	Fine paid.
do 19	Regina.....	J. Bowman.....	Setting fire to prairie.....	Insp. Steele, J.P.	do \$12 do	do
do 19	do	J. Stinson.....	do	do	\$12 do or 2 mo's imprisonment.	do
Oct. 5	Capell.....	Ed. Kinky.....	Assault.....	Supt. Walsh, J.P.	Fined \$2 and costs.....	do
do 16	do	J. Inkster.....	Intoxicating liquor illegally in possession.	do	do	do
do 18	do	Ed. Sutherland.....	do	do	Case dismissed on pay- ment of costs.	do
do 17	do	Wm. Walsh.....	do	do	Fined \$50 and costs.....	do
do 23	do	J. O. Davis.....	do	do	do do do	do
do 9	do	Jos. Wergen.....	do	do	Case dis. without costs...	do

do	do	J. Leairie	Intoxicating liquor illegally in possession and selling same.	do	Fined \$50 and costs or 6 months imp't.
do	do	H. Wallace	Selling intoxicating liquor.	do	do \$200 do
do	do	W. Manning	Allowing intoxicating liquor to be sold on his premises.	do	do \$400 do and do
do	do	E. Olmstead	Selling intoxicating liquor.	Insp. Steele, J. P.	do \$200 do
do	do	C. Woodhouse	do	do	do do
do	do	J. Madison	Having intoxicating liquor illegally in his possession.	do	do \$50 do
do	do	J. Browley	Selling intoxicating liquor.	do	do \$100 do
do	do	A. McRae	Gambling	do	do \$50 do or 3 mons' imp't.
do	do	R. Brillon	do	do	do \$100 do do
do	do	F. Conkey	do	do	do \$50 and costs or 3 months' imp't.
do	do	W. Manning	Keeping a gambling house.	do	do do
do	do	R. Sweet	Setting fire to prairie	do	do A pool of \$180 was seized in this case.
do	do	D. A. McDonald	Assault.	do	Case dismissed without costs.
do	do	J. Hogg	Gambling	do	do with costs.
do	do	M. Zendorf	Permitting gambling on his premises	do	Fined \$100 and costs or 6 months' imprisonment.
do	do	W. Manning	Selling intoxicating liquor.	do	Fined \$10 and costs.
do	do	J. Browley	Having intoxicating liquor in his possession.	do	do 200 do
do	do	do	Neglecting to pay wages	do	Case dismissed without costs.
do	do	M. Zendorf	Selling intoxicating liquor.	do	do with costs on payment of wages.
do	do	Thomas Kennedy	Assault.	do	Fined \$300 and costs.
do	do	E. Steel	Using threatening language.	do	Case dismissed on payment of costs.
do	do	F. Trotter	Intoxicating liquor illegally in possession.	do	do do
Nov.	do	J. C. Ferguson	Gambling	do	Fined \$100 and costs.
do	do	M. Hoolahan	do	do	Case dismissed without costs.
do	do	J. Moore	Destroying and removing a house	do	do do
do	do	R. Moore	do	do	Committed for trial at the ensuing Division Court, and released on bail.
do	do	J. Campbell	do	do	do do
do	do	T. Stinson	do	do	Fined \$10 and costs or 2 months' imprisonment.
do	do	R. Morgan	Assault.	do	Case dismissed without costs.
do	do	J. Collingwood	Selling intoxicating liquor.	do	Fined \$200 and costs or 6 months' imprisonment.
do	do	T. Bonnan	do	do	do \$300 do 6 do
do	do	J. Collingwood	do	do	do } Undergoing imp't.

APPENDIX D.—Cases tried before Officers of the Force in the Qu'Appelle District—Continued.

Trial.		Name.	Crime.	By whom Convicted.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Date.	Place.					
1882.						
Nov. 20	Regina	J. Collingwood	Larceny	Insp. Steele, J. P.	Acquitted.	
do 23	do	F. LaFrance	Intoxicating liquor illegally in possession.	do	Fined \$200 and costs	Fine paid.
do 23	Opell	Thomas Barton	Selling intoxicating liquor	Supt. J. M. Walsh	do 200	do
do 23	do	C. Kenny	Intoxicating liquor illegally in possession.	do	do 100	do
do 23	do	J. M. Clarke	do	do	do 100	do
do 23	do	A. Stinson	do	do	do 100	do
do 24	do	W. Burke	do	do	do 50	do
do 25	do	W. Smith	do	do	do 200	do
do 25	Regina	M. Craig	Selling intoxicating liquor	do	do 100	do
do 25	do	W. Crum	do	do	months' imprisonment.	Joint offence.
do 25	do	J. Bruce	Intoxicating liquor illegally in possession.	do	do 100	do
Dec. 1	do	J. R. Parsons	Selling do	do	do 100	do
Dec. 12	do	Charles Hewson	Selling intoxicating liquor	Insp. S. B. Steele	do 100	Undergoing imprisonment.
do 11	do	John Wills	Assault and battery	Supt. J. M. Walsh	Fined \$150 and costs	Fine paid.
do 16	do	Walter Phalen	Intoxicating liquor illegally in possession.	Insp. S. B. Steele	Fined \$1 and costs or 2 months' imprisonment.	Fine and costs paid.
do 19	do	Charles James	Destroying and removing building belonging to one Rice.	do	Fined \$200 and costs or 6 months' imp't.	Fine paid.
do 28	do	J. G. Gordon	Assault and battery	do	Damages awarded to plaintiff, \$20 and costs or 1 month's imp't.	Damages and costs paid.
				do	Fined \$8 and costs	To be paid before the 3rd January, 1883.

APPENDIX D.—Cases tried at Wood Mountain.

Date of Arrest or Committal	Prosecutor	Defendant	Nature of Offence	Date of Conviction or Acquittal	Amount of Fine or Imprisonment	Remarks	By whom tried
1882.				1882.			
March 3	The Queen...	Peter Ross.....	Bringing stolen property into the country.....	March 10	Dismissed.....	Insufficient evidence.....	Insp. Macdonell, J.P.
do 14	McGillis.....	Napoleon Lafontaine.....	Assault.....	do 16	do.....	do.....	do
do 26	The Queen...	Walter Carr.....	Bringing into the Territory intoxicating liquor.....	do 27	Fined \$60.....	Fine paid; half fine paid in former.....	do
do 26	do	James McLaughlin.....	do do.....	do 27	do.....	do.....	do
May 9	do	The man - that - makes noise-in-the-sky.....	do do.....	do 27	do.....	do.....	do
do 9	do	The man-that-thinks-most.....	Highway robbery.....	May 10	Committed for trial.....	Sent to Qu'Appelle.....	do
do 9	do	Short Thunder.....	do do.....	do 10	do.....	do.....	do
do 9	do	The Stoney Hair.....	do do.....	do 10	do.....	do.....	do
do 9	do	The man - that - walks-them.....	do do.....	do 10	do.....	do.....	do
do 9	do	The Bear.....	do do.....	do 10	do.....	do.....	do
do 9	do	The Dry Grain.....	do do.....	do 10	do.....	do.....	do
do 9	do	The man-that-takes-them-in-his-canoes.....	do do.....	do 10	do.....	do.....	do
do 9	Sans Regret.....	Cre Indian.....	Larceny.....	do 10	do.....	do.....	do
do 9	do	do do.....	do do.....	do 10	do.....	do.....	do
Nov. 18	The Queen...	Patrice Bertrand.....	Selling intoxicants.....	Nov. 20	Fined \$50.....	Fine paid; half paid to in-former.....	do
do 18	do	Ambrose Champagne.....	Disorderly conduct.....	do 20	do \$2.....	Fine paid.....	do
do 29	Champagne.....	John B. Leungy.....	Abusive language.....	do 30	Dismissed.....	Fine paid.....	do
Dec. 11	The Queen...	Cre Indian.....	Horse stealing.....	do 30	do.....	Insufficient evidence.....	do
do 29	Heddricks...	Kills-running (Sioux Indian).....	Creating a disturbance and attempting to draw a knife.....	Dec. 12	do.....	do.....	do
do 30	do	do	do	do 30	Ten days' imprisonment.....	do.....	do

A. G. IRVINE,  
Commissioner, N.W.M.P.

## REPORT

(24)

For Parliament required by Section 25, of the "Census and Statistics Act"  
of 1879, of Operations and Expenses during the Calendar Year, 1882.

Department of Agriculture,  
Ottawa, 21st February, 1883.

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## DETAILED STATEMENT

(25)

Of all Bonds and Securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of  
State of Canada, submitted to the Parliament of Canada, in compliance  
with the Act 31 Victoria, Chapter 37, Section 15.

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*[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing,  
the above Report and Detailed Statement are not printed.]*



## STATEMENT

(26)

OF Governor-General's Warrants, issued since the last Session of Parliament, in accordance with 41 Victoria, Chapter 7, section 32, sub-section 2, on account of the Fiscal Year 1881-82.

Date.	No. of Warrant.	Service.	Amount.
1882.			\$ cts.
May 26	22	Indians, Manitoba and N. W. T., to complete payment for the year...	202,371 14
do 26	23	Speech of Sir Chas. Tupper on Canadian Pacific Railway Policy, to pay Messrs. L. J. Demers & Son, for translating and printing,....	816 35
do 29	24	Canadian Pacific Railway Royal Commission, to pay A. Audet for translating the evidence taken.....	3,200 00
do 29	25	Dominion Lands, capital account, to complete payments for the year.....	100,000 00
do 29	26	Canadian Pacific Railway Royal Commission, to pay L. J. Demers & Bro., for printing second volume of the evidence.....	1,000 00
do 29	27	Canadian Pacific Railway Royal Commission, to pay S. Stephenson & Co., printing reports and evidence.....	6,657 73
July 3	28	Post Office, to complete payments for the year.....	20,000 00
do 6	29	Civil Government Contingencies, to complete payments for the year.....	20,000 00
			<b>354,045 22</b>

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
12th February, 1882.

J. L. McDOUGALL,  
*Auditor-General*

STATEMENT of Governor-General's Warrants, issued since the last Session of Parliament, in accordance with 41 Victoria, Chapter 7, section 32, sub-section 2, on account of the Fiscal Year 1882-83.

Date.	No. of Warrant.	Service.	Amount.
			\$ cts.
1882.			
Aug. 26	1	Pacific Railway, Georgian Bay Branch, to pay D. O'Connor, legal services <i>re</i> Smith and Ripley.....	750 00
do 26	2	Windsor Branch Railway, to pay law costs.....	589 90
do 26	3	Immigrant Building, Brandon.....	8,000 00
Sept. 23	4	Montreal Custom House.....	6,500 00
do 23	5	Winnipeg Post Office (old).....	5,500 00
Oct. 4	6	Immigrant Building, Hamilton.....	4,000 00
do 9	7	Culbute Canal.....	12,100 00
do 13	8	Telegraph Line between Thunder Bay and Winnipeg.....	16,000 00
do 13	9	Public Health, Winnipeg General Hospital.....	7,915 70
do 16	10	Board of Civil Service Examiners, to pay salaries.....	500 00
do 17	11	Library of Parliament, to purchase law books, &c.....	81 69
do 18	12	Board of Civil Service Examiners, to pay salaries.....	740 00
Nov. 2	13	Intercolonial Railway Contractors Claims Commission.....	5,000 00
do 6	14	Winnipeg Land Office, for fitting up.....	2,300 00
do 10	15	Corwall Canal.....	15,000 00
do 14	16	Superannuation Refunds.....	600 00
do 25	17	Marine Hospital, Chicoutimi.....	1,345 35
Dec. 5	18	Board of Civil Service Examiners, to pay salaries.....	1,540 00
do 14	19	Library of Parliament.....	1,525 00
do 21	20	Board of Civil Service Examiners, to pay services of sub-examiners.....	35 00
do 21	21	Intercolonial Railway, ocean terminus.....	15,000 00
1883.			
Jan. 9	22	Canadian Pacific Railway Commission, to pay L. J. Demers & Frere, printing report.....	2,920 88
do 9	23	Departmental Buildings, Ottawa.....	55,000 00
do 9	24	Pacific Railway, Georgian Bay Branch, to pay L. A. Lash, legal services, Smith and Ripley.....	750 00
do 9	25	Factories Commission, to pay A. H. Blackeby.....	300 00
do 16	26	East Pier and Breakwater, Welland Canal, to pay R. F. Lattimore balance of contract.....	1,695 14
do 20	27	Vault, Assistant-Receiver General's Office Toronto.....	1,800 00
do 20	28	Pier at St. Alphonse de Bagotville.....	500 00
do 20	29	Board of Civil Service Examiners, to pay salaries.....	634 10
do 20	30	Intercolonial Railway Contractors Claims Commission.....	15,000 00
do 29	31	Marine Hospital, Pictou, N.S.....	3,000 00
Feb. 1	32	Canadian Pacific Railway Commission, to pay A. Audet for translating report into French.....	1,300 00
do 1	33	Canadian Pacific Railway, Georgian Bay Branch, to pay D. O'Connor, balance for legal services, Smith and Ripley.....	251 33
do 1	34	Prince Edward Island Railway, to pay Mrs. McInnis.....	400 00
do 5	35	Board of Civil Service Examiners, to pay services of sub-examiners.....	560 00
do 5	36	Library of Parliament, to purchase law books, &c.....	66 46
do 5	37	Immigration.....	31,782 80
do 8	38	Prince Edward Island Railway, working expenses.....	50,000 00
do 8	39	Indians, Manitoba and North-West Territories.....	200,000 00
			470,583 05

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
12th February, 1882.

J. L. McDOUGALL,  
Auditor General.