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Includes some text in French.

In Sessional paper No. 12, Appendices, pages 218-219 are incorrectly numbered pages 219 & 218.

In Sessional paper No. 12, Report of the Minister of Agriculture ... year 1886, page xviii is incorrectly numbered page xvii.

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

12 - 12^a

VOLUME 10.

FIRST SESSION OF THE SIXTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

SESSION 1857.



VOLUME XX.

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See also Numerical List, page 4.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX
TO THE
SESSIONAL PAPERS
OF THE
PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

FIRST SESSION, SIXTH PARLIAMENT, 1887.

A	C
Adulteration of Food.....	Canadian Section, Colonial Exhibition, Report on.....
Agriculture, Annual Report.....	..... 12*
Alberta and Athabasca Railway Co.....	Canals, Expenditure on.....
..... 74	..... 8c
Archives, Canadian.....	Canal Statistics.....
..... 12b	..... 8a
Auditor General, Annual Report.....	Canal Tolls.....
..... 3	..... 8b
B	Census in Manitoba.....
Banff Springs Reservation.....	..... 29
..... 82	Chambly Canal Superintendent.....
Banks, Shareholders in.....	..... 42
..... 18	Change of Names of Places.....
Baptisms, Marriages and Burials.....	..... 66a
..... 26	Chinese Immigration.....
Board of Examiners, Civil Service, Report of.....	..... 57, 57a
..... 5a	Chippewa Indians.....
Bonds and Securities.....	..... 20a
..... 38	Civil Service List.....
Bossière Bros. & Co.....	..... 5b
..... 72	Civil Service Promotions and Appointments.....
Bremner, Mr., Report of.....	..... 5c, 5c
..... 39	Civil Service, Report of Board of Examiners.....
Bridge across Welland Canal.....	..... 5a
..... 42a	Civil Service Superannuations.....
British American Vessels, Seizure of.....	..... 25
..... 48, 48a	Claim of Six Nation Indians.....
British Canadian Loan and Investment Co.....	..... 20b
..... 27	Claims in the Disputed Territory.....
British Columbia, Defences of.....	..... 19a
..... 62	Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Returns from.....
British Copyright Works.....	..... 53, 53a, 53b
..... 36	Collings, James, M.D.....
Brokovski, Edward.....	..... 32
..... 73	Colonial Conference.....
C	..... 45, 45a
Cadets, Royal Military College.....	Commercial Relations with France.....
..... 84	..... 88
Canadian Archives.....	Commissioner, Dominion Police.....
..... 12b	..... 28
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	Commissioner, North-West Mounted Police.....
..... 34 to 34d	..... 7a
Correspondence between Interior Department and C. P. R.....	Consolidated Fund.....
..... 34	..... 24
Agreements with James Leamy and Donald McGillivray.....	Criminal Statistics.....
..... 34a	..... 12a
Reports on Work—Selection or Reservation of Land—Point Douglas—Lands at Donald—Lands on Indian Reserve at False Creek—Payment of Moneys—New Westminster Branch—Sudbury and Stobie Mines Branch—Extension of Algoma Branch—Rates and Tolls—Particulars under Consolidated Railway Act.....	D
..... 34b	Defences of British Columbia.....
Town Site of Regina.....	..... 62
..... 34c	Deposits in P. O. Savings Banks.....
Lands sold in Manitoba.....	..... 37
..... 34d	Disputed Territory, Claims in the.....
D	..... 19a
Defences of British Columbia.....	Dominion Lands granted Railway Companies.....
..... 62	..... 74
Deposits in P. O. Savings Banks.....	Dominion Police Commissioner.....
..... 37	..... 28
Disputed Territory, Claims in the.....	Dynamite imported into Halifax.....
..... 19a	..... 61
Dominion Lands granted Railway Companies.....	E
..... 74	Election Returns, 1887.....
Dominion Police Commissioner.....	..... 53b
..... 28	Electoral District of Kamouraska.....
Dynamite imported into Halifax.....	..... 47
..... 61	Elgin County, Junior Judge for.....
E	..... 56
Election Returns, 1887.....	Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway.....
..... 53b	..... 83
Electoral District of Kamouraska.....	
..... 47	
Elgin County, Junior Judge for.....	
..... 56	
Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway.....	
..... 83	

E		J	
Estimates, 1887-88	2	Jackson, Lieut.-Col. W. H., Report of	9c
Examinations for Promotion.....	5d	Junior Judge, County of Elgin.....	56
Exchange Bank.....	33	Justice, Annual Report.....	4
Expenditure and Receipts.	24a, 24b	K	
Expenditure on Canals.....	8c	Kamouraska, Electoral District of.....	47
Expenses, Unforeseen.....	22	Kamouraska, Wharf at.....	68
Exports and Imports.....	31	Kingsport, Railway from.....	78
F		Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Co.....	85
Fabre. Hon. Mr., Report of.....	88	L	
Final Report of War Claims Commission ...	9b	Langlois, Polydore, Wharf of.....	68
Fisheries, Annual Report.....	16	Lands on Vancouver Island	83
Fisheries Protection Service.....	16a	Lands sold in Manitoba by C. P. R.....	34d
Fisheries Question. Correspondence relative to.....	16b	Laurie, Major-General, Report of.....	9d
Fishing Bounties.....	16c	Leamy, James, Agreement with.....	34a
Fishing Rights of Indians.....	20	Leeds and Grenville Licensees	89
Food, Adulteration of.....	8c	Les Fonds Post Office.....	35
Franchise Act.....	47a, 47b	Library of Parliament, Annual Report.....	17
G		Licenses to cut Timber.....	19
Gauging Molasses.....	39	List of Shipping	15c
Giasson, Napoléon, Dismissal of.....	64	Lobster Fishery.....	16d
Governor General's Warrants.....	21, 21a, 21b	M	
Grain and Animal Products.....	52	Main Ducks and Yorkshire Islands.....	71
Grain carried on Intercolonial Railway.....	54	Manitoba Census.....	29
Gray, John, Appointment of.....	23	Marine, Annual Report.....	15
H		Medicine Hat Railway and Coal Co.....	74
Haldimand Election Recount	53	Metlakahla Indians	20d
Halifax, Dynamite imported into.....	61	Militia, Annual Report.....	9
Harbor of Pinette.....	30c	Militia List.....	9a
Harbor of Refuge at Port Rowan.....	30b	Miscellaneous Unforeseen Expenses	22
Harbor of Refuge at Wellington.....	30a	Montmorency Voters' List.....	53c
High Commissioner.....	65	Montreal Cotton Company.....	67
Howe, William and George, Amounts paid ..	70	Montreal Flood Commission.....	46
Hudson Bay Expedition.....	15b	Mortuary Statistics.....	12c
I		Mounted Police, Report of Commissioner....	7a
Ice-boats owned by Government.....	49	Murray Canal.....	42b
Imperial Institute	79, 79a	Mc	
Indian Affairs, Administration of	81	McDougall, Michael.....	16a
Indian Affairs, Annual Report.....	6	McGillivray, Donald, Agreement with.....	34a
Indian Reserve near Georgian Bay.....	20c	McKay, William, Amounts paid	70
Indians, Fishing Rights of.....	20	McLaren, Inspector, Report of.....	39
Inland Revenue, Annual Report	8	N	
Inspection of Weights, Measures and Gas...	8b	Names of Places changed.....	66a
Insurance Companies, Abstract of State- ments of.....	14a	"Neptune," Steamer.....	41
Insurance, Reports of Superintendent, 1885 and 1886.....	14, 14b	"Northern Light," Steamer	40
Intercolonial Railway—		North Shore Railway.....	55
Rolling Stock.....	75	Nova Scotia Central Railway Co.....	69
Pullman and Parlor Cars.....	75a	O	
Oil furnished.....	75b	O'Donoghue, M. F.....	77
Capital Expenditure.....	75c	Oxford to New Glasgow, Railway from	44
Casualties to Trains	75d	P	
Revenue and Expenditure	75e	Penitentiary, St. Vincent de Paul	4a to 4p
Wire and other Fencing	75f	Permits to cut Timber.....	19
Grain carried on	54	Pinette Harbor	30c
Interior, Annual Report.....	7	Port Hood Harbor	30
Interior Department and C. P. R.....	34	Port Moody, Wharf at.....	34a
		Port Rowan, Harbor of Refuge at.....	30b

P	S		
Postmaster-General, Annual Report	10	St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary— <i>Continued.</i>	
Post Office at Les Fonds.....	35	Addenda for Defence of Warden.....	4g
Post Office Savings Banks.....	37	Defence of Warden.....	4k
Preventive Officers.....	50	Letter of J. B. Désormeau	4i
Prince Edward County Voters' Lists.	47b	Reconciliation between Warden and As-	
Prince Edward Island, Subsidy to.....	60	sistants.....	4j
Prince Edward Island Subway	63	Letter of J. E. Durocher	4k
Promotion Examinations.....	5d	Escape of Herwood and Williams.....	4l
Public Accounts, Annual Report.....	2	Complaints by Chief Keeper McCarthy....	4m
Public Works, Annual Report	11	Charges by "L'Etendard".....	4n
Public Works Expenditure.....	11a	Evidence of Employees.....	4o
		Letter of J. H. Bellerose and others	4p
		Complaints against Adolphe Lefavre.....	4q
Q		Subsidies to Railway Companies.....	80
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan		Subsidy to Prince Edward Island.....	60
Railway Co.	74	Subway, Prince Edward Island.....	63
		Superannuations, Civil Service.....	25
R		Superintendent of Chambly Canal	42
Railway Commission.....	13b	Supplementary Estimates	2
Railway Companies, Subsidies to	80	Swisher, Joseph.....	76
Railway from Oxford to New Glasgow.....	44		
Railways and Canals, Annual Report.....	13	T	
Railway Statistics.....	13a	Taché, Madame V., Wharf of.....	68
Receipts and Expenditure.....	24, 24a	Taylor, Judge, Report of.....	56a
Recommendations for Scrip.....	59	Tea imported.....	51
Regina Town Site	34c	Thunder Bay District, Explorations in	66
Report of Executive Commissioner, Colonial		Timber, Licenses and Permits to cut.....	19
Exhibition	12*	Timber, Sale of	20c
Representatives at Colonial Conference....	45	Tracadie Harbor.....	58
Returning Officers, Particulars concerning..	53a	Trade and Navigation, Annual Report	1
Revising Officers, Remuneration to	47c	Trade Relations with West Indies.....	43
Royal Military College Cadets	84	Travis, Hon. Jeremiah, Enquiry respecting.	56a
		Town Sites in the North-West.....	34c
S			
Schooner "Ste. Anne".....	86	U	
Scrip, Recommendations for.....	59	Unforeseen Expenses	22
Secretary of State, Annual Report.....	5		
Seed Grain Advances	52a	V	
Seizure of British American Vessels	48, 48a	Vancouver Island, Lands on.....	83
Seymour, M. M., M.D.....	32	Voters' Lists, Prince Edward County.....	47a, 47b
Shareholders of Banks	18		
Shipping List.....	15c	W	
Six Nation Indians, Claim of.....	20b	Walters, John, Charges against.....	71
Steamboat Inspection.....	15a	War Claims Commission, Final Report of...	9b
Steamship Service between France and		Warrants, Governor General's.....	21, 21a, 21b
Canada	72	Weights, Measures and Gas, Inspection of...	8b
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	4a to 4g	Welland Canal, Bridge across the	42a
Supplementary Report of Inspector of		Wellington, Harbor of Refuge at.....	30a
Penitentiaries.....	4a	West Indies, Trade Relations with.....	43
Report of Inspector Moylan	4b	Wharf at Port Moody.....	34a
Escape of Fortier	4c	Windsor and Annapolis Railway	87
Charges against Roumald Gadbois.....	4d	Wire Fencing.....	75f
Memorandum from J. G. Baillairgé.....	4e	Wood, A. F.....	42b
Escape of Dorion	4f		

See also Alphabetical Index, page 1. ~~50~~

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS

Arranged in Numerical Order, with their Titles at full length; the Dates when Ordered and when Presented to both Houses of Parliament; the Name of the Member who moved for each Sessional Paper, and whether it is Ordered to be Printed or Not Printed.

ERRATUM FOR LIST OF 1886.

On page 6, Return No. 9a, read *Printed for Distribution only*, instead of *Not printed*.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME A.

Census, 1886, of Province of Manitoba.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 1.

1. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1887, by Hon. M. Bowell—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 2.

2. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper. Estimates for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1888; presented 9th May, 1887. Supplementary Estimates of Canada for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1887; presented 14th June, 1887. Supplementary Estimates of Canada for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1888; presented 14th June, 1887. Additional Supplementary Estimates for the year expiring 30th June, 1888; presented 20th June, 1887—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 3.

3. Annual Report of the Auditor-General on Appropriation Accounts, for the year ended 30th June, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th April, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 4.

4. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries in Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th April, 1887, by Sir John A. Macdonald—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 4a. Supplementary Report of the Inspector of Penitentiaries, for the year ended 30th June, 1886, Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd June, 1887, by Hon. J. S. D. Thompson—
Printed for Department of Justice only.
- 4b. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 21st May, 1886, praying His Excellency to be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the report of Inspector Moylan, upon the complaints made in 1884 by Deputy Warden Ouimet, of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, against J. E. Durocher, ex-Guard of that institution, with copies of the evidence taken at the time of the enquiry referred to, and of the judgment of the Honorable the Minister of Justice; also copies of all other documents relating to such complaints. Presented to the Senate, 27th May, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose.....See 4a.*
- 4c. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 12th May, 1886, for copies of the reports made by the Inspector of Penitentiaries upon the escape of one Fortier, a prisoner, from the penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, on or about the 1st October,

- 1884; and also copies of the evidence taken at the time of the enquiries referred to, and of all other documents forming part of the record thereof. Presented to the Senate, 31st May, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*..... See 4a.
- 4d. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 14th May, 1886, for a copy of the report upon the enquiry made by Inspector Moylan into certain complaints or charges against Romuald Gadbois, one of the employes at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, at the end of the year 1884, or the commencement of the year 1885, together with copies of the evidence taken, and of all other documents forming part of the record thereof. Presented to the Senate, 31st May, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*..... See 4a.
- 4e. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 17th May, 1886, for a copy of a letter or memorandum addressed by J. G. Baillaigé, Esquire, one of the members of the commission appointed to make an investigation into the management of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, in 1884, to Godfroi Laviolette, Esquire, Warden of that penitentiary, requesting the latter to withdraw from his reply to the defence of Mr. Téléphore Ouimet all that might be considered an attack upon, or complaint against the inspector, the other member of the commission of enquiry; also a copy of Mr. Laviolette's answer to this demand; also a copy of the report upon the state of that institution, made by the warden of the aforesaid penitentiary to the inspector after the customary visit of the latter at the beginning of the present year 1886, probably in February last, if such report has been made; also a copy of the judgment or decision of the Honorable Minister of Justice following the report by Messieurs Moylan and Baillaigé upon the enquiry held by them in 1884 into the management of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. Presented to the Senate, 31st May, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*..... See 4a.
- 4f. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 20th May, 1886, for a copy of Inspector Moylan's report on the enquiry made by him into the escape of one Dorioz, one of the convicts then confined in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, with copies of the evidence and of all other documents bearing upon that escape, including the decision of the Government upon the said report. Presented to the Senate, 31st May, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*..... See 4a.
- 4g. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 20th May, 1886, for a copy of the *addenda* for the written defence of the Warden of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, filed at the end of the inquiry of 1884; also a copy of the reply of the said warden to the answers of Deputy Warden Ouimet to the charges made against him by the warden. Presented to the Senate, 31st May, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*..... See 4a.
- 4h. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 10th May, 1886, for a copy of the plea or defence, in writing, of Warden Laviolette, filed at the end of the enquiry, made in 1884, into the administration of the penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, by Messieurs Moylan and Baillaigé. Presented to the Senate, 31st May, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*..... See 4a.
- 4i. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 30th April, 1886, for a copy of a letter to the warden of the penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, dated 31st July, 1885, signed by ex-Keeper J. B. Desormeau, of the said penitentiary, against his dismissal, and making most serious charges against certain officials, and asking for an indemnity. Presented to the Senate, 31st May, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*..... See 4a.
- 4j. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 20th May, 1886, for a copy of the report made by the warden of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary upon the fact of a reconciliation having taken place between that officer and his two assistants—the deputy warden and the head keeper—as ordered by the Minister of Justice, and as also mentioned in the annual report of the inspector for 1884-85, page xxv, lines 21, 22, 23, 24. Presented to the Senate, 31st May, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*..... See 4a.
- 4k. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th May, 1886, for the copy of a letter to the warden of the penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, dated 31st July, 1885, and signed by ex-Guard J. E. Durocher, protesting against his dismissal, and making serious charges against certain officials. Presented to the Senate, 31st May, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*..... See 4a.
- 4l. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 14th May, 1886, for copies of all reports which may have been made by Inspector Moylan, or by any other persons appointed by the Government for that purpose, on and upon the occasion of the escapes,

in 1881, of certain persons named Herwood and Williams, then prisoners at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, as well as copies of all evidence taken at the enquiries which preceded these reports; and also copies of all other documents forming part of the record thereof. Presented to the Senate, 31st May, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*..... See 4a.

- 4m. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 21st May, 1886, for a copy of the report of Inspector Moylan upon the complaints made in 1884 by Chief Keeper McCarthy, of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, against Hector Demers, then Guard in that institution, with copies of the evidence taken, and of the judgment rendered by the Honorable the Minister of Justice; and also copies of all other documents relating to such complaints. Presented to the Senate, 31st May, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*..... See 4a.
- 4n. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 19th May, 1886, praying His Excellency to be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of a letter from the Department of Justice, Penitentiaries Branch, addressed, on or about the 18th of June, 1883, to the Warden of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, requesting that officer to draw the attention of the deputy warden of that institution to certain charges brought against the latter by "L'Etendard" newspaper, which accused him of having unduly interfered in the elections for the county of Laval in 1883; also a copy of the reply of the said deputy warden; also a copy of a second letter of the Department of Justice, Penitentiaries Branch, to the said warden on the subject of a new charge brought against the latter officer by the same newspaper, which complained that Deputy Warden Ouimet made use of convicts to carry on his correspondence, and particularly to prepare the reply mentioned in the first place, and requiring the warden to demand an explanation from his deputy on this subject, with the reply of the deputy warden; also copies of all other memoranda, documents, letters, &c., which may form part of the record, whether they be dated before or after the documents herein above mentioned. Presented to the Senate, 27th May, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*..... See 4a.
- 4o. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 19th May, 1886, for copies of the evidence of Jean Baptiste Desormeau, Jos. E. Durocher and Hector Demers, formerly employes at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary; also copies of the evidence of Félix Lesage, Guard; Léandre Mazuret, Steward; Noël Beuparlant, Instructor of Shoemaking; Adolphe Lefebvre, Messenger; George B. Lamarche, Storekeeper, and Godfroi Laviolette, Warden, who were called upon to give evidence in 1884, at the time of the enquiry into the management of the aforesaid penitentiary, made by Messieurs Moylan and Baillaingé, the commissioners appointed for that purpose. Presented to the Senate, 31st May, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*..... See 4a.
- 4p. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 27th May, 1887, praying that His Excellency will be graciously pleased to cause to be laid before this House a copy of a letter dated 10th September, 1886, and signed by Jos. H. Bellerose, in relation to the difficulties at the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, together with a copy of a letter from C. A. Nutting, Esq., Advocate, dated 28th August, 1886, upon the same subject; and also a copy of the report of Mr. Sherwood, Superintendent of Government Police, charged by the Honorable the Minister of Justice with the verification of the facts contained in the last-mentioned letter. Presented to the Senate, 3rd June, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*..... See 4a.
- 4q. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be graciously pleased to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all complaints which may have been made by the authorities of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, since the 24th April, 1886, against Adolphe Lefavre, formerly an employe of the penitentiary; as also of all reports which the inspector may have made since the same date against the said Lefavre, together with copies of the decisions which the Honorable the Minister of Justice may have given upon these reports and complaints. Presented to the Senate, 23rd June, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*..... See 4a.
5. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st April, 1887, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 5a. Report of the Board of Examiners for the Civil Service in Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st April, 1887, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

- 5b. The Civil Service List of Canada, on the 1st July, 1886, pursuant to the 59th section of the Civil Service Act. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th May, 1887, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 5c. Return of the names and salaries of all persons appointed to or promoted in the Civil Service during the year ending 1886, in terms of section 58, sub-section 2, of "The Civil Service Act" (Revised Statutes 17). Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1887, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau..... *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 5d. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1887, for statement showing names of all candidates at the promotion examinations held at Ottawa, beginning on 1st March, past; names of all who passed such examinations and copies of all examination papers submitted to such candidates; also statement showing whether any, and, if so, which of such candidates were examined at such examinations later than the said 1st of March, and what questions were submitted to such candidate or candidates. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th May, 1887.—*Mr. Casey*..... *Not printed.*
- 5e. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 20th April, 1887, for a Return showing: 1. The number of vacancies in the Civil Service on the 1st day of January, 1887, caused by superannuation during the year 1886. 2. The number since filled, and whether filled by promotions or new appointments. 3. The date of the appointment, the names of the party promoted or appointed, and the salary paid. 4. The names of all new appointments to the Civil Service since the 1st day of January, 1886, up to the 1st April instant, the position to which they have been appointed and the salary paid; also the respective ages of the appointees; also the changes and new appointments in the Senate and House of Commons. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th May, 1887.—*Mr. McMullen*..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 5.

6. Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ended 31st December, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1887, by Sir John A. Macdonald—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 6.

7. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year ended 31st December, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th April, 1887, by Hon. Thos. White—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 7a. Report of the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police Force, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th June, 1887, by Sir John A. Macdonald—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 7.

8. Report, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1887, by Hon. J. Costigan..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 8a. Canal Statistics for season of navigation, 1885, being Supplement No. 1 to the Inland Revenue Report, for the year ended 30th June, 1886—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 8b. Thirteenth Report on Inspection of Weights, Measures and Gas, being Supplement No. 2 to the Report of the Department of Inland Revenue. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th April, 1887, by Hon. J. Costigan..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 8c. Report on Adulteration of Food, being Supplement No. 3 to the Report of the Department of Inland Revenue..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 8d. Statement showing the amount of tolls accrued on all the canals for eleven months ended 31st May, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th June, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper—
Not printed.
- 8e. Statement showing comparatively the expenditure on canals for the eleven months ending 31st May, 1886, and to 31st May, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th June, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 8.

- 9** Annual Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1887, by Sir Adolphe Caron.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 9a.** The Militia List of the Dominion of Canada. Corrected to 1st January, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1887, by Sir Adolphe Caron—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 9b.** Final Report of War Claims Commission on matters in connection with the suppression of the rebellion in the North-West Territories in 1885, being continuation of Appendix No. 4 to the Report of 18th May, 1886, of the Department of Militia and Defence. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1887, by Sir Adolphe Caron—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 9c.** Report of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Jackson, Deputy Adjutant-General, Principal Supply, Pay and Transport Officer to the North-West Forces, and Chairman of War Claims Commission, on matters in connection with the suppression of the rebellion in the North-West Territories in 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1887, by Sir Adolphe Caron—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 9d.** Report of Major General Laurie, commanding base and lines of communication, upon matters in connection with the suppression of the rebellion in the North-West Territories in 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd June, 1887, by Sir Adolphe Caron—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 9.

- 10.** Annual Report of the Postmaster General, for the year ended 30th June, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1887, by Hon. A. W. McLellan—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 11.** Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works of Canada, for the fiscal year 1885-86, on the works under his control. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th April, 1887, by Sir Hector Langevin.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 11a.** Statement of Expenditure on Public Works of the Dominion of Canada, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1881; also Statement of Expenditure prior to and since Confederation—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 10.

- 12** Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the calendar year 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th April, 1887, by Hon. J. Carling—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 12*** Report of Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B., Executive Commissioner, on the Canadian Section of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th April, 1887, by Hon. J. Carling—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 12a.** Criminal Statistics for the year 1885, being an Appendix to the Report of the Minister of Agriculture, for the year 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th April, 1887, by Hon. J. Carling.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 11.

- 12b.** Report on Canadian Archives, 1886.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 12.

- 12c.** Abstracts of the Returns of Mortuary Statistics for the year 1886—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

- 13.** Annual Report of the Minister of Railways and Canals, for the past fiscal year, from the 1st July, 1885, to the 30th June, 1886, on the works under his control. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th April, 1887, by Hon. J. H. Pope. *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 13a.** Reports and Railway Statistics of Canada, and capital, traffic and working expenditure of the railways of the Dominion, 1885-86. *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 13b.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 25th April, 1887, for a Return showing names, occupations and callings of the gentlemen appointed on the Railway Commission, showing dates of their appointments; also copies of any instructions given to the Commission, and of all correspondence between the Government and any member of the Railway Commission touching the matters to be enquired into by the Commission, and of the proceedings and evidence had and taken before the Commission, with statement showing (with date) the places where the sittings of the Commission have been held. Presented to the House of Commons 22nd June, 1887.—*Mr. Mulock. Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 13.

- 14.** Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, for the year ended 31st December, 1885—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 14a.** Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada, for year ending 31st December, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th April, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 14b.** Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, for the year ended 31st December, 1886—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 14.

- 15.** Nineteenth Annual Report of the Department of Marine, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th April, 1887, by Hon. G. E. Foster.
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 15a.** Report of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, for calendar year ended 31st December, 1886. *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 15b.** Report of the Hudson Bay Expedition of 1886, under the command of Lieut. A. R. Gordon, R.N.
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 15c.** List of Shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries; being a List of Vessels on the Registry Books of the Dominion of Canada, on the 31st day of December, 1886—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 15.

- 16.** Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries, Dominion of Canada, for the year 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd June, 1887, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 16a.** Special Report of the Fisheries Protection Service of Canada, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd June, 1887, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 16b.** Correspondence relative to the Fisheries Question, 1885-87. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd May, 1887, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 16c.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for a Return showing the names of all persons who applied for fishing bounties for the year 1885, for the district of Grand Narrows and Washabuck, in the county of Victoria, Nova Scotia, showing too the names of those applicants who, for that year, were refused; showing too if the claim for fishing bounty of Michael McDougall was refused, and if so, why; showing too if said McDougall was afterwards appointed fishery warden for the said district, and, if he was, showing who was his immediate predecessor, and if the latter resigned or was dismissed, and if dismissed all papers showing why. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887.—*Mr. Barron. Not printed.*

- 16d.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th May, 1887, for copies of correspondence in connection with the lobster fishery and close season in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th June, 1887.—*Mr. Flynn.*
Not printed.
- 17.** Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament on the state of the Library of Parliament. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th April, 1887, by Hon. Mr. Speaker—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 16.

- 18.** Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, as on the 31st December, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th April, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper.
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 19.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 8th March, 1886, for a Return showing: 1. The total number of Orders in Council or Departmental Orders, since 1870, recommending the granting of licenses or permits to cut timber in the Dominion of Canada, with the total area (actual or approximate) covered by such orders. 2. For each separate year, since 1870, the name and address of each applicant in whose favor such order was made; the date of each order; the area covered by each order; the location of the land covered by each such order; the ground rent and Crown dues, respectively, paid in each case, and the bonus, if any, in addition to the cost of surveys, in each case required; also the whole area covered by such orders in each year. 3. The total number of licenses issued under the authority of the several Orders in Council; the total area covered by each license, whether the area consisted of detached pieces of land or of compact blocks; and the period of time in each case during which the license was operative; and in the case of permits, the purpose for which the timber was required. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th April, 1887.—*Mr. Charlton.*.....*Not printed.*
- 19a.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of all Orders in Council and of all correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province of Ontario, and between the Government of Canada and any person or persons, respecting timber licenses and Crown titles to lands affected by claims of settlers, and by mining claims, within the so-called Disputed Territory. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th June, 1887.—*Mr. Dawson.*
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 20.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 14th April, 1886, for copies of petitions or letters from the Indians on the North Shore of Lake Huron or Lake Nipissing, with reference to their rights of fishing in those waters; and correspondence on the same subject between the Department of Indian Affairs and the local superintendents. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th April, 1887.—*Mr. O'Brien.*.....*Not printed.*
- 20a.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1887, for a Return showing the amount of arrears now due to the Chippewa Indians of Lakes Huron and Superior, on the surrender of lands made by them under the Robinson Treaty, and all correspondence between the Indian Department of the Dominion Government and the Provincial Government of Ontario, relative to the same, since the 3rd day of May last. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st June, 1887.—*Mr. O'Brien.*.....*Not printed.*
- 20b.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1887, for copies of all title deeds, patents, correspondence, and all documents respecting the claim of the Six Nation Indians, as set forth in their petition presented to this House on the 18th April, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th June, 1887.—*Mr. Paterson (Brant).*
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 20c.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of all papers, letters, documents, maps, &c., in any way relating to the action of the Dominion Government in setting apart an Indian reserve, under the Robinson or other treaty, between White Fish and Wanabtasch Rivers, several miles inland from the north shore of Georgian Bay; for copies of all correspondence had between the Governments of the

- Dominion of Canada and the Province of Ontario on the subject; and for copies of all correspondence and other documents and papers with the Government of Canada and any person or persons, regarding the sale of timber upon said reserve, if any such sale has been had. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd June, 1887.—*Mr. Barron*..... *Not printed.*
- 20d.** Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 21st April, 1887, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before this House, copies of the reports of the Commander of Her Majesty's Ship "Cormorant," and of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for British Columbia, relative to the agrarian troubles last winter at the Indian Reserve of Metlakahltla, together with all correspondence during the years 1886 and 1887 between the Dominion and Provincial Governments on the same subjects. Presented to the Senate, 23rd June, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*
- 21.** Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since last Session of Parliament, on account of the year 1885-86. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th April, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper.....*Not printed.*
- 21a.** Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since last Session of Parliament, on account of the year 1886-87. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th April, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper.....*Not printed.*
- 21b.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th May, 1887, for Return showing amounts (in detail) expended under Warrants from the Governor General in each of the years from 1873 to 1886, both inclusive. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st June, 1887.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 22.** Statement of Miscellaneous Unforeseen Expenses. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th April, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 23.** Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 28th May, 1886, for a copy of the Minute of the Treasury Board and Orders in Council appointing the late John Gray, Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue at Prescott; and also a copy of the Order in Council or other Order cancelling said appointment, with their respective dates. Presented to the Senate, 18th April, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. O' Donohoe*.....*Not printed.*
- 24.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1887, for a Return of the receipts and expenditure, in detail, chargeable to the Consolidated Fund, from the 1st day of July, 1885, to the 10th day of April, 1886, and from the 1st day of July, 1886, to the 10th day of April, 1887, with estimates of receipts and expenditure. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st April, 1887.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*..... *Not printed.*
- 24a.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1887, for a Return showing receipts and expenditure from 1st July to 20th April, in the years 1886 and 1887 respectively, with estimates for each year. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th April, 1887.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*.....*Not printed.*
- 24b.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1887, for a Return of receipts and expenditures to date of 1st May in the years 1886 and 1887, respectively, together with estimates of each year. Also memorandum of interest to be paid on the 1st of May. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1887.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*..... *Not printed.*
- 25.** Statement of all superannuations and retiring allowances in the Civil Service, giving the name and rank of each person superannuated, or retired; his salary, age, and length of service; his allowance, and cause of retirement, and whether the vacancy has been filled by promotion or new appointment, &c., for the year ended 31st December, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st April, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 26.** General statements and returns of baptisms, marriages and burials in the districts of Arthabaska, Chicoutimi, Iberville, Joliette, Montmagny and Saguenay, for the year 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th April, 1887, by Hon. Mr. Speaker.....*Not printed.*
- 27.** Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, on 31st December, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th April, 1887, by Hon. Mr. Speaker—*Not printed.*
- 28.** Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police, under Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 184, section 5. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th April, 1887, by Hon. J. S. D. Thompson—*Not printed.*

29. Report on Manitoba Census, in accordance with the requirements of the Census Act. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th April, 1887, by Hon. J. Carling.....*Not printed.*
30. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1886, for copies of all correspondence relative to the closing of the northern entrance into Port Hood Harbor, with copies of reports of the Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department in reference to the matter; also copy of plan, specification and tenders asked for by the late Minister of Public Works in 1878. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th April, 1887.—*Mr. Cameron (Inverness)...**Not printed.*
- 30*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1887, for a Return of correspondence, petitions, reports of the Chief Engineer and others, relative to construction of harbor of refuge at Wellington, Ontario. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th June, 1887.—*Mr. Platt*.....*Not printed.*
- 30*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th May, 1887, for a copy of the report of the Chief Engineer on the construction of a harbor of refuge at or near Port Rowan, Ontario; also a copy of a memorial signed by George Stewart, M.D., and others, upon the subject, and also copies of such correspondence between other parties at Port Rowan and the Government on the same subject as has not already been brought down. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th June, 1887.—*Mr. Charlton*.....*Not printed.*
- 30*c*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1887, for copies of all correspondence, Departmental orders, reports and other papers relating to the dredging of the harbor of Pinette, Prince Edward Island. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th June, 1887.—*Mr. Welsh*.....*Not printed.*
31. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1887, for a Return in the form used in the statements usually published in the *Gazette*, of the exports and imports from the 1st day of July, 1886, to the 1st day of April, 1887, distinguishing the products of Canada and those of other countries. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th April, 1887.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*.....*Not printed.*
32. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1887, for vouchers, papers and correspondence showing the appointment of James Collings, M.D., as medical attendant of the Indian children at the Industrial School for Indian children at Qu'Appelle, under the care of Rev. Father Hugonard, the length of such service as medical attendant, and the amount received for the same; also the date of appointment of M. M. Seymour, M.D., as medical attendant of the Indian children in said school, the length of time during which he has served as medical attendant for the children of said school, and the date and amount of payment received for such service. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887.—*Mr. Charlton*.....*Not printed.*
33. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1887, for a Return showing amount owing by the Exchange Bank to the Government of Canada at the time of the bank's failure, and statement showing all sums (with dates of payment) paid on account of such indebtedness. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th April, 1887.—*Mr. Mulock*.....*Not printed.*
34. Return *(in part)* under Resolution of the House of Commons, passed on the 20th February, 1882, on all subjects affecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, respecting details as to: 1. The selection of the route. 2. The progress of the work. 3. The selection or reservation of land. 4. The payment of moneys. 5. The laying out of branches. 6. The progress thereon. 7. The rates of tolls for passengers and freight. 8. The particulars required by the Consolidated Railway Act and amendments thereto, up to the end of the previous fiscal year. 9. Like particulars up to the latest practicable date before the presentation of the Return. 10. Copies of all Orders in Council and of all correspondence between the Government and the railway company, or any member or officer of either, relating to the affairs of the company. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th April, 1887, by Hon. Thos. White.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 34*a*. Articles of agreement entered into between James Leamy and Donald McGillivray and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented by the Minister of Railways and Canals, Canada, for the removal and rebuilding of certain portions of the wharf at Port Moody, British Columbia, Canadian Pacific Railway, 107th Contract. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1887, by Hon. J. H. Pope.....*Not printed.*

- 34b.** Return (*in part*) under Resolution of the House of Commons, passed on the 20th February, 1882, on all subjects affecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, respecting details as to: 1. The selection of the route. 2. The progress of the work. 3. The selection or reservation of land. 4. The payment of moneys. 5. The laying out of branches. 6. The progress thereon. 7. The rates of tolls for passengers and freight. 8. The particulars required by the Consolidated Railway Act and amendments thereto, up to the end of the previous fiscal year. 9. Like particulars up to the latest practicable date before the presentation of the Return. 10. Copies of all Orders in Council and of all correspondence between the Government and the railway company, or any member or officer of either, relating to the affairs of the company. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th May, 1887, by Hon. J. H. Pope—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.
- 34c.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for a Return showing the nature of the agreement made between the Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and other parties (if any), respecting the town site of Regina and other town sites in which the Government is part owner, the cost to the Government of collecting their share of the payments made on lots sold in such town sites up to the 30th June, 1886; also the amount realized up to that date by the Government on the sale of such lots, and the number of lots in town sites, together with the quantity of farm lands in the North-West Territories, to which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is entitled, but for which up to the present they have not received patents from the Government. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th June, 1887.—*Mr. Davin*..... *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 34d.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1887, for a Return of all lands sold in the Province of Manitoba by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company up to the 1st of April, 1887, together with the date of sale and the name of purchaser. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887.—*Mr. Watson*..... *Not printed.*
- 35.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1886, for copies of all petitions correspondence or other documents relating to the establishment of a post office at a certain place called "Les Fonds," in the parish of St. Antoine, county Lotbinière. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1887.—*Mr. Rinfret*..... *Not printed.*
- 36.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 20th April, 1887, for a statement showing all sums collected since 1st October, 1863, under the provisions of Statutes and Orders in Council in that behalf, as duty on foreign reprints of British copyright works, giving the amounts so collected upon each copyright work, and showing amount remitted in each year to the Imperial Government for payment out to those beneficially interested in the copyright of such works. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1887.—*Mr. Edgar*..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 17.

- 37.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1886, for a statement of sums deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank and Government Savings Banks on the 1st January, 1886, showing: Number of depositors holding amounts over \$1,000; number of depositors holding amounts over \$500 and under \$1,000; number of depositors holding amounts over \$300 and under \$500; number of depositors holding amounts below \$300, with total amount held by each class respectively. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1887.—*Mr. Charlton*—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.
- 38.** A detailed statement of all bonds and securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, submitted to the Parliament of Canada under "the Revised Statutes of Canada" (chapter 19, Section 23). Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1887, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau..... *Not printed.*
- 39.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 20th March, 1887, for a Return of the reports of Inspector McLaren and Mr. Bremner of the Customs Department to the Minister of Customs, as to the mode of gauging molasses at the port of St. Stephen, N.B., and also any reports as to the mode used at the port of St. John, N.B., and any Orders in Council issued upon these reports or instructions of the Department of Customs. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1887.—*Mr. Weldon (St. John)*..... *Not printed.*

40. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1887, for a Return showing the date at which the steamer "Northern Light" commenced running between Prince Edward Island and Pictou, in the fall of 1886, how many trips were made by the said steamer, the date of each trip up to 15th April instant, with number of passengers. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1887.—*Mr. Perry*..... *Not printed.*
41. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1887, for a Return showing how many trips were made by the steamer "Neptune," last winter, from Prince Edward Island to the mainland, the date of each trip, and the amount paid for said service; also the number of passengers. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1887.—*Mr. Perry*..... *Not printed.*
42. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 19th April, 1887, for copies of all applications made to the Government, and of all recommendations made in relation to the position of superintendent of the Chambly Canal; of the document appointing the present incumbent of that position; with a statement of his yearly salary and of all contingencies allowed him, and of the respective salaries paid to the two predecessors of the present superintendent. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1887.—*Mr. Trefon'aine*—*Not printed.*
- 42a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th May, 1887, for copies of all petitions, memorials, correspondence, orders and reports, whether made by the resident engineer or by Mr. Page, in connection with the bridge across the Welland Canal, at Welland, lately removed, and the construction of a new bridge in lieu thereof. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th June, 1887.—*Mr. Blake*..... *Not printed.*
- 42b. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, for copies of documents in reference to the appointment of A. F. Wood, Esquire, of Madoc, as auditor or arbitrator in connection with the Murray Canal; the sums of money paid the said A. F. Wood from time to time for his services, together with the vouchers therefor, and more especially for the month of November, 1886, giving the number of days of actual service, and the amount paid to him or to his order for that month. Presented to the Senate, 23rd June, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Flint*... *Not printed.*
43. Report on Trade Relations between Canada and the West Indies, by John P. Wylde, Commercial Agent of Canada to the West Indies. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th May, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
44. Certified copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 31st January, 1887, respecting the railway from Oxford to New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th May, 1887, by Hon. J. H. Pope..... *Not printed.*
45. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 27th April, 1887, for a copy of the Commission or other document appointing Sir Alexander Campbell and Mr. Sandford Fleming as representatives of Canada at the Colonial Conference in London, and of any instructions given to them in such capacity; and all papers respecting said Conference. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th May, 1887.—*Mr. Casey*.. *Not printed.*
- 45a. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 2nd May, 1887, for copies of all communications received by the Canadian Government from the Imperial Government, or any of its officers, relative to the Colonial Conference which opened in London on 4th April, 1887, and of all correspondence connected therewith, and of the instructions furnished to the Canadian representatives at the Conference. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th June, 1887.—*Mr. Edgar*..... *Not printed.*
46. Report of the Montreal Flood Commission. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1887, by Sir Hector Langevin..... *Not printed.*
47. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th May, 1887, for copies of the accounts of the revising officer for the electoral district of Kamouraska, including the cost of printing the electoral lists, the account of the revising officer's clerk and that of his bailiff, with a statement of the amount paid by the Government to each of the said officers. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1887.—*Mr. Dessaint*..... *Not printed.*

- 47a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1887, for a Return giving the total cost of the preparation of the voters' lists under the Electoral Franchise Act in Canada; together with a detailed statement of the cost in each electoral division for salaries of revising officer, clerk and bailiff, and travelling allowance to each, if any; giving also amount paid for printing lists, and showing to whom paid in each division: the amount paid for advertising, rent of halls, and for every other service connected therewith in each electoral division in the Dominion of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1887.—*Mr. Landerkin—*
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 47b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1887, for a Return showing up to date the several sums paid in respect of preparation and revision of voters' lists in the county of Prince Edward for 1886, viz.: Amounts paid revising officer, clerk, bailiff, and for printing. Also amounts claimed for said revision yet unpaid. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th May, 1887.—*Mr. Platt*.....*Not printed.*
- 47c. Certified copy of an Order in Council relating to the remuneration to be given to the revising officers. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.
48. Correspondence relative to the seizure of British American vessels in Behring Sea by the United States authorities in 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th May, 1887, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 48a. Additional correspondence relative to the seizure of British American vessels in Behring Sea by the United States authorities in 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd June, 1887, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
49. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1887, for a Return showing how many ice-boats are owned by the Government for crossing at the capes, the number of men employed in the service during the winter of 1887, the number of trips made by said boats, the date of each trip, and the number of passengers who crossed in said boats. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th May, 1887.—*Mr. Perry*.....*Printed for Distribution only.*
50. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1887, for a Return of the number of preventive officers appointed on our frontier since the 1st of January, 1886, giving the names of the several parties so appointed, with their residence and salaries. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th May, 1887.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*
51. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 20th April, 1887, for a Return of the quantity and value of tea imported from China and Japan, and entered at ports or outports of British Columbia, either for home consumption or in transit, from the 1st July, 1885, to the 1st April, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th May, 1887.—*Mr. Bowman*.....*Not printed.*
52. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1887, for a Return in detail showing the description and values of grain and animal products exported from the Dominion of Canada, from 1st July, 1886, to 1st April, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th May, 1887.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*.....*Not printed.*
- 52a. Memorandum in connection with the seed grain advances. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887, by Hon. Thos. White.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
53. Return from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, in obedience to the Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1887, for copies of Return, if any, made by returning officer for Haldimand, at election of 1887, after making his final addition, or of his declaration, if no such return was made, and of his return made after the recount by the county judge. 2. Notice of a recount or other proceedings served upon such returning officer. 3. Certificate made by the county judge of Haldimand, as to result of said recount. 4. Any judgment delivered by said county judge during, or after such recount, and of all minutes or memoranda made by said judge or his clerk containing entries or memoranda in regard to any of the ballots in dispute during such recount, showing what decision was come to in the case of each ballot, which ballots were reserved, and what judgment was delivered in regard to such reserved ballots, whether such minutes and other papers were publicly read by such judge or clerk or not during said recount. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th May, 1887.—*Mr. Casey*. *Not printed.*

- 53a.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1887, giving the names, occupations, residences and post office addresses of the returning officers of the last election for the Dominion House of Commons, with their respective ridings. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th May, 1887.—*Mr. Somerville*..... *Not printed.*
- 53b.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1887, for a statement from the records of the elections to the present House of Commons, showing the number of votes polled for the respective candidates in the several electoral districts and in the various sub-divisions thereof, together with the number of ballots rejected and spoiled in each sub-division at the last general election, and each election subsequently held up to date; also the number of electors on the voters' lists, together with the population as shown by the last census of each electoral district and the municipalities thereof, whether there was an election by acclamation or a poll; and a separate statement in each case in which a recount or re-addition was made showing the changes made in every sub-division on such recount, with the number of ballots rejected which had been formerly allowed and the number allowed which had been formerly rejected, with reason so far as obtainable for such rejection or allowance. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th June, 1887.—*Mr. Mills*...*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 53c.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th May, 1887, for a copy of the final list of voters for the county of Montmorency, sent by J. A. Charlebois, Esq., Revising Officer for the said county, with letter of the said Charlebois accompanying the said list; also the other lists, with all additions thereto subsequently sent to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery by the said Charlebois, with copies of letters of Charlebois accompanying the same; also the polling books of the parishes of L'Ange Gardien and St. Pierre, in the said county of Montmorency. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th May, 1887.—*Mr. Langelier (Montmorency)*—*Not printed.*
- 54.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1887, for a Return showing the quantity of grain of any kind in bushels carried over the Intercolonial Railway from Rivière du Loup to Halifax during the period 1st July, 1885, to 31st March, 1887, with the net amount of money received for freight thereon and passed to the credit of the same railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th May, 1887.—*Mr. Ellis*. *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 55.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1887, for copies of the bargains, agreements or contracts (not already brought down) made between the Government and the Grand Trunk Railway Company, respecting the purchase of the North Shore Railway between Montreal and Quebec, or between St. Martin's and Quebec; and also for copies of the contracts between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Grand Trunk Railway Company for the purchase or transfer of the said portion of the North Shore Railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th May, 1887.—*Mr. Gigault*..... *Not printed.*
- 56.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1887, for copies of all memorials, petitions and correspondence asking for the appointment of a junior judge for the county of Elgin; also the names of all applicants for the said position since 1st January, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th May, 1887.—*Mr. Wilson (Elgin)*..... *Not printed.*
- 56a.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 6th June, 1887, for a copy of the report of Judge Taylor, made under the provisions of the commission issued to him to enquire into the administration of justice by the Hon. Jeremiah Travis, in the North-West. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th June, 1887.—*Mr. Mulock*..... *Not printed.*
- 57.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1887, for a Return giving:—
 1. The total number of Chinese who have arrived at the different ports in the Dominion, from the 1st of January, 1886, to the 31st March, 1887, specifying the ports. 2. The amount of duty or head money collected from Chinese during that period. 3. The amount paid to the provincial Governments under the Chinese Restriction Act during the same period. 4. The number of Chinese who have entered the Dominion during the same period under return certificates, and the reports (if any) of any Customs officer with reference thereto. 5. The number of Chinese who have entered the Dominion during the same period, as students, men of science, or travellers. 6. The cost to the Dominion of administering the Chinese Restriction Act for the last fiscal year. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th May, 1887.—*Mr. Gordon*..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

- 57a. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 18th May, 1887, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before this House, a full Return of all Chinese entering and leaving Canadian ports; the number entering and leaving each port, and for each month since the passage of the Chinese Immigration Restriction Act in July, 1885, up to the 1st January, 1887; also the amount of revenue derived from Chinese immigration, and the cost of enforcing the Act between the aforesaid dates. Presented to the Senate, 21st June, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. McInnes*.....*Not printed.*
58. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1887, for copies of all correspondence, departmental orders, reports and other papers relating to Tracadie Harbor, Prince Edward island. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th May, 1887.—*Mr. Welsh*—*Not printed.*
59. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1887, for a return of the names of those persons, outside of the militia, who have been recommended for scrip, for services of whatever kind, in the late rebellion. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th May, 1887.—*Mr. Davin*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
60. Certified copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General, granting an additional annual subsidy of \$20,000 to the Province of Prince Edward Island. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th May, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper.....*Not printed.*
61. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House copies of all communications between the Dominion Government, or any Department or officer thereof, and any person whomsoever, respecting certain dynamite imported into Halifax, Nova Scotia, during the year 1885, by Messieurs H. H. Fuller & Co., and seized by the Customs authorities for alleged under-valuation. Presented to the Senate, 16th May, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Power*.....*Not printed.*
62. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 13th May, 1887, for copies of all correspondence between the Imperial and Dominion Governments relating to the defences of British Columbia during the years 1886 and 1887. Presented to the Senate, 31st May, 1887.—*H. n. Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*
63. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 22nd April, 1887, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House a copy of the plans and reports of the late survey concerning the proposed subway between Cape Traverse, Prince Edward Island, and Cape Tormentine, New Brunswick. Presented to the Senate, 25th May, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Howlan*.....*Not printed.*
64. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1887, for copies of all correspondence in the possession of the Department of Indian Affairs respecting the dismissal of Mr. Napoléon Giasson from his position as measurer of stone, at Caughnawaga, in the county of Laprairie. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st June, 1887.—*Mr. Dwyer*.....*Not printed.*
65. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 11th May, 1887, for a copy of the letter of resignation by Sir Charles Tupper of the office of High Commissioner, showing the date of such resignation; also a statement showing the date when the Government House (the residence of the High Commissioner in London) was vacated, and showing in whose care the house has been placed since its vacation; also a copy of the Commission now in force, together with any instructions which may have been given to the present Commissioner; also all correspondence between Sir Charles Tupper while High Commissioner and the Government, relating to his visit to this country, to his resignation of the office of High Commissioner, to his re-appointment, if he has been re-appointed, and relating to his acceptance, for the present, of an office in the Administration. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th June, 1887.—*Mr. Mills*.....*Not printed.*
66. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1887, for a Return of all reports of surveys and explorations made under the direction of the Geological Survey Office, within the past two years, in the Thunder Bay district, to the westward of Port Arthur. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th June, 1887.—*Mr. Dawson*.....*Not printed.*

- 66a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for a Return of all reports and correspondence in the possession of the Government in relation to the substitution of new and unknown names for places in this Dominion which have been from time immemorial otherwise designated. Also all instructions showing by what particular authority a new nomenclature has been adopted in the reports of the Geological Survey for old and historic places having French and Indian names, commemorative of the early voyageurs and explorers. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th June, 1887.—*Mr. Dawson*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
67. Reports and other papers concerning irregularities committed by the Montreal Cotton Company, &c. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th June, 1887, by Hon. Mr. Bowell.....*Not printed.*
68. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1887, for copies of all accounts in connection with the construction of the Government wharf at Kamouraska, showing the amount paid to Madame V. Taché for the purchase of her wharf, and of the contract between the Government and Madame Taché in relation thereto; also copies of the contract between the Government and Polydore Langlois, Esquire, respecting the sale of his wharf at the same place, with a statement of the amount paid to him by the Government. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th June, 1887.—*Mr. Dessaint*.....*Not printed.*
69. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1887, for all correspondence between the Government and Nova Scotia Central Railway Company, relating to a subsidy for said railway; also the report of the Government engineer sent to examine the work. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th June, 1887.—*Mr. Eisenhauer*.....*Not printed.*
70. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1887, for a statement showing the various amounts paid to or claimed by William Howe and George Howe, or any other person on their behalf, for painting or other work in or about the Parliament and Departmental Buildings, Ottawa, since the 1st of January, 1884. Also Return to an Order, dated 10th May, 1887, for a statement showing the various amounts paid to William McKay, or any other person on his behalf, for painting or other work in or about the Parliament and Departmental Buildings at Ottawa, from the 1st of January, 1875, to the 31st December, 1878. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th June, 1887.—*Messrs. Holtan and Taylor*.....*Not printed.*
71. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1887, for Return of correspondence from 1st January, 1873, to the present time, between the Department of Indian Affairs and John Walters and others, relative to purchase or lease of Main Ducks and Yorkshire Islands in Lake Ontario; also all applications for purchase or lease of said islands, all offers made to or by the Government as to purchase or sale, reports of all persons at any time appointed to appraise or value said islands, the annual rental paid by present lessee and date of expiration of such lease; also all charges preferred since 1st January, 1878, against John Walters for violation of terms of lease or regulations of Department, together with names of parties making such charges and the report of parties commissioned to investigate them. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th June, 1887.—*Mr. Platt*.....*Not printed.*
72. Certified copy of Order in Council relating to the arrangement with Messrs. Bossière Bros. & Co. —Steamship Service between France and Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th May, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
73. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of all correspondence had between the Department of the Interior and one Peter Gray, of Moose Mountain, respecting one Edward Brokovski, an employé of the Department at Moosomin, North-West Territories, and of all letters and communications to the Department from any and all other persons bearing upon the conduct and competency in office of the said Brokovski. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th June, 1887.—*Mr. Barron*.....*Not printed.*
74. Copies of Orders in Council, correspondence, &c., relating to grants of Dominion Lands to the following railway companies: Alberta and Athabasca Railway Company; Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Company; and Medicine Hat Railway and Coal Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th June, 1887, by Hon. Thos. White.....*Not printed.*
75. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 20th April, 1887, for a Return showing the quantity of rolling stock purchased for the Intercolonial Railway during the last six months of the year ending 31st December, 1886, giving each kind of rolling stock and whether purchased under contract or otherwise, the parties from whom bought and the cost of each kind; also a statement showing what has been built in Government workshops. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th June, 1887.—*Mr. Weldon (St. John)*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

- 75a.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 20th April, 1887, for a Return of the number of Pullman and parlour cars belonging to the Intercolonial Railway and used thereon, the cost of such cars, and the parties from whom the same were purchased, or by whom built for the railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th June, 1887.—*Mr. Weldon (St. John)*—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.
- 75b.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 20th April, 1887, for a Return of the quantity of lubricating, machinery, car or other oil, furnished or delivered to the Intercolonial Railway during the year ending 31st December, 1886; the contracts under which the same were delivered; the names of the several contractors, and the several amounts paid under such contracts. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th June, 1887.—*Mr. Weldon (St. John)*—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.
- 75c.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1887, for a detailed statement of the sums charged to capital expenditure on the Intercolonial Railway for the years 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, and 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th June, 1887.—*Mr. Jones*.....
Printed for Sessional Papers only.
- 75d.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 20th April, 1887, for a Return of all casualties to trains on the Intercolonial Railway, arising from collisions, broken rails, or any other cause, for the calendar year 1886, and to 1st April, 1887; the respective causes and dates; the names of conductors, engine-drivers or other officials dismissed, suspended or fined for any such collision or other neglect of duty; the amount of damage (if any) to property in such cases; the amount of compensation paid to owners of property destroyed or damaged, as well as amount of claims for loss or damage to property (if any) unsettled. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th June, 1887.—*Mr. Weldon (St. John)*.....
Printed for Sessional Papers only.
- 75e.** Comparative Statement of revenue and expenditure, Intercolonial Railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper..
Printed for Sessional Papers only.
- 75f.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 20th April, 1887, for a Return of all contracts made during the calendar year 1886 for furnishing wire or other fencing for the Intercolonial Railway, the names of the contractors and the amount paid under each contract; also amount of purchases of wire or other fencing (if any) made without contract during the same period, and the amount paid. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd June, 1887.—*Mr. Weldon (St. John)*.....
Not printed.
- 76.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 10th May, 1887, for copies of all memorials, petitions and applications of one Joseph Swisher, a volunteer of the Rebellion of 1837, asking that some substantial consideration be granted him, on account of his health having been greatly impaired while serving as a volunteer during said Rebellion. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th June, 1887.—*Mr. Wilson (Elgin)*—
Not printed.
- 77.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 10th May, 1887, for copies of any and all letters addressed to the Government or any member of Cabinet by M. F. O'Donoghue, or any other person in his behalf, asking for compensation for the alleged loss or confiscation of the property of the late W. B. O'Donoghue, who was concerned in the North-West troubles of 1869-70. Also for copies of all letters, Orders in Council and other documents in the possession of the Government relating to any claims made by the said M. F. O'Donoghue. Also for a statement showing the amounts paid to M. F. O'Donoghue, or any other person on his behalf, by the Government for services rendered or on any other account. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th June, 1887.—*Mr. Barron*.....
Not printed.
- 78.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of surveys of a proposed line of railway from Kingsport, on the Basin of Minas, to connect with the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, together with the instructions issued to the engineers, and the correspondence and telegrams relating to the survey, or a Dominion subsidy in aid of the construction of the railway, between any member of the Government, or any officer of the Department of Railways, and any other persons. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th June, 1887.—*Mr. Borden*.....
Not printed.
- 79.** Copies of Despatches, &c., in relation to the proposed Imperial Institute. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th June, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.

- 79a.** Additional papers respecting the proposed Imperial Institute. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887, by Sir Charles Tupper.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 80.** Papers, correspondence, &c., respecting subsidies to certain railway companies, and towards the construction of certain railways, as follows: Saint Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company; Vaudreuil and Prescott Railway Company; Richmond Hill Junction Railway Company; Drummond County Railway Company; Joggins Railway Company; Moncton and Buctouche Railway Company; Beauharnois Junction Railway Company; Harvey Branch Railway Company; Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Railway Company; Guelph Junction Railway Company; Mississippi Railway Company; Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec Railway Company; Arthabaska and Wolfe Railway Company; South Norfolk Railway Company; Jacques Cartier Union Railway Company; Teeswater and Inverhuron Railway Company; Oshawa Railway and Navigation Company; Chicoutimi and Lake St. John Railway Company; Great Eastern Railway Company; Ontario and Pacific Railway Company; Caragnet Railway Company; St. Lawrence and Lower Laurentian Railway Company; St. John Valley and River du Loup Railway Company; Lake Témiscamingue Railway Company; Carillon and Grenville Railway Company; Lake Témiscamingue Colonization and Railway Company; Leamington and St. Claire Railway Company; Cumberland Railway and Coal Company; Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company; Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company; Témiscouata Railway Company; Cornwallis Valley Railway Company; Nova Scotia Central Railway Company; Tobique Valley Railway Company; Railway from Woodstock, N.B., towards Centreville; Railway Bridge over St. Lawrence River at Coteau Landing; Lake Erie, Essex and Detroit River Railway Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st June, 1887, by Hon. J. H. Pope.....*Not printed.*
- 81.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1887, for copies of all correspondence between Mr. Vankoughnet, or any other officer of the Department of Indian Affairs, and the Rev. James Robertson, Superintendent of Presbyterian Missions, in relation to the administration of Indian Affairs and the conduct of the officers of the Government in the North-West, and of all other correspondence relating to such matter. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887.—*Mr. S. murville*.....*Not printed.*
- 82.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1887, for copy of report of W. Pearce, D.L.S., on the Banff Springs Reservation, and of claims made to the possession of said Springs or to indemnity for not obtaining possession of them, and all correspondence and papers in connection with such claims; also a detailed statement of all expenditure in connection with the Banff Reservation, or with any claims to said Springs. Also a detailed statement of all licenses or allotments for mining, residential or other purposes already granted on the Reservation. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887.—*Mr. Casey*.....*Not printed.*
- 83.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1887, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Department of the Interior and the Government of British Columbia, having reference to the lands on Vancouver Island, held in trust by the Dominion Government for the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company, under the conditions of the Settlement Act, 1884. Also copies of all correspondence between the Department of the Interior and the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company, or with any person acting for or in their behalf, in any manner referring to the said railway lands. Also copies of all correspondence with any settlers or squatters upon said railway lands, or with any other person or persons with reference thereto. Also copies of all references to the Department of Justice as to the rights of settlers or squatters upon said railway lands, the form of patent issued to settlers, and the form and conditions of the patents issued, or to be issued, to the railway company; together with the report or reports of the Minister of Justice thereon. Also the number of patents that have been issued to settlers upon the said railway lands by the Department of the Interior up to this date. Also copies of any arrangement with or security from the company for the prompt issue by them up to the 19th day of December next, of pre-emption records to persons desiring to settle upon said lands under the conditions of the Settlement Act. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887.—*Mr. Gordon*.....*Not printed.*
- 84.** Statement showing the names of cadets who retired from the Royal Military College at Kingston, before completing the college course of instruction (four years), to accept special commissions in Her Majesty's army; and also showing the names of those who left the college on payment of \$100, and those who left without paying. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887, by Sir Adolphe Caron.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

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85. Papers in connection with the claim of the Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Company for damages by sinking of the barge "Williams," near the entrance of the Lachine Canal. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887, by Hon. J. H. Pope.....*Not printed.*
86. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams, &c., between the Customs Department and the Collector of Customs for the port of Gaspé, respecting the seizure and forfeiture of the schooner "Ste. Anne" and eight barrels of spirits confiscated for infraction of the Revenue laws of the Dominion, together with copies of accounts paid for wages and other expenses of the said schooner, and an account of the proceeds of the sale of the said spirits, made on the 6th July, 1885. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1887.—*Mr. Langelier (Montmorency)* *Not printed.*
87. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1887, for a Return of correspondence between the Department of Railways and the Chamber of Commerce, Halifax, respecting the right of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Company, under their agreement with the Government dated September, 1872, to use of Intercolonial Railway extension into the city of Halifax. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd June, 1887.—*Mr. Jones*..... *Not printed.*
88. Report of the Hon. Mr. Fabre, Agent at Paris, on Commercial Relations with France. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd June, 1887, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
89. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 16th June, 1887, for copy of the returns made to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue by the several parties licensed to sell alcoholic liquor in the united counties of Leeds and Grenville since the adoption of the "Canada Temperance Act" in the said counties, giving the names of the parties authorizing the sale, the quantities in each case, and the names of the parties purchasing. Presented to the Senate, 23rd June, 1887.—*Hon. Mr. Sullivan*..... *Not printed.*
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REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR

1886.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.
1887.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
MINISTER'S REPORT:—	
I. General Remarks.....	v
II. Arts and Agriculture, containing:	
Agriculture.....	vi
Cattle Trade.....	vi
Cattle Importation.....	vi
Point Lévis Cattle Quarantine.....	vii
Ontario do	viii
Maritime Provinces do	viii
North-West do	viii
Cattle Exportation.....	ix
Cattle Ranches	x
Hog Cholera.....	x
Cattle Disease.....	x
Glanders.....	xi
Pictou Cattle Disease	xi
Sheep Scab.....	xi
Experimental Farms.....	xi
Phosphate of Lime.....	xii
Colonial and Indian Exhibition.....	xiii
Archives.....	xiv
Dominion Exhibition.....	xiv
Canadian Woods.....	xiv
III. Patents	xiv-xviii
IV. Copyrights, Trade Marks, &c.....	xix-xx
V. Immigration, containing:	
Immigrant Arrivals.....	xx
do Settlers.....	xxii-iii
do Children.....	xxv
Summary of year's work.....	xxvi-xxxii
Customs Arrivals.....	xxxii-iii
Expenditure.....	xxxiv-vi
Immigrants' Cash and Effects.....	xxxvii
Immigrants, per capita cost.....	xxxviii
VI. Quarantine:	
Summary of Year's Proceedings.....	xxxix-xl
VII. Census and Statistics.....	
Manitoba, population, origins	xl
VIII. Criminal Statistics.....	
.....	xli
IX. Health Statistics.....	
.....	xli
APPENDICES:—	
Reports of Immigration Agents.....	
do Quarantine Officers.....	
do Cattle Quarantine.....	
do on General Subjects.....	

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE

CALENDAR YEAR, 1886.

To His Excellency the Most Honourable the Marquess of Lansdowne, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honour to submit the Report of the Department of Agriculture for the calendar year 1886.

I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

The legislation affecting this Department during the last Session consisted of cap. 23, 49 Vic., intituled: "An Act respecting Experimental Farm Stations," and also cap. 43, 49 Vic., intituled: "An Act to amend the Animal Contagious Diseases Act," the latter being an amendment of the Act 42 Vic., cap. 23.

The following is a statement of the number of letters received and sent by the Department during the year 1886:—

Month.	Received.	Sent.
January.....	4,369	5,337
February.....	3,826	6,918
March.....	4,457	10,765
April.....	3,288	7,012
May.....	3,915	7,400
June.....	3,472	4,126
July.....	3,413	4,179
August.....	3,772	5,655
September.....	3,828	3,869
October.....	3,889	3,967
November.....	3,779	7,090
December.....	4,131	5,829
Total.....	46,139	72,147

The following table shows a statistical statement of the business of the Department from the year 1864 to 1886 inclusive:—

Year.	Letters Received.	Letters sent.	No. of cases of Patents, Copyrights, Trade Marks, &c.	Total Number of Immigrants and Immigrant Passengers.
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	30,361	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	55,850
1881	35,372	40,826	5,271	117,016
1882	37,370	45,032	6,070	193,150
1883	37,048	45,674	7,391	206,898
1884	62,932	49,471	7,726	166,596
1885	96,764	58,075	8,538	105,096
1886	46,139	72,147	9,346	122,581

II.—ARTS AND AGRICULTURE.

CATTLE TRADE.

Importation.

There was a large increase during 1886 in the number of pure bred cattle imported from Europe, as compared with the previous year, the total number being 601, as against 255 last year. Of these, four were brought in at Halifax, and the remainder through the Point Lévis Quarantine. There was a large falling off in the number of sheep imported, there being only 338 during 1886, as against 1,356 the previous year. Of swine, the number imported was 16.

The destinations were as follow:—

	Canada.	United States.
Cattle	321	280
Sheep	212	116
Swine	16	....

During the season an outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia occurred in the Point Lévis Quarantine in a herd of Galloways imported from Scotland, among which

was a bull, evidently affected by the disease before shipment, although the disease did not manifest itself on the farm where they were purchased till after the shipment was made. This outbreak threatened at one time to assume very serious proportions, but I am happy to be able to report that, by means of prompt and energetic measures, necessitating the slaughter of 200 animals, and the destruction of everything with which they had come in contact, the disease was arrested, thereby preserving the reputation of Canada for the healthiness of its herds, and also precluding it from being placed among other countries scheduled by the Imperial Government.

The destruction of these thoroughbred animals is to be deeply regretted, but on account of the insidious nature of the disease, it became an unavoidable necessity, owing to the enormous interests at stake.

To obviate any possible danger of the extension of the disease, the most extreme measures were resorted to; the destruction of everything that in any way came in contact with the cattle or their quarters was consummated by the use of a furnace for cremation. This was considered to be the only reliable method of entirely removing any germs of contagion which might exist.

The question of remuneration to the owners of cattle in quarantine, that had to be slaughtered, received the most careful consideration, in compliance with section 13, 49 Vic., cap. 43, of the "Animals Contagious Diseases Act," which specifies, that in the case of a pedigreed animal, two-thirds of the value may be allowed on slaughter, but not to exceed \$150. The amount of remuneration allowed was in every case certified by the Veterinary Inspector.

The experience of this season has demonstrated the fact that the disease of pleuro pneumonia may be confined to the compartments of a quarantine, without spreading to animals confined in separate compartments.

In addition to the cattle slaughtered in quarantine, thirty-seven cattle, the property of private individuals adjoining the quarantine grounds, were slaughtered as a precautionary measure, the owners being compensated under the provisions of the Act aforesaid, and, in addition to this, 189 cattle were subjected to quarantine regulations. A full report of the year's proceedings at Point Lévis, and other quarantines, will be found in the appendices herewith.

The net result of the cattle quarantine operations at Point Lévis is, that an expenditure of an unforeseen amount has been incurred. But as against this, the country has been saved the terrible infliction of the introduction of pleuro pneumonia which might have caused a damage of many millions of dollars. It

would in the first place have caused Canada to be placed on the scheduled list in the United Kingdom and so have destroyed the immense advantage at present enjoyed of free export of cattle to the markets of the mother country. The Dominion is to be congratulated on the result.

NORTH-WEST CATTLE QUARANTINE.

Mr. J. L. Poett, who acted as Veterinary Inspector at Fort Macleod during the greater part of the summer, reports the importation of cattle, into the District of Alberta, as far exceeding in number the imported stock of the three previous years. He reports them entirely free from disease, and that their condition was generally good. He inspected 16,000 head of sheep, which were brought into the country by way of the St. Mary's River. These were carefully examined by him, as information had been received that scab existed in some parts of Montana Territory whence these sheep were brought. But a most rigid inspection showed all inspected by him to be entirely free from disease of any kind.

Several outbreaks of glanders amongst horses were reported by Dr. McEachran, and Dr. Bell, V.S. at Fort Macleod. Later reports show that the disease has now almost entirely disappeared.

ONTARIO CATTLE QUARANTINE.

In the Ontario Cattle Quarantine at Point Edward, 124 pure-bred cattle and 18 swine were admitted from the United States for breeding purposes, all of which, after going through the length of time required, were forwarded to their owners. The value of the thoroughbreds which entered the Dominion *via* Point Edward \$23,570, and the value of the swine \$270.00. Prof. Andrew Smith, the veterinary inspector for Ontario, pronounces the stock of that Province healthy and states that the various Quarantine officers discharged their duties satisfactorily.

MARITIME PROVINCES CATTLE QUARANTINE.

The inspector at St. John reports no importation of cattle from Europe during the past year. The inspector at Halifax reports 9 thoroughbred cattle imported during the year, which were quarantined according to the regulations, and all were discharged in good health.

Exportation.

The export trade of cattle from Canada which had increased very largely since the year 1874, and especially commencing from the period of 1878, under the protective measures for preserving the health of the animals of Canada, has somewhat

decreased in cattle, but has increased in horses as appears from the following compilation, made from the Customs Returns, from 1874 to 1886, inclusive:—

Year.	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
1874.....	5,399	570,541	39,623	951,269	252,081	702,564
1875.....	4,382	460,672	38,968	823,522	242,438	637,561
1876.....	4,299	442,338	25,357	601,448	141,187	506,538
1877.....	8,306	779,223	22,658	716,750	209,899	533,020
1878.....	14,179	1,273,728	29,925	1,152,334	242,989	699,337
1879.....	16,629	1,376,794	46,569	2,096,696	308,093	988,045
1880.....	21,393	1,880,379	54,944	2,764,437	398,746	1,422,830
1881.....	21,993	2,094,037	63,277	3,464,871	354,155	1,372,127
1882.....	20,920	2,336,627	62,106	2,256,330	311,669	1,228,957
1883.....	13,019	1,633,291	66,396	3,893,048	308,474	1,388,056
1884.....	11,505	1,617,829	89,263	5,681,082	304,403	1,544,005
1885.....	12,310	1,640,506	144,411	7,508,043	335,207	1,264,811
1886.....	16,951	2,232,623	92,661	5,916,551	359,488	1,184,106

The above figures, representing the total trade, are for the fiscal year ended 30th June last, The exports for the calendar year 1886 are cattle 64,555, sheep 94,297, swine 73, these figures representing only the exports to the United Kingdom and inspected by officers of this Department. The numbers shipped from the different ports were as follows:—

Montreal	63,170	93,515	73
Quebec	1,073	293	...
Halifax	312	489	...
Total.....	<u>64,555</u>	<u>94,297</u>	<u>73</u>

The following table gives a comparison for the last five calendar years:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.]
1882	35,378	75,905	...
1883	55,625	114,352	...
1884	61,843	67,197	...
1885	69,158	38,534	...
1886	64,555	94,297	73

RANCHES.

I have great pleasure in calling attention to the fact that cattle raising on the ranches at the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, is proving eminently successful. Dr. McEachran estimates that there are now some 90,000 head of cattle in Alberta alone, and that the improvement in the herds, owing to the importation of thorough-bred, is fast manifesting itself. Losses are reported among cattle from

the ravages of wolves, which seem to have increased largely in the ranching districts. Should these ravages increase, or even continue, some measures will have to be adopted to exterminate these depredators. The average annual loss of stock from all causes, during the past year, has been excessively small, not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the whole of the foot-hills country. Feed is reported as having been abundant, and the water supply, in that part of the North-West, never failed. There is little doubt that horse breeding, to a large extent, will shortly engross the attention of ranchers. An impetus has been given to this branch of the cattle industry, from the fact that three officers of the Imperial service visited Canada and the North-West Territories, for the purpose of reporting on the suitability of Canadian horses for the different branches of the Army, the probable numbers obtainable in Canada, and their price. In this connection, I would call attention to the report of Cols. Ravenhill and Philips on this subject, which will be found in the appendices herewith.

HOG CHOLERA.

Professor Andrew Smith reported early in February last that an alleged outbreak of swine fever in Morpeth, Ont., was unfounded, the case examined being only from common ailment. The same remarks apply to another alleged outbreak in Essex, which was traced to feeding on frozen roots, and other improper food.

Representations were made to the Department in July that disease was prevalent amongst hogs in the vicinity of Bradford. Careful examination showed that hog cholera did exist there, but not to any alarming extent. The few farms infected with that disease were quarantined, and the diseased hogs were slaughtered. Professor Smith ordered all healthy hogs to be isolated, and disinfectants to be used. The reports in all cases were greatly exaggerated, and, from the precautions taken, he had no fear of the disease spreading beyond the limits where it originally appeared. Great misconception prevailed amongst the farmers in the west respecting hog cholera, and to such an extent had their fears been worked up, that when any case of sickness amongst their swine made itself apparent, they immediately asked for professional services, fearing it might prove to be hog cholera. Professor Smith reports that in several instances where he was called upon to make investigations he found the animal suffering only from intestinal irritation, due to local causes.

CATTLE DISEASE.

In August, Professor Smith was called upon to inspect cattle at Watford, Ont., which showed symptoms of disease. This, after careful examination, proved to be only lung fever, not even necessitating quarantine. As soon as the result of the veterinary inspection was known the excitement attending the outbreak died out. In one or two cases where disease had been reported, the cattle were found, on inspection, to be perfectly healthy.

GLANDERS.

A report having gained ground that glanders was prevalent amongst horses in Ontario, Professor Smith was instructed to make careful personal inquiries and impart the result to me. He reports having held personal interviews with veterinary surgeons in different parts of the Province, and the conclusion arrived at was that there are fewer cases of glanders in Ontario than there had been for some years.

The Provincial Act in regard to that disease, passed two years ago, has had a salutary effect. He states that there is no cause for alarm in any way, and that, with the exception of a few cases in the lumbering districts, the disease could scarcely be considered recognizable.

PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE.

The Pictou cattle disease, I am happy to say, may be considered as almost completely exterminated, only nine cases having occurred during the past year, and the residents of the district where it formerly largely prevailed now carry out the measures which have been adopted to get rid of it, when any isolated cases make their appearance.

SHEEP SCAB.

This disease has been so far stamped out, that I am able to state no cases of it were discovered during the past year, in any shipments of Canadian sheep. The precautions taken in the different counties in the Province of Quebec, where sheep scab had prevailed more or less for several years, have resulted in the almost entire extirpation of the disease, and, with the exercise of care on the part of the farmers themselves, there need be no further alarm of the disease largely spreading, or again assuming the proportions which it had reached when it was found necessary to place certain districts under restriction.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

I have the honour to report to Your Excellency that, as stated in my last report, I caused a special inquiry to be instituted on this subject by Professor William Saunders, who visited the principal experimental farm stations on this continent, and took information from authentic sources respecting those in Europe. The result established the conclusion that experimental farm stations, wherever they have been tried, have led to beneficial results, being highly prized by the people among whom they have been established.

It was therefore concluded to submit a measure to Parliament, at the last Session, which was adopted almost without opposition, a vote being placed in the Estimates to enable the necessary initial measures to be taken for giving effect to the Act.

No time was lost. Immediately after the recess a suitable site was selected, near the seat of Government, for the principal or central farm station, and Professor William Saunders was appointed the director.

It is proposed to follow up this action by establishing the experimental farm stations provided for by the Act, as soon as practicable, in the Maritime Provinces, in the Province of Manitoba, in the North-West Territories and in British Columbia.

The experiments proposed will relate to agriculture, horticulture, the best conditions of stock raising, cheese and butter making, and also forestry. It is proposed to make known the results in bulletins, published as often as may be necessary, and diffused among the farming population. These bulletins will be printed in a simple, clear and popular form. It is confidently believed that the information thus distributed will be of the greatest value to farmers; and, if it succeeds in leading to improvements, as it doubtless will, the whole country will be richer. The effort of the Government is, by bringing to bear all known discoveries and results of experience in the world, to apply the principle of development of increase to the whole range of agriculture, horticulture and forestry operations.

It is confidently believed that, while such information will be greatly useful to farmers in the older Provinces, it will even still more greatly aid in affording facilities for the guidance of settlers in the North-West, where many questions connected both with agriculture, horticulture and forestry, yet in which the whole Dominion has the greatest interest, are new and untried.

PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

When Liebig in 1840 compelled the agricultural community to accept his views of exhaustion and restoration of the soil, and that the constant removal therefrom in harvest of the inorganic elements of plant food, notwithstanding the rotation of crops and the old system of manuring was a robbery of the soil, which gave a present increase at the expense of the future, he founded an industry which has assumed constantly increasing proportions ever since. That industry is the manufacture of fertilizers or superphosphates, and the demand for materials from which it can be manufactured has led to a search for, and consequent working of, natural deposits, in which phosphate of lime preponderates. The whole art of manuring consists in supplying the natural elements of plants in a form most favourable for absorption and assimilation, and, as ordinary manure does not always contain the most important inorganic elements required, phosphoric acid, and potash sufficient for plant use, the needs of mankind demand the employment of artificial fertilizers along with, or as a substitute for, barn-yard manure.

The attention of our agricultural community cannot be too strongly drawn to the necessity for the use of fertilizers, although the chief portion of the phosphate of lime which is produced in Canada is shipped in its crude state to Great Britain and the Continent, there to be manufactured into superphosphates, a considerable portion of which is reshipped to the United States. There is evidence that a

demand for home consumption is springing up, and I am given to understand that the crude material will, ere long, be manufactured in Canada and at a price which will place it within reach of the farming community. The quality of the Canadian crude material, owing to its high percentage and greater purity than that procured elsewhere, causes our phosphate of lime to command a high price, and the trade, from its inception has steadily continued to increase. I am informed that it is the intention of those engaged in the trade, to carry on mining operations on a still larger scale this year. It is as yet undecided to what extent the pulverized crude material benefits the crops, as compared with the same when chemically treated with acid, but tests in this connection will be made at the Experimental Farm, the result of which will, in due course, be reported on.

THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

The Colonial and Indian Exhibition has witnessed by far the greatest effort ever made by the Dominion of Canada in representations of this nature. The Paris Exhibition was the next largest of all previous efforts. The difference between the two may be judged by the space occupied at each. At Paris it was 14,296 square feet; at the Colonial and Indian it was 61,000 square feet inside the exhibition building, apart from the space occupied by important exhibits, including the fruit and dairy exhibits, outside the main building, making a total space of over 100,000 square feet. The number of tons of exhibits sent to Paris was 800; the number sent to London was over 3,000. The number of visitors was in about the same proportion, the total at the close amounting to 5,550,749, or in other words, an average of 33,845 a day for a period of over six months. These enormous figures show at once the great success of the effort made and the popularity of the Exhibition.

The exhibits from Canada at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition included representations from every Province, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean; while the exhibits at the Paris International Exposition comprised, with very few exceptions, exhibits from only the two older Provinces, Quebec and Ontario. But at London every industry and manufacture in Canada was represented, including specially large displays of machinery and agricultural implements in motion; specimens of all field, orchard and garden products; of minerals, of woods, and wood products; of the flora and fauna; of arts; of educational appliances, together with large maps; representations and models of the public buildings, canals and public works of Canada, were shown in such a way as to excite the wonder and admiration of millions. The Commissioners of the other Colonies at the Exhibition have freely admitted that in the displays of products and industries tending to establish the well-being of a country, Canada occupied the first place. Many of our manufacturers and producers, as a result of this display, have obtained large orders, not only

for export to the United Kingdom, but to distant parts of the globe; and the whole of the British press has united in bestowing praise, in which the leading journal, the *London Times*, has been foremost.

In the fruit exhibits perhaps the best effect of all was produced. An erroneous impression respecting Canada has hitherto prevailed, not only in the United Kingdom, but on the continent of Europe, best described in the words of the French king at the session, as a country containing "a few acres of snow," and it has been most injurious in its effects. But this has been largely dissipated by our grand fruit display. The preparation of this Exhibition was confided to Professor William Saunders; and his report thereon is published in an appendix herewith.

ARCHIVES.

In addition to the work reported last year investigations are in progress in Paris, as well as in the early French settlements in the west. Correspondence and personal investigations are increasing, and acknowledgments of the utility and importance of the work done by the branch continue to be received from learned societies and private investigators. The annual report, printed as a separate appendix, shows the extent and nature of the work in progress and already accomplished.

DOMINION EXHIBITION.

The Dominion Exhibition grant was assigned to the exhibition held last autumn at Sherbrooke, which proved very successful, the exhibits representing arts, commerce and agriculture. The treasurer of the exhibition committee received the sum voted by Parliament (\$10,000) in aid of this exhibition.

CANADIAN WOODS.

I would call attention to a report from Mr. George Hooper, President of the Carriage Makers' Guild, London, Eng., who came out to this country last autumn for the sole purpose of ascertaining personally what Canadian woods could be introduced into the British market for carriage building purposes, irrespective of the kinds already used. Mr. Hooper expresses some very practical views on the matter, and I am in hopes that his visit will have the result of introducing a new feature in this trade, and one which this country is especially adapted to participate in.

III.—PATENTS.

During the past year, the proceedings under the Patent Act have been of a larger extent than during the year 1885.

On reference to the following comparative statement, it will be seen what the different transactions of the office have been in each year since 1867.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the business of the Patent Office from the Year 1867 to 1886, inclusive.

Years.	Applications for Patents.	PATENTS AND CERTIFICATES GRANTED.			Caveats.	Assignments of Patents.	Fees Received, including Designs and Trade Marks.
		Patents.	Certificates.	Totals.			
1867.....	369	218	.....	218	.....	193	\$ cts. 8,110 00
1868.....	570	546	.....	546	.....	337	11,052 00
1869.....	781	588	.....	588	*60	470	14,214 14
1870.....	626	556	.....	556	132	431	14,540 07
1871.....	579	509	.....	509	151	445	14,097 00
1872.....	752	671	.....	671	184	327	19,578 65
1873.....	1,124	1,016	10	1,026	171	547	29,830 14
1874.....	1,376	1,218	27	1,245	200	711	34,301 98
1875.....	1,418	1,266	57	1,323	194	791	34,555 82
1876.....	1,548	1,337	46	1,383	185	761	36,187 63
1877.....	1,445	1,277	75	1,352	168	841	35,388 00
1878.....	1,428	1,172	98	1,268	172	832	33,634 67
1879.....	1,358	1,137	101	1,238	203	728	33,303 60
1880.....	1,601	1,252	156	1,408	227	855	42,141 14
1881.....	1,955	1,510	222	1,732	226	907	52,856 65
1882.....	2,266	1,846	291	2,137	198	955	60,811 19
1883.....	2,641	2,178	291	2,469	242	1,052	73,023 20
1884.....	2,681	2,466	167	2,623	238	1,172	69,530 69
1885.....	2,518	2,233	214	2,447	222	1,075	69,075 21
1886.....	2,776	2,610	250	2,860	197	1,322	73,949 29

* There were no caveats until 1869.

DETAILED STATEMENT, Patent Office Fees.

Years.	Patents.	Assignments.	Caveats.	Copies.	Sundries.	Totals.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1884.....	58,524 33	2,471 07	1,198 60	898 25	165 22	63,257 47
1885.....	57,777 31	2,225 63	1,236 65	895 89	50 75	62,176 23
1886.....	62,263 45	2,693 50	1,054 11	1,047 90	94 91	67,153 87

During the year 1881, there were 1,510 patents granted, on which fees for the first period of five years were paid prior to their issue. During the past year, 1,284 of these patents expired and 226 were kept in force by the payment of further fees.

This fact shows that only a small percentage of Canadian patents remain in force for more than five years from the date of their issue.

Two decisions under the 23th section of the Patent Act of 1872, have been given since the last Report was issued, the first being that of *Robert Mitchell vs. The Hancock Inspirator Company*, a case of dispute raised against the existence of Patent No. 7,011, granted the 24th January, 1877, to J. T. Hancock, for "The Hancock Inspirator," and owned by The Hancock Inspirator Company of Montreal, for alleged forfeiture on the ground of non-compliance with section 23 of the above cited Act. It was decided, after trial, that this patent had become null and void. The second was that of *The Gurney Manufacturing Company vs. A. Harris, Son & Co.* This was a case of dispute raised against the existence of Patent No. 4,193, granted on the 19th December, 1874, to James F. Gordon and owned by A. Harris, Son & Co., for alleged forfeiture on the ground of non-manufacturing. It was decided, after trial, that James F. Gordon's patent No. 4,193 for "Gordon's Self-Binding Harvester," had not become null and void under the provisions of the clause mentioned.

These two decisions have been printed for circulation, which, together with three former ones, viz.: *Barter vs. Smith*, in 1877. *The Toronto Telephone Manufacturing Company vs. The Bell Telephone Company of Canada* and *The Telephone Manufacturing Company of Toronto vs. The Bell Telephone Company of Canada*, both in 1885, will be found useful in pointing out to holders of patents the obligations they are under to carry on, in Canada, the manufacture of patented articles within the first two years, and not to import them after one year from the date of their patents, unless such delay is extended by the Commissioner of Patents in accordance with the two provisions of the said 23th section.

Many patentees in the past year, as well as in previous years, have represented, that for reasons beyond their control, they were unable to comply with the law compelling them to commence to manufacture within the specified period. An extension of time was given in cases where the reasons seemed satisfactory.

Some patentees were allowed to import their patented articles after the first year had expired, but this permission was granted to a limited extent, and generally to enable them to import these articles, with a view of creating a demand, so that afterwards they could be manufactured in Canada.

The work of the Patent Office for the past year has afforded very full occupation for the staff, which has, however, been equal to the very arduous duties pressing upon it.

The attention of applicants for Patents should be directed to the necessity for the greatest care in the preparation of their application papers, a work which is generally advantageously performed by the Patent Solicitors, not only in Canada but also in other countries where Patent laws are in active operation.

The utmost care is bestowed in the Office, in thoroughly scrutinizing all applications, and in cases where the alleged invention is not found to be patentable, either from want of novelty, or public use of previous patenting, it is refused under the 40th section of the Patent Act.

The Model rooms have continued to be an object of attraction, as is proved by the large number of visitors and students. The necessity for enlarged space continues to be felt, the models being unduly crowded.

The Patent Record has continued to be satisfactorily published by the contractors. It affords valuable and precise information to all who are interested in Patents.

The patentees of the last ten years resided in the following countries:—

Countries.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Canada	533	451	479	492	552	538	612	607	610	687
England	46	33	51	50	69	103	116	91	85	140
United States.....	756	772	695	813	1,070	1,452	1,711	1,714	1,498	1,730
France	2	1	2	5	15	9	12	9	7	8
Germany	5	5	5	7	8	9	10	11	11	20
Other Countries.....	10	3	6	11	12	26	8	21	22	25
Totals	1,352	1,268	1,238	1,408	1,732	2,137	2,169	2,456	2,233	2,610

The Canadian patentees were distributed among the Provinces of the Dominion as follows:—

Provinces.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Ontario	310	315	308	334	361	351	385	389	397	462
Quebec	132	102	134	124	143	129	165	151	150	152
New Brunswick.....	22	16	16	15	19	26	21	26	16	23
Nova Scotia	34	17	16	18	23	25	26	24	23	21
Prince Edward Island.....	2	3	2	.....	2	2	7	2	7	3
Manitoba .....	.....	.....	2	1	4	4	6	12	13	20
British Columbia	3	1	1	.....	6	1	2	3	4	6
Totals	533	454	479	492	558	538	612	607	610	687

Statement of the number of patents issued under the system in force in Canada since 1869, of granting patents on which the fees are paid for periods of five, ten or fifteen years, at the option of the patentees, and also of patents on which certificates of the payments of fees were attached after the issue of patents :—

Years.	Periods for which the fees were paid on first issue.			Patents on which Certificates were attached after issue.	
	5 Years.	10 Years.	15 Years.	5 Years.	10 Years.
1869	204				
1870	556				
1871	509				
1872	624	19	28		
1873	873	47	96	4	4
1874	1,098	38	87	17	5
1875	1,173	33	60	35	21
1876	1,261	21	55	28	9
1877	1,211	17	49	47	14
1878	1,109	20	43	58	19
1879	1,042	39	56	73	14
1880	1,144	20	88	110	23
1881	1,350	23	137	138	32
1882	1,633	26	187	175	58
1883	1,965	29	184	250	41
1884	2,357	15	84	146	21
1885	2,116	15	102	193	21
1886	2,524	12	74	226	24

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 1886, inclusive:—

Years.	Letters Received.	Letters Sent.	Copyrights Registered.	Certificates of Copy-rights.	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	463	66	66	72	72	23	23	190	190	.....	877 00
1871	562	562	115	115	106	105	22	22	105	105	.....	1,092 00
1872	523	523	87	83	103	103	17	17	64	64	11	937 00
1873	418	549	122	38	95	95	30	30	69	69	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	1236	138	37	227	227	50	50	18	18	31	1,732 76
1878	1216	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	3,506 15
1881	1172	1307	225	94	156	156	38	38	30	30	22	4,772 76
1882	1192	1264	224	87	160	160	45	45	21	21	64	4,956 40
1883	1178	1286	253	100	160	160	66	66	24	24	33	5,397 72
1884	1186	1186	281	120	196	196	68	63	14	14	49	6,273 22
1885	1542	1542	555	125	209	209	48	48	16	16	54	6,898 98
1886	1544	1544	574	101	203	203	54	54	17	17	58	6,795 42

The total number of registrations of copyrights, trade marks, industrial designs and timber marks, was 848 during the year 1886. Out of this number there were 552 registrations of copyrights, besides 101 certificates; 19 of interim copyrights, besides 3 certificates; 3 of temporary copyrights, with 1 certificate; 203 registrations of trade marks; 54 of industrial designs; and 17 of timber marks.

The total number of assignments of these different rights recorded was 58. The correspondence of this branch of the Department amounted to 1,544 letters received, and 1,544 sent.

The fees during the year amounted to \$6,795.42.

DETAILED STATEMENT of all Moneys received in 1886.

Month.	Trade Marks.	Copy-rights.	Designs.	Timber Marks.	Assign-ments.	Copies.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
January	670 00	48 45	10 00	.....	4 00	3 00	735 45
February	330 75	45 50	10 00	10 00	4 00	4 50	404 75
March	632 90	109 00	15 00	.....	4 00	2 50	763 40
April	500 00	21 50	15 00	6 00	9 00	12 50	564 00
May	575 00	45 99	34 95	4 00	8 00	7 00	674 94
June	280 00	65 75	35 00	2 00	14 00	8 00	404 75
July	424 80	35 95	40 00	.....	17 00	22 50	540 25
August	310 00	77 00	24 00	.....	3 00	2 50	416 50
September	448 25	61 90	10 00	4 00	4 00	5 50	533 65
October	489 95	53 50	25 00	4 00	.....	9 48	581 93
November	630 00	47 80	10 00	.....	6 50	2 50	696 80
December	384 55	63 00	19 95	6 00	3 00	2 50	479 00
Grand Total	5,676 20	675 34	248 90	36 00	76 50	82 48	6,795 42

V.—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 1877 to 1886, inclusive, are given:—

—	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
<i>Via</i> the St. Lawrence	7,743	10,295	17,251	24,997	30,238	44,850	45,966	31,529	17,035	22,782
<i>Via</i> Suspension Bridge	13,040	15,814	30,071	47,296	61,823	90,393	66,179	63,119	27,511	61,473
<i>Via</i> Inland Ports .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,045	15,627	10,533	*6,100
Maritime Province Ports (7,433), Portland (1,710), Boston (1,015), and New York (966) direct	2,749	2,488	3,955	3,309	3,836	18,426	14,721	12,130	9,693	11,124
British Columbia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,715	13,927	9,000	9,000	8,023	5,825
	23,532	28,597	51,277	75,602	101,612	162,596	171,911	131,405	72,795	97,304
Entered at Custom Houses with settlers' goods	11,752	11,435	9,775	10,248	15,404	30,554	34,987	35,191	32,301	25,277
Total	35,284	40,032	61,052	85,050	117,016	193,150	206,898	166,596	105,096	122,581

* It may be explained that this item of 6,100 is composed as follows:—From United States by St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, 3,265; American arrivals at various agencies, 1,793; arrivals at Prescott, 733; Port Arthur, 289.

The arrivals by the St. Lawrence route, both of immigrant passengers and immigrant settlers, from 1867 to 1886, inclusive, are shown in the following table:—

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	30,228
1882	44,850
1883	45,966
1884	31,529
1885	17,035
1886	22,782

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

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
At Quebec.....	11,017	14,359	15,614	31,032	36,084	25,490	15,104	16,764
Suspension Bridge.....	7,565	5,770	5,468	5,779	7,247	8,049	4,412	5,594
Halifax, N.S.....	3,430	2,265	948	1,431	7,484	6,187	5,092	5,361
St. John, N.B.....		90	36	564	29	1,035	1,085	1,777
Portland, Me.....		124	348					
Montreal <i>via</i> Boston and New York.....				8,424	4,455	3,245	2,619	2,454
Manitoba and North-West, settlers entering at ports other than those above enumerated, and other than those from the old Provinces, viz: Emerson (2,162), Gretna (1,103), <i>via</i> Port Arthur (189).....	7,905	4,936	3,959	14,525	21,019	12,657	8,660	3,554
British Columbia.....				12,862	9,000	9,000	8,023	5,825
<i>From United States.</i>								
At Algoma.....					6,185			
Oatiscooke.....				900	479	553		
Ottawa.....			291	215				
Toronto.....			171	1,269	1,538	1,386	1,343	1,793
Kingston.....			56	70				
London.....			185	464				
Prescott.....					876	1,021	530	753
North of Lake Superior.....					4,250			
Reported with settlers' goods by Custom Houses.....	30,717	27,544	32,587	81,004	98,637	68,633	46,868	43,875
	9,775	10,961	15,404	30,554	34,987	35,191	32,301	25,277
Total Settlers.....	40,492	38,505	47,991	112,458	133,624	103,824	79,169	69,152

* The total number of persons who went into Manitoba and the North-West in 1885 was 15,543, ascertained as follows:—Reported at Emerson, 4,543; Gretna, 1,444; Port Arthur, 9,556. The nationalities were as follow:—From Europe, 5,812; from Canada, 6,177; from United States, 3,554. Of the total number, 15,543, deduct those reported to have gone out *via* Emerson and Gretna, 3,944, making total settlers in Manitoba and the North-West, 11,599. We may safely add to the above 500, as coming in across the frontier, west of Gretna.

The numbers of immigrants reported as distributed by the various Agents, may be found in excess of those above given, but this fact arises, as in previous years, from movements of immigrants between the stations, some of them being thus necessarily twice reported, although not counted in summing up the year's operations. 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 5,747; there was also an increase at the Suspension Bridge of 23,962; an increase *via* the maritime ports of 1,431 and a decrease *via* inland ports of 4,433 and in British Columbia of 2,193.

The following table shows the number of immigrant passengers through Canada to the United States, and the number of settlers in Canada, from 1867 to 1886 inclusive, including and excluding the arrivals reported at the Custom Houses, with entries of settlers' goods, which are reported elsewhere :—

Years.	Immigrant Passengers for United States.	Immigrant Settlers in Canada (omitting <i>via</i> Customs.)	Immigrant Settlers in Canada (including <i>via</i> Customs.)
1867	47,212	14,666	.....
1868	58,683	12,765	.....
1869	57,202	18,630	.....
1870	44,313	24,706	.....
1871	37,949	27,773	.....
1872	52,608	36,578	.....
* 1873	49,059	41,079	50,050
1874	40,649	25,263	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	38,506
1881	69,025	32,587	47,991
1882	80,692	81,904	112,458
1883	72,274	98,637	133,624
1884	62,772	68,633	103,824
1885	25,927	46,868	79,169
1886	53,429	43,875	69,152

* Prior to this date Customs Returns not made separate.

The origins of the immigrants who arrived in the Dominion at the Port of Quebec are as follow, from 1878 to 1886, as reported at that Port :—

—	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
English	5,350	10,395	11,059	13,154	20,881	21,897	18,638	10,511	13,109
Irish	1,042	1,543	3,183	3,785	8,195	12,095	4,473	2,107	2,491
Scotch	1,077	1,448	2,875	2,800	4,617	3,980	3,040	2,099	2,508
Germans	238	349	307	630	1,024	1,434	1,237	510	475
Scandinavians	1,539	2,872	7,402	9,800	8,279	4,763	3,451	1,489	3,401
French and Belgians	155	149	27	104	50	306	150	104	100
Other origins	154	33	3	45	.....	.....	35	.....	135
Icelanders	418	6	71	118	129	1,413	38	93	378
Meannones	323	248	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russians	.....	200	70	22	270	56	322	50	.....
Jews	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,375	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swiss	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
Roumanians	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	160
Austrians	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	95	18	25
Bosnians	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	.....
Total	10,295	17,251	24,997	30,288	44,850	45,966	31,529	17,030	22,782

And at Halifax :—

English.....	4,336
Irish.....	488
Scotch.....	511
Germans.....	51
Scandinavians.....	47
French and Belgians.....	101
Other countries.....	122
Total.....	5,656

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

—	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Farmers.....	283	340	589	310	3,286	3,295	2,669	1,061	2,196
Labourers.....	2,839	7,136	10,184	13,990	16,629	14,253	9,194	5,449	6,966
Mechanics.....	897	923	903	320	1,420	1,872	1,911	886	1,110
Clerks and traders...	26	12	54	12	17	29	18	26	139
Professional men.....									
Total.....	4,045	8,411	11,730	14,542	21,352	19,449	13,792	7,422	10,411

The trades and occupations of the steerage passengers landed at Halifax, were as follow :—

Farmers.....	513
Labourers.....	2,476
Mechanics.....	202
Clerks and traders.....	104
Female servants.....	496
Total.....	3,801

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

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Earl of Shaftesbury			35		33	34
Miss Bilborough	97	7)	189			245
Miss Macpherson	98	201	197	172	187	220
Mr. Middlemore	61	74	125	148	20	28
Miss Rye	117	121	159	169	128	108
East London Family Emigration Fund of Hon. Mrs. Hobart	39			226	53	117
Children's Home, London		39				
Rev. M. Nugent, Liverpool	35	44				
Industrial School, Liverpool, Everton					4	9
South Dublin Union	37	82				
Rev. Mr. Stevenson	44		42	77		
Catholic Protective Society, Liverpool		30	100	192	178	103
Kingswood Reformatory, Bristol						
Mrs. Birt	70	120	108	220	82	160
Mr. Quarrier, Glasgow				263	359	
Rev. Mr. Stephenson, Children's Home, Hamilton		41			82	90
Sisters of Mercy, Loughrea						
Mulligra Union						
Ballyshannon Union						
Old Castle Union	9					
Cardinal Manning, Dublin	88	72	62			
Miss Kennedy, Dublin						
Carrick Shannon Union	8					
Boys' Agricultural School, London	6					
Friends' Mission, Dublin	6					
Protestant Orphans' Society, Dublin					3	
Mr. Meredith, London	12					
Boys' Farm School, Birmingham		2				
Rev. Mr. Wood, London		11				
Mrs. Caille, of Kent		18				
Lord A. Douglas	40			35	15	32
Tralee Convent		13				
Dr. Barnardo, London		56	173	266	400	424
Mohill Union, Leitrim		10				
Prescott Board Guardians, Liverpool			28	45		
Boys' Refuge, London				40		
Boys' Home, Southwark, London				52	96	95
Cardinal Manning				56	48	80
Colonization Fund, Mr. J. F. Boyd, London				50		
Redhill Reformatory					7	11
Feltham Reformatory					25	18
Mr. Whitewill, Bristol					14	33
Waifs and Strays Association, London					7	40
D. Shea, Birkdale					6	
Rev. Canon Cooper						94
Birkdale Farm, Liverpool						12
Middlesex Industrial School						7
Bedfordshire Reformatory						6
Ballycooree Orphanage, Co. Tyrone						5
Suffolk Reformatory						5
Oxford Reformatory						3
Warwickshire Industrial School						3
Meath Industrial School, Dublin						3
Rev. Mr. Newman, Clevedon						2
Protestant Orphan Asylum, Dublin						1
Totals	727	1,048	1,218	2,011	1,746	1,988

The immigrants by sea arrived only by steamers, sailing vessels being no longer used for immigrant transport. The average time of the Allan mail steamers from Liverpool was $9\frac{3}{4}$ days, and from Londonderry, $8\frac{3}{4}$ days; that of the Dominion Line from Liverpool, $9\frac{3}{4}$, and from Londonderry, $8\frac{3}{4}$ days; that of the Temperleys, from London to Quebec, $14\frac{1}{2}$ days; Bristol Line from Bristol, 12 days.

The immigration of 1886 was marked by an increase of numbers as compared with last year. The immigrants who came were of a good class. Those who sought for land or improved farms found them, and all those who came to seek for work were employed, the demand for farm labourers and female domestic servants not having been satisfied. The general prevailing inactivity of industries and commerce in Great Britain was an incentive to the activity of the emigration to this Continent and the position of Canada was well maintained, as proved by the large number of immigrants coming to Canada both from the United States, as evidenced by entries of settlers' goods at the Custom Houses, as well as by those from Europe.

The report of the High Commissioner and those of the agents acting under his directions, published in the appendices herewith, afford a clear view of what may be called the European emigration markets, from which the Dominion of Canada draws its annual supplies.

It is proper to report formally that the services of Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner for Canada, in London, have been most valuable in directing and guiding the immigration operations relating to Canada during the past year. I also concur with him in his appreciation of the value of the services of his able staff of assistants, the Dominion agents in the United Kingdom.

The opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway from ocean to ocean in the early summer proved an important factor in transporting immigration to the vast fertile areas of the Canadian North-West and to the great undeveloped resources of the Pacific seaboard Province of the Dominion, British Columbia.

Although the immigration to Manitoba and the North-West Territories was not nearly as large as was expected, the colonies of Germans, Scandinavians, Icelanders, and Hungarians on nominal reserves, which although not exclusive of any other entries, have been yet found sufficient to furnish centres for infant colonies of the nationalities referred to, will as far as can be ascertained be greatly strengthened during the coming season, the nucleus already formed being well satisfied with their prospects.

The number of immigrants who came to Canada under the assisted or cheapened passage arrangement was very small in relation to the total number of immigrants, and was confined to the classes of female domestic servants, agricul-

tural labourers, and families of agricultural labourers. The same remarks as were made by me last year apply to this kind of passage, that the immigrant pays the whole of it himself at the rate advertised, the arrangement being that under an agreement between the Department and the steamship companies a cheaper ticket is furnished, and this ticket can only be obtained by the formality of a specified declaration of the immigrant himself, as to his calling and where he has worked, supported by a certificate of a magistrate or minister of religion.

This cheapened passage has been found particularly useful in the case of families of agricultural labourers, whose services are in such decided demand, and whose earnings in the Mother Country would not, otherwise, at all allow them to emigrate.

Cheapened or assisted passages were granted during the year to agricultural labourers, families of agricultural labourers, and female domestic servants only, at rates varying from £2 10s. to £3.

During the past summer the Dominion was visited by several influential representatives from abroad, the result of whose visits cannot fail to be of importance to immigration. Among these I may mention Professor Tanner, of the Institute of Agriculture, South Kensington, England, who, again visited the North-West to prosecute inquiries instituted by him in previous years, proceeding thence to British Columbia. Mr. George Barclay, of Edinburgh, travelled extensively through the North-West, visiting the principal points of interest. Signor Mariano Nocerino arrived with a large party of Italians destined for points along the Canadian Pacific Railway, in Manitoba and the North-West. Mr. George Moser, of Kendal, Westmoreland, England, visited Manitoba and British Columbia, whence he returned by easy stages so as to practically ascertain what success attended settlers through that country, and as appears from his writings on his return to England, he was well satisfied with all that came under his notice. The Rev. Mr. McKay, of Manchester, and Captain Hamilton, of London, both gentlemen representing Emigration Aid Societies, visited Manitoba. Mr. Brauns-tein, visited Canada with a view to the formation of a Roumanian Colony in the North-West, and the fruit of his visit will no doubt result in a number of his countrymen settling in that section, as a nucleus is already found of colonists of that nationality.

The Rev. Mr. Bridger, Chaplain of the Port of Liverpool, personally accompanied a party of colonists, whom he located in the North-West; and the Rev. Lord Archibald Douglas also brought 32 children from his Homes for allocation among farmers, both in Ontario and Quebec. The Rev. Canon Cooper, representing the Archbishop of Canterbury's Emigration Society, accompanied the children sent out by that society.

Mr. Stafford, the agent at Quebec, gives the total arrivals for 1886 at that port as 22,782, showing an increase from the previous year of 5,747 souls. The usual

detailed statements of nationalities, destination and occupation will be found in his report. The immigrants of the season were of the usual classes, and all landed in a healthy condition. Those destined for Manitoba and the North-West were of the same superior class as in former years and in considerably larger numbers, and generally possessed of means. He further reports a large increase in the numbers going to British Columbia. There was a fair demand for farm hands, and female domestic servants were in constant request, but the supply was not equal to the demand.

Mr. Daley, the agent at Montreal, gives tabular statements under their respective headings. He reports agricultural labourers and female domestic servants being greatly in demand, the applications being larger than in previous years. There was also a demand for common labourers, owing to the construction of the extensive public works in, and adjacent to, Montreal. He holds out very little encouragement to mechanics, or artisans, for whom, beyond our own native residents, there is scarcely any demand.

Mr. Wihs, the agent at Ottawa, shows in detail how the immigrant arrivals at his agency were disposed of. He calls attention to the large amount of money remitted to Great Britain and Europe, by immigrants already settled here, for the purpose of assisting friends and relatives to come out to this country. The amount sent through him for this purpose, during the past year, was \$2,947.94. This was, of course, irrespective of remittances made by individuals themselves. He reports very considerable improvement in the German settlements of his district, where the settlers are prosperous and their flocks and farm machinery on the increase.

Mr. Macpherson, the agent at Kingston, reports the demand for farm labourers and female domestic servants, as far exceeding the supply. The immigration of children into his agency is largely on the increase, and he reports care generally exercised by the parties with whom they are placed in looking after their welfare; the number of settlers remaining in his district, exceeded that of the previous year and were of a good class.

Mr. Donaldson, the agent at Toronto, reports the immigrants arriving there during the year as of a very superior class, many having considerable capital, and very few requiring assistance. The applications for farm labourers, and female domestic servants could not possibly be met. The number passing through this agency to the North-West has been considerably diminished, owing to the completion of the direct through route by Lake Superior and the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Mr. John Smith, the agent at Hamilton, gives a series of tables covering almost everything connected with immigration. The majority of arrivals at Hamilton were agricultural and general labourers. The number of mechanics only amounted

to fifteen. He reports wages as being well maintained, both for agricultural and domestic service. He gives some valuable information respecting the cattle trade and other agricultural industries in his district.

Mr. Smyth, the agent at London, reports having no trouble in settling all good agricultural labourers and the demand for them, as well as for domestic servants, is much in excess of the supply. As an evidence of the prosperity of those who came out early in the season, he reports many such sending home to bring out families and friends. He reports the immigrant children as being well and comfortably provided for, and that the demand for this class continues as great as ever.

Mr. Clay, the agent at Halifax, which, like Quebec, is more of a distributing agency than for locating immigrants as in the inland agencies, deals more with the destinations of those who passed through his hands. He reports no demand for mechanics or miners, and that the demand for hired help during the year was little or nothing. He reports no serious sickness among the arrivals from sea.

Mr. Gardner, the agent at St. John, gives statements of travel by various lines entering New Brunswick, the result of which show 1,777 settlers during the year. He states that many more have come in, of whom he was unable to obtain particulars. He reports every branch of industry as prosperous during the past year, crops large and prices well maintained. A number of the immigrants settled on lands, some purchasing partly improved farms, others taking up free grant lands.

Mr. Têtu, the agent at Emerson, reports that this year Manitoba has benefited by the right sort of immigrants going there, the majority being possessed of more or less means. He calls attention to the fact that the supply of farm labourers and female domestics is deficient, and urges the encouragement of the immigration of such by all legitimate means without fear of overstocking the market. The price of agricultural commodities, he reports as considerably in advance of last year, and the now widely extended adoption of the system of mixed farming points to a solid progress towards prosperity in his district. He enumerates several openings for the establishment of industries yet required there.

Mr. W. C. B. Grahame, the agent at Winnipeg gives a number of tables, covering the chief features of his agency, and reports on the various European settlers who formed colonies throughout his district. These composed of Germans, Russians, Icelanders, Scandinavians, and Hunns, seem all to be well pleased with their location, thrifty and hardworking; and under such conditions they are bound to succeed. He reports the visits of several influential persons from Great Britain and Europe, who visited Manitoba and the North-West for the purpose of ascertaining from personal observation, the actual condition offered by that country to agricultural settlers.

Mr. Thomas Bennett, the agent at Brandon, reports an increase in the immigration of his district this year, and that the parties arriving were of a better class, possessed of sufficient means to make a successful start in the country. Mr. Bennett further gives some valuable information respecting his district and its crops, from personal observation made by him at the close of the year. He recommends that immigrants arriving there for the purpose of obtaining employment as agricultural hands, should arrive not later than the first day of April, as they can then secure employment for the season at good wages.

Mr. A. J. Baker, the agent at Qu'Appelle, reports settlers in his district as rapidly increasing, and a demand for agricultural labourers and female domestic servants.

Mr. Miquelon, the agent at Calgary, has not furnished a report in time for publication herewith, but from various letters during the season the following remarks are gleaned:—

The intending settler in his district should be possessed of at least \$1,000, to enable him to start with any degree of comfort, and he should bring with him all that he can, of a portable nature. He reports the climate as very healthy, the soil good, with abundance of water; and that the summer frosts which prevail, more or less, in some parts of the North-West, are quite exceptional around Calgary. Vegetation of all kinds thrives well. Ploughing and seeding commence, taking one year with another, the first week in April.

Mr. Jessop, the agent at Victoria, B.C., states that it is excessively difficult to give correct returns of immigrants entering British Columbia, but after carefully enumerating the arrivals by the different routes, he mentions 5,825 as the approximate increase of population there during 1886. He gives a very clear sketch of the agricultural progress of the Province, and its capabilities, together with a variety of general information which covers most of the questions asked by parties making inquiries about British Columbia.

Messrs. Summer and Kellam, who travel on railways with immigrants from the port of debarkation, report matters under their notice as satisfactory; that the health of the immigrants was good, and that the railway officials generally afforded all the assistance in their power.

Mr. Dyson placed out 95 immigrants, who arrived at Richmond, Que., and Mr. A. S. Gerald, of Prescott, obtained employment for such settlers as arrived there. Mr. Gerald reports that 753 immigrants, apart from those who reported at the Custom house, arrived at Prescott, the majority of them being parties who had landed at some United States seaport from Europe, and who had gradually worked their way up to the Canadian frontier, to be once more under the British flag.

Mr. Ibbottson, the agent at Sherbrooke, reports that 28 out of the 254 arrivals there purchased farms with a view of becoming permanent settlers in the Eastern Townships.

Mr. McGovern, the agent at Port Arthur, gives a report containing considerable information respecting his agency and the Lake Superior district generally. In addition to those destined for Manitoba and the North-West who passed through his hands, he stated that 51 souls settled on land in the vicinity of Port Arthur, in the free grant townships, and that 60 applications were also received for settlement in townships not yet opened. Mr. McGovern reports on the mining operations, the lumber industry and fisheries round Port Arthur, all of which employ more or less labour.

Mr. J. H. Wood gives a report on Minnesota and Dakota, as compared with Manitoba, and describes the condition of the agricultural community in that district.

Mr. B. L. Baldwinson gives a very thorough report of his operations in Iceland and the result of the same, and his evidence shows that the people of Iceland generally are fully alive to the inducements held out by Manitoba, where the Icelandic colony has already succeeded so well.

Mr. A. F. Eden furnishes a report on the Hungarians, Scandinavians, Icelanders, and German colonies in the North-West; and Mr. W. S. Abel writes an able report on Canada as a field for German immigration.

Mr. Riedle reports the colony of New Elsass as promising well.

Miss Sliman contributes a very interesting report of her visit to New Brunswick and Ontario, in connection with the settlement of children brought out by her.

Mr. Charles Lalime gives the result of his last year's operations in the way of French Canadian repatriation from the New England States.

Mr. Sutherland, the agent at Medicine Hat, reports generally on many sections of the North-West, with the evidence of settlers therein, as to its prosperity.

Mr. A. Schmidt gives a report on his visit to Sweden.

Count P. O. d'Esterhszy reports on Hungarian immigration and his colonization scheme during the past year.

Mr. E. Turner furnishes a report on his visit to Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS REPORTED WITH SETTLERS GOODS AT
CUSTOM HOUSES.

Province.	Nationality.	1885.			1886.		
		Number.	Total.	Value.	Number.	Total.	Value.
Quebec.....	English.....	527		\$ cts.	457		\$ cts.
	Irish.....	248			227		
	Scotch.....	113			120		
	Germans.....	85			57		
	United States.....	523			593		
	Canadians.....	15,324			9,874		
	Other Countries.....	1,334			1,105		
			18,154	391,737 50		12,436	321,498 90
New Brunswick.	English.....	137			68		
	Irish.....	15			20		
	Scotch.....	32			29		
	Germans.....				5		
	United States.....	147			125		
	Canadians.....	608			490		
	Other Countries.....	53			45		
			992	37,920 44		782	34,271 30
Nova Scotia.....	English.....	203			195		
	Irish.....	16			23		
	Scotch.....	47			71		
	Germans.....	8			7		
	United States.....	87			64		
	Canadians.....	553			519		
	Other Countries.....	38			37		
			952	32,871 00		916	35,506 00
Ontario.....	English.....	1,353			1,106		
	Irish.....	518			373		
	Scotch.....	366			361		
	Germans.....	394			391		
	United States.....	2,103			1,876 1/2		
	Canadians.....	5,319			4,810 1/2		
	Other Countries.....	425			286		
			10,478	509,076 42		9,204	494,974 75
Manitoba.....	English.....	162			105		
	Irish.....	11			17		
	Scotch.....	30			49		
	Germans.....	16			31		
	United States.....	72			70		
	Canadians.....	220			181		
	Other Countries.....	68			75		
			579	50,344 10		528	35,422 00
P. E. Island.....	English.....	43			32		
	Irish.....	10			14		
	Scotch.....	22			12		
	Germans.....	1					
	United States.....	18			2		
	Canadians.....	100			50		
	Other Countries.....	15			1		
			209	4,013 00		111	2,850 00
British Columbia	English.....	319			388		
	Irish.....	41			51		
	Scotch.....	63			114		
	Germans.....	60			80		
	United States.....	254			352		
	Canadians.....	142			229		
	Other Countries.....	58			86		
			937	59,312 00		1,300	69,813 00
	Total.....		32,301	1,085,274 46		25,277	997,325 95

IMMIGRANTS by Nationalities with Customs Returns.

Province.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States.	Canadian.	Others.	Total.
Quebec	457	227	120	57	596	9,874	1,105	12,436
New Brunswick	68	20	29	5	125	490	45	782
Nova Scotia	195	23	71	7	64	519	37	916
Ontario	1,106	373	361	391	1,876	4,810	286	9,204
Manitoba	105	17	49	31	70	181	75	528
Prince Edward Island...	32	14	12	.....	2	50	1	111
British Columbia.....	388	51	114	80	352	229	86	1,300
Totals	2,351	725	756	571	3,085	16,153	1,635	25,277

The number of arrivals in the above table, for the purpose of comparison, may be thus shown :—

Customs arrivals, 1873.....	8,971
do 1874.....	14,110
do 1875.....	8,139
do 1876.....	11,134
do 1877.....	11,759
do 1878.....	11,435
do 1879.....	9,775
do 1880.....	10,961
do 1881.....	15,404
do 1882.....	30,554
do 1883.....	34,987
do 1884.....	35,191
do 1885.....	32,301
do 1886.....	25,277

This statement does not take into account the considerable numbers of persons who have come across the frontier, of whom it has not been possible to obtain any record.

The value of the personal effects of immigrants entered at the Custom houses as settlers' goods, amounted, in 1882, to \$925,612, to \$1,153,632 in 1883, to \$1,085,564 in 1884, to \$1,085,274 in 1885, and to \$997,335 in 1886.

The following is a table showing the total comparative expenditure of the Department for service of Immigration, and of Quarantine, from the year 1879 to 1885 inclusive :—

TABLE exhibiting the Total Expenditure of the Department, by Calendar Years, for the Service of Immigration and Quarantine, from 1887 to 1886 inclusive.

		1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
IMMIGRATION.								
Quebec Agency	.....	56,780 51	9,038 59	11,763 30	12,465 70	11,933 53	13,920 14	14,076 31
Montreal do	.....	7,108 81	8,140 56	4,325 6)	5,380 76	4,798 40	5,665 53	5,544 75
Sherbrooke do	.....	2,865 24	2,883 51	3,668 01	3,515 96	2,985 08	3,181 32	2,619 97
Ottawa do	.....	2,132 61	2,153 44	2,317 43	2,458 25	2,322 71	2,691 73	2,463 75
Kingston do	.....	3,183 38	3,865 45	4,157 03	4,669 84	4,375 68	4,657 47	4,254 03
Toronto do	.....	2,037 90	2,061 02	2,796 23	2,231 95	2,882 32	2,891 07	2,461 18
Hamilton do	.....	1,537 98	1,358 61	1,700 99	1,231 95	1,913 30	2,246 13	2,187 01
London, Ont. do	.....	2,159 70	2,326 81	2,635 76	4,665 85	3,891 60	6,586 11	5,960 80
Halifax, N.S. do	.....	1,313 40	1,142 32	1,301 05	1,814 53	1,835 28	2,420 09	1,970 62
St. John, N.B. do	.....	2,889 73	2,811 45	7,963 46	8,308 18	8,707 75	5,791 09	4,511 10
North-West Agencies :-		1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,309 20	900 00	.....	.....
Winnipeg	.....	2,753 22	2,315 73	3,213 33	3,369 15	2,991 04	3,851 49	3,643 26
Icelandic Settlement	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dufferin (now Emerson)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brandon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Qu'Appelle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medicine Hat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calgary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moose Jaw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special Agents with Immigrants on Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railroads	.....	3,809 68	3,454 34	3,333 40	3,325 00	3,565 70	3,685 50	3,677 50
Chicago Agency (closed)	.....	400 00	801 65	600 0)	123 50	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul do	.....	1,441 00	2,608 16	2,237 70	2,995 85	2,511 00	2,617 37	2,647 00
Worcester do	.....	5,066 56	4,974 39	6,633 54	3,378 97	2,958 98	2,479 46	2,088 58
Port Arthur Agency (including Duluth)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria do B.U.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canadian Colonization	.....	2,172 81	4,068 57	3,356 93	7,493 16	1,069 80	1,009 61	1,051 25
Mennonite Expenses	.....	117 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Immigration Expenditure, including Buses and Assisted Passages, Immigration Publications and (since 1881) Inland Transport	.....	80,500 40	29,401 47	243,641 63	299,256 05	293,408 50	170,626 93	161,081 82
British Agents' Salaries and Expenditures	.....	23,636 23	22,247 01	36,745 69	51,825 33	61,284 39	65,050 17	61,325 19
Women's Protective Immigration Society	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
	.....	205,852 56	206,853 19	348,345 29	431,171 60	435,822 18	310,271 67	301,704 97

	24,319 89	673 38	1,803 65	10,409 71	1,324 42	310,271 67	786 15
<i>Less—Amount of Refunds for Transport, &c.</i>	181,532 67	206,180 81	346,542 74	420,761 89	431,497 76	310,271 67	300,919 82
<i>Total Immigration Expenditure</i>	10,000 00						
QUARANTINE.							
Grosse Isle Quarantine.....	8,654 44	8,488 97	8,643 49	9,309 28	15,733 72	10,698 95	13,112 17
Halifax do	3,712 30	2,766 00	2,989 34	2,622 02	2,639 04	2,910 88	2,826 75
St. John, N.B. do	1,313 40	1,906 16	1,960 75	1,994 79	2,124 44	2,103 54	2,143 59
Inspecting Physician, Quebec.....	1,095 25	958 97	1,434 50	1,450 00	1,600 00	1,709 15	1,600 00
Pictou Quarantine.....	1,100 65	731 00	727 36	696 21	953 25	696 25	700 00
Sydney.....	915 85	849 23	1,042 49	416 65	1,088 18	2,101 63	1,494 15
Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	16,765 23	17,106 99	26,920 69	35,844 03	46,835 14	37,283 60	16,924 49
Victoria, B.C.....	656 50	2,893 13	3,410 29	3,032 31	3,400 00	3,151 81	3,358 14
Tracadie Lazaretto.....			12,722 13	3,351 98	1,676 56	1,834 93	4,311 33
Cattle Disease.....							21,690 80
do Quarantines.....							14,791 20
do St. Boniface Hospital's (\$3,307.80).....							
<i>Total</i>	34,213 62	33,700 44	69,830 94	59,633 98	76,669 52	61,692 65	121,519 73
<i>Less—Amount of Refunds</i>			2,455 51	887 13	1,330 15	2,091 71	394 36
<i>Total Quarantine Expenditure</i>	34,213 62	36,700 44	67,395 43	58,746 85	75,339 37	62,600 94	121,155 37

XXXX

In addition to the preceding table, the following more perfectly classified summary of the Immigration expenditure during the Calendar Year 1886 is given:—

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Canadian Agencies.....		65,675 07
London Office:—		
Staff.....	7,426 82	
Agencies.....	21,032 81	
General Expenditure.....	32,765 56	
Women's Protective Society.....		61,225 19
General Expenditure, viz.:—		1,000 00
Printing.....	44,274 25	
Paper.....	18,968 88	
Inland transport.....	16,612 42	
Assisted passage and commission.....	29,002 37	
Commission on children.....	3,623 53	
British Columbia bonus.....	1,700 00	
Repatriation.....	2,955 00	
Meals supplied to immigrants.....	10,151 25	
Ocean mail clerks.....	800 00	
Delegates expenses.....	3,215 79	
Travelling agents on cars.....	3,677 50	
Special agents.....	8,383 20	
Inspection of pauper children.....	840 10	
Land for immigrant site, Victoria, B.C.....	3,000 00	
Travelling expenses.....	978 83	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	4,384 97	
Special services, copying, translating, &c.....	8,373 39	
Colonization.....	9,242 39	
Buildings in North-West.....	1,137 00	
Land Guide and Intelligence Office.....	2,483 84	
		173,804 71
Total Immigration Expenditure.....		301,704 97

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

	1885.		1886.
Halifax.....	\$ 283,898		\$ 215,681
St. John.....	8,630	Cash...\$ 10,850 } Effects. 20,230 }	31,080
Montreal <i>vid</i> U. S. ports.....	327,800		490,200
Ottawa.....	33,800		42,400
Kingston.....	45,663		53,260
Toronto { Cash .....\$127,400 } { Effects 87,700 }	215,100	Cash...\$110,350 } Effects. 66,500 }	176,850
Hamilton.....	510,445		537,900
London.....	55,145		44,870
British Columbia—Effects.....	93,111		*
Winnipeg.....	1,485,000		866,000
Total.....	\$3,058,592		\$2,458,241

Omitted from this table, as being included in Customs Returns.

To the above figures should be added the amounts of money brought in 1886 by other arrivals reported at Customs and not going through the agencies, viz :—

Reported at Agencies.....	\$3,058,592 00	\$2,458,241 00
do Customs.....	1,085,274 46	997,335 00
In all.....	\$4,143,866 46	\$3,455,576 00

To these again should be added the amount of cash and value of effects taken to the North-West by immigrants during the past year, other than those already reported by the various agents in that part of the Dominion.

The following table will show, for the purpose of comparison, the value of cash and effects reported as brought into the Dominion by settlers since the year 1875, the date at which this record was commenced :—

Years.	Value.
1875.....	\$1,344,573
1876.....	686,205
1877.....	632,269
1878.....	1,202,563
1879.....	1,152,612
1880.....	1,295,565
1881.....	4,188,923

Years.	Value.
1882.....	\$3,171,501
1883.....	2,784,881
1884.....	4,814,872
1885.....	4,143,866
1886.....	3,455,576

▲ comparison of the results of operations of the Department, in 1885 and 1886, as respects immigration, may be thus summarized :—

	1885.	1886.
Total number of settlers in Canada (including arrivals through the Customs).....	79,169	69,152
Total amount of money and effects brought by immigrants during the year, so far as ascertained.....	\$4,143,866 00	3,455,576
Total actual cost of immigration, including all establishments in Canada, the United Kingdom, the continent of Europe, the United States, and all immigration propagandism.....	310,271 00	301,704.97
Per capita cost of settlers (not including the arrivals reported through the Customs).....	6 62	6.87
Per capita cost of settlers (including arrivals reported through the Customs).....	3 92	4.36

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

	Not including Customs.	Including Customs.
1875	19,243 settlers, \$14 00	27,382 \$18 83
1876	14,490 do 19 60	25,633 11 12
1877	15,223 do 12 00	27,082 6 77
1878	18,372 do 9 63	29,807 6 23
1879	30,717 do 5 74	40,492 4 35
1880	27,544 do 6 59	38,505 4 71
1881	32,587 do 6 32	47,991 4 30
1882	81,904 do 4 23	112,458 3 08
1883	98,637 do 4 26	133,624 3 15
1884	68,633 do 6 62	103,824 4 15*
1885	46,868 do 6 28	79,169 2 92
1886	43,875 do 6 87	69,152 4 36

The whole has been conducted with a view to as rigorous an economy as was compatible with the efficiency of the Immigration Service.

VI.—QUARANTINE.

GROSSE ISLE.

Dr. Montizambert, the Medical Superintendent at Grosse Isle, reports thirty-seven vessels presenting themselves for inspection at his station during the year. Thirteen patients were admitted to hospital, and three deaths occurred—two from small-pox and one from diphtheria.

I authorized Dr. Montizambert to attend the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, and the National Conference of State Provincial Boards of Health, held at Toronto. The principal objects of sanitary interest discussed there, with the resolutions thereon, are given in Dr. Montizambert's report in appendices herewith. He also makes suggestions on a variety of subjects which belong to quarantine jurisdiction, perusal of which will afford considerable information on these matters.

QUEBEC.

Dr. Rowand, Inspecting Physician at the Port of Quebec, reports all the passengers landing there during the season of 1886 as healthy—free from any disease of an epidemic nature. In fact, he sums up his remarks by saying: "A more healthy season I never knew."

HALIFAX.

Dr. Wickwire, Inspecting Physician at Halifax, reports that with the exception of measles, no diseases of an infectious or contagious character were brought to that port during the year.

ST. JOHN.

Dr. Harding, Inspecting Physician at St. John, reports no infectious disease of any kind on board any of the vessels arriving at that port, and that the condition generally was most satisfactory.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Dr. Hobkirk, Inspecting Physician at Charlottetown, reports no case of infectious or contagious disease at that port during the year.

SYDNEY.

Dr. McLeod, Inspecting Physician at Sydney, states that port to have been free from infectious disease during the past year.

PICTOU.

Dr. Stewart, acting for Dr. Kirkwood, as Inspecting Physician at Pictou, reports no case requiring quarantine supervision at that port during the past year.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Dr. Jackson, Inspecting Physician at Victoria, B. C., reports no case of contagious disease arriving there during the year.

TRACADIE LAZARETTO.

Dr. A. C. Smith, Visiting Physician at Tracadie Lazaretto, reports five deaths during the year; three new patients admitted to the institution; the number in that hospital is now nineteen. He reports only one known case of the disease existing outside of the Lazaretto, and one suspected case. He pays a fitting tribute of respect to three of the sisters, ministering to the patients, who had been removed by death. He states that the patient whose recovery and discharge was reported a year ago, remains free from the disease. The buildings he reports as warm and comfortable, homelike, and not surpassed by any hospital in the Dominion.

VII.—CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

A census of the three provisional districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, was taken in 1885, and similar proceedings were taken in Manitoba during this summer, under the provisions of the 48-49 Vic., cap. 3. The expenditure incurred on account of the combined census, amounted to \$28,130.56, during the year 1886, the items being as follow:—

Commissioners and enumerators.....	\$20,367 04
Officers and clerks.....	7,506 97
Miscellaneous.....	83 52
Printing.....	168 03

The following is a statement of the origins of the population of the Province of Manitoba—Census of 1886:—

Districts.	Whites.	Half-breeds.	Indians.	Totals.
Selkirk.....	33,595	143	618	34,356
Marquette.....	21,072	585	1,093	22,750
Provencher.....	10,724	2,260	426	13,410
Liagar.....	10,157	4,177	3,552	17,886
Winnipeg.....	19,907	329	2	20,238
Totals of Manitoba.....	95,455	7,494	5,691	108,640

VIII.—CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The returns of criminal statistics for 1886 are now being compiled and tabulated for the printer. The expenditure for the calendar year amounted to \$5,536.39, composed of the following items:—

Returns.....	\$ 818 75
Salaries	4,616 00
Miscellaneous.....	6 56
Printing and stationery.....	95 08

IX.—HEALTH STATISTICS.

In addition to the cities and towns referred to in the Report of last year, which had appointed Statistical Officers and sent in returns, I have now to state that Woodstock came in on the 19th April, Hull on the 7th May, and Brantford on the 15th October.

Monthly bulletins are published regularly.

The expenditure for payments to Statistical Officers in cities and towns during the year was \$3,696.15; payments for mortuary returns from cities and towns was \$2,974.35; extra clerks \$1,188.30; miscellaneous \$25.50, and Queen's Printer \$58.43, making a total of \$7,942.73.

The Appendices herewith annexed contain the reports of the High Commissioner, of the Agents in Europe, also of those in Canada, the reports of Quarantines, and special reports.

The whole respectfully submitted,

JOHN CARLING,

Minister of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

OTTAWA, 31st March, 1887.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

IMMIGRATION.

No.			PAGE.
1.	Report of Immigration Agent,	Quebec.....	L. Stafford..... 1
2.	do	do	Montreal..... 11
3.	do	do	Ottawa..... 21
4.	do	do	Kingston..... 25
5.	do	do	Toronto..... 29
6.	do	do	Hamilton..... 33
7.	do	do	London..... 56
8.	do	do	Halifax..... 60
9.	do	do	St. John..... 66
10.	do	do	Emerson..... 69
11.	do	do	Winnipeg..... 74
12.	do	do	Brandon..... 106
13.	do	do	Qu'Appelle..... 110
14.	do	do	Victoria, B.C..... 111
15.	do	Travelling do	John Summer..... 119
16.	do	do	A. O. Kellam..... 120
17.	do	Immigration Agent,	Richmond..... 121
18.	do	do	Prescott..... 122
19.	do	do	Sherbrooke..... 123
20.	do	do	Port Arthur..... 124
21.	do	Special Report.....	J. H. Wood..... 135
22.	do on	Icelandic Immigration.....	B. L. Baldwinson..... 139
23.	do	Hungarian, Scandinavian, Icelandic and German Colonies.....	A. F. Eden..... 143
24.	do	Suggestions for care of Immigrants.....	Rev. J. F. Kitto..... 145
25.	do	Hard Woods of Canada, suitable for carriage building in England.....	G. H. Hooper..... 146
26.	do	Canada as a field for German Immigration.....	W. S. Abel..... 151
27.	do of	New Elsass Colony in the North-West.....	D. W. Riedle..... 153
28.	do on	Settlement of Children in New Brunswick.....	Miss Sliman..... 154
29.	do	New England Repatriation.....	Charles Lalime..... 157

QUARANTINE.

30.	Report on	Grosse Isle Quarantine.....	F. Montizambert, M.D..... 159
31.	do	Halifax do.....	W. N. Wickwire, M.D..... 173
32.	do	St. John do.....	W. S. Harding, M.D..... 174
33.	do	Charlottetown do.....	W. H. Hobkirk, M.D..... 175
34.	do	Sydney do.....	W. McK. McLeod, M.D..... 176
35.	do	Pictou do.....	J. Stewart, M.D..... 177
36.	do of	Inspecting Physician, Port of Quebec.....	A. Rowand, M.D..... 178
37.	do	Victoria, B.C., Quarantine.....	Wm. Jackson, M.D..... 179
38.	do on	Lazaretto, Tracadie.....	A. C. Smith, M.D..... 180

CATTLE QUARANTINE.

39.	Report on	Transit of United States Live Stock.....	L. Slater, V.S..... 181
40.	do	Manitoba Cattle Quarantine.....	D. H. McFadden, V.S..... 187
41.	do	Halifax, N.S. do.....	A. McFadrigue, V.S..... 193
42.	do	St. John, N.B. do.....	R. Bunting, V.S..... 194
43.	do of	Export and Import Cattle Trade and Cattle Quarantine.....	D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S. 195
44.	do on	Lévis Cattle Quarantine.....	J. A. Couture, V.S..... 217
45.	do	Cattle Trade in Alberta.....	J. L. Poett, V.S..... 225

MISCELLANEOUS.

		PAGE.
46.	Report on Pulp Manufacture from wood.....	Otto Hahn..... 227
47.	do of Immigration Agent, Medicine Hat	M. Sutherland..... 230
48.	do on Visit to Sweden.....	Andrew Schmidt.... 235
49.	do Hungarian Immigration and Colonization.....	Count D'Esterhazy... 237
50.	do Visit to Sweden, Norway and Denmark.....	E. Turner..... 242
51.	do of Ocean Mail Clerk	James O'Hara..... 244
52.	do do	W. F. Bowes..... 245
53.	do Respecting Horses and Horse Breeding in Canada... Col. Ravenhill.....	246
54.	do Ontario Cattle Quarantine	Andrew Smith, V.S. 261
55.	do Canadian Mechanical Exhibit.....	J. W. Harkom..... 263
56.	do HIGH COMMISSIONER	265
	Including Report of Government Agent, Liverpool.....	John Dyke..... 284
	do do	Bristol..... J. W. Down..... 308
	do do	Dublin..... Thos. Connolly..... 314
	do do	Glasgow..... Thos. Grahame..... 323
	do do	Belfast..... Chas. Foy..... 328
57.	Report of American Health Association	Irving A. Watson, M.D. 339
58.	do Hog Cholera, Manitoba	Wm. McEachran, V.S. 341
59.	do Fruit Exhibited Colonial Exhibition	Prof. Wm. Saunders..... 343
60.	do Supplementary Report on German Emigration	W. S. Abel..... 345

APPENDICES.

No. 1.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION AGENT AT QUEBEC.

(Mr. L. STAFFORD.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you herewith my annual Report for the year 1886.

The total arrivals at the port of Quebec in 1886 were: Cabin, 2,627; steerage 20,155. Total, 22,782.

The arrivals, compared with those of 1885, show an increase of 5,752 souls.

COMPARATIVE Table of Arrivals, 1885 and 1886.

Where From.	1885.		1886.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.		
England.....	2,305	10,873	2,442	15,184	4,448	
Ireland.....	50	1,582	100	2,048	516	
Scotland.....	142	1,800	85	2,681	824	
Total from United Kingdom....	2,497	14,255	2,627	19,913	5,788	
Via United States, odd ships, &c....		278		242		36
Cabin.....		14,533		20,155	5,788	36
		2,497		2,627		
Grand Total.....		17,030		22,782		

Showing an increase of 5,788 in the immigration from the United Kingdom, and a decrease of 36 *via* United States, odd ships, &c.

The total number of steamships arrived with passengers was 111.

The average passage of the Allan Line was: Mail steamers from Liverpool, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ days; Londonderry, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ days. Regular steamers from Liverpool, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ days; Londonderry, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ days. Glasgow steamers from Glasgow, 11 days. London steamers from London, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ days. Plymouth, 13 days. Extra steamers from Liverpool (*via* Halifax) 14 days; Queenstown, 13 days.

Dominion Line: Mail steamers from Liverpool, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ days; Londonderry, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ days.

Regular steamers from Liverpool, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ days; Belfast, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ days.

Bristol steamers from Bristol, 12 days.

Temperley's London Line, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ days.

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

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
Allan Line mail steamers from Liverpool	1,163	6,701	7,864
do do Londonderry	65	834	899
do Regular steamers from Liverpool	429	3,507	3,936
do do do Londonderry .....	.....	639	639
do Glasgow do Glasgow	85	2,681	2,766
do London do London .....	.....	916	916
do do do Plymouth .....	.....	74	74
do Extra do Liverpool	3	112	115
do do do Queenstown .....	.....	104	104
Dominion Line mail do Liverpool	548	1,842	2,390
do do do Londonderry	25	178	203
do Regular do Liverpool	247	1,570	1,817
do do do Belfast	10	293	303
do Bristol do Bristol	38	421	459
Temperley's London Line.....	14	41	55
Via United States, odd ships, &c. ....	.....	242	242
	2,627	20,155	22,782

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

Lines.	English.	Irish	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Italians.	Russians.	Icelanders.	Austrians.	Romanians.	Armenians.	Total.
<i>Allan Line.</i>													
Mail steamers—Liverpool	5,857	149	92	155	1,483	42	7	22	.....	25	32	.....	7,864
do Londonderry .....	.....	899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	899
Regular steamers—Liverpool	2,598	47	25	161	1,043	36	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,936
do Londonderry .....	.....	639	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	639
Glasgow steamers—Glasgow .....	.....	.....	2,362	8	11	.....	.....	7	378	.....	.....	.....	2,766
London do London	896	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	916
do do Plymouth	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74
Extra do Liverpool	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115
do do Queenstown .....	.....	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104
<i>Dominion Line.</i>													
Mail steamers—Liverpool	1,746	30	3	85	443	11	.....	20	.....	.....	53	.....	2,390
do Londonderry .....	.....	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203
Regular steamers—Liverpool	1,169	74	.....	63	421	.....	5	9	.....	.....	76	.....	1,817
do do Belfast .....	.....	303	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	303
Bristol do Bristol	428	1	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	459
<i>Temperley's Line.</i>													
Steamers from London	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
Via United States, odd ships, &c.....	171	41	23	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	242
	13,109	2,491	2,508	475	3,401	100	12	99	378	25	160	24	22,782

The nationalities of the immigrants of 1886 compared with those of 1885 were as follows:—

	1885.	1886.
English.....	10,511	13,109
Irish.....	2,107	2,491
Scotch.....	2,099	2,508
Germans.....	510	475
Scandinavians.....	1,489	3,401
French and Belgians.....	104	100
Italians.....	.....	12
Prussians.....	50	99
Austrians.....	18	25
Roumanians.....	.....	160
Armenians.....	.....	24
Icelanders.....	93	378
Bosnians.....	49	.....
	<u>17,030</u>	<u>22,782</u>

The number of single men arrived was 8,369.

The number of single women arrived was 2,914.

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

Farmers.....	2,196
Farm labourers and labourers.....	6,966
Mechanics.....	1,110
Clerks.....	139
	<u>10,411</u>

The following table gives the number of immigrants assisted to emigrate by various societies during the year 1886 :—

By whom Sent.	Sexes.		Children.	Infants.	Total.
	Males.	Females.			
Dr. Barnardo, London	85	72	262	5	424
Miss Billborough	37	42	164	2	245
Miss Macpherson	52	38	116	14	220
Mrs. Birt	35	36	18	8	160
East London Family Emigration Fund. (Lady Hobart)	58	18	19	22	117
Miss Rye	1	29	67	11	108
Catholic Children's Protective Society, Liverpool	4	6	71	22	103
Boys' Home, Southwark, London	59		38		95
Church Emigration Society, London. (Canon Cooper)	61	15	10	8	94
Children's Home, Bonner Road, London. (Rev. Mr. Stephenson)	28	22	38	2	90
Canadian Catholic Emigration Committee, London. (Cardinal Manning)	49		30	1	80
Waifs and Strays' Association, London	1		39		40
Shaftesbury's Homes, London	34				34
Mark Whitwill, Bristol	24	7	2		33
Rev. Lord A. Douglas, London	13		19		32
T. J. Middlemore, Birmingham	2		22	4	28
Feltham Reformatory	18				18
Birkdale Farm School, Liverpool	12				12
Red Hill Reformatory	11				11
Everton Terrace Industrial School, Liverpool	9				9
Middlesex Industrial School	7				7
Bedfordshire Reformatory	6				6
Ballycouree Orphanage, County Tyrone	5				5
Suffolk Reformatory	5				5
Orford Reformatory	3				3
Warwickshire Industrial School	3				3
Meath Industrial School, Dublin	3				3
Rev. Mr. Newman, Clevedon	2				2
Protestant Orphan Asylum, Dublin	1				1
	626	285	978	99	1,988

The total number assisted with free transport by this office was 2,219 souls, equal to 1,885 adults, including 541 souls, equal to 482 adults which arrived here, *via* Halifax, during winter seasons of 1885-1886.

	Souls.	Adults.
Males	1,294	1,294
Females	470	470
Children	242	121
Infants	213	.....
	<u>2,219</u>	<u>1,885</u>

Their nationalities were :—

English	1,344	1,138½
Irish	426	377½
Scotch	132	117

	Souls.	Adults.
German	122	83½
Scandinavians.....	26	26
French and Belgians.....	92	83½
Roumanians.....	51	41½
Icelanders.....	2	2
Russians.....	24	15½
	<u>2,219</u>	<u>1,885</u>

They were forwarded to the following places:—

	Souls.	Adults.
Nova Scotia.....	22	17
New Brunswick.....	14	12½
Eastern Townships	117	170½
Montreal	545	482½
Other places in Province of Quebec	3	3
Ottawa.....	262	238
Central District.....	189	142
Toronto.....	809	655
West of Toronto.....	204	160½
Winnipeg.....	4	4
	<u>2,219</u>	<u>1,885</u>

The general destinations of the steerage passengers, as per returns from Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways, were as follows:—

	Adults.
Eastern Townships.....	500½
Montreal.....	2,391½
Other places in Province of Quebec.....	130
Total Province of Quebec.....	<u>3,022</u>
Ottawa City.....	696½
Ottawa District	317½
Kingston City.....	176
Kingston District	800
Toronto.....	2,840
West of Toronto.....	<u>2,155½</u>
Total Province of Ontario.....	<u>6,985½</u>
New Brunswick.....	58½
Nova Scotia	22½
Manitoba and North-West Territories.....	2,211½
British Columbia.....	273
Adults	<u>12,573</u>
To which add one-third for children and infants	<u>4,191</u>
Total number of souls remaining in Canada.....	<u>16,764</u>
Eastern States.....	175½
Western States.....	<u>3,079½</u>
	<u>3,255</u>

Statement of the number of immigrants arrived at the port of Quebec, distinguishing the countries whence they sailed, during the seasons of 1885 and 1886:—

England.

	1885.	1886.
Liverpool.....	12,105	6,122
London.....	826	971
Plymouth.....	91	74
Bristol.....	156	459
	<u>13,178</u>	<u>17,626</u>

Ireland.

	1885.	1886.
Londonderry.....	1,276	1,741
Belfast.....	310	303
Queenstown.....	46	104
	<u>1,632</u>	<u>2,148</u>

Scotland.

	1885.	1886.
Glasgow.....	1,942	2,766
<i>Via</i> United States, odd ships, &c.....	278	242

RECAPITULATION.

	1885.	1886.
England.....	13,178	17,626
Ireland	1,632	2,148
Scotland.....	1,942	2,766
<i>Via</i> United States, odd ships, &c.....	278	242
	<u>17,030</u>	<u>22,782</u>

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of Immigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec since the Year 1829 until 1886, inclusive.

Years.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Germany and Norway.	Other Countries.	Total.
1829-1833.....	43,386	102,266	20,143	15	1,889	167,699
1834-1838.....	28,661	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	12,797	9,728	1,219	196,394
1849.....	8,980	23,126	4,984	436	968	48,494
1850.....	9,887	17,976	2,879	839	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.....	10,343	1,688	2,794	7,343	261	22,439
1857.....	15,471	2,016	3,218	11,368	24	32,097
1858.....	6,441	1,163	1,424	3,578	214	12,810
1859.....	4,846	417	793	2,722	.....	8,778
1860.....	6,481	376	979	2,314	.....	10,160
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	4,909	3,959	4,182	12	19,419
1864.....	5,013	3,767	2,914	7,453	.....	19,147
1865.....	9,296	4,687	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	2,485	.....	1,020	24,637
1881.....	24,426	2,480	2,861	.....	471	30,238
1882.....	33,650	5,992	4,476	.....	732	44,850
1883.....	29,003	10,638	5,460	.....	865	45,966
1884.....	24,035	3,690	3,075	.....	829	31,529
1885.....	13,178	1,632	1,942	.....	278	17,030
1886.....	17,625	2,148	2,766	.....	242	22,782
	698,844	542,067	182,159	184,284	20,913	1,628,267

Yearly average, 28,073.

L. STAFFORD,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 31st December, 1886.

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 1886.

WHENCE.	CLASS.	Number of Vessels.	Average Number of Days on passage.	Tonnage.	NUMBER EMBARKED.						BIRTHS.				DEATHS ON PASSAGE.						
					Cabin Passengers.		Adults.		Children from 1 to 12 years.		Total Steerage.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.									
England	Steamers	90	12	207,943	2,443	7,948	3,697	1,388	1,430	526	15,188	2	2	17,635	2	1	2	1	1	2	6
	Sailing Vessels	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ireland	*Steamers	.....	.....	.....	100	1,028	693	151	139	47	2,048	.....	.....	2,148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing Vessels	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotland	Steamers	21	11	47,459	85	1,263	751	278	277	110	2,679	2	2	2,766	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing Vessels	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway and Sweden	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Via United States	Odd ships, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	173	20	27	11	11	242	.....	.....	242	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	.....	111	.....	256,402	2,628	10,412	5,361	1,844	1,847	693	20,157	4	2	22,791	2	1	2	1	1	2	6

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

TABLE No. 1—Concluded.

WENOR.	CLASS.	DEATHS IN QUARANTINE.						TOTAL DEATHS.	TOTAL LANDED AT QUEBEC.								GRAND TOTAL LANDED AT QUEBEC.	
		Adults.			Children.				Total.		Infants.	Total Steerage.	Cabin Passengers.					
		M. F.		M. F.		M.	F.											
		M.	F.	M.	F.													
England	Steamers	1	1	1	1	3	9	7,947	3,886	1,386	1,429	9,333	5,325	526	15,184	2,442	17,626	
Ireland	Sailing Vessels							1,028	693	151	129	1,179	822	47	2,049	100	2,148	
Scotland	Steamers							1,263	751	278	277	1,541	1,028	112	2,681	85	2,766	
Germany	Sailing Vessels																	
Norway and Sweden	do																	
Via United States	Odd ships, &c.							173	20	27	11	206	31	11	242		242	
								10,411	5,360	1,842	1,846	12,253	7,206	696	20,156	2,627	22,783	
Totals							9											

CLASSIFICATION OF CABIN PASSENGERS.

Males	1,525
Females	914
Children	188
Total	2,627

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
 QUEBEC, 31st December, 1886.

L. STAFFORD,
 Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The immigrants of 1886 were of the usual classes, and landed in a healthy condition.

The increase over 1885 was 5,752, or about 33 per cent.; this in the absence of any boom in the labour market is a healthy sign, and I have no doubt the next and following years will show a corresponding increase.

Those bound for Manitoba and the North-West were of the same superior classes as in former years, and in considerably larger numbers. A feature to be noted was the large increase in the numbers going to British Columbia, which Province is attracting much attention and will, I have no doubt, continue to receive large numbers as its resources become better known.

There was a fair demand for farm hands, and ready employment was found for all arriving. Female farm servants, cooks, house maids, &c., were in constant request, but the supply was not equal to the demand.

I am pleased to notice that new and spacious immigration buildings are to be erected on the Louise Embankment. I should be glad to learn that the wharf in front of the new baggage shed was repaired so as to allow ocean steamers to land passengers there next spring.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. STAFFORD,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 2.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MONTREAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. JOHN J. DALEY.)

— — —
DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
MONTREAL, 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my seventeenth annual report of the proceedings of this agency with tabular statements annexed, for the year ending 31st December, 1886.

Distribution of Immigrants.

Statement A.—Shows the number of immigrants arrived at this agency, their nationality, trades or occupations, also numbers assisted with free transport.

Where Distributed.

Statement B.—Shows the points to which immigrants have been distributed from this agency for the year 1886, who were assisted with free transport.

Arrivals via United States.

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

Immigrant Children.

Statement D.—Shows the number of children who have arrived under the care and guardianship of benevolent ladies and gentlemen. The children were healthy, robust and well trained, and seemed to enjoy their prospects very much and will no doubt in time become good settlers.

Description of Labour Required.

Statement E.—Shows the number of applications for immigrants wanted at this agency during the year ending 31st December, 1886.

Food and Clothing.

Statement F.—Shows list of retail prices of the ordinary articles of food and clothing required by the working classes at Montreal.

Rates of Wages.

Statement G.—Shows average rates of wages at Montreal paid to mechanics, labourers, and domestic servants.

Arrival of Immigrants at this Port.

Statement H.—Shows number of immigrants carried by Beaver Line of steamers from Liverpool and landed at the port of Montreal during the summer season of 1886, to which myself and staff have given personal attendance during the season.

Health of Immigrants.

The health of the immigrants who have arrived here this season has been remarkably good, infectious or contagious or any other disease not being heard of, owing, no doubt, to the excellent quarantine regulations.

Demand for Labour.

A few remarks under this head would be appropriate in reference to the classes of labour required and not required at this agency.

Agricultural Labourers.

This class of labour was always in great demand during the spring and summer months, several hundred situations having been provided by this agency for the newly arrived immigrants. The farmers with whom they have been placed as a rule expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with them.

Female Farm Servants.

For this class of servants, it should be remarked that the demand was much in excess of former seasons. The applications at this agency were larger than in previous years, and farmers were supplied with those people as soon as possible after their arrival.

Common Labourers.

This class of labour was very much in demand and commanded good wages. Their services were required to aid in the construction of the extensive public works carried on in and adjacent to the city. For instance, the new Canadian Pacific Railway bridge crossing the River St. Lawrence, at Lachine; the short line from Smith's Falls to Lachine, and its extension on the south shore of the River St. Lawrence; the extensive shipping operations at our port, as well as the other public and private enterprises of a more or less extensive nature, under construction during the past year, necessitated a large increase in the demand for labourers.

Mechanics.

In regard to mechanics, I desire to state that, with a few exceptional trades, there is scarcely any demand. The exceptions were good carpenters, stonemasons, bricklayers, cabinet-makers and blacksmiths. A few of each of the above trades and having a complete outfit of tools with them, could obtain employment here during the busy season. But I would hold out encouragement to only a few of each of the above mentioned trades, and would advise mechanics in general holding permanent and good paying situations at home, to remain there rather than run the risk of failure here.

Female Domestic Servants.

Female domestic servants, such as good cooks and general servants, are always in great demand; good situations, at fair rates of wages, could be procured for a much larger number than arrived during the past season. All the immigrants of this class have been, immediately after arrival, provided with good and respectable situations.

Not wanted here, Professional men and Clerks.

The market here for this class of immigrants is filled to overflowing. The supply is far in excess of the demand; but should such people venture and try their chances here, I would advise them to bring some capital with them wherewith to establish a business of their own, or join in a profession or business already established. Notwithstanding the timely warning published by the Dominion Government in the pamphlets which have been extensively circulated throughout the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe, dissuading this class of persons from emigrating to the Dominion, they persist in coming, and the result to them brings on hardship and disappointment.

Completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Montreal to British Columbia is a matter for congratulation to the Company and the Government, and gives a vast stimulus to the trade and commerce of this city.

The Colonial Exhibition.

I would, moreover, add that the late Colonial Exhibition, held in London during the year, will be a great advantage to the Dominion, the industries and resources of which were so extensively displayed therein, thereby bringing the Dominion so prominently before the people of all nations. The result will most undoubtedly lead to a large influx of the better class of immigrants to the Dominion in the coming year.

Conclusion.

In closing these remarks I desire to return my sincere thanks to the several officials and staff of the Grand Trunk Railway, Canadian Pacific Railway, the several lines of steamships, the Allans, Dominion and Beaver, and the Customs officials, from whom I have received on all occasions the most courteous considerations and their willing and cheerful aid.

The whole respectfully submitted.

I have the honour, to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN J. DALEY,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT A.—Yearly Return of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Montreal Immigration Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1886.

MONTHS.	SEXES.		Total Number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.							TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.					GENERAL DESTINATION.						TOTAL.					
	M.	F.		Children.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Bel-gians.	Other Countries.	Farm and Genera.	Mechanics.	Olers, Traders, &c.	Female Servants.	N.S.	N.B.	P.E.I.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.		British Columbia.	Eastern States.	Western States.		
1886.																											
January.....	7	1	1	7	1						6	2		1				4	3							7	
February.....		1		1															1								1
March.....	11	4	4	11	1					6	2		4					6	5							11	
April.....	4	1	3	4	1					1			3					1	3							4	
May.....	6	1	2	6	3							1		3				1	5							6	
June.....																											
July.....	4	1	3	4										1					4							4	
August.....	6	3	6	6	1					3				3					4	2						6	
September.....	14	6	8	14	13	1					6		8					11	3							14	
October.....	1	1	1	1															1	1						1	
November.....	10	4	6	10	6	4						4		6				9	1							10	
December.....																											
	63	29	5	64	52	11	1				14	16		34				37	27							64	

MONTEAL AGENCY,
31st December, 1886,

JOHN J. DALEY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT B.—Showing the points to which 64 persons have been distributed, for the Year 18-6.

Stations.	Number of Immigrants.	Stations.	Number of Immigrants.
		Brought forward.....	14½
Alliston.....	1½	Ottawa.....	9
Brockville.....	1	Papineauville.....	2
Berthier.....	1	Peterboro'.....	1
Cobourg.....	1	Quebec.....	1
Cowansville.....	2	St. Hyacinthe.....	2
Granby.....	5	St. John's, Que.....	1
Lacolle.....	1	Toronto.....	8
Lancaster.....	1	Valleyfield.....	13
Lachute.....	1	Waterloo.....	7
Carried forward.....	14½	Total (64 souls).....	58½

JOHN J. DALEY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL AGENCY,
 31st December, 1886.

STATEMENT C.—Showing Arrivals at Montreal Immigration Agency (*vid* United States), during Year 1886.

Months.	Via New York.	Via Boston.	Via Portland.	DESTINATION.					Money.	Total Souls.
				Province of Quebec.	Province of Ontario.	Province of Manitoba.	Western States.	Eastern States.		
1886.									\$	
January.....	83	66	83	53	143	6	30	.....	30,200	232
February....	70	68	189	69	156	12	90	.....	36,900	327
March.....	73	87	253	51	180	14	168	.....	38,100	413
April.....	73	75	981	50	324	21	734	.....	48,500	1,129
May.....	55	58	60	32	98	22	31	.....	33,500	173
June.....	75	109	34	44	117	27	30	.....	41,500	218
July.....	96	124	.....	52	121	25	22	.....	45,500	220
August.....	97	91	.....	48	101	17	22	.....	40,000	188
September...	79	108	.....	41	103	15	28	.....	47,500	187
October.....	81	85	.....	45	89	14	18	.....	40,500	166
November....	104	60	.....	37	94	10	23	.....	37,500	164
December....	80	84	110	60	150	13	51	.....	50,500	274
Totals....	986	1,015	1,710	582	1,678	196	1,237	.....	490,200	3,691

JOHN J. DALEY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL AGENCY,
 31st December, 1886.

STATEMENT D.—Showing the number of children received at this Agency, whom in charge of, and destination, for the Year ending 31st December, 1886.

Date.	Name of Person.	Number of Children.	Destination.
1886.			
April 7.....	Mr. Owen.....	191	Peterboro.
do 20.....	Mr. Merry.....	63	Stratford.
do 21.....	Mr. Wallace.....	117	Belleville.
May 2.....	Mr. Hills.....	54	Hamilton.
do 10.....	Mr. Ward.....	33	do
June 4.....	Miss Būbrough.....	119	Belleville.
do 7.....	Mrs. Later.....	14	do
do 7.....	Mrs. Merry.....	91	Stratford.
do 8.....	Mr. Brace.....	99	Toronto.
do 8.....	Mrs. Lacey.....	36	Kingston.
do 13.....	Miss Petty.....	30	Belleville.
do 17.....	Miss Smith.....	35	Hamilton.
do 26.....	Mr. Owen.....	192	Peterboro'.
do 26.....	Mrs. Evans.....	100	London, Ont.
July 18.....	Rev. Sedden.....	66	Ottawa.
do 24.....	Miss Joyce.....	175	Peterboro'.
Aug. 8.....	Miss Rye.....	110	Niagara Home.
do 8.....	Miss McPherson.....	67	Stratford.
do 29.....	Miss Lacey.....	68	Kingston.
Oct. 3.....	Mr. Owen.....	58	Peterboro'.
		1,718	

JOHN J. DALEY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL AGENCY,
31st December, 1886.

STATEMENT E.—Report of Immigrants wanted at Montreal Agency, during Year 1886.

Class of Labour.	No.	Remarks.
Brickmakers	15	
Blacksmiths	28	
Boilermakers	2	
Bookbinders	3	
Bakers.....	5	
Brewers.....	25	
Bricklayers	45	
Carpenters	35	
Cabinetmakers.....	12	
Coopers.....	7	
Cotton Mill Weavers		No application received at this Agency for this class of labor.
do Spinners.....		do do
do Carders.....		do do
do Dyers		do do
Female Domestic, Cooks.....	175	
do Housemaids.....	67	
do Laundrymaids.....	38	
do General servants.....	305	
do Waitresses.....	39	
do Farm servants.....	65	
Glassblowers.....		do do
Harnessmakers.....	5	
Labourers, Farm	196	
do Common.....	290	
Mechanics, Vise hands.....		do do
do Lathe hands		do do
do Fitters.....		do do
do Moulders	9	
do Millwrights.....		do do
do Pattern makers.....		do do
Millers		do do
Painters	6	
Plasterers.....	8	
Plumbers	4	
Quarry men	45	
Riveters		do do
Boiling Mill hands.....		do do
Stonemasons	13	
Stonecutters	9	
Shoemakers.....	15	
Tailors	8	
Tinsmiths.....	6	
Woolen Mill Weavers		do do
do Spinners.....		do do
do Carders.....		do do
do Knitters		do do
do Dyers.....		do do

JOHN J. DALEY,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL AGENCY,
31st December, 1886.

STATEMENT F.—List of Retail Prices of the ordinary articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes at Montreal, Agency, 1886.

Provisions, &c.	\$ cts.	Clothing, &c.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb	0 12	Coats, under, tweed, from \$3.50 to.....	5 00
Bread, best white, 4 lbs., 15c.; brown, 6 lbs	0 15	do over, do do \$8 to.....	12 00
Butter, salt, per lb.....	0 20	Trousers, tweed, from \$2.50 to	3 50
do fresh, per lbs., 22c. to.....	0 25	Vests, tweed, from \$1.00 to.....	1 50
Beef, per lb., 12c.; mutton, 10c.; veal,		Shirts, flannel, from \$1.50 to	2 00
12c.; pork.....	0 10	do cotton.....	1 00
Beer, per quart.....	0 10	do under, "wove".....	0 75
Candles, per lb.....	0 08	Drawers, woollen, "wove".....	0 75
Cheese, do.....	0 15	Hats, felt, from \$1 to.....	2 50
Coffee, do.....	0 25	Socks, worsted.....	0 25
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs., \$2.50 to.....	3 00	do cotton.....	0 20
Eggs, per doz., 20c. to.....	0 25	Blankets, per pair, from \$3 to.....	5 00
Flour, per brl., 1st quality.....	4 25	Rugs, from \$1 to.....	1 50
do do 2nd do	4 00	Flannel, per yard, from 30c. to.....	0 50
do buckwheat, per 100 lbs., \$3.50 to...	4 00	Cotton shirting, per yard, from 8c. to...	0 10
Fish, dry or green cod, per cwt., \$4 to...	4 50	Sheeting, per yard, from 6c. to.....	0 10
Firewood, per cord, \$4.50 to.....	5 50	Canadian cloth, per yard, from 35c to...	0 50
Ham, per lb.....	0 12	Shoes, men's, \$2.50; women's.....	2 00
do shoulders, per lb.....	0 10	Boots, do \$3.50; do	2 50
Herrings, per brl., large brl.....	6 00	India rubber overshoes, men's, 75c.;	
Mustard, per lb.....	0 20	women's.....	0 40
Milk, per quart.....	0 06		
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs., \$3.50 to.....	4 00		
Pepper, per lb.....	0 40		
Potatoes, per bush.....	0 50		
Rice, per lb.....	0 05		
Soap, yellow, per lb.....	0 07		
Sugar, brown, per lb., 5c. to.....	0 06		
Salt, per lb.....	0 01		
Tea, black, per lb., 40c. to.....	0 50		
do green, per lb., 40 to.....	0 50		
Tobacco, per lb.....	0 50		

JOHN J. DALEY,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL AGENCY,
31st December, 1886.

STATEMENT G.—Average rate of wages in the Montreal Agency in 1886.

Farm labourers, per day, without board.	\$ 1 00 to \$	1 25
do per month and board.....	15 00	25 00
Female farm servants, per month, with board.	6 00	10 00
Masons, per day, without board.....	1 50	2 00
Bricklayers do do	1 50	2 50
Carpenters do do	1 50	2 00
Lumbermen, per month, with board.	22 00	28 00
Shipwrights, per day, without board.....	1 50	2 00
Smiths do do	1 50	2 00
Wheelwrights do do	1 25	1 50
Gardeners, per month, with board.....	20 00	25 00
do per day, without board.....	1 00	1 25
Female cooks, per month.....	8 00	10 00
Laundresses, per day.....	0 75	1 00
Female domestics, per month.....	5 00	10 00
General labourers, per day, without board.....	1 00	1 25
Miners, per day.....	1 50	2 00
Mill hands, per day.....	1 00	1 50
Engine drivers, per day.....	1 75	2 50
Saddlers, per day.....	1 25	2 00
Bootmakers, per day.....	1 25	2 00
Tailors, per day.....	1 00	2 00
Coopers, per day.....	1 00	2 00
Tinsmiths	1 00	2 00

JOHN J. DALEY.

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1886.

STATEMENT H.—Showing number of Immigrants carried by Beaver Line Steamers from Liverpool, and landed at the Port of Montreal, during Summer Season of 1886.

Date Arrived at Montreal.	Steamers.			Steerage Passengers for Canada.			Steerage Passengers for United States.			Total Steerage Passengers.			Intermediate Passengers.			Cabin Passengers.			Remarks.		
	Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Adults.	Children.	Infants.			
May 3...	91	17	5	6	.....	.....	97	17	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 3...	180	46	17	24	1	1	204	47	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	2	.....	.....	.....
do 17...	36	9	1	25	3	1	57	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 21...	87	24	6	46	12	2	133	36	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	2	.....	.....	.....
do 31...	66	14	6	23	9	2	89	23	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1	.....	.....	.....
June 9...	49	13	1	12	.....	.....	61	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 12...	121	66	6	13	4	.....	134	70	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 23...	33	15	3	16	2	1	49	17	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 25...	295	151	8	42	31	7	337	182	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	4	.....	.....	.....
do 4...	47	11	3	23	.....	.....	70	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 16...	50	11	1	1	.....	.....	51	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 26...	46	11	3	17	7	6	58	18	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	4	.....	.....	.....
do 30...	42	8	1	9	2	1	51	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	3	.....	.....	.....
Aug 7...	25	1	9	9	4	2	34	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	3	.....	.....	.....
do 20...	53	8	1	7	.....	.....	59	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	2	.....	.....	.....
do 3...	46	10	1	7	2	.....	53	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	11	.....	.....	.....
do 12...	20	4	1	5	4	1	25	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	3	.....	.....	.....
do 20...	23	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....
do 25...	32	9	3	10	.....	.....	42	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	2	.....	.....	.....
Oct 8...	75	14	4	11	2	.....	86	16	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	6	.....	.....	.....
do 20...	31	15	1	10	.....	.....	41	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....
do 26...	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 30...	32	8	4	5	.....	.....	37	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	.....	.....	.....
Nov 14...	46	7	2	9	.....	.....	55	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	1,528	475	79	335	87	25	1,963	562	104	400	49	8

Total number of Steerage Immigrants to Canada..... 1,786 adults—Total number of Cabin Immigrants to Canada, 427.
do Intermediate Immigrants to Canada..... 103 do
do Steerage Immigrants to United States..... 385 do

Total..... 2,274

Montreal, 31st December, 1886.

JNO. J. DALEY, Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

No. 3.

REPORT OF THE OTTAWA IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. W. J. WILLS.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

OTTAWA, 6th January, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my annual report accompanied by the usual statements for 1886.

ARRIVALS.

Nationality.	Via St. Lawrence.	Via United States.	Total.
English	666	20	686
Irish.....	277	11	288
Scotch.....	97	23	120
Germans.....	142	112	254
Scandinavians.....	75	70	145
French.....	3	17	20
Finnish.....	2	26	28
Other countries.....	18	...	18
Total.....	<u>1,280</u>	<u>279</u>	<u>1,559</u>

Table showing the number of immigrants who received assistance in the shape of transport and food, 342 souls, equal to 309 adults.

Nationality.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
English.....	133	25	41	199
Irish.....	29	13	3	45
Scotch.....	5	4	3	12
Germans.....	34	9	17	60
Scandinavians.....	15	1	...	16
French.....	5	2	2	9
Finnish.....	1	...	...	1
Total.....	<u>222</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>342</u>

The total capital brought in by European immigrants was \$42,400. To the above might be added the value of effects brought in by settlers from United States. These however, are reported direct to your Department from the Customs and are not reckoned in the above.

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

Province of Ontario :			
City of Ottawa	655		
do Toronto	8		
do Berlin.....	5		
do Brockville	4		
do Kingston	3		
do London	2		
do Hamilton	1		
County of Carleton.....	197		
do Renfrew.....	176		
do Grenville.....	78		
do Lanark.....	40		
do Glengarry.....	28		
do Russell	22		
do Prescott.....	11		
do Stormont.....	9		
do Leeds.....	8		
do Waterloo.....	5		
do Perth	3		
do Hastings	3		
do Wellington.....	1		
do Elgin	1		
Nipissing District.....	29		
Algoma do	18		
Muskoka do	10		
		—	1,317
Province of Quebec :			
City of Quebec.....	3		
do Montreal.....	11		
County of Ottawa.....	115		
do Pontiac	33		
		—	162
Manitoba and North-West Territory :			
Winnipeg	67		
Calgary.....	4		
Medicine Hat.....	2		
Fort Qu'Appelle	2		
Fleming.....	2		
		—	77
British Columbia :			
Victoria	3		
		—	3
			—
Total.....			<u>1,559</u>

The amount of money sent to Great Britain and Europe, by immigrants who have settled here lately and in former years for the purpose of assisting friends or relatives to come out, is shown in the following table :—

English.....	\$ 484 00
Irish.....	881 51
Scotch.....	152 00
German.....	1,168 93
Scandinavian.....	261 50
	—
Total.....	<u>\$2,947 94</u>

The majority of the arrivals were agricultural labourers and employment was readily found for them at wages ranging from \$150 to \$180 per annum together with board, &c., and for boys for farm work from \$72 to \$100 per annum also with board, etc.

There was an increase of arrivals over last year of 652 souls, and the class who reached here compare favourably with those of any previous year.

The health of the immigrants on the whole was good, no epidemic nor contagious disease showing in any case. The few immigrants that required medical aid were promptly attended to and no deaths occurred amongst the arrivals in my district during the year.

The demand for female domestics was very large, the applications numbering 343, whilst the supply fell far short of the demand. Only 104 female domestics reached here during the past season, wages ranged from \$6 to \$8 per month and in several cases as high as \$10 was paid to experienced servants.

Several clerks and parties who were not accustomed to manual labour reached here and I experienced difficulty in disposing of these as in other years. They, however, were eventually placed in situations of various kinds, and I have no doubt from the manner in which they accepted work that they will soon settle down as well as others before them.

During the autumn, in obedience to instructions received from the Department, I visited 150 workhouse children sent out by charitable institutions from England, Ireland and Scotland and who had been placed out in my agency, viz., in City of Ottawa, Counties of Carleton, Russell, Renfrew, Ottawa and Pontiac. I can fairly state that great care was displayed in locating those children, as I found all of them in comfortable homes with only two exceptions.

In consequence of the address not being properly mentioned, I had much difficulty in finding many of these children, and I beg to request that if this inspection is to be continued, the addresses may be given, by the parties in Great Britain who send them, with more precision. It would save the expense of going twice over the same ground, and of, in some cases, taking a whole day tracing out an address wrongly given.

I visited the German settlements in the Townships of Sebastopol, Lyndoch and Brudenell, in the County of Renfrew and found considerable improvements since last year. The settlers are all thrifty and prospering, and their flocks and farming machinery are evidently increasing. The only drawback to this section is the want of roads, such as exist being almost impassable and ready access is only available in winter. I saw some twenty waggons taken into that settlement during winter, which never have come out owing to the want of roads.

As railway construction in this vicinity is nearly completed and very few public works of any size are projected in my district, there will not be the same facility for disposing of ordinary labourers, as during the past few years. This fact should be made known to the agents at home, so that parties may not be disappointed by being sent here on a mere chance of employment.

The Corporation of Ottawa having taken back into its possession the building hitherto used as an Immigrant Shed, this agency is now without any building adapted for the wants of newcomers. As that building, however, was of late comparatively out of the way, since immigrants now arrive by the Canada Atlantic Railway, at Elgin street, or by the Canadian Pacific Railway, at the Union Station, I respectfully beg to call your attention to the need of providing a suitable building at one or other of these stations, as you may decide on. Parties arriving here destined for Manitoba and the North-West frequently have to remain a whole day waiting for the Pacific train; and without provisions made for them, they are apt to fall into the hands of sharpers and others on the look-out for the unwary. This want is urgent, and I beg to call your special attention to it.

The whole respectfully submitted.

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

W. J. WILLS,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

STATEMENT showing the Arrivals at the Ottawa Immigration Agency, for the Year ended the 31st December, 1886.

	ENGLISH.			IRISH.			SCOTCH.			GERMANS.			SCANDINAVIANS.			FRENCH.			FINNISH.			OTHER COUNTRIES.			GRAND TOTAL.			
	Men.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1886.																												
January	4	.....	4	6	.....	6	2	.....	2	5	4	13	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	4	35
February	6	.....	6	3	1	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3	11
March	18	4	22	4	2	6	3	8	11	7	2	9	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	12	48
April	36	9	45	12	5	17	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	16	22
May	86	8	94	49	24	73	4	4	8	39	20	59	14	5	19	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	216	63	279
June	70	23	93	104	43	147	3	1	4	21	14	35	18	6	24	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182	61	243
July	88	11	99	11	6	17	4	2	6	13	10	23	12	1	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	32	163
August	34	17	51	79	13	92	1	6	7	19	5	24	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	34	122
September	30	16	46	10	5	15	.....	.....	.....	11	4	15	8	4	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	31	98
October	33	15	48	19	6	25	1	3	4	2	2	4	7	13	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	31	87
November	18	4	22	12	7	19	1	8	9	6	5	11	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	10	19
December	5	8	13	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	9	26
Total	427	110	537	171	89	260	288	65	30	120	122	66	264	110	25	135	11	2	.....	35	10	6	3	18	951	327	1278

W. J. WILLS,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1886.

No. 4.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE KINGSTON IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. R. MACPHERSON.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
KINGSTON, 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith my annual report of arrivals and departure at this agency for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1886, also statement of the average rates of wages paid in the district of the Kingston Agency, likewise a list of the retail prices of ordinary articles of food and raiment required by the working classes.

The number of immigrants remaining in this agency during 1886 exceeded that of the previous year by a little over fifteen per cent; they were generally of a good class and were all satisfactorily placed at good fair wages.

The capital and value of effects brought by immigrants to this district during the past season, as far as I have been able to ascertain, amount to the sum of \$53,260.

Applications made at this office for farm labourers have not been so numerous the past year as they were in 1885, still the demand far exceeded the supply, and very many more good farm men than came to me could have been placed at good wages. As to female servants, I was unable to supply one twentieth of the demand. I anticipate a large demand for farm labourers and female domestic servants the coming season and trust that very many of both of these classes may arrive within my district during the next year.

The immigration of children into this agency is largely on the increase, and from my knowledge of the general satisfaction they are giving to the parties with whom they are placed and the care generally exercised in looking after their welfare, I am satisfied this class of immigrants is beneficial to the Dominion and of great advantage to the children. Of course there are exceptional cases where some have turned out badly, and also a few where children have been placed in homes which are not altogether suitable, but when the numbers of such are taken into consideration they will be found but a very small proportion to the whole.

There was but little sickness among the immigrants arriving in this district and not any of a serious nature, their health being generally good. No complaints whatever have been made of inattention or neglect while travelling, and many of the immigrants have spoken to me of the kind treatment they had received from all classes of employés, without exception, on the different lines of railway.

The farmers in my district are paying more attention to stock raising than in former years, both as to quality and quantity, which is most desirable, and the increase in the export of cheese from this agency is very great.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. MACPHERSON,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

List of Retail Prices of the ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes at the Kingston Agency for 1886.

Provisions.	\$ cts.	Clothing, &c.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb., 9c. to.....	0 10	Coats, under, tweed, \$4 to	6 00
Bread, best white, per loaf, 12c. ; brown, per loaf, 10c. to	0 12	do over do 7 to	9 00
Butter, salt, per lb., 12c. to.....	0 15	Trousers, tweed, \$2.50 to.....	3 00
do fresh, per lb., 15c. to.....	0 20	Vests do 1.50 to.....	2 00
Beef, per lb., 8c. to 10c. ; mutton, 7c. to 10c. ; veal, 8c. to	0 10	Shirts, flannel, 75c. to	1 25
Beef, per quarter per lb., 6c. to	0 07	do cotton, 50c. to	0 75
Candles, per lb.....	0 12	do under wove, 40c. to	0 60
Cheese, per lb., 10c. to.....	0 12	Drawers, woollen wove, 65c. to	0 80
Coffee, per lb.	0 25	Hats, felt, 75c. to	1 25
Corn meal, per 100 lbs.....	1 50	Socks, worsted, 25c. to	0 30
Eggs, per dozen, 10c. to.....	0 15	do cotton, 10c. to.....	0 15
Flour, per bbl., 1st quality.....	5 00	Blankets, \$1.50 to	3 50
do do 2nd do	4 00	Rugs, 75c. to	1 00
do buckwheat, per 100 lbs.	1 50	Flannel, 25c. to.....	0 40
Fish, cod, dry or green, per cwt.....	4 50	Cotton shirting, 10c. to	0 15
Firewood, per cord, \$2.50 to	4 00	Sheeting, 10c. to	0 25
Ham, per lb., 12c. to.....	0 14	Canadian cloth, 40c. to	0 75
do shoulders, per lb., 9c. to	0 10	Shoes, men's, \$1 to	1 75
Herrings, per bbl., \$4 to	5 00	Boots do 2 to	2 50
Mustard, per lb., 20c. to	0 25	Shoes, women's, 75c. to	1 00
Milk, per qt., 5c. to	0 08	Boots do \$1 to	1 25
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs	2 25	India-rubber overshoes, men's.....	0 60
Pepper, per lb	0 20	do do women's, 40c. to	0 50
Potatoes, per bush., 40c. to.....	0 45		
Rice, per lb.....	0 65		
Soap, yellow, per lb.....	0 05		
Sugar, brown, per lb.	0 08		
Salt, per lb.....	0 01		
Tea, black, per lb.....	0 40		
do green do 30c. to	0 40		
Tobacco do 40c. to.....	0 45		

R. MACPHERSON,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

KINGSTON, 31st December, 1886.

AVERAGE Rate of Wages in the Kingston Agency in 1886.

Farm labourers, per day, without board.....	\$ 1 00 to \$	1 25
do per week and board.....	3 00	4 00
Female farm servants, with board.....	5 00	8 00
Masons, per day, without board	2 50	3 00
Bricklayers do do	2 50	3 00
Carpenters do do	1 50	2 00
Lumbermen, per month, with board.....	14 00	25 00
Shipwrights, per day, without board	1 50	1 75
Smiths do do	1 50	1 75
Wheelwrights do do	1 50	.....
Gardeners, with board, per month	12 00	16 00
do without board	1 00	1 25
Female cooks, per month, with board.....	8 00	10 00
Laundresses	8 00	9 00
Female domestics	6 00	9 00
General labourers, per day, without board.....	1 00	1 25
Miners	1 00	1 25
Mill hands	1 00	1 50
Engine drivers	2 75	3 25
Saddlers	1 25	1 50
Bootmakers	1 25	1 75
Tailors	1 50	2 00

R. MACPHERSON,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

KINGSTON, 31st December, 1886.

ANNUAL RETURN of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Kingston Immigration Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1886.

DATE.	Number of Arrivals via the St. Lawrence, Halifax.		Number of Arrivals via the United States.		SEXES.		Children.	Total Number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.							TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.					GENERAL DESTINATIONS.						Total Amount brought in.										
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	English.	Irish.			Scotch.	German.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm and General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders.	Female Servants.	N. S.	N. B.	P. E. I.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Eastern States.		Western States.	\$	cts.							
1886.																																					
January	10	8	18	6	9	6	2	1	1	1	1	16	1	1	1	1	4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	272	00
February	30	31	61	6	20	6	4	1	1	1	1	17	1	1	1	4	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	925	00
March	318	1	319	5	200	2	117	4	4	4	4	217	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	12,430	00	
April	243	1	244	6	171	42	26	2	2	2	2	163	11	11	11	10	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	4,645	00
May & June	665	1	666	56	486	53	127	4	4	4	4	364	6	6	6	50	666	666	666	666	666	666	666	666	666	666	666	666	666	666	666	666	666	666	666	14,965	00
July	296	33	329	95	235	29	11	1	1	1	1	111	1	1	1	84	296	296	296	296	296	296	296	296	296	296	296	296	296	296	296	296	296	296	296	7,378	00
August	189	9	198	12	188	33	6	1	1	1	1	102	8	8	8	6	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	3,747	00
September	140	14	154	14	140	30	16	1	1	1	1	89	8	8	8	7	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	3,761	00
October	143	18	161	11	150	31	11	1	1	1	1	86	6	6	6	10	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	3,850	00
November	77	11	88	42	46	16	9	2	2	2	2	38	3	3	3	6	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	1,280	00
December	7	2	9	9	5	2	2	4	5	5	5	9	2	2	2	181	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	107	00
	2118	56	2174	243	1552	250	328	4	5	5	34	1212	45	23	181	2173	2173	2173	2173	2173	2173	2173	2173	2173	2173	2173	2173	2173	2173	2173	2173	2173	2173	2173	2173	53,260	00

R. MACPHERSON,
 Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

KINGSTON, 31st December, 1886.

No 5.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TORONTO IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. JOHN A. DONALDSON.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

TORONTO, 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my twenty-sixth annual report, showing the working of this agency for the year ending 31st December, 1886.

The total number of immigrants arriving and passing through here during the year were 11,641 souls, an increase of 3,337 over last year. Of these 10,615 came by way of Halifax and Quebec, and 1,216 by the various ports of the United States. Their destinations as far as could be learned were as follow :—

Remained in Ontario.....	6,045
Passed through to the North-West.....	1,976
Passed through to the United States.....	3,620

The apparent smallness of the numbers passing through to the North-West is accounted for by the fact that the majority of immigrants going there now, take the all-rail route, north of Lake Superior, consequently they do not pass through here as in former years.

The immigrants arriving during the year have been, generally speaking, of a very superior class, many having considerable capital, and but very few requiring assistance.

The health of the arrivals during the year has been above the average, only a few cases of sickness being reported and those principally children.

The demand for good farm labourers and domestic servants has been greater than the supply, and especially is this the case with servants, the applications numbering several hundred, which could not possibly be supplied.

The completion of the Ontario and Pacific Junction Railway this year opens up a large section of country in the Muskoka and Nipissing Districts for settlement. Quite a number of settlers have gone in during the past year, and the additional railway facilities will be the means of filling up a vast extent of country, hitherto very difficult of access, besides providing a route from this section of Ontario to the North-West some two hundred miles shorter than heretofore.

The Canadian Pacific Railway now completed from ocean to ocean, will undoubtedly be the means of inducing many valuable settlers to make their homes in our immense North-West Territories, where there is ample room for men of capital and enterprise. The Colonial Exhibition at London this year, has also brought this colony well before the people of England, and as a result I have had many enquiries by letter from persons there, who are desirous of learning something further about this country, and the advantages it holds out to men with a small capital.

The cattle trade between Canada and Europe has now grown into vast importance, while the visit of the British army officers to this country for the purchase of horses for army purposes, will also open a new field for enterprise among our farmers and horse breeders.

The great gathering of the Knights of Pythias in our city, this summer, will be the means of disseminating a knowledge of the country throughout the United States. One and all expressed their delight and surprise at the resources and prosperity of

our country, and the city of Toronto called forth their special praise. The population of this city now numbers some 130,000 inhabitants, with nearly 20,000 public and private buildings, 107 churches, and 170 miles of streets, together with a very large number of manufacturing establishments.

Too much cannot be said in favour of the various railway companies carrying immigrants over their lines. Not a single complaint of any kind has reached this agency, of inattention or incivility, but, on the contrary, many acts of kindness have been performed by conductors, trainmen, and other railway employés, to immigrants while *en route*.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. DONALDSON,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT showing the Number and Destination of Immigrants (being Farm Labourers and Domestic Servants) forwarded from this Agency by Free Passes by the Ontario Government, for the Year ending 31st December, 1886.

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
Acton.....	1	Meaford.....	6½
Agincourt.....	2	Merritton.....	1
Allandale.....	3	Milton.....	12
Alma.....	1	Mimico.....	2½
Aurora.....	7	Mitchel.....	1
Barrie.....	5½	Mono Road.....	1
Beaumaris.....	2½	Mount Forest.....	1
Berlin.....	8	New Lowell.....	2
Blackwater.....	1	Niagara.....	8
Bowmanville.....	1	Norval.....	12
Bradford.....	11	Oakville.....	5
Brampton.....	6	Orangeville.....	1
Brantford.....	6	Orillia.....	2
Bronte.....	2	Owen Sound.....	3½
Burford.....	21	Paris.....	3
Burketon.....	7	Parry Sound.....	24½
Caledonia.....	1	Palmerston.....	1
Campbellville.....	1	Penetanguishene.....	6½
Cargill.....	6	Peterborough.....	4
Chatham.....	9½	Pickering.....	2½
Churchville.....	1	Pinkerton.....	8½
Claremont.....	2	Powassan.....	1
Clarkson's.....	4	Princeton.....	5
Clinton.....	5	Port Carling.....	6
Copetown.....	2	Port Cockburn.....	1
Collingwood.....	4	Quebec.....	1
Cooksville.....	9	Renfrew.....	1
Coldwater.....	1	Rockwood.....	2
Credit Forks.....	1	Rosseau.....	1
Delhi.....	3	Richmond Hill.....	8½
Dorchester.....	1	Ripley.....	2
Dundalk.....	5	Simcoe.....	10½
Durham.....	1	Shelbourne.....	6
Eastwood.....	6	Stayner.....	1
Emsdale.....	2	Stouffville.....	1
Essex Centre.....	1	Stratford.....	1
Fergus.....	2	Streetsville.....	2
Flesherton.....	2	St. Thomas.....	5½
Fletcher.....	1	St. Mary's.....	2
Foxmead.....	11	Thorncliffe.....	1
Galt.....	4	Thornbury.....	2
Georgetown.....	2	Thornhill.....	4
Glenford.....	4	Tilbury.....	11
Goldstone.....	4	Tottenham.....	2
Gravenhurst.....	7	Unionville.....	4½
Guelph.....	6	Utterson.....	1
Hagersville.....	1	Uxbridge.....	4
Haliburton.....	1	Victoria Harbour.....	1
Hamilton.....	7	Vivian.....	4
Hardy Island.....	1	Wanstead.....	1
Hawkstone.....	1	Washago.....	2
Harrisburg.....	1	Waterloo.....	2
Hornby.....	1	Watford.....	1
Ingersoll.....	12	Weston.....	3
Inglewood.....	3	Whitby.....	1
Jarvis.....	1	Warton.....	1
Kincardine.....	6	Windsor.....	2
Kinmount.....	3½	Woodbridge.....	1
Kleinburg.....	4	Woodstock.....	9
London.....	23½	Bracebridge to Burk's Falls.....	2
Madoc.....	1		
Mallon.....	8½		
		Total.....	495½

MONTHLY RETURN OF Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Toronto Immigration Agency, for the Year ended 31st December, 1886.

Table with columns: MONTH, Number of Arrivals via the St. Lawrence, Number of Arrivals via the United States, SEXES (M., F.), Children, Total Number of Souls, NATIONALITIES (English, Irish, Scotch, Germans, Scandinavians, French and Belgians, Other Countries), TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS (Farmers, Labours, Mechanics, Clerks, Traders, &c., Female Servants), GENERAL DESTINATION (Lower Provinces, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, Eastern States, Western States), Capital, Value of Effects, TOTAL AMOUNT BROUGHT IN.

* These numbers refer to those remaining in Ontario only.

J. A. DONALDSON, Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

TORONTO, 31st December, 1886.

No. 6.

ANNUAL REPORT OF HAMILTON IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. JOHN SMITH.)

DOMINION OF CANADA IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
HAMILTON, Ont., 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report, with tabular statements showing the arrivals and departures of immigrants at this agency for the year ending 31st December, 1886.

The past year shows a slight decrease of 67 immigrants settling in Ontario as compared with the corresponding period of 1885.

There is an increase of 1,072 passing through to Manitoba and the North-West Territories, from the ports of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, the States of New York, Pennsylvania and the States of New England.

There is also an increase of 22,780 immigrants reported as passing through this agency to the Western States. This large increase has been caused by the withdrawal of all cut rates, the former basis having been restored by the pool managers, each road receiving its allotted percentage of the business.

Statement A.—Shows the arrivals and departures of immigrants at this Agency.

Statement B.—Shows the arrivals and the departures, the number of free meals, lodgings and free passes by railways.

Statement C.—Shows the monthly arrivals and departures, the general destination, the capital brought into Canada and the value of immigrants' effects.

Statement D.—Shows the monthly arrivals of immigrants *via* the St. Lawrence and settling in Ontario.

Statement E.—Shows the monthly arrivals of immigrants *via* the United States settling in the Dominion, and those passing through to the Western States.

Statement F.—Shows the arrivals and the general destination of the immigrants.

Statement G.—Shows the number of children brought into and settled in Canada by philanthropic societies.

Statement H.—Shows the number of immigrants to whom assistance has been rendered by the Agency.

Statement I.—Shows the amount of capital reported as brought into Canada.

Statement J.—Shows the number of passes and the destination of the immigrants.

Statement K.—Shows the number of immigrants settled in Canada and their destination.

Statements L, M, N and O.—Show the number of immigrants and the value of their effects reported at the Customs ports of entry.

Statement P.—Shows the total number of immigrants and the value of effects reported at the Customs Ports of Entry.

Statement Q.—Shows the number of immigrants settling in Canada and those passing through to the Western States.

Statement R.—Shows the rate of wages paid in the district of the Hamilton Agency.

Statement S.—Shows the price of the different articles of food entering into general consumption by the working classes.

The immigrants arriving at this agency and settling in the Dominion during the past season have been a good class, and most of them have required little or no assistance, being self-reliant and capable of providing for themselves.

The number of mechanics who arrived and reported themselves at this agency during the year only numbered fifteen, all of whom found ready employment.

The great majority of the immigrants that arrived here consisted of agricultural and general labourers with their wives and families who readily found employment, being well adapted to the wants of the country.

During the year a number of young men arrived for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of Canadian farming, with the view of taking up homesteads for themselves in the North-West or purchasing improved farms in Ontario after they have acquired the practical experience so as to enable them to invest their capital to advantage.

There has been an active demand for all kinds of agricultural and general labourers and female domestic servants, also for all classes of operatives, artisans and skilled mechanics in the building trades.

There is a steady and growing demand for immigrants at this agency, all of which were easily located until the winter set in, and since then we have had very few arrivals.

Agricultural Labour

Has been in great demand during the past year, the applications being largely in excess of the supply, as the agency has not been able to supply 20 per cent. of the number applied for, which caused a good deal of disappointment to the farming community. Wages have been well maintained, \$1.50 to \$1.75 being paid by the day for all first-class hands, and \$12 to \$15 by the month for the year, and from \$15 to \$20 per month for the summer season, including May and September, and from \$20 to \$30 per month for the harvest season—the above rates include board and lodging.

Female servants have been eagerly sought after during the year. The applications being out of all proportion to the supply. There is a steady increasing demand for all classes of female domestics both for town and country with a tendency to advancing wages; this class of immigrants can readily find employment at any season of the year.

Mechanics

There has been a decided improvement in the demand for all classes of mechanics during the past season, with the exception of vice and lathe hands, fitters, millwrights and pattern makers, and to this class there should be no encouragement offered to emigrate.

Juvenile Immigration.

During the past year I have inspected a large number of the children brought out by the different philanthropic societies and placed in the district of the Hamilton Agency, which extends to the Niagara River and Lake Erie on the south, and to the Georgian Bay and Lake Huron on the north, and I was agreeably surprised to find such a large number doing well and giving good satisfaction in the homes of their adoption. Many of the orphans have been well provided for, their foster parents having made ample provision for them by settling their property upon them after their demise.

Most of the children attend day school during the winter, and the majority attend all the year round, whilst all attend church and Sunday-school with very few exceptions.

I found two of these children suffering from disease, inherited through the indiscretion of their parents, and I also found two more mentally weak from the same cause. I also found a small percentage of undesirable and bad boys that had been taken out of the industrial schools previous to being sent out here.

With only two exceptions, I found the children well provided for in good respectable homes, and in the cases alluded to I have adopted measures to have the children removed to more suitable homes.

In the past there has been an earnest desire on the part of the farming community to secure these children, and up to the present time the supply has not been equal to the demand.

As the general tendency on the part of the societies and individuals engaged in this class of emigration is to extend the work, thereby increasing the numbers brought out, it will be necessary to exercise a keen supervision over the work, and the class of children and the source from which they are taken.

I should strongly recommend that no child should be allowed to be brought out that was not perfectly healthy and possessed of a fair average intellect, and under no circumstances should any children be allowed to be taken from any of the reformatories or industrial schools to which criminals are admitted, or in other words, where the industrial school is a prison under another name.

Mill Operatives.

The arrivals during the past year have been very light, those having arrived have been eagerly sought after, as the demand has been largely in excess of the supply. A number of the mills have been kept back with their work for the want of weavers, and in a number of instances the mills have been advertising for operatives, whilst others have had to go outside of the Dominion to obtain the necessary hands required.

Manufacturers' Operatives.

There has been a good demand during the year, especially in the ready-made clothing departments, some of the establishments having had to advertise for hands.

Common and Skilled Labourers.

There has been a good demand for all kinds of skilled labourers during the past year, and there has been great difficulty in obtaining stonemasons, stonecutters, quarrymen and bricklayers; and for this class of men I have not been able to supply ten per cent. of the demand made upon the agency.

Agriculture.

The crops during the past year have been deficient in fall wheat, hay and clover, with light pasturage. Barley and oats have done well, with over an average crop. Roots have also been a good crop.

Owing to the low price of cereals farmers are still further directing their attention to mixed farming and rotation cropping, with beneficial results, as more stock is required, thereby increasing the supply of manures, so much required for the worn out wheat lands, which have been impoverished by continued grain cropping.

Live Stock Raising.

This branch of agriculture is in a very healthy condition, an improved development taking place in all the leading herds and the general stock of the country.

During the year there has been an increase of young stock, for which there has been a good demand for all desirable lots, especially for high-bred grades for feeding purposes.

There has been a good export demand for all prime and extra lots, with a downward tendency in prices. Transport companies both by rail and ocean have demanded full rates, which has been discouraging to some of the shippers that have been caught with a falling market.

The losses ensuing from casualties and shrinkage have been light during the shipping season, and the cattle, as a rule, have been landed in excellent condition at the ports of debarkation.

By the strict quarantine regulations adopted and enforced by the Government, Canadian herds have been kept free of all contagious diseases, which still enables all

Canadian cattle to be landed at any port in the United Kingdom, also securing to shippers the advantage of trans-shipping to any of the interior towns or local markets where sales can be most advantageously affected either for slaughtering or grazing purposes.

Herds.

During the year there has been a steady increase in the number and a marked improvement in the leading breeding establishments of the Province. There is also a marked and steady improvement in the development of the stock held by the farming community. Owing to the breaking out of pleuro-pneumonia, at the Point Lévis Quarantine grounds, and the prevalence which the disease has attained in England and Scotland, importations of pure bred stock have been curtailed and restricted. A number of animals which were purchased previous to the breaking out of the disease in the quarantine grounds, have been held over in the United Kingdom until such time as the owners can conveniently ship them. As the disease was strictly confined to the quarantine grounds and effectually stamped out, shipments may be expected to be resumed in the spring of next year.

During the year, there has been a fair demand for all choice Short-horn offerings which still take the lead, with the Polled Angus and Herefords closely following them. At the Provincial, Central, Toronto and County shows, there was a fine display of pure bred stock of all the different tribes, being selections from all the leading and favourite families, with the Booth blood strongly in the ascendant amongst the Shorthorns; the Stoke Pogis, Victor Hugo and St. Helier taking the lead amongst the Jerseys.

At the Counties Christmas Fat-Stock shows the animals exhibited gave evidence of high class breeding, and for form and quality could not be excelled in any country in the world. There was a keen competition for all offerings. Some of the purchases were for export, but the great majority of the sales was for home consumption, the purchasing power of the people having largely increased during the past decade. There has been an active demand during the year for milkers for dairy purposes, all offerings meeting with ready sales at fair prices. The Jerseys are still pushing to the front as the coming butter cow of Canada. During the year, there has been a keen and competitive demand for all offerings from the favourite families, the selections commanding high prices, which have been taken by the leading American breeders for the enriching of their herds. The Holstein tribe were well represented at the principal gatherings, some of the families being possessed of great merit. This breed is gaining favour, being possessed of good milking qualities, with a large frame and good constitution, and well adapted for grazing purposes.

Horses.

During the past year there has been a good demand for all sound and useful animals, for contractors work and street car purposes; and for heavy draught horses, carriage and saddle horses, and roadsters, the principal market continues to be the United States. During the season a commission arrived out from the British Government for the purpose of purchasing young horses for remounts for the army. The commission purchased a limited number as an experiment, which were shipped and arrived in Britain in good condition and which have been highly approved of by the army authorities, who are about to establish agencies for the purpose of extending their purchases. The imports during the year are represented by the Clydesdales, Shires, Cleveland Bays, Percherons and a sprinkling of thoroughbreds from Britain; in addition a number of thoroughbreds have been imported from the United States.

A large number of improved sires have met with ready sale for exportation to the Western States.

Sheep.

In the commencement of the year the price of wool continued low, but as the

season advanced an increase in value took place of fully twenty to twenty-five per cent. on the coarser grades and from forty to fifty per cent. on the fine staples.

Owing to the depressed state of the wool market for several years past, the farmers have been gradually going out of sheep-raising and during this year the flocks have been materially reduced by the increased demand for exportation.

Large additions have been made to the flocks of the ranching district of the North-West Territories which is admirably adapted for grazing, but at present there is a serious drawback connected with profitable realizing of the clip owing to the high rates charged for transportation amounting to $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound from Calgary to Hamilton, the principal wool market of Canada, the rates being higher than the rates from Australia and the Cape, the shippers having the advantage of the British, Canadian and the United States markets, whilst the ranchers are confined to the Ontario market, being shut out from the States by the high rate of duty, and being cut off from Quebec by the low rates of freight upon foreign wools, shipped from Liverpool to Montreal.

Another drawback to the profitable shipping of wool from Calgary is caused by the staple being shipped without the sheep being washed previous to clipping. The loss in scouring amounting to fifty per cent. making the actual cost of the freight seven cents per pound to be deducted from the gross sales, thereby reducing the net amount to that extent. If the present policy is persisted in by the farmers the Province of Ontario will suffer materially not only from the loss arising from the wool sales, but also from the depletion of the flocks and the consequent injurious effect which must necessarily follow by the withdrawal of such a valuable portion of the stock which is so essential to the success of the Canadian farming.

Hogs.

There has been a good demand during the year both for summer and winter curing, with an advance in price upon all grades, all of which has been taken for home consumption, illustrating the largely increased purchasing power of the manufacturing districts, as formerly the great bulk of the hog crop had to be exported, which, now, being entirely cut off, higher prices are realized for home consumption.

In my last year's report I had occasion to allude to the hog-cholera or more strictly speaking hog-fever having been developed in several of the Western Ontario counties. The measures adopted by the Dominion Minister of Agriculture and the cordon established and enforced in the infected districts has proved effectual in not only controlling but stamping out the disease.

Dairy Produce.

During the past year owing to the cold wet weather in the spring and the summer drought the pastures were below the average which has caused a falling off in the making of cheese, whilst the quality has been good and although prices ruled low in the early part of the season, values commenced to rapidly advance which were maintained to the close at outside figures. The butter industry is still in a very unsatisfactory state, although from the measures adopted both by the Dominion and Provincial Governments there has been a marked improvement in this branch of the dairy industry. The creameries have made considerable progress during the past year and have established a first-class British reputation for all creamery lots, Canadian shipments now ranking equally with Danish and commanding the highest rates in all the leading and local markets.

At the Colonial and Indian Exhibition special attention was called to the excellent and extensive exhibit and the methods adopted by the creameries and the collection of the cream and the mode of manufacture.

Honey.

There was also a large display of honey at the Exhibition which met with ready

sale owing to its superior quality, and dealers have been anxious to secure further shipments to meet the growing demand, thereby establishing a safe and reliable market for this article of Canadian produce.

Fruit.

The crop during the past year was an average one, with the exception of peaches which were an entire failure.

During the latter part of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition held at Kensington the Department collected and forwarded a large quantity of fruit from the Hamilton district to the Exhibition, comprising over eighty varieties of apples, thirty of pears and forty of grapes, in addition to other varieties, which arrived in good condition. The exhibit was highly commented upon by the British press, and was a perfect surprise to the visiting public. In addition to the fruit the Department also shipped large samples of field root and garden vegetables, also a large collection of cereals which created great interest amongst the farming community of Great Britain causing a large number of the tenant farmers to turn their attention to Canada.

Lumber.

During the past year there has been a good local demand for the building trade and for general purposes, the supply obtained from the Georgian Bay and Muskoka Districts being conveyed over the lines of the Northern and North-Western Railway, and distributed east and west from Hamilton by the Grand Trunk line of railway.

Manufacturing Industries.

There has been a marked improvement during the past year in all branches of this important industry, more especially in the textile fabric manufactures giving increased employment and swelling the importation of raw materials to be converted into manufactured goods thereby giving increased employment to the labouring classes and increasing the purchasing power of the Dominion, and an increased demand for all lines of goods of Canadian manufacture, extending the local markets for the product of the farming community. The improvement has extended to the iron trade; the foundries and machine shops have been running on full time, some of them having worked overtime owing to increased orders. The rolling mills have also been kept busy running on double shifts to fill their orders for round and square bars. The nail factory has also been kept on full time; also the iron pipe foundry and the bridge works have had difficulty in keeping up with their contracts. All the other factories having participated in the general improvement.

Building Trade.

The building trade has been very active during the year and contractors have had great difficulty in obtaining hands to complete their contracts.

Flour Mills.

During the past year the mills have not been actively engaged, and the millers experienced difficulty in securing markets with marginal profits.

Railways.

In no department of business has there been more activity than that accruing to the railways, both the tonnage and the gross receipts showing a very large increase over the corresponding period of the previous year. Rates both on passengers and freight have been restored to a paying basis whilst the working expenses show a reduction, thereby indicating a large and favourable increase to the net revenue.

The rolling stock and motive power have been fully employed and the traffic of most of the roads is now limited owing to the want of cars. Especially is this the case in regard to the coal traffic which is causing serious inconvenience in some of the large centres.

The improvement in the traffic has affected the local as well as the through business, conclusively showing that there has been an improvement in business and a large increase in the general prosperity of the country.

Railway supplies have continued to rule low and the contracts for steam and other coal were secured at very low rates, enabling managers to operate their lines to advantage and to reduce their working expenses below the charge of previous years.

Commerce.

During the past year business has been handled with a good deal of caution, both by the wholesale and retail houses, the retail firms buying for immediate consumption. Most of the old stocks have been worked off, so that the products of the mills and manufactories are being bought for present use. Caution is still largely exercised in granting or extending credits, and renewals meet with very little favour when applied for. Engagements have been fairly met, and remittances, as a rule, have been of a satisfactory character.

Free Grant Lands.

The Northern and Pacific Junction Railway having been opened for traffic, settlers have availed themselves of the facilities for taking up land in the free grant districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound and Nipissing, some of the townships being well adapted for settlement. At present no special arrangements have been effected between the Government and the railway companies for the granting of commutation rates to actual and intending settlers on the free grant lands of Ontario. Such an arrangement would be of great advantage to the settler, and would be conducive to the best interests of the Government and the railway proprietors, as any benefit conferred upon the one must necessarily be shared in by the others. A portion of the Ontario free grant district is well adapted for stock raising and grazing purposes, but in order to make the land available, it would be necessary to amend the land regulations, so as to enable the Government to make grants for the purpose, upon such terms as might be deemed most advisable. The district of Temiskamingue is well adapted for settlement, the land being of superior quality, offering great inducements to intending settlers. This district offers great attractions, and will ultimately become the centre of a large and prosperous population so soon as the surveys are completed and colonization roads opened up, and the necessary railway accommodation provided.

The number of people leaving for British Columbia from Ontario is in excess of last year, whilst those leaving for Manitoba and the North-West Territories have decreased.

The past year also shows a falling off of Canadians leaving for the North-West States and Dakota, although at present efforts are being made by the land agents of the railway companies and land companies by offering free transportation to intending settlers to take up lands in the States, but without making any success, as the inducements offered by the Dominion Government are more favourable, owing to the superior quality of the lands. The land regulations are more liberal, and the rates of transportation lower, with the privilege of erecting elevators at the stations along the line of railways, free from the control of millers' syndicates or railway monopolies, as is the case in Dakota, farmers and commission men being debarred from shipping except through the elevators of the Minneapolis millers. The farmers, therefore, being placed at their mercy, are compelled to accept such prices as the syndicate may think to offer. On the boundary line it is no unfrequent occurrence for the farmers to team their grain across the line, and pay the Canadian duty, rather than submit to the extortion of the elevator and railroad syndicates.

The enquiries from Sweden, Germany, and other European countries, respecting Manitoba and the North-West Territories, still continue, and during the year numbers of emigrants have been received from those countries.

The movement having commenced a large influx may fairly be expected during the coming year. The emigration from these countries will naturally seek the national lines of steamships sailing for New York, avoiding delays and obviating the inconvenience of transshipping at Hull, and taking the overland route to Liverpool, there to embark on the line of steamers for Quebec. In view of this important emigration, it will be necessary, in the interest of the Dominion, that means should be adopted for the purpose of securing, aiding and facilitating the business from New York to Winnipeg and points west in the Territories.

In the Eastern and Middle States of the American Union a deep interest is being taken in the lands of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, as the available and desirable lands in the Western and North-Western States of the Union are now held by the railway companies and land speculators. In the interest of the Dominion it will be desirable to supply and circulate the necessary information in regard to the character of the lands, their location and the terms of settlement, including the land regulations. With this branch of immigration all the through railway lines will co-operate, so as to secure a share of the emigrant traffic to the North-West and British Columbia.

During the year I have made repeated visits to the stock yards at East Buffalo, Black Rock, the International Bridge, Fort Erie, and Niagara Falls, for the purpose of securing a full compliance on the part of the railway companies in carrying out the regulations of the Department in reference to the transit of live stock through Canada, and the return of empty stock cars into and through Canada to the west, after being cleaned and disinfected, according to the regulations issued under the powers granted by the Cattle Contagious Diseases Act of the Dominion.

In my inspections I have to report that the railway officials have been anxious to comply with the regulations, and every assistance has been rendered me by Mr. Stiff, Superintendent of the Grand Trunk, and his staff; also by Mr. John Crampton, the Eastern General Freight Agent of the Michigan Central, also by all the officials of the road.

During the past year pleuro pneumonia has continued to spread to an alarming extent in most of the Western and Middle States, including Pennsylvania and New York State, and to such an extent has the disease been developed that the separate States have been unable to grapple with the plague under the present State or inter-State laws, as cattle can be transferred from one State into another or neighbouring State.

Several of the States have memorialized the United States Congress to pass a Federal Bill, so that the disease can be dealt with by the Federal Government, instead of each State acting upon its own laws, which have been found to be altogether inadequate to meet the ravages of this insidious disease, and unless such legislation is effected it is only a question of time when every State and every herd in the Union will become infected. At the present time it is estimated that it will cost from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 to stamp out the disease of pleuro pneumonia and splenic fever.

Hog cholera or hog fever is also spreading in the Western and South-Western States and similar measures will have to be adopted to stamp out the infection.

It will only be by the vigorous carrying out of the Dominion Contagious Disease Act, the quarantine laws and rules regulating the cattle and hog traffic that this country may continue to enjoy immunity from these diseases that are now ravaging and decimating the herds and droves in the United States, to the south and west of the boundary line of Canada. At the present time all traffic in cattle and hogs is prohibited from entering the Dominion on the eastern boundary and under no circumstances should this regulation be relaxed until the disease has been stamped out. On the western boundary effective measures have been adopted for quarantine importations into Canada; measures are also in force for a thorough inspection of all shipments previous to entering Canada at the western frontier for transit to the Eastern States; special cars being provided and retained for the through traffic, and under no circumstances are these cars allowed to be used for local shipments from

Canada. Ocean emigrant rates for the year 1886 were established by the conference lines on the basis of twenty dollars from British ports to Quebec and New York, and the rates from German and Scandinavian ports were fixed at twenty-five and twenty-three respectively; these rates were maintained during the early part of the season until they were cut by the New York lines to thirteen dollars and fifty cents from London to New York, seventeen dollars from Germany, and fifteen dollars from Scandinavian ports to New York; and by the Quebec lines the rates were reduced from Glasgow, Liverpool and Bristol, and all inland railway stations in Ireland to fifteen dollars. The low rates offered by the New York lines have been the means of attracting a share of the Canadian business. The return to established rates by the New York railway lines to the Western States has been the means of restoring to the Canadian railways a share of the through emigrant business based upon the pool percentages.

By reference to statement H it will be noticed that the immigrants have been mainly self-reliant, the number assisted forming a small proportion of the aggregate arrivals.

The work of this agency shows a steady increase, as will be noticed by the comparative statement of the correspondence herewith submitted.

Communications inwards and outwards for the year 1886.... 9,960

Communications inwards and outwards for the year 1885.... 6,958

Communications inwards and outwards for the year 1875.... 1,217

The increase in the correspondence has been caused by the opening up of Manitoba and the North-West Territories and British Columbia, maps, folders, posters and pamphlets being circulated from this office in the United States and along the leading lines of railways, and from the increased inquiries respecting the public lands of the Dominion, routes, ocean and railway rates, the necessary capital required, the expense of settling, employment and other matters pertaining to emigration.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT A.—Return of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures in the District of the Hamilton Agency, including those reported by the Customs Port of Entry and the Philanthropic Societies, for the Year ending 31st December, 1886.

Nationalities.	Number of Arrivals and the St. Lawrence and Halifax.		Number of Arrivals via the United States.		Sexes.		Total.	Nationalities.						General Destination.		
	Number of Arrivals and the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of Arrivals via the United States.	Males.	Females.	Children.	English.		Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	United States Citizens.	Other Countries.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.	
English	941	6,556	.....	.....	.....	7,497	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,877	333	5,287
Irish	231	6,829	.....	.....	.....	6,760	6,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	512	268	5,280
Scotch	286	3,240	.....	.....	.....	3,636	3,556	.....	.....	.....	.....	811	333	2,392
German	7	18,801	.....	.....	.....	18,808	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	624	440	17,744
United States Citizens .....	.....	1,303	.....	.....	.....	1,303	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	881	433	.....	
Other Countries .....	.....	15,744	.....	.....	.....	15,744	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	538	15,176
Philanthropic societies	1,475	51,473	25,098	9,776	18,074	7,497	6,060	3,536	18,808	1,303	15,744	4,705	2,364	45,879		
Customs returns	459	.....	.....	.....	459	459	.....	218	.....	292	.....	459	.....	.....
Total	1,934	52,313	25,345	10,063	18,889	7,893	6,107	3,787	18,866	1,593	16,019	6,044	2,364	45,879		
1885	2,001	28,498	14,617	5,437	10,448	5,451	3,694	2,665	9,086	1,470	8,136	6,111	1,292	23,089		
Increase .....	.....	23,855	10,728	4,616	8,441	2,442	2,413	1,122	9,800	125	7,883	.....	1,072	22,780
Decrease	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	.....

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1886.

STATEMENT B.—Showing the Number of Arrivals and Departures at the Hamilton Agency, including those reported by the Philanthropic Societies and the Collector of Customs at the Port of Entry; the number of Free Meals, Lodgings and Free Passes by Railways, for the Year ending 31st December, 1886.

	Number of Arrivals and the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of Arrivals via the United States.	Total Number of Souls.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went to Manitoba.	Went to 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.	Germans.	United States Citizens.	Other Countries.				
1886	1,475	51,473	52,948	4,705	2,364	45,879	1,877	512	811	624	881	.....	886	382	19	183
Philanthropic societies	459	.....	459	459	.....	.....	241	.....	218	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Customs returns .....	.....	880	880	880	.....	.....	155	47	35	78	292	275	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,934	52,363	54,287	6,044	2,364	45,879	2,473	569	1,082	702	1,173	275	886	332	19	183
1885	2,004	28,498	30,502	6,111	1,292	23,099	2,363	481	878	759	1,207	423	409	52	14	56
Increase .....	.....	23,855	23,785	.....	1,072	22,780	.....	78	181	.....	.....	.....	477	280	5	126
Decrease	70	.....	.....	67	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	57	34	148	.....	.....	.....	.....

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1886.

YEARLY RETURN of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at the Hamilton Immigration Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1886.

MONTH.	Number of Arrivals via the St. Lawrence and Hall-fax.	Number of Arrivals via the United States.	SEXES.		Children.	Total Number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.						GENERAL DESTINATION.			Total Amount brought in, and Value of Effects.							
			Males.	Females.			English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	United States Citizens.	Other Countries.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.								
1886.																							
January	25	1,641	744	332	590	1,666	309	195	138	477	74	473	165	73	1,428							22,850 00	
February	41	1,647	955	336	597	1,688	343	239	153	415	87	451	163	101	1,364								25,630 00
March	59	2,623	1,253	501	928	2,682	507	401	252	710	116	696	310	147	2,225								45,300 00
April	143	4,608	2,287	843	1,619	4,749	778	710	374	1,490	129	1,268	478	253	4,018								62,700 00
May	356	5,943	3,062	1,101	2,136	6,299	1,004	751	391	2,198	134	1,841	689	273	5,331								59,280 00
June	210	6,738	3,278	1,317	2,353	6,948	921	753	434	2,690	123	2,027	600	292	6,056								57,100 00
July	105	6,066	2,890	1,188	2,093	6,171	697	632	347	2,443	128	1,939	362	323	5,486								70,900 00
August	186	5,973	2,884	1,188	2,089	6,159	805	641	350	2,331	120	1,912	482	276	5,431								56,300 00
September	136	4,841	2,401	881	1,695	4,977	612	551	332	1,836	119	1,524	466	212	4,299								43,300 00
October	108	4,462	2,197	813	1,568	4,568	657	481	350	1,618	92	1,360	403	169	3,997								28,650 00
November	65	3,545	1,718	654	1,238	3,610	471	395	217	1,300	93	1,134	200	135	4,185								30,500 00
December	43	3,388	1,639	694	1,178	3,431	398	338	159	1,310	88	1,139	237	111	3,083								37,500 00
Children's Home	1,475	51,473	25,098	9,776	18,074	52,918	7,497	6,060	3,536	18,808	1,303	15,744	4,705	2,364	45,879								537,900 00
Customs' Returns	459	880	247	277	459	880	241	47	218	78	292	275	850	880	54,690 00								
Via the St. Lawrence	1,934	59,353	25,345	10,053	18,889	54,287	7,893	6,107	3,787	18,886	1,595	16,019	6,044	2,361	45,879								
Via the United States						1,331	1,182	231	514	7				1,934									
Total						52,353	6,711	5,876	3,273	18,879	1,595	16,019	4,110	2,364	45,879								
						54,287	7,893	6,107	3,787	18,886	1,595	16,019	6,044	2,364	45,879								

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1886.

STATEMENT D.—Yearly Return of Immigrant Arrivals, *via* the St. Lawrence, at the Hamilton Agency, and the Departures, for the Year ending 31st December, 1886.

1886.	Total.	Nationalities.						Destinations.		
		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States Citizens.	Other Countries.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.
January	24	17	4	4	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
February	41	18	14	8	1	.....	.....	41	.....	.....
March	59	38	7	14	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....
April	143	83	28	32	.....	.....	.....	143	.....	.....
May	356	274	43	39	.....	.....	.....	356	.....	.....
June	210	122	29	55	4	.....	.....	210	.....	.....
July	105	64	16	25	.....	.....	.....	105	.....	.....
August	186	118	29	39	.....	.....	.....	186	.....	.....
September	136	75	26	33	2	.....	.....	136	.....	.....
October	106	69	19	18	.....	.....	.....	106	.....	.....
November	65	37	9	19	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....
December	43	26	7	10	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....
	1,475	941	231	296	7	.....	.....	1,475	.....	.....
Children's Home	459	241	.....	218	.....	.....	.....	459	.....	.....
Total	1,934	1,182	231	514	7	.....	.....	1,934	.....	.....

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1886.

STATEMENT E.—Yearly Returns of Immigrant Arrivals *via* the United States at the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1886.

1886.	Total.	Nationalities.						Destinations.		
		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States Citizens.	Other Countries.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.
January	1,641	292	191	134	477	74	473	140	73	1,428
February.....	1,647	325	225	145	414	87	451	182	101	1,364
March	2,623	469	394	238	710	116	696	251	147	2,225
April	4,606	695	682	342	1,490	129	1,268	335	253	4,018
May.....	5,943	730	708	252	2,198	134	1,821	333	273	5,337
June	6,738	799	724	379	2,686	123	2,027	390	292	6,056
July.....	6,066	628	606	322	2,443	128	1,939	257	323	5,486
August	5,973	687	612	321	2,321	120	1,912	296	276	3,401
September...	4,841	537	508	319	1,834	119	1,524	330	212	4,299
October	4,462	588	462	342	1,618	92	1,360	297	168	3,997
November...	3,545	434	386	198	1,300	93	1,134	225	135	3,185
December....	3,388	372	331	148	1,310	88	1,139	194	111	3,083
	51,473	6,556	5,829	3,240	18,801	1,303	15,744	3,230	2,364	45,879
Customs.....	880	155	47	33	78	298	275	880	.....	.....
Total ...	52,353	6,711	5,876	3,273	18,879	1,595	16,019	4,110	2,364	45,879

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1886.

STATEMENT F.—Showing the number of Immigrants reported at the Hamilton Agency arriving *via* the St. Lawrence, Halifax and the United States, and the departures and their general destination, for the year ending 31st December, 1886.

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	941	6,556	7,497	2,273	333	5,287
Irish	231	5,829	6,060	559	268	5,280
Scotch	296	3,240	3,536	1,082	333	3,392
German	7	18,801	18,808	702	440	17,744
United States citizens		1,303	1,303	1,173	422	
Other Countries		15,744	15,744	275	568	15,176
	1,475	51,473	52,948			
Philanthropic societies.	459		459			
Customs returns		880	280			
Total	1,934	52,353	54,287	6,044	2,364	45,879
1885	2,004	28,498	30,502	6,111	1,292	23,099
Increase		23,855	23,785		1,072	22,780
Decrease	70			67		

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1886.

STATEMENT G.—Showing the number of Children received in the district of the Hamilton Agency, from the Societies engaged in Immigration, for the year ending 31st December, 1886.

Name of Society.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number remaining in the Home, 31st Dec., 1885.	Number remaining in the Home, 31st Dec., 1886.
Rev. Mr. Stephenson's Home	62	34	96	13	9
Miss Rye's Home	5	107	112	13	9
Miss Macpherson's Home	113	105	218	14	30
Earl Shaftesbury's Home	33		33	2	2
	213	246	459	42	50

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1886.

STATEMENT H.—Showing the Number of Immigrants Assisted; the Number of Meals and Lodgings and Free Passes issued by Railway from the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1886.

1886.	Number Fed.	Number of Free Meals.	Number of Free Lodging.	Number of Passes Issued.
January	7	29		6
February	31	125	19	15
March	20	62		18
April	86	248		56
May	28	34		25
June	29	82		16
July	51	101		14
September	30	59		13
October	16	39		19
November	20	48		14
December	14	59		9
1886	332	886	19	205
1885	52	409	14	56
Increase	280	477	5	149
Decrease				

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1886.

STATEMENT I.—Showing the Amount of Capital brought to Canada by Immigrants and Settlers in the District of the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1886.

1886.	1886.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
January	22,850 00	22,970 00		
February	25,620 00	49,350 00		
March	45,300 00	30,900 00		
April	62,700 00	64,200 00		
May	59,280 00	50,125 00		
June	50,100 00	52,170 00		
July	70,900 00	47,200 00		
August	56,200 00	57,000 00		
September	48,300 00	52,500 00		
October	28,650 00	36,880 00		
November	37,500 00	25,150 00		
December	37,500 00	20,200 00		
Totals	537,900 00	510,445 00	27,455 00	

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1886.

STATEMENT J.—Showing the number and destinations of Immigrants forwarded by Free Passes from the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1886.

Destinations.	Number of Passes.	Destinations.	Number of Passes.
Burlington	4	Brought forward.....	86
Berlin.....	3	Ingersoll	3
Brownsville	4	Jarvis	6
Beamsville.....	5	London.....	15
Collingwood.....	2	Mimico.....	1
Copetown.....	2	Milton	1
Caledonia	14	Niagara Falls.....	14
Chatham.....	3	Oakville.....	2
Cheltenham	1	Port Carling.....	1
Cardwell Junction	2	Port Dalhousie.....	3
Cayuga.....	1	Port Colborne.....	7
Dundas.....	10	Paris.....	3
Dunnville.....	4	Rodney.....	1
Exeter.....	5	St. Thomas.....	2
Emsdale.....	1	St. Catharines.....	25
Eastwood.....	1	St. George.....	2
Forest.....	4	Toronto.....	8
Gravenhurst.....	2	Thorold.....	2
Gowan.....	1	Welland.....	6
Guelph.....	1	Woodstock.....	9
Georgetown.....	2	Waterdown.....	1
Garnet.....	1	Winona.....	4
Hamburg.....	2	Wyevale.....	2
Hagersville.....	11	Zimmerman.....	1
Carried forward.....	86	Total.....	205

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1886.

STATEMENT K.—Showing the location of Immigrants reported in the District of the Hamilton Agency, including those sent out by the Philanthropic Societies, and those reported by the Customs Port of Entry in the Hamilton District, for the Year ending December, 1886.

County.	No.	County.	No.
		Brought forward.....	2,611
Algoma	25	Muskoka.....	72
Bruce	230	Monck	85
Brant	188	Manitoba.....	2,364
Durham	27	Norfolk	224
Dufferin.....	21	Northumberland	6
Essex.....	199	Nipissing.....	15
Elgin.....	212	Ontario.....	36
Frontenac.....	10	Oxford.....	212
Grey.....	164	Peterboro'.....	35
Grenville.....	5	Peel.....	168
Halton.....	199	Perth.....	218
Haldimand.....	151	Renfrew.....	14
Huron.....	200	Stormont.....	7
Hastings.....	7	Simcoe.....	191
Kent.....	240	Wentworth.....	768
Lincoln.....	177	Wellington.....	215
Leeds.....	9	Waterloo.....	247
Lambton.....	155	Welland.....	218
Lanark.....	8	York.....	602
Middlesex.....	394		
Carried forward	2,611	Total	8,408

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1886.

STATEMENT L.—Showing the number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Hamilton, and the Value of their Effects, for the year ending 31st December, 1886.

Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
					\$ cts.
English.....	25	27	46	98	3,650 00
Irish.....	10	9	21	40	794 00
Scotch.....	4	3	2	9	640 00
German.....	12	11	28	51	2,310 00
United States citizens.....	30	31	33	94	4,860 00
Other countries.....	33	49	55	137	8,022 00
Total.....	114	130	185	429	20,276 00

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1886.

STATEMENT M.—Showing the number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Niagara Falls, and the Value of their Effects, for the year ending 31st December, 1886.

Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
					\$ cts.
English.....	16	14	9	39	3,078 00
Irish.....	3	3	1	7	1,300 00
Scotch.....	3	5	11	19	385 00
German.....	4	5	8	17	810 00
United States citizens.....	38	42	44	124	11,364 00
Other countries.....	12	14	15	41	1,982 00
Total.....	76	83	88	247	18,919 00

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1886.

STATEMENT N.—Showing the number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Fort Erie, and the Value of their Effects, for the year ending 31st December, 1886.

Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
					\$ cts.
English	3	3	8	14	410 00
Irish					
Scotch	3	1	1	5	1,500 00
German	3	3	4	10	425 00
United States citizens.....	23	23	28	74	6,035 00
Other countries.....	20	29	36	85	5,675 00
Total	52	59	77	188	14,045 00

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1886.

STATEMENT O.—Showing the Number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Niagara and the Value of their Effects, for the Year ended 31st December, 1886.

Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
					\$ cts.
English	1	1	2	4	500 00
Irish					
Scotch					
German					
United States Citizens.....					
Other Countries.....	4	4	4	12	350 00
Total	5	5	6	16	850 00

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1886.

STATEMENT P.—Showing the Number of Immigrants and the Value of their Effects entered at the respective Ports of Entry in the District of the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ended 31st December, 1886.

Nationality.	Hamilton.	Niagara Falls.	Fort Erie.	Niagara.	Total.	Value of Effects.
						\$ cts.
English.....	98	39	14	4	155	7,638 00
Irish.....	40	7	.....	.....	47	2,094 00
Scotch.....	9	19	5	.....	33	2,525 00
German.....	51	17	10	.....	78	3,545 00
United States Citizens.....	91	124	74	.....	292	22,259 00
Other Countries.....	137	41	85	13	275	16,029 00
Total.....	429	247	188	16	880	54,090 00

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1886.

STATEMENT Q.—Showing the Arrivals and Destinations of Immigrants in the District of the Hamilton Agency *via* the St. Lawrence and the United States, including those brought out by the Philanthropic Institutes and those reported by the Customs of the Ports of Entry at Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Fort Erie and Niagara, for the Year ended 31st December, 1886.

1886.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	United States Citizens.	Other Countries.	Total.	Remained in Ontario.	Went to Manitoba.	Went to Western States.
<i>Via</i> the St. Lawrence.....	1,182	231	514	7	.....	.....	1,934	1,934	.....	.....
<i>Via</i> the United States.....	6,711	5,876	3,273	18,879	1,595	16,019	52,353	4,110	2,364	45,879
Total, 1886.....	7,893	6,107	3,787	18,886	1,595	16,019	54,287	6,044	2,364	45,879
do 1885.....	5,451	3,694	2,665	9,086	1,470	8,136	30,502	6,111	1,292	23,099
Increase.....	2,442	2,413	1,122	9,800	125	7,883	23,785	.....	1,072	22,780
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	.....

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1886.

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

Employment.	Wages.		Employment.	Wages.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bookbinder and printer.....	1 50	2 00			
Blacksmith.....	1 50	2 25			
Baker.....	1 25	1 75			
Brewer.....	1 30	2 50			
Butcher.....	1 25	1 50			
Brickmaker.....	1 50	2 50			
Bricklayers and masons.....	2 50	2 75			
Boilermaker.....	1 50	2 25			
Carpenter.....	1 50	2 00			
Cabinetmaker.....	1 50	2 00			
Cooper.....	1 50	2 00			
Fitter.....	1 50	2 25			
Labourer, common.....	1 00	1 25			
do farm.....	1 00	1 25			
do railway.....	1 15	1 25			
Lath hands.....	1 50	2 00			
Moulders.....	2 00	3 00			
Millwrights.....	1 75	2 25			
Miller.....	1 25	2 00			
Painter.....	1 50	2 00			
Plasterer.....	1 50	1 75			
Plumber.....	1 50	2 00			
Shoemaker.....	1 25	2 00			
Shipwright.....	1 75	2 25			
Stonecutter.....	2 75	3 00			
Saddler.....	1 25	1 75			
Fireman, locomotive.....	1 50	1 75			
Tanner.....	1 50	1 75			
Tailor.....	1 25	2 50			
Tinsmith.....	1 50	1 75			
Patternmaker.....	1 75	2 50			
Rivetter.....	1 50	1 75			
			<i>Woollen Mills.</i>		
			Cardroom.....	0 50	1 25
			Spinners.....	1 00	1 50
			Weavers.....	0 75	1 25
			Dyers.....	1 00	1 25
			Wool assorters.....	1 25	1 75
			<i>Cotton Mills.</i>		
			Cardroom.....	0 50	1 00
			Spinners.....	1 25	1 50
			Weavers.....	0 80	1 25
			Overlooker.....	2 25	3 00
			<i>Females, per month, with Board and Lodging.</i>		
			Cooks.....	10 00	15 00
			Dairy maids.....	7 00	10 00
			Dressmakers and milliners.....	10 00	15 00
			General servant.....	7 00	10 00
			Laundry maids.....	8 00	9 00
			Housemaids.....	8 00	9 00
			<i>Monthly hands, with Board and Lodging.</i>		
			Farm Labourers.....	12 00	15 00
			Harvest hands.....	20 00	30 00
			Lumbermen.....	15 00	25 00

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1886.

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

Articles.	Prices.		Articles.	Prices.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon..... per lbs.	0 08	0 10	Eggs..... per doz.	0 15	0 25
do ham..... "	0 10	0 15	Potatoes..... per 60 lbs	0 40	0 50
do shoulders..... "	0 07	0 10	Salt..... "	0 50	0 00
Pork..... "	0 08	0 10	Firewood..... per cord	4 50	6 00
Beef..... "	0 06	0 12	Coal..... per ton.	5 75	6 00
Mutton..... "	0 07	0 12	Coats, over.....	6 00	10 00
Veal..... "	0 07	0 12	do under.....	4 00	6 00
Butter, fresh..... "	0 20	0 15	Pants.....	2 00	4 00
do salt..... "	0 15	0 16	Vests.....	1 50	2 00
Candles..... "	0 12½	0 00	Shirts, flannel.....	1 25	2 00
Cheese..... "	0 15	0 00	do cotton.....	0 50	1 00
Coffee..... "	0 25	0 40	do underwear.....	0 40	1 00
Codfish..... "	0 06	0 07	Drawers, woollen wove.....	0 50	0 75
Mustard..... "	0 40	0 00	Hats, felt.....	1 00	1 50
Pepper..... "	0 30	0 00	Socks, worsted.....	0 25	0 50
Rice..... "	0 05	0 00	do cotton.....	0 10	0 25
Soap..... "	0 05½	0 00	Blankets..... per pair	2 00	5 00
Sugar..... "	0 05	0 07	Rugs.....	1 00	1 50
Tea, green..... "	0 50	0 75	Flannel..... per yard	0 25	0 40
do black..... "	0 50	0 75	Cotton.....	0 05	0 10
Tobacco..... "	0 50	0 60	do double sheeting.....	0 20	0 30
Cornmeal..... per cwt.	1 50	0 00	Canadian tweed cloth.....	0 40	0 80
Flour..... "	2 00	2 25	Shoes, men's..... per pair	1 00	2 00
Buckwheat..... "	1 75	2 00	do women's.....	1 00	1 50
Oatmeal..... "	2 00	2 25	Boots, men's.....	1 75	2 25
Bread..... per 4 lbs.	0 10	0 00	do women's.....	1 25	2 00
Milk..... per qt.	0 05	0 06	Rubber, men's.....	0 50	0 75
Herrings..... per brl.	6 00	7 00	do women's.....	0 35	0 50

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON,
31st December, 1886.

No. 7.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LONDON, ONT., IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. A. G. SMYTH.)

DOMINION IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
LONDON, Ont., 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency for the year ending 31st December, 1886.

The total number of arrivals was 1,705, of which number 1,293 settled in the Province of Ontario, 120 went to Manitoba, 6 to British Columbia and 286 to the Western States.

Appended are as follow:—

Statement showing the number of arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence or Halifax, and their destination.

Statement of the arrivals each month.

Annual return of arrivals and departures for twelve months ending 31st December, 1886, showing the arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence or Halifax and the United States, the sexes, nationalities, trades or occupations, general destination and the value of cash and effects brought in during the year, as far as could be ascertained.

I had no trouble to settle all good agricultural labourers, and as usual the demand was much in excess of the supply. A number of domestic servants, both for town and country service, could be settled if we could get them to this part of the Province. Many who came out early have been enabled to send home and bring out their families and friends. The health of all coming under my supervision has been very good, not a case of any severe illness or any contagious disease having come under my notice. The class of immigrants has been very good during the whole season. The prospects for the coming season are considered good, and I have no doubt we can settle well all the right class of good workers who may come to this district in the coming season.

In visiting and inspecting the children brought out by the different homes and societies, I find them well and comfortably settled, and, in a number of places, found them adopted and being brought up as members of the family, and care taken for their secular and religious education. Also the demand for this class is as great as ever, many people asking me to try and assist them to get either a boy or girl next season.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. SMYTH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT showing the Total Number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the London Agency, for the Twelve Months ended 31st December, 1886.

Months.	<i>Via</i> St. Lawrence.	<i>Via</i> United States.	Total.	Number Fed.	Number Distributed by Free Passes.
January	56	59	115	.....	.....
February	64	31	95	.....	.....
March	63	35	98	.....	.....
April	83	30	113	.....	.....
May	168	41	209	.....	.....
June	231	41	272	.....	.....
July	118	43	161	.....	.....
August	101	31	132	.....	.....
September	104	38	142	.....	.....
October	102	26	128	.....	.....
November	108	36	144	.....	.....
December	75	21	96	.....	.....
	1,273	432	1,705	.....	.....

A. G. SMYTH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

LONDON, 31st December, 1886.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Immigrants arrived at the London Agency, for the Twelve Months ended 31st December, 1886, and their Nationality, the Number assisted with Provisions and with Free Passes by Railways or other Conveyances from this Agency to their respective Places of Destination.

Country from.	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England.....	769	185	954	752	202	.....	.....
Ireland.....	282	85	347	285	62	.....	.....
Scotland.....	178	66	244	174	70	.....	.....
Germany.....	37	7	108	46	62	.....	.....
Norway and Sweden.....	9	12	21	16	5	.....	.....
Switzerland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iceland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Countries.....	18	13	31	.....	11	.....	.....
	1,273	432	1,705	1,293	*412	.....	.....

* 120 of these to Manitoba.
6 do British Columbia.

A. G. SMYTH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

LONDON, 31st December, 1886.

NUMBER of Immigrants arrived at this Agency, and their destination, in 1886.

Numbers.	Via the St. Lawrence.	Via the United States.	Total.
The No. of immigrants arrived and remained to be dealt with by this Agency.....	1,273	432	1,705
The No. furnished with employment in locality of Agency.....	415	.....	415
The No. passed on to United States..... 286 } 120 to Manitoba..... } ... 126 } 6 to British Columbia..... }	.....	.....	412

A. G. SMYTH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT C.—Annual Return of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at London, Ontario, Immigration Agency, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1886.

No. Arrivals via St. Lawrence.	No. Arrivals via United States.		SEXES.		Total No. of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.						TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.						GENERAL DESTINATION.							Total Amount brought in.	
	Males.	Females.	Children.	English.		Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	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.
56	69	29	35	115	62	17	9	8	8	15	8	35	4	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	9	6	.....	.....	35	3,500 00
64	31	19	28	95	55	9	10	4	3	11	1	31	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	7	7	.....	.....	18	1,750 00
63	35	25	28	98	44	21	26	3	7	7	3	28	3	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	13	6	.....	.....	18	1,950 00
83	30	30	29	113	45	34	15	9	3	7	7	37	6	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	6	6	.....	.....	16	2,350 00
168	41	78	44	209	117	46	21	13	.....	12	13	52	8	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	9	.....	.....	.....	22	4,760 00
231	41	101	122	272	184	87	51	4	1	11	11	82	4	4	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	224	21	.....	.....	.....	27	6,350 00
118	43	30	35	161	86	31	24	21	.....	26	26	52	9	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	4	.....	.....	.....	28	5,760 00
101	31	68	25	132	72	19	18	13	7	3	3	32	9	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	9	6	.....	.....	28	4,750 00
104	38	76	33	143	77	30	21	11	3	.....	28	35	7	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	11	.....	.....	.....	18	4,310 00
162	26	69	19	128	64	37	17	9	.....	1	24	27	6	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	7	.....	.....	.....	32	3,650 00
108	38	62	37	144	103	24	8	5	.....	4	18	37	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	14	.....	.....	.....	33	3,250 00
75	21	34	20	96	43	36	17	.....	.....	9	9	18	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	10	.....	.....	.....	11	2,450 00
1,273	432	366	573	1,705	954	347	244	108	21	1	30	193	61	48	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,293	120	6	.....	.....	286	44,870 00

A. G. SMYTH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

LONDON, Ont., 31st December, 1886.

No. 8.

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

(MR. EDWIN McC. CLAY.)

DOMINION IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my report for the year ending 31st December, 1886.

The total immigration for the year was 5,656 (an increase over last year of 1,229) and classified as follows:—

Males	3,305
Females	1,302
Children	1,049
	5,656

The class of people arriving at this port for the year has been about the same as last.

I have to report a number of cases of sickness, but nothing serious, except in one case, that of a little child, whose mother was going to Ottawa to her husband; after careful nursing the little one came around all right and the mother went on her way rejoicing.

On the night of 21st November, a few minutes after the train with the passengers from the steamship "Sardinian" had left the Deep Water Terminus, I received word that a young child had died before arriving at North Street Depot. I at once sent for the nearest doctor, and also the captain and doctor of the ship, who came to my office where a consultation was held. Dr. Parr, of the ship, stated that he had attended the child on the voyage out and that it suffered from acute bronchitis, which was the cause of death. The parents were very young and not understanding the care of children, the little one got chilled while landing, with the result as above stated. Many came to comfort and cheer up the broken hearted parents and to show them that while in a strange land and among strangers they were among friends. I may also state that as soon as it became known on the car that the little one was dead, a subscription was started and about \$5 collected which was handed to the mother.

I have also to report two births and three deaths at sea during the year.

A few free tickets have been granted to immigrants, but only when it was absolutely necessary. The destinations and numbers will be found in Statement A.

During the year six parties of children were brought out from the Old Country as shown in Statement B. Those from Mr. Quarrier's Home, in Glasgow, were certainly a very fine lot and large numbers of our citizens went down to the landing to see them. Taking the six parties as a whole too much cannot be said in their behalf. The Home started by Miss Stirling, in Aylesford, King's County, is a very fine one, and I have no doubt will be the means of doing much good and also filling a long felt want in this Province. I must say that those in charge of the children on the voyage out, more especially those who bring such large numbers as come from the Homes of Miss Macpherson, Dr. Barnardo and Mr. Quarrier, deserve very great credit for the manner in which their work is carried out.

Yarmouth County through its agricultural society has done much to aid immigration to the Province, having printed for the past three years large numbers of circulars, giving full information as regards the resources of the county, farms for sale, and also printing a number of letters from recent settlers, which through this

agency have been sent to all parts of Europe. Of the circular for 1886, Thomas B. Crosby, Esq., secretary of the society, sent over 5,000 copies for distribution at the Colonial Exhibition, and I have every reason to believe that Yarmouth, through the efforts put forth by Mr. Crosby, will receive a large share of those who may settle in Nova Scotia this year. Mr. Crosby certainly deserves great credit for the manner in which he has taken hold of this work. During the year quite a large number of good settlers has gone into Yarmouth and they are doing well. I am sure if other counties would follow the good example set them they would meet with the same success.

The Colonial Exhibition has done much good for the whole Province, and from the letters I receive every day we may expect a large number of first class English farmers to settle here this year.

The demand for hired help during the year has been little or nothing, but I am pleased to state that I was able to place a very large number where they would find steady employment; at the present time there is no demand for mechanics or miners. The mechanics we do not want, no matter what happens, as we have more here now than can find work. In the spring a very few miners can find work, also agricultural labourers after the first of April; these, with almost any number of domestic servants, if they are steady and sober, are about all we require for the next year.

In the past I have had a great deal of trouble with some of the girls sent out by societies, and also with some sent out by friends, in order that they might get rid of them. This should not be, as great care should be taken in selecting girls for this country, and instead of sending us the bad, send the good, for one bad girl will injure fifty good ones. Good girls, and nothing but good girls are what we want, and there will be no trouble in finding employment for them.

My correspondence for the year, from all parts of the globe, in reference to Canada as a home for immigrants, has been large, as also the number of pamphlets and other printed matter sent out.

Statement C shows the number of boats, by each line, landing passengers at this port for the year, giving the number of cabin and steerage by each.

Statement D shows the monthly return of immigrant arrivals and departures at this agency for the year.

Statement E shows the monthly return of cabin passengers, arrivals and departures, for the year.

Mr. Anderson, the interpreter, was always on hand, and is ever ready and willing to do anything in his power that will add to the comfort of those under his care.

In conclusion, I beg to thank all the railway and steamship officials for their kindness and assistance in the past, and trust that the harmony and good feeling of to-day may continue.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN McC. CLAY,
 Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT A.—Showing the Number of Free Passes issued at the Halifax Agency during the Year ending 31st December, 1886.

Destinations.	Number.	Destinations.	Number.
Amberst.....	8	Rimouski.....	1
Annapolis.....	8½	Shubenacadie.....	6
Anagance.....	1	Spring Hill.....	6
Belmont.....	2	Stellarton.....	2
Chatham Junction.....	3	Stewiacke.....	2
Dalhousie Junction.....	1	† St. John, N.B.....	76½
Elmsdale.....	1	Thomson.....	9
Hamilton, Ont.....	1	Truro.....	4
Moncton.....	2	Windsor.....	3
Middleton.....	1	Wilmot.....	1
Mulgrave.....	2	Wolfville.....	2
New Glasgow.....	4	Digby to Yarmouth.....	5½
Oakfield.....	1	Sackville to Norton.....	1
Ottawa, Ont.....	1	Truro to Stellarton.....	1
Pictou.....	1		
* Point Lévis.....	222	Total.....	379½

* Does not include 130 tickets for Dr. Barnardo's children. † Does not include 24 tickets for Mr. Middlemore's children.

STATEMENT B.—Showing the Number of Children Immigrants landed at Halifax during the Year ending 31st December, 1886.

Steamer.	Date of Arrival.	By whom Sent.	No. of Children.		Remarks.
			M.	F.	
Parisian.....	April 4.....	Dr. Barnardo.....	196	2	All were well on arrival.
Sardinian.....	do 17.....	Miss Macpherson.....	63		
Buenos Ayrean.....	do 18.....	Wm. Quarrier.....	117		
Caspian.....	June 5.....	Miss Stirling.....	2	18	Miss Stirling's home is in Aylesford, N.S. Went to St. John, N.B.
Cartaginian.....	Sept. 11.....	do.....	26	10	
do.....	Oct. 23.....	Miss Slimen.....	9	13	
			413	43	

STATEMENT C.—Showing Number of Boats, by each Line, landing passengers at this port for the Year ending 31st December, 1186, and giving Number of Cabin and Steerage by each.

Lines.	No. of Boats.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.	Remarks.
Allan	42	844	4,610	5,454	From Liverpool, Queenstown and Newfoundland.
Dominion	11	118	503	621	do do do
Anchor	10	70	30	100	do London
Furness	7	66	6	72	do do
Red Cross	19	255	102	357	do Newfoundland.
Anglo-French SS. Co.	11	66	34	100	do St. Pierre.
Extra boats	39	1,263	371	1,634	do United States.
Total	139	2,682	5,656	8,338	

EDWIN McC. CLAY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, N.S.,
31st December, 1886.

STATEMENT E.—Monthly Return of Cabin Passengers Arrivals and Departures, at Halifax, N.S., Immigration Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1886.

MONTHS.	Number of Arrivals, via the St. Lawrence.		Number of Arrivals, via the United States		SEXES.	Children	Total Number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.						TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.					Amount of Free Transport to Indigent Immigrants.																					
	M. F.		M. F.					English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm and General Laborers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.		Female Servants.																				
LOWER PROVINCES.			GENERAL DESTINATION.																																					
			N.B.	P. E. I.	Western States.	Eastern States.			Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.																												
			N. S.	N. B.	P. E. I.					Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Western States.	Eastern States.																									
January	50	17	4	71				English																																
February	59	26	5	90																																				
March	90	17	3	110	86	1	3		20		3																													
April	131	59	21	211	208	1	2																																	
May	25	16	12	52	52																																			
June	40	31	17	88	88																																			
July	444	222	296	26	544	542																																		
August	410	319	226	17	562	568			4																															
September	173	136	141	27	303	297	4		2																															
October	143	139	117	21	277	277																																		
November	81	114	83	8	205	201	1		3																															
December	12	118	54	7	189	161			8																															
Total	1263	1432	1082	168	2682	2631	6	4	1	37	3																													

E. McC. CLAY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1886.

No. 9.

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

(MR. SAMUEL GARDNER.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

ST. JOHN, N.B., 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of this agency for the year ending 31st December, 1886.

The past year shows an increase of immigrants arriving and settling in this Province as compared with the year ending 31st December, 1885, which the following statements will show.

The number of arrivals of immigrants reported at this agency, *via* Halifax, St. Lawrence and United States, other than reported at the Customs Department, are 377, viz., English, 257; Irish, 51; Scotch, 46; Danes, 11; Swedes, 8; Russian Jews, 3; United States, 1. Of these were mechanics, 27; clerks and traders, 7; farmers, 44; farm labourers, 169; domestic servants, 99; 11 went to Nova Scotia; 10 to Quebec; 11 to Eastern States; 345 settled in New Brunswick, and from what the labouring classes write are well pleased with the change they have made and regret they are not as yet able to send for their friends, but will as soon as they can earn enough to do so. Some have already done this.

The agricultural portion settled on farms in almost every county, the majority purchasing partly improved farms, others taking up free grant land. Some of these writing express a great change from a tenant; none to say, you must do with this field so and so, and with that a change of crop, but can now exercise your own judgment, and then, in lawful season, take your gun and shoot what game you like without let or hindrance and plenty of it, in reality a man his own laird. These brought in cash \$9,670, in other values, not otherwise reported, \$12,825.

Total settlers in this Province, in 1886, by all routes other than Halifax and Quebec, 1,771, being an increase over last year of 659.

The travel by the International line of steamers plying between St. John and Boston show a large increase over last year, evidently demonstrating improved trade, and New Brunswick being better known; the steamers on this line are also much appreciated. Ins, 19,864; outs, 14,303. Total for 1885, 27,511; for 1886, 34,167, an increase of 6,656.

Statement of travel furnished by the New Brunswick Railway Company gives: Ins, 15,178½; Outs, 17,629 adult passengers for eleven months, ending 30th November, 1886; returns not being in, could not furnish the full year's travel.

In my observations on the general travel, I have to report a yearly increase of Canadians returning, and to a greater extent this year than last. Having tested other countries to which they have been allured, they return and to stay.

The number of immigrants coming into the Province by other inlets, and not otherwise reported, are as follow: Northumberland County, 44; Carleton County, 189; Charlotte County, 239; York County, 1,150; Victoria County, 70; Restigouche, 12; Westmorland, 73.

These, at present, are all the counties heard from, making, as above, 1,777. Of this number 1,373 were Canadians, and as correspondents report, returning to remain, and as last year reported, after well tested experience in the United States feel New Brunswick is a much better field for them, knowing well the advantages

of the country they left. In the 1,777 above, 203 were Europeans and 210 natives of the United States, bringing with them in cash, \$10,850, other values, \$20,230. As far as ascertained my correspondent writes they are quite satisfied. Many more have come into the Province and settled, but I could not make a correct report of the number, nor of the values brought with them.

There have been during this year, as last, numerous enquiries from all over Europe United States, from Maine to Dakota and Texas, for a description of New Brunswick for agricultural purposes, and to which I have replied giving particulars asked for, sending maps and pamphlets, &c., causing the writing of nearly two thousand letters in answer thereto.

Many of our young men, and the labouring classes are still making enquiries respecting free grant lands and partly improved farms, where situated, and how obtainable. Some of these have bought farms, others have taken up free grants and are now working them, believing agricultural pursuits the most certain calling to depend on.

The year 1886 has been in every sense of the word a prosperous one for every branch of industry. All the manufacturing establishments, and they are numerous, have been working over time, and with large orders to fill, which will necessitate over time work. As for agriculturists the crops being very large and prices well maintained, they have had a very successful year which is prompting them to renewed exertions, anticipating the opening of new markets.

Correspondents write thus :

McADAM JUNCTION.

"As to this locality, a considerable railway centre, it has during the past year received large accessions to population in consequence of the New Brunswick Railway Company's works placed here. All the repairs of rolling stock and new work are done at McAdam, while here are located the general stores of the company, from which the goods are distributed all over the line. The increase in the volume of traffic, both passengers and freight, has been very large; all the traffic by rail to and from the United States passes here, and considerable quantities of Canadian goods *via* the Grand Trunk re-enter Canada here.

It is impossible for me to give any idea of the growth of the traffic, but referring to the books of this office, I may say that it is some index to the result of the import, export and transit trade. Since the first of July last, we handled from 1,404 trains inward, over 20,000 manifests."

ANDOVER, VICTORIA COUNTY.

"The crops were fine, especially roots, grain, &c. I think an impetus will be given to settling on the fine lands of the Tobique Valley, as the Tobique Valley Railway will be pushed forward next summer. The facilities of the railway travel are good, as the N. B. Railway traverses the entire county. Victoria is growing in population and wealth equally as fast as any other in the Province."

YORK COUNTY.

"The only railroad opened during the year is the Northern and Western running between Gibson, opposite to Fredericton, and Chatham."

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

"The report sent you does not include a large number, chiefly young people, who left here for the United States some years ago, but who have returned to their former homes, satisfied that New Brunswick affords as good facilities for obtaining a comfortable living as do the United States."

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

“The opening of the Miramichi Valley Railway has provided an easy access to a fine part of our country for settlement, and I am in hopes that the steamers now coming pretty regularly from Britain may begin to bring a good class of settlers. As yet only a few have arrived, owing chiefly to London being the port of the steamers' departure.”

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL GARDNER,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

No. 10.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EMERSON, MAN., IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. J. E. TÉTU.)

EMERSON, MAN., 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my annual report upon the operations of the Emerson, Gretna and Boissevain Agencies for the year just ended.

The work carried on at the Boissevain Agency by Mr. Turgeon has been in the highest degree meritorious and productive of the right kind of immigration to South Western Manitoba.

It is with pleasure I have to record the incoming of a good and substantial class of immigrants during the past year, and this favourable showing is common both to Emerson and the sub-agencies at Gretna and Boissevain. Indeed, the present year's influx will compare favourably with, if it does not excel in character, that of any previous year. As the carefully prepared monthly returns show, we have this year obtained an excellent set of immigrants from the Western States of the Union, many of them, too, originally settlers in the Dominion.

According to instructions, I have made to the best of my ability, a thorough and exhaustive emigration campaign in the bordering States, where I have distributed copies of the excellent exemption Act of Manitoba, which has been a powerful agent in encouraging ideas of repatriation. With such as have conceived the idea of emigrating to our side of the boundary line, but who have not definitely decided on this course, I have kept up a constant line of encouraging correspondence. Where a personal canvass was likely to prove the more efficacious, I have adopted this course, paying in some cases several visits to the same locality. Whilst the Western States are under notice, it is interesting to note the difference in our favour between the climates of the respective places. Storms, frequent in occurrence and of varied intensity and character are now anticipated as a matter of course by our neighbours; but with us cyclones and snowstorms are quite notable occurrences and are classed as rare phenomena.

The "Dakota Cyclone" has no parallel in the north-west of our Dominion.

Amongst other hopeful signs pointing to a solid progress towards prosperity in this part of the Dominion may be noted the now widely extended adoption of the system of mixed farming. The fallacy of dependence on a crop of wheat only, has been taught our farmers in the hard school of adversity, and the adoption of an intelligent system of farming in its broadest sense is now the rule rather than the exception; and, as a consequence, the Province is practically independent of all outside sources of supply of all articles properly designated as farm produce, much of which was formerly imported, anomalous as this may seem in a wonderful agricultural land such as ours. In this connection, however, there still remain many openings for capital in the establishment of manufactories for the utilization of our bounteous supply of food products. Amongst others may be mentioned an extension of the present dairy and milking industries, meat-packing establishments, potato-starch making, straw-board and paper pulp (the straw stacks are now burnt as refuse), salt and pickle factories, tanning, &c. The raw articles are our own products, and therefore as cheap or cheaper than can be had elsewhere. Manitoba cheese has now driven the imported article out of our markets, and next year our factories will have to look outside for consumers of the rapidly increasing output. The product for the Province this year will total about half a million pounds. Flax, too, is cultivated in ever increasing areas, and the manufacture of linseed oil and cake or meal is invariably remunerative, and is subject to no fears on the score of over-production.

Ranching, considered in some quarters to be the characteristic occupation in the vast areas of the North-West Territories, may be, and is, carried on to a somewhat limited extent in the Province of Manitoba. There are yet great quantities of unoccupied hay and grazing lands immediately adjacent to the holdings filled up by settlers, suitable in all respects for the purpose, but which, of course, are becoming more circumscribed year by year as the tide of immigration encroaches gradually upon them and brings them under the plough of the agriculturist.

The past season has been characterized by almost phenomenal dryness, and as a consequence the crops have been short in quantity, but in quality all classes of grain are of a remarkably good sample. Manitoba hard wheat has more than sustained its high reputation. Prices are considerably in advance of last year, and therefore our farmers are not by any means despondent and money is noticeably more abundant than it has been for some two or three years back. This is the general expression of storekeepers in our country towns, and the situation generally betokens a feeling of returning confidence in the substantial prosperity of the country.

That there are good grounds for such hopefulness is evident when, as is the case ;

Wheat readily commands	66	cts.	per bushel.
Oats	do	40	do
Barley	do	40	do
Flax	do	80	do
Prairie hay	do	\$3	per ton.

Root crops are 40 per cent. in advance of last year's figures, and all with a strong upward tendency, every indication pointing to excellent profits in the interval between now and the crop of 1887.

The line of the Canadian Pacific Railway has had its influence on immigration to this country. In itself it is a splendid immigration advertisement for the Dominion, and has opened up and brought the hitherto almost inaccessible prairies of the North-West within easy reach of the teeming populations of the Old World.

The completion of the line in its effect upon this immediate point has been that the usual flow of fall emigration has not taken place to such an extent as in the few preceding years. The emigration to be sure consisted in great measure of labourers from the States returning from a summer's work at the end of the Canadian Pacific Railway track.

This year even amongst this class the immigration has been greatly in excess of the emigration, and it may be accounted for by the fact that the line is now completed to the Pacific coast, and some have re-entered the States by sea to San Francisco or other United States points. Of those who leave for the south and east by this port, a very fair proportion consists of women and children paying visits to the old folks.

The line of the Canadian Pacific Railway—South-Western Railway—completed now as far west as the Turtle Mountain country, has assisted greatly in colonizing that section.

Through the agency of Mr. Lalime a good class of immigrants from the Eastern States came here in the spring and settled upon homesteads or purchased lands. In many instances the head of the family has come in advance, and is now building a house and preparing to receive the members of his family next spring. I look hopefully to receiving next year a good and fairly numerous immigration from the Eastern States.

This year, more than ever, Manitoba has benefited by the incoming of the right sort of immigrant; persons of more or less means and qualified by their capabilities and aspirations to be good settlers. There is still, however, a deficient supply of farm labourers and female domestic servants, the latter, especially being in excessive demand. They can command good homes and wages of from \$10 to \$20 per month. It is perfectly safe and desirable to encourage the immigration of such by all legitimate means, without fear of over-stocking the market.

In conclusion, permit me to give honourable mention to my assistants, Messrs. L. A. Turgeon and D. C. Woodman, of the Boissevain and Gretna sub-agencies respectively, for the faithful and efficient discharge of their duties during the past year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. TÊTU,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

MONTHLY Return of Immigration and Emigration at Gretna Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1886:

Months.	English.	Irish.	German.	Mennonites.	Lower Provinces	Quebec.	Ontario.	United States.	Total.	Emigration.	Balance of Immigration.
January.....				4		15	46	96	161	51	110
February.....						10	21	74	105	48	57
March.....						16	58	89	163	78	85
April.....					27	53	40	141	261	54	207
May.....	6		9				18	74	107	51	58
June.....	5	1					4	100	110	36	74
July.....								71	71	45	26
August.....								57	57	37	20
September.....								89	89	13	76
October.....								113	113	10	103
November.....				8				119	127	12	115
December.....								80	80	8	72
Total.....	11	1	9	12	27	94	187	1,103	1,444	443	1,001

J. E. TÊTU,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

EMERSON, 31st December, 1886.

MONTHLY Return of Immigration and Emigration at Emerson Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1886.

Months.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French.	Other Countries.	Lower Provinces.		Quebec.	Ontario.	United States.	Total.	Emigration.	Actual Immigration.
								N.S.	N.B.						
January.....								5		12	135	220	374	466	
February.....			7	5				7	4	12	190	180	405	361	
March.....	31		12	7				21	12	13	220	294	619	497	
April.....	22	6						7		15	253	343	646	719	
May.....	26		3	20	10		24	8		5	117	272	485	363	
June.....	93	2		33	33		21				11	185	378	175	
July.....	54	50		21	27	112	14				79	120	477	201	
August.....	49	7	13	12	7					19	37	68	212	109	
September.....	34	21	14	17	13	11	9			16	12	157	304	196	
October.....	27	19	15	13	18					10	15	132	249	143	
November.....	18	7	13	20	14	11	2				9	126	220	176	
December.....	19	9	21	13	11		9			15	23	63	183	95	
Total.....	373	121	98	161	133	134	79	48	16	117	1,101	2,162	4,543	3,501	1,042

J. E. TÊTU,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

EMERSON, 31st December, 1886.

ANNUAL Return of Immigration and Emigration at Emerson and Gretna Agencies for the Year ending 31st December, 1886.

Agency.	Immigration.	Emigration.	Net Immigration.
Emerson Agency.....	4,543	3,501	1,042
Gretna Agency.....	1,444	443	1,001
Total actual Immigration.....			2,043

P.S.—About 1,000 navvies who returned to the States were immigrants of a year or two ago, and might be added to the above net immigration, thus making the total 3,043.

J. E. TÊTU,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

EMERSON, 31st December, 1886.

No. 11.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WINNIPEG IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. W. C. B. GRAHAME.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to present to you a report of work done at this agency during the year 1886.

Owing to the large amount of labour entailed in collecting material for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, the extensive area of country to be traversed in search of suitable locations for settlement and procuring employment for the new comers, coupled with the need of my presence daily at the office, I have been kept more than busy, requiring very long hours of service to keep my work up to its proper standard.

The class of immigrants arriving during the earlier part of the season were, judging by those with whom I came in contact, of a type that would foster a belief in the certainty of their future success.

Now that the Canadian Pacific Railway is completed, with its unequalled facilities for the rapid and comfortable transit of immigrants, Winnipeg is no longer, as was the case in former years, the point of destination of new arrivals, and I must say, the energy displayed by the officials of this road in pushing through all immigrants to points along their line, where homesteads were provided for those desirous of making immediate settlement, and employment for others who were not prepared to accept the settlers' responsibilities until they had acquired some knowledge of the country, climate, &c., would lead one to believe that they were desirous to impress this fact indelibly upon the public mind.

The officials of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway have shown none the less zeal and liberality in their treatment of new arrivals, securing homesteads and providing work, and in many instances making advances of money, provisions and stock to desirable parties, thus securing to the country the benefits of a profitable rivalry, with their powerful competitor, the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Later, on however, we had far too many of the working class, and, I am sorry to say, a large percentage of these landed here without sufficient means to buy more than one or two day's provisions, indeed numbers were unable to do even that. I especially refer to immigrants arriving from the continent of Europe, who in addition to their extreme poverty, were unable to speak our language, which greatly increased the labour and difficulty of the agents in procuring work for them.

These continentals have, however, in many instances given undoubted proof of their hardihood and determination to succeed at all hazards. They have formed themselves into small colonies, keeping up to a certain extent the manners and customs of the mother country, and giving national names to their settlements.

GERMANS—“*Hohenlohe*.”

I begin with the colony bearing the above name, of which Langenburg is the post office, situate on the line of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway. This tract of land was selected by Mr. D. W. Riedle, who has charge of the German Immigration Department of this railway. At present there are twenty-nine settlers in the colony, who are fairly well supplied with stock, poultry, waggons, sleighs and other farm implements. Many of these settlers have finished breaking on their land,

and not a few have gathered small crops of potatoes this year. Great hopes are entertained for the future of this colony, as I am credibly informed that a considerable number of Germans are expected to arrive, both from the "Faterland" and the United States.

Langenberg is advantageously located, being the present terminal point of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway, and is in the centre of the colony. Several of the settlers, in addition to their agricultural duties, intend opening stores, and the railway company have given to those so disposed free building lots on the town site. Early in the spring they hope to erect a small church, school-house, &c.

"Josephsthal."

This colony has a population of ninety-five souls; with the exception of one Russian family, they are all Germans, and speak the German language. Most of these people having arrived late in the fall, they have not yet made the necessary homestead entries, but are awaiting an arrangement through which they hope to enter upon cancelled sections.

"New Tulscha" (Balgonie Post Office.)

This colony has a population of about 109 souls, composed of Roumanians and Germans. Twenty-five homestead entries have been made, and the people, with the exception of a few single men who are employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, are all living on their lands.

RUSSIAN—*"Landau" (Wapella Post Office.)*

This settlement has a population of fourteen souls, who are settled on eight homesteads. There does not seem to be any great amount of wealth in these colonies, but that is no reason why they should not become a very successful agricultural people in a few years. If such is not the result, the people themselves will be largely to blame, as the land is said to be the best, and every advantage and assistance will be afforded them by the officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway Land Department, under whose immediate supervision the colonies of "Josephsthal," "Landau" and "New Tulscha" were established.

ICELANDERS—*"Thingvalla."*

This colony is situated on the line of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway, and owes its origin to the patriotic and untiring energy displayed by Mr. Henry Johnson, editor of the Icelandic newspaper, *Leifur*, published in Winnipeg.

About the end of July, 1885, Mr. Johnson made an extended trip from Winnipeg, *via* Minnedosa, driving thence to Birtle and Shell River, crossing the Assiniboine at Shellmouth, and making a careful inspection of all the lands lying in Ranges 30, 31 and 32 west of the 1st, and Range 1 west of the 2nd Meridian. One would, therefore, naturally suppose that the selection made from such a large amount of territory would be a good one.

There are now in the colony about thirty settlers, most of whom have their wives and families with them. A fair number of log houses and stables have been erected, and although numbers of these settlers only arrived during the season of 1886, some from Minnesota, others from Dakota and the Mother Country, there has been a goodly acreage broken. Add to this the possession by the colonists of 7 yoke of oxen, 34 cows, 69 head of calves, steers and heifers, 81 sheep, some pigs, a considerable amount of poultry, between 300 and 400 tons of hay stacked, besides a liberal supply of farm implements, and you will readily see that this infant settlement is not only in a healthy condition, but offers more than the average inducement to others of their countrymen to come and join them.

“*Cyprus.*”

This Icelandic settlement is situated in the municipality of Argyle, and was established in 1881. Eighty families have now taken homesteads in the settlement, which including the immigration of the present year, gives a population of about 387 souls, possessing 670 head of horned cattle, 36 horses, 300 pigs and about 175 sheep, with large numbers of poultry, and about 1,950 tons of hay.

The colonists have broken nearly 2,000 acres, most of which is under cultivation. They have agricultural implements to the value of about \$14,000. Their dwellings are tidy and present an air of comfort. The people seem contented, and are well pleased with the returns they have received for their labours. The amount of indebtedness is not heavy, being principally for agricultural implements, most of which will be paid off when the present season's crop is marketed. They intend adding largely to their flocks of sheep this fall.

The above is a very healthy showing when we consider that these people began with nothing a very few years ago.

“*Gimli.*”

This is the oldest settlement in the country, but owing to the rise of Lake Winnipeg, with other drawbacks, many people have left from time to time. There are at present about 900 souls in the colony. Numbers of these are employed in agricultural pursuits and fishing, but the greater portion get their means of support as lumbermen, under Captains Jonasson and Frederickson through whose enterprize and energy the colony is mainly kept in existence.

SCANDINAVIANS—“*Scandinavia*” (Post Office).

Townships 17 and 18, Ranges 17 and 18, having been reserved especially for Scandinavian settlement, the colony of which Scandinavia is the post office, was started during the summer of 1885, and has since that time made fair progress. I learn that there have been 68 homestead entries made, and during my visit there last June, in company with Mr. H. H. Smith, Dominion Lands Commissioner, C. J. Brydges, Esq., Hudson's Bay Land Commissioner, A. F. Eden, Esq., Land Commissioner Manitoba and North-Western Railway and Capt. Howard, I noticed that the houses of the settlers were of a much better and neater type than are usually found in infant settlements in a timbered country. This was owing to the fact that a fairly good saw and shingle mill had been started close to Otter Lake, a goodly supply of timber being close at hand. Mr. Hemmingson, a Dane, had then a crew of men at work, digging the foundation of a house 30 by 45, which he is now using as a general store and post office.

This young settlement has had to contend with a great many difficulties; first, its pioneers had to cut their way through about from ten to twelve miles of dense woods, and after erecting a very large and comfortable building, which they intended using as a reception house for newcomers, they had the misfortune to lose it by fire. Add to this the unfortunate circumstances of one of their number spreading untruthful reports, *re* the success, and advances towards ease and comfort made by this colony, and the consequent disappointment felt by newcomers who had read these false reports, and who expected on their arrival to find comfortable houses, stock, farm implements, &c., to make a beginning as well as “steamboat” facilities for navigating Otter Lake, and you will at once see that any success attained by this colony is mainly due, first, to the exertions of the people themselves, and to assistance granted them from time to time; secondly, in the way of remuneration for clearing roads, &c., granted by the Local Government.

While writing on the subject of the evil done to the cause of immigration by over-coloured reports that find their way to the reading public of the Old World, I

would say that the above is only one of several instances of the grave mistakes that are from time to time committed by residents of most new countries.

"New Stockholm."

This is another and important colony, situated near Whitewood (about fifteen miles distant) along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is under the auspices of the Scandinavian National Union of Winnipeg. I am informed there are fourteen quarter sections now occupied in this colony by a population of about thirty-one souls. Besides good houses, stabling and a liberal supply of agricultural implements, there are two horses, three pair oxen, eight cows, six pigs and considerable poultry and sheep. They have between thirty-five and forty acres of land broken.

This colony was started in 1885, but did not make any considerable progress until July of the present year.

The Scandinavian assistant at this agency has made several trips to the colony, assisting the people by his advice, and in other ways.

The Scandinavian immigration during 1886 has been very good. The numbers have not been very great, but all have been able to take care of themselves.

My assistant tells me that he has sent from settlers in this country to their friends in Sweden and Finland about \$2,500, most of which is to pay their passages out here, and judging from the numerous letters received at this agency, this immigration will be largely added to during the coming year. From the same source I learn, that out of a total of 129 Scandinavians, as against 51 in 1885 (551 was the total, but 500 of those were railway navvies), 98 of them were either brought out by Mr. Ohlen, the assistant here, or were sent to him by the agents in the Old Country, as the result of his labours there during the winter of 1885-86. They have been distributed as follows:—Gone on homesteads, 42; to farm work, 25; railway work, 28; female servants, 12; miscellaneous, 15; and 7 who have left the country.

The formation of the "Scandinavian National Union," of which the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald is patron, will aid materially in making the immigration of their co-patriots a very important feature in the future settlement of this vast country. They have taken the initial step in this great work by the publication of a very neat little pamphlet, which touches very lightly, but yet sufficiently to interest the reader, on topics of most importance to the intending emigrant.

Of the trans-Atlantic steamship lines booking Scandinavians to this country, the Allans have evidently done the best service, as shown, namely:—"Allans," 68; "Dominion," 8; "Guoin," 6; "Beaver," 5; and different lines, 8. This does not include about 71 Finns and 34 Scandinavians who arrived from the United States.

Of the 71 Finns arriving here, 60 have returned. This was chiefly owing to one of their number having got into trouble at Shoal Lake, on the 12th July last.

While the Scandinavians are pushing this good work, they have not been unmindful of the religious and educational interests of their people. They have built and dedicated a very fine little church in this city, costing in the neighbourhood of \$1,400; established a reading room, and have organized other means of making their countrymen feel less keenly the great distance which separates him from the old land. This is decidedly a move in the right direction, and I have no doubt their good example will be followed by other nations, as their numbers increase in this country.

HUNGARIAN.

This immigration, while it has shown features which are highly satisfactory, giving assurance of success, has had some exceptional features of a contrary nature. The thirty-nine families who through Mr. Scarth, Managing Director of the Canada North-West Land Co., have received from Sir Geo. Stephen an advance of \$500 each in cattle, implements, buildings, &c., are doing fairly well.

"Hungarten."

This settlement, Township 16, Range 16 west, of which Huns Valley is the post office, was started in August, 1885, by the Count G. S. de Dory who brought the nucleus of this settlement, from the United States. There are now seventeen families, who have homesteads and very comfortable houses, possessing, besides, a good supply of waggons and other implements, nine cows, six yoke oxen, some ponies and a goodly number of pigs and poultry. Most of the settlers have land ready for next year's crop, and I know from personal conversation with some of them that they are more than pleased with their location, in the selection of which Mr. Dory displayed a great deal of sound judgment. This gentleman lives among the people, looks after their wants, speaks to them in English, exacting replies in the same language, thus fitting them for intercourse with their English speaking neighbours.

I understand that arrangements are being made for the erection of a church and school-house, and many of the settlers are expecting friends out from the Old Country early next season.

Tables.

You will see by Table "A" that 4,130 souls were accommodated at this agency during the year 1886. The duty of providing employment, giving advice, and of otherwise disposing agreeably of this number of people has been a somewhat serious one.

We have been able to provide employment, permanent and temporary, for about 1,006 souls, but we have not by any means furnished employment for all applicants.

While on the topic of securing employment for immigrants I would say that it is nothing but simple justice to give credit where it is due. In this the firm of Messrs. C. V. Barber & Co. (successors of Messrs. Waller & Co.), of the Labour Exchange, have been the means of furnishing employment to 4,588 souls during 1886.

Table "B" (pages 1 to 12) gives monthly statement of the number of men provided with employment, class of labour, rate of wages, location of work and name of employers. It is true that these gentlemen make a paying business of this, but they have in many instances given up their fee, in cases of poor people who could ill afford it, and have sent them out to where they could get work.

It must be remembered that it is mainly through the medium of the railway companies, the great labour absorbers, that this employment has been found, and any credit that may be claimed by parties for procuring work for the numerous applicants is really due to the Canadian Pacific and other railways, through their agents, Messrs. C. V. Barber & Co.

These gentlemen have provided employment for 4,588 persons. Of course these were not all new arrivals, as a number of resident workmen found employment through this agency.

The above number does not include about 800 railway navvies, who were brought in from the United States, many of whom returned to their homes for the winter.

These gentlemen tell me the demand during 1887, for all classes of labour, will aggregate between 5,000 and 6,000.

Table "C" gives the sexes, &c., of immigrants accommodated at the Winnipeg agency during the year 1886.

Table "D" gives the nationalities of immigrants accommodated at the Winnipeg agency during the year 1886.

Table "E" gives the number of applications received for labour at the Winnipeg agency during the year 1886.

Table "F" gives total number of immigrants provided with employment through the Winnipeg agency during the year 1886.

Table "G" gives price of provisions, supplies, &c., at Winnipeg.

Table "H" gives prices of clothing, boots and shoes, &c., at Winnipeg.

Table "I" gives lists of prices of agricultural implements, carriages, harness, &c., at Winnipeg.

Table "J" gives rates of wages for all classes of labour.

Table "K" gives prices of fuel at Winnipeg.

Table "L" gives cost of building material, as far as can be ascertained, in Winnipeg.

Table "M" gives cost of thorough-bred horses of all kinds for brood purposes, thorough bred horned stock, for brood purposes, and ordinary live stock for general purposes.

Visitors.

On the 9th July last, Mr. George Barclay, of Edinburgh, Scotland, arrived, and travelled extensively through the country, visiting the principal points of interest, for the purpose of giving information to intending settlers or capitalists. This gentleman left the country, expressing himself as well pleased with his visit, promising to make known to his countrymen the wonderful advantages offered by Canada to those seeking to better their condition by emigrating.

In the early part of the season Signor Mariano Nocerino arrived here with a large party of Italians, destined for points along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, where these men were to be employed at various branches of construction. He informed me, that doubtless many of his people would remain in the country, provided the climate, land, &c., suited them. I have not seen him since, but many of his people intend wintering here.

On the 30th July, Mr. B. L. Baldwinson, President of the Icelandic Society here, arrived with a party of 347 souls direct from Iceland. As usual, the Icelandic residents of Winnipeg and surrounding country flocked to meet their friends, each one taking a share of the work, in cooking and otherwise providing for the comfort of the new comers, and considering these people were possessed of little or no means, they were satisfactorily disposed of in an incredibly short space of time.

This was decidedly the largest party of any nationality arriving during the season, and speaks well for the activity and energy displayed by Mr. Baldwinson, of whose work I naturally feel a little proud, as I had strongly recommended him as the best man to be sent home. I append a description of his trip through Iceland, which gives some very useful information *re* the condition of the island, and the people generally.

This gentleman is operating in the same country this winter, and I have every reason to believe that his efforts will be crowned with even greater success than were those of last year.

"SEYDISFJORD, ICELAND, 2nd June, 1886.

"DEAR SIR,—According to promise made to you on my departure from Winnipeg in February last, I have concluded to give you some account of my travels through Iceland, and of the general condition of people here.

Since my arrival in Reykjavik on the evening of 17th March last, I have been constantly travelling, with the exception of a week's stay at Reykjavik, nine days stay at Akureyri, in the north, and a few days' stay at this place, having travelled in all about 700 miles, all on horseback and at a cost of about four hundred dollars, up to date, including my passage from Winnipeg to Reykjavik.

The cost of this journey has been somewhat greater than I had expected, horses, guides, ferries across rivers and provisions for men and beasts, having to be paid for.

"Travelling in Iceland is both tedious and fatiguing, and at times it is even dangerous; I have had to go slowly over the country making myself acquainted with the people, their condition and their desire to leave the country, and to encourage them to emigrate to Canada, and the nature of land, with the condition of the people I have endeavoured to describe to them, as well as their prospective success should they move to Canada.

“With regard to the condition of people here, I may say, that it is a wonder to me how they manage to exist, as the country for the past five years has been actually too barren to produce sufficient hay crop to feed their live stock, the number of which consisting of cows, sheep and horses is the least that is necessary to maintain the agricultural population of the land. This is shown by the fact that for the last three years large quantities of baled hay have been imported from Norway, at the exorbitant price of from \$27 to \$32 per ton. In addition to this, the farmers have been obliged to purchase other feed in order to keep their live stock from starvation through the long winters.

“The Icelandic summers have of late years been very short, last summer for instance, being counted only about six weeks in some parts; however, it was from eight to ten weeks, that being the time during which fair summer weather could be said to prevail.

“I am told by people here, that as late as the middle of June of last year the people had to walk on snowshoes through the inhabited valleys in the north-east of Iceland, while in July of the same year a man lost his life on a mountain road in a heavy snow-storm east of “Vopnafjord” district.

“These heavy blizzards are common in Iceland, especially in fall and winter. In one of those blizzards on the 7th and 8th January last, in Northmulla country, the farmers lost large numbers of their sheep, one of them having lost as many as ninety-eight head, while his next door neighbour had lost sixty head.

“It is such common occurrences as these that help to keep the Icelandic farmer in poverty all his life.

“The polar ice surrounds the country a great part of the year, from about February until June and often later, as in 1882, when the ice remained around the north coast until September. Cold and short summers are caused by this ice which prevents all vegetation, making even potato growing impossible as it did here last summer.

“So completely unable is the agricultural class of Iceland to sustain themselves, that for some years the various counties have been obliged to borrow money from the public treasury in order to avert starvation among the poorest class, each county being responsible for the amount expended within its boundary, for the relief of the needy, who, I am told, amount in some places to about 10 per cent. of the population.

“Notwithstanding this assistance, it became necessary in 1875 to ask for foreign aid, when about \$30,000 worth of provisions and cash was sent up to Iceland for distribution among the poor. Again, in 1883, about \$150,000 worth of provisions and money were sent to Iceland, the donors being England, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. This is, so far as I can see, sufficient proof of the utter helplessness of the Icelandic people. The fishing industry of the country has been a failure during the past two years, and so far as can yet be seen, will be so again this year. This is a destruction to those of the population whose only hope of life depends upon the fishing of cod and herring. This, however, is largely caused by the poverty of the natives who have not the means to carry on the industry in a manner necessary to make it successful and profitable. Thus it is that most of the fishing round the coast of Iceland is carried on by foreign nations, who have the means to make the industry profitable; cod, herring and halibut fishery being pursued by French, Norwegians and Americans respectively, the shark fishery alone being left to the Icelanders, and this they carry on in some years to their profit, in other years to their loss.

“From the foregoing you will observe that the native products of Iceland, consisting of mutton, hides, wool, tallow, oil, fish and feathers, are very small in quantity, and low in value, in foreign markets.

“Besides the above mentioned, there has been sold considerable quantity of live stock out of the country, all of which has brought fair prices in the British markets, excepting last year, when one buyer alone lost over £10,000, while the Icelanders themselves lost heavily on some thousands of sheep, which they sent out on their

own account. This depression in the British market will have the effect of diminishing the Icelandic live stock trade for this year at all events.

"The commerce of Iceland, the system of which is barbaric in its origin and nature and demoralizing in its effects, is more depressed at present than it has ever been before, in the memory of the present generation. It is in the hands of a few Danish merchants who may be said to have a complete monopoly of the trade, fixing prices alike on goods they sell and buy, charging from 25 to 100 per cent over cost on goods imported, while the native products are valued low in comparison with the cost of production, for it must be remembered that it costs more to raise sheep in Iceland than it does in Canada, yet full grown sheep will not average more than \$4 per head in Iceland this year.

"All accounts are carried on on the credit system which is destructive alike to debtor and creditor; even the wealthiest farmers are indebted to the merchants, while the average farmer is indebted to them in amount equal to one year's consumption. It would appear that the farmers have at some time past got behind in their payments, and have not up to the present time been able to balance accounts. The total amount of debts at last new year were greater than they have ever been in the past, amounting to about \$600,000.

"Being thus burdened with debt, and knowing the limit and small value of their products, and being anxious to decrease their liabilities, the farmers have in various parts of the country, formed themselves into a sort of farmer's union, the object being to realize as much as possible on their products, and at the same time to get the imported goods at the lowest cost. They have ordered breadstuffs and other necessary provisions from Scotland and Denmark, giving live stock and other native products instead, cash being out of the question, not being in circulation in Iceland among the agricultural class. This new system, however, is yet in its infancy, and it is doubtful whether it will ever prove successful.

"The Danish merchants seeing their inevitable destruction depends upon the success of those new organizations, have begun without mercy, to sue the farmers to recover their outstanding bills. At the same time they have ceased giving credit from the 1st January last, which double movement of the merchants will, in many cases, have the effect of ruining the farmers, who are not in a position to meet their payments.

"Public taxation in Iceland exceeds 2½ per cent., and is likely to increase should the existing depression continue much longer.

"From the above you will see that the future prospect of the Icelanders is anything but pleasant, and I know for a certainty that there are a great number of people who are anxious to leave their native land for Canada, but few of these will be able to give effect to their wishes this year; most of those who last fall had intended to emigrate this summer will be obliged to remain at home for at least another year, for even those who have goods to sell cannot dispose of them, as none are in a position to buy. I am personally acquainted with men here who are looked upon as wealthy, having property, but who are so encumbered that they cannot go.

"In conclusion, I can only tell you that it is impossible to say when I can get home again, as the polar ice has blocked up every harbour in the north of Iceland so that vessels cannot enter there, and may remain so till August or September.

"I intend, however, to get out from the island in July, if possible, but my party will certainly be much smaller than I had expected, as many who are going to Winnipeg have taken passages by the Anchor Line.

"Accept my apology for this letter, and

"Believe me, Dear Sir,

"Yours very sincerely,

"B. L. BALDWINSON."

Delegates visiting Manitoba.

Mr. Geo. E. Moser, of Kendal, Westmoreland, England, arrived on the 31st July, and after visiting the points of interest in and about Winnipeg, proceeded at once to British Columbia, remaining there a sufficient time, and returning by slow marches; he visited not only the points of interest to the ordinary observer, but called upon the farmers and entered into conversation with them, finding out for himself in a very practical manner what success attended the efforts of those who sought a home in the North-West.

I spent several hours with Mr. Moser in my office, giving him all necessary hints and advice *re* recommending parties to come to this country.

The result of Mr. Moser's observations on "the Dominion of Canada as a field for emigration" is set forth in the following which is taken from the *Kendal Mercury*, 22nd October, 1886:—

"Last evening our enterprising and esteemed townsman, G. E. Moser, Esq., who is widely known for his laudable efforts in various causes, delivered a lecture on the above subject, especially with a view to promote emigration among the working classes, in St. George's Hall, when the body of the room was crowded, the working classes being largely represented.

"The lecturer commenced by explaining that he was entirely disconnected with any steamboat or land company, and that his only object was to give all the information in his power upon a subject of such vast importance at the present time when our country seemed to be so much over-populated.

"He referred at the outset to a leading article, in one of the Montreal newspapers (in which there appeared to be a great deal of truth) which stated that many of the English people seemed to connect in their minds the Dominion of Canada with Greenland's icy mountains, which they were so accustomed to sing about.

"He referred to Canada as a country possessing great attractions, and contended that in many parts the inhabitants had all the social advantages which we have in this country, and that in some respects they were in advance of us.

"Many people seemed to have a mistaken notion that it was only men who could not get on in their mother country that emigrated, whereas observation showed clearly that there were vast numbers of colonists representing every social position who had emigrated to Canada from a variety of motives, and who liked the country and are doing well.

"He desired to prove two propositions that evening; first, that there was satisfactory evidence to prove that the Dominion of Canada has formed a good ground for judicious emigration for thrifty and hard-working men, and for men of capital, and has further afforded material opportunities for their children to obtain a livelihood; and second, that there was no reason for supposing that what had happened in the past would not occur in the future, but, on the contrary, that the present and prospective openings out of the country were affording and were increasingly likely to afford much more extensive openings for colonists.

"In proceeding to discuss the first point, the lecturer referred to Great Britain and other countries as instances of colonization and development of internal sources of wealth, and he contended that there was no reason why Canada should not similarly develop in like manner.

"He then proceeded to refer to the rapid growth of Ontario, to its large and successful towns, to its network of railways, and to the conversion of large tracts of forest lands into excellent farms, producing fruit, grain and stock.

"He referred to the School of Agriculture and Farming in connection therewith, at the town of Guelph, and to the admirable system of education, and explained the rules for obtaining a settlement in Ontario in parts of which free lands could now be obtained. He then referred to the instances given of successful settlers in the

Guide Book published by the Government of Canada, from which it could be seen that numerous instances of English, Irish, Scotch and other nations had settled in past years and become successful colonists, even with little or no capital to commence with.

"He referred to the district of Muskoka, which is situate on the east side of one of the bays of Lake Huron, called Georgian Bay, which is the main portion of Ontario at present being settled.

"This country, he said, was exceedingly beautiful and very like our own counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, being studded with lakes.

"It, however, requires to be cleared before becoming available for farming purposes. There were at the present time 200 families in the Muskoka district, all of whom, the immigration agent at Hamilton stated, were doing well.

"He also gave an instance of a Yorkshire man who, with his wife and family, went to the Muskoka district with only a sovereign in his pocket, and who, in a few years, had a well stocked farm. Of course, as compared with other fields for emigration which he referred to, Muskoka was adapted only for hardy pioneers. He then proceeded to speak of Port Arthur, on the north shore of Lake Superior, which is now a very flourishing export town for grain and minerals, and where many labourers are employed for various purposes, particularly in mining in the neighbourhood.

"A few miles from Port Arthur there is a good tract of land called 'The Valley of the Whitefish River,' 100 miles in length, and which has just had a good road constructed for opening it out.

"Mr. Moser then read his notes upon the rate of wages, and various points relating to Port Arthur, many of which he had obtained from the town clerk, who took a great interest in its development.

"After alluding to the rapid growth of the town of Winnipeg, which had only 200 or 300 inhabitants in the year 1871, and which has now risen to a very flourishing city, with a main street 120 feet in width and having a complete system of telephonic communication with nearly all the urban and suburban houses and places of business, as well as being lit with the electric light, and having also a good supply of tram cars. And having also alluded to numerous other towns which are springing up in all directions along the lines of the Canadian Pacific and other railways, he gave a lengthy account of the districts of Northern and Southern Manitoba. He pointed out that the soil was of the most fertile character, and was flat or rolling prairie, and thus the labour and inconvenience of clearing was avoided.

"He spoke of the plains round Portage la Prairie, and read the notes which he had taken there. These referred to a considerable tract of country extending between the town and Lake Manitoba, and also encircling the town itself; most, if not all of this land had been purchased or taken up, and the price had consequently very much increased. The plains themselves were exceedingly fertile and on account of the proximity of Lake Manitoba the district seemed to be free from summer frosts. He had visited several of the farms and gave instances of the prosperity of the district. He then referred to the district along the line of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway, which extends from Portage la Prairie for a considerable distance towards Prince Albert. Along this line in the neighbourhood of Minnedosa, some of the finest wheat is grown, and this district took the first prize for wheat at the recent exhibition at Antwerp. The lecturer then went on to speak of a large model farm called 'Binscarth,' which is being developed as a test farm, and upon which good stock is being reared and wheat grown. He spoke of the district beyond Birle as most favourable for settlement, and read his notes respecting the settlements made by various farmers whom he visited, referring particularly to Shellmouth, where the settlers are hospitable and successful.

"He then spoke of the district south of the Canadian Pacific line, viz, in the neighbourhood of the Moose Mountains and Turtle Mountains, where there were numbers of Englishmen and others who were carrying on very successful farms. Amongst successful colonists he referred to Mr. Webster (one of the sons of our

highly respected townsman, Mr. Crayston Webster) who had some time ago, prior to his removing to Toronto, taken up and developed a section and who spoke very highly of the country; and also to Mr. Tom Gibsone (a former pupil of Mr. Webster) who is now a successful farmer there. He also referred to the colony of the Menonites, a Russian tribe speaking the German language, and who have a very thriving colony in Southern Manitoba; also to the Crofter's settlements. He spoke very favourably of the district around Plum Creek, where there are a number of English and other gentlemen settled, and where they have their lacrosse and cricket matches during the summer months on Saturday afternoons. He said that the gentleman there known as 'the Squire,' who originally settled there, had some of the most beautiful samples of corn in the neighbourhood. The lecturer's notes were extensive as regards this neighbourhood, where he met with much cordiality. After alluding to the Qu'Appelle district he passed rapidly over the district west of Regina until he came to the district of Alberta. He referred here to the good opening round Calgary for farming, but stated that south of High River the country was chiefly devoted to cattle ranching for which it seemed especially adapted.

"Mr. Moser referred to one or two of the ranches in this neighbourhood where he had received much hospitality, and at one of which he had come across a young lad who had last spring come from Grassmere, and who was doing well and seemed very contented.

"The climate was milder in this part than in other parts, and there was every probability of this district and the district north of Calgary to Peace River becoming at some time very available for farming purposes.

"At the Galt mines, near Lethbridge, there was employment for labourers during the winter. Time did not permit of his dwelling very long upon the district of British Columbia.

"The climate there was very variable, in some places being very wet and in others equally dry, but there were good openings for capitalists in some of the ranches, and many of the valleys through which the great rivers ran afforded excellent openings for the utilization of capital. The lecturer alluded with much interest to his visit to Victoria, in Vancouver's Island where he said excellent wages were paid, and where the scenery, society and climate were all that could be desired. The land which was cleared was, however, to be obtained only at high prices, but he believed an enterprising man who did not object to clearing lands for farming would do exceedingly well. He referred to the high wages paid in British Columbia, more especially to females. Mr. Moser then read an article from a newspaper, published at Portage la Prairie, giving an account of the great influx of emigrants this year.

"He said that nearly everything he had stated would probably be considered strong evidence of the success of emigration to Canada, but it was only right that he showed on the other hand, what had been stated to the contrary.

"He then referred to his visit to one particular farm in Manitoba, the owner of which was what is there described as a 'granger' or 'grit.' This farmer was in all probability a member of what is called the Farmer's Union, a society established for the purpose of abolishing the 'middle man.' The testimony of this 'granger' was a very melancholy interlude in Mr. Moser's visit; with the exception of the exceeding healthfulness of the place he had nothing good to say of anything although he appeared to be living on a good farm and in comfortable circumstances. His objects of complaint seemed to be a good deal of a political character; he was desirous that Manitoba should be a separate colony under British rule, that the import duties on agricultural implements were too heavy, thus driving the farmer to purchase Ontario goods. He objected to the monopolies of the owners of elevators in buying grain, and to the Government allowing charters, and to the high tariff charged by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. He also complained of the summer frosts, and was anxious that some means should be discovered for more quickly maturing the grain. He complained that immigrants did not get on, and referred to some who had lost their capital and had to go back. He referred Mr. Moser to the oldest immigrant in that part, who happened to come up next morning

in order to get his self binding machine repaired. This farmer, however, on being appealed to by the 'granger,' did not at all agree with his view. The lecturer afterwards learned from the adjoining farmer, that one of the 'grangers' nearest neighbour was a man who came out with nothing and who is doing well. This information was represented as a very cheerful antidote after the 'granger's' melancholy experiences. Mr. Moser left it to his audience to say whether the facts disclosed warranted the conclusion that the Dominion of Canada had formed in the past a large field for immigration. As to the second point, involving the future prospects of the Dominion, he referred to the great enterprise which was being shown in the development of the different railways, particularly in that of the new line in course of construction between the city of Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay, which would open out another route for the exportation of grain, involving a very short transport by land. Mr. Moser suggested that the question for the colonist was not simply one of how much money could be made, but whether he could not, by mixed farming on a soil so rich and fertile, have a comfortable homestead on which to live and in which he could take a pride, provide sufficient for his necessities and have a considerable surplus for sale; and he also suggested that after the past evidence of development and the increasing facilities about to be afforded were duly considered, it might not be taking a too sanguine view to conclude that thrifty, prudent and industrious men could, in the future, make a comfortable home for themselves and families. He felt that whatever failures there might be, there would be hereafter many more who would be able to give such testimonies as they had heard of the success of emigration. Mr. Moser stated that he was very desirous that an emigration society should be started in the neighbourhood of Kendal, which would have for its object the supply of information and advice to such as desired it, and that would afford pecuniary assistance, either by loan or otherwise, to the thoroughly deserving cases. He further stated that it was most advisable for any persons who were desirous of emigrating in the spring of the coming year, especially artisans, to devote much of their spare time to the acquisition of practical knowledge of a varied description. Already several working tradesmen and mechanics had expressed their willingness to instruct a class of intending emigrants during the winter evenings, should such a class be formed. At the conclusion of his lecture Mr. Moser invited discussion upon the subject, when a vote of thanks to Mr. Moser was proposed by Mr. Wicks and carried unanimously in the usual manner; after which the meeting terminated."

On the 24th August, the Messrs. Braunstein, Roumanian delegates arrived here and were shown all possible attention, and given what information they required, after which they were forwarded to Ottawa, for further consultation with the Department, re securing certain advantages for numbers of their countrymen who were ready to leave Roumania.

On the 25th August, the Rev. Mr. McKay, Honorary Secretary Self-Help-Emigration Society of Manchester, called upon me, after visiting the west, giving his experiences and seeming well pleased with the success of those settlers who came out under the auspices of the society he represents.

On the same day, Captain Hamilton, who I believe is interested in the East London Emigration Society, called and gave his experiences similar to those of the Rev. Mr. McKay.

Professor Tanner also visited the country, but owing to illness I had not the pleasure of paying him that attention I would have liked.

Count d'Esterhazy too arrived with the second party of Hungarians, which latter I am sorry to say are not doing as well as those who preceded them. From letters in my possession from their employers, Messrs. Moore & Hunter, of the coal mines at Stair, there seems to be a strong socialistic element among them that is not at all

desirable in this country. This is, probably, owing to the fact that there was no leader remaining with the people who could sufficiently guide and control them.

Vacant lands near Winnipeg.

The question often arises in the minds of new comers, why is there so much vacant land lying waste in the vicinity of Winnipeg? Of course, the people asking these questions have no idea of the price paid for these "vacant, waste" lands during the "boom." The owners, not liking to part with them at prices less than they cost, have until quite recently held them at figures far beyond the reach of the average new comer.

Fortunately, however, the Winnipeg Board of Trade have taken the matter in hand, and I learn that about 200 owners of land have placed their property at the Board's disposal for colonization purposes.

Some of these extensive land holders offer from 30,000 to 40,000 acres, and, it is possible that from one to two millions of acres will be offered from all sources. The prices will be placed by the committee of management at figures which will not as heretofore, drive the new-comer as far away as he can possibly get from the metropolis of the North-West, thus lessening his own chances of prosperity and leaving unoccupied some of the choicest land on the continent of America.

Winnipeg will reap wonderful commercial advantages by these large settlements in her immediate neighbourhood, as her markets will absorb a greater portion of the products, at the same time giving the settlers themselves a decided advantage over their western neighbours in shipping their commodities to the east.

The work of inducing land owners to place their broad acres on this footing is no easy task, but it has been persistently carried on by the Board's committee, and any loss that the owners may sustain by these reductions will be a general gain to the whole country.

↙ ↘ *Sample Farms.*

It is generally understood that Agricultural Colleges will be established at most advantageous points in the North-West, and I would respectfully suggest that one of these very useful institutions be placed as near to Winnipeg as possible. There is plenty of vacant space and the greater majority of the pupils could be found in and about the city.

Hundreds of young men would willingly take a course or two in such an institution while attending to their other duties, which could not be accomplished if the college were too far away from the scene of their labours.

We have already in this country some model farms, for instance, that of Sir Donald A. Smith, at Silver Heights, only a few miles from the city. This gentleman has an extensive acreage, with some excellent specimens of stock of all kinds. His gardens are the best in the Province, an excellent place to take visitors in order to practically prove to them what can be done in this northern climate.

I have secured some very fine specimens of Manitoba bred shorthorn cattle, from imported sires and dams; a thoroughbred racing sire, at the head of a small number of well-bred brood mares; some very fine strains of poultry, &c. My object in this outlay was chiefly to have a place convenient to the city, Invergrame, where I could at any time show visitors and strangers that we were not in any way behind our eastern neighbours in the matter of stock and other productions.

During the last two years Invergrame has been visited by about five or six hundred new comers, most of whom left expressing themselves as more than surprised that such rapid advances towards perfection had been made in such a short space of time, and in a country where, until quite recently, the cost of transportation and

other inconveniences have placed the enterprising farmer under more than ordinary difficulties.

In addition to these mentioned we have some very fine short-horn herds. That of Messrs. Sharman & Sharman, the "Binscarth" herd; Lynch Brothers; George Brothers, Giendurhan; Greig Brothers, and many others, each vieing with the other in points of perfection.

Add to the amount of good these gentlemen are doing the very extensive exhibition that this country has made of its products at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition side by side with powerful competitors, a very able and exhaustive lecture re this country and its capabilities delivered by that happy combination of soldier and citizen, Captain William Clark, the efficient representative of Manitoba at Kensington, a fairly good crop gathered by our farmers with prospects for a better one in 1887, and the result must be a heavy influx of immigrants.

Sanitary.

The general health of the new arrivals has been good. We have unfortunately, however, been visited with measles, and other malarious diseases of a very malignant type, so much so that the buildings had to be thoroughly overhauled, and the inside partly re-plastered and painted.

The physician has frequently been called to attend to new comers. In fact, I make it a point to have him at the building on the arrival of immigrants. Through this precaution, the mortality has been very light, and that only among children.

A connection with the main city sewer is very much needed, as well as a supply of water from the city water works. This latter would enable us to flush the latrines, &c., thereby keeping the premises in a better condition.

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I append herewith the following translation of a report sent through this agency to your Department:—

REPORT OF MESSRS. HAUSWIRTH AND DR. MEYER ON A JOURNEY IN THE NORTH WEST TERRITORY OF CANADA, MADE IN MAY, 1885.

The above mentioned gentlemen have already made a journey in the Dominion of Canada in 1881 and communicated their experiences, the former in a pamphlet, to be obtained from him, the latter in a book, "The Causes of the American Concurrency," Berlin, published by H. Bahr. At that time they arrived at the opinion that a colony of Swiss or Germans might probably do well there, as soon as a direct railway communication between the ports of the Atlantic, Lake Superior, and that part of land in the North-West Territory of Canada would be completed, on which the colony would be founded. This is now the case. One can travel from Halifax on the Atlantic, from Quebec and Montreal on the St. Lawrence, be it on the Canadian Pacific Railway, be it up to the great American lakes and over them, then from Port Arthur on Lake Superior *vid* Winnipeg, direct through the whole North-West Territory by rail and on Canadian soil, up to the Rocky Mountains and in the fall even to the Pacific. There is a direct through passage from New York *vid* Chicago to Winnipeg, the capital of the North-West portion of Canada. However, this way is

considerably dearer than that *vid* Montreal or Quebec, because the Canadian Government transport the immigrants cheaply. The passenger transport costs for the 1st June from Antwerp or Rotterdam *vid* Quebec to Winnipeg, \$28.75, about 150 francs; to Whitewood, the intended station of our proposed colony, \$33.10; from Havre to Winnipeg, \$33, to Whitewood, \$37.35 *vid* Quebec; from Havre *vid* New York somewhat dearer; Mr. Monod, from Montreux paid from Lausanne *vid* Havre, New York up to Winnipeg, in April, 260 francs. From Liverpool by Allan steamers *vid* Quebec to Winnipeg the transport costs \$25, to Whitewood \$29.35—154 francs. The price to Liverpool is to be found out by applying per postal card to the agents of the steamship lines *vid* the St. Lawrence.

The above mentioned two gentlemen went on board on the 2nd and 4th April respectively for Canada, had an interview in Ottawa, the Government Capital, with the Government and the Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., about the concession of a Swiss or German colony; received through "Order in Council" on the 11th May, 1885, such concession which appeared to them sufficient, in order to be able to think with some success about the foundation of a colony, and visited after this every part of the North-West Territory, on which yet is free land for settlement and which already has railway communication. They found a great change from that which they had been able to observe in 1881. At that time the settlers came in plentifully into the Red River Valley, from Breckenridge, in the United States, up to Winnipeg, in Manitoba, the easterly province of the North-West Territory. The soil is extraordinary fruitful and attracted the whole world. One acre of land cost at that time in this valley already \$15. In the meantime experience taught that in certain localities, in wet years, this soil suffers from cold and dampness.

These experiences induced new settlers to have an eye on the higher situated and drier soils, more easily to be cultivated, west of the Red River Valley. In the year 1881 we found few settlers west of Portage la Prairie, 63 miles from Winnipeg, and yet much free land between both towns. Now everything is suitable for agriculture, Government and railway land has been taken up between Winnipeg and Virden, (180) and on good soil the prairie is sold by the Railway Company, which in 1881 cost \$2.50, in 1883, \$5 to \$7.50 per acre, and cultivated land near Brandon costs \$12.20. The German officer, Mr. Maas, in Brandon, told us that one year was not always equally as good as the other, the crops sometimes suffer from the frost, however, German peasants, who work the soil well, could count thirty bushels of wheat on the average during good and bad years. Hay and grass for cattle are always good. We have looked over the country from Station Broadview, 264 miles west of Winnipeg to down southward of the track and that only a distance of at most 9 miles, from the railway car windows, and between this station and the Station Whitewood, 249 miles west of Winnipeg, we have found sufficient free land, to enable several hundred families to settle there, who would employ themselves with agriculture, cattle-breeding and cheese-making. We have, further, convinced ourselves, that there is free land for a far greater number west, east and north of said district, and then we returned to Winnipeg. Mr. Hauswirth is just going (31st May) to St. Paul, to have a talk there with Swiss people, living there. The undersigned remained in Winnipeg, in order to look after the entries of land for himself and some families in the land office and to make this report to those Swiss and German families, to whom Mr. Hauswirth had already in February sent a circular. The land, chosen by us is situated between the railway and the Pipestone River, which flows east to west in a valley one-half to one mile broad, producing excellent feed for cows and a quantity of hay. North and south the land is pretty steep, 60 to 80 feet, on a plateau, which is partly evel, partly undulating, but however does not have any hills over 30 to 40 feet high. The slope to the south is forest, the poplar wood only $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, because prairie fires did not let the trees get old, as long as the Indians were here. The slope to the north is without trees, and would in the spring give sooner fresh pasture than the plain, if shone upon by the first sun. The grass is the well known short grass, the very nourishing buffalo-grass, which is found from here to Texas, and which was formerly the food of the buffaloes. We chose the Sections 3, 4, 5, of the Township 15,

Range 3, for raising the first village, which would be situated in the valley and be protected against the cold north wind. I chose my homestead on Section 4. From Whitewood a good road leads to the Pipestone in Section 3. Here is a bridge and about an hour's distance up a second one. From here to the station one drives in one and a quarter hour with ponies, with good large horses quicker. The village should extend downwards into the valley to Section 5, and be connected by a street, which may be easily made and requires no bridges. On the plateau there is place for two new villages between the river and the railway, the one lying to the south, the other to the north of a forest, where good fuel and, also, larger wood grows, which would be suitable for Swiss houses. In the north, 3 to 4 miles from Whitewood, wood for building purposes is to be had very cheaply on Government land, lumber and lime can be bought at Station Whitewood. During the journey Mr. Hauswirth has taken notes on the stretches travelled over, which in the end he summed up thus:—"Assiniboia, 50° north latitude, and 120° west longitude, from Green-wich. Broadview 264 miles west of Winnipeg railway station, place entirely new, with geometrically laid lots for a town. Township 16, Range 4, Section 19, Railroad land. Situated 1 mile from station. Good soil with 9 inch black alluvial soil on yellowish limy sandy subsoil; sweet drinking water at a depth of 20 to 30 feet; middle through the section runs a deepened incurvation dotted at different places with small ponds. There lie upon the surface quite a number of large and small stones which could be made use of for building; little produce of hay, but more agricultural and pasture land. No bush or wood. Is not yet taken up. Nearby to the east lies section, Township 16, Range 5, Section 25, E.L., where Broadview is built, and has quite the same characteristics as the section just described, with a surface somewhat more filled with springs. Two homesteads are yet free. Township 16, Range 4, Section 22, Government land, situated a-half mile south of the railway station; three miles south-west from Broadview and two miles west of Percival, can be used only for pasture land on account of stony and light soil, and on account of the many small swamps, ponds and valueless bush. Township 16, Range 4 Section 14, R.L., one and a-half miles south of the railway from Percival, is a little better than the section lastly described, rolling prairie with irregularities, filled with swamps and bush, suitable for pasture land, unfit for agriculture. Is not taken up. Township 16, Range 4, Section 15, E.L., two miles from Percival; is cut through in its north-east corner by the railway; undulating ground, good black soil, 15 inches on yellowish sandy subsoil; good water; pretty much forest and bush. Pasture, agriculture, and hay land, and suitable for cattle breeding. Township 16, Range 4, Section 3, E.L., three and a-half miles south-west of Percival; is rolling prairie, with pretty much hay and agricultural land; pretty many small swamps and bushes, the latter useless; is serviceable for agriculture and cattle breeding. Township 16, Range 4, Section 2, R.L., three miles south-west from Percival; has quite the same characteristics as the section lastly described. Township 16, Range 4, Section 12, R.L., one and a-half miles south-west of Percival; rolling prairie; for the smaller part quite good soil; another part is swamp and pasture land, with many valueless bushes and ponds; is more suitable for cattle breeding than agriculture. Free, Township 16, Range 3, Section 18, R.L., one and a-half miles south of Percival; rolling prairie with many small ponds and bushes. The soil is good, however, with much labour to be transformed into partial agricultural land. Is best suitable for cattle breeding to a larger extent. Not to be recommended for homesteads. Free. Township 16, Range 3, Section 17, E.L., one mile south of Percival; rolling prairie, to the south more bush; good soil, if managed altogether, it can be arranged for the purpose of husbandry, where they let a field lie fallow, after a certain space of time; not to be recommended for homesteads. Free. Township 16 Range 3, Section 16, R.L., two miles south-east of Percival, for the most part bare, and partially bush, which is quite burned, with but little wood, and one-half very low and wet. Free. Township 16, Range 3, Section 23, E.L., is cut through by the railway at its south corner, one and a-half miles from Whitewood, to the south hard to be cultivated, still harder north of the railway, somewhat cold and wet soil; pretty hard to cultivate, with a slope

to the north. Is free, Township 16, Range 3, Section 13. Is taken up, Township 16, Range 2, Section 17, E.L., good soil, rolling prairie, one and a-half miles from Whitewood, with many swamps and valueless bush; less agriculture than pasture and hay land, suitable for cattle, less for agriculture. Free, Township 15, Range 2, Section 36, one and a-half miles south of Whitewood, rolling prairie with some forest and bush, is with greater labour to be transformed into agricultural land, soil good; only part of it free. Township 15, Range 3, Section 35, E.L., two miles south-west from Whitewood, with 8 inch good soil on sandy, limy subsoil, rolling prairie with much bush and small swamps of good agriculture land; north and west sheltered by forest. Here a brick-kiln could be made; would be most suitable for people with less means for half and quarter sections homesteads. Is free, Township 15, Range 3, Section 3, two and a-half miles from Whitewood in south-westerly direction, has the similar characteristics as the section lastly described. Is free. Township 15, Range 3, Section 5, 2 miles south-west from Whitewood. Likewise, like the last section, is free. Township 15, Range 3, Section 34, R. L., $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Whitewood, is free as to west half; rolling prairie, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch good soil on the surface, sandy limy subsoil, with pretty much bush, serviceable for agriculture and cattle breeding, good for homesteads for poorer people; for 40 to 80 acres per family. Township 15, Range 3, Section 20, 5 miles south-west of Whitewood, three-quarters of it free yet, the north-westerly homestead is taken up; pretty many small water sloughs with good agricultural land on the elevations of the undulating formation; to be recommended for homesteads. Good hay. Township 15, Range 3, Section 18, 6 miles south-west of Whitewood and 7 miles south of Percival, good soil with $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick black soil, sandy limy subsoil; little hay; instead of that excellent farming land, very much to be recommended for raising grain. Is free. Township 15, Range 3, Section 19, 6 miles south of Percival and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Whitewood, has quite the same characteristics as the last described section. Is free. Township 15, Range 4, Section 24, 6 miles south of Percival, with $\frac{3}{8}$ inch black soil, yellowish limy subsoil, with some few lakes and little hay land, principally suitable for agriculture; little bush, small wood; very good for husbandry, where they left their fields lie fallow for some time. Is free. Township 15, Range 4, Section 14, 7 miles south of Percival; the western half is taken up, the southern half has the same characteristics as Section 24, heretofore described. Township 15, Range 3, Section 6, 8 miles from Whitewood southwest, and 10 miles south from Percival; the southwest quarter section is free yet, with southern slope to Pipestone River; good hay land, less farming land; suitable for cattle; the northern half of this section is said to become free again. Township 15, Range 3, Section 5, 8 miles south-west from Whitewood, which is run through by the Pipestone in its south corner, and forms with the river, north-east, a valley with pretty many incurvations, where there is partly moor, partly hay land, on the more elevated plateau, fine agricultural land, situated very finely for husbandry, where one lets the field lie fallow for some time; of it, however, only the north half is free, where there is no wood. Township 15, Range 3, Section 4, 7 miles south-west from Whitewood, has quite the same characteristics as the section lastly described, except in the depths of the Pipestone, somewhat more hay land and wood. Township 15, Range 3, Section 10, 6 miles from Whitewood; of this the eastern homestead is taken up, the other three-quarters is good agricultural land, with many small water lakes, without wood and bush in the plain, lying next to Section 4. Township 15, Range 3, Section 24, 3 miles south-west from Whitewood, of which the western half is taken; covered with bush and small hills and suitable for husbandry, where one lets the field lie fallow for a time, as there is pretty much hay land there; nearby lies the Railway Station. Township 15, Range 3, Section 23, which has quite the same characteristics and still is free. Township 15, Range 2, Section 30, 2 miles south-west of Whitewood, lies in the same parallel as Section 15; rolling prairie with some bush, occasionally hay land."

From the preceding report of Mr. Hauswirth, to which I can pretty well agree, it is evident, that the intended land is well suitable for the laying out of farms for agriculture and cattle breeding. Every one according to his inclination and capital

can choose land for himself, which may suit him. Whoever only wishes to do farming, can choose for himself on the plateau, a plain void of all trees and lakes. Who only wishes to breed cattle, should go to Pipestone; who wishes to do both, finds also on the Pipestone land with plateau and valley meadows; more land he will find south and north from the forest, which extends itself between Broadview and Whitewood Hill to Wapella. Here are everywhere small lakes, which in summer hold water, and on the banks of which hay can be made. The little bit of forest offers now already shelter, and if it be guarded against prairie fires by ploughing the borders of each settlement, the quickly growing Canadian trees, which already now are 30 to 40 feet high and 2 to 8 inches thick, will soon also give good timber for block-houses. In order to make possible the formation of German and Swiss villages, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has placed at our disposal, free of charges, the land possessed by them in this district. They receive from us, for each given section, through the Government, another section in another district. Without such concession, which the railway has never made before, there would not be sufficient free land to about 350 miles west of Winnipeg for a colony. In this way we can bring about a connection of the acres, although already many farmers, most of English origin, are settled there. You are no more in an uninhabited district. From the railway towards Pipestone, and from Broadview to Fleming, one can reach everywhere at a distance of one-half hour an inhabited house. In Whitewood there are a physician, three builders, two hotels and several stores, where one can satisfy all demands of settlers, and not at exorbitant prices. The pound of bacon costs 4 cents, pork 20 cents, ham 18 cents, butter 20 cents, salt $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents, sugar 7 cents, tea 50 cents; shingles per 1,000 pieces, \$4.50; planks, 2 inches thick, per thousand feet, \$25; window frames, \$1 to \$3; doors, \$2 to \$3. The settlers make generally the mistake to take up too much land. Every one, of course, can take up 160 acres on payment of \$10—53 francs; must build a house fit for living in, reside three years on the land and in that time cultivate forty acres. The latter is often impossible for a man with little capital, and if he has not done so after three years, he loses the right to the place. He would do better to take up only 80, 40 or 20 acres of excellent land; then he only requires to cultivate 20, 10 or 5 acres. As soon as he has made a little fortune for himself from that, he has the right, after three years, to take up a second homestead of 160 acres on payment of \$10. A labourer or farmer with only 1,500 francs capital should commence with a farm of 40 acres. A richer man can take up 160 acres, and a further 160 adjacent acres from the Government, at the price of \$2.50 per acre, which is called pre-emption. Then there are \$20 at once, and the rest of \$390 after three years to be paid. On the so-called pre-emption land bought, nothing need be cultivated. Wealthy people, therefore, can get 360 acres for \$410, on which \$20 are to be paid immediately and \$390 after three years. They only need to cultivate 40 acres, and can use the rest for pasture and hay-making. Cows cost \$35 to \$50; oxen, \$125 to \$200 the pair. Labourers without capital should not go over this year. Here, as well as elsewhere, in North America, are already more immigrants, on account of the large immigration, than are needed now; and in New York no one may land who does not show money enough to live at least three months. Here, in winter, no work can be found except on the railway. Who wishes to settle should possess on his arrival on the land at least 2,500 francs, and have two people capable to work in the family. If he has more means he can begin on a greater scale. He should not come before the 1st of April nor after the 1st of September. Should he come from 1st April to 1st June, he can grow in the same year potatoes and grain; should he come later, he can prepare his land for seeding in the next spring and cut hay for his cattle for the winter. In both cases he can build a temporary block house, or if money for building material is in his possession and he wishes to expend it, he can build a stately residence and the necessary stabling. Labourers will find at Whitewood, with the farmers already resident there, occasional employment and wages, and can, if this be not the case, work on their farm; but a good labourer should not arrive with less than 1,500 francs, and should then commence on a farm of 20 to 40 acres. In all

cases every one should at once be able to purchase some cows, one plough and one yoke of oxen, and also the necessary provisions. About the climate much has been written. The country between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains bears throughout the characteristics of the great plain, which extends itself from Oldenburg over Hanover, Mecklenburg, Pommern, Brandenburg, Posen, Prussia, Lifeland, Curland, Russia between St. Petersburg and Warsaw, only that it is more fruitful, because it has not before been made use of, and the burned up prairie grass, wood, and the rotten animal substances manured it. On this account we have for instance at Whitewood, a humus soil of, on the average, 8 to 10 inches on the plateau, 2 or more feet in the valley. In winter it is colder here than in those German countries west of Pommern and Posen, but probably not colder than in those east thereof, especially in Russia, and for all that many millions of people live in those European countries. That the winter can be borne, is already evident from the fact that people have worked on the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway since 1880 each winter from day to day, without getting sick. One can bear it as soon as one builds more solid houses than the frame house of the American farmer, and yet they can stand the winter. One mistake in farming here is that the farmers thrash their grain in the fall with machines, and that they keep no cattle, and mostly only grow oats. So they have nothing at all to do in winter, but only to feed their horses and oxen. I hope German and Swiss farmers will thresh in winter and keep milch cows; then there will also be no lack of proceeds in winter nor of employment.

However, where in the world can any one who has a large family, and only 2,000 to 3,000 francs, get 160 acres of very fruitful land for 53 francs, and that at $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the railway station. In the United States this summer the last free homesteads, with good soil, in North Dakota, between Turtle Mountain and Devil's Lake, have been taken up, and no where can useful prairie for farming be got under \$10. In the Swiss colony of Kentucky the land costs up to \$20. Who in these days lives in Europe with only 2,000 to 3,000 francs, and his bodily labour, stands on the threshold of the proletarian? Here he can, if he remain well and diligent, become a wealthy peasant. Whoever wishes to join the proposed colony should write a letter to the undersigned, in which he should communicate the time of his arrival, number of family members and working hands, profession and capital; he will then on arrival in Whitewood find somebody who will show him land for selection, and will assist him with advice. As soon as a sufficient number of settlers will be here, in order to commence a co-operative cheese factory, I shall advance the capital necessary for it on 6 per cent. interest. This summer there will be commenced two cheese factories in the Menonite reserve. Canadian cheese costs in retail 20 cents per pound of 450 grammes. My address is Dr. Meyer, Whitewood, Province Assiniboia, Dominion of Canada.

Respectfully submitting the above to your consideration,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. C. B. GRAHAME.

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

Hon. JOHN CARLING,
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

"A."—TOTAL number of souls accommodated at the Immigration Buildings, Winnipeg, during the year 1886.

	Total Number of Souls.
January.....	16
February..	56
March.....	132
April.....	220
May.....	860
June	1,354
July.....	1,010
August.....	168
September.....	66
October..	144
November.....	74
December.....	30
	<u>4,130</u>

TABLE B.—Showing number of Men provided with Employment through the agency of Messrs. C. P. Barber & Co.

Number of Men in each Month.	Employment.	Rate of Wages.	Location of Work.	Name of Employer.
<i>January—</i>				
16	Ties and wood.....	\$ 26 p. month...	Eagle River	D. Jeffrey, Contractor.
16	do	26 do ...	Carlstad	Eagan Bros.
3	do	26 do ...	Vermillion Bay	Denison Bros.
8	do	26 do ...	Beausejour	D. McIntosh.
6	Labourers	1.25 p. day ...	C. P. R., S. W. Ry.....	J. Murray, Supt.
49				
<i>February—</i>				
6	Ties and wood.....	\$ 26 p. month ...	Raleigh	D. Jeffrey, Contractor.
8	do	26 do ...	Vermillion Bay	Denison Bros.
4	do	26 do ...	Beausejour	D. McIntosh.
18				
<i>March—</i>				
7	Ties and wood.....	\$ 26 p. month ...	Beausejour	A. C. Bryson, Contractor.
<i>April—</i>				
162	Section men.....	\$ 1.25 p. day....	Moose Jaw Division	C. Shields, Asst. Supt., C.P.R.
22	do	1.25 do	Rat Portage do	J. Niblock.
72	do	1.25 do	C. P. R., S. W. Ry.	J. Murray, Supt.
229	Labourers	1.50 do	C. P. R., West Int. Div..	J. P. Brothers.
122	do	1.50 do	Martin Div., C. P. R	H. Abbott, Supt.
25	do	1.75 to \$2.25..	do do	McDermaid & Ross, Contractors.
632				
<i>May—</i>				
370	Labourers	\$ 1.50 p. day.....	Martin Div., C.P.R.	H. Abbott, Supt.
269	Section men.....	1.25.....	Medicine Hat	C. Shields do
207	Rockmen & carpenters	1.75 to \$ 2.25.	Martin Div., C.P.R.	McDermaid & Ross.
74	do do	1.75 to 2.25.	do do	McKenzie & Co.
110	Timbermen	1.75 to 2.25.	do do	A. D. McRae.
50	Labourers	1.25 to 2.25.	do do	H. Ferguson.
61	do	1.25 to 2.25.	do do	J. M. Rae.
90	Section men.....	1.25 to 2.25.	C. P. R., S. W. Ry.....	J. Murray, Supt.
39	do	1.25 to 2.25.	do East	J. Niblock, Supt.
75	Labourers	1.75 to 2.25.	Martin Div., C.P.R.....	Davidson, McLean & Co.
39	do	1.50 to 2.25.	M. & N. W. Ry.	D. D. Mann.
1,384				

TABLE B.—Showing number of Men provided with Employment, &c.—Continued.

Number of Men in each Month.	Employment.	Rate of Wages.	Location of Work.	Name of Employer.
<i>June—</i>				
43	Section men	\$ 1.25 per day...	C. P. R., S. W. Railway...	J. Murray, Supt.
121	do	1.25 do ...	M. S. W. Railway	J. H. Vanzile do
46	do	1.23 do ...	Medicine Hat Division ...	C. Shields do
20	do	1.25 do ...	Rat Portage do ...	J. Niblock do
51	do	1.50 do ...	Martin Division, C.P.R...	H. Abbott do
364	Labourers and carpenters	1.75 to \$2.25.	do	McDermid & Ross.
84	do	1.75 to \$2.25.	do	Wm McKenzie & Co.
55	do	1.75 per day...	do	Davidson, McLean & Co.
23	do	1.75 do ...	do	Isaac Lusk.
34	do	1.50 do ...	M. & N. W. Railway	D. D. Mann.
<hr/>				
841				
<i>July—</i>				
30	Section men.....	\$ 1.25 per day...	C. P. R. East.....	J. Niblock, Supt.
7	do	1.25 do ...	C. P. R., S. W. Railway.	J. Murray do
40	do	1.25 do ...	M. S. W. Railway.....	J. H. Vanzile do
16	Carpenters	2.25 do ...	C. P. R. West	D. Leary do
6	Section men.....	1.25 do ...	do	C. Shields do
197	Rockmen and carpenters	1.75 to \$2.25...	Martin Div., C.P.R	McDermid & Ross.
141	do	1.75 to \$2.25...	do	Wm. McKenzie & Co.
9	Labourers	1.75 per day...	M. & N. W. Railway	D. D. Mann.
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446				
<i>August—</i>				
71	Section men.....	\$ 1.25 per day...	M. & S. W. Railway	J. H. Vanzile.
9	do	1.25 do ...	C. P. R. East.	J. Niblock.
9	do	1.25 do ...	C. P. R., S. W. Railway	J. Murray.
145	Labourers & bridge-men.....	1.25 to \$2.25...	Martin Division, C. P. R	McDermid & Ross.
45	do	1.25 to \$2.25...	do	Wm. McKenzie & Co.
68	Labourers	1.75 per day...	M. S. W. Railway	D. Jeffrey.
30	do	1.75 do ...	C. P. R., S. W. Railway.	Shoults & Beach.
<hr/>				
377				
<i>September—</i>				
29	Section men.....	\$ 1.25 per day...	C. P. R. East.....	J. Niblock, Supt.
18	do	1.25 do ...	C. P. R., S. W. Division.	J. Murray.
17	Labourers	1.75 do ...	Martin Division, C. P. R.	McDermid & Ross.
3	do	1.75 do ...	M. N. W. Railway	D. D. Mann.
21	Section men.....	1.25 do ...	M. S. W. Railway.....	J. H. Vanzile, Supt.
<hr/>				
88				

TABLE B.—Showing number of Men provided with Employment, &c. - *Concluded.*

Number of Men in each Month.	Employment.	Rate of Wages	Location of Work.	Name of Employer.
<i>October—</i>				
28	Labourers	\$ 1.75 per day...	Vermillion Bay.....	Davidson, McLean & Co.
97	Section men	1.25 do ...	Moose Jaw Section... ..	C. Shields, Supt.
68	do	1.25 do ...	C.P.R. East	J. Niblock do
7	Labourers	1.75 do ...	C.P.R. S. W'n Ry.	Shoultz & Beach.
49	do	1.75 do ...	M. N. W'n Ry	D. D. Mann.
64	do	1.50 do ...	do	G. H. Webster.
10	do	2.00 do ...	Galt Coal Co.	G. H. R. Wainwright.
72	do	1.50 do ...	Hudson's Bay Ry ..	Mann & Holt.
19	Woodsmen	25.00 per month	Rat Portage.....	J. Lonstrum.
414				
<i>November—</i>				
55	Labourers	\$ 1.75 per day..	H. B. Ry	Mann & Holt.
10	do	1.50 do ...	C.P.R. East.....	J. Niblock, Supt.
6	do	2.00 do ...	Galt Coal Co.....	G. H. R. Wainwright.
21	do	1.25 do ...	Moose Jaw.....	C. Shields, Supt.
49	do	1.50 do ...	M. & N. W. Ry.....	G. H. Webster.
30	Woodsmen.....	25.00 per month	Monmouth	Livingstone & Gibbons.
7	do	25.00 do ...	Rat Portage.....	Rainy Lake Lumber Co.
7	do	25.00 do ...	do	J. Lonstrum.
5	do	1.50 per day...	Woods South.....	W. B. Merrick.
190				
<i>December—</i>				
3	Wood choppers	25c. per cord.....	Shelly.....	Achison & Argue.
10	do	25c. do	Monmouth.....	Livingstone & Gibbons.
4	do	25c. do	Upsala	Egan & Erwin
10	Tie makers.....	8c. per tie.....	Vermillion Bay.....	Denison Bros
29	Wood choppers	25c. per cord.....	Oxdrift	Buckanan & Sullivan.
6	do	25c. do	Ostersund	Cameron Bros
21	Labourers	\$ 1.50 per day...	Hudson's Bay Ry.....	Mann & Holt.
9	do	2.00 do ...	Vermillion Bay, C.P.R....	J. Niblock, Supt.
9	Piece work, loading ties.....	75c. per cord.....	do do ...	do
13	do	75c. do	Oxdrift	Buckanan & Sullivan.
15	do	75c. do	Ostersund	Cameron Bros.
2	do	75c. do	Rat Portage	Denison Bros.
5	do	\$ 1.75 per day...	H. B. Railway	Mann & Holt.
6	Tie makers.....	1.75 do ...	Rocky Mountains	D. Jeffrey.
142				
Grand Total.....				4,588

"C."—SEXES of Immigrants accommodated at the Winnipeg Agency during the year 1886.

	Adults (Male).	Adults (Female).	Children.
January.....	9	2	5
February	56	.....	.....
March.....	70	20	42
April	130	43	47
May	507	142	211
June.....	758	275	321
July	475	294	241
August.....	84	45	39
September.....	40	10	16
October.....	83	28	33
November.....	30	14	30
December.....	14	6	10
	<u>2,256</u>	<u>879</u>	<u>995</u>

"D."—NATIONALITIES of Immigrants accommodated at the Winnipeg Agency during the year 1886.

	Total Number of Souls.
English	1,142
Irish.....	203
Scotch.....	398
Germans.....	284
Hollanders.....	6
Scandinavians	129
French and Belgians.....	71
Icelanders	446
Russians.....	68
Polish	8
Bohemians	27
Roumanians.....	5
Finns	71
Italians.....	199
Austrians	28
Hungarians	132
Swiss.....	1
Canadians.....	857
United States.....	55
	<u>4,130</u>

TABLE E.—Showing Number of Applications received for Labour at the Winnipeg Agency during the Year 1886.

	Mechanics.	Railway Men.	Farm Labourers.	Common Labourers	Domestic Servants.
January					
February					
March	7		25	20	70
April			23	167	66
May			10	178	75
June			15	1,500	61
July.....			27	1,735	56
August		800	45	63	41
September		275	17		18
October		375	12		24
November		15	2	* 24	18
December.....		5	3	*115	16
Totals	7	1,470	179	3,802	445
Grand Total					5,908

"F."—TOTAL number of Immigrants provided with employment through the Winnipeg Agency, during the year 1886.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	7	2	9
February.....	37	5	42
March	62	6	68
April.....	113	24	137
May.....	117	13	130
June.....	109	17	126
July.....	175	58	233
August.....	60	15	75
September.....	35	2	37
October.....	83	10	93
November.....	28	14	42
December.....	10	4	14
			1,006

"G."—PROVISION LIST.

Sugar, per lb. (brown).....	\$ 0 06 to \$ 0 08	
Salt do	0 00	0 01
Tea do (black).....	0 30	1 50
Tea do (green).....	0 30	1 50
Tobacco do	0 75	1 00
Bacon do	0 11	0 15
Bread, best white, per loaf	0 06	0 08
do brown do	0 06	0 08
Butter, salt, per lb.....	0 12½	0 25
do fresh do	0 20	0 30
Reef per lb.....	0 06	0 15
Mutton do	0 12	0 18
Pork do	0 08	0 12
Beer, per quart.....	0 15	0 20
Candles, per lb.....	0 15	0 30
Cheese do	0 11	0 15
Coffee do	0 25	0 50
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs.....	3 00	4 50
Eggs, per doz.....	0 12½	0 35
Flour, per brl. 1st quality (196 lbs).....	3 00	5 00
do 2nd do	3 00	0 00
do per 100 lbs	2 35	2 90
Fish, dry or green cod, per cwt.....	0 00	0 00
Firewood, per cord.....	4 00	5 50
Ham, per lb.....	0 15	0 18
Shoulders, per lb.....	0 06	0 12
Herrings, per brl.....	0 00	0 00
Mustard, per lb.....	0 00	0 50
Milk, per qt.....	0 05	0 08
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.....	3 00	4 00
Pepper, per lb.....	0 00	0 40
Potatoes, per bush. (according to season).....	25	1 00
Rice, per lb.....	08	0 12½
Soap do (yellow).....	0 00	0 00

"H."—ADDITIONAL PROVISION LIST.

Poultry.

Turkeys, per lb., according to season.....	\$ 0 15 to \$ 0 22
Geese do do	0 10 0 18
Ducks do do	0 12 0 18
Fowls do do	0 15 0 20
Chickens do do	0 12 0 22

Fish.

Salmon, per lb. (Columbia) according to season.	0 30	0 40
Fish do white do do ..	0 10	0 15
Pike do do do do ..	0 08	0 12½
Trout do Lake Superior do do ..	0 10	0 15

Game.

Moose, per lb.....	0 12	0 20
Elk do	0 12	0 20
Deer pumping.....	0 12	0 20
Buffalo do (haunches) very scarce.....	0 15	0 25
Partridge, per pair.....	0 15	0 30
Prairie Chicken, per pair.....	0 15	0 40
Rabbits do	0 20	0 30

Clothing.

Cotton, unbleached.....	0 08	0 12
Overshoes, winter, per pair, men's.....	1 50	2 50
do do women's.....	1 50	3 00
Coats, under, tweed.....	6 00	50 00
do over do	6 00	50 00
Trowsers.....	1 50	9 00
Vests.....	1 00	4 00
Shirts, flannel.....	1 00	3 00
do cotton.....	0 50	2 50
do under, wove.....	1 00	4 00
Hats, felt.....	0 75	4 00
Socks, worsted.....	0 25	1 00
do cotton.....	0 15	0 30
Blankets, per pair.....	1 00	12 00
Rugs.....	1 50	15 00
Flannel, per pair	0 18	0 80
Shirting cotton.....	0 12	0 25
Sheeting, double	0 15	0 45
Cloth Canadian, per yard.....	0 50	3 00
Shoes, men's per, pair.....	1 00	12 00
Shoes, women's, per pair.....	1 00	8 00
Boots do do	1 00	8 00
do men's do	1 00	12 00
Overshoes, men's, per pair, India rubbers.....	1 00	2 00
do women's do	1 00	2 00

"I."—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Waggon, "Government standard," 3½-inch arm, 2-inch tire	\$75 00
do do do 3 do 1½ do	75 00
do one-horse, fitted with either pole or shafts (spring seat).....	\$60 to 70 00
do heavy teaming, 4-inch arm.....	80 00

Prices of different portions of waggon:—		
Double box.....		15 00
Spring seat.....		5 00
Double-trees, whiffletrees and clevices.....		4 00
Neck yokes.....		2 00
Double-trees, whiffletrees, clevices and neck yokes....		5 50
Sleighs, "Government standard," 2-inch steel shoe, for ordinary farm use.....		30 00
do 2½ inch steel shoe, for bush and heavy teaming...		35 00
do one-horse.....		28 00
Fanning mill—"Government standard".....		35 00
do Centennial.....		30 00
Ploughs—"The Hill," long-handled.....		25 00
do "Verity," No. 14, 12-inch cut.....		25 00
do do No. 13, do.....		25 00
do "Wild Irishman," 3-wheeled sulky.....		00
do No breaker attached, complete.....		60 00
do "Nebraska," breaker 12 inches.....		20 00
do do do 14 do.....		22 00
do P. Q. do 12 do.....		16 00
do do do 14 do.....		17 00
do "Nebraska City" do 12 do.....		16 00
do do do 14 do.....		17 00
do S. B. & X. do 12 do.....		21 00
do do do 14 do.....		23 50
do W. B. & X. do 12 do.....		18 00
do do do 14 do.....		20 00
do "Buford Gang".....		80 00
do Gang, stubble bottoms, 12 inch.....		90 00
do Stubble and breaker bottoms, extra shares.....		120 00
do Three-furrowed gang, 27-inch cut, with three extra chilled shares.....		35 00
do Sulky, stubble bottom, 16-inch cut.....		60 00
do "John Deere," breaker, 12-inch cut.....		20 00
Harrows—The "Gillies," all steel (50 teeth, 4 sections)..		18 00
do "Watson," 60 teeth.....		17 00
do do 72 do.....		17 00
do "Cowan," 60 do.....		14 00
do Whipple, "Hoat".....		26 00
do do "Wheel".....		35 00
Mowers—"Toronto".....		75 00
do "Massey".....		70 00
do "New Hummer".....		190 00
Self Binders—"Toronto," all steel, 5 foot cut.....		185 00
do do do 6 do.....		190 00
do do do 7 do.....		195 00
do Wood frame \$15 less than above figures.		
do "W. D.," 5-foot cut.....		170 00
do do 6 do.....		180 00
do do 7 do.....		190 00
do Binding twine—bundle carriers.....		10 00
Reaper—"Lion".....		65 00
Horse Rakes—"Sharp's".....		30 00
do "Daisy".....		25 00
do "Watson".....		22 00
Feed grinders—I.X.L. No. 2, 7 in. iron grind plates, 175 lbs.		45 00
do do No. 3, 8 do do 240 lbs.		55 00

Feed grinders—I.X.L. No. 4 geared to run from tumbling rod.....	65 00
' do Extra plates for above numbers.....\$1.00 to	1 50
do Straw cutter, Excelsior Power.....	55 00
do do "Canadian Hand".....	28 00
do Root cutter, "Excelsior".....	40 00
do Chopper "Victor".....	30 00
do Crusher "Watson" 12 in. belt only.....	50 00
do do do 14 do	53 00
do do do 12 in. rod and belt.....	55 00
do do do 14 do	60 00
Hay loader—1.....	90 00
Seeders—Broadcast (sower).....	25 00
do do 12 hoe.....	55 00
Land Rollers—2 drum.....	50 00
do do 3 do	55 00
Barbed wire, per lb., for fencing.....	00 07½
Plain do do 2 stand.....	00 07½
Buggies—	
No. 1, Piano box, end spring—	
Leather quarter top.....	115 00
Full leather top.....	130 00
Full rubber top.....	105 00
Open, with lazyback	95 00
No. 2, Brewster buggy—	
Leather quarter top.....	120 00
Full leather top	135 00
Full rubber top.....	110 00
Open, with lazyback.....	100 00
No. 3, Cushion Timpkin, side bar—	
Leather quarter top.....	120 00
Full leather top.....	135 00
Full rubber top.....	110 00
Open with lazyback	100 00
No. 4—2 spring phaeton—	
Leather quarter top.....	125 00
Full leather top.....	140 00
No. 5, 3 spring phaeton, with fenders and cross straps—	
Leather quarter top	135 00
Full leather top	147 00
Extra, for child's seat.....	6 00
do for lamps	7 00
No. 6, 2 wheeled cart, no horse motion—	
Full rubber top.....	90 00
Open with lazyback.....	80 00
No. 7, roundabout, with shafts—	
With one seat.....	95 00
Extra for pole	10 00
No. 7 "Roundabout," with 2 seats.....	100 00
Extra for pole.....	10 00
With one seat and rubber top.....	110 00
Extra for pole.....	10 00
No. 8, half platform, spring waggon, with reach, 1½ in. axle, capacity 1,200 lbs., with 2 seats and pole.....	110 00
Extra for shafts.....	5 00

The "Johnston" side spring, side bar, with rubber top.....	90 00
Open.....	80 00
McCormick buckboard, Surrey body, with rubber top.....	90 00
Open, with lazyback.....	80 00
Ordinary buckboard, extra good and well finished.....	60 00
Cutters, each.....	From \$40 to 250 00

Harness.

Horse—Double, for farm work.....	\$20 00 to \$40 00
Ox— do do	8 00 15 00
Horse—Single, driving, light.....	12 00 30 00
Riding Saddles.....	4 00 20 00
Halters (each).....	50 2 00
Horse blankets (each).....	1 00 5 00
Ox chains (per pair).....	1 75 2 50
Ox Yokes.....	2 00 5 00
Whips.....	30 7 00

"J."—Rate of Wages.

Farm labourers, per day, without board.....	\$1 00 to \$1 50
do do week and board	2 00 5 00
Farm servants, female, with board.....	4 00 12 00
Masons, per day without board.....	2 00 5 00
Bricklayers, per day do	2 00 5 00
Carpenters do do	25 cts per hour
Lumbermen do do	1 00 to 1 50
Shipwright do do	None.
Smiths do do	1 50 2 50
Wheelwrights do do	2 00 2 75
Gardeners, per month, with board.	12 00 16 00
do do without board.....	00 00 00 00
Female cooks, per month.....	10 00 18 00
Laundresses, per day.....	75 1 50
Female domestics, per month (general).....	5 00 12 00
General labourers, per day, without board.....	1 00 1 50
Miners do do	1 25 3 00
Mill hands do do	1 00 1 25
Engine drivers do do	3 00 5 00
Saddlers do do	1 25 1 75
Bootmakers do do	1 50 2 00
Tailors do do	1 50 2 50

"K."—Fuel.

Coal—Anthracite, per ton.....	\$10 25
Lignite, Saskatchewan, per ton.....	6 75
do Galt do	7 25
Wood—Tamarac, in small quantities.....	\$5 00 to 6 00
do large do	4 80
Poplar.....	4 00

"L."—*Building Material.*

Siding—Pine, per M.....	\$20 00 to \$30 00
do Spruce do	18 00 to 25 00
Flooring—Pine, white, per M.....	20 00 to 30 00
do do Norway do	18 00 to 27 00
do Spruce do	18 00 to 25 00
Lining—Beaded pine, white per M.....	20 00 to 27 00
do do do Norway do	18 00 to 25 00
do do spruce do	15 00 to 22 00
Common boards, pine, white, per M.....	20 00 to 00 00
do do spruce do	15 00 to 18 00
do dimension, 2x4, pine do	20 00 to 0 00
do do 2x4, spruce do	18 00 to 0 00
do do 2x6, pine do	20 00 to 0 00
Shingles—pine, white, per M.....	3 50 to 0 00
do spruce, do	2 75 to 0 00
Sheeting—pine, do	20 00 to 0 00
do spruce, do	15 00 to 0 00
Shiplap—pine, white do	20 00 to 24 00
do spruce do	18 00 to 20 00
Windows—sash and casings.....	0 85 to 3 00
Doors—with casings.....	1 70 to 4 00
Storm sash.....	1 00 to 4 00
Tar paper, per lb.....	0 03 to 0 05
Nails do	0 00 to 0 05

"M."—*Horses for Brood Purposes.*

Sires—Thoroughbred for turf.....	\$600 00 to \$2,000 00
Mares do do	250 00 600 00
do do do brood.....	250 00 400 00
Foals and yearlings—Thoroughbred, from above stock.....	60 00 350 00
Mares and geldings, for general purpose, from above stock.....	150 00 400 00
Mares and geldings, for general purpose, grades from above stock.....	125 00 300 00

Heavy Draught

Sires—Thoroughbred.....	\$600 00 to \$1,500 00
Mares do	600 00 800 00
do do brood	250 00 500 00
Foals and yearlings—Thoroughbred, from above stock.	50 00 300 00
Mares and geldings—Grades from above stock	175 00 300 00
Native ponies.....	50 00 125 00

Horned Stock for Brood Purposes.

Bulls—Thoroughbred, "Durham".....	\$ 80 00 to \$1,000 00
Cows do do	75 00 500 00
Heifers do do	50 00 250 00
Bulls do "Hereford"	80 00 750 00
Cows do do	60 00 450 00
Heifers do do	50 00 250 00

Bulls—Thoroughbred	“ Ayrshire ”	70 00	400 00
Cows	do	75 09	240 00
Heifers	do	45 00	200 00
Bulls	“ Galloway ”	100 00	500 00
Cows	do	60 00	200 00
Heifers	do	40 00	80 00
Bulls	“ Polled Angus ”	100 00	500 00
Cows	do	60 00	200 00
Heifers	do	40 00	80 00
Bulls	“ Holstein ”	100 00	600 00
Cows	do	100 00	259 00
Heifers	do	50 00	100 00
Bulls	“ Jersey ”	100 00	1,000 00
Cows	do	100 00	1,000 00
Heifers	do	50 00	800 00

Live Stock—Ordinary

Horses, per pair	.....	\$200 00 to \$600 00
Oxen	do working	100 00 150 00
Cows each (milch)	according to grade	100 00 150 00
Pigs, usually sold by weight	(live)	0 03 0 00
Sheep, per head	.....	3 00 6 00
Dogs (collie) each	.....	5 00 50 00

No. 12.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BRANDON, MAN., IMMIGRATION AGENT.
(MR. T. BENNETT.)

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT,

BRANDON, MAN., 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1886.

There has been a large increase of immigrants to this district over last year, many of whom were the better class of English and Scotch farmers, possessed of sufficient means to make a successful start in this country.

I am glad to say that I have been most fortunate in being able to render such immigrants as have called upon me, or stopped at this agency, the information they were seeking in regard to the lands they wished to settle upon. And I find it of the greatest importance to be able to direct immigrants to such locations as may be most suitable for the line of farming they intend to adopt; a large number of the arrivals this year went west, many going through to Calgary, considering that district better adapted for stock raising. I can say, however, that the country now being opened by the Manitoba and North-Western Railway offers as great inducements to the settler for mixed farming as can be found in any part of this vast country.

The land on this line of railway is well supplied with wood and water, and has plenty of fine hay meadows and rich pasture. The farmers are giving their attention to the making of butter and cheese. There are three cheese factories in successful operation during the summer months. These settlers, I believe, are taking a wiser course than those who depend entirely upon grain growing, as they do not suffer to the same extent by early frost and drought.

The extension of the Manitoba and South-Western Railway to Deloraine, and the Canadian Pacific Railway and South-Western to Glenboro', is a great boon to the farmers in these districts. Villages are springing up with great rapidity, and grain elevators are being built at various points, and the farmers have now the accommodation they have been so long in need of.

The crops this year throughout this district gave great promise of an abundant harvest until the 1st of July, when drought set in, which caused the yield to be much below the average. There have, however, been some heavy crops, not in any particular district, nor on account of the quality of the soil, but owing to its cultivation. I found the best crop on summer fallow, next on breaking and backsetting, while fall stubble ploughing was not good, and spring ploughing was worthless, and I account for it in this manner:

In summer fallow, the stubble and weeds are ploughed under and have time to rot, the ground also becomes settled by the winter frosts and snow, and evaporation is slow. The breaking and backsetting is naturally rough and more open, and the sod not being all rotted, cannot be pulverized by the harrow and dries quickly.

In the fall stubble ploughing the heavy stubble is carried under, but cannot rot as there is neither moisture nor heat in the ground, and unless there are sufficient spring rains the land soon becomes very dry to the depth it has been ploughed while the moisture arising from the frost has little effect. It is not then to be wondered at that spring ploughing does not pay the cost of putting in the crop, as the

land dries almost immediately the harrow has left it, the stubble acting similar to tile draining. These are matters, however, the farmers soon find out, and will take advantage of, and in future very little fall or spring ploughing will be done.

It is very gratifying to notice the increase and improvements of stock in this district within the past two years. We have now several enterprising farmers who are importing and breeding thoroughbred stock. These animals would successfully compete with some of the best in the Eastern Provinces.

They have also brought in five horses of the Clydesdale and Percheron breeds, and from the appearance of the one-year and two-year old colts, there is no doubt that some of the best horses in the Dominion will be raised in Manitoba and the North-West.

Sheep also do well in this country and climate. It was feared at first that the spear grass which abounds in some of our prairies might be injurious, as the sharp, barbed-pointed seed when ripe, would enter the skin, and perhaps the body. But it has been proved that only the barbed point can penetrate, as the remaining part of the seed is too large to be drawn through the skin. Suppuration soon takes place and it falls out, doing no damage to the animal. But it is only when the seed is ripe and hard that it is at all troublesome, and this period lasts only about two weeks, as it falls off the stem when thoroughly ripe.

Farmers who have sheep are not so careful to have lambs come late in the spring as farmers in the Eastern Provinces, and appear to suffer some loss from severe cold.

I have seen lambs on the Brandon market last Easter which weighed, when dressed, twenty-eight pounds. They were not fed for market and not quite three months old; and lambs in August, say six months old, have dressed sixty pounds.

The demand for farm labour is generally good, in early spring or harvest, but help generally arrives too late, and to ensure immediate employment, parties desiring farm work should reach here not later than the first part of April, they can then secure employment for the whole season at good wages. Female help is extremely scarce, viz.: Domestic servants, cooks and table maids, who can obtain immediate employment and good wages at any time of year, as those who come to this country as such soon change their occupation for the more important position of superintending their own domestic affairs, having become the wives of young farmers who were tired of a bachelor's life.

Young lads also from rural districts find immediate employment as herd boys with many of the farmers of Manitoba during the summer months, and if they prove to be industrious and careful will have steady employment the whole year.

I would, however, strongly recommend that the different societies in England who are desirous of assisting young men to emigrate to the colonies in the hope of bettering their condition would be more careful in sending a certain class of young men from the large cities to Manitoba. We have no use for them; they have never worked, and do not intend to learn; and if their friends wish to get rid of them, they had better choose an older settled country than Manitoba to ensure their making a livelihood.

At the same time there are many fine young men come to this country who never did any kind of labour until they came here, but determined to get on, who have succeeded very well indeed, and are deserving of much praise.

The Indian and Colonial Exhibition held in London, England, has, I believe, been the best movement yet made in bringing Canada to the front as a field for immigration, and I hope to see great results arise from the prominent position accorded to our Dominion, and the interest manifested by Her Majesty the Queen, and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in the exhibits sent from Canada.

There can be no doubt that immigration will increase year by year as the facilities of this great country become better known to the people of the old world.

In accordance with your letter of instructions to me, dated 26th October, 1886, to visit the settled parts in this district or other points in the North-West, I visited several districts to ascertain their suitability for settlement, and to enable me to direct immigrants thereto, and beg to report as follows:—

First I proceeded on Monday, 1st November *via* the Manitoba South Western

Railway from Winnipeg to the end of the track at Deloraine. I found the country pretty well settled, but there are yet some fine homesteads open for entry in the vicinity of Turtle Mountain, Killarney and Pelican Lake, where, I think, 100 or more settlers might be placed. Crops generally were short owing to the drouth, and considerable damage was done by prairie fires. But the settlers are not at all discouraged thereby.

I returned to Pilot Mound and drove north to Glenboro', on the Canadian Pacific South Western Railway. On my way I was sorry to see the amount of wood destroyed by the late prairie fires, as it has burned a large area of the best standing wood, which destroys its value except for fuel. The Canadian Pacific Railway, South Western, has now reached a beautiful valley north of Tiger Hills. The land is magnificent and well adapted for mixed farming. The settlers are chiefly Icelanders, and are apparently doing well. On proceeding east I was surprised to see so much unoccupied land with plenty of timber, hay and water. Upon enquiry I learned that some four years ago, during the high water of that year, a large portion of it was flooded. There is a distance of thirty-five miles without a settler, and if not again visited by a flood it would make a fine district for stock raising or mixed farming, as it lies so near Winnipeg market.

I then determined to visit portions of the North-West in the Saskatchewan and Prince Albert districts. I proceeded by Canadian Pacific Railway to Qu'Appelle, and thence by stage to Prince Albert, a distance of 280 miles which occupied seven days. I found good settlements between Qu'Appelle and Touchwood Hills, but the drouth last season had caused short crops; no damage was done by prairie fires. There is still a large quantity of land unoccupied and it will be a good district for settlement. The Indian agent appears to be doing good work on the reserves, as I noticed some well fenced farms and several comfortable dwellings and stables for the stock. The land on Touchwood Hills is not so heavy as in the valley, but is capable of raising fine crops. The landscape is very fine; rolling prairie, wood and lakes. It must eventually become a good district. On passing Touchwood Hills north you reach the Salt Plains which extend about 30 miles north and south, and in a south-westerly course to Swift Current. After crossing these plains, the land improves wonderfully until you reach Batoche on the South Saskatchewan. It would be difficult to find so large a tract of fine land and so beautiful to look at in the whole Dominion. It is sufficiently rolling to make it attractive, and is interspersed with prairie, woods and lakes. It only requires enterprising settlers to make a beautiful country of it. Upon reaching the Saskatchewan you find the half-breeds settled along its banks similar to the French settlements along the banks of the rivers in the Province of Quebec, but more scattered. One feature which struck me forcibly was that all the houses I saw were new, and upon enquiry I learned that I was in the immediate vicinity of Batoche and on the route taken by Gen. Middleton and his volunteers. The old houses I was told were used as fortifications by the half-breeds, and Gen. Middleton was obliged to shell them in order to dislodge the half-breeds who were entrenched in these houses, and give safe passage to his troops to Batoche.

The half-breeds in this district, so far as I could observe, did little in the way of farming, but depended chiefly upon freighting goods from Qu'Appelle to Prince Albert, Carlton and other points, while a few of them trade with the Indians.

Upon crossing the South Saskatchewan at St. Laurent I found the land to be more uneven and a lighter soil for a distance of twelve to fifteen miles north of the river. Here I found several good farmers who keep a large stock of cattle and raise good crops of grain—wheat, oats and barley, and claim to be as free from frosts in harvest as the people of Manitoba. None were raised, however, in 1885 on account of the rebellion, and very little last season on account of drouth, but no sign of distress appeared among these farmers. I visited Prince Albert, Red Deer District, Carlton, Duck Lake and Fish Creek, and I consider it one of the finest parts of this great country I have seen, and it will eventually be filled with a thriving population. I also noticed the different Indian reserves I crossed on my way to the districts I visited. They have their Indian farms well fenced, good buildings and fine stock and farm

implements, and, with the care and instruction afforded by the Government, I have no doubt that the Indians on many of the reserves will be self-supporting and comfortable. What is wanted in these districts is a large influx of good settlers, who, by their example and prosperity, will teach both the half-breeds and Indians a better and more comfortable mode of living than that followed by the aborigines of the country. This, however, cannot be until railways take the place of old Indian trails for the transmission of freight and passengers; and with the railway enterprise of these times, it will not be long before the most remote parts of this vast country will be afforded the same railway accommodation that is enjoyed by the older parts of the Dominion.

In the districts I have travelled over in the valley of the two Saskatchewan rivers, several thousand settlers could be placed where, with ordinary industry and economy, they would soon become prosperous and happy.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. BENNETT,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 13.**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE QU'APPELLE IMMIGRATION AGENT.****(MR. A. J. BAKER.)**

DOMINION IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

QU'APPELE, N.W.T., 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit the following Annual Report for the year 1886.

In consequence of the Immigration Building at this agency being occupied during the greater portion of the immigration season by "B" Battery, now in Quebec, comprising about 100 men, viz, from October, 1885, to about the middle of July, 1885 few immigrants could be accommodated in buildings during said time, although a goodly number arrived here, all of whom are doing well, as you will readily perceive from the fact of the erection in this town of buildings, amounting to the sum of between fifty and sixty thousand dollars, and an increase of population from three hundred to six hundred during the past season, besides the country filling up as well as other towns in this district.

There was also besides those aforesaid a number of the more wealthy class (principally English) who do not avail themselves of Government accommodation but become purchasers of real estate and receive assistance from the Government officials stationed here in their locations and settlements.

From indications and information received I expect a much larger number of immigrants in this locality during the coming season.

The class of immigrants best adapted for this country is the farming community and female servants.

The crops although promising well in the spring of the year were almost a total failure, in some parts of this district, on account of the great drought which prevailed through the latter part of the month of June last, and continuous dry weather the remainder of the season.

Horses and horned cattle have been largely brought into the district from Ontario and other places.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. BAKER,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 14.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. JOHN JESSOP.)

DOMINION IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

VICTORIA, B. C., 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the annual report from this agency for the year ending with this date.

Immigration.

Calculations as to the increase of population in British Columbia, from year to year, can only be vaguely approximate. No machinery exists by which immigration statistics can be obtained with any approach to accuracy. Means of ingress are now so numerous, with no distinction as to travellers, tourists or settlers, that if every avenue could be traced there would be no satisfactory results. Northern Pacific arrive at this port daily, and Canadian Pacific Railway steamers nightly, and in these vessels the pursers cannot tell with any certainty to what class their passengers belong. Canadian Pacific Railway trains constantly leave new arrivals at almost every station from Donald to Port Moody and New Westminster, and although every effort has been made by correspondence with passenger agents at this end of the line and Winnipeg, no information whatever has been received as to the number of people who have reached Donald since the opening of the road last summer. Had these figures been obtained a nearer approximation could have been arrived at. It may be assumed, however, that at least as many passengers arrived by Canadian Pacific Railway as by the Northern Pacific Railway *via* San Francisco, namely, 5,825, and upon this basis actual immigration and consequent increase of population in the Province, exclusive of Chinese, is put down at 11,650 for the year. This may be considered rather below than above the real number, as those entering the Province at New Westminster direct by steamer from Seattle, others across the north-west boundary from Idaho into Kootenay, and from other places direct to Nanaimo, have not been reached in these figures. Vancouver, Revelstoke, Donald and other places, with a population of over 4,000, have reached their present proportions since the date of last report. That number, therefore, added to the known increase in the established cities and the agricultural districts would more than foot up the total immigration as stated above.

The new and direct route of travel by rail has apparently but slightly diminished the number of arrivals *via* Puget Sound and San Francisco. For the first half of the year 4,502 whites and 184 Chinese came in from the Sound, and for the second half, 4,869 and 211 respectively. From San Francisco, for the same periods, 1,254 whites and 33 Chinese, and 1,023 whites; no Chinese reported. This gives a total of 11,648 whites and 428 Chinese. Among the latter are the 89 who paid the \$50 *per capita* tax. Taking one-half of the white arrivals, as actual increase of population, from these arrivals, and 5,825 is the result. Value of settlers' effects passed at the Victoria Custom House for the year was \$47,268. Since 1st July no record has been kept of settlers' effects from the eastern Provinces, owing to the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The above sum represents 217 males, 212 females and 270 children; a total of 699.

At the New Westminster Custom House settlers' effects amounted to \$15,234, passed by 372 men, women and children.

Nanaimo Customs collector reports 38 persons, and effects valued at \$920.

Agriculture.

Every interest connected with this all-important branch of industry has been very prosperous during the year just closed, and the outlook for the future is much brighter than at any period in the past history of the Province.

Agricultural progress has not been confined to any one district.

Every section is participating in the impetus which is being given by improved means of communication and consequent influx of population, largely made up of the farming element.

The removal of the Dominion Lands Office to New Westminster and subsequent opening up of several townships for homesteading have imparted an onward movement in that most important farming district, the influence of which will soon make itself manifest on the markets of the Province. Upwards of 330 applications for land in the railway belt were received from 1st January to 31st December, 1886. The granting of homestead entry at \$1 per acre commenced on 1st August last, and since that date 158 *bond fide* settlers have obtained their formal entry receipts. In addition to these a large number of claims have been selected during the year by intending settlers, who will take up as soon as the townships in which their holdings are located are surveyed and placed in the market. Outside of the railway belt 97 pre-emptions have been issued by the British Columbia Land Office.

In districts east of Cascade Mountains much progress has been made agriculturally, but farming extension is there limited by water supply for irrigating purposes, in Spallumacheen and a few other localities.

Inexpensive water rights and some that are more or less costly are already secured and utilized.

In order to bring any large area under cultivation, therefore, machinery must be introduced into the larger streams for pumping, or Artesian wells bored for water supplies.

The former system must necessarily be confined to low-lying river bottoms, while the latter can be applied to extensive elevated benches, and in many places to a succession of them one below the other.

The establishment of an experimental farm in the coast region of the Province will give a great impetus to agriculture and horticultural pursuits. Professor Saunders' visit, a few weeks ago, gave unbounded satisfaction as showing the desire of the Dominion Government to initiate and carry out the Act providing for such an institution in British Columbia.

Value of agricultural implements entered in the Victoria Custom House and imported from the eastern Provinces from 1st January to 1st July was \$22,500 as against \$34,464 for the whole of 1885. This shows a large increase up to the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway after which transit of such goods over the American lines nearly ceased and no further record was kept.

Of the mainland district, agriculturally considered, that of New Westminster stands prominent, not only with regard to its extent but for its geographical position and good quality of land.

Over 50,000 acres are delta lands, west of New Westminster city, unsurpassed in fertility and easily brought under cultivation by dyking; nearly all this, however, is taken up and some of it has become very valuable—considerably more than half a million acres of good land for mixed farming and fruit raising purposes. More or less timber can be found in other parts of the district. Generally speaking the townships bordering on the Fraser and Canadian Pacific Railway are pretty much all taken up, but here and there, contiguous to the river and railroad very desirable locations can be secured by purchase at reasonable rates. In the second range of

townships south of the Fraser and extending over to the Washington Territory boundary much good land is yet open for homesteading and settlement.

The grazing capabilities of this district are also very great, to say nothing of the fishing and lumbering. Manufacturing interests are also springing up at Vancouver, the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and New Westminster; so that with all these industries a certain and remunerative market will be assured to farmers for all time.

Yale district, east of Cascade Mountains is better adapted for grazing than mixed farming, although the latter can be carried on very successfully wherever irrigation can be secured.

Flourishing settlements are established in Nicola Valley, along Thompson River, from Spencer's Bridge, Caché Creek on the Bonaparte River, Savona's Ferry, Kamloops, Grand Prairie, Okanagan, Spallumacheen, Priest's Valley, Mission Valley, Ossogoos, Kettle River, Rock Creek, Similkameen and elsewhere. In most if not all of these sections there is room for new settlers both as farmers and stock raisers.

As the Canadian Pacific Railway traverses the district for more than 200 miles all of the above mentioned places are now easy of access.

Kootenay is being fast opened up and settled by means of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Donald and Revelstoke.

There are plenty of stock ranges and good farming lands available in this district, while the mineral wealth, in common with Yale and other districts, is something enormous.

The Kootenay Railway Company and Land Reclamation Company, should their projects be carried out, and this is almost certain, will further develop the immense resources of this south-eastern part of the Province.

The railway company will connect the western mineral region with the Canadian Pacific Railway by means of the Columbia River, or all rail communications, while the other company has for its object the reclaiming of some 50,000 acres in British Columbia, and probably nearly as much more in Idaho, south of the boundary, of the finest bottom land in the world along the valley of the Kootenay River before it enters the southern end of Kootenay Lake.

Lillooet is an agricultural, grazing and mining district. Its capabilities in all these industries are very considerable and capable of much further developments. Decrease of mining population in Cariboo, and distance from the Canadian Pacific Railway at Ashcroft, interferes with the market for farm produce and hence cattle raising is becoming more profitable. The same may be said of the larger flats and benches along the Fraser and New Williams, in the Cariboo district. All these ranchemen have been depending upon the mining towns and camps of that far famed auriferous section of the Province for a market. The revival of quartz mining, which is sure to take place as soon as supplies can be taken in at reasonable rates, will give the farming and grazing interests of the two last mentioned districts a fresh impetus, and induce new settlers to take up land, when the prospects just at present are not so inviting as they are in the lower sections of the Province.

Cassiar is almost exclusively a mining district. Agricultural operations are confined to the raising of oats, barley and hardy vegetables in the interior. On the coast of the mainland, from the northern point of Vancouver Island to about Port Simpson, a distance of some 300 miles, embracing the lower marshes of the Skeena, Naas and many other rivers of considerable size, there is much good grazing and farming land.

The fishing and lumbering resources of this stretch of coast, with its numerous inlets, are of vast extent and value, but as yet comparatively undeveloped.

The above remarks are also applicable to Queen Charlotte Islands, opposite, especially the eastern part of the Northern or Graham Island, between Massett Inlet and east coast. Immense undeveloped mineral wealth, including anthracite coal, is known to exist in large quantities on these islands.

Agricultural progress has been quite as marked in Vancouver Island as on the lower mainland.

Some of the settlements have more than doubled their population during the year, and all have largely increased numerically.

Most of the desirable land in districts contiguous to Victoria, comprising Saanich, Esquimalt and Metchosin, has been taken up for some years past. In Sooke, however, twenty-five or thirty miles south-west of Victoria, there are still a few good pre-emption claims unoccupied. These are more or less wooded, and in some localities the timber is excellent and well worth the attention of lumbermen.

Along the line of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway for about twenty miles from the former place, through the Goldstream range of hills, there are numerous small valleys where a farm could be located, with the advantage of extensive rocky ridges where stock would do well for seven or eight months in the year, but these claims would be much isolated, as the country is generally rocky and broken.

Cowichan district, with a coast line of thirty-five miles, is now brought within an hour's ride of either Victoria or Nanaimo, by the completion of the Island Railway to the latter town.

Considerable alder bottom land, with grassy swamps and fern patches, is yet available in the western portions, and some valleys, of greater or less extent, on streams emptying into Cowichan River and Lake, are yet entirely unoccupied.

The farming population of this district has had an increase of over 200 during the year just closed.

In Nanaimo district nearly all the Government land within several miles of Nanaimo and Wellington Collieries is taken up. About 25 miles further up the coast on Englishman's River, French Creek and the Little Quabieuan many pre-emptions may yet be found. The new waggon road just completed to Alberni has opened up a considerable tract for settlement both east and west of Cameron Lake, which is about midway between the head of Alberni Canal and the east coast, about 12 miles from each. This district is the most extensive and the most flourishing of any of the new settlements on Vancouver Island. Nearly 200 pre-emptions of 160 acres each have been recorded since the first settlers went in less than two years ago. The last year has much more than doubled the population. On most of these claims improvements are progressing vigorously and on many very comfortable homes are met with. Probably as much land, not heavily timbered, yet remains to be taken up about Central Lake and along its outlet into Lomas River has already been occupied, while an extensive unexplored valley full of small lakes and streams stretches away to Comox Lake, a distance of 15 or 20 miles.

The agricultural capabilities of this portion of the island are therefore very considerable, and with improved means of communication it will soon become one of the wealthiest and most desirable sections of the Province. A town site has been laid out at the head of the canal and lots are being sold at reasonable prices on condition of immediate improvement. Before long the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway will be built to the extensive and valuable coal pits at Comox which belong to the company, when a branch will soon be built to the head of Alberni Canal, not only to secure the traffic of the settlement but to tap the trade of the west coast. The Comox settlement, 135 miles from Victoria, now some 20 years of age, has lately taken a fresh start, and has probably doubled its population during the past two years. Comparatively extensive alder and maple bottom lands inter-persed with grassy meadows and swamps, are attracting a number of industrious immigrants. Inland from the present settlement along the coast towards Cape Mudge and back from the shore, people are now finding their way and securing favourable locations. A resident guide has recently been appointed by the Provincial Government, whose duty it is to meet new arrivals by every weekly steamer and accompany them to where Government lands are to be found.

Sayward District, north of Comox, and chiefly outside the Island Railway belt, is as yet unoccupied. A few timber claims are registered and several logging camps established. Good farming lands are known to exist, but the distance from centres of population is a drawback to settlement. A few miles north-west, emptying into Johnston's Strait, is Salmon River, draining a large section of the widest part of the

island. Fine timber and much good land are to be found there and all along through to Fort Rupert, at the northern extremity of the island.

Capital Required.

The three leading industries of the Pacific Province, namely, mining, lumbering and fishing are all more or less inactive for want of the necessary capital to develop them.

Gold placer diggings are to a considerable extent a thing of the past; but the more permanent quartz mining is coming prominently to the front. The opening up and testing of these leads, both silver and gold, however, mean a large expenditure of money, but in many parts of the country, notably Cariboo, Big Bend and Kootenay, the results have been so satisfactory that examination into these will be sufficient inducement for capitalists in other countries to embark some of their unemployed funds in such encouraging ventures.

Extensive and valuable coal pits on Vancouver Island, Queen Charlotte Islands and the mainland are also awaiting development, while almost contiguous are vast deposits of excellent iron ore, with inexhaustible supplies of limestone in juxtaposition. Lumbering is yet in its infancy; although Burrard Inlet and a few other places have been doing an export trade for several years. Supply of the finest timber is so immense that there might be an almost indefinite expansion of this industry. Here again capital is required, as mills on an extensive modern scale mean great expense before any returns are made.

The opening up of the Province by railways in connection with the finest and safest waterways in the world, under the establishment of small portable saw mills, is feasible to an almost unlimited extent. Such mills could cut up small areas of timber, that for various reasons would be valueless to large permanent mills, with a good margin for profit; especially when facilities for transit are so unexceptionable.

The wonderful and varied fishing resources along the thousands of miles of sheltered coast here, to say nothing of those equally valuable on the open Pacific, constitute untold millions of latent wealth. Much has yet to be done in preliminary exploring, surveying, &c., in order to ascertain the extent and position of true cod banks and the best locations for numerous other fisheries, but enough is already known to place the safety of investments beyond a peradventure.

In all these developments of the near future, labour, skilled and unskilled, must be employed, and so many more avenues will be opened to the workingmen. So far labour is coming to the country ahead of capital. The investment of the latter means employment for more of the former.

Capitalists need not confine their investments to the above mentioned natural resources of the Province. In manufactories little progress has yet been made. With almost the width of the continent in its favour British Columbia ought to compete successfully with the Eastern Provinces for a long line of the Japan, China and Australian trade in manufactured goods of various descriptions, when the proposed Canadian Pacific Railway steamships commence making their regular trips to ports on the other side of the Pacific Ocean.

Labour Market.

All through the year the supply of labour, both skilled and unskilled, has been in excess of demand; more especially was this the case up to about mid-summer, by which time most of the discharged Canadian Pacific Railway men had settled down to work of some kind, gone into business in different lines or emigrated to other countries in search of employment. During the autumn months work was more easily obtained by those earnestly seeking it, although still a question of more or less time.

A considerable revival of building operations late in the summer in Victoria provided employment for all steady mechanics at wages varying from \$2 50 to \$4.00

per day of 10 hours. The disastrous fire by which the new city of Vancouver was swept out of existence, also created a great demand for carpenters, masons, painters, &c., &c, during summer and fall; while improvements that are constantly going on in New Westminster, Nanaimo, and Wellington keep a large number of artisans employed. Stoppage of work on the Canadian Pacific Railway extension from Port Moody to Vancouver and the completion of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway threw many out of employment temporarily and made it more difficult for new arrivals to gain a foothold in the Province.

In some cases this entailed hardship and discouragement for a time, in a few instances induced parties to return east or try the neighbouring States and Territories. The outlook for labour, skilled and unskilled for 1887, is fairly encouraging, and unless influx of working people, with little or no capital, be very large indeed, it is not likely that much difficulty will be experienced by steady and industrious men in obtaining employment in some line or other.

British Columbia Bonus Certificates.

During the first half of the year bonus certificates came in slowly, only twenty-six having been paid up to 1st July. Even at this rate there would have been a slight increase over 1885, but the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway affected immigration from the Old Country and Northern Europe to such an extent that thirty-two certificates were issued during the month of October, eighteen of these being from the Liverpool office. Certificates representing eighty-five men, fifty-six women, sixteen of whom were unmarried, and four young people between the ages of sixteen and eighteen, were paid from 1st January to 31st December, making a total of \$1,450. Fourteen persons, chiefly single men to whom certificates were issued from July to December, have not yet applied for their bonus money, some of these probably obtained employment *en route*, and a few may have changed their minds about coming to British Columbia, after the certificates were obtained, while others may be somewhere in the Province, but have not yet reported their arrival. Certificates that have been received were issued from the different offices, as follows: Liverpool, 75; London and Glasgow, 26 each; Dublin, 8; Belfast and Bristol, 2 each. These with six paid by order of the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture to a family calling at Ottawa from Ireland make up the total of 145 for the year.

Chinese.

As the influx of Chinese, consequent upon the imposition of a special tax and the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway had practically ceased, a paragraph under this heading may not be out of place.

The number of these people leaving the Province for China, without return permits, far exceeds those returning and paying the tax of \$50 per head, while over 700 obtained permits before departure. Many of these had probably no idea of returning, but as a precautionary measure, or with a view of selling them to friends or relatives, these permits were secured. It is almost certain that hundreds of coolies managed to smuggle themselves across the line into Washington Territory, after being discharged from the completed railways. The United States Chinese Act being almost prohibitory in its character, is sufficient inducement to carry on this illicit business, more especially as the facilities for crossing are so favourable for hundreds of miles on the mainland frontier, and with only a short water stretch, easily navigable for the smallest boats and canoes, between Vancouver Island and San Juan Island. Only 86 Chinese have entered and paid the \$50 tax *per capita* during the year, 26 of whom arrived in June.

Domestic Servants.

Arrivals classed under this head have not exceeded 25 during the year, and some of these came out to relatives and friends, without seeking places, while others remained in service only a short time.

Chinese help in any capacity is distasteful to the country and Canadian girls in situations here, and their unfavourable reports have a tendency to dissuade their friends and relatives from coming in contact with such an element. Scarcity and unreliability of female servants make employers very reluctant to discharge good Chinamen for the purpose of trying white help, as the experiment has so often proved unsatisfactory. Still there is but little doubt that if a fair supply of female servants were available, Chinese competition would soon become nearly extinct, and one disagreeable feature in housekeeping in this Province would become a thing of the past. Wages are all that the most sanguine could desire, being from \$10 to \$12 per month for nursery girls, and \$15 to \$20 for servants capable of doing general house work. Expectations with regard to this class of immigrants having never been realized, people consider it advisable to make the best of such domestic help as can be relied on without calculating upon any possible change for the better.

Immigrants Home.

Although the influx of people since the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway, particularly from the Old Country, has been larger than last year, yet accommodation in the immigrants' home has been less sought after.

This is probably attributable to the fact being more widely spread that families with little or no means are liable at present to meet with disappointment with regard to getting employment very readily in British Columbia, and hence fewer of this class are coming. During the past year 37 men, about half of them heads of families, 19 women, mostly unmarried, and 49 children, making a total of 105, as against 116 last year, have been sheltered for longer or shorter periods.

From 10 to 25 inmates have always been found there since its establishment, nearly three years ago.

The building is very much in need of repairs, a thorough renovation and some alteration in the arrangement of rooms on the ground floor, and now that it is the property of the Dominion Government it is to be hoped that these necessary improvements will not be long delayed. Spring immigration is likely to be heavy, and preparations for it should be made accordingly.

Fruit Culture.

The opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway placed fruit culture on an entirely different basis in this Province. Heretofore orchard produce was of little or no value in consequence of the population being small and local consumption limited. With favourable freight rates British Columbia fruits can be shipped to the North-West Territories and Manitoba at a fair profit to the producer and a low price to the consumer. As the vast area east of the Rockies fills up, the demand for fruit must increase and then a never failing market will be established for all time within three or four days of the Pacific Coast. People of moderate means can embark in this industry with the certainty of deriving a competence from it in a few years with a prospect ultimately of considerable wealth.

The Colonial and Indian exhibit, collected from an area of territory 150 miles from north to south and 350 miles from west to east last autumn, conclusively demonstrates the wonderful fruit raising capabilities of this Province, while for size, appearance and flavour, as well as certainty of crop, no part of the Dominion can excel it.

Office Work.

A thousand letters or thereabouts chiefly from parties seeking information of various descriptions about British Columbia, have been received at this office during the past year and 1,175 written. Some of this correspondence pertained to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, both inward and outward; but after deducting all this a considerable increase over former years is apparent. As usual letters in several continental languages came to hand, German and Scandinavian predominating. Visitors

at the office, mostly new arrivals, have averaged sixty per month. Canadians from Eastern Provinces and the North-West have been more numerous, as in the past, than Old Country people and foreigners. Quite a number of these visitors, however, were from the States, but many of them were originally from Eastern Canada or their descendants, who, in several cases expressed a desire to get back "under the old flag."

Over 700 packages of descriptive printed matter were mailed to correspondents, who thus gathered much general information respecting the Province.

As this report, in the absence of statistical tables, is chiefly descriptive, a few lines on the hunting and fishing inducements possessed by British Columbia, may not be out of place. Sportsmen in both these pursuits will find attractions of no mean order almost everywhere. Small streams as well as large ones, together with the numerous lakes that feed them, teem with trout, salmon-trout, salmon and other kinds of fish.

Deer are numerous and easily taken, and for variety, bear, elk, cariboo, mountain goat and the bighorn can be hunted.

Small game, both land and aquatic, such as grouse, of several species, ducks, geese, &c., are very plentiful.

British Columbia's sea wealth, in the vast extent of land-locked waters along the coast, made up with different varieties of fish of great commercial value, must soon attract such immigrants as Scotch Crofters, Scandinavians, Icelanders, Newfoundland and Labrador fishermen, and others to these shores, especially when all the good land these people would require can be had in favourable localities for carrying on fishing operations.

Dangers and privations that have to be encountered elsewhere would be unknown in this genial and equitable climate; while the demand for sea food in the vast and soon to be thickly-populated Provinces stretching from the Rocky Mountains to Ontario, will ensure a never-failing and remunerative market.

In concluding this report, it may be remarked that prospects for the incoming year in almost every line are exceedingly bright and encouraging. The railway era in British Columbia is now fairly inaugurated, and the construction of arterial branches, north and south from the Canadian Pacific Railway, will give easy access to mineral and agricultural districts now more or less isolated.

When carried out, the contemplated extension of the Island Railway, north-west from Nanaimo into regions known to possess much good land as well as great underground wealth in coal, iron, &c., will likewise add very materially to the prosperity of the Province. I have endeavoured to compile a report, made up chiefly of descriptive matter and hope it may meet with the approval of the Minister and Executive Officers of the Department to which I have the honour to belong.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN JESSOP,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 15.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TRAVELLING IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. JOHN SUMNER.)

CARLETON PLACE, 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my fifteenth annual report as Travelling Immigration Agent for the Department of Agriculture.

The numbers of immigrants that have reached Canada by the mail boats, at Quebec and Halifax, during the current year have somewhat exceeded those of 1885, though scarcely as many have come under any charge, inasmuch as those for Manitoba and the North-West Territories proceeded from Quebec *via* the Canadian Pacific Railway.

All those travelling on the Grand Trunk Railway seemed to be well to do, were well clothed, and did not look for any assistance in the shape of provisions.

I have not observed as many domestic servants this year. The demand for them still keeps good and good wages offered.

Nothing beyond the usual routine has taken place that calls for any special remarks.

The season has closed satisfactorily, both as regards the Grand Trunk Railway service, civility of all its officers, refreshment rooms, &c., and freedom from any casualties.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SUMNER,

Travelling Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 16.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TRAVELLING IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. A. O. KELLAM.)

COMPTON, 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour of placing before you my eighth annual report as Travelling Immigration Agent and hope it may meet with your approval.

During the year just brought to a close, I have met (assisted by Mr. Anderson, who is a very careful and painstaking officer) all the mail steamers and many others carrying passengers which have landed at Halifax and Point Lévis and travelled west with the people as far as Montreal. The numbers and their destination I have carefully given to Mr. Daley, the local Agent at Montreal.

The class of people that have come out to Canada this year has been far superior to any past year since I have been in the service, a large share of which has gone to Ontario and the North-West. I have, however, been able to get all the labourers required for the Province of Quebec and a small proportion have stopped in the Maritime Provinces, but there is still a great lack of domestic servants, as not a tenth part come out that could find remunerative employment if they were of the right kind—honest and respectable.

The health of the people arriving has been excellent; no sickness nor accident has happened on the trains on which I have travelled, and not a piece of baggage has been lost or gone astray; the cars made use of are clean and warm and are much better than those used in former years and are run with satisfactory speed.

The officers of the railways are civil and obliging, and the feeding houses on the line are good.

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.

REPORT ON IMMIGRATION AT RICHMOND.

(MR. G. H. DYSON.

RICHMOND, 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to state for your information that ninety-five immigrants reported themselves to me at this station during the summer, all of whom were duly looked after and employment provided for them.

I have further to state that the immigrants who arrived here were satisfied with the country, and some of them have settled down and purchased farms and many are employed on the railroad, and I do not know of any that are in need of employment at present.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. DYSON.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 18.

REPORT ON IMMIGRATION AT PRESCOTT.

(MR. A. SCOTT GERALD.)

PRESCOTT, 31st December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that during the past year there has been a continuous small flow of immigrants crossing over at this port with the intention of either settling on land in the west or procuring employment. Those seeking the latter found work readily in this county, and I personally obtained situations for quite a number of agricultural hands.

The number that arrived here, apart from those who entered at the Customs, and who may be set down as settlers during the year is 753. Of this number I found that the majority were parties who had landed from Europe at a United States seaport, and who were gradually working their way through New York State, being eager when the opportunity arose of entering Canada to be once more under British laws.

There was a fair number of Germans, about one-third of the whole.

I afforded relief in certain cases of extreme destitution but have made no charges for the same.

In distributing immigration printed matter at the New York State fair, and several other public gatherings in Northern New York, I found considerable interest awakened about Manitoba and our North-West, and the matter of cattle ranching was frequently alluded to.

The agriculturists of New York State appear to take special interest in this, and desire all the information available. I found also that British Columbia is attracting considerable attention and many questions were asked about the yield of gold in that Province. I gave all the necessary information, but advocated farming interests there as more reliable for steady returns.

The completion of the Rouse's Point Railway connection with the Canada Atlantic, thus making direct communication between Eastern New York and Ottawa, has drawn off many who in former times would have come to Canada *vid* Ogdensburgh, and I am unable to state the number entering Canada by that route.

All immigrants that came under my notice were strong, healthy and eager for work. Of shiftless and idle hands I saw none.

With a desire to assist in the future as far as I can in looking after those who may enter Canada at this port and procuring for them employment,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. SCOTT GERALD.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 19.

REPORT OF THE SHERBROOKE IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. W. E. IBBOTSON.)

SHERBROOKE, Que., 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my report of the immigrants that have arrived, and who were forwarded to me by the Immigration Agent at Quebec during the year ending 31st December.

Their nationalities were as follows:—

Natives of England.....	201
do France.....	6
do Scotland.....	12
do Ireland.....	29
do Sweden.....	3
do Denmark.....	2
do Turkey.....	1
<hr/>	
Total.....	254

Of the above, 28 have purchased farms with the view of becoming permanent settlers in the Eastern Townships. I may state that the remainder of the above number have been provided by me with good situations, and are well satisfied with this section of Canada.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. IBBOTSON,

Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 20.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PORT ARTHUR IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. J. M. MCGOVERN.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
PORT ARTHUR, Ont., 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report, with the usual tabular statements, for the year ending 31st December, 1886:—

Number of Immigrant Arrivals.

I am pleased to be able to report that the monthly returns of the agency show a very large increase in the number of arrivals as compared with former years, the total figures for 1885 being 4,452, and for 1886, 9,556.

The immigration to the North-West was much larger than last year, but will probably not show the same increase in the figures at this agency, as by the opening of the all-rail route *vid* Port Arthur, it must have drawn a large amount of immigrant travel from the American lines which was formerly reported at Emerson.

Continuous Immigration throughout the Year via the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway on the west shore of Lake Superior has considerably increased the duties of an agent here.

Immigrants now arrive at all times of the year, instead of, as was formerly, during the season of navigation, and as a large proportion of the immigration to the North-West passes through this agency, great care is required to obtain the correct number of arrivals, and see that proper arrangements are made for their comfort while *en route*.

Class of Arrivals during the Early Part of the Season, and Railway Transportation Provided.

In the early part of the season, during the months of March, April and May, there was a large emigration, principally from the Province of Ontario to the western Provinces.

In conversation with these people I learned that the majority of them were volunteers who had been granted land for their services in the North-West the previous year.

There could not be a finer class of settlers for a new country, as they were all practical farmers, and brought with them their stock, farming utensils and sufficient capital to give them a splendid start.

A great number of these were young married men who were leaving their old homes where the farm was too small for a large family, nor could sufficient capital be spared to purchase land for them in the older Provinces, but the Government grant enabled them to immediately commence farming in an independent way.

The Government policy in granting land to the volunteers will, I think, most probably prevent a number of the best young men in the Dominion from leaving the country, and will give them a start in the North-West, where they are bound to succeed, and where their example and influence will be of great benefit to the immigrants from foreign countries.

These people came by special trains advertised as "colonial specials," a class of train which I believe the Canadian Pacific Railway intends to run in the early part of each season, and I would recommend people going from the older Provinces to settle in the North-West to take advantage of these trains, as they are run for the special accommodation of immigrants, and judging from what I saw here the Canadian Pacific Railway officials seemed very anxious to make the service popular.

Fallacy of Report of alleged Emigration of Canadians to the United States.

I may here correct a report that was circulated last summer, and which may have reached your Department, which was that a large number of Canadians were going by the Canadian Pacific Railway to Minnesota and Dakota.

The report was most absurd and entirely untrue.

I have, with very few exceptions, personally examined every train, both night and day, and questioned the people as to their destination, as I was determined that there should be no doubt about the correctness of the immigration returns from this agency, and can state positively that there was no emigration from the Dominion *via* the Canadian Pacific Railway to the United States.

Immigration from Foreign Countries, 1886.

The past year's immigration from foreign countries is deserving of particular mention, as it was composed of the most desirable class of people, and the returns show a large increase over former years.

As usual the largest number were from Great Britain, and they will prove a valuable addition to the population of the North-West, as they were a hardy, hopeful, intelligent class of people, who seemed determined to carry out their expressed intention of obtaining land and becoming permanent settlers.

A noticeable feature among these arrivals was the large number of young men of the agricultural class, and I believe that during the past year there has been a much larger proportion of that class going to the North-West than was previously the case, and that a far greater amount of capital was brought into the country.

The other nationalities most largely represented were the Germans, Scandinavians and Icelanders, a large party of the latter, about 300, arriving during the month of July.

These people were all very desirable immigrants and well fitted for pioneer life in a new country.

The result of their experience, which they are sure to communicate to their friends, will, I trust, induce many of their countrymen to settle in Manitoba and the North-West, where they will give valuable assistance in developing our prairie Provinces.

There were also a limited number of French, Russians and Hungarians among the arrivals, and I am pleased to state that I consider the past year's immigration the most beneficial the country has received for many years.

Health of Arrivals.

I am glad to say that there was a general absence of sickness among the immigrants who passed under my observation during the past year.

A small number were detained here temporarily by mild cases of sickness; these were properly cared for at the agency buildings, and in all instances recovered and were forwarded to their destinations.

Demand for Female Domestic at this Agency.

In former reports I have endeavoured to draw particular attention to the demand there is in this district for strong, healthy servant girls. The supply is altogether

inadequate to the demand as will be noticed by Statement C.; the wages are very high.

In the spring of this year the demand was so great, I myself sent money to England for the purpose of bringing several girls of this class out to this place.

This money I advanced on the understanding that it was to be repaid by the parties interested as soon as possible after their arrival here.

Employment can be found in Port Arthur, Fort William and the vicinity for a large number of female domestics, and I believe that if these facts were brought to the notice of the class we need, particularly in the midland counties of England, we should obtain a considerable number of useful girls, many of whom now go to other countries.

Number and Class of Settlers in the District during 1886.

The majority of immigrant arrivals at this agency were *en route* to Manitoba and the North-West, but a few families, principally from the Province of Quebec and the eastern part of Ontario, also a considerable number of English and Scandinavian immigrants (in all about 100), have settled in this vicinity during the past year, and are doing very well.

The Ontario Government agent here, Mr. W. M. Margach, informs me that fifty-one free grants of 160 acres each, according to usual conditions, were made in the free grant townships, near here, during 1886, and sixty applications received for grants in the townships not yet open for settlement.

Efforts made during the past Year to induce Immigration to this District.

Active steps are being taken to correct the erroneous idea so generally believed that there is very little good agricultural land on the north shore of Lake Superior, which, with the inducements offered by railway construction and extensive mining operations, must, in the near future, bring a large number of settlers to this district.

In September last, the Board of Trade of the town of Port Arthur appointed a committee to collect from the different farms in the vicinity a collection of cereals, vegetables and roots, and I might here mention that none of these articles were grown with a view to exhibition, but were simply collected at hap-hazard. Samples of the different minerals found in this district were also obtained, which included the principal economic minerals, such as gold ore, silver ore, zinc-blende, lead, plum-bago, iron, magnetic and specular, copper, both native and the ore.

There was also included in the mineral collection a fac-simile of a solid silver brick, the first one milled and retorted by the Rabbit Mountain Mining Company. The original weighed 48 pounds, and was valued at \$700.

Both collections were sent to the Industrial Exhibition at Toronto under the charge of a competent gentleman, and although the exhibits were not there for the purpose of competing for prizes, but to advertise this part of Ontario, they were accorded a prominent position in the buildings.

The Board of Trade, also, at a large expense to themselves, had a pamphlet printed which contained a lithographed map, showing the geographical position of the mining and agricultural lands in this vicinity, with full instructions to intending settlers. The pamphlet was also illustrated with tastefully engraved scenes of some of the principal points of nature, and of the magnificent scenery around and about here. Ten thousand copies of this pamphlet were distributed at the exhibition to Ontario farmers. The *Mail*, *Globe*, and other Toronto papers commented most highly on the display of cereals, roots and vegetables, comparing them with the finest of the prize winners, and as to the minerals, it was conceded that nothing of a purely Canadian production had ever been seen to equal them.

A representative of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company who was in attendance at the exhibition, immediately on the arrival of the Port Arthur exhibits, telegraphed to the President of the Board of Trade for permission to take them at their

own expense and responsibility to the Eastern Townships' Fair at Sherbrooke. The permission was granted, and at the close of the Toronto exhibition the exhibits were taken to Sherbrooke under the charge of Mr. L. O. Armstrong of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. I was there at the time and assisted in arranging and setting them up, and remained four days distributing pamphlets and explaining the natural and industrial advantages of this part of the Dominion.

I have received since that time numerous enquiries from farmers throughout Ontario and the Eastern Townships, with regard to farming lands, mines, minerals and labour, all of which I endeavoured to answer faithfully, and which, I trust, before another year, to see bearing good fruit. The enterprise of the gentlemen composing the Board of Trade is sure to redound to their towns and districts profit, and is certain to dispel the accredited idea that the shores of Lake Superior are cold and inhospitable, for nothing is wanted but sheer Canadian pluck to make this the centre of a prosperous and growing community of thrifty people.

The following is a quotation from an article in the *Mail* of 11th September, 1886:—

“Port Arthur Exhibit at Toronto.”

“The Board of Trade of Port Arthur show in the west end of the third floor a very interesting collection of grain, vegetables, and minerals. The grain and vegetables form a most prominent feature of the display, although they were not grown for exhibition, but were hurriedly gathered by the committee in charge.

“The samples of spring wheat are remarkably fine, and a sample of barley is one of the brightest specimens of the season.

“The black barley is a very plump and magnificent sample.

“The oats are good, but not up to the Eastern grain in quality, but judging by the appearance of the sheaf far exceed in quantity.

“There is a notable display of vegetables.

“The carrots are among the finest seen this year.

“The potatoes, principally the Early Rose, are large and fine tubers, and the parsnips fair.

“Three varieties of turnips are shown, of which the white is exceedingly large, for so early in the season.

“Agriculturists, judging from the display of grain and vegetables from the Thunder Bay district, must be convinced that the country has been much libelled by the people who have asserted that its soil is barren and climate unpleasant.

“The cauliflower is of an enormous size. These samples of grain and vegetables are from the free grant townships in the vicinity of Port Arthur and Fort William where there are the best of lands, municipal organizations, schools and churches of every denomination.”

Mining Operations in this Vicinity and proposed Railway Construction.

During the year just ended no less than nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been invested in mining within a radius of forty miles of Port Arthur.

The Rabbit Mountain Mining Company, composed principally of St. Paul capitalists, erected in July last, under the superintendence of W. C. Cember, a fine stamp crushing and retorting mill, capable of crushing ten tons of ore per day. This ore has yielded the owners from \$1,500 to \$2,500 to per ton. The company employ 75 men and four horses constantly on the location.

Operations were commenced in January last at the Beaver Mountain Mine owned principally by R. G. Peters, of Manisbec, Michigan, and up to the present time they have expended fully one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the mine and in the erection of a crushing mill with a capacity of 30 tons of ore per day.

They are having a steady output of high class ore, ranging from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per ton, and employ 90 men constantly.

The Silver Mountain Mining Company, of Port Arthur, owned by Port

Arthur and Liverpool (England) capitalists, purchased the East End Silver Mountain Mine in November last, for \$175,000, and are already actively prosecuting work on their location, employing 75 men. During the first month \$5,000 worth of silver ore was shipped by them to New York.

The Huronian Gold Mining Company, of Port Arthur, owned also by Port Arthur, London and Liverpool capitalists, have invested \$500,000 in mineral lands, on which a large amount of mining has already been done, and they intend on the opening of the inland lakes next spring to prosecute mining vigorously.

The following mines are also being worked by their owners: Silver Mountain, West End, Silver Falls, Palisades, Crown Point, Silver Hill, Porcupine, Little Rig, R. 111; and several others have been more or less developed on the surface, all of which promise good returns when properly worked.

A very valuable deposit of magnetic iron was recently discovered and taken up by Messrs. Graham, Home & Co., of this place, on the projected line of the Thunder Bay Colonization Railway, which will when built (as it is confidently expected to be next year) develop this and all the other mines mentioned, none of which are more than three miles and most of them less than half a mile off the line.

This railway traverses along most of its length the dividing line between the mineral and agricultural lands of the district and consequently will be of the utmost benefit in developing both.

Port Arthur Lumbering Industry.

With regard to the lumbering industry in this neighbourhood there can be no possible doubt but that it is rapidly increasing in value and importance year by year. It is estimated that during the winter of 1886-7 no less than 16,000,000 feet of lumber will be taken out of the woods in this vicinity. This, of course, gives employment to a large number of hands in the woods during the winter, and as a very large proportion of this lumber will be manufactured in Port Arthur the benefit to the town and district must be very considerable.

Lake Superior Fisheries.

Another important industry, with headquarters at Port Arthur, is the Lake Superior fisheries.

The past season's catch of 400 tons was fully one-third larger than that of 1885. About 1,350 lbs. of that amount were exported to the United States, the residue, except that required for local consumption, being sent to Eastern Canada. The excellent trout and whitefish procured in Lake Superior find a ready market, particularly in the United States where they are greatly appreciated. A very considerable amount of capital is invested in this industry which furnishes employment to a large number of men.

The following is the closing paragraph of a very able article too long to give in full, which was written by Mr. G. T. Marks, of Port Arthur, a gentleman thoroughly familiar with this district and published in the December number of *The Emigrant*:—

“The emigrant who desires to leave his native land, it matters not what his trade, profession, rank or calling may be, is almost certain to find some spot in this great district where he can come and be at once in a free and independent country, where railway and steamboat lines are multiplying, where markets are good, schools and churches abound, through large portions of which a network of colonization roads places him within easy distance of and communication with his neighbours. Algoma is not what it was twenty years ago, and settlement is rendered much more pleasant than in the days when our forefathers placed themselves in what are now the garden spots of Ontario. No man with a strong arm and a determination to succeed can fail in Algoma.”

Anticipated Increase in Immigration and necessity of providing Meals at Reasonable Rates.

Judging from correspondence received at this agency, information from other

reliable sources and from the extensive publicity given to the resources of the Dominion by the Colonial Exhibition, I have every reason to believe that there will be a much larger immigration to Manitoba and the North-West during the year 1887 than there has been during any previous year; and in view of this I wish to draw the attention of your Department to the necessity which arises for some arrangement being made before the opening of the ensuing immigration season for providing immigrants with meals at a cheap rate here, there being no proper provision made for supplying immigrants with meals between Carleton Junction and Winnipeg, a distance of over 1,200 miles.

The Canadian Pacific Railway have done all they could to further carrying out my views. I made arrangements at the agency buildings here, without expense to the Department, that immigrants could not only obtain on their arrival a good meal, but also purchase almost at cost price such provisions as they might need to last them on the journey between this place and Winnipeg.

The Canadian Pacific Railway have always been anxious to provide for the comfort of immigrants.

In closing this report I may point out that the monthly returns of this agency still continue to show a decrease in the number of immigrants from the United States, the reason for which I fully discussed in my annual report for 1885, and I may be permitted again to draw your attention to the fact that distributing pamphlets, &c., is the best means of inducing immigrants from the United States to come and settle in Canada.

The following tabular statements are enclosed herewith:—

Statement A, giving number and nationality of all immigrant arrivals.

Statement B, giving number of labourers, including families who passed through this agency for Manitoba and the North-West during 1886.

Statement C, giving the average rate of wages in the District of the Port Arthur Agency.

Statement D, giving the list of retail prices of ordinary articles of food and raiment required by the working classes at the Port Arthur Agency.

Statement E, showing the number of cars of stock and effects, agricultural implements and immigration effects shipped to the North-West *via* Port Arthur during 1886. On referring to this Statement it will be seen that a very large amount of capital must have been invested in stock, agricultural implements and settlers' effects shipped to the North-West during the past year.

Statement F, showing number of barrels of flour and bushels of wheat shipped from the North-West *via* Port Arthur, and number of bushels in elevators here.

Statement G, showing arrivals and departures of shipping at and from Port Arthur during 1886. Number of tons of freight; number of crew and registered tonnage.

In conclusion allow me to say that I have earnestly endeavoured to conduct the business of this agency in the most careful and economical manner, and trust that my efforts will meet with your approval.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. McGOVERN,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT A.— Record of Immigrants into the Province of Manitoba at Port Arthur Agency, for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1886.

Date of Arrival.	No. of Immigrants.			Ontario.			Quebec.			* Lower Provinces.			Great Britain.			France.			Germany.			Russia.			Scandinavia.			Iceland.			United States.			Hungary.					
	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.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.						
January.....	102	12	10	16	6	2	5	7	4	6	6	3	2	18	5	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	2	17	18	6	4	6	7	4	6	7	4	6	8	4	6		
February.....	151	18	15	12	9	3	4	22	17	18	5	5	4	2	6	4	2	6	5	3	2	5	3	4	1	3	4	5	3	4	5	3	4	5	3	4	5	3	4
March.....	825	210	140	170	18	14	17	6	135	32	49	1	1	198	42	37	8	6	4	2	6	3	2	4	7	2	4	7	2	4	5	3	5	3	4	5	3	4	
April.....	1,012	338	109	91	49	10	14	31	47	30	14	1	1	421	139	125	3	2	14	1	3	1	1	13	3	2	7	2	4	5	3	4	5	3	4	5	3	4	
May.....	1,614	212	123	137	59	22	26	17	10	3	2	2	2	421	139	125	3	2	31	18	25	8	10	19	14	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
June.....	1,185	176	108	74	40	2	16	9	3	3	2	4	4	241	133	132	5	2	42	20	29	9	8	6	7	8	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
July.....	1,287	130	74	70	55	23	37	18	7	11	1	1	1	199	109	104	3	2	15	4	5	4	5	7	15	11	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
August.....	841	90	60	79	21	23	37	13	7	14	1	1	1	178	114	129	3	5	5	1	3	3	3	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
September.....	914	99	138	132	33	17	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	112	85	105	2	3	6	5	2	4	6	5	2	1	3	11	6	14	6	14	6	14	6	14	6	14	
October.....	794	104	94	104	17	22	29	14	3	10	1	1	1	66	40	32	2	4	18	16	20	9	4	10	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
November.....	665	58	76	92	18	15	23	21	12	18	1	1	1	37	22	28	1	1	6	2	4	8	3	6	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
December....	360	42	50	58	16	19	14	19	4	9	1	1	1	37	22	28	1	1	6	2	4	8	3	6	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Grand Total	9,556	1,489	997	1,034	341	184	233	157	55	97	1	1	1	1,804	848	893	29	15	173	102	45	32	55	147	33	28	160	130	125	79	35	60	72	18	25				

* New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

STATEMENT B.—Showing the Number of Labourers for the Western Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who passed through Port Arthur during the Season of 1886.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
April	204			204
May	829			829
June	950	3	3	956
July	502			502
August	441			441
Totals	2,926	3	3	2,932

J. M. MCGOVERN,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., 31st December, 1886.

STATEMENT C.—Giving average Rate of Wages at Port Arthur, Ont., in 1886.

	\$	cts.	to	\$	cts.
Farm labourers, per day, without board.....	1	50	to	1	75
do per week and board.....	5	00	to	6	00
Female farm servants, with board.....	10	00	to	12	00
Masons, per day, without board.....	2	50	to	3	00
Bricklayers do.....	2	25	to	2	75
Carpenters do.....	2	50	to	3	00
Lumbermen, per month, with board.....	18	00	to	30	00
Shipwrights, per day, without board.....	2	25	to	2	75
Smiths do.....	2	25	to	2	75
Wheelwrights do.....	2	25	to	2	75
Gardeners, per month, with board.....	40	00	to	50	00
do per day, without board.....	1	75	to	2	50
Female cooks, per month, with board.....	35	00	to	45	00
Laundresses do.....	20	00	to	25	00
Female domestics.....	12	00	to	18	00
General labourers, per day, without board.....	1	50	to	2	00
Miners.....	2	25	to	2	50
Mill hands.....	1	75	to	2	50
Engine drivers.....	2	50	to	4	50
Saddlers.....	2	25	to	2	50
Bootmakers.....	2	00	to	2	75
Tailors.....	2	50	to	3	50

STATEMENT D.—Giving a List of Retail Prices of the Ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes at Port Arthur Agency, 31st Dec., 1886.

<i>Provisions.</i>		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	<i>Provisions—Concluded</i>		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Bacon.....	Lb.	0	10	to	0 12	Salt.....	Lb.	0	01		
Bread, best white.....	Loaf.	0	07			Tea, black.....	"	0	40	to	0 50
do brown.....	"	0	06			do green.....	"	0	40	to	0 60
Butter, salt.....	Lb.	0	15	to	0 20	Tobacco.....	"	0	50	to	0 75
do fresh.....	"	0	25								
Beef.....	"	0	10	to	0 12	<i>Clothing, &c.</i>					
Mutton.....	"	0	10	to	0 12	Coats, under, tweed.....		2	00	to	8 00
Veal.....	"	0	15	to	0 16	do over do.....		5	00	to	12 00
Pork.....	"	0	07	to	0 10	Trowsers do.....		1	75	to	5 00
Beer.....	Qt.	0	10			Vests do.....		1	00	to	3 00
Candles.....	Lb.	0	15			Shirts, flannel.....		1	25	to	2 50
Cheese.....	"	0	13	to	0 15	do cotton.....		0	50	to	1 75
Coffee.....	"	0	25	to	0 35	do under, "wove".....		0	50	to	1 25
Corn meal.....	Cwt.	4	00			Drawers, woollen do.....		0	50	to	1 25
Eggs.....	Doz.	0	15	to	0 25	Hats, felt.....		0	60	to	1 75
Flour, 1st quality.....	Bbl.	3	50			Socks, worsted.....		0	20	to	0 50
do 2nd do.....	"	4	75			do cotton.....		0	10	to	0 35
do Buckwheat.....	Cwt.	4	08			Blankets.....		1	25	to	3 00
Fish, dry or green cod.....	"	6	00	to	7 00	Rugs.....		2	00	to	5 00
Firewood.....	Cord.	2	25	to	3 00	Flannel.....	Yd.	0	25	to	0 40
Ham.....	Lb.	0	14	to	0 16	Cotton shirting.....	"	0	10	to	0 20
do shoulders.....	"	0	10			Sheeting.....	"	0	08	to	0 25
Herrings.....	Bbl.	2	00			Canadian cloth.....	"	0	45	to	1 25
Mustard.....	Lb.	0	25			Shoes, men's.....		0	75	to	3 00
Milk.....	Qt.	0	07	to	0 10	do women's.....		1	00	to	3 00
Oatmeal.....	Cwt.	3	50			Boots, men's.....		1	75	to	4 00
Pepper.....	Lb.	0	20	to	0 25	do women's.....		1	00	to	3 00
Potatoes.....	Bush.	0	50	to	0 60	India rubber overshoes, men's.....		0	50	to	1 25
Rice.....	Lb.	0	05			do women's.....		0	50	ta	2 00
Soap, yellow.....	"	0	06								
Sugar, brown.....	"	0	06	to	0 07						

STATEMENT E.—Showing Number of Cars of Stock, Stock and Effects, Agricultural Implements and Immigrants' Effects shipped to the North-West *via* Port Arthur, during 1886.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Implements.	Immigrants' Effects.	Stock and Effects.
Number of cars	64	340	27	106	296	45
Estimated number of head	780	6,800	4,050	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT F. —Showing Number of Barrels of Flour and Bushels of Wheat shipped from the North-West *via* Port Arthur, and Number of Bushels in Elevator here.

	Barrels.	Bushels.
Flour shipped <i>via</i> Port Arthur.....	33,000	
Wheat do		1,500,000
do in elevator.....		750,000
Totals.....	33,000	2,250,000

The surplus of the wheat crop of 1886 still remaining in the North-West is estimated at 1,000,000 bushels.

STATEMENT G.—Arrivals and Departures of Shipping at and from Port Arthur during 1886, showing Number of Tons of Freight, Number of Crew and Registered Tonnage.

Vessels.	Number.	Registered Tonnage.	Actual Tons of Freight.	Number of Crew.
Inward—				
Canadian screw steamers.....	177	148,419	57,167	5,806
do schooners	36	13,575	23,374	231
American screw steamers.....	57	16,461	8,766	662
do schoozers	12	7,305	13,348	85
Total Inward	282	185,760	104,655	6,784
Outward—				
Canadian screw steamers.....	177	148,419	41,052	5,806
do schooners.....	36	13,575	6,162	231
American screw steamers.....	57	16,461	171	662
do schooners	12	7,305	.....	85
Total Outward	282	185,760	47,385	6,784

J. M. McGOVERN,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

No. 21.

SPECIAL REPORT.

(Mr. J. H. Wood.)

October, 1886.

The undersigned, in compliance with your verbal and written instructions in March last, has the honour to report as follows:—

On the 14th of April started for the west *via* Brockville, Chicago and St. Paul, spent three days in Minneapolis, the distributing centre of farming implements and supplies for Minnesota and Dakota.

Visited several manufacturers and dealers in such implements, with the view of ascertaining the prices and terms on which the farmers of those States were supplied as compared with the farmers of Manitoba. The result of these enquiries will be supplied in the supplement.

The undersigned felt warranted by his instructions to engage a livery conveyance to interview several of the farmers in the locality to get their testimony as to the accuracy of the statements of the dealers, and also to ascertain their progress in agricultural pursuits, their advantages and disabilities, if any, as compared with Manitoba.

The farmers in that locality were mostly of the large class, cultivating from 600 to 2,000 acres pretty much all depending on the grain crop.

Some excellent stock farms of thorough-bred animals were found along the river. The farms that had been cultivated for ten or twelve years, and that at first yielded from thirty to forty bushels per acre had failed in the yield, till now an average of fifteen bushels was as much as could be depended on.

The land in proximity to the city had risen in value with the growth of the city so that the farmers had good reason to be satisfied with their location.

Proceeding down the Red River to Winnipeg and on to Birtle, I arrived there on the 28th April, and concluded that a horse and buckboard would be more advantageous in visiting settlers and more economical than hiring a livery. I engaged one at \$1.50 per day for a month, and started *via* Brandon and Southern Manitoba for a trip through Northern Dakota, south of the Turtle Mountain District. I crossed the boundary line in Range 6, west, entering Dakota in Lowner County. Here, I found the farmers closer together and on the average cultivating small farms of 160 or 320 acres. They appeared to be in very different circumstances from those about Minneapolis.

They had no market nearer than 80 miles. Their houses small, generally covered with straw or sods or both, and their surroundings gave no indication of either comfort or thrift. Passing westward, into the County of Roulette, I found the same kind of settlement, an occupant on nearly every quarter section and a great number of them Canadians. I spent several days amongst them and ascertained their circumstances. They had settled there in expectation of a railway, but had waited in vain for three years and were still without it, their nearest being the south-western branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. When questioned why they crossed the boundary out of Canada and got so far away from railway facilities, their only reply was they thought they were getting into a better country. I noticed Canadian newspapers inimical to Canada in many of their houses and thought I had discovered the secret which I saw they were anxious to conceal. I then introduced the subject of Canadian politics and the land laws of both countries and found that they were all

influenced by the papers they were in the habit of reading. And they were really under the impression that "Sir John and his Government had settled like a leach on the body politic and were drawing the life blood out of the country." These were the words of the *Globe* copied and amplified on by the American papers and really believed by these unsophisticated young farmers. Of course I had no trouble in showing them their mistake by comparing the position of farmers in Manitoba, where railways were being built by a fostering government, while they could not even petition for such a boon as it would be of no use, and as to the land laws, a young man of 18 years could enter for his homestead and by living on it six months in the year for three years could get his patent, while in Dakota he would have to wait three years before entry, and then serve five years before getting his patent, unless he chose to pay for his land. They saw the point and gave up the argument. The next county visited was Battineau, near the west end of Turtle Mountain.

This county is settled largely by Canadians from central Ontario, who, like the others, are mainly of Scotch descent. In May last they were expecting an extension of a railway from Devil's Lake. When they moved in they too had used the Canadian Pacific Railway, south-western branch, and had saved \$90 per car-load of settlers' effects from Toronto on this "terrible monopoly" railway as compared with the Grand Trunk and American lines.

They were eighty miles distant from the nearest American line at Devil's Lake, and those that had shingles or lumber on their houses had to team them that distance on sleighs. In this respect they were certainly at a disadvantage with the Manitoba settlers.

On leaving this county I crossed the boundary line into Manitoba, between Ranges 26 and 27, and at once discovered a marked difference in the appearance of the country, first in the number of cattle and horses to be seen. In Dakota an occasional cow might be seen, tied with a long rope to a stake in the prairie. Very few of the farmers had stables, simply because they did not require them. In Manitoba large herds were seen, and stables and granaries were everywhere apparent. The houses were larger and all the surroundings presented the appearance of thrift. The cultivated portions of the farms were more than double those in Dakota, and everything appeared to inspire one with the feeling of "Thank God that I am a Canadian still."

In September I visited the north-eastern portion of Dakota, and found the harvest nearly completed and the threshing operations in full blast. Some of the farmers were in very low spirits. Owing to the very dry season, they had only six bushels to the acre of wheat, and the oats were so short that they could not be cut. Large fields could be seen only about six inches high, with a few ripe kernels, and no cattle or sheep to graze what little there was. Other farmers claimed to have raised twenty-five or thirty bushels to the acre, but these were exceptional cases. On summer-fallow twelve to fifteen bushels to the acre was allowed to be a high average.

Another grievous disability that the farmers complained of was the scarcity of water. Those that were from six to ten miles from the river had to draw it that distance in waggon-boxes fitted for the purpose, and for threshing by steam it required two and some times three teams to keep up the supply of water.

This made threshing an expensive item, six cents per bushel being the cost to the farmer, besides boarding the men. In Manitoba it is done for *three* cents per bushel.

Here I was brought into contact with the tax collector, and found a wonderful difference between Dakota and Manitoba. A friend of mine from the county of Oxford informed me that last year his taxes on one half-section and his farming outfit were \$75. This year he expected to get off with \$20 less. There, every implement on the farm, from the hoe to the self-binder, is taxed—the stoves and furniture in the house, the watch in the man's pocket, the money and notes in his drawer, and if the assessor has any doubts about the amount of said notes he is authorized to

take an affidavit to the statement. I was not prepared to learn that the heaviest item of their taxation was a *direct* tax for the general Government. The Board of Commissioners for the County of Pembina was sitting when I was there, whose duty it is to settle the rates of taxation. The following is the schedule:—

Territorial	3 $\frac{2}{10}$	mills on the dollar.
County rates.....	2 $\frac{5}{10}$	do
Schools	2	do
Roads and bridges.....	1	do
Court House bonds.....	1 $\frac{3}{10}$	do

It would only be fair to ask certain members of the press to study these figures when they advise Canadians to go to Dakota. I may also mention that when taxes are in arrears for one year, the land, with the owner's name, is advertised for sale, and the county paper for this County of Pembina has a page and two columns in fine print, or by measurement, over 2,500 parcels advertised for sale on the 4th of October. The result of all this is that the land is rapidly falling into the hands of the "money sharks," as they are called.

There is still another difficulty with which the farmer is called to wrestle and is at a disadvantage with the Manitoba settler. The farming implement man has been around and has done a large business on the credit plan. The notes at 12 per cent. are past due, and where there is \$200 owing, the farmer is given his choice either to be saddled with costs for collection or pay the dealer a bonus of \$40 for another year's grace. As a rule they accept the latter alternative, the note with its 12 per cent. interest still remains in full. Such are the laws and modes of that glorious country that Canadians are advised to colonize.

As to the moral and religious status, I have only a few words. I visited one town about the same age as Brandon, the town of St. John, capital of *Roulette* County, in which there is one Catholic church, and that is all. A Presbyterian Minister visited the place when I was there and held a service in one of the hotels, and I was informed that was the only Protestant service that had been held in two years.

A large number of Canadians are settled near that town.

In *Areche*, *Hamilton*, *Grafton*, *Grand Forks*, and other towns on the *Minneapolis* and *Manitoba Railway*, Sunday is the same as any other day. Farmers bring their grain to the elevators and make their purchases at the stores.

I attended the *Northern Dakota* fall show at *Grand Forks*, expecting to witness a display of agricultural products.

There were only about ten bushels of wheat to be seen, three samples of oats and two of barley; one table about 20 feet long served for roots and vegetables. Ten parcels of butter and fourteen factory cheese made the show in that department, and one solitary loaf of home made bread.

The remaining space in the large building was filled with sewing machines, fancy ploughs, organs, pianos, splendid furniture, and merchants' exhibits of all description.

As an agricultural show the farmers were conspicuous by their absence.

The great attraction of the four days was the horse racing which was kept up each day from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., and as the course was in the enclosure the crowds were engaged in that amusement.

Scores, if not hundreds of wheels of fortune, and other gambling devices were in full play, gathering in the quarters from the young country lads from morning till night, educating the youth for a nation of gamblers.

I took the liberty of inviting some of the editors whose acquaintance I made to visit our Provincial show at *Winnipeg* the following week; one of them accepted the invitation and when he came he expressed himself as dumb founded at the difference. He allowed that all the farm exhibits at *Grand Forks* might be taken out of the *Winnipeg* show and not missed. He was greatly surprised at the difference; at the wonderful competition in the ladies department embracing the whole

range, from painting, needle-work, crochet-work, rag-carpets, pickles, preserves, cookery, bread, butter, cheese, &c., &c., in endless variety, while with the exception of the first three, Grand Forks had nothing of the kind.

He is now a firm believer in the mothers of Canadian girls, and doubtless will say so in his paper, the *Farmer*, at St. Paul. He has charge of the scientific and climatic department of that paper, and his statements on the climatic conditions of Manitoba and Dakota would be useful to those who are interested in the subject.

The months of June, July, and August were spent in Winnipeg in meeting immigrants as they arrived on the trains and directing their movements and accompanying them through the western portions of the Province.

This was only done in the case of distinguished or representative gentlemen representing societies, parties who are coming out next year, Mr. Hall, Mr. Barclay, Captain Hamilton and two or three others; as the arrival of immigrants was falling off, I left Winnipeg to communicate the above information to yourself, and would respectfully recommend that it might be utilized to advantage in Oxford, Perth, Wellington and other counties in Ontario, that are said to have supplied such large contingents of immigrants to Dakota.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. WOOD.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

SCHEDULE of prices of Implements in Minneapolis.

	Manitoba.		Minneapolis.
	On 22nd April, 1886.		In 1883-84.
Harvest binders.....	\$225 00		\$340 00
Mowers.....	65 00		75 00
Rakes.....	21 00		24 00
Ploughs.....	\$15 00 to 24 00	\$18 00 to 25 00	
Harrows.....	18 00 20 00		00 00
Sulky ploughs.....	65 00 00 00		00 00
Seeders.....	40 00 55 00		00 00
Waggon.....	60 00 00 00		00 00
J. J. Case plough.....	28 00 00 00		00 00

The following prices were taken in St. John, Dakota, and Killarney, in Manitoba, about the same distances from international boundary:—

	Manitoba.	Dakota.
Tar paper, per cwt.....	\$3 65	\$4 00
Nails.....	4 00	5 00
Hoes.....	0 60	0 65
Shovels.....	1 00	1 00
Manure forks.....	0 80	0 90
Sugar..... 14 lbs.	1 00	1 00 11 lbs.
Tea.....	0 50	0 75

Clothing at least 30 per cent. less in Manitoba than Dakota.

No. 22.

REPORT ON ICELANDIC EMIGRATION.

(MR. B. L. BALDWINSON.)

WINNIPEG, 10th August, 1886.

SIR,—I beg to submit for the consideration of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a report of my recent journey through Iceland, in the interest of emigration from that country to the Canadian North-West.

Acting under Departmental instructions, I left Winnipeg on the morning of the 3rd of February, 1886, and sailed from Portland on the 12th of February in the Allan steamer "Peruvian," arriving at Liverpool on the 23rd, where I remained three days and had interviews with Mr. John Dyke, the Canadian Government agent there, and Mr. John Ennis, of the Allan Line, and others to whom I had letters of introduction.

I next passed on to Glasgow, where I met Mr. MacDermott, of the Passenger Department of the Allan Line, with whom I had several interviews. This gentleman appeared anxious to meet my wishes *in re* reduction of rates from Iceland to Winnipeg, which he placed at 135 kroner Danish or about \$36 per adult, half fare for children between five and twelve years of age, and 53½ kroner for children from one to five years old. He gave me a letter to the Allan agent in Iceland, Mr. Sigfus Egmundson, requesting me to co-operate with him during my stay in Iceland.

In regard to the sale of Icelandic live stock, Mr. MacDermott explained that the experience of the company in the past had been so unsatisfactory, that they could not again enter into a like speculation.

I next visited Leith, where I met Messrs. R. & D. Slimon, extensive dealers in Icelandic sheep and ponies. These gentlemen have traded with Iceland for many years, and are much respected by the inhabitants for their honest and liberal dealing.

I was informed by Mr. R. Slimon himself that he had lost over £10,000 through his Iceland trade last year. This loss was caused by a depression in the British market, and not by excessive prices paid for the animals in Iceland. It must be remembered that only one class of Icelandic sheep is available for export, viz., wethers, two years and over, the price during the summer of 1886 being \$3 to \$3.50 per head, according to age and condition, being a reduction from the price of 1885 of \$2 to \$2.50 per head.

The demand in the British market is for the male pony only, from three to twelve years old; prices ranged during summer of 1886 from \$8 to \$12 per head, a reduction of 40 per cent. from last year.

Having gained this information from Mr. Slimon, with the assurance that he would continue in the trade as long as he found a market for Icelandic products and a fair remuneration to himself, I had only to wait the arrival of the Danish steamer "Laura," which was icebound near Copenhagen, thus making her ten days behind her advertised time.

I arrived in Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland, 17th March, and after meeting Mr. Sigfus' Egmundson, the Allan Agent, proceeded to prepare for my extended journey over the island.

Having bought ponies and other necessary appliances for travelling, got out my advertisements, held meetings in prosecution of my mission, all of which occupied me nine days, I left the capital for Akureyri, the chief town in the north of the island, and distant from Reykjavik 300 miles.

After a few days' sojourn at Akureyri, I proceeded to Seydisfjord, a town of considerable importance in the east of the island, and 300 miles distant from Akureyri.

From Seydisfjord I went to Eskifjord, three days' journey, and after having finished business at that place I returned to Seydisfjord, where, while waiting the arrival of the steamer "Laura," I addressed a letter to Captain Grahame of Winnipeg, in which I gave an account of my experience in the country up to that time (2nd June, 1886) which is embodied in his report and I would respectfully refer you to it for any information herein omitted.

On 13th June the "Laura" arrived, and I took passage for Reykjavik, calling at every port in the north, east and west sides of the island, and meeting agents at every place, as previously arranged; thus I came in contact with representatives of those districts that I had not time to visit personally.

On arrival at Reykjavik, I was met by representatives from many of the southern districts. One man actually travelled 200 miles to meet me.

All these men impressed upon me the necessity of a return journey next year, and all anticipated a very large emigration next summer, as preparations for leaving the island had already begun, thus giving themselves a whole year to realize on their stock and effects. They seem determined to sell out and try their fortune elsewhere, and I trust that efforts will be made to induce them to come to Canada, where so many of their countrymen and women have bettered their condition.

Owing to the small population of Iceland it is not likely that a strong current of emigration from that country to Canada can continue many years in succession. Members of families who have lived together in their native land generally keep together, the one waiting until the other is ready to leave, then all come together by the assistance of one another.

There are a number of such groups who fully intend to emigrate next year, having already got promise of assistance to carry their desire into effect. These, I believe, will prove a valuable acquisition to our numbers here should they decide on Canada for their future home.

On the 5th July, the steamer "Camæus" arrived at Reykjavik, and the emigrants were at once embarked, there being 150 persons in all.

We left Reykjavik on 5th July, calling at six different ports for emigrants. We left Seydisfjord on the evening of the 9th, the party then numbering 350 persons of about 60 families, besides some 60 single men and 40 domestics, all destined for Winnipeg.

There were about twenty-five persons who were obliged to remain behind for various reasons. These will come out in the latter part of this month, per the Allan Line.

The party consisted mostly of small farmers, whose resources amounted to some \$10 per head.

In exchanging their Danish coin into Canadian money, I gained 5 per cent. on all previous exchange, receiving \$5.40 for every 20 kroner, Danish. This was acknowledged by Mr. Stafford, of Quebec, to be much better than he could have done for the emigrants.

Respecting our passage per the Allan Line, I desire to state that we were treated exceedingly well in every way, and I would strongly recommend my countrymen to patronize the Allan Line in future.

We landed at Quebec, on the 25th July, and left the "Hibernian" next morning being conveyed across the river to the Government Immigration Shed, on the Quebec side, where all were provided with a free meal. Mr. Stafford, also gave me some food for about thirty of my party who were without means to be used on the way from Quebec to Winnipeg.

Our accommodation on the Canadian Pacific Railway was fairly good, we had some difficulty in obtaining sufficient supply of milk for our children, and food was more expensive than on the Grand Trunk Line. These defects, however, will no doubt disappear as the traffic over the line becomes more general.

The journey from Quebec to Winnipeg occupied four days. We arrived at the

latter place on the 30th of July, having made the trip from Iceland to Winnipeg in less than three weeks, being the quickest passage ever made by Icelandic emigrants. It is also worthy of note that not one death occurred on the entire journey, and it was remarked at Winnipeg that the whole party presented a healthy and generally good appearance.

On arrival in Winnipeg, Captain Grahame received my party in his usual excellent style. He rendered them all possible assistance, providing food for the destitute on their arrival and otherwise helping them, even at his own expense.

The captain has always proved himself to be a warm friend of the Icelanders, as indeed of all other emigrants, and I can only hope that he may long continue to fill the important position which he at present occupies.

The Icelandic Society of Winnipeg also rendered good service to the party — employment has been secured for every man, and families have been properly provided for.

About twenty families of 100 persons have settled with their friends in Winnipeg; forty domestics have also found employment. All farm labourers and mechanics have been well placed. Twelve families of seventy persons have gone to the Gimli settlement on Lake Winnipeg. Twelve families of sixty persons have located in the Shellmouth settlement, on the line of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway, and six families of thirty persons have gone to the Argyle settlement in South-West Manitoba. Thirty persons have gone to Dakota, where they were offered remunerative employment, with their friends, during the present harvest. The majority of those, however, I am convinced will come back to Canada in the fall, no land being available south of the line for the location of Icelanders.

I have now to call your attention to the time occupied in the performance of this work. I have been six months from home, being one month more than the contract with your Department, dated 9th February, 1886, called for, but I plead that the time occupied was necessary. I was too late in the field in Iceland to do effective work in any less time.

In view of the difficulty that attended the proper disposition of live stock and other effects of the prospective emigrants, without which, it was known they could not leave their homes, and from past experience of the Allan Line, the company did not think safe to send a steamer to Iceland before the 1st of July.

It must also be borne in mind that travelling in Iceland is slow, and at times even dangerous. I was obliged to go over the ground carefully, the object being to do the work well, at the expense of the extra time occupied.

It is for your Department to judge as to the success of my mission. I am conscious of having acted to the best of my ability, and believe that I have succeeded in making an impression on the people of Iceland, who are now fully alive to the necessity of leaving their native land for a better one among their countrymen in this fair Dominion.

I have no hesitation in saying that from present indications there will be a very large emigration from Iceland next year. Mr. Sigfus Egmundson, the Allan Agent at Reykjavik, places the probable number of next year's emigrants at 2,000. I am, however, not so hopeful, but firmly believe that we may safely calculate on from 700 to 1,000 persons coming out if they can manage to accumulate enough to pay their passage.

The following is a certified copy of a testimonial presented to me by the party on our arrival in Winnipeg, together with a translation thereof:—

“ We the undersigned Icelandic emigrants, summer 1886, are fully conscious of our duty to acknowledge with gratitude the liberality of the Canadian Government, for having at their own expense sent Mr. B. L. Baldwinson to be our interpreter and guide all the way from Iceland to Winnipeg, and it is safe to assert that not near so many of us would have emigrated at this time had he not come home to Iceland last winter.

“ On the entire journey Mr. B. L. Baldwinson proved himself an excellent guide, and on every occasion he has worked well in our behalf.

“ That Icelanders who hereafter may emigrate to America, will be badly situated if they have not an active interpreter, there can be no doubt, and we believe Mr. B. L. Baldwinson well qualified for such work.

“ We sincerely hope that the Canadian Government will continue to send Mr. B. L. Baldwinson to guide our countrymen, which we believe would be productive of good results.”

(107 signatures.)

Mr. Stafford, of Quebec, will also report as to the manner in which I have executed my mission, and the advisability of a return trip to Iceland next year. All of which I trust will meet the approval of the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

B. L. BALDWINSON.

No. 23.

REPORTS ON THE HUNGARIAN, SCANDINAVIAN, ICELANDIC
AND GERMAN COLONIES.

(MR. A. F. EDEN.)

WINNIPEG, 29th October, 1886.

Hungarian Colony, Township 16, Range 16, West Huns Valley Post Office.

This colony was started by Count G. S. de Dory, who in August, 1885, brought with him a party of Hungarians from the United States.

The Manitoba and North-Western Railway took charge of this party and located them in Township 16, Range 16, about twelve miles north-east of the town of Minnedosa, on the Little Stony Creek. As these people had not much money, and as the season was far advanced, the railway company provided them with the necessary cattle and implements to enable them to make a start. There are now seventeen families who have taken up land, and all have very comfortable houses built, and there are now in the colony nine cows, six yoke of oxen, and two ponies, pigs, poultry, &c. They are well supplied with waggons, sleighs and ploughs. Most of them have land prepared for next year's crop, and they are all well contented with their location. The land in the colony is first class, well wooded and watered by the Stony Creek. Huns Valley post office has been opened in the centre of the colony, and preparations are being made for building a church and school. Many of the settlers expect their friends out in the spring.

Swedish Colony, Scandinavia Post Office, Townships 17 and 18, Ranges 17 and 18.

This colony, which is the first reserve set apart for the settlement of Scandinavians in the Dominion of Canada, was started in the summer of 1885, and has since then made rapid strides towards becoming an important settlement. There are now sixty-eight settlers, several of whom have comfortable houses built and land prepared for next year's crop. The Dominion Government granted at the time of the fire at Otter Lake last fall the sum of \$1,200, to be expended in rebuilding the immigration shed, which had been burned, and in other ways assisting the settlers who had lost by the fire.

The Provincial Government granted last year \$500 for opening up the road to Otter Lake, and this year they have made a further grant of \$850 to improve the road, on which the Swedes are now working. The colony is situated twelve miles north of Minnedosa, a town on the line of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway, and there is now a good road from the town to Otter Lake, a distance of eighteen miles. The tract is well wooded and watered, and the soil is first-class. At Otter Lake there has been a town site laid out which is called Scandinavia. There is a saw and shingle mill now in full operation in the village, and Mr. Hemmingson has built a large house, 30 by 45, which he is using as a post office and general store.

The colony is under the auspices of the Scandinavian Colonization Society of Manitoba.

German Colony of Hohenlohe, Langenburg Post Office, on line of Manitoba and North Western Railway.

This tract of land was chosen by Mr. D. W. Riedle, as very suitable for German settlement. It is a fine piece of country; the land is rolling, well watered with

ponds and streams, and of first-class soil. There are twenty-nine settlers in the colony at present; a number of them are living together to get over the winter, and in the spring they all intend to build houses on their homesteads. They have a considerable number of stock, poultry, &c., and are well supplied with waggons, sleighs and farm implements. Most of the settlers did a little breaking and some of them had a small crop of potatoes this year.

This colony is expected to make rapid strides next year, as a great influx of Germans is expected from the Old Country and many from the United States.

Langenburg, the end of the road this year, is situated on Section 27, Township 21, Range 21, which is in the centre of this colony, and will probably become an important point. One or two of the settlers intend opening up stores on the town site, for which purposes the railway company have given them free lots. Next spring they are going to build a church, and they are all very well satisfied with the location they have chosen.

Icelandic Colony of Thingvalla, on line of Manitoba and North-Western Railway.

This colony was started by Mr. Henry Johnson, editor of the *Leifur* newspaper, published in Winnipeg.

In the end of July, 1885, Mr. Johnson took a trip through the western country, starting from Winnipeg and going to Minnedosa, from which point he drove to Birch and Shell River, and crossing the Assiniboine River at Shellmouth, inspected all the lands lying in Ranges 30, 31 and 32 1st and Range 1 west of the 2nd Meridian.

Mr. Johnson picked out Township 22 in Ranges 31 and 32 as being the most suitable for Icelandic immigration, and applied to have these townships reserved for Icelandic settlement. An account of the trip was published in the *Leifur* on the 7th August, 1885, and 5,000 copies of the paper were sent to Iceland, and a few to the Icelandic settlements in Dakota and Minnesota. There are now twenty-nine settlers on the land, most of whom have their wives and families with them, and a considerable number of log houses and stables have been erected, and they are well prepared for the winter. During the past summer they have broken nearly twenty acres on their different homesteads. There are now in the colony seven yoke of oxen, thirty-four cows, fifty-six cattle, eighty-one sheep, thirteen calves and four pigs, and a considerable quantity of poultry. They have put up between three and four hundred tons of hay to winter their stock, and they are well supplied with implements, having between them five waggons, three ploughs, mower, rake, sleighs, &c.

This colony affords one of the best chances ever given to Icelanders for securing a good home among their own people in splendid country, well timbered and the soil being very rich; water was obtained in most cases by digging from 12 to 18 feet, and the centre of the colony is within five miles of Langenburg Station.

Intending settlers can book through to "Langenburg" Station, where the agent of the colony will assist them in getting everything they require before going on to their land.

I have the honour, to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. F. EDEN.

Land Commissioner.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 24.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CARE OF IMMIGRANTS.

(REV. J. F. KITTO.)

The Rev. John F. Kitto has furnished the following proposals relative to assisted immigration:—

STEPNEY RECTORY, LONDON.

1. There should be a lending society. I cannot see why this might not be the Government (Home or Dominion) rather than a voluntary society.

2. There should be provision made for settlers beforehand. Why should not your Government build houses in advance of settlers' arrival, and if necessary, charge rent for the house till it was paid for. The Government could build a large number much more cheaply than a number of immigrants could each build. It must be a dreadful thing to arrive on the bare prairie with a wife and family, and not to have even a place of shelter to be housed in.

3. There must be some responsible person charged with the advising and supervising of the settlers, as much valuable time and money are lost while the settlers are getting their experience. There ought to be some experienced person for them to appeal to, and whom they will recognize as an authority.

4. It is important that the settlement should be so placed, that a central school and central church and clergyman could be made available for the use of all.

If your Government were to try an experiment of this kind on a small scale in a suitable position, there would be some guarantee of its being tried in a way to insure its success, and if once its success were proved, I think that there would be no doubt of its being largely taken up by others.

The Moosomin settlers, though they have done wonderfully well in my judgment, yet were not the most suitable families for colonial life which could have been procured; and some were persons whom I should have hesitated to send out at all. If you could try a similar experiment with a smaller number of selected families, settled in a village where a school and a church could be had, I think you would be certain of a triumphant success.

It seems impossible to believe that some plan cannot be devised by which the lands in the Dominion waiting for occupants could be made available for the multitudes in this country who are longing for land. But obviously something more is needed on the part of Canada than the simple offer of free grants, and I believe that the more care, thought, guidance and oversight which are given to immigrants on their arrival and before their final settlement, the more attractive would the prospect become, and fewer would be deterred from undertaking the venture from fear of the difficulties of a strange country. Throughout the whole Dominion I found that immigrants of every kind were doing well, and there was only one person amongst all those with whom I came into contact who expressed any desire to return to the Old Country for more than a mere visit.

JOHN F. KITTO.

No. 25.

OBSERVATIONS RELATING TO THE HARD WOODS OF CANADA SUITABLE FOR CARRIAGE BUILDING IN ENGLAND.

(MR. GEORGE NORGATE HOOPER, F.R.G.S., F.S.S., President of the Carriage Builders' Guild, London.)

SIR,—It might be asked what induced me to make a journey to Canada when I might have enjoyed a quiet holiday with change of scene, a pleasant rest, and far less fatigue in some nearer country. To such a question I might reply, the motives were somewhat mixed. I had this year made the acquaintance of many colonists through the medium of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, as also through the congresses, conferences and entertainments of the London Chamber of Commerce; I had besides promised one of my sons an opportunity of visiting Canada before he settled down in England as a Land Agent, and so had opened up a sort of sympathy with the colony and its people. I had also received many invitations from Americans to visit them, and in addition, believed that I might acquire some useful knowledge and perhaps be able in some slight degree to assist in promoting a friendly intercourse, and developing trade between the Mother Country and her nearest large colony. Having these views, hopes and intentions, I left England for a few weeks with a definite plan sketched out, but at the same time one which would have to be enlarged, curtailed or altered according to circumstances.

Provided with letters of introduction from Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner of Canada in London, England, to Professor Saunders, of London, Canada, from Professor Macoun to H. B. Small, of Ottawa, and from the London Chamber of Commerce to the Secretaries of the Boards of Trade at Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec and Halifax, I was afforded opportunities of procuring information under a variety of heads.

My time, however, being limited, others moving about besides myself, some being away, and in one case too distant, and entirely out of reach under the conditions of my journey, and again the time of my calling being in some cases inopportune, my credentials were not of such assistance, as under more favourable conditions they might have been.

It did not fall to my lot to see many large trees, such as I had been in the habit of seeing in England, except in the Public Square of the pretty town of New Haven in the United States. I ought not to say that I was disappointed, for in the States and Canada, for many years past, the settlers and farmers have looked upon timber trees as their natural enemies, and have got rid of them by every means in their power. This wholesale destruction has been carried on to such an extent that good timber trees of commercial value can now only be found in places remote from civilization; that is to say in the primeval forests of the Dominion. Woods that we now import from our colonies and many foreign countries are really from wild or naturally grown trees that have matured without care or cultivation. Much of the timber I have seen growing in European and Canadian forests is of so inferior a quality as to be fit only for fuel, for which purpose a large proportion of it is really grown in various parts of Europe. Some of our British timber trees are partially cultivated and cared for; nowhere have I seen so good and fine an average of timber and ornamental trees as in England; they are here planted in parks, hedge-rows and on farms, sometimes singly, sometimes in well defined rows, sometimes in groups; but English trees are rarely, if ever, planted in forests.

Planted in this open manner, they are fully under the influence of light and sunshine, storm and rain, and have the benefit of plenty of fresh air; they spread their

limbs, they grow slowly, and their wood becomes hard and tough; on the other hand, trees which grow close together in forests get little sunshine and light on their trunks, little fresh air or the bracing influence of wind, rain and storm.

I contend that with scientific forestry, timber trees can be cultivated and thereby improved in quality just as by scientific and careful cultivation flowers, fruits, vegetables, and all garden and farm produce can be improved and rendered more excellent, and therefore more valuable; the partial success that has followed partial cultivation, encourages us to believe, nay, assures us, that with better methods, better results will be obtained: *Artis natura durabit.*

The establishment of high schools and elementary Schools of Forestry in England and her colonies would render excellent service to land owners, as also to manufacturers requiring sound and fine woods for their work; nor would the general public fail to reap a benefit, since it would get good articles of British growth and manufacture, thus keeping the money of the country to pay its own rents, rates and taxes, instead of sending it away to pay those of other people who now profit by our distinct negligence in not turning to good account our manifold resources.

Having carefully read the evidence given before the Committee of the House of Commons in 1885-86, as to the utility of Schools of Forestry, and the advantage of establishing one or more in England or Scotland, I was prepared to believe that great waste must occur, in forests and forest products without careful and systematic management.

I was quite unprepared, however, to see and hear of wholesale and indiscriminate waste, probably as a sort of necessary preliminary sacrifice to the production of wood, but waste for all that. It may possibly be, that many trees left to themselves uncared for and uncultivated are fit for nothing but fuel; and it may be that trees fit only for cooking and warming purposes have their value, but all unnecessary waste should be avoided as a loss to the colony. It will be conceded at once that what may be a small individual loss, when multiplied ten thousand times, becomes a heavy national loss, and it is evident that the Dominion of Canada is at present suffering in this way.

In many parts the presence of trees seems to have been looked upon with as much dread as pestilence or famine, and to be got rid of at any cost; by felling, burning, blasting, rotting, &c., and indeed there are districts which bear traces of a sort of hatred of trees, a hatred that leaves behind it scars, sores, and distortions on the face of the fair earth; tolerable to behold under the bright sun, but which must be gloomy, sad and forbidding in dull, rainy, or foggy weather.

From the experience of Switzerland, Italy, France, Norway, England, and other countries, it has become evident, and has been proved, that trees are the friends of man, and not enemies to be destroyed by any means, fair or foul; for they moderate and equalize the rainfall, the temperature, the climate, and promote the even and safe flow of rivers. They protect crops and cattle from the keenness and violence of winds and tempests, and they also afford shelter for those necessary birds and animals which keep insect life within due bounds, besides providing shade and shelter to man.

The stately trees of England grown in parks and hedge-rows, are not only ornamental in themselves, but give a character of beauty to the country, to say nothing of the fine quality of the timber contained in their massive trunks, to which storm, sunshine and air have free access; their very beauty, however, is a snare for their owners unless they happen to be imbued with the mercantile spirit of the age and are apt to delay, and do delay felling them while in their prime, especially, if there are ladies in the case who venerate the sentimental old English ballad "Woodman Spare That Tree." This and other reasons combine to cause a large percentage of splendid timber trees to virtually rot as they stand, and ultimately to have no value whatever, not even realizing the cost of felling and removal.

Thus one passes from waste of one kind to a waste of a totally different kind in different countries, and under different conditions.

The evidence shows that by skilled management, such as would become general

were good forest schools established and maintained—schools which would turn out skilled foresters of various grades, districts that cannot now be cultivated with profit as farms, might be made to afford good returns under timber, and probably fruit cultivation, with skilled and useful supervision.

If this has been put to the test by the intelligent foresight of the British Government in India, and will probably come to be considered of advantage in England, where timber cultivation has not hitherto been carried on under the best possible conditions for success, how much more would it advantage a country like Canada that abounds in immense natural forests, which could be rendered highly productive and more profitable under scientific management.

These volumes of evidence to which I have alluded, are well worthy of perusal by timber merchants and all persons connected with the growth of trees, as well as by those using wood in their manufactures; for it behoves the people of all countries to employ their national products with prudence and discretion, by avoiding waste and converting them to the best possible use for the general welfare.

Finding that Professor Saunders, to whom was addressed my first letter of introduction, was away from his home in London, Canada, I rapidly retraced my way sixty miles by railway to Chatham, and visited the hardwood mills of Messrs. VanAllen & Co. there. I found fine samples of straight grown oak, being cut and squared for special purposes; but there seemed a difficulty in disposing of the outside slabs and planks. These, if of good quality, might be sawn up into straight bars, packed in rough crates or cases, and sent to London, England, at small cost, for use in many trades; if sorted according to quality and marked in a manner to be understood both by the seller and buyer, they would readily sell at the carriage auctions, held fortnightly at the Baker-street Carriage Bazaar, London; if they could be sent sound and seasoned, so much the better; but in any case the timber should be of good marketable quality, fit for manufacturing purposes, and well worth the cost of packing and freight. American makers send seasoned spokes to the English market, which command a good price, and I see no reason why this waste timber, which is at present unproductive, should not in a similar manner find its way into our workshops.

Various timber yards were visited at London, Chatham, Ottawa, Aylmer, Hull and New Edinburgh, but at only one (Mr. Cormier) at Aylmer, did I see hard and tough timber suitable for carriage building purposes, although large quantities would have to be very carefully examined by competent persons, in order to secure woods of fine and suitable quality.

Where elasticity is an essential quality required, the trees should be felled and sent to market in youth or middle age, when such quality is naturally in the wood, for it is with trees as with the human body, strength and elasticity must be sought in youth and middle age, not at full maturity or old age.

In order to economize weight, transport, freight, &c., it is desirable that trees should be converted into planks, as is done by timber merchants in England, who convert it where or very near to where it grows, so as to avoid all needless expenses for handling.

Moreover, after planking, great care should be taken to avoid another cause of loss by the timber splitting; for the harder and better the quality, so much greater is the chance of splitting in seasoning. Unless this is provided for and prevented, there may be a waste and loss of 20 per cent. when fully seasoned. Samples have been sent to Mr. John Dyke, the Agent of the Canadian Government in Liverpool, to forward to the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, showing how the various woods used in England by carriage builders are protected by wood clamps strongly nailed on the ends of all boards and planks one inch and upwards in thickness, and glued canvas smeared with strong paint on the thin boards used for panels.

With timber thus prepared and carefully handled in transport there need be little injury or waste, and thus the price can be so arranged as to be advantageous both to seller and buyer; for every unnecessary waste should be avoided, so that

producer and consumer may be brought into close contact to their mutual advantage.

A system of second or artificial seasoning of timber seems to be very general in the United States in addition to the natural system of seasoning wood in the open air, thus—many factories I visited had hot rooms and drying closets and boxes in which seasoned converted wood is kept for several days previous to the framing being finally fastened together; this is probably a wise precaution for objects made of wood and intended to sustain the great heat of the summer in some of the States; but the system is carried a step further in some cases, as for instance at the great factory of the far-famed Pullman Railway Carriage Company, at Pullman, near Chicago. The timber there is exposed to the influence of steam for several days in closed chambers in order to wash out the sap; after a certain number of hours, the steam is turned off and a current of hot air is blown in, the moisture being carried away by exhaust fans. It is contended by scientific experts that the sap of the wood is the part that sooner or later causes decay, containing as it does certain proportions of starch, sugar, or syrup according to the nature of the tree. Under conditions more or less favourable, this has a tendency to ferment, changes its character and decays, carrying the fibrous portions of the wood with it. If the steam and dry air really carry off the elements of decay and dissolution, and the cells that contained the sap close firmly, decay is deferred or becomes impossible. Be this as it may, the materials and workmanship of these choice and ingenious Pullman cars leave little to be desired, and if this American system has as much merit as its inventors and agents claim for it, a new era for workers in wood may have set in at which many will rejoice. The system has already been introduced into England, and before many years have elapsed we may possibly be able to hear the experience of those who have put it to the test.

At St. Catharines, near Niagara, I found a prosperous branch of an American wheel manufacturing company, and it is probable, that with care and enterprise its business may be extended, and others established to meet the demand for good wheels in England.

While receiving the assistance of the Canadian Government through the courtesy of H. B. Small, of the Department of Agriculture and his colleagues at Ottawa, I was afforded opportunities of seeing the enterprise, industry, skill, and rapidity of work of some of the chief timber merchants, lumbermen and their assistants in that hive of timber industry, Ottawa.

At one of the leading mills, great baulks of pine were neatly hauled up from the river near the Chaudière Falls, and almost solely by the water power judiciously applied from the falls, they were placed in position on the great saw benches, the process being watched and directed by a foreman, so situated that his range of vision took in all that was going on; and I was informed after seeing the sawing done, and the great mass of timber moved by machinery, apparently as easily as a skilled nurse turns over a tiny infant, that a great tree can be converted into joists cut to a given thickness and length at an average of eight minutes per log.

Of course there is much refuse from these logs, and men and lads have to be tolerably active in clearing this away in order to prevent impediments and delays.

The larger refuse is rapidly converted into water pails by very ingenious machinery. Such as is not available for pails is used by a neighbouring match manufactory, which works up the scraps, except the bark and what adheres to it and the saw dust.

But there is a leak, and a very troublesome one notwithstanding all this use of refuse, much of which finds its way into the river, and becomes interlaced, forming shoals, banks and impediments that must inevitably cause difficulties and troubles hereafter, which will have to be dealt with by the municipality or the Government.

Many years ago, some French merchants discovered a great waste going on in England. Immense quantities of coal dust could be had at the collieries almost for the asking; they secured it, mixing it with some simple compound, they had it compressed into brick-shaped lumps, and now use it largely for heating the furnaces of

their steam engine boilers. I would suggest that the waste saw dust, chips, &c., instead of choking the flow of the river, be compressed, converted into charcoal and sent to England, where such fuel is valuable and necessary for many trades, especially for metal workers, and where its use might be indefinitely extended, could a regular and abundant supply be relied on at moderate price.

Abundant and cheap charcoal in many parts of continental Europe enables the people to carry on many metal trades which cannot thrive without it. Canadian charcoal might relieve England of a difficulty, and help to establish and extend various profitable branches of trade now neglected for want of it.

England is at present largely dependent on Sweden for "Safety Matches," where a lower quality of wood seems to be utilized, possibly by the use of improved processes of splitting, and the Swedish matches have the further advantage of being "safety matches," lighting only by friction on the specially prepared surface of the boxes.

This seems a trade that should naturally fall to the lot of Canada, and it probably only requires a little tact, energy and perseverance to secure it.

I was in some parts of Canada surprised, almost indeed, painfully startled, at the apparent want of care to avoid the risk of setting fire to factories and workshops. In many cases I saw iron forges being worked on floors of wood, the ceilings also of wood. I had never in any part of England or of Europe seen such, to my mind, hazardous risks of house burning incurred. Invariably, when I remarked on this, the owner, occupier or manager smiled, or passed off the incident with the answer "no danger, we always do so." In England fortunately for us other ideas prevail. Let us hope that they will spread; that our Canadian friends will not need to keep harness continually slung over the backs of the horses at their admirable fire engine stations, ready to turn out at thirty second's notice, lest some neighbour or dear relative's life should be sacrificed by one of the most horrible forms of death.

Just at this stage, let me cast a glance at the effect of good home social legislation. Driving through Hamilton, my coachman remarked: "Hamilton is a prosperous place, Sir—they, are very strict about the liquor here; 'tis drink that makes and keeps a country poor."

I had an opportunity of reading an extract from the law forbidding gambling in Canadian railway carriages; could such a regulation be put in force in steamers crossing the Atlantic, many a well to do young emigrant or visitor might have the contents of his purse preserved for his own use instead of enriching the professional card sharpers and gamblers, who haunt the Ocean lines and are constantly on the look out for young dupes.

Thus very imperfectly, I am aware, have I endeavoured to throw out a few ideas, hints, and suggestions that may possibly turn to the mutual advantage of colonists and the Mother Country; had time permitted I might have carried my enquiries and investigations further, but, if, as a member of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce, I am permitted to assist in promoting trade, and friendly and profitable intercourse between the capital of the Empire and a colony so loyal and patriotic as Canada, I shall not have made a journey of nearly 9,000 miles in six weeks entirely in vain.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE N. HOOPER.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 26.

REPORT ON CANADA AS A FIELD FOR GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

(MR. WALTER S. ABEL.)

BERLIN, PRUSSIA, 10th August, 1886.

SIR,—I arrived in Ottawa on the 12th of February, 1885, having entered on an engagement with the Dominion Government for the purpose of inspecting the capabilities of Manitoba and the Canadian North-West, as a field for German immigration, and to report thereon to the German press. After spending several months in Ottawa, I proceeded *vid* the Canadian Pacific Railway and the lake route to Manitoba, to carry out my object. The first stoppage was made in Port Arthur, where Mr. McGovern, the Dominion Government Agent, kindly undertook to act as guide during my stay there. Port Arthur's position—at the head of Lake Superior, surrounded by a rich mining district, and with an almost boundless farming country, at a short distance—must secure a great future for the town. The mineral wealth of this region seems to be the chief interest of the population. Gold, silver, copper, &c., abound, and many rich claims are in the neighbourhood of the city. As I was told, mining here is still in its infancy, and only capital is required to develop the mineral treasures. It might be of great profit to German capitalists to draw their attention to this district. Indeed, our German capitalists are anxious now to invest money in transatlantic countries, while only a few years ago there prevailed a general prejudice against investments of this kind. Mr. McGovern was so kind as to take me to one of the palatial passenger steamers, owned by the Canadian Pacific Company, intended for the service between Port Arthur and Owen Sound. I was surprised about the accommodation these steamers afford to first class passengers as well steerage passengers; especially the latter enjoy here great comfort compared with the steerage on ocean steamers. But as a rule, I think it will be found more convenient for immigrants to choose the all rail route in order to avoid the change of cars. There is very little land of agricultural value close to Port Arthur, the country being of a rocky character.

From Port Arthur I proceeded to Winnipeg, the capital of the great wheat growing Province of Manitoba. The land on both sides of the line is covered with small brush, and looked very dry. On nearing the capital the land changes its appearance to the rich heavy prairie soil, whose fertility has given Manitoba the name of one of the first-class wheat growing countries of the world. After travelling one day and one night I arrived in Winnipeg, where I intended to remain a few days to get information about immigration matters. Winnipeg is the central point for immigration from which the settlers start for their new homes in the North-West. It is therefore the best place to form an opinion on the immigration to Canada. I met with several immigrants, who had made the city their home a few years ago, and were already well off. Naturally I took a special interest in German immigrants, of which there are a number living in Winnipeg. They were well to do—store-keepers, and although in a foreign country still attached to the fatherland. The best time for founding of settlements seemed to be in spring.

A Jewish gentleman, who is a founder of an Israelite settlement, spoke to me quite enthusiastically about his success. Mr. Riedle, the founder of a German colony in the North-West Territory, called New Alsace, has been very successful in his enterprise, and the German families settled in his district, will prove a good advertisement to the country. In the neighbourhood of Winnipeg I saw some fine market gardens, in which were grown all kinds of vegetables. The gardeners are mostly

old countrymen, and earn a good profit on their properties of a few acres of land. From Winnipeg I went to Brandon, situated in the midst of a fairly settled wheat growing region. The Assiniboine connects this place with the far interior of the North-West, this will undoubtedly aid in giving the place commercial importance in the future. I visited some farms near Brandon. The buildings and (farm) outhouses were solidly built, and showed in this direction a great advantage over the abodes of American farmers in the Western States. The soil is a deep black coloured loam, with a high percentage of organic matter. It is so rich that manure is still very little in use. The plan of agriculture is indeed a very simple one, and our farmers who are accustomed to rather a complicated system of working their farms, would be surprised to see it. Ploughing once in a while, seeding and harvesting is the main occupation of the happy north-western farmer. I counted seven self-binders at work, mostly run by steam power. It gave the country a lively appearance. The farmers, though satisfied on the whole with the land, were grumbling about the crops, which were slightly hurt by the frost. These early frosts are a great drawback to the country. However this drawback will be removed, when it is known which sorts of wheat will not be damaged by the cold. I learned, that the introduction of Russian wheat would be very advisable. Nearly all the land in this region is taken up, and new comers have to look for a homestead in the Turtle Mountains or further in the interior. A number of German families have settled in the Turtle Mountains, and are doing apparently well. Leaving Brandon behind, I travelled westward to the Territories. I made stoppages at several points of special importance for their agricultural resources. On the whole the soil is good, well adapted for wheat and oat growing, and in many parts of the country there is excellent pasture for cattle.

Manitoba and the Canadian North-West as a field for German immigration have great advantages over the United States and also South America :

- 1st. Great choice of cheap land of excellent quality for farming purposes.
- 2nd. The healthy climate, appropriate for the German race.
- 3rd. The settled state of affairs in the country, and the solidity of its Government.
- 4th. The preservation of the German nationality.

The flourishing condition of the German settlements, as well in Ontario as in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, show that German immigrants get along in this country, and reach their object, which induced them to leave the Fatherland, namely, to find independence. The geographical position of Canada—to be reached in a ten day's journey from Germany—forms another advantage, it makes a constant communication with Germany easier, than is the case with Australia or South America. German emigrants who go to Canada need not give up the Fatherland altogether.

Taking all the advantages of Manitoba and the North-West Territories into consideration, the Dominion can be recommended with quiet conscience as a suitable field for German immigration. The loss of the people, their labour and capital, by which Germany has to suffer, must be made up in some other way, if Canada wishes a large German immigration. The balance of this loss could be restored to the entire satisfaction of Germany by a large export of German manufactures.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WALTER S. ABEL.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 27.

REPORT OF NEW ELSASS COLONY IN THE NORTH-WEST.

(Mr. D. W. RIEDLE.)

WINNIPEG, 30th November, 1885.

SIR,—On the soil in this colony are living thirteen families. One widow, one widower and five single men, the remainder, will move to the country in the spring. Those who are living in the country have written good reports home, and the result is that several friends and relations have decided to join the colony next spring; I myself have received inquiries from over 250 families, and hope to have them also by spring.

Further, I have the honour to communicate to you that I have succeeded in laying the foundation of a new Mennonite settlement, on the requisition of several Mennonites. Mr. David Unger and Mr. Gerhard Friesen went, in November, with me to the North-West, and they have chosen for themselves Township 20, Ranges 30 and 31, and Township 21, Range 30, as a new settlement. The townships lie north of Moosemin, west of Assiniboia. The Mennonites have already written letters to their old home, and I have received addresses of six families who are sure to come in the spring.

However modest my success has been in this affair, it still has taken up a large amount of patience and perseverance; the more so, as it was a matter to me at heart, to provide well for those Germans who had not the means to take up land; neither can I neglect to remark that I spent in this affair time and means that my family were more entitled to.

As respects the local immigration station, I and my colonists can tender only the best thanks to Messrs. Grahame and Ohlen for their friendly attention.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. W. RIEDLE.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 28.

SETTLEMENT OF CHILDREN IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

REPORT BY MISS SLIMAN OF HER VISIT TO NEW BRUNSWICK AND ONTARIO, 1886.

(Communicated to the Minister of Agriculture.)

GLASGOW, January, 1887.

In giving a brief report of my visit to New Brunswick and Ontario, I find it not quite easy to select and compress all that I could wish you to know.

I sailed on 12th October from Liverpool by the "Carthaginian" steamship for Halifax, taking with me 13 girls and 9 boys.

Our voyage was rough and tedious, but we arrived in safety on the 23rd October. Without any delay we got train, and after twelve hours' travel in comfortable cars, we reached our destination, St. John, N.B., on Sabbath the 24th.

Mr. Gardner, the immigration agent, met us at the station, and conducted us to a plain boarding house. In the course of the day the Hon. John Boyd, Mrs. Boyd, and Rev. Mr. Bruce called, and it was arranged that we should go to St. David's Church in the evening. Hymn books were laid out for us in the front pews, and we were publicly recognized in the service of thanksgiving. After all was over, many of the congregation came forward, not merely to have a look at the fresh young Scotch faces, but to hold out the hand of welcome.

In next morning's newspaper there was a notice of our arrival, which many must have read, for soon after breakfast was over, the people of St. John and neighbourhood crowded in upon us, to secure a boy or girl. Mr. Gardner was present with his long list of the names of those who had made previous application, and by him I was guided. At the end of the second day all my company had been allotted, and most of them had left. Six girls were placed in St. John, at wages from \$3 to \$5 per month. The others were sent to country districts from 20 to 100 miles off. The boys were all given to farmers; two were adopted, and one of the girls. But my contribution of emigrants proved only "a drop in the bucket," for about 150 applicants were still unserved, and the agent assured me that 500 openings would await me by the summer.

I had now leisure to get acquainted with the good people of St. John, and this I found easy and pleasant. The Governor of the Province, Sir Leonard Tilley, with Lady Tilley, were on a visit to the Hon. Mr. Boyd, and through his kindness, I was invited to meet them at dinner, also the Hon. Mr. Bowell, from Ottawa, and others. I found the Governor a very superior man indeed, and very genial and accessible. He was ready to hear all about my mission, and disposed to regard it with favour. It was suggested that I should visit the capital, Fredericton, and have an audience with the Government. Accordingly I went the following week, when a note was handed to me from the Attorney-General, asking me to meet a committee of the Executive Council. I did so, and told the committee my story. I gave particulars regarding our schools, their management, the length and kind of training the children receive, the numbers, and the success that had attended the emigration of some of our girls to Ontario. Also of the conference of the managers of our Scotch schools in August last, and their readiness to promote our emigration scheme if rightly launched. I referred to the needs of New Brunswick with its scant population, and submitted that as money had been spent on the education and training of these children in Scotland to fit them for the colonies, New Brunswick money should provide a small distributing home in St. John for their reception, where a superin-

tendent would reside permanently (as in Ontario), who would look after the children by corresponding, visiting and otherwise. Such an arrangement would consolidate the work and be sure to settle the children permanently in their Province. After receiving a patient hearing, the Hon. Mr. McLellan assured me that "the matter would be carefully considered by the Government." Whether any money grant be given at once or not, I cannot tell, but in various ways my visit to Fredericton may yet be fruitful.

The remainder of my time in St. John was spent in visiting the children that I had placed, who were within reach. I found them all well started, comfortable and cheerful. The three who were adopted, I thought very fortunate. Both a boy and a girl were in the same house. The new father, a very respectable farmer, seemed, along with his wife, to have every intention of doing their best for the children. I stayed all night. Mary and Willy sat at table with us, and were in every way treated as members of the family. I did not wonder that they shed tears when I bade them good-bye. The other adoption case was even more interesting, the father having adopted an English boy, 16 years ago, and brought him up as a son. He is now his partner in business, and has lately married and gone to his own house. So without any misgivings I handed over a second boy, hoping that some future day another such tale might be told of him. Rev. Mr. Bruce gave me valuable help, inasmuch as he took the addresses of all my flock, offering to visit those in the city, and to communicate with the ministers of the country districts where the rest were placed, and ask pastoral oversight. This I felt to be the best and the only supervision we could have at present, and I was thankful to have the promise of it.

My impressions of the country itself were highly favourable. The land is undulating, well watered, and productive, and the farmers are intelligent and live in great comfort. Indeed the privileges in St. John socially, educationally and religiously, are equal to those of our own country.

From all that I saw I cannot imagine a better outlet for our young people, nor could I desire a better starting point for them, being sure that if we send the *trained*, the *industrious*, the *hopeful*, and place them *discriminately*, their future is all but secured.

I would now take this opportunity of acknowledging the services of Mr. Boyd, first of all, also of Mr. Cruickshanks, Rev. Mr. Bruce, Mr. Collier, and Mr. Gardner, and I recall with pleasure the names of Dr. Berryman, Dr. McCrae, Mr. Murdoch, and Mr. Ellis, and the ladies whom I met, and who showed me much hospitality.

After having spent three weeks in New Brunswick, I set my face towards Ontario. I was accompanied to the train by Mr. Boyd, Mr. Cruickshanks, and Mr. Collier, although the hour was late (11 o'clock). In bidding these friends good-bye, I felt that any success that might follow my visit was largely due to their hearty help and counsel. I had gone there a stranger, but they had received and treated me as a friend, and assisted me with a will.

After a long ride in the cars of two days and two nights, I reached Marchmont Home, Belleville, and was kindly welcomed there by Miss Bilbrough. From her books I got the most accurate information about all the girls that had been sent out by us in past years. Most of them were in places so distant that it was not possible for me to visit them in the winter season, and with my limited time. However, I managed to see 24, and found them all well-doing, church-going, and in a number of cases church members, and endeavouring to live a Christian life. Several were married.

It was a time of real pleasure and cheer to me as much as to them. Their minute enquiries about the schools, which had been their homes, were very interesting. Meeting with me once more seemed to call up old times with all vividness, and the past was lived over again and enjoyed afresh, whilst I recalled other and different scenes, and noted the change, the comfort, and the prospects of them all; and I realised in a measure the greatness of the work in which our schools are engaged; for the seed that had been sown in weakness was yielding a goodly harvest. In conclusion, let me say that, on the lines laid in New Brunswick I believe we may

proceed with the certain hope of success. What is wanted now is wise, prompt, hearty action, and co-operation with the other Scotch schools.

The subject of emigration is everywhere being looked at. Indeed, it seems "in the air." Philanthropists and statesmen are awaking to its necessity. See the *Times* of 14th December, from which I quote: "In England and Wales alone, 82,000 children are maintained at an annual cost to the state of a million and a half sterling. Let this living steam be diverted into the thinly-peopled colonies, where there are only 1 or 2 to the square mile (instead of 450 as in England), and it will be an unspeakable relief to our overcrowded labour market, and the remedial agency for the poverty of our overcrowded country, beneficent to the children, and advantageous to the Dominion." This is a national question. God speed the time when it will be successfully solved.

No. 29.

REPORT ON NEW ENGLAND REPATRIATION FOR THE PROVINCE OF
MANITOBA.

(MR. CHARLES LALIME.)

 WORCESTER, MASS., 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report upon the operations of this agency during the year 1886.

The interest in immigration to the Province of Manitoba and North-West Territory which had relaxed on account of the rebellion is assuming increasing proportions.

To my personal knowledge, about 367 immigrants have left the New England and New York States for the Canadian North-West, and probably many more of whom I had no knowledge.

Of this number, about forty per cent. are French Canadians, the others being Scotch, English and a few Irish families.

Mostly all these immigrants formerly were agriculturists, and this class undoubtedly is the right sort of immigrants to colonize our North-West.

The result of last year's labour seems satisfactory to me when I take into consideration what difficulties are thrown in my way by the unhappy and shameful efforts of some Canadian editors of unscrupulous and worthless papers published in the New England States.

This disloyal opposition by Canadian business men, the high cost for transportation, the effect of the late rebellion, which has not yet entirely disappeared, and also the rumour of another outbreak by the Indians likely to occur at any moment, and other reasons in several important cities caused me to devote days and days to counteracting the effect of such diatribes.

In speaking of the high cost for transportation during all last year from any point in New England, no immigrant tickets for Winnipeg could be procured for less than \$36, while a few years ago with the Government's help they were reduced to the sum of \$12 and \$13. From the above figures you may judge how expensive the costs are for a family composed of seven or eight members.

During the year 1886, as formerly, I have assisted intending immigrants, attending to their baggage on their departure and giving all necessary informations so as to assure them safe and quick transportation.

The prospects for next year are more encouraging, colonization societies in favour of the Canadian North-West and also the Province of Ontario, have been organized in several of our leading New England cities, such as Lowell, Lawrence and others; and delegates have been appointed to visit the Province of Manitoba and the North-West next spring.

I have also commenced making arrangements for an excursion to the North-West from New England and New York States, the same as I was going to have in the spring of 1885, but then prevented by the rebellion, and already I have received the names of quite a number of persons.

Chiefs of families with sufficient pecuniary means, are ready to go with the intention of securing farms for their families, if they are satisfied with the advantages of the country.

I intend to lead this party myself and I will do all in my power to make this trip a successful and practical one.

Another feature also in favour of our immigration next spring, is on account of the numerous strikes throughout New England; the stagnation of industries in the United States, for at this present time three-fourths of all the shoe shops at Brockfield, Spencer, Brockton and Worcester are closed; the cotton and woollen mills in all our manufacturing cities are running on short time, and daily wages to workmen are mostly nothing, while over one hundred thousand workmen are deprived of labour.

Never, I think, has our population employed in the mills so well as at this present time realized that instead of improving their conditions by remaining in the mills it has gone from bad to worse, and judging from the inquiries for information and the applications made to me every day, I believe that I shall meet with good success next year, and more so if the Government should make some arrangement with the Canadian Pacific to reduce the cost for transportation.

Before closing this report, I am pleased to credit the Canadian Pacific Railway with the happy thought of sending through New England their North-West Produce Exposition Car. This exhibition has revived the old interest in favour of Manitoba, for everywhere thousands of people inspected it, and for a while all the talk was about that car.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. LALIME.

The Honourable
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

QUARANTINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

No. 30.

ANNUAL REPORT OF GROSSE ISLE QUARANTINE STATION.

(F. MONTIZAMBERT, M. D.)

QUARANTINE STATION, GROSSE ISLE, 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour, as Medical Superintendent of the Quarantine Station of Grosse Isle, to submit this my annual report for the year 1886.

Thirty-seven vessels presented themselves for quarantine inspection at the station during the year. Of these three were sailing vessels, and thirty-four steamships. The admissions to hospital during the year were thirteen. The deaths in hospital were three, two from small-pox and one from diphtheria.

The repairing of the various buildings at the station has been continued during the summer, under the direction of the Department of Public Works. The grant, however, was not sufficient to do all that is requisite, as for instance in the case of the bakery, where the building was restored, but not the broken-down oven. I trust you will kindly cause provision to be made for the completion of this work next spring, and for the other repairs, &c., required for the preservation and utility of the station buildings, &c., which have not as yet been attended to. A list of these few remaining requirements was made out at the request of the Chief Architect at the end of last September.

American Public Health Association Meeting. During the year I attended by your instructions as a delegate, the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association and the National Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health held on this occasion at Toronto. Amongst the items of sanitary interest at that meeting, which was a largely attended and successful one, I may mention :

(a) The President's remarks on the Canadian regulations.—The President, Dr. Henry P. Walcott, Chairman of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts, in his opening address referred with satisfaction to the advance made this year in State Medicine by the Dominion of Canada. He considered our new quarantine laws sufficient for the protection of Canada and the people of the United States if they are properly enforced. A paper quarantine, like a paper blockade, being effectual only against a foe that is never to arrive.

(b.) Report on disinfectants.—The committee on disinfectants, in submitting the annual report of its proceedings and continued investigations, expressed its conviction that superheated steam is the best agent for disinfecting.

(c.) Interstate notification of infectious disease.—The following resolutions were adopted by the Association :

Whereas, It is necessary for the protection and preservation of the public health that prompt information should be given of the existence of cholera, yellow fever, and small-pox; be it—

1st. *Resolved*, That the American Public Health Association believe it to be the duty of each State and Provincial Board of Health within whose jurisdiction one of these diseases shall appear to give immediate notice of the existence of the same to neighbouring state and provincial boards of health and to the boards of towns and cities in neighbouring states and provinces which have no central board. In such states and provinces the duty of notification lies upon the local boards.

2nd. *Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Association that whenever rumours of the existence of pestilential disease in a state or province prevail, and upon application to the health authorities of such state or province information respecting the truth of the rumour is refused, the health officials of another state or province are justified in entering the before-mentioned state or province for the purpose of investigating and establishing the truth or falsity of such rumour. In conducting the investigation every reasonable effort shall be made to coöperate with the health authorities of the locality.

3rd. *Resolved*, That a case which so nearly resembles one of the specified diseases as to raise a reasonable suspicion of its character, or a case in which concealment is attempted, ought to be reported as a suspected case in the same manner as if the diagnosis were certain.

(d.) Vaccinal protection of cabin passengers. The following resolution was adopted by the Association:—

Whereas, It is apparent that there is a variety of usage at different ports of entry as to the examination of cabin passengers with regard to their vaccinal protection; such protection being required—within a seven years' limit—in the St. Lawrence, but not at all, under ordinary circumstances, at United States ports, and—

Whereas, It is expedient that uniformity of action prevail in this important matter along the entire seaboard;—

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the American Public Health Association that at all ports, and in all cases, the vaccinal protection of all passengers arriving from Europe—cabin passengers as well as others—is to be exacted, even if no case of small-pox has occurred on the voyage.

(e.) Disinfection of rags. The following resolution was adopted by the Association:—

Whereas, It is an admitted fact that the importation of rags is a prolific source for the spread of infectious disease, and that the seaboard cities which are ports of entry are the gateways through which this infection enters and is distributed throughout various sections of the country; and—

Whereas, There are grave doubts as to the efficacy of the methods of disinfection used abroad; therefore—

Resolved, That it is the judgment of the American Public Health Association that all health authorities having jurisdiction over matters connected with public maritime sanitation, owe it as a duty to the general public to adopt such system of disinfection as will thoroughly destroy all disease bearing germs before the rags are permitted to be distributed for manufacturing purposes. If it proves impracticable to disinfect them it is recommended the disinfection may be commenced in quarantine sufficiently to ensure safety in transportation, to be completed in the manufacturing establishment by such methods as the health authorities may prescribe.

The next annual meeting of the American Public Health Association is to be held in Memphis, Tennessee, in November or December next.

Maritime Sanitation in the St. Lawrence. This year has been a very important one in the history of maritime sanitation in the St. Lawrence. It has been marked by the placing on the 2nd of June at the Quarantine Station of Grosse Isle of a steam yacht for inspecting and disinfecting purposes and for the landing of the sick; and by the issue on the 3rd of August of the Supplementary Quarantine Regulations.

The new quarantine steamer "Hygeia," is equipped with all the necessary appliances for what the most recent researches and experiments prove to be the most reliable methods of disinfection, viz.: Drenching with solution of the mercuric chloride, moist heat by superheated steam, and fumigation with sulphur dioxide. The mercuric chloride drench is for drenching exposed surfaces, washing out hospital cabins, purifying the bilge, &c. It has a tank, a double action force pump drawing from the sea to fill the tank, and then from the tank forcing its medicated contents through a hose ending with a rose to spray, or with a nozzle to wash out, with this powerful disinfectant the desired part of the vessel. The superheated steam is under a pressure of several atmospheres, and is led through a specially strong hose into the closed apartment, ship's hospital, &c, that is to be disinfected. To secure success with this method, it is necessary to be able to obtain, within a few moments, in a room the size of an ordinary hospital cabin, the germicide temperature of 110° C. (230° Fahr.) The apparatus for fumigation with sulphur dioxide is of the kind introduced by Dr. Joseph Holt, of New Orleans, President of the State Board of Health of Louisiana. It consists of a battery of nine furnaces for the rapid combustion of sulphur in large quantities. These furnaces open into a reservoir to which is connected a driving or exhaust fan, capable of displacing over 6,000 cubic feet of air per minute. It is driven by an engine which derives its steam from the yacht's boiler. This method of disinfection is adapted for apartments too large for disinfection by superheated steam, such as steerages, holds, &c., for the treatment of effects, merchandise, cargo, &c., and for the general complete disinfection of an infected vessel. The concentrated sulphurous fumes are conveyed into the infected vessel through a hose 12 inches in diameter of asbestos cloth, with joints and elbows of galvanized iron. By this appliance, as the gas is driven in with great force, and is heavier than air, it fills the vessel from below upwards as water would. It displaces and drives out the dangerous atmosphere, and replaces it by one intensely germicidal, one that destroys organic impurities in the air or on exposed surfaces with greediness and certainty. The gas in immense volumes and with tremendous force is driven into every crevice and part of the vessel or the apartment until it is completely filled. After some hours the hatches are removed and pure air is driven in to clear the vessel of the fumes. From the fact that there is not as yet a deep water pier at the quarantine station, I have been obliged to place this fumigating apparatus for the present on the quarantine steamer. It is only by so doing that I can as yet bring the apparatus and an infected vessel in conjunction. The employment of fumigation for the disinfection of a vessel presupposes the landing of passengers and removal of the crew from all such apartments as require to be fumigated. It is quite impracticable to disinfect by fumigation an occupied apartment, as disease germs are not destroyed by the presence in the atmosphere of any known disinfectant in respirable quantity. For want of a deep water wharf this landing of passengers has now to be done in the ship's boats—a long and difficult operation—and then the inspecting steam yacht is laid alongside the vessel to fumigate her. But the inspecting steam yacht is not the place for this fumigating apparatus at all. To devote her to the fumigating of one vessel implies the detention of all other vessels that may present themselves during the period of several hours that she would thus be occupied. The quarantine wharf requires to be prolonged into deep water, and the proper place for the fumigating apparatus is at the end of a deep water wharf. To such a wharf an infected vessel could come, quickly land her passengers, and then be fumigated by the apparatus on the wharf. By this means the intolerable delay to vessels of having to land and re-embark their passengers in the ship's boats will be avoided, and the quarantine steamer will be kept free at all times for the immediate inspection of vessels arriving, for the landing of the sick, and for the rapid disinfection with the mercuric chloride drench and the superheated steam of the small hospital cabin of a vessel where a case or two of sickness has occurred, and has been promptly and intelligently isolated, and where, therefore, the longer process of the general disinfection by fumigation of the vessel is not required. The quarantine steamer is further of much use in landing the sick from such vessels. Formerly, as it was of course

impossible to land sick in the small row boat of the station, the sick were landed by the ship's boats. This involved delay, as from the strength of the tide-way off the station the landing in a small boat and the return of that boat to a vessel in the offing, generally occupied several hours. Moreover, that old system presented the fatal sanitary defect that no matter how completely a sick person and his attendant had been isolated during the voyage, a petty officer and a boat's crew were brought into very close relations with him indeed in the putting him into a boat and the rowing him ashore. This, of course, exposed these sailors themselves and the remainder of the crew and passengers, with whom they came in contact on returning on board, to great risk of infection, and tended to do away with all the advantages of the previous careful isolation. Now, with our quarantine steamer, all that is a thing of the past. The quarantine officials take charge of the sick at once on the steamship or other vessel. The passengers and crew are kept away from that part of the vessel whilst the trained quarantine staff remove the sick and lower them into the quarantine steamer, where there is a comfortable hospital cabin to receive them. The hospital on the ship is then stripped and disinfected, and the vessel is ready to proceed at once; whilst the quarantine steamer conveys the sick quickly to the wharf, whistling, as it does so, the arranged signal for the hospital ambulance which is brought to meet it there. In this way the isolation of the sick from the crew and passengers on the vessel remains unbroken, and the vessel is not obliged to await the landing and return of one of the small boats. Two very marked improvements in our system, amongst the many we derive from this little steamer.

The Supplementary Quarantine Regulations.—These regulations, published this summer, mark a very distinct advance in St. Lawrence maritime sanitation, for they embody the official recognition of the following very important points:—the medical inspection by officers responsible to Government of every vessel arriving from outside of Canada; the taking by such officers of the evidence of ships' masters and surgeons under oath; the enlargement of the hours for inspection; the endeavour to induce vessels to provide and intelligently use properly isolated and ventilated hospitals; the vaccinal protection of all passengers and seamen; and continued precautions with regard to the importation of rags from infected countries. The voice of the public—sanitary and medical—as far as it has been heard since their issue, has spoken favourably of these supplementary regulations. At the meeting of the American Public Health Association, besides the references to them I have already quoted, many speakers referred to them with satisfaction as a great advance towards perfection. At the meeting of the Canadian Medical Association at Quebec, in August last, the suggestions were submitted that more detailed instructions be given to quarantine officers for dealing with cholera-infected vessels, and that the port physician at Quebec, in the case of every vessel presenting itself to him for inspection, be requested to ask for clearance papers from Rimouski or Grosse Isle. And the following resolution was adopted by the association:—Resolved, That the Canadian Medical Association, at its annual meeting convened at Quebec, views with pleasure the action taken by the Dominion Government in the issue of the quarantine regulations which have been put in force during the present month. We consider that the prompt and thorough enforcement of the aforesaid regulations will be of incalculable benefit to the health interests of the country; and moreover, it is our opinion, that when "intelligently applied," they are calculated to conserve the best interests of the trade and commerce of the Dominion. And at the quarterly meeting of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario, held in October, a report was adopted, that with regard to the Grosse Isle inspection regulations, three things are still necessary to make the inspection a success: 1. The construction of a wharf extending into deep water at the Quarantine Station. 2. The inspection of ocean-going vessels which do not carry the mails equally with those that do carry them, at whatever time in the twenty-four hours they arrive at the Quarantine Station, the regulation providing that the inspection shall be between sunrise and sunset. 3. The doubling of the inspecting

staff, one set of officials to attend to the work of inspection between sunrise and sunset, and the other set during the remaining twelve hours of the day.

Medical Inspection of Vessels.—With regard to the regulations as to the medical inspection of vessels arriving—and these suggestions from these prominent medical authorities—I would respectfully submit that they might be simplified and rendered more easy for the shipping without danger to the public health. The regulations now require that the weekly steamships conveying Her Majesty's mails be inspected at Rimouski, and all other vessels arriving from outside of Canada, at Grosse Isle. They further require the visiting of all steam and sailing vessels from ports outside of Canada by the port physician at Quebec. Under the changed condition of the present day there does not seem to be any reason for retaining the system of a double inspection. The evidence of the captain and the surgeon is now taken at Rimouski or Grosse Isle; and such evidence, under oath, when satisfactory, is held by these new regulations as sufficient to enable the vessel to pass quarantine. What, then, is the necessity for a second medical visit, for a repetition of the procedure, only a few hours later at Quebec? The checking of the quarantine clearance from Rimouski or Grosse Isle at the Custom house, with the enforcement of a regulation that no vessel be allowed to make customs entry at Quebec or Montreal without a clearance from Rimouski or Grosse Isle, in the case of the mail steamer, and from Grosse Isle in the case of all other vessels, would equally prevent any vessel from evading inspection at those stations. Possibly instead of supplementary, the inspection at Quebec is considered by vessels as alternative with one below. The fact, that in spite of these new regulations only thirty-seven vessels out of a fleet of between 800 and 900, stated by the papers to have come this year to Quebec, have presented themselves for medical inspection during this year, would seem to point in that direction. I would, however, submit that it is too late to have the medical inspection of a vessel after it has reached a roadstead crowded with vessels, or the wharves of a populous city. Even if actual cases of infectious disease be not taken up to the city, doubtful cases and cases in the stages of invasion cannot then be readily dealt with. The question of sending back to the Quarantine Station a large steamship is a very difficult matter to decide upon and to insist upon, where there is the slightest element of doubt as to the exact nature of the disease; and it is one which in my opinion no health officer should be called upon to face. If all vessels be inspected at the Quarantine Station no doubtful cases need be allowed to pass, they could readily be landed in the quarantine steamer. Should they turn out to be non-infectious the patients will, in any case, have benefited by prompt treatment in a comfortable hospital; and the vessel will not have had all the expense and delay of being sent back from Quebec. It is important in this connection to note that the medical and sanitary public, speaking through the meetings already referred to, seem to hold strongly this view of the necessity for the medical inspection before vessels reach Quebec. The suggestions or recommendations quoted above from the newspaper reports of these meetings of the Canadian Medical Association and of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario emphasize this point so strongly as to leave no room for doubt as to their opinion in the matter.

The hours for inspection at the Quarantine Station of Grosse Isle, which since its first opening in 1832 have been from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., have by these new regulations been enlarged to "from sunrise to sunset." Now that the station is equipped with a steam yacht, and that when there is no sickness on an incoming vessel, the evidence under oath, to that effect, of the ship's officers is held to be sufficient, there is nothing to prevent the inspecting work being performed at the station by night as well as by day, and I would respectfully recommend that for the future it be so ordered.

With regard to the inspection at Rimouski of the weekly steamship conveying Her Majesty's mails I understand that a local physician of that place is charged with the duty, receiving a fee for each vessel inspected.

At Grosse Isle the staff should be strengthened by a medical assistant and such addition to the crew of the inspecting steamer as will enable continuous work to be done. The ordering, as at present of the inspection of the weekly steamship conveying Her Majesty's mails at Rimouski, and that of all other vessels from outside of Canada at Grosse Isle. Such inspection to be made as soon as is practicable after the arrival of the vessel at the Quarantine Station, whether by night or by day. Mail vessels with a clearance from Rimouski (or Grosse Isle), and all other vessels with a clearance from Grosse Isle to be allowed full *pratique* and permitted to proceed without further formalities or delays to their destination at Quebec or Montreal. But the obtaining of such clearances at Rimouski or at Grosse Isle as the case may be, to be enforced by the regulation, and by the instruction to the Custom's officers that the master of every steamship or sailing vessel from outside Canada shall produce a certificate from Rimouski (or Grosse Isle) in the case of the weekly steamships conveying Her Majesty's mails, and from Grosse Isle in the case of every other vessel, before being allowed to make a Custom's entry at the ports of Quebec or of Montreal.

Ships' Hospitals.—The endeavour is made in our new regulations to induce vessels to provide properly isolated and properly ventilated hospitals, and to make intelligent use of them. The amount of necessary disinfection, and so of course the length of detention of the vessel in case of sickness, is to depend in great measure upon whether or no such hospitals have been provided and duly made use of. There can be no doubt whatever of the evil of the location of a ship's hospital—for infectious cases—in the steerage or in a cabin opening off a covered alley way. In such cases the only ventilation too often is through openings from the hospital into the steerage or the passage way or by the opening of the hospital door itself. In this way the infected and disease laden atmosphere is diffused in concentrated form amongst the masses of immigrants in the steerage, or inhaled by those who go through the passages. This must greatly tend to the spreading of the disease amongst those on board. For the future any vessel arriving with even one case of infectious disease on board will be liable to be considered as infected throughout if the sick have been kept in such cabins as—from their non-isolation and imperfect ventilation—seem to make it probable that the infection may have spread. And the disinfection of such a vessel will include the landing of any passengers and of their effects for purification, and the fumigation of the thus emptied vessel. The privilege of being permitted to proceed at once after the transfer of the sick to the quarantine steamer, and the disinfection of the hospital cabin alone, is restricted by the regulations to steamships or vessels provided with one isolated hospital for men, and another for women, on the upper deck, ventilated from above and not by the door only, and where satisfactory evidence is furnished that such hospitals have been promptly and intelligently made use of; whilst vessels arriving with infectious disease, without having such special isolated and ventilated hospitals, shall be liable to be detained for disinfection at the quarantine station. Amongst the steamships, even of some of the principal lines, which I have had occasion to inspect this year, are still many with hospitals utterly unsuitable for the isolation of infectious cases, and it has happened to me more than once to find an infectious case in a cabin off the steerage of a steamship which had a thoroughly isolated and well ventilated hospital elsewhere, the surgeon saying he had not thought it a bad enough case to require isolation. And again it is no new experience on finding sick in proper hospitals to have it come out, on a little close questioning, that although sick for days, the transfer to the isolated hospital had only been made a few hours before, for fear of trouble at quarantine. It has been a wise step to publish these new regulations this last autumn, and thus give vessels long warning before the press of next spring's immigration. It rests now with the owners and managers of the steamship lines to provide on their vessels that suitable hospital accommodation on the upper deck, ventilated from above and not by the door only, which these regulations enjoin, but which is by no means generally possessed by them as yet. And, moreover, to

instruct their surgeons to make prompt and intelligent use of such hospitals. To isolate every suspicious or even doubtful case from the very first initial symptom that raises the question or suspicion in the mind, and before it can communicate infection to others. By such precautions ship owners may prevent the exposure of many to disease, and also save delay and expense to their vessels at quarantine.

Disinfection of Rags.—The problem of the thorough disinfection of rags in the bale is one that presents much difficulty, and has not yet been satisfactorily solved. When rags are baled under pressure, the bale presents countless layers of alternating fabric and air space. From this circumstance, and from the nature of the texture of the rags themselves, the method of the conduction of heat—either moist or dry—of chemical gases, throughout every part of the bale, so as to ensure germicide action without injury to material, has not yet been discovered. It was thought, when I wrote my last annual report, that the injection of superheated steam into the substance of the bale, through perforated screws which pierced it, offered a solution of the difficulty. But this last year's experience has established that even with this method there is a possibility of failure to reach all the contents of the bale. For if it be at all unequally dense, or unequally compressed, the steam may, in escaping out through the bale, do so by the channels or lines of least resistance, and so leave here and there, packets as it were, unpermeated by the steam and with their temperature not raised sufficiently high to ensure the destruction of the micro-organisms that carry infection and cause disease. The proper time for the disinfection of rags is either—best—before they are baled, in the countries from which they come, or—failing that—in the paper mills, immediately upon the opening of the bales. The whole subject of the disinfection of rags before shipment has been exhaustively studied in the better countries from whence they come by prominent American sanitarians. The result of their evidence on this subject is expressed in the carefully worded resolution unanimously adopted at the recent meeting of the American Public Health Association, and quoted in the earlier part of this report. One clause of that resolution will be seen to run as follows: "Whereas there are grave doubts as to the efficiency of the methods of disinfection used abroad" In speaking, however, some of these experts go much further than the necessarily guarded wording of the resolution. They have stated that they have no faith whatever in the thoroughness of the processes as generally used abroad. Nor in certificates given by a consul or similar person of a disinfection he never saw, performed by parties over whom he has no control. And as the general consensus of opinion was that we have as yet no thoroughly reliable process for the satisfactory disinfection of rags in the bale, the association adopted the last part of the resolution. This is on the lines of the recommendation of a committee of Boston sanitarians specially appointed, who reported on this subject in August last after an exhaustive enquiry. It is to the effect that the disinfection of suspected rags be commenced in quarantine (disinfected externally in bulk at the port of entry is the Boston recommendation), leaving local health authorities to deal with them (by requiring their immediate boiling or steeping in a germicide solution) when unbaled at the paper mills, where "domestic" rags, also often dangerous, can alone be dealt with.

With regard to this disinfection of the outside I cannot see much need for it. It would involve the special loading of the vessel so that the rags could be readily reached at quarantine, or their unloading there, and would of course cause some detention. And I do not think the outside of bales of rags, which have necessarily been exposed to the air for some time, can be sufficiently suspicious to justify this. And I am strongly of opinion that, while the interests of shipping and commerce must ever be held as secondary to those of public health—*Salus populi suprema lex*,—we are not justified in putting vessels to one moment's delay, nor importers of rags (or anything else) to one dollar's expense, unless there is some definite practical sanitary benefit to be obtained by it.

My opinion on the whole matter is that until some method of disinfecting rags in bale be perfected our regulations should provide that from epidemically infected countries or ports the importation of rags should be entirely prohibited, by special

proclamation from time to time, as occasion may require. And that baled rags should be admitted into this country without special treatment, when collected in countries where infectious disease has not prevailed during the six months prior to their shipment, if accompanied by proper evidence of origin.

Vaccinal Protection.—The vaccinal protection of all persons coming from outside Canada by way of the St. Lawrence is now required by the supplementary regulations, and full authority is given to the quarantine officers to insist upon vaccination or a quarantine of observation in the case of any who may arrive without satisfactory evidence of sufficient protection. But vaccination at the port of arrival on this side, by the quarantine officers, is not what is most desirable or desired. That power is only to be exercised by them where previous neglect or refusal may make it necessary. Owing to the long period of incubation of small pox—twelve or even fourteen days—this protective work should be done long before. Otherwise the disease—when it has been contracted shortly before sailing—may pass the most efficient quarantine inspection in the latent condition of this period of incubation; being in such cases too far advanced in that period to be within the controlling influence of the so late vaccination here. The protective measures that are to be striven for have been well summarized by Dr. Wm. M. Smith, the health officer of the port of New York, somewhat as follows: That agents throughout Europe be instructed to inform intending passengers that unless they are vaccinated before leaving home they will be subject to vaccination on the journey, or to detention at quarantine for fourteen days. To endeavour to secure an efficient sanitary supervision and police of lodging houses and other places of resort for immigrants at the port of embarkation. To endeavour to secure the vaccination by the authorities, or by medical officers employed by the companies at the port of departure of such passengers as may have neglected previous protection. The medical inspection of all immigrants by the physician of the steamship within twenty-four hours after they go aboard, and the vaccination or re-vaccination by him of all persons not sufficiently protected by previous vaccination. The re-examination of those vaccinated by him just previous to entering the port of arrival, and the issuing of certificates to the successfully vaccinated. The verification under oath by the medical officer of the vessel that his duties in the examination and vaccination referred to have been faithfully discharged. These protective measures, with the immediate strict isolation of all suspicious cases and their immediate attendants on the voyage being supplemented by the examination and vaccination at quarantine of all passengers not having a certificate of protection. The detention of all unprotected persons who have been exposed to the infection of small-pox until the protective influence of successful vaccination is obtained, or until the incubative period of the disease from the date of their last exposure has elapsed. The removal to quarantine of observation of all persons refusing to be vaccinated and their detention fourteen days from last exposure.

The duties and responsibilities of ships' surgeons as to vaccination are more fully brought out by the questions they have to answer and the oath they are required to take when the medical inspection is made here, than they can well be in the regulations themselves. I have had instances this autumn of ships' surgeons admitting to me that they had only examined and vaccinated the day before arrival at the quarantine inspecting station. In another instance the surgeon told me he had issued "protection" cards to all passengers who assured him they had been vaccinated; and in another the surgeon pleaded his entire ignorance that any personal examination by him as to the vaccinal protection of his passengers was required at all. All the pilots of the Lower St. Lawrence are furnished with copies of the regulations, and it is their duty to exhibit them to the master of each incoming vessel they board. I would respectfully suggest that in next year's edition of the Quarantine Regulations the questions to be answered by masters and surgeons, and the form of oath they are required to take be published with the regulations, so that the ships officers may

have them from the pilots and be able to become familiar with all their details. And in this connection I would also suggest that if the pilots could be furnished with blank forms of the questions as well to hand to masters it would expedite the clearing of healthy vessels at quarantine. The questions are somewhat numerous, and if the master and surgeon fill in the answers between the time the pilot boards the vessel and her arrival at Grosse Isle, leaving only the oath as to the correctness of those answers to be taken by them, and the quarantine clearance to be given to them, the already very slight delaying of a healthy vessel for her quarantine permit will be still further diminished.

Vaccinal Protection of Cabin Passengers.—This was required by our regulations last season. At the recent meeting of the American Public Health Association a resolution was adopted recommending the extension to all American ports of this requirement. The resolution will be found quoted in the earlier part of this report. It was introduced by Dr. John H. Rauch, Secretary of the State Board of Health of Illinois. Dr. Rauch has made—in the interest of his State, through which, and its great distributing centre, Chicago, so large a proportion of the passenger travel from the seaports of the south and east passes on its way to the west—a study of each link in the whole chain of maritime quarantines, from the Rio Grande to the St. Lawrence. There was, on the part of the various sanitarians who spoke on the subject, a very general expression of satisfaction and admiration at the course taken in the matter by the Government of Canada. Speaker after speaker urged the adoption of a similar rule for all ports of entry. Several cited instances of the introduction of small-pox at various places by cabin passengers from Europe. The representative of one of the most important American ports spoke, however, strongly against the adoption of the resolution. He considered that it would be impracticable. He said there was so much trouble with cabin passengers when they had to be vaccinated, because small-pox had occurred on the voyage, that he was surprised at any one who was familiar with quarantine work proposing to extend that vexation and trouble to cabin passengers by every steamship. In my opinion, however, it is the very custom that obtains in the American ports that causes the difficulties. The general adoption of the rule would, I think, remove them altogether. People coming to United States ports understand that, as a general thing, no questions are asked of cabin passengers, and so take no special precautions. In most instances no trouble ensues. But every now and then a case of small-pox occurs on the voyage, perhaps amongst the numerous steerage passengers. Then the cabin passengers, ladies and all, find themselves suddenly and unexpectedly confronted with the requirement that they must show their arms to, and possibly submit to vaccination by, a ship's surgeon, or a quarantine officer, about whom they know nothing, and in whom, and in the purity of whose vaccine, they may have no confidence. Hence, very naturally, a great deal of trouble, vexation and opposition. For this is unquestionably an intolerable annoyance to which to subject people of that class. But if New York and the New England maritime States would join Canada in her action in this matter, these troubles, instead of increasing, would entirely cease to occur. Once it was generally known that all passengers—cabin as well as other—would be required to furnish evidence of recent vaccination before being allowed to land at any port in the United States or Canada, first class passengers going from this side for a trip to Europe, and those coming from Europe here, would, before leaving their homes, send for their family physician, be vaccinated by him if need be, and in any case provide themselves with vaccination certificates. This they would do as regularly, and as much as a matter of course, as they would provide themselves with steamship tickets, or with passports, if about to travel where they are exacted. And steamship ticket agents might remind those purchasing tickets, or otherwise taking their passage, of the obligation. On the voyage the ship's surgeon could quietly satisfy himself that all the cabin passengers possessed satisfactory certificates, and would certify that fact under oath to the quarantine officer at the port of arrival. And so cabin

passengers would be saved from annoyance, without risk to the public health, even if small-pox occurred on the vessel, and the distressing scenes alluded to would cease to recur.

I am quite aware that during the recent Montreal epidemic of small-pox the inland quarantine officers of Ontario, and of the United States Marine Hospital Service, found it necessary utterly to refuse to take written certificates, but the cases are not parallel. On the trains crossing the frontier hundreds of persons of all classes passed daily, and it was impossible to identify the holders of certificates. The certificates themselves might have borne the signatures of fictitious medical men, or even if in every way correct, might be mailed back and used over and over again. But in steamships, during a ten days' voyage, the surgeon could readily identify each passenger, if only by the name on the passenger list. In the class of which cabin passengers are composed, it is indifference or carelessness as to re-vaccination, rather than deliberate fraud, that needs to be provided against. It is unlikely that any passenger of that class would procure or manufacture a certificate with a bogus medical signature, or that he would cross the Atlantic under a false name merely for the sake of availing himself of someone else's vaccination certificate.

Canada, however, cannot well be expected to continue to act alone in this matter. She is not an island protected all around by maritime quarantines. If Portland, Boston and New York do not join in our action on this point the effect must simply be to divert first class travel into Canada *via* one of those ports, instead of *via* the St. Lawrence. Cabin passengers will still thus come vaccinally unprotected into our country. The only difference being that they will enter Canada a few hours later. It is manifest that it will not be advisable to keep up a differential regulation in the St. Lawrence to the injury of our steamship lines, if the sanitary protection of our people is not to be secured by it. The adoption of the above quoted resolution on the subject of the vaccinal protection of cabin passengers is of the greatest importance as evincing the opinion of that great sanitary body, the American Public Health Association, and in the way of educating public opinion. But the Association has no executive power. I would respectfully submit for your consideration whether it would not be desirable that you should communicate with the Governor of the State of New York and with the Governors of the maritime New England States, who have the executive power over their states and cities, with a view of securing, by correspondence, or by a conference of authorized delegates, or by such other means as may seem to you best, their conformity with us in regulation and usage on this very important matter.

Signal Service Reports.—These reports of incoming vessels sent by the signal stations in the Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf, have been telegraphed me with great regularity throughout the season. They reach the station twice daily at about 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. They are of great value enabling me often to run out and down, to meet a steamship that has been telegraphed, before she has been sighted. By so doing the vessel is met in the offing, and saved the delay of stopping, or sharing in, opposite the station. The reports, however, only come at those fixed hours, and incoming vessels are not always included in them. If owners and managers of steamship lines would telegraph me when to expect their vessels, as soon as, in each instance they themselves receive notice of her, it would help me in my constant endeavour to have the inspection work performed with the minimum delaying of vessels consistent with the proper discharge of the duty.

Sanitary Literature.—Amongst this class of publications during the year, not the least important and interesting has been the Report on the Proceedings of the International Sanitary Conference held at Rome last year, by Dr. Thorne Thorne, one of the British delegates. His report contains a tabular comparison of the conclusions arrived at by the Technical Commission with those of the International Conferences of Constantinople (1866) and Vienna (1874). As a general thing the conclusions of this last conference indicate progress even in those countries which cling most

strongly to the arbitrary time quarantine. In the matter of disinfection it was for the first time in these international conferences distinctly laid down that it is not necessary to consider articles as infected, merely because they come from a country where cholera prevails; that only persons and articles that have been actually soiled by choleraic discharges, and articles that have been actually worn by persons suffering from cholera, ought to be subjected to such process; and that in the case of individuals, disinfection by means of baths ought alone to be resorted to, fumigations of living persons being thus incidentally condemned as useless, a point on which I have already laid stress in speaking of the necessity for a wharf at which to land passengers before fumigating the steerages.

The Provincial Board of Health of Ontario issued a report on the quarantine system of the St. Lawrence in July or August last. Quoting the recommendations of Dr. Rauch, who visited the quarantine stations in October, 1885, they urge their adoption. These recommendations I had the honour to bring before you in my last annual report. They are seven in number. By your granting last winter the quarantine inspecting and disinfecting steam yacht, two of the recommendations were carried out, viz.: No. 3. Better facilities for boarding vessels at Grosse Isle, and No. 4, the adoption at the quarantine station of some of the more modern appliances for disinfection; as for example a steam disinfector, and the method employed by Dr. Holt at the Mississippi Quarantine Station. By the supplementary regulations of 3rd August, the recommendation No. 5, the vaccinal protection of passengers should be forced on the steamboat companies, has been completely met; and the recommendation No. 1, mail steamers to be inspected at Rimouski, and all other in-coming vessels at Grosse Isle, is embodied in our recent rules, but has not been generally attended to by vessels, presumably because it has not been supplemented as yet by recommendation No. 2; any evading such inspection to be refused Customs entry at Quebec or Montreal and sent back. The two other recommendations are No. 6, the addition of another medical officer to the staff at Grosse Isle, and No. 7, if it be impracticable to thoroughly disinfect a vessel and cargo *in situ*, extra wharfage facilities at Grosse Isle are necessary. The report of the Ontario Board concludes with a valuable summary of precautions suggested. These precautions and recommendations being quotations from statutory enactments, departmental regulations, published reports and the statements of various health officers, set forth in systematic order.

Ventilation of steerages.—The ventilation of the berth decks of passenger steamships is gradually obtaining more attention. In most vessels, however, the antiquated bell ventilator is still alone in use. Any one visiting the steerage of a ship on her arrival with passengers at any port will require no argument to convince him, however ignorant he may be of sanitary matters, that the atmosphere must be pernicious to the health of the occupants. It is, however, satisfactory to be able to note as an indication of progress in this very important direction that in the new steamship advertised as now being built for the Canada Shipping Company, it is stated that mechanical ventilation will be supplied to all, including the steerage passengers.

Sanitary outlook. Small-pox—In the statement for the last three months reported there is to be observed the occurrence of deaths from this disease in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Paris, Bordeaux, Rheims, Hamburg, Vienna, Buda Pesth (329), Prague, St. Petersburg, Warsaw, Odessa, Venice, Bucharest, Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, Bologna, Milan, Genoa, Sarragossa and Buenos Ayres. *Diphtheria*—During that quarter caused 284 deaths in London and 162 in twelve of the other large cities of England; in Paris, 221; Berlin, 337; Hamburg, 142; Buda Pesth, 159; Christiana, 102; Warsaw, 128; Cairo, 112. Of 116 foreign cities of 10,000 inhabitants and upward 24 only, 20 of which are cities of Belgium, report no deaths from diphtheria during the quarter. *Scarlet fever* is reported for the same

period rather less prevalent than diphtheria, 46 of the smaller cities reporting no deaths, but most prevalent in the same cities with diphtheria. *Measles* for the same period appears to have been about equally exempt from deaths in the same cities as scarlet fever. *Typhoid fever*, as always, is reported to be most prevalent in the imperfectly sewered cities. *Cholera*—A review of the last few months of the year shows that Asiatic cholera has by no means lost its interest for this country. Many cases are reported from Buda Pesth, Trieste, Venice, Bologna, Szegedin, Tagliari, Tarentum, &c. It still prevails at Fiume and has spread to several places in Istria and to a number of Croatian villages. And its rapid spread there and its invasion of new territory in the Austro-Hungarian empire point to a probable prolongation of the visitation for the year 1887. The following information from the *Sanitary News* concerning the recent outbreak of cholera in South America is the latest available and most reliable. It is to the effect that last month (November) the Minister of the Brazilian Empire declared Buenos Ayres infected, and all the other ports of Argentine and Uruguay suspected. The only place, therefore, now open in Brazil to vessels from those countries is the lazaretto completed this year on Ilha Grande, an island sixty miles south of Rio, where cargoes, mails, passengers and crews will have to be landed, quarantined and disinfected, and the hulls fumigated. The telegraphic news from the Argentine Republic indicates that cholera is tending to spread over the whole country. Cases have occurred at Rosario, Cordova and Parana as well as at Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood. Uruguay is still free and has closed her ports against Argentine communications, and placed a cordon of troops all along the Uruguay. If the plague can be kept out of Uruguay, Brazil may escape. But otherwise with thirty to forty thousand Brazilians settled in Uruguay and in numerous cases owning estates in both Uruguay and Rio Grande do Sul, there can be but little hope of keeping it from crossing the frontier. Within the last week of this year the telegraphic report has come of the outbreak of cholera in Peru also, with 86 deaths and 118 new cases in the one day, the 24th of December alone. And within this last month we have also the report that cholera is increasing again at Calcutta, and that it is feared it will become epidemic. However this may be, the facts remain that the fell disease still lingers in Europe, and that it has, this autumn, extended itself to South America, where it is spreading alarmingly. Its inroad into that country, besides being in itself an added danger, should serve as a pressing reminder of the continual menace to us constituted by its presence in Europe. A menace which our having, so far in the history of this present epidemic, escaped the usual westward stride of the disease might otherwise perhaps tempt us to underrate.

Quarantine equipment required.—The most important want at the quarantine station continues to be that of a deep water wharf. On this point I have dwelt in annual and other reports for many years. This season the presence of our new inspecting and disinfecting quarantine steamer brought into prominence another advantage such a wharf would secure us, namely, that of giving shelter to the steamer in heavy weather during the intervals of her work. In heavy weather the sea runs so high along the front of the station that a steamer of her powers cannot safely remain at the anchorage. Owing to shoal water at the ends of the station no shelter can be obtained under its lee at low tide. When therefore it blows too hard for the "Hygeia" to remain at her moorings she has been obliged to run away under the shelter of some neighbouring island according to the direction of the gale. This withdrawing of the inspecting steamer from her proper station, even temporarily during a gale, is a great disadvantage, and may at any time lead to delay to vessels. It did so lead to delay and loss of time on the 8th November last for the steamship "Parisian." That steamship stopped off the station with sickness—fortunately not severe—on board. The quarantine steamer was at the time enforcedly absent, under the lee of St. Margaret's Island in order to live out a south-westerly gale. Once the wharf is prolonged the inspecting steamer will always have a shelter alongside it, and so will always be on hand in any weather, to run out to meet incoming vessels. But this, though important, is but a trifling matter compared to the difference the

extension of the wharf will make to each infected vessel. The plain truth being that the station will not be prepared for the effective and prompt handling of such a vessel until it has a deep water wharf to which she can readily come to discharge passengers, &c. This is of great importance for the shipping. If several cases of any infectious disease break out, or even one un-isolated, or if a single case of cholera occurs on any vessel, her passengers have to be landed at quarantine for their disinfection, and for the fumigation of the emptied vessel. To land and re-embark them in the ship's boats involves several days extra delay from the want of a deep water wharf to which the vessel could be brought. To the possibility of such extra delay for want of a wharf each passenger steamship coming to the St. Lawrence is stillexposed, on each and every one of her trips.

The boiler and machinery of the inspecting steamer will require to be refitted, in order to give pressure enough to bring the superheated steam high enough in temperature for the disinfecting process formerly described. After landing some cases of diphtheria from a steamship this autumn, upon endeavoring to disinfect the hospital with superheated steam, I found that with the reduced pressure now allowed cabin by the Government Steamboat Inspector the temperature could not be raised in the hospital cabin above 212° Fahrenheit, and therefore the rapid germicide action that is at once assured with a temperature of 230° Fahrenheit could not be obtained, and the steamship had therefore to be delayed for the less prompt process of disinfection. The quarantine steamer is thus at present crippled in the most reliable, rapid, and effective of her disinfecting appliances. I beg to recommend that a new steel boiler adapted for a pressure of at least 125 lbs. per square inch be placed in her, and that the engine be strengthened, or if necessary, renewed. For so important a service, and one the unpunctual performance of which involves delay to steamships, all the fittings and appliances deserve to be of the very best that can possibly be obtained.

My recommendations and requests for the Quarantine Station are therefore :
 1st. The extension of the wharf into deep water, with the placing at its end of the apparatus for the sulphur dioxyde blast for fumigating vessels, and also on or close to the wharf a superheating Troy laundry room for the rapid disinfection by superheated steam of passengers' clothing and effects, such as is now in successful use at the Mississippi quarantine. 2nd. The inspecting and disinfecting quarantine steamer to have a new boiler, and strengthened, or renewed, engine. 3rd. The completion of the repairs to the station buildings.

General Remarks.—Sanitary science has made great advances in the last few years, and the confirmation of the reliable germicide action of the mercuric chloride, and of the more rapid superheated steam, now enables us to disinfect a small apartment and its contents with equal certainty and rapidity. If the improvements I ask for are granted, and if steamship companies will co-operate with the quarantine authorities—so as to ensure the adequate protection of passengers from small-pox by early vaccination, and, in the case of any kind of infectious disease, the early and complete isolation of the sick—it will be rare, except in epidemic seasons, for steamships on arrival here to require anything more than the landing at the Quarantine Station of the actual sick and their immediate attendants, and this rapid disinfection of the hospital cabins by the quarantine steamer in the offing. And when there has to be a general landing of the passengers for their more general disinfection and that of the entire vessel, she will promptly come to the extended deep water wharf for which I ask, her passengers will be at once landed, the emptied vessel fumigated with sulphur fumes from the sulphur dioxyde blast apparatus on the end of the wharf; and while that is being done, the clothing and effects of the passengers and crew will be completely, but very rapidly, disinfected by the superheated steam in the Troy laundry room to be specially erected for the purpose on or close to the wharf. By these means and appliances the detention and delay will be reduced to a minimum by the removal of all avoidable causes, and the perfecting of our working plant; and the old bug-bear, the arbitrary quarantine detention, will be

replaced by intelligent and scientific maritime sanitation. Not only will this, and such regulations as our present ones, contribute largely to the protection of the health of passengers and of the public of Canada and the States and Territories to the west of us, but they will be greatly to the advantage of our steamship lines. And this not only directly by the being saved any avoidable delay, but also indirectly, but none the less surely, in another direction. Sanitary knowledge is becoming so generally diffused now, and its importance so widely recognized, that the day is not far distant when the travelling public, in choosing the port of arrival on this side the Atlantic, and the steamship line and vessel by which they will come, will be guided not only by considerations of the speed and security of the vessel, but also by those of the sanitary safeguards demanded by each port, the reputation for proper hospital appliances, and for the prompt and skilful isolation of the sick, which characterizes each vessel, and the consequent greater or less risk to individual health likely to present itself should sickness occur anywhere upon the vessel during the voyage. In such commendable rivalry there is good reason to hope that the St. Lawrence route and our Canadian steamship lines will, under wisely framed regulations, faithfully and intelligently acted upon by the steamship companies and their officers, rank for the future well to the front.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FREDK. MONTIZAMBERT, M.D. Edin., &c.,

Medical Superintendent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 31.

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

(W. N. WICKWIRE, M.D.)

QUARANTINE STATION,
HALIFAX, 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for this station, for the year 1886.

I have to state that with the exception of measles, no diseases of an infectious or contagious character were brought to the port during the year.

The SS. "Sardinian," which arrived from Liverpool on the 21st of November, had several children among the immigrant passengers suffering from measles, who with their parents, were removed and taken care of until the children had recovered, when they left for their destination in Ontario.

The usual inspection of steamers and other ships, when necessary, has been carefully carried out.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

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

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 32.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ST. JOHN, N. B., QUARANTINE STATION.

(W. S. HARDING, M. D.)

QUARANTINE STATION.

St. John, N. B., 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending 31st December, 1886.

The result of inspection and examination into the health condition of vessels which arrived at this port has been most satisfactory, owing to the fact, in the first place, that in no instance did infectious disease exist on board at the time of arrival; and, secondly, from being enabled to state that no case of such disease occurred there-after on board whilst here, nor on shore therefrom, afterwards, although deaths from infectious disease had occurred, and existed on board in several instances before arrival.

In compliance with your instructions, I attended the Health Conference of State Boards of Health and meetings of the American Public Health Association, held at Toronto on the 4th of October and following days.

In now referring to the Convention, I shall dwell on one only of the subjects considered and recommendation founded thereon; this is for the reason of its bearing on the duties of the office I am entrusted with. It is unnecessary for me to point out the benefits that may be expected to accrue from the deliberations of an association such as that which held its session at Toronto in October. It is very obvious that if a large number of intelligent and educated men make the subject of preventive medicine a special study, their opinions deserve to be regarded as important. But it need not be conceded that their decisions on every point, founded, perhaps, on first or early efforts, must of necessity be always absolutely correct. It has been said that "preventive medicine is yet but a child." Wisdom will develop step by step as it grows, and in time be mature.

On one point, in my opinion, the recommendation, or I may say demand, is not judicious, and if acted on at seaports, as advised, would cause trouble and difficulty without, as I conceive, chance of benefit of any kind to compensate therefor. I allude to that part of the demand proposed to be made on people arriving from other countries at any of the seaports of the United States or Canada, requiring that they shall furnish proof of vaccinal protection, submit to vaccination, or be detained for such time as the quarantine medical officer may decide on.

To people on board of any vessel arriving, which at the time may have one or more cases of small-pox among them, or have had such during the voyage, or where they have come from a specially infected district of any country, vaccinal protection should be proved, or on arrival applied. This even if isolation has been attended to. In such a case as this the demand is right and proper.

But in my opinion it would be inexpedient to make and enforce such a demand when none of the people on board of a vessel at the time of arrival have, or at any previous time during the voyage had, small-pox. What more is it reasonable to require than that all shall be free from sickness or suspicion of it?

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

W. S. HARDING, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

No. 33.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., QUARANTINE STATION.

(W. H. HOBKIRK, F.R.C.S.)

QUARANTINE STATION,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending 31st December, 1886.

There have been no cases of infectious or contagious diseases at this port, requiring removal to Quarantine Hospital since the small-pox epidemic in 1885.

The usual precautions have been taken, and the instructions received from your Department (in order to prevent the introduction of infectious complaints) have been carefully observed.

The hospital has been whitewashed within and without, and is in good repair.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. HOBKIRK, F.R.C.S. Eng.

Inspecting Physician.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 34.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SYDNEY, C.B., QUARANTINE STATION.

(WM. MCKENZIE McLEOD, M.D.)

QUARANTINE STATION,
SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON, 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit my annual report in connection with the Quarantine Service at this port.

It is a subject for much congratulation that the port of Sydney has been free of infectious diseases during the year now about to come to a close, particularly when we remember the fact that last year the quarantine buildings were occupied by infected patients, with but slight intervals, from the 2nd of May till far into December.

During the season a sharp lookout has been kept for infection, but happily none arrived.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. MCKENZIE McLEOD, *M.D.*,
Medical Superintendent, Sydney Quarantine Station.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 35.**ANNUAL REPORT OF PICTOU, N.S., QUARANTINE STATION.****(JOHN STEWART, M.D.)**

PICTOU, N.S., 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—When Dr. Kirkwood, quarantine officer for this port, left on leave of absence, he asked me to take charge of any cases of infectious disease for him.

I have to report that no cases have been imported, or have arisen here, requiring quarantine supervision during the past year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN STEWART, *M.D.*

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 36.**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSPECTING PHYSICIAN, PORT OF QUEBEC.****(A. ROWAND, M. D.)**

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the sanitary condition of the immigrants and passengers who arrived at the port of Quebec during the summer of 1886.

The total arrivals during the season of navigation by steamship were 22,540. They were all thoroughly inspected, both on shipboard and while landing and found healthy, and were in excellent spirits. There were no epidemic diseases of any kind among them. There was a doubtful case of an eruptive character in a cabin passenger. I considered it a case of chicken pox. Subsequent events confirmed the correctness of my judgment. There were also three or four cases of very mild measles so far advanced towards recovery as to render it difficult to detect any disease. Two children died on the passage, from infantile convulsions, from teething and indigestion. There was a case of pneumonia and one of pleurisy. Nothing more worthy of mention. A more healthy season I never knew.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. ROWAND, M.D.,

Inspecting Physician.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 37.**ANNUAL REPORT OF VICTORIA, B.C., QUARANTINE STATION.****(WM. JACKSON, M.R.C.S.)**

VICTORIA, B.C., 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I beg to submit as my report for the year ending 31st December, 1886, that no case of contagious disease arrived at this port during the year. I may add the wards are unfurnished, which in case of emergency would cause delay, and a boat is also necessary.

I have the honour to remain Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. JACKSON, M.R.C.S.,

Quarantine Officer.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 38.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LAZARETTO, TRACADIE, N. B.

(A. C. SMITH, M.D.)

NEWCASTLE, N.B., 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Department, my annual report on the hospital for lepers, at Tracadie, N.B., for the year just closed.

During the year, three patients were admitted—two males and one female. Of these, one was from Tracadie and the others from one of the adjoining parishes—Caraget. There were five deaths, leaving at present in the hospital nineteen—eleven males and eight females. Two of the patients are in the last stages of the disease, their sufferings soon to end in death; twelve in the early; and five in the more advanced stage, in which different portions of the body suffer from infiltrations of leprous material, leading to the destruction of the healthy flesh—ulcerations causing the loss of fingers and toes, and tubercles destroying the eyesight and functions of tongue and throat. With the exception, however, of an outbreak of ulcerated sore throat, from which all the inmates suffered, and which, for the time being, bore heavily on the sisters in charge, there has been an immunity from much of the intense suffering incident to the disease.

The patient whom I discharged a year ago, and whose recovery was entirely due to the hygienic influences of the lazaretto acting on a robust constitution, remains free from the disease. The girl referred to in my report of 1884, from whom all symptoms of the disease were disappearing, has entirely recovered, but for reasons given in my last report, I did not yet advise her discharge from the institution. With the exception of one suspected, there is but a single known case of the disease outside of the lazaretto, which will, doubtless, soon seek admission.

The whole interior of the lazaretto has been sheathed with boards and painted, during the year. The building is now warm, comfortable and home-like, and is not surpassed in cleanliness by any hospital in the Dominion. Verandahs, presenting a neat appearance, have been added to both storeys, and with doors opening into the interior, afford necessary ventilation and add much to the comfort of the inmates.

It is rumoured that a family living in the neighbourhood of Caraget have the disease, but private enquiry leads me to believe that it is not leprosy, but a malady bearing some resemblance to it. Before my next report I shall personally investigate the matter.

I cannot close this report without adding an humble tribute of respect to the memory of three of the sisters who have lately passed from among the living. While in life it was theirs to sooth the sufferings and comfort the sad hearts of those upon whom a mysterious Providence had laid an afflicting hand; now it is theirs to sleep their last sleep by the lonely shore, near to those for whom they died. Earth may erect no monument to such unselfish devotion, but across the ages comes a voice:—"Inasmuch as you do it for the least of my little ones you do it unto me."

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. C. SMITH, A.M., M.D., C.M.,

Inspecting Physician.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 39.

REPORT ON TRANSIT OF UNITED STATES LIVE STOCK.

(MR. L. SLATER.)

ST. THOMAS, 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I beg to forward the sixth annual report on United States live stock in transit and in bond, and stopping at the port of St. Thomas from west to east *via* Michigan Central, Canada Division, and Grand Trunk Loop Line, Southern Division, for the twelve months ending 31st. December, 1886. We have had a very successful year in the transit of live stock over the different railways passing through St. Thomas. Under the provisions of the Health of Animals Order in Council, the restrictions are working very satisfactorily and the railway companies engaged in the transportation of live stock in bond through this part of Canada, *viz.*, from Windsor to Buffalo on the Michigan Central, Canada Division, and on the Grand Trunk, Southern Division, from Windsor to Buffalo by the Loop Line, and from Point Edward, *via* London and thence to St. Thomas, and by the Loop Line to Buffalo.

The Michigan Central, Canada Division.

This company shows a very large increase in the number of cars of all kinds of live stock passing east, and the cars that are used in the transportation of live stock are well appointed and somewhat improved from time to time, as new ones are required; but the general principles of the old style live stock car are still in use, *viz.*, what is known as the Michigan Central combination car, and is used for cattle in preference to any other, and a good deal for horses—unless more horses are shipped from very far west to New York or Boston, in that case the shippers use the horse palace car, which car has twenty stalls to contain one horse each, with manger to feed and also water. The horse palace cars carry twenty horses and feed for the journey. The combination car, fourteen horses. The double deck car is in use for hogs and sheep, and carries on the average about as follows: Combination car carries 16 fat cattle and 20 stockers, and for sheep and hogs, double deck, 160 head of sheep and about the same number of hogs, and about 120 head of sheep or hogs in a single deck. For poultry, flat cars are used, and the live poultry are shipped in crates. For chickens, two dozen in a crate, and one hundred crates is a flat car load. This company show a very large increase in all kinds of live stock passing east during the year, as compared with the previous year or any year since the restrictions have been in force; and we have not had an accident to a train that contained live stock in transit during the year, all trains passing east this year without accident or delay. The company have duly appointed guardians on all trains, and the cars in use on said trains before being returned are cleaned and deodorized in a satisfactory manner, and are run through Canada with despatch and make as fast time as it is safe to run them; altogether this company has had a very successful year, and a large increase in the number of east bound live stock. Also local live stock to Buffalo and other eastern markets, and shipped from local points in Canada; also a number of cars of cattle and sheep and some few cars of hogs shipped from local points on the Michigan Central, Canada Division, to Montreal, *via* the Canadian Pacific Railway.

West bound.—A large number of cars of horses to western points passed through from the European markets for breeding purposes and some for mercantile purposes

in the western cities, and some of them to Michigan to work in the lumberwoods. Also, a few cars of cattle and sheep for breeding purposes. The sheep are shipped from the New England States to Indiana, U.S. Also, a few cars of live stock and emigrants' effects to the Western States and a few cars to Manitoba (that is, live stock and emigrants' effects, being horses, cows, and in some cases hogs and poultry and household goods. The Michigan Central Railway combination car is in great demand for this class of shipments, and all have passed safely and without accident to note during the whole year.

The Grand Trunk Loop Line, Southern Division.

This Company has done a largely increased business in the transit of live stock in bond. Passing east over this route a portion of their trains come into Canada at Windsor and went east to Buffalo over the loop line; a portion of their trains come into Canada at Point Edward, and on the Sarnia Branch to London, and Port Stanley Branch to St. Thomas and east to Buffalo or Suspension Bridge as the case may be. The cars of this company are well apportioned and the trains are run through on fast time and with despatch, and make good time over this route, and all trains are under the care of a special guardian, and the restrictions were carried out as authorized by the Department of Agriculture with the exception of some minor matters of the restriction. I immediately called the attention of the officers of the Company who had the small errors attended to and promised not to have them occur again.

This company has shipped to Buffalo a few cars of cattle and a few cars of sheep from local points; also, a few cars of cattle and a few cars of sheep from local points to Montreal, but the local business is divided this year between the Grand Trunk Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway to Montreal

West Bound.—A few cars of horses and two or three cars of cattle and two or three cars of sheep and some live stock and emigrants' effects, for which, see table appended. All kinds of live stock and emigrants' effects have passed through the district that I have the honour to inspect without accident or delay to note during the year except what I have already referred to, and I have great pleasure in stating that during the whole period that I have held the office of inspector of live stock, &c., at St. Thomas, I have met with and have been treated with the greatest kindness and respect from the officers in charge on the Michigan Central, Canada Division, and, also, from the officers in charge on Grand Trunk Railway. I always find them courteous and anxious and willing at all times to assist me in carrying out the restrictions in every particular. This closes one of the most successful years' business in the transit of live stock in bond, both in respect of the increase in the volume of business, and, also, in respect of this largely increased business on both the railways without an accident during the whole year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. SLATER.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

TABLE showing the number of Cars of each kind, Bound East, on the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk, Canada Divisions.

Date.	Company.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep	Horses.	Cattle, hogs and sheep, mixed.	Poultry.	Mules.	M. C. R. C. Div.	G. T. R. S. Div.	Total.
1886.											
Jan. 31...	M. C. R. C. Div.....	93	210	282	16	25	4		630		
do 31...	G. T. R. S. Div.....	155	87	180	8	3	2			435	1,065
Feb. 28...	M. C. R. C. Div.....	282	152	164	18	16	10		642		
do 28...	G. T. R. S. Div.....	76	30	117	20	2	1			246	888
Mar. 31...	M. C. R. C. Div.....	193	147	127	56	9	2		534		
do 31...	G. T. R. S. Div.....	111	35	129	25	6	3			309	843
April 30...	M. C. R. C. Div.....	737	225	76	53	2	10		1,103		
do 30...	G. T. R. S. Div.....	128	28	90	23	3	4			276	1,379
May 31...	M. C. R. C. Div.....	615	331	15	38	2	10		1,011		
do 31...	G. T. R. S. Div.....	174	48	9	21	1	1			254	1,265
					*18						
June 30...	M. C. R. C. Div.....	506	253	13	40		18		848		
do 30...	G. T. R. S. Div.....	134	34	22	17					207	1,055
July 31...	M. C. R. C. Div.....	395	224	39	30	5	21		714		
do 31...	G. T. R. S. Div.....	162	84	86	11	2				345	1,059
Aug. 31...	M. C. R. C. Div.....	227	230	84	17	5	27		580		
do 31...	G. T. R. S. Div.....	169	185	122	10					486	1,066
Sept. 30...	M. C. R. C. Div.....	201	192	111	19	2	26		551		
do 30...	G. T. R. S. Div.....	149	186	124	9		3			471	1,022
Oct. 31...	M. C. R. C. Div.....	351	374	193	15	2	34		969		
do 31...	G. T. R. S. Div.....	190	192	244	16		8			650	1,619
Nov. 30...	M. C. R. C. Div.....	464	640	221	28		35		1,388		
do 30...	G. T. R. S. Div.....	191	284	237	5	1	6			724	2,112
Dec. 31...	M. C. R. C. Div.....	474	413	138	16		8	5	1,054		
do 31...	G. T. R. S. Div.....	95	237	223	6	3	4			568	1,622
		6,272	4,811	3,046	535	89	237	5	10,024	4,971	14,995

* Race horses.

L. SLATER.

REPORT of Miscellaneous Shipments of Local Live Stock, from St. Thomas to Montreal, by the Grand Trunk Railway, and from St. Thomas and points West and East, on the Michigan Central, Canada Division Railway, to Montreal, *vid* the Canadian Pacific Railway, showing the number of Cars.

Date.	Company.	Local to Montreal, Cattle.	Local to Montreal, Hogs.	Local to Montreal, Sheep.
1886.				
April 30.....	M. C. R. C. Div.....	1		
May 31.....	M. C. R. C. Div.....	1	4	
do 31.....	G. T. R. S. Div.....	15		
June 30.....	M. C. R. C. Div.....	15		5
do 30.....	G. T. R. S. Div.....	16		3
July 31.....	M. C. R. C. Div.....	11		5
do 31.....	G. T. R. S. Div.....	6		3
Aug. 31.....	M. C. R. C. Div.....	36		1
do 31.....	G. T. R. S. Div.....	8		1
Sept. 30.....	M. C. R. C. Div.....	28	1	
do 30.....	G. T. R. S. Div.....	13		1
Oct. 31.....	M. C. R. C. Div.....	19		2
do 31.....	G. T. R. S. Div.....	3		1
Nov. 30.....	M. C. R. C. Div.....	9		2
do 30.....	G. T. R. S. Div.....	6		1
		187	5	25

L. SLATER.

REPORT of Miscellaneous Shipments of Local Live Stock to Buffalo, on the Grand Trunk Loop Line, Southern Division, and on the Michigan Central, Canada Division, and from the Canadian Pacific Railway, and to Buffalo, showing the number of Cars.

Date.	Company.	From C.P.R. to Buffalo, Cattle.	From C.P.R. to Buffalo, Sheep.	From Local Points, Cattle.	From West Local, Sheep	From West Local, Horses.	From C.P.R., Horses.	Via London.	
								Poultry.	Cattle.
1886.									
Jan. 31.....	M.C.R.C. Div ...		3		4				
do 31.....	G.T.R.S. Div....				4				
Feb. 28....	M.C.R.C. Div....				1	2			
do 28.....	G.T.R.S. Div....			1		1			
Mar. 31.....	M.C.R.C. Div....					3			
April 30.....	M.C.R.C. Div....						1		
May 31.....	M.C.R.C. Div....			1		1			
do 31.....	G.T.R.S. Div....					1			
June 30.....	M.O.R.C. Div....		1						
July 31.....	M.C.R.C. Div....				3				
Aug. 31.....	M.C.R.C. Div....	6	3		12				
do 31.....	G.T.R.S. Div....				1				
Sept. 30.....	M.C.R.C. Div....	11	15						
do 30.....	G.T.R.S. Div....			2	1				
Oct. 31.....	M.C.R.C. Div....	3	6	16	14				
do 31.....	G.T.R.S. Div....			16	4				
Nov. 30.....	M.C.R.C. Div....	2	2	15	20				
do 30.....	G.T.R.C. Div....			12	8			1	2
Dec. 31.....	M.C.R.C. Div....	4	5	15	21				
do 31.....	G.T.R.C. Div....			11	8	1		2	
		26	35	80	101	9	1	3	2

L. SLATER.

REPORT of Miscellaneous Shipments of Local and other Live Stock and Emigrants' Effects to the Western States, and to Manitoba, some through, and some shipped from local points, but all going west, showing the number of cars of each kind.

Date.	Company.	To Western States, Horses.	Local, to Manitoba from C. P. R., Horses.	To Western States, Emigrants' Effects and Live Stock.	Emigrants' Effects and Live Stock, from C. P. R.	Through Cattle.	Through Sheep.	Local Horses.	Emigrants' Effects, to Manitoba, Local.
1886.									
Jan. 31	M. C. R. C. Div.	4	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Feb. 28	M. C. R. C. Div.	14	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mch. 31	M. C. R. C. Div.	20	7	26	3	1	.....	.....	.....
April 30	M. C. R. C. Div.	18	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
do 30	G. T. R. S. Div.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
May 31	M. C. R. C. Div.	7	.....	3	.....	1	2	.....	2
do 31	G. T. R. S. Div. ....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
June 30	M. C. R. C. Div.	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 30	G. T. R. S. Div.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 31	M. C. R. C. Div.	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Aug. 31	M. C. R. C. Div.	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 31	G. T. R. S. Div.	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Sept. 30	M. C. R. C. Div.	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 31	M. C. R. C. Div.	12	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
do 31	G. T. R. S. Div.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Nov. 30	M. C. R. C. Div.	9	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Dec. 31	M. C. R. C. Div.	16	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		176	11	43	8	2	9	8	4

L. SLATER.

No. 40.

REPORT ON EMERSON CATTLE QUARANTINE.

(D. H. MCFADDEN, V.S.)

EMERSON, MAN., 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report upon the operations of the Emerson and Gretna cattle quarantine stations respectively.

Of course since the completion of our great national highway inspections through the ports of Emerson and Gretna have decreased, but in the mean time there has been plenty of work, as the annexed tables will show an increase of importations from the United States, whereas in previous years inspection consisted more of Canadian than of imported cattle.

Through this point a direct importation of 308 head of cattle from the United States has taken place. Amongst them, in July, a herd of 82 thorough-bred Hereford bulls was imported by I. G. Baker & Co., and in October another herd of 99 well bred Polled Angus bulls was also imported by Leonard Bros., and in both cases they being healthy, the time of detention, under instructions from the Department, was shortened.

Both of these large herds were cattle for ranches of the west. The quarter whence they came, as well as their destination, are detailed in the annexed table.

HORSES AND MULES.

One thousand and sixty-three horses and mules were also inspected according to rules and regulations.

I must state here that the inspection of horses, to prevent glanders, which was enforced by both the Local and Federal Governments, was a wise one. The proof of the same lies in the fact that this disastrous disease to farmers in particular and the country at large has nearly been stamped out.

You will observe that the importation of horses and mules has triplicated since last year. Some extraordinary good blooded animals have been imported, one stallion, for instance, at a cost of \$4,000.

These figures speak for themselves, and the time is not far distant when this country will produce a surplus of good horses for exportation.

The climate, though cold, is very healthy for the breeding of horses.

SHEEP.

Departmental instruction for the inspection of sheep reached me just after two large flocks of them had passed through for the west, and I therefore had nothing to do with them, but I had made an unofficial inspection for my personal information, and found them to be healthy. 14 head only have been inspected from that time up to the present date.

As a large sheep breeding company is organized to operate in this locality—south-eastern Manitoba—a heavy importation of sheep may be expected in the spring. I will watch with the greatest care their condition when they arrive here.

HOGS.

There have been no importations of hogs since quarantine of same was ordered, and this order should be carried out to its full extent—twenty-one days—as the localities whence such importation would take place, from the United States, have been suffering to a large extent from hog cholera.

I may remark here that our hogs are healthy all over the Province, and plentiful, as exportation of the same to the Eastern Provinces on a large scale was made, with good results, during the past year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. H. McFADDEN, V.S.,

Inspector.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

ANNUAL and Detailed Report of Cattle Inspected and Quarantined at Emerson Cattle Quarantine Station.

Names of Owners.	Where from.		Destination.	Cows.	Bulls.	Calves.	Heifers.	Steers.	Oxen.	Total.
	Canada.	United States.								
L. Holmes.....	Tilsonburg.....		Cherry Creek.....	5	1	2				8
A. Kerck.....		Dakota.....	Emerson.....	1	1	2				2
Mrs. Hodgins.....		do.....	do.....	3		1	3			7
Phil. Burk.....		do.....	Gretna.....					2		2
V. Judmonson.....		do.....	do.....	10	1	5	3	4		23
N. Laframboise.....		do.....	do.....	1						1
I. G. Baker & Co.		Chicago.....	N - W. Territories..		82					82
A. Bradford.....		Dakota.....	Gretna.....	7	1	2	2	2		14
J. Campbell.....		do.....	do.....	2						2
J. E. Stannet.....		do.....	Rat River.....					4		4
F. P. Tétu.....		do.....	Emerson.....		2	11	2			15
Leonard Bros.....		Mt. Leonard..	Moose Jaw.....		99					99
D. Fraser.....		Grand Forks..	Emerson.....					1		1
A. Deranceau.....		Dakota.....	Turtle Mountain..	2						2
Robt. Forsyth.....		do.....	Manitou.....	4	1	1	3			9
H. Hawthorn.....		do.....	do.....	2						2
S. D. Woods.....		do.....	Winnipeg.....	1						1
Samuel Laurie.....		do.....	do.....					2		2
Jas. Johnston.....		do.....	do.....					4		4
R. E. Forsyth.....		do.....	Mountain City.....	3						3
O. Goodman.....		do.....	Calgary.....	2			2	2		6
J. K. Wright.....		do.....	Emerson.....				2			2
S. Hamilton.....		Bethgate, D.T.	Calgary.....	10	2	4	3			19
John Achison.....		Donnelly.....	Virden.....		1					1
Jas. Dowawell.....		Minnesota.....	Emerson.....	1		1				2
J. H. Chaplin.....		Dakota.....	Gladstone.....					2		2
Michael Dease.....		do.....	St. François.....	2				2		4
Grand Total...				56	190	14	27	8	24	319

D. H. McFADDEN, V.S.,
Inspector.

ANNUAL and Detailed Report of Horses and Mules Inspected at Emerson and Gretna Respectively.

Name of Owner.	Where from.		Destination.	Mules.	Horses.	Total.
	Canada.	United States.				
Beech & Mosier.....	Ontario		Morden.....		35	
Frank Roff.....		Dakota	Gretna.....		1	
R. French.....	Ontario		Brandon.....		16	
A. J. McLane.....	do		Virden.....		10	
Christie & Fares.....	Chatham.		Emerson.....		16	
H. Campbell.....	do		High Bluffs.....		2	
J. D. McGregor.....	do		Brandon.....		18	
Rennolds & Tripp.....	Tilsonburg.		do		18	
F. Roff.....		Dakota	Gretna.....		1	
Geo. Wade.....	Port Edward.		Brandon.....		18	
R. D. Martin.....	Napanee.		Winnipeg.....		16	
R. C. Scott.....	Tilsonburg.		Emerson.....		18	
J. G. Feris.....	Essex Center.		Moose Jaw.....		18	
Mrs. Jane Smart.....	do		do		18	
D. McGregor.....	London.....		Brandon.....		19	
Rennolds & Tripp.....	Tilsonburg.		do		18	
Chapman Bros.....		Oak Lake, Ill.	Calgary.....		8	
S. McKenzie.....	Wingham.....		Brandon.....		17	
W. J. Cooper.....	Welborn.....		Virden.....		10	
W. A. McKorkell.....	St. Thomas.....		Moosomin.....		10	
S. Dav.....	do		Fleming.....		7	
J. D. Finlay.....	do		Moosomin.....		18	
S. Pierce.....	do		Brandon.....		18	
A. Edmonds.....	Port Edward.....		do		15	
S. H. McKenzie.....	do		do		16	
J. J. Brown.....	Strathroy.....		Crystal City.....		6	
W. Batman.....		St. Paul.....	Winnipeg.....		1	
D. Graham.....	Taylor.....		Virden.....		10	
W. Briggs.....		Dakota	Gretna.....		2	
R. R. Hay.....	Listowell.....		Winnipeg.....		17	
J. Lowery.....	do		do		17	
R. T. Kidd.....	do		do		17	
J. McBean.....		Minnesota	Emerson.....		2	
A. McDonald.....	Brantford.....		do		18	
A. Mollard.....		Palaska, Iowa.	Stonewall.....		1	
T. E. Harris.....	Caledonia.....		Gretna.....		18	
D. Holmes.....	Tilsonburg.....		Cherry Creek.....		9	
J. T. Thompson.....	Dresden.....		Brandon.....		16	
R. P. Purdy.....		Grand Forks	Gretna.....		5	
D. P. Brown.....		River Falls, Wis.	Brandon.....		2	
Thomas Kelso.....	Chelsey.....		Gretna.....		8	
A. Kilpatrick.....	Forrest.....		Moosomin.....		6	
W. Enright.....	Dundas.....		Winnipeg.....		18	
J. Brann.....		Dakota	Gretna.....		1	
Mrs. Hodgins.....		do	Emerson.....		2	
M. Grier.....	London.....		Dominion City.....		2	
Mrs. Hodgins.....		Dakota	Emerson.....		1	
S. Davison.....		do	Gretna.....		3	
J. D. Finlay.....	St. Thomas.....		Moosomin.....		18	
Phil. Burk.....		Dakota	Gretna.....		2	
Eauclaire Lumber Co.....		Eauclaire, Wis.	Calgary.....		4	
D. A. McCorkell.....	Stratford.....		Moosomin.....		10	
S. Pierce.....	do		Brandon.....		10	
W. Bell.....		Washington Ter.	Winnipeg.....		7	
H. Casement.....		Dakota	Emerson.....		2	
J. Bradford.....		Big Lake, Min	Winnipeg.....		2	
N. Laframboise.....		Dakota	Gretna.....		1	
A. Bradford.....		do	do		1	
C. McClane.....	St. Thomas.....		Moosomin.....		10	
F. Graham.....	Taylor.....		Virden.....		10	

ANNUAL and Detailed Report of Horses and Mules Inspected at Emerson and Gretna respectively—*Concluded.*

Name of Owners.	Where from.		Destination.	Mules.	Horses.	Total.
	Canada.	United States.				
R. C. Scott.....	Tilsonburg.....		Emerson.....		18	
W. W. Cole.....		St. Paul.....	do.....	49	98	
Rannolds & Tripp.....	Tilsonburg.....		Brandon.....		18	
M. L. Bateman.....	Port Edward.....		do.....		16	
S. Bowlby.....		Kansas.....	Gretna.....		1	
Charles Bell.....		do.....	do.....		2	
F. P. Tétu.....		Dakota.....	Emerson.....		1	
L. T. Owens.....		Peoria, Ill.....	do.....		1	
C. Williams.....		Devil's Lake.....	Winnipeg.....		9	
G. G. Gatliff.....		Dakota.....	Emerson.....		1	
Egan Bros.....		Minnesota.....	Winnipeg.....	21		
do.....		do.....	do.....	4	17	
Egan & Irwin.....		do.....	do.....	20		
Robert Forsyth.....		Dakota.....	Gretna.....		4	
Michal Dease.....		do.....	St. François.....		2	
H. Hawthorn.....		do.....	Gretna.....		3	
Jas. Laurie.....		do.....	Winnipeg.....	1	1	
H. C. Vaughin.....		Minneapolis.....	do.....		2	
L. A. Legg.....		St. Paul.....	do.....		12	
R. Simmon.....		St. Cloud.....	do.....		4	
Michael Dumas.....		Dakota.....	St. Charles.....		1	
John McDermit.....		do.....	Emerson.....		2	
Thomas R. Kelso.....		do.....	Gretna.....		2	
Peter L. Hoiland.....		do.....	do.....		10	
Ellen Ireland.....		do.....	Emerson.....		2	
P. Griffu.....		Big Lake, Min.....	Winnipeg.....		1	
W. R. Scott.....		Minnesota.....	do.....		1	
Oliver Goodman.....		Dakota.....	Oalgary.....		2	
Geo. Christie.....		Minnesota.....	Emerson.....		12	
W. J. Anderson.....		Dakota.....	Gretna.....		2	
J. M. Ross.....		Minneapolis.....	Winnipeg.....		2	
E. W. Moore.....		Iowa.....	do.....		1	
Jas. Dowswell.....		Minnesota.....	Emerson.....		2	
John Achison.....		Donnelly.....	Virden.....		4	
Geo. Christie.....		Dakota.....	Emerson.....		2	
John Patterson.....		do.....	Winnipeg.....	2		
A. McArthur.....		do.....	Gretna.....		3	
D. Jeffrey.....		do.....	Winnipeg.....	17	45	
S. A. Morrison.....		do.....	Emerson.....		5	
J. W. Marsden.....		do.....	do.....	1	10	
W. Howard.....		do.....	Winnipeg.....		4	
John Broadway.....		do.....	do.....		2	
A. C. Russel.....		do.....	do.....		2	
J. V. Conacher.....		do.....	Gretna.....		1	
Total Number of each.....				115	948	
Grand Total.....						1,063

D. H. McFADDEN, V.S.,
Inspector.

ANNUAL and Detailed Report of Sheep Inspected at Emerson Cattle Quarantine Station.

Name of Owners.	Where from.	Destination.	Number.	Total.
D. Fraser.....	Grand Forks.....	Emerson.....	11	.....
Samuel Hamilton	Bathgate.....	Calgary.....	3	.....
	Total .....	.....	.....	14

D. H. McFADDEN, V.S.,
Inspector.

No. 41.

REPORT ON CATTLE QUARANTINE, HALIFAX, N.S.

(MR. ARCHIBALD McFATRIDGE.)

HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of cattle exported and imported from Halifax to Great Britain from 1st January to date.

Exports.

Exported to Great Britain 1,883 cattle.

Imports.

Imported 2nd June, by Charles Tupper, Esq., M.P., two Guernseys, heifers with calf.

Imported 28th June, by Mr. March, one bull, two heifers with calf.

Imported 7th August, by Pickford & Black, two Jerseys, one bull, one heifer with calf.

Imported 7th September, two Guernseys, one bull, and one cow with calf.

The above were all quarantined according to regulations, and turned out in good health.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ARCHIBALD McFATRIDGE,
Cattle Inspector.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 42.**REPORT OF ST. JOHN, N.B., CATTLE QUARANTINE.****(MR. ROLAND BUNTING.)**

ST. JOHN, N.B., 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for 1886.

In consequence of the importations of cattle from the United States that require to be kept in quarantine during the autumn and winter months, it became necessary to put repairs on the barn in which the cattle are kept. The walls had to be partly lined with boards and the space filled in with saw-dust. The cattle being young, it is necessary for their proper care to have the place made comfortable.

I had also to erect nine boxes, in which they were kept in pairs.

I made all the arrangements with the greatest and most careful economy.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROLAND BUNTING,

Inspector.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 43.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE CATTLE QUARANTINES.

(D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S., Chief Inspector for the Province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.)

QUEBEC AND MARITIME PROVINCES.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of the inspection and quarantine of live stock imported at the ports of Quebec and Halifax during the year 1886 :—

AT POINT LÉVIS QUARANTINE.

Cattle.

Herefords	92
Shorthorn.....	30
Polled Angus.....	280
Galloways	108
Sussex.....	19
Devons.....	9
West Highland.....	3
Red Polls.....	40
Jersey	12
Ayresshire	4
Total cattle.	597

Sheep.

Shropshire	148
Leicester	7
West Highland.....	2
Oxford Down.....	75
Cotswold.....	14
Southdown	71
Hampshire	11
Total sheep.	328

Swine.

Berkshire	8
Yorkshire	3
Suffolk.....	5
Total swine	16

AT HALIFAX QUARANTINE.

Cattle.

Jerseys.....	2
Guernseys	2
Total	4

DESTINATION.

Canada.		United States.	
Cattle.....	321	Cattle.....	280
Sheep.....	212	Sheep.....	116
Swine.....	16	Swine.....	—

The past season has been the most important in the history of the quarantine on account of the outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa in a herd of Galloways, imported from Kirkcudbrightshire, in Scotland, in which a bull was affected by this disease before being shipped, infecting a herd of Polled Angus, which were on the same steamer with them, and a second outbreak in a herd of Polled Angus cattle from Aberdeenshire, in which was a cow suffering from the disease in a chronic form.

I am happy to be able to report that the prompt and energetic measures ordered by the Department, detailed below, were successful in stamping out the disease and preventing its extension either in or out of the quarantine, thus saving ruinous loss to the country which would have been inevitable both by the direct loss caused by mortality arising from the disease, and the indirect losses caused by embargoes which would at once have been put on Canadian cattle.

OUTBREAK OF PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN THE POINT LÉVIS CATTLE QUARANTINE.

On the 24th June the SS. "Hibernian," of the Allan line, arrived in port with fifty-five Galloways belonging to Mr. Thos. McCrae, of Guelph, Ontario; two Red Polled cattle for Col. Blair, Truro, Nova Scotia, and twenty-nine Polled Angus for Andrew Allan, Esq., Montreal. They, like all the other cattle, were placed in isolated yards and sheds.

They were carefully inspected on arrival and carefully watched in quarantine. They all seemed to be in good health, except the bull "Independence," which being a large, heavy animal, the little stiffness and unwillingness to move observable in him, the man in charge declared was due to fatigue. From this time till the 5th of August no report of ill-health was made, nor were any symptoms observable by the inspecting officer, Mr. Couture, or the quarantine foreman, Mr. Walsh, although the sheds were visited daily, and sometimes twice a day. At that date the bull "Independence" was reported to be off his feed a little and coughing. At the same time Mr. McCrae informed Mr. Couture that two of his cattle besides "Independence" came from the Chappleton herd in Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, in which pleuro-pneumonia had broken out since they were shipped, and a copy of the local newspaper was produced by Mr. McCrae's man, in which the outbreak at Chappleton was reported. I received Mr. Couture's letter reporting the facts on the 6th, and left for Quebec the same night, and accompanied by Mr. Couture made a careful inspection of the herd, and had no difficulty in diagnosing the existence of the lung plague in the herd. I proceeded at once to Ottawa and reported the facts; and on your instructions returned to Quebec and had "Independence" killed, and assisted by Mr. Williamson Bryden, V.S., Boston, and Mr. Couture, assistant inspector, made a careful post mortem examination, which fully confirmed the diagnosis. On reporting this, you were pleased to order the slaughter of the entire herd, and to destroy everything they had been in contact with, including the buildings, fences, feed, bags and men's clothing.

Mr. Andrew Allan's herd, which accompanied them on the same steamer, was at once still more isolated, and specially watched. No person, not even the owners, were admitted to the quarantine. Every person employed in caring for the cattle was compelled to change his clothing on entering the yard; and on leaving it a man was kept constantly on guard to make sure that no communication took place between the men in different yards, and the most rigid quarantine possible was maintained.

On the 24th August symptoms of the plague had developed in Mr. Allan's cattle,

and they, too, were, on your orders, slaughtered and cremated, with everything in contact with them, as had been done with Mr. McRae's herd.

On the 10th of October symptoms of pleuro had so far developed in a herd belonging to Messrs. Clark & Norris as to warrant us in killing one for post mortem examination, which confirmed the diagnosis. In this case the contagion was through one of McCrae's bulls having been used to serve a heifer.

The herd was kept under close supervision, being carefully examined twice a day; and it was not until 10th October that I felt warranted in pronouncing them diseased. And as an evidence of the ill-defined nature of the symptoms, I took the following statement by the man in charge:—

"I, William McGubbin, am in charge of Messrs. Clark & Norris' cattle. I accompanied them from Dumfrieshire, Scotland, and have had charge of them since they entered quarantine on the 27th May last. Up till Thursday, 7th October, I considered them in perfect health; in fact, on Wednesday, 6th October, I mailed a letter to the Rev. Mr. Gillespie, Dumfrieshire, who shipped them, that they were all right. On Thursday night, 7th October, I noticed that two of them were dull, breathing quick, and one of them a little off her feed; the other fed as usual. On Mr. Couture, the inspector, making his visit on Thursday, his attention was directed to them, and he ordered them to be isolated.

"Since then, one of them, No. 27, coughed more, her breathing being quicker. She continued to feed fairly on hay, but not on grains. I found her bowels costive, and on my own responsibility I gave her some oil. I had no previous experience myself with pleuro-pneumonia, but have heard it often spoken of and described by those who had, and I thought I could have detected it if it existed in the herd; but I did not think that any such disease did exist among these cattle. I was very much surprised when I saw the lung so solid and attached to the ribs, and especially when it was cut, it being speckled and discolored, quite different from the healthy part of the lung. Although I never before saw a pleuro-pneumonia lung cut up, as soon as I saw it I knew it was a bad job, as it was just as I had heard it described.

"Except these two heifers, no person, not an experienced inspector, could detect anything the matter with the rest of this herd. From the information I have of this disease, I do not think any of them will escape it. It will merely be a matter of time for it to develop.

"WM. MCGUBBIN."

Orders being given for the slaughter of this herd, they were killed and cremated also.

All traces of contagion from the Chappleton herd being thus destroyed, it was hoped that we had seen the last of it.

On the 17th September I sent you the following statement of the man in charge of a herd of Polled Angus belonging to Robert Reid, Iowa:—

"I hereby certify that I, James Henry, am in the employment of Mr. Robt. Reid, Iowa. I came from Aberdeenshire in charge of his Polled Angus cattle. I left home on the 28th May. The cattle were apparently in good health. A day or two after we were on board the ship, I noticed this cow, 'Jemima of Kinecragie,' breathing quick and snorting. She also gave an occasional cough. I called Mr. Reid's attention to it at the time. He said it would be easy to cure her when she got to Iowa. She has continued the same ever since—that is, to snort and cough.

"She took a weed in one of the quarters of the udder on the 9th September. She was feverish and off her feed. She coughs when startled or excited, but when quiet she coughs very little. I gave her some salts, which purged her. Since then she is feeding better, and I think is much improved. I haven't heard the calf cough much. The cow is a poor milker; she hasn't milk enough to feed her calf. It has got nothing but the feed to bring it up on.

"JAMES HENRY."

This cow was reported at the time as specially suspicious as a chronic case of

pleuro-pneumonia or tuberculosis, it being impossible to say which, but the herd were specially isolated and dealt with as if diseased.

It was not, however, till the 16th November that we were warranted in declaring them diseased, and a post-mortem examination of this cow proved that she was a chronic or so called recovered case, the portion of diseased lung being encysted, yet retaining, in a marked degree, all the characteristics of pleuro-pneumonia, and without doubt this cow carried the disease in her lung from Scotland, which being encysted the germs were confined till, by a fresh inflammation being established, the disease extended afresh and spread to the other animals in the herd; and I have no hesitation in affirming that it would have been possible for this animal to have been passed as tuberculous, and in this way would have given rise to an occult outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia at some later date; hence it was fortunate for the owner at least that the disease broke out in the quarantine, otherwise he might have lost his entire home herd.

On the 17th November this entire herd was killed and cremated with everything in contact.

As a precautionary measure, on the outbreak of the disease the lands adjoining the quarantine yards were declared in quarantine for half a mile, and all movement of cattle was stopped, those in the immediate vicinity of the quarantine were bought and slaughtered, while those at a safe distance were allowed to be kept under quarantine regulations.

In all cases indemnity was paid according to the "Amendment to the Contagious Diseases Animals Act, 1886."

As a further precautionary measure all the cattle in yards immediately adjoining those in which disease had existed were included in a slaughter order, but it was found on killing a few small lots that no extension of the disease had occurred in them, and it was not enforced.

The whole of the animals not slaughtered were detained in quarantine for three months after the occurrence of the last case of pleuro-pneumonia, the expenses being paid by the Government after the expiry of the ninety days of quarantine prescribed by law.

In slaughtering the animals careful post-mortem notes were kept of each, all of which proved the insidiousness of this disease, the pathological lesions being much more advanced than would be suspected from the clinical examination.

The following condensed post-mortem notes made by Mr. Couture at the time will illustrate this:—

I beg to submit my report of the results of the post-mortem examinations of both Mr. McCrae's and Mr. A. Allan's herds of cattle that have been slaughtered by order of the Department of Agriculture at the Point Lévis cattle quarantine, as being infected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia. The destruction of Mr. McCrae's herd was commenced on the 13th of August, and finished on the 21st. It consisted of 55 head of Galloway and two Red Polled heifers, the property of Col. Blair, but these latter were always understood to form part of what was called McCrae's herd.

"The autopsy was made in each case almost immediately after death.

"The first animal killed was the bull 'Independence,' who was the first of the herd which attracted my attention and aroused my apprehensions that contagious pleuro-pneumonia might have been imported into the quarantine. This bull was destroyed on the 13th instant by yourself in my presence, and the post-mortem examination made at once. Though you are aware of the pathological changes that were manifested by this animal, I may perhaps be justified in repeating them here again.

"Both pleuras costalis were highly inflamed and covered with a large quantity of fibrinous deposits. The best part of large lobe of left lung was solid and presented that characteristic marbled appearance of pleuro-pneumonia; the pleuro-pulmonalis of right lung was thickened and inflamed. A piece of the solid lung is preserved in alcohol in the office of the quarantine.

"The same day another bull was killed. He manifested hardly any symptoms of disease during life, but at post-mortem examination pleuro-pneumonia was found to

exist in its primary stage. The pleura costalis of both sides was inflamed, and presented, especially on the ribs, numerous fibrinous deposits. The pleura-pulmonalis was thickened.

"On the 19th the destruction of the rest of the herd was commenced. The bull 'Marcus' was the first of the lot killed. This bull, with four other head, which stood in the same stable with 'Independence' and other bulls killed on the 13th, showed no symptoms of disease until about the 10th of August. At this date he began to cough, but continued to thrive well. The cough was unfrequent, and as he continued to feed as well as usual, the man in charge took no notice of it. When you came—the 13th—his temperature was taken, it was $103\frac{1}{2}$. All went apparently well until the 16th, when all at once he refused his feed, the cough increasing very much in frequency, so much so that the next day, it was, I may say, constant. On the 16th the thermometer marked 106. On the 17th the temperature was 107, and it stopped there until he was destroyed. He emitted the *grunt* at expiration now and then, but I had to observe it for ten or fifteen minutes, to be able to notice it.

"On the morning of the 19th, when he was taken out of the stable, he was so weak that he was staggering, and some men had to support him to enable him to walk the distance between the stable and the place where he was to be slaughtered.

"The autopsy revealed the existence of the disease in its most advanced stage.

"The pleura-costalis of both sides was highly inflamed and covered with a large quantity of fibrinous deposits. On the left side the two pleuras were adherent on three-fourths of the surface. The large lobe of the left lung was solid and marbled. The half of the large lobe of right lung was also solid and marbled. There was complete adhesion of the diaphragm to the peritoneum—4 and 5. Something must be said of the two Red Polled: One was quiet and could be examined carefully by me to ascertain the state of her health. I may say here that they arrived at the quarantine in poor condition. They improved in condition considerably and rapidly; they were very good feeders, and when they were destroyed they were fat. They had a fine coat, handled well, and seemed, to an ordinary observer, in excellent health.

"One of the two was very nervous, and I could never go near her, consequently she was never examined.

"I will call them 'the quiet one' and 'the nervous one.' The 'quiet one' had a temperature of $103\frac{1}{2}$, she only coughed a few days, and only occasionally, before her destruction. Percussion revealed that a portion of left lung was solid, it also caused the emission of the *grunt*. I pronounced her to be suffering from pleuro, in an advanced stage. The "nervous one" never coughed and the attendant was in good hopes that at least there was nothing wrong with her.

"Post-mortem examination showed that both had a large portion of left lung solid and marbled. The pleura costalis was very much inflamed and covered with deposits of fibrine. I never can describe the stupefaction of the "herder" when he observed these alterations.

"Four others had a portion either of the right or of the left lung solid and marbled, making in all eight animals that presented that characteristic not to be forgotten, pathological alteration of contagious pleuno-pneumonia.

"Five of these eight had the two pleuras so adherent that the lung had to be torn off the ribs. Forty-two showed the following morbid changes: Pleura costalis more or less inflamed and covered with deposits of fibrine, specially from the sixth or seventh rib. Pleuro-pulmonalis thickened and in some cases presenting, on the large lobes, numerous small deposits of fibrine. Lastly, seven (*i. e.*, four adults and three calves), were found to be free from the disease."

"Recapitulation.

"Seven animals were free from the disease. Eight animals had pleura costalis inflamed and covered with a large quantity of deposits of fibrine. Portion of lungs solid and marbled. In five of these complete adherence of the two pleuras. Forty-two animals with pleura costalis more or less inflamed and covered with fibrine

deposits, specially from sixth or seventh rib. Pleura pulmonalis thickened and inflamed, and in some cases presenting numerous deposits of fibrine on its outer surface. Total fifty-seven.

"I may mention that I found six suffering from tuberculosis, some to a great extent.

Mr. A. Allan's Herd.

"Mr. Allan's herd which numbered thirty head (one nurse, a French cow, and twenty-nine imported Polled Angus) showed no signs of disease, not even coughing, until about the 10th August.

"Since this date some began to cough, but very little. Among these were Nos. 16, 3, 12, 4, and four calves. There were only a few that could be examined carefully to ascertain their state of health, the most of them were too nervous for a stranger to go near them and still the only thing we could do with the quietest was to take the temperature. None would let us explore the chest. However, at various times I took the temperature of the following numbers: The bull, Nos. 16, 3, 30, 4, the four calves, Nos. 7, 40, 13.

"It ranged from 103 to 103 $\frac{3}{4}$, except No. 7, which had a temperature varying from 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 105 $\frac{1}{2}$.

"No. 4 was the only one whose cough increased of all the grown up cattle. The cough also increased on the calves, specially the heifer calves.

"The whole herd had improved considerably in condition since their arrival in quarantine and they were in the best of condition when the animals were killed.

"Six animals presented at the post-mortem examination, unmistakeable pathological alterations of pleuro-pneumonia—*i. e.*, that solid state and marbled appearance of portion of lung. They were Nos. 16, 3, 12, 4, the big heifer calf and the bull calf.

"No. 16.—Pleuracostalis inflamed and covered with fibrinous deposits, specially from seventh rib, left side. Left lung—portion of large lobe solid and marbled, and a portion of medium lobe, as big as an egg, also solid and marbled. Right lung—pleura thickened but parenchymia sound.

"No. 3.—Pleura costalis highly inflamed and presenting large deposits of fibrine specially on 5th, 6th and 7th ribs of both sides. Portion of large lobe of left lung is solid and marbled.

"No. 12.—As No. 3, portion of large lobe of left lung marbled. Twelve tubercles were found in both right and left lungs and in every lobe.

"Large heifer calf.—Pleuracostalis slightly inflamed on both sides from 7th rib. Portion of large lobe of right lung solid and marbled.

"Bull calf.—Pleuracostalis inflamed on both sides from 7th rib. Portion of large lobe of right lung solid and marbled.

"No. 4.—Pleuracostalis highly inflamed on both sides (specially on 5th, 6th, 7th ribs of right side). Considerable deposits of fibrine. Right lung—large lobe partly full of tubercles, partly marbled, about one-third sound. Left lung—smallest lobe tuberculosed. Large lobe pleura is thickened.

"In the twenty-four other animals little difference existed in the morbid changes. All had the pleura-costalis inflamed and covered with deposits of fibrine. The worst were Nos. 20, the bull, 30, 10, 13, 7, in which the pleura-costalis was much inflamed on all its surface and the deposits of fibrine very considerable.

"Then came one that had no number and No. 15 in which the pleura-costalis was specially inflamed and covered with a large quantity of deposits from the 5th rib.

"Then came Nos. 40, 29, 2, 11, 17, 52, 26, 22, 51, nurse, and one heifer calf in which the pleura-costalis was most inflamed and covered with deposits from the 7th or 8th rib.

"One that had no number and No. 5 had the deposits and inflamed pleura, specially on the four last ribs.

"The three others, No. 14, one heifer calf and one without number, had only

slight deposits and the pleura was much less inflamed than on the above mentioned ones.

"Nos. 12, 13, 4 and one without number were tuberculozed.

"J. A. COUTURE, V.S.,
"Assistant Inspector of Quarantine."

LIST of Imported Animals slaughtered on suspicion of Pleuro-pneumonia.

Owners.	No.	Breed.	Date.
Thos. McCrae	55	Galloways	21 August.
Col. Blair	2	Red Polls.....	21 do
Andrew Allan	29	P. Angus.....	26 do
do	1	Canadian	26 do
Clark & Norris.....	55	Galloways	10, 13, 14, 15 Oct.
H. Y. Attril.....	1	Sussex	16 October.
do	2	Cow and calf Red Polled...	29 November.
Reid Bros	2	Polled Angus.....	31 October.
do	16	do	18 November.
Hon. J. Mullock.....	13	do	20 do
J. J. Hill	1	do	4 do
John Stewart.....	15	do	22 do
do	1	Ayresshire.....	22 do
Thos. Brown	3	do	22 do
Wm. Stephen.....	4	3 and a calf W. Highland..	22 do
Total	200		

Besides these, 37 cattle belonging to farmers adjoining the quarantine grounds were slaughtered as a precautionary measure, with the consent of the owners, who were compensated as in the Act provided, and 189 cattle were subjected to quarantine regulations.

The destruction of so many valuable animals is a matter of regret, but it was unavoidable on account of the insidious nature of this disease and the enormous interests at stake. The whole cattle wealth of the Dominion was threatened by the introduction of this plague, and your inspectors felt that no possible chance of the extension of the disease in or out of the quarantine should be taken, hence extreme measures were enforced, and it is a matter for congratulation that these measures were successful and the lung plague was stamped out within the quarantine fences, and burned out in the cremating furnace, and that, at a cost which compared with the value to the country of the prevention of the disease and the consequent ruinous embargoes which would immediately follow its outbreak in the country, is trifling.

I beg to report that immediately on discovering the disease, on receiving your instructions I at once reported the facts to the United States Consulting Veterinarian at Washington, and requested him to visit the quarantine or send a substitute to keep his government informed on the measures enforced for the stamping out of the disease, so as to prevent any trouble in our international quarantine regulations. This, however, was not considered necessary as they were satisfied that everything would be done that was necessary.

Observations of the Peculiar Features of Pleuro-pneumonia.

Its period of incubation may safely be put down at three months, but so ill-defined are the symptoms, for weeks after that even an experienced cattle man, such cattle men as we usually find in charge of herds in quarantine, may not only not

observe them, but will often not be convinced of their existence, as in the cases of McRaes, Allans, Clark & Norris and Reid's men, each one protested, and one Clark & Norris man positively refused to allow Mr. Couture to kill his cattle after he had been ordered to do so, asserting most emphatically they were healthy, yet to his amazement every one of them was found, post-mortem, in a stage of the disease more or less advanced.

The symptoms are not always well defined; in Allan's cattle, for instance, such was their condition, that the black shiny coats, the well covered ribs and the almost entire absence of cough made it very difficult to convince the uninitiated that they were affected by the dreadful plague, and nothing but the thermometer, along with auscultation and percussion could enable an inspector to diagnose the disease, and he could be positive only after seeing a post-mortem examination. This, I am aware, is very different from the pre-conceived ideas of this disease obtained by reading, and constitutes one of its greatest dangers, as the disease may exist for weeks in a herd before the owner is aware of it, nay, the diseased animals may be sold and carried hundreds of miles while suffering from the plague in a mild form, disseminating contagion wherever they go.

Many animals have the disease in a mild form, recover, but never completely, the carnified portion of the lung becoming encysted, and the animal recovers a sufficient degree of health to allow of her breeding and being moved any distance. Such a condition is almost impossible to distinguish from tuberculosis, in fact it can only be done certainly by making a post-mortem examination. These chronic cases, the so called recovered cases, constitute a serious source of danger to the importer, who may buy the animal in good faith, and only discovers the fact when his home herd has been infected, for such an animal with encysted pleuro-pneumonia in the lung will most certainly at some future time cough up the diseased germs and spread the plague wherever she goes. These facts suggest the questions, can even three months quarantine be absolutely relied upon to prevent pleuro-pneumonia being imported to a country uninfected?

I recently returned from a visit to Great Britain where I put myself in communication with the officers of the Privy Council in London, and the local authorities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, from whom I learned, as far as they themselves were informed, the extent to which the plague existed, and much valuable information concerning it.

The following schedule which is official will show the infected counties in England and Scotland, during the week ending 4th December, 1886.

England.

Cumberland,	Salop,
Essex,	Stafford,
Huntingdon,	Sussex (western division).
Kent (ex metropolis)	Warwick,
Lancaster,	Worcester,
Leicester,	York (west riding),
Middlesex (ex metropolis)	The Metropolis.

Scotland.

Aberdeen,	Forfar,
Dumbarton,	Lanark,
Edinburgh,	Perth,
Fife,	Roxburgh.

With a total number of sixty-eight cattle attacked, thirty-eight of which were attacked during the week, and two fresh outbreaks.

When at Edinburgh I visited some of the byres in which inoculation had been practised, on which visit I had the pleasure of being accompanied by both Prof. McCall, of Glasgow, and Prof. Walley, of Edinburgh, and just as I had expected, we found in one byre of about eighteen cows—all of which had been inoculated and were declared safe—no less than two chronic cases, both of them with encysted lung, the symptoms so well marked that we were astonished that the herd was allowed to exist one day, as it could not be other than a hot-bed of the disease; yet we found the owner clamorous for a discharge from quarantine, the time having elapsed and the inoculator having said they were safe from the disease.

In another byre we found one well marked chronic lung disease, and one in which the inoculation had produced a necrosed condition of the tail, the disease having extended up as far as the loins.

Humanity, apart from the danger of spreading disease, certainly dictated in such a case the immediate use of the pole axe; yet, strange to say, these cattle were allowed to live, and the owners and attendants were allowed to go out and in unrestrictedly. If these byres are a fair sample of how the disease is dealt with in Edinburgh, the reason of pleuro-pneumonia being permanent there is easily found.

I also visited Perth and Glasgow. At Perth the prevailing opinion was that the repeated fresh outbreaks were traceable direct to Irish cattle, and complaints were made that unrestricted movement of cattle in and from Ireland was the cause of the numerous outbreaks in Scotland, as large numbers of Irish store cattle are weekly brought over to Glasgow and shipped to the north and east.

At Glasgow I had the pleasure of visiting the new lairages recently completed at an enormous outlay; one for United States cattle at York Hill, with accommodation for about 2,000 head, and one for Canadian cattle at Shield Hall, Goran side, with accommodation for about the same number. The accommodation here for the cattle trade is, I believe, the best in existence, and is under the special professional superintendence of Prof. James McCall, who is veterinary inspector for the city of Glasgow, and local authority under the Privy Council.

Only one outbreak of pleuro was reported in Glasgow during December, and that was speedily and effectually stamped out by Mr. McCall, who is not a believer in the dangerous and deceptive practice of inoculation.

I also visited Deptford markets and landing wharves, accompanied by Prof. Duguid of the Privy Council Veterinary Staff, where the accommodation is also excellent.

I also visited the lairages at Liverpool, accompanied by Mr. John Dyke, agent of the Canadian Government, and Mr. Roddick, one of the largest cattle dealers in Britain. The excellent service which Mr. Dyke has, from time to time, rendered to the Department and the cattle trade, in looking after Canada's interests when threatened with embargoes, cannot be too highly estimated.

As a result of numerous conversations with the above professional and business gentlemen, who are the highest authorities on the subject of pleuro-pneumonia, I became convinced that the disease prevails extensively in Ireland, that it is constantly being carried from there to Scotland and the north of England, and that whether it arises from the officers of the Privy Council not being vested with the necessary powers, or from a laxity in the administration of the quarantine system, it is evident that the disease is not decreasing, on the contrary it is spreading.

With a view to put myself in a position to advise the Department on the measures necessary for the prevention of the introduction of the plague to Canada, I obtained the following answers to letters of enquiry from the heads of the veterinary profession in Scotland and the Chief Inspector for the Privy Council, London:—

(Letter of enquiry.)

“LONDON, ENGLAND, 20th December, 1886.

“DEAR SIR,—Referring to our conversation to-day on stock quarantine matters in

the Dominion of Canada, the points on which I would specially like to have your opinion and advice are these:—

“(a.) Considering the prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia in the United Kingdom and the fact that it is not decreasing in the area of its extension, and seeing that Canada is absolutely free from contagious disease, would you consider that as Chief Inspector for the Dominion Government, I would be justified in recommending the prohibition of importation, say for a year, to be extended if need be, from all infected countries, Great Britain included, and would you consider that it is possible to secure absolute safety from pleuro-pneumonia by a rigidly enforced quarantine of say three months?”

“(b.) Would you consider it safe for Canada to allow animals which have been inoculated with pleuro-pneumonia virus to be imported into the country?”

“(c.) Considering that pleuro-pneumonia is known to exist extensively in and around Chicago and that its area of extension westward is not defined, would you approve of the continuance of carrying American cattle across portions of Canada say from Chicago to Portland under rigid quarantine regulations?”

“(d.) Would you approve of cattle from the American ranches in Montana being carried under strict quarantine regulations, say from Medicine Hat or Maple Creek, Alberta, N. W. T., *via* Winnipeg, Manitoba, to St. Paul or Chicago in the United States, if not, would our continuing to do so in any way interfere with our present unrestricted entrance of Canadian cattle to British markets?”

“Seeing that the cattle trade in Canada has become one of our most important industries, both the Government and people are extremely anxious that our present freedom from disease and embargoes be maintained, and being charged with the responsibility of advising the Government on these important matters I will very highly esteem your opinion and advice on the above points.

“I am, dear Sir,

“Yours very truly,

“D. M. McEACHRAN, F.R.C., V.S.

“Prof. BROWN,

“Veterinary Department Privy Council,
“London.

LONDON, 6th January, 1887.

“MY DEAR SIR,—In reply to your questions, I consider that in the circumstances referred to in your letter, you would be justified in making the recommendation. It is not possible to secure absolute safety from pleuro-pneumonia by any system of quarantine.

“The fact of an animal having been inoculated, suggests the probability that it has formed part of an infected herd, and it is possible, although apparently healthy, that it may be the subject of pleuro-pneumonia in a limited area of the lung. I should without hesitation refuse to admit the animal. In fact, from my point of view, inoculated and suspected are convertible terms for sanitary purposes.

“In the present state of prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia in Chicago and the west, I should not advise that any movement of cattle to and fro through any part of the Dominion be permitted by any mode of conveyance or under any system of restrictions.

“The above remarks apply to this question, but I am unable to say to what extent the continuance of this traffic may prejudice the position of Canada as a country from which animals may be landed in Great Britain without slaughter or quarantine, because it will depend entirely on the view which the Privy Council may

take of the force of the terms 'reasonable security against the importation therefrom of diseased animals,' I am perfectly sure, however, that the system does not provide for absolute security.

"Yours very truly,

"G. T. BROWN.

"Professor D. McEACHERN, F.R.C., V.S."

"ROYAL DICK'S VETERINARY COLLEGE,
"CLYDE STREET (OFF ST. ANDREW SQUARE),
"EDINBURGH, 4th January, 1887.

"MY DEAR McEACHERN,—In answer to yours of the 1st inst., I have to say, first: I am of opinion that unless universally practised on old and young alike, inoculation is powerless to suppress pleuro-pneumonia; and second: I do not consider a three months' quarantine safe, nor should I advise the importation of cattle from this country into Canada under existing circumstances, unless from districts in which pleuro-pneumonia has not existed for one or two years, and then only if absolute proof can be given of such fact.

"Yours very truly,

"THOMAS WALLEY.

"NEW VETERINARY COLLEGE,
"EDINBURGH, 28th December, 1886.

"MY DEAR SIR,—In reply to your questions regarding pleuro-pneumonia, I can most emphatically state that you are justified in recommending the most extreme measures to prevent its introduction into Canada.

"I do not think that in the case of pleuro, quarantine is sufficient, as I am clearly of opinion that the disease is spread by animals that have passed through mild attacks, but have the products of the disease about them—such products of the disease being, in my opinion, capable of propagating it for a most indefinite period, perhaps during the animal's lifetime.

"Inoculation has done a good deal towards eradicating the disease in individual herds, but I am not prepared to give an opinion as to its value as a general measure; but this is clear to me, that no cattle are at present inoculated unless they have been in contact with diseased ones; and until further evidence is brought forward I would be the last to encourage the introduction of such into a non-contaminated country.

"I think the above remarks will apply to American cattle passing over the Canadian railways.

"Yours faithfully,

"W. WILLIAMS."

83 AND 85 BUCCLEUCH STREET,
GLASGOW, 5th January, 1887.

"DEAR PROF. McEACHRAN,—Yours to hand, and I shall briefly answer your questions as you have put them.

"(a.) Do you approve of inoculation as a means of eradicating pleuro-pneumonia? I do not; for the simple reason that inoculation has not the power to arrest the disease if contracted by the natural method, and because no veterinarian can say for at least one month after an animal has contracted the disease, that it really is or is not so affected.

"(b.) Would you consider Canada (as a country entirely free from contagious disease) justified under the existing prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia in Great Britain, in stopping, say for a year, importations of breeding stock? No, I would not; because there is no likelihood of you importing the disease if stringent conditions are enforced in the selection of the animals, &c., &c. The breeder here to be able to certify (through the district inspector and chairman of the local authority) that pleuro-pneumonia has not existed on his premises for at least two years. That the individual animal if not bred on the farm has been there located for twelve months. That there is no pleuro-pneumonia in the district, and no inoculated animal, &c., &c.

"I remain, faithfully yours,

JAMES McCALL."

It will thus be seen that although the practice of inoculation has found some advocates they are to be found only among those whose interest it is to encourage the practice, and not among those whose positions in the profession raise them above the suspicion of pecuniary gain, nor among the more intelligent stock breeders, whose business and fortunes are imperilled by the inevitable result of a continuance of the practice of inoculation as now followed in the United Kingdom, viz.: The inoculation of herds in which the disease has broken out and turning these animals loose on a too confiding public, for transportation to home farms, or to transoceanic stock farms or ranches, there, by a rekindling of the latent virus in the encysted lung, to spread the dread plague wherever they are carried, must and will be the loss of the foreign market for their cattle. Neither foreign nor colonial breeders can afford, nor will they take the risk of importing disease to their home herds, nor of driving away their customers, who certainly will not continue to buy from an importer who does assume these risks, which, under the present circumstances of the prevalence of disease in great Britain, are certainly very great.

After a careful consideration of the whole subject and advised by the leading authorities in Great Britain, I feel it my duty to state that in the mean time, as long as the disease prevails so extensively as it does in Britain, and so long as no restrictions are placed on inoculated herds, or the operation allowed to be practiced on any animals but those in close quarantine from where they can be removed to the slaughter house only, even the most rigid quarantine may fail to prevent the introduction of the lung plague.

Reconstruction of the Quarantine.

In consequence of the destruction of the buildings and fences enclosing them, in which the diseased cattle were housed, it will be necessary to rebuild several sheds, and to extend the quarantine grounds, which can be done by acquiring more of the land belonging to the Militia Department adjoining that already used for quarantine purposes.

In conclusion I have much pleasure in reporting that the arduous duties of carrying out the quarantine under the difficult circumstances in which we were placed were most satisfactorily performed by Mr. Couture and Mr. Walsh, and these duties, disagreeable as they necessarily had to be, were rendered less so by the intelligent views

taken by the owners of the stock, who, although unavoidably put to considerable loss and inconvenience, fully endorsed our actions and, in many instances, instructed us not to hesitate to destroy their herds if circumstances rendered it necessary.

GLANDERS IN HORSES.

I beg again to call your attention to the fact of glanders in horses being discovered now and then in isolated cases in different parts of the Dominion, and as you are aware the whole horse trade from the Province of Quebec was threatened with an embargo on account of an exaggerated report of the prevalence of the disease having been made by the health officer of Montreal, which being brought under the notice of the health officers of the State of Vermont, led to a temporary order for prohibition of importation of Canadian horses. I submit that the circumstances call for a consideration as to whether the Contagious Diseases Animals Act should not be again so amended as to empower your inspectors to deal with this disease when such action is required.

In view of the fact that there is in the near future a large export trade in horses bred in Canada, especially in the ranching' districts, for European markets, they can be bred on the ranches so cheaply that no country in the world can compete with us in the production of all classes of horses.

In this connection alone it is very desirable to eradicate this disease, which is not widely spread so far, the actual number of infected animals and their value being such that for a small amount the disease can be eradicated from the country, and by a proper system of inspection it can be kept from again becoming prevalent.

HOG CHOLERA.

A slight outbreak of this disease was reported by Mr. Couture, V.S., near Quebec, but I am happy to be able to report that the energetic measures enforced, at once circumscribed the disease and stamped it out.

HALIFAX CATTLE QUARANTINE.

In compliance with your instructions I left for Halifax, N.S., on the 13th September, to direct the construction of a quarantine there for imported cattle, which has been completed so far as the prospective requirements demanded. The location of the grounds being on the Dartmouth side of the River, the ground naturally very rough and stony had to be levelled and wells dug for the water supply. Four excellent yards and suitable buildings have been prepared, and the entire grounds are thoroughly isolated from all possible contact with native stock.

The professional charge of the quarantine was placed by your direction in the hands of Mr. William Jakeman, V.S., of Halifax, with Mr. Hyde, as caretaker, both of whom conducted their duties satisfactorily.

Owing to the difficulty in moving stock in Great Britain and the trouble at the Lévis quarantine, importation was almost entirely stopped. The following animals only having been imported :—

2 Jerseys, 1 bull, 1 heifer.
2 Guernseys, 1 do 1 do

EXPORTS.

Exportation of Cattle, Sheep and Swine from the Ports of Montreal, Quebec and Halifax.

During the season just closed there has been a slight decrease in the number of

cattle exported, but a very large increase in the number of sheep exportations for the past five years.

Years.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1882.....	35,378	75,905	...
1883.....	55,625	114,352	...
1884.....	61,843	67,197	...
1885.....	69,158	38,534	...
1886.....	64,555	94,297	73
Number shipped from each port:			
Montreal.....	63,170	93,515	73
Quebec.....	1,073	293	...
Halifax.....	312	489	...
Total.....	<u>64,555</u>	<u>94,297</u>	<u>73</u>

These figures represent only the stock shipped from these ports and inspected by your inspectors for export to Great Britain, and they do not by any means represent the live stock exportations of the country as shown by the trade returns.

I am happy to be able to report that on a recent visit to England and Scotland I made special inquiries with reference to the opinions formed of Canadian cattle, and was pleased to learn that they are reported to be steadily improving in quality from better breeding, and it is to be hoped that our farmers will continue to go on in this direction. They will find it necessary to keep hold of the market, for it is well known that not only does the well bred animal utilize the food more thoroughly, but they mature sooner and kill better, and are, consequently, more profitable all round. This cannot be too forcibly impressed on the Canadian farmers.

STORE CATTLE.

When at Liverpool I took occasion to make inquiries with reference to the market for store cattle, and found Mr. John Dyke fully conversant with the subject, and the following facts were elicited:—

The market for store cattle is too limited and the supply of stores from Ireland so nearly fills it, that were Canadian farmers to go extensively into shipping store cattle they would most likely find a glutted market, and unsaleable beasts left on their hands. Both Mr. Dyke and Mr. Roddick were of the opinion that more attention should be given to fattening them in Canada.

I found that both cattle and sheep exported from Canada are in favour in England, and more especially in Glasgow there is a great disposition to foster and develop the trade in Canadian live stock, as is seen by the extensive and thoroughly equipped landing wharves and sheds prepared for them, referred to in another part of this report, and it is for the Canadian farmers themselves to breed and feed for this market.

I have much pleasure in reporting that notwithstanding the large numbers of animals inspected, no disease of any kind was discovered, and such were the precautions taken that although large numbers of sheep from the infected districts in quarantine were granted special permits to be sold for slaughter, in not a single instance was the disease discovered in any of the sheep exported.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the duties of inspection at the port of Montreal were satisfactorily conducted by Mr. M. C. Baker, V.S., assisted by Mr. T. R. Wroughton, V. S., and the inspection of sheep by Mr. Charles McEachran, V.S., assisted by Mr. François Robert and Mr. Lachance.

The inspection at Quebec was also satisfactorily conducted by Mr. J. A. Couture, V.S., assisted by Mr. William Walsh, and at Halifax by Mr. Wm. Jakeman, V.S., assisted by Mr. Archie McFatridge.

SHEEP SCAB.

As will be seen by the attached report of Inspector Charles McEachran, V.S, who has special charge of this service, the operations in the infected counties have been quite successful, and it is my pleasing duty to have to report that notwithstanding the large numbers of sheep exported, no cases of scab were discovered in any of the shipments of Canadian sheep.

"Sir,—I have the honour to present herewith the following report of the inspection and quarantine of sheep for scabies at the stations of Yamaska, Chambly, Laprairie, Napierville, and Terrebonne during the past year.

Yamaska.

"The evil of scab to the sheep of this district was a great and growing one which none more fully appreciated than the farmers themselves. The aggregate animal loss to the county amounted to many thousands of dollars, and there was a loud call for relief. In compliance with the instructions of the Chief Inspector, dated the 20th January, 1886, to 'proceed to Yamaska, thoroughly investigate the supposed existence of scab, and report its extent,' I left the same day.

"The County of Yamaska I found to be about twenty miles square, and to be divided into nine parishes, viz.: St. Michel, La Baie, St. Zephirin, St. David, St. François, St. Thomas, St. Guillaume, St. Bonaventure, and St. Pie.

"During January I visited all the flocks of sheep in the parish of St. Michel, and found the disease to be even more prevalent than reported by the traders. On the 8th February, 1886, the county was declared an infected district. My first step was to commence a systematic farm-to-farm visitation, inspect the flock, locate the disease, and caution the farmers not to remove any sheep from the county without a written permit. Suitable premises were secured at the villages of Yamaska and La Baie, fifteen miles apart, and quarantine stations established with facilities for keeping and treating from three to four hundred sheep. In the month of May, when the weather became warm enough to allow of dipping, the farmers were requested to shear their sheep, and in turn bring them to the nearest quarantine station. All inveterate cases were killed, and the owners compensated. The others were kept at the quarantine for about a week, during which they were immersed every alternate day in a large tub, containing from ten to twenty gallons of a sheep dip prepared by your inspectors. Each sheep was kept in this solution for about five minutes during which it was constantly rubbed into the wool and skin of the animal. When a flock was considered thoroughly cured the owner was allowed to remove it to his home, but before doing so all the sheep-pens and yards in which the sheep had wintered were thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. The following table will show the number of sheep inspected, treated and killed.

No. of sheep inspected.....	15,820
do treated.....	9,755
do killed.....	46

"During the past season no sheep were allowed to leave the county until they were inspected, marked with V. R., and a written permit given to the owner. This mark enabled the inspectors in Montreal to recognize them and prevent their being exported. After navigation closed the farms on which the disease was found to exist in spring were again visited and restrictions removed from almost all of them.

"It is my pleasing duty to report that the farmers were most civil, and gave every possible assistance to your inspectors.

Laprairie, Chambly and Napierville.

"These stations were last year closed, and for all practical purposes the disease may be considered eradicated. Last summer a few isolated outbreaks occurred, but these being promptly reported, an inspector saw to the dipping of the entire flock,

'diseased and healthy,' and to the sheep pens, fences, troughs, &c., being properly cleansed and disinfected.

"After navigation closed last season, every farm in the three counties was visited, the sheep flocks inspected, and it is satisfactory to report that no trace of the disease was found. The following is the number of sheep inspected in the different counties:—

No. of sheep inspected in Laprairie.....	7,010
do do Chambly.....	6,254
do do Napierville	5,685

Terrebonne County.

"This county was declared in quarantine on the 15th of April, 1885. It was not considered necessary to establish a quarantine station here, the farmers undertaking to carry out the instructions and apply the remedies themselves. The inspectors visited each farm and flock; furnished dip free of charge; gave directions for its use, and the cleansing of yards and outhouses; prohibited the movement of sheep except by written permit, and after being stamped with 'V.R.' Owing to the extent of the county, cold weather had set in when little more than half the farms were visited, putting a stop to dipping. As soon, however, as spring weather came, the work of inspection was continued, and the following schedule will show the numbers of sheep inspected and treated:—

No. of sheep inspected.....	8,242
do treated.....	3,691

"The farmers having been taught from last year's operations the benefits to be derived from dipping, your inspectors received their cordial co-operation.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"C. McEACHRAN, V.S."

PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE.

Occasional cases of this disease continuing to be reported, Mr. Jakeman, V.S., Inspector at Halifax was instructed to deal with them. He reports having visited the following farms:—

Name.	Address.	No. of cattle killed.
Duncan Ross,	Pictou County	1
Duncan Cameron	do	1
Mrs. J. F. Duff	do	2
Wm. McGilvery	do	1
Alex. Chisholm	do	1
Wm. Grant	do	1
David Higgins	do	1
Donald McDonald,	Antigonish County.....	3
John McKinnon,	Pictou County	1
Angus McDonald	do	1
Frank Love	do	1
Angus McKinnon	do	1
Duncan Fraser	do	2
Reginald McVicar	do	1
Total		18

This disease, dependent as it is on local causes, will occasionally recur, but not to any serious extent, and may safely be left to the farmers themselves to take the necessary precautions to prevent it.

REPORT ON THE CATTLE, HORSE AND SHEEP RANCHES IN THE DISTRICTS OF ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN, NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

I have much pleasure in reporting that cattle raising on the ranches at the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains has so far proved eminently successful. It is estimated that with importation from Montana, British Columbia and the Provinces, as well as by the natural increase of the herds, there are about 90,000 head of cattle in Alberta alone.

During the past summer the increase of calves was very satisfactory and the improvements in the herds from the use of thoroughbred bulls is becoming apparent.

Increase Wolves.

I regret to report that wolves are becoming very numerous in the ranching country, and are causing serious losses among the stock, and it becomes an important question in connection with this business, and one to which the attention of the Government should be called, as affecting seriously one of the most important agricultural industries. Whether it would be a matter for the Federal Government to deal with, or one which the North-West Council alone should consider, I am not aware, but it is evident that something should be done by the Legislature to lead to the destruction of these pests. I would recommend a bounty being paid for the heads or skins out of public funds. Efforts are being made by ranchemen themselves to hunt them down by dogs, but in such a broken country as the foot hills the prospects of success are not great, besides they may be hunted off one range to swell the numbers on the adjoining ones.

Annual Losses.

I have to report that during the year ending 31st December, 1886, the losses on the ranges may fairly be computed at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, for the whole of the foot hill country, and up to that date the present winter has been most favourable for stock, and losses almost nothing. Feed has been abundant and water supply never failing.

Horses.

Horse breeding on the ranches has greatly increased during the past year, by the importation of several bands from Montana, large numbers from British Columbia, Ontario, and Quebec. In this connection I beg to report that the ranching country was visited by three officers of the Imperial service specially sent to report upon the suitability of our Canadian horses for remount purposes for the different branches of the army, as well as the probable numbers obtainable in Canada, suitable and at regulation prices.

Seventeen ranche-bred horses were taken by them to England where they have been favourably criticized. I am happy to report that both Colonels Ravenhill and Philips expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied of the possibilities of the ranching country for horse breeding, and they were particularly pleased with the quality of the mares which they saw on the ranges in Alberta. Their opinion of the sires, however, was most unfavourable. This is a subject which might well claim the consideration of the Department, as it is one of national importance. The importance of having stallions of pure blood, of good form and action, and sound, or at least free from all hereditary defects, cannot be estimated nor can the damage to a country be calculated, that is caused by the too common use of mongrel horses, remarkable only for absence of breeding, form, action and soundness. The procuring of proper stallions which can only be found in England or Kentucky with which to cross the fine mares

already in Alberta, is a difficult and expensive undertaking which could only be managed in a wholesale way, otherwise the importation of one, two or three would be very expensive; hence left to individuals they are too apt to buy what is easily within reach at small cost.

I would suggest in this connection that some means be devised for the purchasing in England of a number of high classed thoroughbred horses, Shire horses and Clydes, which would be sold by auction in the ranching country under certain conditions and restrictions which would ensure them remaining in the district.

The importance of starting horse breeding in that new country on a large scale, on the soundest basis, is my excuse for making this recommendation. I believe that this could be done at very little or probably no loss pecuniarily to the Government, but of very great value to the country. Probably no better horse breeding country exists in the whole British Empire than the district of Alberta, and it must be evident that a good foundation at the outset will for generations ensure the production of a breed of horses of far more value and general usefulness as well as soundness, which would amply justify any trifling deficiency resulting from the sales. On this subject too, the breeders of horses must introduce a more rational system of handling their young stock. The days of breaking young horses, as done by the broncho rider are over, viz., catching him with the lasso, blindfolding him, saddling and mounting him, and with whip and spurs making the poor frightened creature, buck, rear, plunge and gallop over the prairie till horse and rider are exhausted, and broken in spirit and subdued by fatigue the horse yields a sullen obedience, but is utterly untaught, unmannered and devoid of "mouth." The colts must be gently handled, haltered, bitted, and gentled by kindness. It is a mistake to suppose that it will not pay to handle a horse herd in this way. If the young stock are bred from thoroughbred or pure bred sires it will pay well. Common under bred stock may not pay so treated.

If these suggestions are carried out there is open to the breeder an immense market for carriage horses, hunters, hacks, remounts for European armies and the culls for tramways, cabs and omnibusses.

The breeders of horses should never forget the old maxim "Like begets like," and if they breed from a crooked legged or unsound mare or stallion, they are certain to reproduce the defects of the parents.

Glanders and Mange.

I regret to have to inform you that during the past summer several outbreaks of glanders took place in Alberta. The infected animals, however, were shot and the disease cut short, and as will be seen by the attached report by William Bell, V.S., Fort McLeod, the disease has almost entirely disappeared.

In this connection I beg to report that the cases of this disease in the district are so few that it can be entirely exterminated at a comparatively small cost, and I would strongly recommend taking such steps as will lead to its eradication during the coming summer.

I beg to report that mange has almost entirely been eradicated, and even among the Indian ponies it exists only to a very limited extent, and Mr. Bell acting on Departmental instructions will revisit the Indian reserves in spring and dress any infected horses, and show the Indians how to do it themselves, and I feel satisfied the disease will entirely disappear from the district.

Quarantine in the North-West Territories.

On account of the outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia at Chicago, and its probable westward extension from that distributing centre, the establishment of quarantine at certain places near the boundary line has become necessary at different points along the frontier. It has further become necessary that all cattle be detained at these quarantine grounds for ninety days.

SCHEDULE of Grazing Leases issued in the Districts of Alberta and Assiniboia, with the names of Lessees and the areas of Ranches.

No. of Ranch.	Name of Lessee.	Area in Acres.
1.	Mount Head Rancho Co.....	44,000
2.	North-West Cattle Co.....	59,000
3.	Ryan & Whitney.....	3,000
6.	Durham Rancho Co.....	33,000
11.	Alexander Begg.....	1,440
15.	Sir F. W. DeWinton and A. J. Williams.....	15,000
16.	Vowell & Eberts.....	29,000
16a.	D. McEachran.....	30,000
22.	Stewart Rancho Co.....	23,000
25.	Cochrane Rancho Co.....	73,000
26.	do do.....	60,000
28.	Jones, Inderwick & McCaul.....	100,000
30.	Orrin F. Main.....	32,000
31.	Military Colonization Co.....	70,000
33.	T. F. Wachter.....	7,000
34.	Cochrane Rancho Co.....	33,000
35.	North-West Cattle Co.....	55,000
35a.	Moore & Martin.....	33,000
36.	C. W. Martin.....	59,270
37.	Halifax Rancho Co.....	100,000
38.	Alfrey & Brooks.....	10,000
40.	Jacob Erratt.....	5,000
42.	British American Rancho Co.....	100,000
43.	do do.....	34,000
44.	do do.....	55,000
45.	Mount Royal Rancho Co.....	12,000
46.	Francis White.....	12,780
48.	New Oxley (Canada) Rancho Co.....	80,000
55.	Winder Rancho Co.....	50,000
56.	Bell Bros.....	5,000
57.	Ives & Sharp.....	5,000
59.	New Oxley (Canada) Rancho Co.....	100,000
60.	John Hollies.....	29,000
62.	Brunskill & Geddes.....	13,000
64.	Moore & Macdowall.....	22,000
65.	Bell & Patterson.....	6,000
66.	Michael Gallagher.....	2,600
66a.	Wm. Julius Hyde.....	3,900
67.	E. H. Maunsell.....	4,480
74.	Sir John Walrond.....	100,000
77.	New Oxley (Canada) Rancho Co.....	100,000
80.	Viscount Boyle.....	5,000
82.	Walrond Rancho Co.....	100,000
87.	W. S. Lee.....	25,000
92.	W. G. Conrad.....	100,000
93.	Garnett Bros.....	20,000
94.	F. W. Godsall.....	20,000
95.	David R. Akers.....	5,000
96.	W. F. N. Scovil.....	12,000
99.	Joseph McFarland.....	13,000
100.	Alfred Lynch Staunton.....	8,000
101.	Alberta Rancho Co.....	27,750

No. of Ranch.	Name of Lessee.	Area in Acres.
104.	W. Bell Irving.....	5,280
107.	Thos. B. H. Cochrane.....	51,000
108.	D. McDougall.....	6,000
109.	S. E. St. Onge Chapeau.....	100,000
111.	J. Walter Ings.....	1,920
114.	Thorpe & Bedelle.....	24,000
119.	North-West Land and Grazing Co.....	24,500
120.	M. Oxarart.....	11,000
122.	George Alexander.....	44,000
123.	Walter C. Skrine.....	8,200
124.	B. M. Godsall.....	3,600
129.	Rev. John McDougall.....	7,680
130.	Union Ranching Co.....	100,000
131.	Hand in-hand Ranching Co.....	100,000
132.	J. Iok Evans.....	66,000
136.	A. J. McKay.....	38,000
137.	Brown Rancho Co.....	33,500
140.	Ed. Meek.....	88,000
142.	Thomas McKay.....	50,000
143.	T. P. McHugh & Co.....	9,700
144.	T. H. Logan.....	100,000
145.	Geo. Scheetz.....	100,000
147.	E. Hausman.....	100,000
148.	H. M. Taylor.....	100,000
149.	P. Doyle.....	60,000
150.	Porter & Petapiece.....	5,100
151.	T. W. Craig.....	11,000
152.	John J. Sullivan.....	23,000
154.	D. McEachran.....	16,640
157.	Allen R. Macdonell.....	20,800
161.	Lafferty & Martin.....	7,000
163.	Ingram & Chambers.....	12,000
165.	A. C. McKay.....	7,000
167.	Glengarry Rancho Co.....	52,320
180.	John H. Conrad.....	89,300
183.	Saml. Spencer.....	22,000
185.	Herbert Samson.....	40,000
186.	T. C. Power & Bro.....	24,500
189.	Greeley & Ward.....	21,920
197.	Walter C. Skrine.....	8,700
201.	A. Adsel.....	1,920
208.	Allan P. Patrick.....	5,120
209.	Lt. Col. Irwin.....	33,000
217.	W. Carter.....	100,000
219.	C. W. Saunders.....	3,040
227.	W. S. Nicol.....	4,000
233.	G. W. Quick.....	5,972
240.	W. G. Conrad.....	32,580
245.	Curry Bros.....	11,000

The following statement shows the total number of cattle, horses, &c., for the districts of Alberta and Assiniboia as reported by the lessees of ranches up to the 31st December last.

Cattle.....	74,999
Horses	6,318
Sheep.....	16,431
Pigs.....	52
Poultry	679

To these must be added the stock of the large numbers of settlers which in Alberta alone increase these figures very largely, in fact it may be roughly estimated that in Alberta there is about 90,000 head of cattle, and they are increasing very rapidly.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

I append herewith Mr. Bell's report on the subject of mange and glanders in the North-West:—

FORT MACLEOD, ALTA., N.W.T., 8th January, 1887.

DEAR SIR,—In compliance with your request I would submit the following report with regard to mange and glanders among horses in this district.

Mange, I think, is pretty nearly a thing of the past and can now be easily stamped out.

I do not know of a single case of the disease in horses belonging to whites, and although I spent five days during the past fall in looking over the horses belonging to the Blood and Piegan Indians, as well as having the assistance of the agents and their interpreters, with the sole purpose of finding out in what condition they were with regard to the disease, I failed to find a single case. I have very little doubt that there are still a few mild cases remaining among them which will show up in spring when they shed their coats. But as they had got their winter coats before I examined them, a mild case would not be easily detected, for as you are aware the winter coats of these ponies, which are accustomed to run on the prairies all winter, are very close and heavy.

I had noticed for over a year that the disease seemed to be on the decline, and during the past summer the disease was very rarely met with in horses that had any care, and if found at all, in a very mild form. But I was not at all prepared to find it so conspicuous by its absence when carefully looked for among Indian ponies. But it seems to have run its course and to be surely dying out.

The disease is said to have been brought to this part of the country from Montana by the Blackfeet about ten years ago, when they spent a winter there and returning in spring brought their horses back affected with the disease to a very great extent.

In the natural course of events it soon spread to the horses of the other Indian tribes with which they had direct communication, and thence to all other herds in the district, and was, up to a very recent date, a regular scourge, as scarcely a single herd of horses in the district was free from it up to the fall of 1885, when it seemed to be on the decline, and horses that had been properly treated seemed to finally get rid of it. The winter of 1885-86 killed off the old chronic cases that remained, and

the spring of 1886 saw the horses of the whites virtually free from the disease, and during the past summer the cases devoid of hair and with the skin all in wrinkles which were so common a couple of years ago were nowhere to be met with.

Naturally the disease remained longer in the herds of the Indians, as together with their natural carelessness and want of thrift they were unsupplied with medicines with which to treat them, and unable to buy them had they been inclined to do so.

The agents tell me that in the past couple of years the Indians, seeing the results of treatment on the horses of the whites, have been anxious to have their ponies treated, and came to them repeatedly asking for medicines with which to dress them (but which they were unable to give them) and in some cases they made use of such remedies as they could get, such as grease and coal oil.

So that I think with a supply of medicines at each reserve and the instructions which the agents can give the Indians in any cases that may crop up, it can be thoroughly stamped out during the coming summer.

Glanders.

I do not think this disease prevails to any alarming extent in this district as the cases which I have met with have been very few.

Nasal glut is prevalent in the country, which can easily be accounted for by the way in which the horses are treated.

During the falls of 1884-85 influenza was prevalent and pretty severe; through the fall of 1886 we were luckily very free from it. As you are no doubt aware the general treatment for all diseases among horses in this country is to turn them loose on the prairie so that you can readily understand when a horse has been stabled for some time and becomes affected with influenza and is at once turned out on the prairie in cold stormy weather, suffering from this disease, nothing more is to be looked for as a sequel than a case of nasal glut.

Very frequently people owning horses which they are compelled to allow to run on the prairie with horses so affected, become alarmed and report such cases as glanders, but on careful examination the disease is not very frequently found.

WM. BELL, V.S.

No. 44.

REPORT ON LEVIS CATTLE QUARANTINE.

(MR. J. C. COUTURE, V.S.)

QUEBEC, 24th January, 1887.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report on the importation of live stock for the port of Quebec, during the year 1886.

The total number imported is as follows:—

Cattle.....	597
Sheep.....	328
Swine.....	16
	941

The following is a comparative statement of live stock imported for the last ten years:—

Years.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
1876.....	109	305	17	431
1877.....	.....	124	38	162
1878.....	45	113	17	175
1879.....	114	369	6	489
1880.....	396	400	...	796
1881.....	701	1,100	40	1,841
1882.....	1,215	1,124	22	2,361
1883.....	2,132	623	41	2,796
1884.....	1,607	473	26	2,106
1885.....	1,356	255	37	1,648
1886.....	597	328	16	941

STATEMENT of Swine Imported at Point Lévis Cattle Quarantine, in 1886.

Date of Arrival.	Steamer.	Line.	Berkshire.			Large Yorkshire.			Suffolk.			Grand Total.	Name of Owner.	Residence.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Discharge.
			Boars.	Sows.	Total.	Boars.	Sows.	Total.	Boars.	Sows.	Total.					
June 24...	Quebec	Dominion ...	4	4	8	1	2	3	3	2	5	3	Dr. Ormsby.....	Oakville, Ont.,	June 10.	June 28
July 29...	Lake Superior.....	Beaver	4	4	8	1	2	3	3	2	5	13	James Main.....	Boyne, Ont.....	July 20.	Aug. 5
			4	4	8	1	2	3	3	2	5	16				

J. A. COUTURE, V.S.,
Assistant Inspector of Cattle Quarantine.

POINT LÉVIS, 1886.

STATEMENT of Sheep Imported at Point Lévis Cattle Quarantine, in 1886.

Date of Arrival.	Steamer.	Line.	Shropshire.		Leicester.		West Highland.		Oxford Down.		Cotswold.		South Down.		Hampshire.		Grand Total.	Name of Owner.	Residence.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Discharge.	
			Rams.	Ewes.	Rams.	Ewes.	Rams.	Ewes.	Rams.	Ewes.	Rams.	Ewes.	Rams.	Ewes.	Rams.	Ewes.						Rams.	Ewes.
May 12	Carthagénien.....	Allan.....	2	6	8	3	4	7									15	John Kelly.....	Shakespeare, Ont....	April 28	May 20	
do 14	Quebec.....	Dominion.	1	20	21												21	C. C. Hill & Son	Delaware, Ohio.....	do 29	June 2	
June 24	do	do	1	10	11												11	Dr. Ormsby.....	Oakville, Ont.....	June 10	do 28	
do 29	Oxenholme.....	.....	2		2			2									4	J. J. Hill.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	do 18	July 2
July 5	Ontario.....	Dominion.	2		2												2	J. Henson.....	Mohaweqna, Ill.....	do 24	.....
do 29	Lake Superior	Beaver							3	12	15						15	P. Arkell.....	Arkell, Ont.....	July 20	Aug. 5	
do 29	do	do								5	9	15					14	James Main	Boyer, Ont.....	do 20	do 5	
Aug. 4	Quebec.....	Dominion.	4	3	7				2	5	7			17	18	65	4	7	11	do 22	do 12	
do 20	Lake Huron	Beaver							1		1						1	W. Field & Bros.	Cedar Rapids, Ia. ...	Aug. 10	Aug. 22	
do 24	Sarnia.....	Dominion.	12	24	36												36	J. L. Thompson.	Arcand, Ind.	do 12	do 27	
do 24	do	do											2	4	6		6	R. Marsh.....	Richmond Hill, Ont.	do 12	do 27	
do 24	do	do	12	41	53												53	J. Miller.....	Markham, Ont.	do 12	do 27	
Sept. 3	Lake Superior	Beaver							2	50	52						52	W. R. Schaffer...	Middleton, Ohio.....	do 24	Sept 6	
Oct. 21	Siberian	Allan	3	6	8												8	James Cooper.....	Kippen, Ont.....	Oct. 5	Oct 28	
			39	109	148	2	4	7	2	8	67	75	5	9	11	19	52	71	4	7	11	328

J. A. COUTURE, V.S.,
Assistant Inspector of Cattle Quarantine.

POINT LÉVIS, 1886.

STATEMENT of Cattle Imported at Pointe Lévis Cattle Quarantine in 1886.

Number.	Date of Arrival.	Steamer.	Line.	Short Horns.			Herefords.			Polled Angus.			Galloways.			Sussex.			Devons.			
				Bulls.	Cows.	Calves.	Total.	Bulls.	Cows.	Calves.	Total.	Bulls.	Cows.	Calves.	Total.	Bulls.	Cows.	Calves.	Total.	Bulls.	Cows.	Calves.	Total.
1	Mar. 20	Toronto	Dominion	29	29	29	11	73	26	110	3	51	54	1	7	1	9	1	7	1	9	
2	May 12	Carthagénien.	Allan	1	1	1	2	33	21	61	1	15	15	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	
3	do 12	do	do	1	25	8	34	1	9	3	13	3	51	54	1	7	1	9	1	7	1	9
4	do 14	Quebec.	Dominion	1	9	3	13	1	9	3	13	3	51	54	1	7	1	9	1	7	1	9
5	do 14	do	do	1	9	3	13	1	9	3	13	3	51	54	1	7	1	9	1	7	1	9
6	do 14	do	do	1	9	3	13	1	9	3	13	3	51	54	1	7	1	9	1	7	1	9
7	do 27	Lucerne	Allan	1	15	15	31	1	15	15	31	3	51	54	1	7	1	9	1	7	1	9
8	do 27	do	do	1	15	15	31	1	15	15	31	3	51	54	1	7	1	9	1	7	1	9
9	do 27	do	do	1	15	15	31	1	15	15	31	3	51	54	1	7	1	9	1	7	1	9
10	do 28	Ontario	Dominion	1	5	5	6	1	2	3	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	3	1	2	3	3
11	June 9	Dominion	do	1	11	2	14	1	15	1	17	1	17	17	1	17	17	1	17	17	17	17
12	do 12	Alicés	Donaldson	1	24	3	28	1	24	3	28	5	47	54	1	7	1	9	1	7	1	9
13	do 24	Hibernian	Allan	1	24	3	28	1	24	3	28	5	47	54	1	7	1	9	1	7	1	9
14	do 24	do	do	1	24	3	28	1	24	3	28	5	47	54	1	7	1	9	1	7	1	9
15	do 24	do	do	1	24	3	28	1	24	3	28	5	47	54	1	7	1	9	1	7	1	9
16	do 24	Nestorian	do	1	24	3	28	1	24	3	28	5	47	54	1	7	1	9	1	7	1	9
17	do 29	Oxenholme	do	1	4	1	6	4	31	35	35	4	31	35	1	10	11	11	1	6	6	6
18	July 5	Ontario	Dominion	1	10	1	11	1	10	1	11	1	10	11	1	10	11	11	1	6	6	6
19	do 20	Norwegian	Allan	2	7	2	9	2	7	9	9	2	7	9	1	5	6	6	1	5	6	6
20	do 21	Dominion	Dominion	2	21	2	23	2	21	23	23	2	21	23	1	5	6	6	1	5	6	6
21	do 21	do	do	2	21	2	23	2	21	23	23	2	21	23	1	5	6	6	1	5	6	6
22	do 29	Lake Superior	Beaver	1	3	4	4	1	3	4	4	1	3	4	7	6	13	13	7	6	13	13
23	do 29	do	do	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	4	2	2	4	7	6	13	13	7	6	13	13
24	Aug. 4	Quebec	Dominion	1	3	4	4	1	3	4	4	2	2	4	7	6	13	13	7	6	13	13
25	do 9	Toronto	do	5	22	3	30	5	22	3	30	8	98	108	8	11	14	14	8	11	14	14

STATEMENT of Cattle Imported at Pointe Lévis Cattle Quarantine in 1886—Concluded.

Number.	West Highlands		Red Polled.		Jerseys.		Ayrshires.		Grand Total.	Names of Owners.	Residence.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Discharge.	Born in Quarantine.	Died in Quarantine.	Name of Disease.
	Bulls.	Cows.	Bulls.	Cows.	Bulls.	Cows.	Bulls.	Cows.								
1	29	Thomas Griffith	Chicago, Ill.	Mar.	6 June	2	..	..
2	110	Gray & Bros.	Bothwell, Ont	April	29 July	28	1	Peritonitis.
3	61	C. R. C. Dye	Troy, Ohio.	do	29 do	28	1	2 Diarrhea
4	34	E. C. Yeld	Chicago, Ill.	do	29 do	26	..	..
5	13	A. W. Barrow	Sheldahl, Iowa.	do	29 do	26	..	..
6	5	J. D. Currie	Aurora, Ill.	do	29 do	26	..	..
7	54	Norris & Clark	Dover, Ill.	May	13	..	55	Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia.
8	1	16	John Stewart	Elburn, Ill.	do	13	..	16	do
9	3	3	T. Brown	Petite Côte, Que.	do	13	..	1	Broken neck.
10	21	Hon. H.M. Cochrane.	Hillhurst, Que.	do	15	..	3	..
11	14	Bow Park Co.	Brantford, Ont.	do	27	..	4	Diarrhea
12	19	Reed & Bros.	Oresco, Iowa.	June	1	..	4	Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia.
13	28	Andrew Allan	Lachine, Que.	do	12	..	2	Premature
14	54	T. McCrae	Guelph, Ont	do	12	..	1	Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia.
15	2	Col. Blair	Truro, N.S.	do	12	..	55	do
16	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	C. P. Railway	N.W.T.	do	10	..	2	do
17	41	J. J. Hill	St. Paul, Min.	do	18	..	4	..
18	10	J. Hudson	Mohawque.	do	24	..	6	..
19	11	Hon. Mulock.	North York, Ont.	July	8	..	1	..
20	46	H. Y. Atrill	Goderich, Ont.	do	9	..	14	..
21	2	R. Gibson	Delaware, Ont.	do	9	..	3	..
22	4	Daves & Co.	Lachine, Que.	do	20	..	..	..
23	2	Peter Arkeil	Arkeil, Ont.	do	20	..	..	..
24	13	E. A. Stanford	Markham, Ont.	do	22	..	4	..
25	4	J. E. Myers	Kosuth, Ont.	do	30	..	2	..
1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	597						61	206

Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia.

This dreadful disease having been imported into the Lévis cattle quarantine by the herd of Mr. McCrae, which was brought here by the steamship "Hibernia" on the 24th of June, orders were received from the Department to slaughter both Mr. McCrae's and Mr. A. Allan's, which had come with them.

The destruction of Mr. McCrae's herd was commenced on the 13th of August and finished on the 21st. It consisted of 55 Galloways and 2 Red Polled heifers, the property of Col. Blair (the latter were always understood to form part of what was called McCrae's herd). The autopsy was made almost immediately after death in each case. The first animal killed was the bull "Independence," which was the first of the herd that attracted my attention and aroused my apprehensions that contagious pleuro-pneumonia might have been imported into the quarantine.

The pathological changes manifested in his case were as follow:—

Both pleuræ-costalis were highly inflamed and covered with large quantity of fibrinous deposits. The best part of large lobe of left lung was solid and presented that characteristic marbled appearance of contagious pleuro-pneumonia. The pleuro-pulmonalis of right lung was thickened and inflamed.

The bull "Marcus" stood with five other head in the stable with "Independence."

The animal showed no external symptoms of the disease until about the 10th of August. At this date he began to cough, but continued to thrive well. The cough was not frequent, and as he continued to feed as well as ever, the man in charge took no notice of it.

All went apparently well until the 16th, when all at once he refused his feed, the cough increased very much in frequency, so much so that the next day it was, I may say, constant. On the 16th the temperature was 106, on the 17th, 107, and it kept there until the animal was destroyed—the 19th.

At intervals he emitted a grunt with expiration, but he had to be observed sometimes for 10 or 15 minutes to notice it.

The autopsy revealed the following pathological changes:—

The pleura-costalis of both sides was highly inflamed and covered with large quantities of fibrinous deposits. On the left side there was adherence of the two pleuras on three-fourths of their surface. The large lobe of left lung was solid and marbled. The half of large lobe of right lung was also solid and marbled. Complete adhesion of pericardium and pleura, and also adhesion of diaphragm to pleura and peritoneum.

The two Red Polled arrived at the quarantine in poor condition, and while there improved considerably, and when slaughtered they were in fine condition.

One of them was quiet and could be handled. Percussion and auscultation of the chest revealed the fact that a portion of the left lung was solid. She was pronounced diseased. The other was very nervous and could never be examined properly. The man in charge was very hopeful that at least nothing wrong would be found with the latter.

When slaughtered, autopsy showed that both had a large portion of left lung solid and marbled.

Four other animals had portions of either the right or left lung solid and marbled, making in all 8 that presented that characteristic, not to be forgotten pathological alteration of contagious pleuro-pneumonia. In 5 of these there was adherence of the two pleuras.

Mr. Allan's Herd.

This herd, which numbered 30 head (a nurse and 29 imported Polled Angus), showed no signs of the disease until about the 10th of August. At this date some began to cough, but very slightly. Among those were Nos. 11, 3, 12, 4 and 4 calves.

There were only a few head that could be examined to ascertain their state of health, and none would let us explore the chest. Most of them were too nervous for a stranger to go near them. However, at various times the temperature of 12 was taken. It ranged from 103° to 103½°, except No. 7, which had a temperature ranging from 104¼° to 105½°.

No. 4 was the only one of all the grown up cattle whose cough increased.

The whole herd improved considerably in condition since their arrival in quarantine, and they were very fat when killed.

Six animals presented at the autopsy the unmistakable pathological condition of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, *i. e.*, the solid state and marbled appearance of portion of the lung.

Clark & Norris' Herd.

This herd consisted of 55 head of Galloway cattle. Orders having been received from the Department to slaughter them, their destruction was commenced on the 13th of October.

Post mortem examination was made immediately after death in all cases, with the following results:—

Four presented the characteristic pathological alterations of the disease, namely, the solid state and marbled appearance of the lungs. On one of them there was complete adherence of the pleuras with the pericardium and the diaphragm, and the latter with the peritoneum.

Messrs. Reid & Bros'. Herd.

This numbered 19 head of Polled Angus cattle. They arrived in quarantine on 12th June, having left England the 1st of June.

On the 13th September 1 cow took sick, of what the man in charge thought was only indigestion and mammitis. He gave her some medicines. But when examined by Dr. McEachran and myself she was found to suffer from contagious pleuro-pneumonia. She got better, however, and began to improve fast in condition.

The Department ordered the destruction of the herd, which was done on the 18th November. The cow on post-mortem examination showed unmistakable signs that the disease had been existing for a long time—for months evidently. The large lobe of the left lung was solid and marbled, and presented a large cyst containing a portion of diseased and detached lung weighing about four pounds and floating in the liquid contained in the cyst.

She had had a relapse, and had got better—was improving in condition, cough had disappeared and she showed no external symptoms of the disease, and no ordinary observer could detect disease. Had that animal been allowed to live, she would have passed as healthy, would have spread the disease wherever she would have passed, and might have continued in that condition for months, until a relapse occurring, death would have followed, but not before she would have caused much harm.

Six other animals of this herd were found presenting the solid state and marbled appearance of the lung.

Mr. Mulock's Herd.

The Department having considered it advisable to destroy all the cattle that had been stabled in the immediate neighbourhood of those that were found diseased, the following animals were in consequence slaughtered:—

	Cattle.
Mr. Mulock.....	13
Mr. J. Stewart.....	16
Mr. Brown.....	3

But they were all found healthy. Three cattle of Mr. H. Y. Attril and one of Mr.

J. J. Hill were also killed, but having no traces the disease, the rest of the herds was spared.

The disease had then been stamped out.

Two hundred head were altogether slaughtered. The carcasses were burned with also all fodder, bags, halters, and all other things belonging to the herds. The clothes of the men in charge and those of all quarantine employés that had to work in those yards were also burned.

The stables were pulled down and burned, also the fences and all the manure that could be burned before the winter.

The yards and road of the quarantine have been scraped; at least a couple of inches of earth being removed and burned.

The stamping out of the disease necessitated a considerable amount of extra labour, it also increased the routine work.

Hog Cholera.

In December I was informed by the Hospital du Sacré Cœur at St. Sauveur that a fatal disease was destroying their pigs. On examination I was satisfied that the disease was hog cholera.

Having received instructions from the Department to investigate the source of the disease I discovered that it had existed in an endemic form for the last four years if not much longer.

It was imported from Ontario by an extensive pig breeder near Quebec in 1878. The breeder lost 150 pigs of this disease and it is very likely that this is the source of its existence in St. Sauveur.

I could trace 173 deaths since the month of May.

The premises where the disease prevailed have been quarantined and cleansed and disinfected. Following is a list of parties who lost pigs by the hog cholera.

	Pigs.
Hospital du Sacré Cœur.....	42
W. Plante.....	4
M. Bergeron.....	12
M. Labrecque	14
M. Keroac.....	2
M. Malouin.....	4
Dubois, sen.....	50
Dubois, jun.....	16
McKannon.....	6
Mad. Dufresne.....	3
M. Rancourt.....	3
Gosselin.....	12
Cameron.....	14
Total.....	173

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

J. A. COUTURE, V.S.,

Assistant Inspector of Point Levis Cattle Quarantine.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 45.

REPORT ON CATTLE TRADE IN ALBERTA.

(MR. J. L. POETT, V.S.)

STRATFORD, ONT., 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour most respectfully to inform you that the importation of cattle into the district of Alberta has far exceeded in numbers the imported stock of the three preceding years. A large number of Durham and Herefordshire bulls were brought into this district by the Canadian-St. Louis Cattle Company, aged from three to four years old, and arrived upon the company's ranche in excellent condition, considering the long distance travelled by some of the herds which were brought into this district during the past summer. I am pleased to inform you that the condition of the cattle generally was good, and I found them absolutely free from diseases of an infectious or contagious nature or any of the diseases of an epizootic type, and in no single instance, after a close inspection, did I observe any of the animals inspected by me suffering from diseases of a parasitic nature.

The grass upon the different ranges was not so good as last year, and some difficulty has been found in obtaining water out upon the open prairie ranges, as many of the small lakes which dot the prairies and which have been known to contain an abundant supply of water for years previous, have during the summer become entirely dried up, thus necessitating much longer drives for the cattle during the early morning and day to obtain water in the river bottoms. This, I need scarcely inform you, is an occurrence not unusual in this country, and is entirely owing to the very dry spring and the almost entire absence of rain during the summer months.

I would also beg leave most respectfully to state for your information that about fifty head of cattle belonging to the Powder River Cattle Company were found by me, upon inspection, to be suffering from contused hoofs, caused by the rough and stony ground which these cattle had to pass over before their arrival here. I ordered these cattle to be separated from the remainder of the herd, and gave the foreman of the company orders to place them under a simple course of veterinary medical treatment, with most gratifying results, as in one week these cattle were able to proceed with the remainder of the herd on to the company's ranche.

Some 16,000 head of sheep were also inspected by me during the past summer. Most of the animals come into this district by way of the St. Mary's River. Those imported were mostly Merino sheep, Cotswolds and Southdowns, and as I had very good reason to believe, from information that I received, in the prevalence of scab existing in certain parts of Dupeyo County, Montana Territory, U.S., I found it expedient to exercise a most rigid examination of all sheep imported from that particular part of Montana Territory, but I have most happily to inform you that all sheep entering this district from Montana Territory were found to be entirely free from scab or any other parasitic diseases.

The horses which were imported during the past summer were brought into this country from Oregon, U.S.

The band imported by Mr. Oxenart was a remarkably fine lot of broncho horses, free from disease of any kind, and all were in good condition.

And it is a most remarkable fact that notwithstanding the long distances that this and other bands of horses had come before entering this district, they were found to be singularly free from lameness.

With respect to the glanders existing in the McLeod district, cases have occasionally been brought to my notice, and when I found the case to be one of true glanders and with the diagnostic symptoms present, they were invariably destroyed by me in compliance with Ordinance No. 1, 1883, respecting infectious or contagious diseases of domestic animals in the North-West Territories.

Before closing this report, I would beg leave most respectfully to inform you that I had to relinquish the duties of quarantine inspector for the McLeod District and proceed to Battleford with the division of the North-West Mounted Police to which I am at present attached, by order of Colonel Laurence Herchmer, Commissioner North-West Mounted Police.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN L. POETT, V.S.,

Veterinary Inspector.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 46.

REPORT ON PULP MANUFACTURE FROM WOOD, BY THE AGENT
OF THE DEPARTMENT IN GERMANY.

(DR. OTTO HAHN.)

REUTHUGEN, 18th July, 1886.

SIR,—The manufacture of paper out of wood-fibre from fir and aspen has, as you are probably aware, been in operation for several years. This was at first performed by a mechanical process which reduced the wood to a pulp. Professor Mitscherlich, however, has since brought out a process of treating wood by a chemical agency—by boiling it in sulphuric acid—and the product of this process is rapidly superseding that prepared by the old pulping process.

A friend of mine, who is a director of one of the largest paper mills in Germany, writes me as follows:—

“The accompanying are samples of a new fibre material which as now prepared in enormous quantities, is bound to have an immense influence on the paper making industry. There are factories which turn out as much as fifty tons of it a day.”

The invention was covered by a patent until recently, and the inventor has made a large fortune out of royalties. The Imperial law courts have now caused the patent rights to be cancelled, as the process appears to have been revealed to Professor Mitscherlich by a Scotchman.

It has occurred to me that Canada is destined to turn to account its vast resources of forests, and of sulphur, which latter exists so largely in the deposits of pyrites, in connection with the manufacture of paper for the continental or even the international requirements.

If our existing supply of wood were to be devoted to the paper industry, it would soon be exhausted, and prices would rise very much.

With the profits to be derived from Canada's forest resources in this direction, the railway debt could easily be paid off, and settlers instead of burning the pine and fir, might obtain a substantial return for that which they are compelled to destroy.

If the idea I have thrown out should meet with any support in Canada, I should be prepared, with my friend, to arrange for the promotion of a company in Germany for the utilization in a large way of Canadian wood fibre.

At the Universal Exhibition in Paris, 1867, the firm of Mr. Volter in Heidenheim (Wurtemberg) exhibited for the first time a new sort of paper pulp, prepared of pine wood. This pulp had been ground by means of iron or steel rollers. On account of its cheapness, in comparison to pulp from rags, this pine wood pulp was very easily sold. But it was only fit for the inferior sorts of paper, for the fibres became too short by this process of grinding them, and the paper afforded too little firmness and tenacity. Eight years ago Professor Mitscherlich discovered a chemical process for manufacturing the wood fibre by solving the wood in sulphuric acid and thus making so called cellulose (lignine). For this process he took out a patent in Germany and other countries, but by the legal verdict of the Supreme Court of Justice in Germany this patent was cancelled, because before the conferring of this patent the process had already been published in a scientific paper. Thus the manufacture of cellulose is now free in Germany. Mitscherlich demanded from each manufacturer a license of 10,000 marks, and then two marks each 100 kilograms of the produce. This license is now annulled. In the meanwhile the cellulose has replaced almost all the other substitutes in the paper industry, and there is no doubt

that this process will continue in still larger proportions. The use of cellulose has no limits at all and depends only on the conditions that we can dispose of a sufficient quantity of the pine wood, of water for washing the cellulose, and of the opportunity to conduct the waste water into the rivers. These two conditions are not easily to be had in Germany, for lately the cellulose factories are classed among the burdensome establishments, and by this their erection is aggravated and its cost enhanced. According to the "Annuaire de la Papeterie Universelle de 1886" (General Annals of the Paper Trade) the different countries have the following numbers of paper mills and machines:—

Possessed by	Paper Mills.	Machines.	Tubs or Chests.
France.....	420	525	
Great Britain—			
England.....	280	430	}
Scotland.....	68	98	
Ireland.....	13	13	
Belgium.....	30	48	
Denmark.....	10	10	
Spain.....	72	47	140
Portugal.....	16	7	
Greece.....	1	1	
Holland.....	61	40	80
Italy.....	228	158	300
Russia.....	133	137	
Sweden.....	48	26	
Norway.....	8	8	
Roumania.....	3	3	
India.....	6	4	
Japan.....	6	6	
Syria.....	1		
Island Mauritius.....	1		
Egypt.....	1		
Australia.....	4	6	
New Zealand.....	2	1	
Canada.....	36	44	
Mexico.....	11	12	
Cuba.....	1	2	
Argentina.....	3	3	
Brazil.....	5	4	
Venezuela.....	1	1	
United States of North America.....	884	1,106	
Further, according to the Address Book of Günther Staib B:berach, XI Edition, 1886—			
Germany.....	809	891	
Austria, Hungary.....	220	273	
Switzerland.....	36	46	
Luxemburgh.....	2	2	
Total sum.....	3,419	3,952	520

Supposing now each of these 3,952 machines has a daily production of only two tons, we obtain a yearly consumption of paper pulp amounting to at least $2 \times 3,952 \times 300 = 2,371,200$ tons, or nearly 2,400,000 tons a year. Where now to get the raw materials for such an immense produce of paper? Here the thought swerves involuntarily over to Canada. In its abundance of vast pine woods and clear water, the discharge of which is in our country objected to, Canada alone has the possibility of meeting the wants of the world for this new branch of industry. Suppose the yearly produce of paper to amount to 2,400,000 of tons and half of this weight, say 1,200,000 of tons, to be made of wood pulp and further that each ton of finished paper requires three tons of wood pulp, then the total consumption of paper

demands 3,600,000 of tons of pine wood. But Canada furnishes besides the wood still other important additional materials for the manufacture; for instance, coal for firing, and common iron pyrites for distilling the sulphuric acid. Canada possesses all these raw materials in the vicinity of its shipping ports. The freight from Canada to Europe can therefore not come into consideration against these enormous advantages. But till now a great part of the wood adapted for paper manufacture is simply burnt in Canada. Let us suppose that Canada is able to furnish only half of these 3,600,000 of tons, say about 1,800,000 tons every year, and let us further calculate the ton of pine wood at 100 to 120 marks, as it will cost in Germany, we obtain for Canada a gross receipt of 198,000,000 of marks, from which the freight expenses are to be deducted. But even these expenses remain again ~~the~~ Canada for the benefit of either its inland economy, or of its equipment. The author thinks it his urgent duty to call the attention of the Government to this favourable opportunity of so immensely increasing the receipts as well of the Government, which has the sole right on all the wood on its land, as of private persons. The writer now proposes that your Government should take this matter in hand and make arrangements for the manufacture of pine wood pulp, whereby Canada may also retain the profits from this work.

The European production suffers everywhere from two facts: 1. From the high prices of the wood, which will more and more increase in consequence of this industry. 2. From the difficulties of establishment, the necessary water not being at disposal, neither in sufficient quantity nor clearness, and finally, what is worst of all, that no favourable discharge is to be had, because the drainage of the waste water into the rivers is not permitted on account of the fishing, water works and so on. I submit now to your Government samples of (1) bleached pulp, (2) of raw paper pulp, (3) of raw paper pulp bleached and dried. The latter costs 40 marks per 100 kilograms. By personal observation made with one of the first engineers in the German paper trade, I am willing and able to give the necessary instruction for the establishment of cellulose manufacture, and also to make arrangements for the sale of the finished pulp in Europe, and am waiting for corresponding directions. Just now I read in the weekly paper of Günther Staib from *The Paper Review*:—"The 'Vistula' brought from Germany 1,600 bales of German cellulose to Leith. The value of this cargo amounts to £2,500."

The utilisation of the material increases every day, and the price per hundred weight is now about 15 marks. Imagine the number of hundred weights that Canada's forests would furnish. If war does not break out in the meantime, I shall send my son to Canada in the course of the present year to investigate the matter more thoroughly.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

OTTO HAHN.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 47.

REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION AGENT AT MEDICINE HAT.

(MR. M. SUTHERLAND.)

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
MEDICINE HAT, N.-W. T., 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report of this agency for the year ending 31st December, 1886.

Upon entering on my duties as agent at this point in April last, I found that innumerable articles were required and several repairs and alterations had to be made in order to make the immigration building comfortable and in a fit state for the reception of immigrants. Looking after these repairs and alterations, together with the other duties of my office, kept me particularly busy for the first two months after my arrival.

The district over which my jurisdiction extends has heretofore been little known, but is now attracting the attention of intending settlers, and the varied advantages which this district possesses can only be known and appreciated by a visit to it, but a just estimate of its capabilities as a district for mixed farming, cattle and sheep raising, cannot be found by passing through on the train.

Within the last two months, I have had several enquiries from intending settlers, both from the United States, and Great Britain, as to the climate, soil, &c., of this district and the advantages offered to settlers.

The soil in the vicinity of Medicine Hat is a brown sandy loam, and owing to its composition when turned up holds moisture well. The country is particularly well adapted to mixed farming and stock raising. The Cypress Hill country which is situated sixteen miles south of Medicine Hat contains the best farming land in the whole district. The soil in this portion of my district is very rich and heavy and magnificent crops of oats and all roots of the very best quality were raised this year, and a great many loads of first class vegetables were sold here at good prices and shipped into the Rocky Mountains by merchants.

Mr. Louis Sands, of Michigan, has a large saw mill built at the base of these hills, and good building material can be purchased at \$10 to \$16 per thousand feet. This mill saws on an average one million of dimension lumber, shingles, laths, &c. Forty of the immigrants who arrived here are settled in the neighbourhood of the mill, they are chiefly Scandinavians and came here from the State of Michigan, they are all contented and well satisfied with their prospects.

Another matter which I consider well worthy of notice is the mildness of our climate; it is not generally known that we never have more than six weeks during any year of actual winter. This fact, has called into existence the very thriving industries of cattle, sheep, and horse raising, as they live, thrive, and fatten, on our rich buffalo grass not only in summer but also in winter. It is not usual to cut any hay for stock unless it be those that are housed for dairy or stock getting purposes. A few days ago, I visited Mr. Jas. Hargrave's farm, which is situated on the west side of the river, opposite the town of Medicine Hat; at the time of my visit his herd of cattle had just been driven in off the prairie to drink, and a more thriving herd would be hard to find in mid-summer in any of the Eastern Provinces.

I also visited Mr. Jas. Sanderson's farm, one mile from town, and found he had a herd of 22 head of cattle and 15 head of horses, also 10 pigs. Mr. Sanderson keeps a dairy farm, and he informed me that it is only to his milking cows that he feeds

hay. The rest of the herd live on the prairie both summer and winter, uncared for. The next farms I visited were those of Mr. S. Porter and his three sons, three miles out of town. They came here about three years ago with two teams of horses and little else besides but willing minds. A year ago last spring they each took homesteads, and now have under cultivation about 250 acres. Their stock comprises 72 head of good grade cattle, 10 head of horses, 8 pigs, and about 300 fowls. Their crops, which were composed this year of wheat, oats, barley and roots, were rather light, but of a very good quality, owing no doubt to the dryness of the season. They express themselves as perfectly satisfied with their future prospects. There are about 40 other farmers within a few miles of Medicine Hat, who have from 20 to 50 head of cattle and as many acres of land under cultivation. I have met them all, and they express themselves contented in their new homes, and very hopeful of their success in the future.

Since my arrival here the ranchers in the south-western portion of my district have imported from the Eastern Provinces over 2,000 head of breeding cattle, to be driven from this point and placed on their different ranges. I also have had a number of people here seeking information in regard to cattle and sheep grazing leases, and most of them have been located, so the prospects are that the increase in stock for the coming year will be very large.

Coal of a good quality is to be found in abundance, and mined with very little expense or trouble in almost any portion of my district. The Saskatchewan mine, which is situated six miles from Medicine Hat, has been recently opened, and now gives employment to 70 hands, the output being about 100 tons per day, and the demand for this coal is largely on the increase.

Medicine Hat, one of the most important points on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and situated as it is on the South Saskatchewan, one of the finest rivers in the world, is destined in the near future to become an important manufacturing and shipping centre. The South Saskatchewan has been proved to be navigable, in its present condition, for 3 months of the year, and with small expenditure could be rendered so for 7 months, *i.e.*, through the entire summer months. It would thus form a cheap route for immigrants to reach the rich arable lands to the north of this point.

Of the immigrants who have arrived here, some are located at Dunmore, 9 miles from here, some at Lethbridge, and some have gone north by the river and located at its junction with the Red Deer River.

The general health of the immigrants was good. There were four ordinary cases of illness among the Hungarians, which were no doubt caused by their long journey and the too frugal way they lived.

The most suitable class of immigrants for this country is the farming community, and these with sufficient means to go into mixed farming. The enquirers for female servants were quite numerous at this agency, and the arrivals of their class were few. Wages are good and employment certain.

I herewith insert two letters, in reply to enquiries made by me, respecting the condition of this district for settlement:—

“ JUNCTION OF THE RED DEER AND SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN,

“ 29th December, 1886.

“ DEAR SIR,—In answer to your enquiry as to the climate, soil, and general capabilities of this part of the country, I would say that I believe it to be very good.”

“ I wintered here seven years ago; there were no less than 200 families that wintered here at that time. They lived by hunting buffalo; and although working their horses all winter, they kept in good condition. We had no snow until the 28th November, about 2 inches in depth fell at this time. This snow melted in a few days, and about the 24th December we had another fall of snow, about equal in quantity to the first; this melted away about the middle of January, and about the latter part of January, and first part of February, we had some more snow, which only lasted a few days. The ice in the river broke up on the 26th March, 1879.

"I took up my place in October, 1882, and the late Pierre Levieller had that summer raised a small quantity of barley, oats and potatoes. The yield was very satisfactory, and the sample good. He informed me that his cattle did well the previous winter without any care.

"In May, 1883, I sowed some barley and oats. This produced an excellent crop, although sown on the sod. I also had a small quantity of Indian corn, beans, beets, melons, onions and carrots, which did well. On the 10th June I planted about 100 pounds of early rose potatoes, and had a yield of 900 pounds of good sized potatoes. In the first week in May, 1884, I sowed some wheat, barley, oats, beans, onions, potatoes, turnips, carrots and corn. The yield this year was very large, fully equal to any thing that I ever saw in the Province of Manitoba. This was a rainy summer in this part.

"In the summer of 1885, I did not sow anything, on account of the unsettled state of the country; yet, I had a volunteer crop of oats that was ripe in the early part of July, giving unmistakable proof of the richness of the soil, and mildness of climate. This was a dry summer; ponds of water dried up in many places that had been full for years.

"About the middle of May, 1886, I put in a small quantity of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and some small seeds. This crop was the poorest I had; wheat, barley, oats and beans were a failure. My sugar corn, beets, turnips, potatoes, peas, melons and squash were splendid. This was an unusually dry summer, after a winter of less snow than any winter since 1877 and 1878.

"I have thus far given you an account of the several crops that I raised since I came here.

"I shall now conclude by offering a few remarks with reference to this locality.

"(1.) I have not seen any frost, either spring or fall, and have had no trouble to raise melons or corn, or any of the more tender plants.

"(2.) Wild fruits such as saskatoon, red berry, choke-cherry, gooseberry, strawberry, &c., come to perfection every summer.

"(3.) There is an abundance of timber suitable for building all along the rivers.

"(4.) Cattle do well without any care, as we never have more than six weeks of winter, and the summer is so long that they put fat enough on their bones to stand six weeks of severe weather, particularly when that severe weather is tempered by an occasional chinook.

"(5.) The Red Deer and South Saskatchewan are well stocked with fish, such as sturgeon, pike, perch, sucker, gold-eye, chub, &c., hence angling here is a very pleasant and profitable pastime. It is a common thing to take twenty gold-eyes in the course of an evening. Hunting antelope is also good sport. These fleet footed animals seem to be on the increase. Grizzly bears are also very numerous, but at present hard to get, as they are denned up for the winter. Blacktail deer are also numerous; their country is the great sand hills and the broken country along the rivers. Prairie chicken are also very numerous, and so are the little gray rabbit. The large rabbit or hare is also here. Waterfowl are not as plentiful in the immediate vicinity of the forks as they are further north, yet there are quite a number of geese, ducks and swans.

"In the summer of 1883 the land was divided into quarter-sections, but the inspector of surveys condemned twelve townships, and on that account we have not been able to get a homestead entry last summer. These twelve townships were resurveyed, and I have no doubt before spring we can get entered for the land we are settled on. So far there have not been enough of us settled here to entitle us to a post office, but that will be remedied in the spring, as quite a number are coming in here in time to put in crop.

"During the summer several parties came in with cattle. They had no trouble in getting hay for winter use, and are well pleased with the place. In the summers of 1882, 1883 and 1884 the Indians gave us considerable trouble by stealing our horses, but we have no fear that this evil will last, as under the able management of our Indian Commissioner and his able experienced assistant, backed by an ever

vigilant police force, our Indians are gradually being weaned from their former war-like and nomadic life, and taught a life, if not as exciting, at least more peaceful and humanizing in its effects.

"Trusting this feeble effort to answer your enquiries will meet your wishes, I remain,

"Yours very truly,

"GEORGE GUNN."

"CYPRESS HILL MILL, 28th December., 1886.

"DEAR SIR,—In answer to your enquiry as to our business in this part of the country, and also in regard to my opinion of this locality as to farming, I would say our mill cuts one million feet of lumber yearly and we sell it at from \$10 to \$16 per thousand at the mill, or delivered at railway from \$16 to \$20. We could turn out a few million feet more yearly only we cannot find markets for it, owing to the high rates the Canadian Pacific Railway are charging, and in moving it from one point to another on their road.

"Now, as to your enquiry *re* farming in this district, I would say that this year, although a dry one all over the American continent, has proven to my mind beyond a doubt that this is a first class farming district. I have never seen better vegetables in my life than those grown in the neighbourhood of my mill. There was only a small quantity of grain sown here this season, which was a fine sample, and it proves beyond a doubt that this is a first-class wheat growing district.

"I employ from twenty to fifty hands all the year round. It is my intention to go into farming and cattle raising in the spring on a small scale. Our climate is delightful and there is never more from than six weeks to two months actual winter, and in consequence cattle do well here on the prairie grass all the season round, in fact we have killed beef here in April of last year that wintered out and two tubs of fat was taken from the inside of the beast. It is the custom here to turn horses out after the summer's work to fatten for spring and it is astonishing how fat they become on prairie grass by the spring.

"I am, yours truly,

"LOUIS SANDS."

The number and nationalities of immigrants that have been accommodated at this agency for 1886 are as follows:—

English	22
Scotch	14
Irish	16
Germans	9
Icelanders.....	3
Hungarians	68
Italians	29
Canadians.....	18
United States.....	37
	<hr/>
	216
	<hr/>

AVERAGE rate of wages in the district of Medicine Hat Agency in 1886 :—

Farm labourers, without board, per month.....	\$40 00 to \$50 00	
do with board do	25 00	35 00
Cattle herders do do	40 00	60 00
Bricklayers, without board, per day.....	4 00	5 00
Carpenters do do	2 50	3 50
Smiths do do	3 00	4 00
Female cooks, with board, per month	18 00	45 00
Female domestics do do	12 00	18 00
General labourers, without board, per day.....	1 50	2 00
Mill hands do do	2 00	2 50
Engine drivers do do	3 00	
Shoemakers do do	2 50	
Tailors do do	3 00	

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. SUTHERLAND,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 48.

REPORT ON A VISIT TO SWEDEN.

(MR. ANDREW SCHMIDT.)

WINNIPEG, 2nd July, 1886.

SIR,—I arrived in Sweden on the 8th of April, when, after having seen the steamboat agents, I started at once for the south part of the country, where I went out among the farmers. It was my intention to call meetings and address the people, but I found out that the Swedish Government was opposed to emigration, so I had to change my mode of working. I could only talk to private individuals, or one man at a time. The class of people I mostly went amongst were small farmers with some money, but, to my sorrow, I met with very little encouragement, as the spring was so far advanced that the spring work was about half finished, and my stay was so short that nobody felt it advisable to sacrifice their little property on so short notice.

During this time I met with a great many returned men from the United States, to whom I especially wish to draw your attention. These people came, I think, in the fall. I think I met between forty and fifty of these men during my stay in Sweden, and they were all leaving with a number of emigrants about the time that I left. They go there with the intention of making money, and they have their expenses paid. I had considerable difficulty with these men, as they make it their business to say everything bad about Manitoba and the North-West to induce the people to go with them; and they succeed very well, because there had never been anybody to contradict their statements before I got among them.

I think, in order to frustrate these men, I would suggest the sending of a couple of good men in the fall—about the beginning of October—with sufficient money to remain all winter. This, I am sure, would have the desired result, and I am satisfied in that way you would have a very large emigration, as I found the feeling very strong in favour of Manitoba among the people who knew anything about it. I did not attempt to run the States down, but simply told them the truth, and the outcome is that I have the promise of ten or twelve families for next spring; and when it is once started, it will draw their attention from Minnesota and Dakota to Manitoba, as it is well known that the settlers themselves make the best emigration agents, and the people were well pleased when I showed them maps and told them they could get land so near the railways, which they cannot get in the States unless they pay for it.

I also visited Copenhagen, and had a short trip through Denmark. I had no difficulty with the Danish Government. Any emigration agent can work freely among the people, and they are a very desirable class of settlers.

Before leaving Sweden, I made several trips on the trains going to Gotenburg to make myself acquainted with the directions the emigrants were taking and to induce them to come to Manitoba; but the steamboat agents generally make the emigrants pay advance money, in order—as the agent says—to secure their passage, and I did not meet with a single person going towards Canada, on any of the American steamboat lines.

Before closing, I must say a few words in praise of the Allan Line Steamship Company and their agent at Liverpool. Mr. Ennis did everything in his power to assist me in my trip to make it a success. He had several thousand maps of the

Swedish colony printed, at the expense of the company, for me to distribute among the people. The company's agent at Gotenburg—Mr. Fraser—is also doing everything he can.

Since my return to Winnipeg, I have paid a visit to the colony and I am very happy to say that those who are on their land at present are well satisfied. There are a number of houses built, and a few of the settlers are breaking land.

In conclusion, Sir, I take the liberty to urge upon you the necessity of continuing the work begun in Scandinavia, and I can guarantee that ultimately it will pay back a thousand fold, both as regards money and the number of people that will come.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW SCHMIDT.

To the Honourable.

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 49.

REPORT ON HUNGARIAN IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

(COUNT P. O. D'ESTERHAZY.)

FORDHAM, NEW YORK, U.S., 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to report to you the following results which were attained, consequent upon the operation of the Hungarian immigration and colonization scheme, under my management, during the year 1886.

Before entering upon the details of my report, I would respectfully say that my scheme to promote Hungarian immigration from the United States into Canada has been recognized by the public as one offering great benefits to the immigrants; and, it being quite practical, it was pointed out as of considerable utility in its application to settle large tracts of agricultural lands with these immigrants in the North-West of Canada. It means that which might well and to advantage be done if good and able men will resolve to do it in spite of all hindrances. Those who have taken an active part, from the inception of this scheme, 30th May, 1885, striving so as to insure it every possible success, may now feel honestly satisfied with the general results thus far attained; it needs only a view taken of the two Hungarian colonies "Esterhazy," North-West Territories, and "Hun's Valley," Manitoba, to become impressed with the importance of the scheme, and to form a correct estimate of its value. And the fact that Canada has become a household word in Hungary, and that many longing eyes are turned towards the two Hungarian colonies, affords sufficient encouragement to the promoter of this scheme, in the continuance of his operations, in spite of all hindrances.

I may perhaps give more force to my statements by quoting here an extract of a letter addressed by Mr. W. B. Scarth, managing director of the Canada North-West Land Company, Winnipeg, to the Honourable John Carling, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa. The letter is dated 20th June, 1886, and reads thus:

"I had hoped to have written you before, telling you of the remarkably good work Count d'Esterhazy has been doing. The twenty-three families he brought up with him are a first rate lot of people. The men are thoroughly up to their work, evidently good agriculturists and with a good knowledge of cattle. Our inspector, who placed them, writes that they are extremely well pleased with their settlement and are sending good reports home. If the Count manages to bring up from time to time such people as he has now brought, I am confident they will prove a very great acquisition to the country.

W. B. SCARTH."

Amongst other numerous letters of congratulation upon the success of establishing the Hungarian settlements in the North-West of Canada, I would select but one, that of Mr. Josiah R. Sypher, Barrister-at-law, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S., dated 15th September, 1886, from which permit me to give you the following extract:—

"I feel well satisfied that you will greatly improve the condition and prospects of your people who have been reared to agricultural pursuits by removing them from the mining regions of Pennsylvania to the farming lands of the west, and therefore wish for you and them every success in your undertaking."

During the months of January and February, 1886, I visited several Hungarian families, living in the States of New York and Pennsylvania. So as to per-

sonally afford them all the information they asked for concerning the immigration enterprise to Canada; the majority of these families are now settled upon their homesteads, in the Colony Esterhazy, N.-W. T. I may say here, from my own experience, that a personal interview with this class of people offers the best opportunity of judging of the worth, qualifications, and character of the intending settler, and is, therefore, the only safe course that should be pursued in selecting amongst the many applicants the most desirable ones within convenient reach. At the time referred to, I have carefully considered the plan of organizing in the State of Pennsylvania, a society for the purpose of elevating the condition of the Hungarians in America. I have, therefore, associated myself with several trusted men, and we have incorporated under the laws of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 13th March, 1886, the "Hungarian Immigration and Colonization Aid Society." The trustees of this corporation have elected me president. I deemed it to be my duty in order to reach our end in view, namely, "of bettering and elevating the condition of our countrymen in America," to urge upon the society to use their best efforts of promoting Hungarian emigration to Canada, and in this I have been well supported. Permit me to append herewith a letter addressed to me by the secretary of the society, which will explain itself. Several hundred applications for homesteads, which came to me direct from Hungary, were answered by the society, to the effect that such of the families who had sufficient means to pay their transportation expenses, and to support themselves for some time, should leave their homes in the early part of spring, so as to arrive about the beginning of May, in the Hungarian colonies, in Canada, and the society has fully endorsed the great advantages offered by the scheme to the Hungarian immigrants.

At the latter end of April, 1886, fifty of the Hungarian families were reported to me as being held in readiness to proceed from Pennsylvania *via* Toronto to Winnipeg, Manitoba. I have to record, also, in this report, the renewal of the generous arrangement, made by W. C. Van Horne, Esq., Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in 1885, of free transportation of our Hungarian immigrants from Toronto *via* the lakes, to Winnipeg, Manitoba. This party of immigrants having been delayed in Toronto, owing to the lake navigation not being opened at the time of their arrival, embarked at Owen Sound for Port Arthur, on the 28th May, 1886. I had decided on locating these fifty families upon the land selected within the grant to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, near Whitewood, North-West Territories, and the Hungarian Colony, "Esterhazy," Township 19, Ranges 1 and 2, west 2nd meridian, was accordingly established on the 19th of June, 1886. I beg to state that upon representations having been made by me to Sir George Stephen, Baronet, he was pleased to make advances to these Hungarian settlers to the amount of \$25,000, and this is secured to him by liens upon their homesteads, under the provisions, in that behalf, of the Dominion Lands Act. The money thus advanced to the settlers was judiciously invested in the purchase of cows, oxen, waggons, ploughs, every kind of farming implements, household utensils, seeds and provisions, and cut lumber sufficient to build 35 substantial houses. The settlers have each taken up their homesteads, 160 acres; they have completed 25 houses; every man has his stable and a good well of water, and sufficient hay for the winter; they are now occupied with the care of their cattle, and in chopping wood for winter use. A post office at "Esterhazy" was opened on the 15th August, 1886, and Mr. Julius Vass was appointed postmaster. This gentleman is, also, during my absence, the superintendent of the Hungarian colony. The settlers are well provided with extra blankets and winter clothing of all kinds. Mr. Vass' last report to me, of 13th January, 1887, says that "everything in the colony is in a satisfactory condition." During the months of July and September last, several families of other nationalities—Bohemians, Swedes and English—have taken up land in the immediate vicinity of "Esterhazy," for the alleged reason of feeling a greater security, within the reach of so important and extensive a settlement; and this circumstance will, I think, induce many others to take up their homesteads in our neighbourhood. I may here state that great preparations for emigration from the States, and from Hungary, are being made by the people;

and I anticipate a large addition to the population of "Esterhszy" and "Hun's Valley" during this year. To meet the immediate requirement of land, I have succeeded in making an arrangement with the Dominion Lands Commissioner in Winnipeg, of the reservation, for colonization purposes, of about 180,000 acres of land adjoining the colony.

I proceeded, on the 28th July last, to Hun's Valley, Manitoba, for the purpose of inspecting the condition of this colony. It was established in August, 1885, and is located in Township No. 16, Range 16 west 1st Meridian, upon the land within the grant to the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company. The success of this settlement is mainly due to the timely and generous aid afforded to the settlers by the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company, and also to Mr. Gêza de Dôry, who, with great tact, prudence and energy, managed the affairs of this settlement from the time of its inception to this day. I was amazed at the transition which one brief year had made in the appearance of the place. I found this colony in a splendid shape. Its present area measures 2,000 acres of agricultural lands. Twenty-five families have taken up their homesteads, have built thereon substantial dwelling houses, stables, &c.; each man has a portion of his land fenced in and a few acres under cultivation. A village site has been surveyed, and a church and school is being built. The settlers had, at the time of my visit referred to, about 60 head of cows and oxen, pigs, waggons, ploughs and farming implements. Mr. de Dôry's house, stables, lands and wire fencings is, like his hospitality, a model worthy of the highest commendation—and it is hoped it will find imitation by his neighbours. A post office at Hun's Valley was about to be opened. I may be permitted to mention here that Mr. Michael Ruby, one of the settlers, has recently been appointed a school teacher to instruct the Hungarian children of the colony, and he writes to me saying that the document he has received from the superintendent of schools reads: "This permit being equivalent to a certificate of the 2nd class, &c," the appointment giving great satisfaction to Mr. Ruby, and to the other colonists. Mr. de Dôry's last report to me is dated Hun's Valley, 10th January, 1887. He informed me that he had married a Canadian lady, and that he feels now permanently and very comfortably settled on his farm. As regards the other settlers he says: "You are aware that at the commencement here, about 18 months ago, we possessed but 21 head of cattle. With a proper management we have increased our stock now to 80 head of cows and oxen. As to provisions, each man has 2 fattened pigs, 600 to 800 lbs. of flour, 1 barrel salt, 50 to 60 lbs. sugar, 10 lbs. tea, &c., all of which is paid for from the earnings of the settlers. Every house is provided with two stoves, is sufficiently well furnished, and the people appear to feel themselves indeed better off, and seem to be more content, than under the circumstances of previous years, in Hungary and in Pennsylvania. We had quite a joyful time of marriage and christening festivities, and the fees paid to the officiating reverend father, who visits this colony regularly, and is much esteemed by the people, are very liberally and readily given."

I have the honour further to report that I have taken up my own homestead in the colony Esterhazy in July last, and that a substantial frame dwelling house has been built upon the land. I have given permission for its temporary use as our post office and general store, under the care of Mr. Julius Vass, postmaster. During my stay in the colony and in Winnipeg, in August last, I received numerous applications from Hungarians in Pennsylvania, requesting to be allowed to join our settlement and asking me to visit them immediately on my return east and to afford them every possible information, as regards the colonization scheme, and finally to guide them to the North-West of Canada, where they wished to become settlers. I returned to Pennsylvania on the 2nd September, 1886, and called upon all the families who desired to meet me. This was not an easy task, the particulars, such as being subjected to the insults offered by the hostile Irish miners and liquor dealers, I have already on a previous occasion, and from the scene of action, reported to you. A selection of about sixty men was, however, effected, who were placed under the guidance of two leaders, one at Shenandoah and the other at Mount Carmel, Pa. It was represented to me at that time by the two leaders that all the men had means and

would not become a burden to the Government, nor would they ever cause me any trouble. It was also fully understood by all that they would have to provide themselves with provisions for about three weeks on the road. As the season, however, was late, and as much had yet to be done, I cautioned the men not to give up their employment until they had received positive instructions from me to that effect. I beg to state in this connection that I had previously taken steps in Montreal and Ottawa with a view to obtaining for these immigrants an advance of money similar to that made by Sir George Stephen, Baronet, to the Hungarian immigrants who took up their homesteads in June last. It may be, perhaps, admitted that such advances made to the settlers under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act will prove to be, particularly in the beginning of the farming operations, of immense benefit, and will tend to lift a heavy burden off the hard worked settler. To work land requires tools of some sort; it also requires seed. Some knowledge of farming peculiar to the soil and climate is required, and the immigrant must possess means sufficient at least to buy food and provide shelter for himself and family until the crops that are planted can ripen into sustenance. But the greater proportion of the wage-earners are unable even to reach the lands, or hold it after reaching, if they were able to do the latter, or to possess the means of obtaining food when waiting nature's response to labour; those who with their savings are able to become settlers—that is to say, that they who have means just sufficient to reach the land and to buy provisions, and are prepared to put their all in the scheme, and who are the right sort of material wherewith to build up permanent and prosperous colonies in the North-West of Canada—such immigrants should, according to my experience, receive such assistance under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act as they may be in need of. To obtain the advance required under the circumstances before referred to, I proceeded to Ottawa on the 26th September last. Contrary to my instructions, however, the party of sixty Hungarian immigrants left Pennsylvania on the 1st October, arriving in Toronto, Ont., on the 2nd October last. I was required to suspend all other operations and to meet this people in Owen Sound, Ont. There they embarked on the 6th October for Port Arthur and Winnipeg, Man., where they arrived on the 10th October. As it was too late in the season for them to take up land, and as farming operations were impossible for five months, I concluded to recommend to them the acceptance of a proposition made to me by the lessees of the Saskatchewan coal mine at Medicine Hat, N.W.T., which was an offer of steady employment to the 1st April next at good wages, of the entire party. The men without exception willingly accepted this offer on the conditions that their quarter-sections should be secured to them, and that their engagement with the coal company should terminate on the 1st of April, when they wish to begin work on their farms. On the 21st October, I accompanied the men to Medicine Hat, and to the Saskatchewan coal mine, where the accommodation prepared for them by the contractors, and the work that was to be done by the men, appeared to me, and to them, quite satisfactory. I left Medicine Hat for the east on the 23rd October. From reports received in November last, I learned with extreme regret that owing to unforeseen circumstances in connection with the working of the mine, they, the men, could not make wages enough to pay their expenses, and so they preferred to go to the immigration sheds at Medicine Hat, where they remained at the disposal of other contractors. I beg to be allowed here to remark, and to submit, that the circumstance of the unauthorized departure from Pennsylvania to Toronto of these men, may be considered as one of those strange combinations of events, frequently occurring in the experience of a busy life, that seem to defy the control of human power; had this not been so in this case the departure of these men to Canada, would not have taken place before next spring. On my arrival in New York, the 29th October last, I found letters from Hungarians, intending settlers, calling me to Phoenixville, Pa., and Cleveland, Ohio. I proceeded to the former place on the 6th November, and to Cleveland on the 15th November last. At Cleveland I met from 75 to 100 very desirable Hungarian families, who have means, and are now preparing to join the colony Esterhazy early next spring. I left Cleveland, well satisfied with the people there, and proceeded to Ottawa on the

21st November, where I arrived on the 24th, and remained on Departmental business until the 29th November, when I proceeded to Montreal to investigate the cases of several Hungarian immigrants, who arrived there from Hamburg, instead of being taken to the North-West Territories. I remained in Montreal conducting the investigation into the stories of the alleged ill-treatment of Hungarians, at Hamburg by ocean steamship agency runners or "touters;" and I have had the honour already of reporting to you how the Hungarians on reaching Hamburg are at the mercy of the "touters," and that I have traced several cases in which they have been badly used there. During my stay in Montreal several Hungarian immigrants found employment, and provision was made to send one woman and her two children to join her husband, who is a settler, and another woman and her three children, were assisted to meet her husband at Cleveland, Ohio. I returned from Montreal to New York on the 10th December, 1886.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

PAUL O. D'ESTERHAZY.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

HUNGARIAN IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION AID SOCIETY,
HAZLETON, PA., 17th March, 1886.

HONOURABLE SIR,—I have instructions from the Board of Directors of this Society, to submit to you the following proceedings for your information and favourable consideration.

This society being now incorporated under the laws of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the incorporators and directors have this day held a special meeting for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. A full quorum being present, the following gentlemen, who are directors of this society, were by an unanimous vote elected to the offices, as shown opposite their respective names, viz:—Count Paul O. d'Esterhazy, president; Theodore Zboray, vice-president; Julius Vass, secretary and treasurer. By further direction of this board, I have the honour to give expression to the sentiment of their high appreciation and thanks for your gracious condescension of accepting the responsible and arduous position thus allotted to you. We earnestly pray that every possible success may accompany you under all circumstances, and may finally crown your noble efforts in promoting the interests of this society, so as to enable us to accomplish the one great object before us, of bettering and elevating the condition of our countrymen in America.

I have the honour to be, honourable Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JULIUS VASS,
Secretary.

Honourable Count PAULO D'ESTERHAZY,
Central Hotel, Hazleton, Pennsylvania.

No. 50.

REPORT ON VISIT TO SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

(Mr. EMMANUEL TURNER.)

WINNIPEG, 28th August, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my work in Sweden, Norway and Denmark together with some suggestions I have appended.

Arriving in Gothenburgh upon the 6th of June I called upon the general agent of the Allan Line, from whom I received letters to the different agents of his company in Sweden; I also ascertained that I should experience some difficulty in prosecuting my work. I then went to Stockholm, where I only stayed a few days, as I did not consider that the class I met would make desirable settlers. From there I went through Hudiksvall, Tundsvall and Hernosand, where I distributed pamphlets and conversed with a large number of the farmers, whom I found to be very ignorant with regard to this country, but very well posted regarding the advantages held out by the numerous representatives of the United States, most of which were highly coloured. Having a personal knowledge of the several districts, I was able to give them a true account of the States and Territories, contrasting and comparing the North-West and Manitoba with them. Many who had all but arranged for departure for the States next spring have changed their minds and will make Canada their home. I found that the North-West had been represented as an ice-bound country, where it was difficult to live at any season, also misleading reports from the speeches of Canadian public men, together with articles from Canadian papers had been translated and freely distributed; they were doing much to create a false impression.

This northern section of Sweden affords, in my opinion, the best field from which to obtain settlers, as the climate is almost the same as that of the North-West, with this exception, however, it is moister owing to its being more accessible to the sea. Settlers, when arriving in the North-West, find that the land far surpasses anything their experience could lead them to expect, and this was a point I did not fail to impress upon them. Continuing my journey in a northerly direction to Ostersund, the last town on the border of Norway and Sweden, I took a westerly track through Norway, visiting a large number of people in the district round Trondhjem, where I found the people even more ignorant regarding our country and the inducements held out for settlement than those whom I had previously met. They were absolutely without any knowledge of Manitoba and the North-West, but were deeply interested in and fairly well informed regarding the Western parts of the United States, many of them having maps pasted on the walls of their rooms. Proceeding south, I passed through the district lying between there and Christiania, where I distributed maps and pamphlets. From there I went to Copenhagen, where I was obliged to remain some days owing to illness. I went into the interior of Denmark, for a distance of 60 miles. Here I found the people generally much better informed regarding the older provinces of Canada, particularly the section through which the Ottawa River runs, and much interest was shown by young and old in what I had to say, many of them gathering round to ask questions regarding friends, which I was unfortunately unable to answer. I do not think that a very large flow of immigration can be looked for from this section, for times, although not very good, have not been nearly as hard as they have been in Sweden and Norway, and the farming community, for the most part, are doing fairly well, yet a certain number of the young people have decided to leave in the early spring. Leaving

Denmark, I went to the southern part of Sweden, which I had previously passed in my anxiety to go north. Here I found many young people who were anxious to leave, but were unable for the present to do so owing to their engagements not being completed, the semi-annual hiring day occurring on the 24th of October, until which date they would not be free. They will then only engage for the shorter six-months term, leaving them at liberty to seek a new home in the spring. Here, as everywhere, I was closely watched by Government officials known as sheriffs, who greatly hindered me in the prosecution of my work.

The suggestions I have to offer are:

1st. That during the winter months it would be advisable to keep some one looking up settlers, instructing them how and where to go in the spring, as the benefits that should follow the distribution of the pamphlets, with other information, would in a large measure be lost if they are left to the tender mercies of the Yankee agents who flood the country.

2nd. There is a system that has been successfully adopted by the railway and steamship lines in the United States. It is that of sending returned men to different sections of European countries, whom they furnish with free transport. These men, knowing the country well, act as excellent immigration agents. Such men could be selected by myself or some other qualified person from Scandinavians already settled in the Dominion. Already two or three members of our Scandinavian Society of Manitoba have, at their own expense, made winter trips home, and in each case have been the means of opening small though gradually increasing streams of immigration from the sections where their homes are situated, and where they were known and believed, one of them having caused quite a settlement to spring up on the Broken-head River, where he has been trading for the past thirteen years. This settlement has neither asked nor received any Government assistance whatever.

3rd. Messrs. Dyke and Ennis suggested that to get over the obstacles placed in my way by the authorities I should have an immigration company formed in Canada similarly constituted to that which exists in the Ottawa valley, which I could nominally represent. This would take it out of the power of the Swedish Government authorities to demand my recall.

4th. I should like to see a new pamphlet issued in the Swedish language, as the present one is imperfect. I believe it is more advantageous to have one satisfied settler, who will write to his friends that everything has turned out as good or better than represented, than to have three settlers who would write home that they have not found the country as good as they expected.

The whole I submit for your consideration.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EMMANUEL TURNER.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 51.

OCEAN MAIL OFFICER'S REPORT.

(MR. JAMES O'HARA.)

LIVERPOOL, 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to state that I have during the past year distributed a large amount of printed matter, principally amongst steerage passengers, and, whenever occasion required, among the cabin passengers of the mail steamer on board of which I was fulfilling my duties as Mail Officer. I found that the North-West was the chief feature of attraction, and all information respecting it was eagerly sought after. The maps of that section of the Dominion proved very useful, and I was able, through them, to point out to parties bound there, such portions of the country as are already settled, as well as those still open for settlement. The class of immigrants with whom I came in contact this year were evidently full of determination, energy, and will, and I think that wherever they may cast their lot, they will not only succeed, but also be valuable additions to the community. The fact of the Mail Officers having printed matter at their disposal, seems to be known among the steerage passengers, in many instances prior to their embarkation, which I attribute to information given to friends by parties who have already gone out to Canada, and who have received the same from the Mail Officer of the steamer in which they crossed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. O'HARA,

Marine Mail Officer.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 52.

OCEAN MAIL OFFICER'S REPORT.

(MR. W. F. BOWES.)

SS. "SARMATIAN," AT SEA, 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—During the year now drawing to a close, I have caused to be distributed on board the mail steamers plying to and from the Dominion the different pamphlets issued from your Department, and have given verbal answers to questions when required. In my replies I invariably said that the statements in the pamphlets referred to were unquestionably correct, and their accuracy proved by many distinguished and disinterested persons from the United Kingdom and elsewhere. In visiting the Colonial Exhibition held in London during the present year, I was pleased and instructed with the different products of the Dominion displayed there. No doubt, these will awaken in many persons a desire to transfer their homes to the New World, especially, the agriculturist, artisan, and mechanic, and perhaps, the sportsman, speculator, and tourist. From different sources I hear there is every prospect of a large influx of population to the Dominion during the coming year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. F. BOWES,

Marine Mail Officer.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 53.

REMARKS RESPECTING HORSES AND HORSE BREEDING IN CANADA.

ROYAL ARTILLERY, REMOUNT ESTABLISHMENT,
WOOLWICH, 27th December, 1886.

SIR,—In compliance with the request contained in your departmental letter of the 6th October last, I have the honour to forward the following remarks which have occurred to the officers of the British War Office Commission respecting the horses in Canada.

1. The result of the horse trade of the Dominion is not an easy matter to arrive at, for there are no advertised horse or cattle fairs, or other organized live stock markets, where collections of horses and animals are to be found on sale, as is the case in all other horse producing countries. Even just across the border in the United States, the horse rearing localities have their periodical court days, when, according to the season of the year, a considerable number, or smaller quantity of animals are offered on sale; and it would be much to the benefit of the Canadian breeders if some similar plan could be introduced by co-operation throughout districts, on fixed market or exhibition days, as a means of bringing the producer and purchaser together in greater numbers, with corresponding advantages for both sides; thus upsetting the existing monopoly. The whole horse and cattle trade of Canada is at present in the hands of Americans and a few other dealers, with some amateur horsemen in each district, who regulate the rates, rule the breeders in their respective districts and give whatever prices they choose, which are low, and in the case of the American dealers are so small that it repays them to take horses across the frontier to the extent of 11,000 last year, and yet be able to pay an import duty on their entering the States of 20 per cent. on the declared value of each animal.

2. The ignorance and innocence of the breeders and owners as to the comparative value of their animals may here be instanced. It is stated that in some places where local or other exhibitions of stock were being held, the agricultural authorities had most generously got together subscriptions to help our work and offered considerable money prizes at the autumn shows for horses best fitted for British military purposes, when such indifferent animals were exhibited for these prizes that it was not possible for us to award any premiums or even purchase anything; in other parts of the same town where we had appointed, good and excellent horses were collected for us to see, many of which we purchased and in one or two cases had the greatest difficulty to induce the owners to enter their animals so that we might award them a prize and thus give what amounted to a higher price for their horses.

In this matter the people require education, and time to understand the system, of dealing with their stock.

3. It may be desirable here to remark that if the opinions generally of those men in Canada, who are, at present, interested in or connected with the horse trade, were asked, they might be found antagonistic to these proposals as upsetting their monopoly, and it is believed that the Canadian farmer is so slow to act or observe that he might not at first appreciate what, if once introduced and carried out, should prove to be for his material advantage.

4. In the present state of the horse trade of the Dominion, no English or European dealer (where after all the great market is to be looked for) could afford the time, or expense, of moving about the country along great distances, and only being able to purchase a very limited number of good, unblemished, sound animals.

5. The price of a horse all over the world is fictitious, uncertain and dependent

on what his manners are like, what he is fitted for, his size, breeding, action, colour, appearance and power, &c., whether he is for riding or draught, whether a good hunter or an indifferent hack, whether he is blemished or not, and to ensure a good price he must be sound and otherwise perfect, and any departure from these may depreciate his value, whereas the price of a bullock is not so regulated, it becomes a law of supply and demand, and is dependent on the amount of human sustenance required, whether meat or milk. Many of the horses of Canada are very good, and if a co-operating market could be introduced, buyers from Europe, giving good prices for good animals, would assemble, and the breeders would get higher prices.

6. We think it right you should be informed that during our visit to the Dominion, which occupied 167 days, we travelled 14,755 miles, we examined 7,674 horses, of which we registered, to look at a second time, 1,025, with the result that we were only able to purchase for the Government 83 horses.

7. The prices of the whole of these were very reasonable and moderate, and it was no question of money in the majority of cases which prevented our purchasing in larger numbers.

We found that the great proportion of horses met with of the size and sort suitable for British military purposes were unsound or blemished, from the farmers overworking their stock when too young, thus breaking down the young ones before they have developed into horses.

The attention of breeders and farmers cannot be too strongly drawn to this serious deterioration, and when the mares come to be bred from, their ills are transmitted to their young stock.

8. The number of faulty and unsound stallions in districts is also great, and creating much harm.

9. A malformation in the Canadian horses which might advantageously be brought to the notice of breeders is that their quarters are short and very drooping, a serious defect in a military horse. Indeed we had to reject as unsuitable a considerable proportion on this account; this is not only a great disfigurement, but where a mounted soldier has to carry a kit on his horse's back it amounts to an insuperable objection; it has arisen from the too extensive use of the American trotter for stud purposes, this defect being very apparent in that horse. This is an additional reason for the more continuous introduction of the English T. B or such horses which are very straight in their backs and quarters, with tail set on high.

10. Then, of course, the American dealers do not take away the worst of the horses, and purchase many very valuable mares, leaving in the Dominion the unsound malformed stock to be bred from, which, put to unsuitable and in many instances unsound stallions, transmit to their progeny their various parental ills, for unsoundness in the horse is as surely hereditary as consumption, cancer, scrofula, general weakness or unsoundness is among the human race.

11. It thus becomes a question whether the Canadian Government cannot afford some direct help to this very valuable industry, so needful and remunerative in time of peace, so requisite and indispensable in time of war; and it is suggested, on somewhat similar grounds as has been successfully established in Australia, there should be an inspector of horse breeding operations in Canada.

12. It is not desirable to interfere with free trade in horses or in any way to place a prohibition or prohibitive duty on the sale or export of mares, but on the other hand a considerable number of remunerative premiums might be offered by the Government in districts (for the next ten years) for brood mares of a certain size, weight and standard, which must be laid down, with foals at foot, say \$20 per head for the ten best, \$12 per head for the 2nd ten mares at each district show, with still larger premiums for stallions which would have also to be of a fixed weight, standard and quality, thus inducing farmers to keep their best stock in the country.

13. Owing to the extended rail communication in the Dominion, farmers have not now so far to travel with their light, quick going horses along roads as they had twenty years ago, and the large cities and towns springing up have created a demand for heavier horses; thus breeders have been turning their attention more to

the class of Clyde-dale, Shire and larger horses, and have ceased to breed so many as formerly of the lighter, better bred, general purpose horse which is that required for army purposes. Again, the people of Canada are not a riding race; you never see a boy riding a horse to plough, nor a man on the back of an animal going to the village forge. All travel on wheels in summer or hitch their horses to sleighs in the winter time. The only riding horses made use of are purely those for pleasure with the limited number of hunt clubs and the still smaller quantities of people who, independent of those who hunt, take horse exercise in and about the larger towns, together with such horses as may be used in the yeomanry and other mounted corps.

14. The consequence is that it is quite the exception when a horse with lengthy rein and quarters, good withers and lengthy sloping shoulders, suitable for riding, is met with, this strain being only procurable by a judicious admixture of the T. B. horse which should be liberally subsidized by Government with extensive premiums for all that are sound, of good size, bone, colour and action, such as will provide the requirements of the Western market.

(The importation into England alone is over 17,000 horses annually, all from foreign sources, so that this trade is worthy of consideration).

15. What has been said respecting the horses in Canada West is also applicable to those bred on the ranches, where excellent mares of size, colour and quality are to be met with which require judicious weeding out and then mating to T. B. horses with bone, power and action.

16. In conclusion we must beg to express our gratitude for the able and cordial advice and assistance rendered us throughout our visit from yourself and the whole Department of Agriculture under your administration. Our thanks are also due to Mr. Fred. White, the Comptroller, to Colonel Herchmer, the Commissioner, together with the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the North West Police, and the many gentlemen throughout Canada who have afforded us so much help.

17. We have postponed replying to your letter in order that we might refer the matter to the War Office with a view to obtaining some instructions for the future. We are now directed to inform you that, "so far as can be seen the horses which have been already bought would appear to justify the purchase of additional numbers annually in the future."

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

F. G. RAVENHILL, Colonel R.A.,
Inspector and Purchaser R. A. Horses.

G. PHILLIPS, Colonel.
THOS. MATTHEWS, B. 1st Class,
Royal Horse Guards.

P. S.—Three hundred horses may be bought in Canada next year if they can be obtained within the prices and of the stamp required.

F. G. RAVENHILL, Colonel R. A.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

 ADDRESS TO HORSE BREEDERS.

The following report of an address to the horse breeders of Great Britain, delivered in the Committee-room of the Agricultural Hall at Islington, at the request of the Council of the Institute for Agriculture, on Wednesday, 2nd March, 1887, by Colonel F. G. Ravenhill, R.A., Inspector and Purchaser of R.A. Horses, on the occasion of the stallion shows of the Hunters' Improvement and Hackney Stud-Book Societies, has been communicated to the Minister of Agriculture:—

The Duke of Westminster K. G., in the chair.

I have been asked by the Council of the Institute of Agriculture to give a short address to-day on "The Breeding of Horses Suitable for Her Majesty's Service." The present time would appear to be not altogether inappropriate for this purpose, when it is remembered that great efforts are being made in various directions to rouse breeders and agriculturists to the desirability of their recovering for their own pockets a great portion of the third of a million of money going out of the country annually in the purchase of an average of some 17,000 foreign horses imported here for work; all of which we could doubtless rear far better in England. In support of this revival, let me refer you to that show of thoroughbreds at Newcastle, on the 25th of January last, and also to those shows opened in London by the Shire Horse, the Hunters' Improvement, and Hackney Stud Societies, with many other associations formed or forming all over the country, at Lytham in Lancashire, and at Sherborne in Dorsetshire, &c. This matter is of great public and undoubted military importance, and if anything I can say to-day will enable the British farmer in his present distress to think of anything to improve his position and brighten his prospects, or further any scheme for benefiting the breed of horses, more especially those required for military purposes, then my object will have been gained, and I trust your valuable time may not altogether have been wasted.

The subject of our British horse supply has been continuously brought to the notice of the public of late years, through the Committee called for by Lord Rosebery in the House of Lords, in 1873; by that splendid proposal of Lord Calthorpe's in 1875; again by Mr. Chaplin, in the House of Commons, in 1875; subsequently by Sir Fred. Fitzwygram, Bart., M.P.; since by then General Sir Fred. Roberts, Bart., at the Mansion House dinner, and by Colonel Keith Fraser, in the pages of the *Fortnightly Review*. Major-General C. C. Fraser, V.C., M.P., Colonel Russell, Royal Dragoons, with many other officers and civilians have urged the necessity of some action being taken, and within the last few days questions in both Houses of Parliament have again been asked. In this country the horse question is everyone's business in general, and nobody's in particular; every Englishman considers he knows more on this subject than his neighbours; he holds his own views, and pretty strong ones they are, whether it be financially, when staking on his favourite for the Derby, or his choice of a sire for stud purposes. Unfortunately, the Government have no department or official to represent the horse interest in this country as they have for recruiting; all is left to chance, and when a crisis arises, then irresponsible committees have to be organized, and action has to be hurriedly and expensively taken.

Before proceeding further, the question naturally arises as to "what constitutes a military horse." They are distinctly of two different kinds, though not more "warlike" than any other good general purpose horse between 15 hands 2 inches and 16 hands high, in general use all over the country. The first, the most important and most difficult now to procure in any quantity, is that required for riding purposes, with lengthy rein, good shoulders and forehead, good back and loins, as well bred as we can get them, they must walk freely and well, and at 5 years old should

stand not less than 15 hands 2 inches high; of these we should have at least three-quarters of the whole supply of 1,800 to 2,000 required in peace time annually for the army, or about 1,500 riding horses. The necessity, therefore, will be understood for our getting as much T. B. blood for this purpose as we can procure. The second, or draught horse, is a compact, short-legged, quick-walking, good going van horse, between 15 hands 2 inches up to 16 hands high, for Royal Artillery draught, Royal Engineers and transport purposes. These are more easily procurable all over the world, though in looking for them we prefer a tight, short-legged, active horse, and before all things we look to getting one that can walk freely and well, such as one sees trotting about in parcel carts, or walking along a furrow at the rate of four and a half miles an hour.

I will now read to you the particulars laid down for guidance when we are purchasing remounts for the Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers:—

(1.) The age at which horses are taken is between rising four and rising seven years old.

(2.) The height is nothing under 15 hands 2 inches, and nothing over 16 hands; not less than 8 inches below the knee, or 72 inches in girth.

(3.) The proportions in which horses are required for the Royal Artillery at present are about half short legged, blood horses with some length; the other half useful, quick-going, deep, weighty, strong van horses for draught purposes, and half of these must have a turn of speed for the quicker work of Horse Artillery.

(4.) Of the blood horses about one-fifth must have the making of a first-class riding horse with breeding, power, shoulders, action, and appearance suitable for carrying an officer, the other four-fifths must be well-bred, active riding horses, with shoulders, action, and substance sufficient to carry non-commissioned officers or men.

(5.) Bays, browns, chestnuts, or blacks of hardy colour alone taken; no greys, roans, duns, cream colour, or party-coloured horses are accepted, and no horses with any material blemish are purchased.

(6.) It is understood that during the month of probation on trial, whilst standing at the dealer's risk, if horses on re-shoeing are found below the standard height, with sunken soles, seedy toes, sand cracks, &c., or are found crib-biting, wind-sucking, or if unsound in the eyes, wind or limb, or vicious, in or out of stable, they will be returned to the dealer, who must send in another suitable horse in exchange.

(7.) Government prefer taking horses that are undocked, but no horses will be accepted with a very short docked tail.

The age of a horse will be reckoned from the first of May in the year in which it was foaled, and no remount horse will be purchased prior to the 1st October in the year in which it becomes three years old, except under the special authority of the Adjutant-General; or later than the 31st December, in the year in which it shall have reached the age of six years. On and after the 1st October, three-year-old horses will be purchased at four year old price.

The standard of height is fixed by the Commander-in-Chief. The fitness of horses in point of appearance, strength, and action will be determined by the purchasing officer, and their soundness will in each case be certified by an army veterinary surgeon.

The purchase money of troop horses on home service will be paid by the regimental paymaster, under the directions of the commanding officer, and a statement of the particulars of the payments, specifying the age of the horses, the actual price paid for each horse, and the average price for the period of the pay list in which the charges are made, will be inserted in the pay list. The charges will be supported by receipts from the dealers for the amount paid; the price at present paid is £15 per horse.

Dealers from whom horses are purchased may receive for each horse delivered to and passed at the headquarters of the corps, a commuted allowance as follows:—

In the case of corps stationed in Ireland, 16s. for each horse.

In the case of corps stationed in Great Britain, 27s. for each horse.

In all cases the dealers will be held responsible for the risk and expenses incurred, should the horse be injured on the journey, or prove unfit for service on arrival at the regiment.

The following are some further instructions for our guidance:—

Examination of mouth and eyes; measuring and examination from near side; cannon bone; arms and thighs.

Every horse about to be examined should be taken under a shed, archway, or to the stable door, where the light is suitable. The veterinary surgeon first examines the mouth in order to determine the animal's age, and at the same time he sees that there is no defect in the jaw or teeth. The eyes should then be carefully inspected, and, if they are found to be sound, the horse may be led out for examination by the purchasing officer, care being taken that no "gingering" is practised. Any good-looking five or six year old horse submitted at troop price should be treated with suspicion. The purchasing officer will measure the horse, note the colour, and observe from his near side how he stands all round on his feet and legs; whether he looks small or tied in below and at the back of the knee. Every troop horse ought, if possible, to measure not much less than eight inches round the leg close under the knee, and the bigger and flatter he is here the better, for it is at this point that strength is specially required. The cannon bone should be short and, together with the tendons, distinctly defined; the arms and thighs long and muscular, and the joints not small, but clean and well developed.

KNEES, ELBOWS, HIND LEGS, HOCKS, PASTERNS, FETLOCKS.

The knees should not be back like those of a calf, nor too much bent over like those of an old cab horse—though of the two evils it is preferable that a horse should stand a little over at the knee rather than back; the elbows should be free; the hind legs must be well placed under the body; the hocks not too straight, yet not sickled or bent; they should be clean, well cut, and free from any enlargement inside or out, or from any tendency to curb or thoroughpin, the pasterns must neither be too short or upright, nor too long and sloping; the fetlocks should not show signs of work, too much play either in these joints or in the pasterns produces overshooting, which is a decided weakness. There are occasional swellings on these parts, especially in young stock, arising from sickness, debility, or contusions, which are sometimes mistaken for unsoundness.

FEET.

The feet should be of the same size, round in shape at the soles, with good open heels, not small, contracted or flat; the hoofs should stand as nearly as possible at an angle of 50°, and they must not be brittle, blocky, or ringy.

HEAD.

In considering the shape of the head, it is important to note the position of the eye, which should not be too low down, too far forward, or too small; the last named defect is called "pig-eyed." The forehead should be broad and the countenance kind. Long big ears, provided they are not lopped or drooping, are preferable to such as are small, curved, or pointed, though these latter are no doubt prettier. The head should be well set on to the neck at an angle not too oblique or acute, and there should be sufficient room under the jaw. The nostrils should be large and open. The lips not drooping or relaxed. The jaws and teeth evenly placed above one another.

NECK—SHOULDERS.

The neck should be convex and not concave, which latter is a structural defect indicating weakness and is called "ewe-neck." It should be well set into the shoulders, and these should be clearly defined, sloping well back from the points.

to the withers. The points of the shoulders ought not to be heavy. Fine high withers are a great attraction, and enable the saddle to retain its proper position. It is true that horses with thick or flat withers, or short, upright shoulders, may be suitable for draught, provided they have good action.

BARREL.

The barrel should be deep and arched behind the elbows, thus affording space for the development of all vital organs. Every troop horse should girth as much over 70 inches as may be procurable.

BACK AND LOINS.

A long hollow back should be avoided. A "roach back"—though ugly—is strong. The loins should be as broad and deep as possible.

TAIL.

The tail should be set on, high enough to be symmetrical. Fine hair in the mane and tail shows breeding. The greater the length from nose to withers and from hip to croup the better. Care should be taken that the withers, shoulders, back and chine are free from material blemishes.

EXAMINATION OF CHEST AND FORELEGS, &c., FROM FRONT.

While the horse remains standing, the position of the purchasing officer may be changed from the near side to the front, so as to note how he looks from this point of view, and to see how he stands, whether he has sufficient breadth of chest. There should be no blemishes about the knees, no enlargements or scars from brushing inside the fetlocks, no marks from speedy-cutting under the knees, and the situation of splints, if there be any, should be particularly noticed.

SHANK BONE.

The shank bone should be straight and square under the body, not bandied or twisted, but supporting properly the weight of the body. The toes should neither be in nor out. One foot turned out or in is unsatisfactory, because it indicates uneven action with an uneven bearing of the weight of the body either at rest or in motion.

EXAMINATION OF OFF SIDE AND REAR.

The off side must next be examined in detail in the manner already specified for the near side. The purchaser should then walk round to the rear of the horse, and notice if the hocks are very much in or bowed out—of the two the former is preferable. A horse ought to be broad across the hips, and these must be even and level, the fork should not be too much split up.

WALKING.

The horse must now be led off at a walk; the purchaser should keep behind him and note as he goes from him if he turns his toes out or in, or whether there is too much play outwards or inwards in the hocks. If he crosses his hind or fore feet or legs he should be rejected. As the horse turns, he should be narrowly watched, and as he walks past it should be seen that he puts his feet down even and fair. The action of his fetlocks and pasterns must also be noted. If there be decided knuckling or overshooting here, he must not be taken. The walk should be free, the stride long and clear, the hocks not bent, no dragging or catching of the hind or fore toes along the ground, no "forging" from over reaching. When the toes are out, the

elbows are in, and the latter being tied, the fore action is often cramped and contracted.

TROTTING.

The animal can now be trotted, and as he goes from you it must be noted if he crosses his fore or hind legs, which is dangerous; if he dishes or turns one or both feet in or out, it is objectionable. Should he roll in his stride, this may denote damage in the loins or hocks, and the attention of the veterinary surgeon, who is responsible for soundness, would naturally be called to these points. If there is any catching in the action of the hind legs, he should be run sharply backwards to ascertain that there is no paralysis; as the horse passes it should be seen that he has good knee and hock action.

SPEEDY-CUTTING.

Speedy-cutting arises from faulty confirmation of the fore legs, and also from a peculiar kind of high action in front. It is the act of striking one fore leg just below the knee with the inner quarter of the other fore foot, a most acutely painful and dangerous thing, for which a horse should be at once rejected.

REJECT FOR ANY ONE WEAK OR BAD POINT.

Although a horse is a good coloured, well topped, good going, taking animal, yet, if he have one decidedly weak or bad point he must be refused; but here the veterinary officer's opinion will be most valuable, as many horses may be quite serviceable, though not *absolutely sound* and may "in times of need" be fully equal to the requirements of a campaign, and do much hard work.

RESTRICT PURCHASING TO 25 A DAY.

Purchasing horses is laborious work, and by the time that 25 or 30 have been examined, passed, and registered, the officers employed will have exhausted much power, both of eye and brain. When continued daily, purchasing should be restricted to 25 a day: when working for a special object, seventy a day have often been examined, but it is not practicable to do justice to such a number. Very good and very bad animals are soon disposed of; it is the middling and doubtful horses which take up the time: further it may be accepted as a general rule that the first impressions of a horse are the most correct and lasting.

EXAMINATION ON BEING RECEIVED INTO DEPOT, AND RETURNED IF UNFIT.

On remounts being received into depots they should be lunged at once—if fit for it—to try their wind, unless this has been done previously, and they should also be generally re-examined under the direction of the veterinary surgeon. Their shoes should be taken off and the feet examined for sand-cracks, seedy toes, sunken soles, &c. They should be carefully re-measured and registered, and if, on being re-shod, they are found below the necessary height, or if any unsoundness is detected in eyes, feet, wind, or limbs, or if they are found vicious in or out of the stable, they should be returned. On the other hand, if fit, they should be branded on the hoof, in accordance with the regulations on that subject.

Horses in general fall naturally into two great divisions—riding and draught—according to the particular way in which their physical formation and breeding enables them most advantageously to apply their force. A man who has a knowledge and appreciation of horses can tell to which of these divisions any given animal belongs; but it may be laid down as a general rule that a riding horse should be better bred and should have a more sloping shoulder, a longer forehead, with more flexible and lighter action than a draught horse. Again, these two divisions are

conveniently subdivided, the first into two, the second into six classes, making altogether eight classes, which would stand as follows:—

1. 1st class riding horses for officers, staff sergeants, trumpeters, and the riding establishment.
2. 2nd class riding horses for detachments of Horse Artillery and Non-Commissioned Officers of Field Artillery.
3. Horse Artillery lead and centre horses.
4. Horse Artillery wheelers.
5. Light Field Artillery lead and centre horses.
6. Light Field Artillery wheelers.
7. Heavy Field Artillery lead and centre horses.
8. Heavy Field Artillery wheelers.

The difference between 1st and 2nd class riding horses is one merely of breeding, appearance and degree; the same may be said in comparing classes 3 and 5, and classes 4 and 6 respectively. Heavy lead and wheel horses (classes 7 and 8) differ from light lead wheel horses (classes 5 and 6) in having more weight and power. As regards lead and wheel horses whether for Horse or Field Artillery, the low size, thick set horses should be selected for wheelers, those which are higher being told off as centre or lead horses, thus ensuring a regular and upward line of draught. Where practicable the hand horse of a pair should be higher than the near side one.

EXCESS OF RIDING HORSES NECESSARY.

From the days of Wellington onwards (*vide* the "Wellington Despatches" 22-6-1809, —27-6-1809, —25-8-1809. —5-2-1811, —10-1-1813), there has always been a difficulty in obtaining sufficient riding horses, and when purchasing for the service, a surplus of Officers' and other riding horses may advantageously be taken, for, if properly selected, it would be possible to utilize them for draught purposes.

EXCESS OF WHEELERS.

Again, if every draught horse which is bought be powerful enough to be used, when necessary, as a wheeler, the service would be thoroughly efficient.

Having detailed the class of horse required for the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, I now submit directions drawn up for the guidance of Cavalry officers in the purchase of horses for their branch of the service.

Of course it is not as easy to judge of the future make and shape of a young horse as it is to judge of an aged one, whose conformation is fully developed. Still, there are certain defects which are as easily seen in young horses as in older horses; and these faults, at least, may be avoided by a fair amount of care, practice, and judgment.

Especial care, indeed suspicion, is also needed, when a good-looking horse of 5 or 6 years old is offered at the troop price. The chances are that there is some fault, which others have already found out.

A horse should be rejected for any one really bad fault. The greatest strength of a horse is limited by his worst point. Horses are often bought because they possess one or more very good points. This is a wrong principle in buying. The selection of horses should begin by rejection for bad points. Bad points are, of course, in a great measure, a question of degree. Discretion is needed in rejecting as well as in buying.

1. Size. Four-year-olds, *i.e.*, three off after October 1st, should not be less than 15 hands $0\frac{1}{2}$ inch nor exceed $15\cdot1\frac{1}{2}$ for light cavalry.

For medium they should not be less than $15\cdot1$ nor over $15\cdot2$.

For heavy cavalry not less than $15\cdot2$ nor over $15\cdot3\frac{1}{2}$.

N.B.—In measuring a horse or judging of his height and size by sight, take care that he stands on a level with yourself. Dealers generally stand a horse, if undersized, on higher ground, or if over size, on lower ground than the intending purchaser.

2. Want of a fair amount of breeding should be an absolute bar.

3. Reject a horse with a big coarse head.
 4. Reject a horse with a small sunken eye. They are generally obstinate and sulky.
 5. Reject a horse of a colour light of the sort.
 6. Reject a horse with a long slack back. It will not carry weight.
 7. Reject a horse with a hollow back. The formation is weak.
 8. Reject a horse with flat sides. They will not do work or look well.
 9. Reject a horse with a slack loin, *i.e.*, undue length between the last ribs and hind quarters (sacrum). They are often bad feeders, and will run up light with work.
 10. Reject a horse with a light loin, *i.e.*, want of breadth over the loins. They run up light with work.
 11. Reject a horse with scraggy hips. They never do credit to feeding, particularly if also slack in the loins.
 12. Reject a horse with a bad girth, *i.e.*, "light through the heart." This formation will always cause trouble in saddling.
 13. Reject a horse with a thick or short neck.
 14. Reject a horse unless it has a good rein. With a clumsy neck the head is in consequence badly set on. Without a good rein a horse will never break well.
 15. Reject a horse with very low withers. The saddle will be apt to work forwards, and the "rein" will probably be deficient, and the leverage for the muscles of the forehead is defective.
 16. Reject a horse if very short. There is not room enough for the kit.
- N.B.—To see the above points (1—16) stand on the side and form your opinion before the horse moves off.
17. Reject a horse with a narrow or shallow chest. There is not sufficient capacity for the lungs.
 18. Reject a horse with fore legs very close together. This and the former defect generally go together. To see these points stand in front.
 19. Reject a horse whose fore legs are not straight. They will not stand wear. Stand behind the horse as he walks away from you, and you will be able to notice these defects, if they exist.
 20. Reject a horse which is light below the knee, especially if immediately below the knee. The conformation is essentially weak.
 21. Reject a horse with long, or with short, or with upright pasterns. Long pasterns are subject to strains. Short or upright pasterns make a horse unpleasant to ride, and, on account of extra concussion, are apt to cause ossific deposits.
 22. Reject a horse with toes turned in or out. The twist generally occurs at the fetlock. Toes turned "out" are more objectionable than toes turned "in." When toes are turned out, the fetlocks are generally turned in, and animals so formed are very apt to cut or brush. Both, however, are weak formations.
 23. Reject a horse whose hind legs are too far behind. Good propelling power will be wanting, and disease as a result may be expected in the hocks.
 24. Reject a horse which goes either very wide or very close behind.
 25. Reject a horse with very straight or very bent hocks. The former cause undue concussion, the latter are apt to give way.
 26. Reject a horse which is "split up," *i.e.*, shows much daylight between his thighs. Propelling power comes from behind, and must be deficient in horses without due muscular development between the thighs.
 27. Reject a horse with flat feet or over-large feet, also with very small feet. Medium size are the best.
 28. Reject a horse with one foot smaller than another.
- Action must be light, easy, free, and straight. Reject a horse that crosses his legs in walking or trotting. He will be unsafe. Freedom, power to move easily along, is the great point in a young horse. Knee-action is not essential; it will come with the bit and breaking.
- A good walk is absolutely essential. Reject a horse that does not walk well; he is never pleasant to ride. If a horse walks well, he will probably trot well; but a horse may trot well without walking well.

To ascertain whether the action is true and straight, stand behind the horse as he walks and trots away from you. You cannot ascertain this important point by standing on the side.

Never omit to stand behind a horse as he walks away.

A good slooping shoulder is an important item in a riding horse, but bad action may co-exist with a good; and, *vice versa*, good, free action may co-exist with a somewhat straight shoulder.

Reject a horse which is straight in the shoulder and long from the point of the shoulder to the upper part of the forearm. This formation places the fore legs too much under the horse, and makes him unsafe to ride.

You may have a plain horse, even if all the above very apparent defects are absent, but you will, at least, have a serviceable one.

Having first of all kept clear of all absolute defects such as the above, then select your horses for the presence of good, serviceable, and handsome points, and easy, free, graceful carriage.

But, I repeat, begin by rejection for any one positively bad defect. The greatest strength of a chain is limited by the strength of its weakest link.

In purchasing horses, it is a great point not to lose time. If you see any one radical defect, reject the horse at once. The dealer will, of course, try and persuade you to do otherwise, and will call your attention to some very good point or points in the really defective animal.

Don't lose time. If you do, you may, get pressed for time, may be obliged to make only cursory inspection of animals presented late in the day, and may end by buying inferior horses, which you would have rejected in the morning.

It should be noticed that only a few greys are required (*viz.*, about 50 a year) for the 2nd Royal Dragoons.

Mares are purchased as well as geldings, but no stallions. Horses which are broken are preferred, but a troop-horse purchased cheap, when young, is not necessarily a perfectly broken animal with manners and accomplishments, so long as they are halter broken and appear kind and temperate.

No horse is ever taken with a blemish of a material nature.

It has been represented to me on several occasions, and people have been writing to the papers on the subject, that Government ought to pay more for their horses; indeed, there is a proposal in one of the weekly agricultural papers of the week before last suggesting that the price for horses should be increased to £50 per head. The whole question is one of supply and demand, and is dependent on the state of the market.

I have, therefore, drawn out the following table, giving some figures on the subject:—

RETURN showing the numbers of horses in Great Britain not employed in agriculture, &c., during the past few years, taken from the agricultural returns; also the number of horses imported into England, the number of horses in possession, and the prices paid per head, during a series of years, by the General Omnibus Company, also the prices paid by Government for their horses during the same period.

NUMBER OF HORSES.

Years ending 31st December.	Imported into Great Britain.	In the whole of Great Britain	The General Omnibus Company.		Paid by Government for troopers.	
			In Possession.	Prices per Head.	£	£ s.
1876.....	41,148					
1877.....	30,524					
1878.....	26,521		7,674	39 5 1	40	to 48 10
*1879.....	15,246	1,080,000	6,914	35 8 10	40	" 48 10
1880.....	9,264	1,092,272	6,935	35 1 4	40	" 48 10
1881.....	9,950	1,231,000	7,294	35 7 2	40	" 45 0
1882.....	8,827	1,413,578	7,531	35 6 3	40	" 45 0
1883.....	9,627	1,410,596	7,695	35 1 0	40	" 45 0
1884.....	12,928	1,414,377	7,944	34 14 9	40	" 45 0
1885.....	13,023	1,405,789	8,124	34 5 8	40	" 45 0
1886.....	11,027	1,425,359	8,589	33 17 5	40	" 45 0

In this year the supply of English horses was noted as much improved.

From this it will be seen that between 1879 and 1886, although the number of horses estimated as in Great Britain has been steadily increasing, yet the average number imported during those years has been more or less decreasing, that whilst the numbers in possession of the largest employers of horses in the kingdom next to the Government, the General Omnibus Company, has been steadily rising owing to increased traffic, yet the prices that have been paid during this course of years has as steadily decreased from £39 8s. 10d. in June, 1879, to £33 17s. 5d. per head during the year ended December, 1886, whilst the prices paid by Government for a similar period have also decreased, but stand in a higher ratio than those purchased for private use.

It is overlooked that the 2,000 remounts annually required to keep up the present Government supply are but a very small proportion of the requirements of the public; the question of value then, and prices to be paid, is one of public supply and demand, and not one in which the Government would be expected to pay a larger price than the market value decides on.

We have to congratulate ourselves that we are producing more horses in this country, doubtless, owing to the increasing interest taken in the matter, the action of the different societies, and the deficiency which has become apparent; without doubt the population has increased and the public wants must be supplied, but the population cannot have increased in proportion to the extent that the number of horses have, as gathered from this return.

The question now presents itself, are the numbers of horses we are producing of the right sort for general and military purposes? I think not.

What the army requires, what the public needs, and what every man uses who can afford it, whether for hunting or driving, is a large supply of the up-standing, three parts bred, general purpose horse, of good substance and colour, between 15.2 and 16 hands high, such as used to be bred in numbers by our fathers for general

work in the stage coaches all over England, and which the railways have caused to disappear.

Such a horse can only be produced by the continuous and more general use of T.B. sires all over the country, and we must do something to produce these within reach of farmers in breeding districts, at as low a fee as can possibly be arranged for; the Royal Agricultural Society of England, also the Hunters' Improvement Society, is doing much in this direction, but the need for good is so widespread that it should go further, and the money now given in Queen's Plates annually for racing, which was originally given "to improve the Breed of Horses in England," should be diverted for this purpose, and as it comes out of the pockets of the ratepayers, it lies with you all to see that it is thus properly applied.

My own idea is that the money now given for Queen's Plates would be more beneficially used in the shape of subsidies by apportioning it out to the Royal Agricultural, the Hibernian, Caledonian, the Hunters' Improvement, and other kindred societies, to be given away in premiums for good stallions, provided they come up to a certain standard of excellence, are sound and will be available in fixed districts in Great Britain and Ireland during the ensuing season at small fees.

A regular list of these horses and the districts they will be in should be registered in the offices of the societies, where, on application by the owners of mares, there would be no difficulty in learning the nearest available sire.

In the choice of districts, select those near large railway junctions or stations to enable men with mares to send them in from surrounding villages, such as Aberdeen, Ballinasloe, Beverley, Bridgewater, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Chester, Clonmel, Cokermonth, Cornwall, Denbigh, Dumfries, Doncaster, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Howden, Kendal, Lincoln, Lytham, Limerick, Moy, Co. Tyrone, Mullingar, Northalerton, Northampton, Penrith or Kirby Stephen, Ripon, Sherborne, Warwick, Wigton, York.

If this money is not to be given for premiums through the large societies, as has been suggested, I feel sure, if a capable man were handed over that £5,000 now given for Queen's Plates each year, he would arrange to spend it more profitably for the country than it now is. Let him make a commencement by—

Purchasing 4 thoroughbred stallions at £500 each	£2,000
do 4 roadsters 300 do	1,200
Hire 4 thoroughbred stallions at £200 for each season	800
do 4 roadsters 100 do	400
	<hr/>
	£4,400
Expenses, say.....	600
	<hr/>
	£5,000

Any district that can guarantee 70 serviceable useful mares for the eight thoroughbreds at a fee of £2 each, and of 60 good mares for the eight roadsters at £1 10s. each, the manager would arrange to send the mares, realising on account of fees, £1,120 for thoroughbreds, and £720 for the roadsters; total, £1,840, which should well cover all expenses, as follows:—

Groom and attendant at each station, £120 × 8.....	£960
Keep of 16 horses, contingents, rental £1 per week.....	832
	<hr/>
Total	£1,792

These figures might possibly work out more favourably.

There is no doubt a great scarcity of fit mares for breeding from throughout the country, but there is also a greater scarcity of good reliable stallions; and regarding the deficiency of mares, I believe if good sound horses were forthcoming farmers would soon get and keep mares, provided they could get a sale for their young stock, which I will touch on presently.

Gentlemen have been in communication with me on the subject of helping farmers to procure mares. Frank Lovell, Esq., of Hinchleslea (a rare horseman), writes:—

“Individual breeding is hopeless, but associations might do much; no amount of prizes to stallions will increase the breed, which is what we want; what we ought to have is some tens of thousands of Horse Artillery mares, to add to the bone and power of our too often weedy half-mile T.B.'s, or before long we shall all have to walk. A county organization always ready to take good mares and always having at command the services of one or more approved stallions would be an invaluable resource; for all gentlemen having mares to part with, as well as for the breeding farmers who now are at their wits' end to know where to look for good stallions; if well managed and supported the business ought to pay, but if only 2nd or 3rd class horses are provided, numbers of animals are produced; whilst every farmer, horse dealer, and tradesman in England is benefited.”

This gentleman submits for our consideration the following proposals:—

“(1.) Every county to support its own horse-breeding establishment (some more than one).

“(2.) Lord Lieutenants and principal gentlemen be asked to start and support it.

“(3.) All cast mares from the service suitable for stud to be offered to it; and artillery and other government mares purchased.

“(4.) Annual, biennial or triennial sales without reserve.

“(5.) Details and establishment of expenditure and system to be carefully prepared.

“(6.) Government to be invited to assist in all ways possible.

“(7.) The proposition, when placed before the public, to have all the best names attached to it.

“(8.) Annual subscriptions of county gentlemen £10 to £1 each.”

Then I have another suggestion from a gentleman who hunts in the shires, and who is getting together a local society to purchase in at a moderate rate, any sound, fit mares procurable, to retail to breeders in their hunting countries. He also suggests that some arrangement should be made by which the Government should permit troop mares, after a few years in the service, to be resold to farmers and breeders at a reduced rate; then other societies in some of our large horse-producing counties have been in correspondence with me, in their endeavour to get Government sanction that Local Agricultural Committees should be permitted to come, select and purchase the best of the troop mares annually for breeding purposes.

Gentlemen, in the interests of the service, seeing that a large proportion of troop animals are mares, I do not consider this could be done; but I have suggested somewhat the following—when troop mares are being cast for certain causes rendering them unfit for the service, but still no hereditary or other breeding defect about them, that such sale should be notified to any local societies who choose to be constituted in a responsible way, and every facility should be given for members to previously inspect them, on the day of public auction sale they could bid for the animals. After this has been done for a term of years, say five, such societies would be in a position, through the Royal Agricultural or other Societies, to go to Government and represent that during the past term of years, a certain number of horses have been purchased at an average price, and then ask what rates Government could permit mares a few years younger to be purchased. Possibly some arrangement could be arrived at in this way, as then Government and the public would have certain figures before them as valuation data to go on.

If any farmer or breeder requires a mare and will pay for it, and will communicate with me at 64, The Common, Woolwich, telling what he requires, and the price he wants to give for it, I will see what can be done towards procuring the mare for him.

We must now consider what is to be done as to the disposal of the produce, my idea being you should only breed for the best; there will be plenty of misfits, it is no use trying to breed a good horse on soil and climate that is unsuitable, or on

pasture that will not carry a horse ; do not endeavor to breed a troop horse, try and produce an animal that will grow into the best hunter ; if he misses that mark, and has not the appearance and action for a first-class harness horse, he will make a trooper ; you have, therefore, two first-class markets to think of where high prices can be realized, before you hope to sell to the Government.

There is a proposal circulated by Mr. Gilbey in a letter to the papers a few days since, that Government should purchase two-year-olds, graze them themselves on their own grasslands until old enough to issue out to the troops ; another member of the House of Commons lately asked if Government could not arrange that their purchasers should advertise their dates of purchasing in different districts ? I foresee no difficulty in carrying out these arrangements, provided the Government think it desirable to do so, and doubtless some such plan in the existing state of things would do much to help the farmer in his struggle for existence, without much, if any, additional cost to the country.

I should recommend breeders putting a three parts bred, or even half bred, strengthly, long, low, wide, good coloured, good constitutioned, hereditary sound mare, of from 15.1 to 15.3 in height, not too old, with good limbs and lengthy forehead, to good coloured, good limbed, sound T.B. stallions.

If any man has by him a lighter, better bred, active, good coloured, well dispositioned mare, on short legs, put her to a pedigree roadster or hackney stallion of undoubted family, colour and soundness.

Should you not know where to find stallions in your particular district, apply for information to the secretaries of either the Hunter's Improvement or Hackney Horse Societies, who will, doubtless, be able to afford you the necessary directions of owners of horses who possess sires.

No. 54.

REPORT ON ONTARIO CATTLE QUARANTINE.

(ANDREW SMITH, V.S., CHIEF VETERINARY INSPECTOR FOR ONTARIO.)

TORONTO, 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I beg to enclose report of cattle and swine admitted into quarantine at Point Edward during year 1886. The various officers of the quarantine have satisfactorily discharged their duties. The health of animals has been good.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

ANNUAL Report of Cattle Quarantined, to 31st December, 1886.

Date of Entry.	Holstein.		Durham.		Jersey.		Hereford		Polled Angus.		Valuation	Removal.	Consignees.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1886.											\$ cts.		
Jan. 29...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	4,000 00	April 28... R. Hay & Patton.
Feb. 18...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000 00	do 4... H. Y. Attrill.
do 27...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500 00	Mar. 27... Geo. Smith.
Mar. 9...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	June 6... Bridehop.
do 27...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700 00	do 24... A. C. Hallaman.
do 30...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000 00	do 27... Hay & Patton.
do 31...	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500 00	do 28... J. W. Lee.
April 20...	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000 00	July 20... H. C. Hallman & Co.
do 28...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,500 00	do 27... V. E. Fuller.
July 31...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	Oct. 28... Dr. Scudder.
Aug. 5...	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	Nov. 5... Gibson & Burch.
do 10...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	do 15... Mrs E. M. Jones.
Oct. 6...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00	Jan. 3, '87 A. Holland.
Nov. 5...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600 00	Inqua'tine A. McLean Howard.
do 6...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	do ... Edgar Smith.
do 6...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00	do ... Geo. Mathewson.
do 14...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500 00	do ... R. H. Pope.
Dec. 1...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000 00	do ... R. Reesor.
Total....	6	8	1	7	4	57	.....	.....	7	34	43,570 00		

ANNUAL Report of Swine received into Ontario Cattle Quarantine, to 31st December, 1886.

Date of Entry.	White Chester.		Poland China.		Red Jersey.		Berkshire.		Yorkshire.		Valuation	Removal.	Consignee.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1886.											\$ cts.		
Feb. 19...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	Mar. 11...	E. George.
do 20...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	do 12...	Chas. Cox.
April 29...	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	May 19...	— Capes.
do 30...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	do 20...	Chas. MacLeary.
May 8...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00	do 28...	Wm. Bell.
July 1...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	do 21...	George H. Casler.
do 22...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	do 19...	M. Malcom.
do 30...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	Aug. 11...	E. George.
Aug. 28...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00	do 17...	H. Heatherington.
Sept. 8...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00	do 28...	L. A. Gurnett.
Nov. 30...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	Dec. 20...	Fred. Gaviller.
Total...	7	6	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	270 00		

ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S.

No. 55.

REPORT ON CANADIAN MECHANICAL EXHIBIT.

(MR. J. W. HARKOM.)

LONDON, ENG., 13th September, 1886.

SIR, — In accordance with my instructions I have now the honour to submit a report on the mechanical exhibit, comprising machinery of various kinds and manufactures of wood, iron, brass, steel, &c., shown in the Canadian section of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

For convenience and more ready reference, I have classified the exhibits and alphabetically arranged them in their classes, following each with a note of the impressions formed from observation.

My instructions were also to make a comparison, as far as possible, between these exhibits and those shown by other colonies participating in the Exhibition. I therefore submit the following conclusions at which I have arrived:

1st. That the Canadian exhibit of machinery is far in excess of that of any other or indeed the whole of the other colonies combined, and that what is shown by other colonies does not compare for quality or efficiency with that from the Dominion.

Some mechanical processes are shown in action by certain colonies, but they are worked by English machinery.

2nd. In manufactured woodwork generally, Canada shows well, but in furniture New Zealand shows better, for the sole reason, in my opinion, that most of our best Canadian makers are not represented.

In doors, sashes, mouldings, &c., the Dominion shows excellent work, made from the best of timber.

3rd. The agricultural machinery shown by some Australian colonies is very heavy. I have no hesitation in saying that Canadian harvesting machinery would work far better than that shown by other colonies, for the following reasons:—

(a.) The Australian machinery, as shown, apparently requires more men and horses to put a given quantity of grain into sacks in a given time.

(b.) After the grain has been put into sacks by the Australian process the straw is still to be disposed of in consequence of the heads of wheat, &c., only having been cut. This necessitates either the going all over the ground again to cut and carry the straw, or burning it as it stands. The former, after a field has been gone over by such machinery, must be a very difficult matter, while the latter is open to very serious objection. The only alternative is to feed cattle on it, which is not likely to be very successful or thorough.

(c.) The weight of all classes of the machines and implements as shown is much greater in the Australian courts, and consequently they must be harder to work, the difference being in some cases more than double.

(d.) On comparing the cost of the two systems of harvesting machinery, I find the difference to be largely in favour of Canada.

4th. New Zealand is the only other colony to show any manufactures in metals, of which "barb-wire" is the most conspicuous, but its quality is not of a high standard; some brass and copper goods are very fair exhibits, but are heavy and consequently clumsy when judged by the Canadian standards for the same classes.

5th. In railway exhibits some other colonies show more than Canada, but owing to their varying so much in character a comparison cannot very well be made. They are all, however, of good workmanship.

6th. In the matter of trade with other colonies, the chief openings which appear to me to present themselves after carefully going over the Exhibition are:

(a.) In agricultural machinery much might be done with New Zealand, and if trials of the rival systems of Australian and Canadian harvesting machinery could be made in such a manner as to command the attention of Australians, a good trade would, I feel certain, follow.

I understand that already, as a result of the Exhibition in Antwerp, and the present one, business has been done in this line with the United Kingdom, France, South America and other countries.

(b.) In doors, sashes, &c., our manufacturers, by acquainting themselves with the particular patterns most in request should and could compete with Norway, from which country large quantities of very inferior goods are now exported to England.

(c.) If our manufacturers can sell in Australia or in New Zealand "barb-wire," they should do a good business as they make a much better article than that shown by the latter colony.

(d.) In hardware I am of opinion that Canadian goods should sell well in other colonies if prices can be made to come near to those of English goods, as the former look quite as well or better than such of the latter as I have been able, in the course of a special enquiry, to examine, and are, as regards design, much better suited to new countries.

7th. I have one fault to find with the machinery exhibited by Canada and that is the painting on the castings and woodwork impossible flowers and gaudy striping, together with bad choice of colours.

The use of subdued or neutral tints would be to the advantage of the manufacturer, by improving the appearance of his work and being also cheaper.

8th. I have great pleasure in reporting that the articles in the Canadian exhibit have been well shown, and, in my opinion, with a result most creditable to the Dominion, fully proving that it is, in its manufacturing industries, less dependent on outside help than any of the other colonies.

The large number of exhibits, and the limited space which was available, must have rendered the task extremely difficult, but the most efficient means appear to have been taken to deal with the matter.

The arrangement of the machinery in motion was a very difficult question, but it has been well done, and reflects great credit on Mr. Jas. Clark, the gentleman charged with that duty.

The agricultural machinery is shown as nearly as could be as if in the field. I find the whole of the machinery and other exhibits kept in a very neat and cleanly condition, with a most careful supervision over all the details necessary to the successful running for so long a period.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. HARKOM.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 56.

**REPORTS ON EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM
AND EUROPE.**

REPORT OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

DOMINION OF CANADA,
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER,
9 VICTORIA CHAMBERS,
LONDON, S.W., January, 1887.

SIR,—I beg to transmit the reports of Messrs. Dyke (Liverpool), Grahame (Glasgow), Down (Bristol), Foy (Belfast), and Connolly (Dublin), the agents of your Department in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Dyke, in particular, gives some information upon dairying matters, with special reference to the making of fancy cheeses, that will no doubt be read, in view of its importance, with great interest by farmers in Canada, and the same remark applies to his observations upon the cattle trade, and upon the question of breeding horses suitable for remounts for the British Army.

Mr. Grahame's report is always interesting, and his enquiries into the various subjects that he mentions will make a very useful chapter in the blue book of your Department. Mr. Grahame is a well-known authority upon questions relating to cattle and agriculture generally, and the statements that he makes are the result of investigation and reflection, and will commend themselves to those who follow such matters with interest.

The same remarks equally apply to the reports of the other agents, and they will repay perusal. I take this opportunity of expressing my satisfaction at the manner in which these gentlemen have performed the various duties entrusted to them during the past year, and my thanks for the valuable assistance and suggestions that they have given to me from time to time.

I am able to send, by the courtesy of the Board of Trade, the following figures,

purporting to be the number and nationality of the passengers leaving British ports for Canada in the year which has just ended, compared with 1885.

Nationalities.	1886.	1885.
English	18,901	14,817
Scotch	2,949	2,345
Irish	2,895	2,676
	—	—
Total of British origin.....	24,745	19,838
Foreigners	5,364	3,090
	—	—
	30,109	22,928
	==	==

It will be seen that the number of emigrants, not only British subjects but foreigners, is larger than in the previous year; in fact, the statistics show an all-round increase of about 31 per cent. This bears out what I stated in my last report—"the signs of increasing emigration to Canada from Great Britain and from Europe are most encouraging, although they may not be realized immediately."

As I have mentioned, on many other occasions, the figures do not represent the actual emigration that has taken place to the Dominion in the year, any more than in former years. This is proved by the immigration statistics published annually by your Department. They are always, however, based upon the same calculations, and are valuable, therefore, for purposes of comparison to a certain extent. It is well known that large numbers of emigrants travel to Canada by way of New York and other United States ports, and that such persons are classed in the official returns, as emigrants proceeding to America. The competition among the steamship companies is very great, and the rates of passage have been very low, which, with the railway facilities between the two countries, no doubt accounts for the division of traffic between the Canadian and American lines of steamers.

With regard to the prospects for the coming year, I may say that they appear to me to be very encouraging, although it is impossible to make any accurate forecast. The number of enquiries from intending emigrants is large, both at my own office, at the offices of the agents of your Department, and, also I understand, at the various shipping companies agencies. An immense quantity of literature relating to Canada and its various resources has been distributed in Great Britain and on the Continent, under my directions, and there is a growing demand for maps and pamphlets from public institutions, free libraries, workingmen's clubs, &c., in the United Kingdom. Applications for particulars have indeed been received from all parts of the world. There can be no doubt that this is the result of the work of the past few years, and this growing interest shows the increased

attention that is being given to Canada, both in the British Dominions and in foreign countries. It must have, sooner or later, a beneficial effect upon the immigration returns, and also upon the trade and commerce of the Dominion. Emigration is not a matter that is decided upon in a hurry by persons who are contemplating it. It is thought over time after time, the merits of various countries are discussed and considered, and my experience leads me to think that the act itself is often put off much longer than it should be, with the result that the capital many emigrants should have possessed, with which to make a start in a new home, is very much diminished, even if it has not melted away altogether.

The importance now attached by the public to Colonial affairs, particularly in their commercial and financial aspect, is being appreciated and understood by the press, and it is a rare event now to pick up a newspaper which does not contain something of interest respecting one or other of the outlying portions of the Empire. The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway is naturally the subject of much conversation, writing, and thought, in its Imperial as well as in its local bearings, and this work has been of much value in attracting the eyes of the world to the resources and capabilities of the country through which it runs. I desire to mention, in this connection, the admirable series of letters in the "Times" in the last year, by a special correspondent. They were admirably written, the facts were indisputable, and they have been widely read throughout Great Britain. In fact, so great was the interest taken in the matter, that they have been reprinted in a pamphlet, and form a cheap and handy guide, which cannot fail to have a great circulation.

Then, again, the part taken by Canada at the Fisheries Exhibition, the Antwerp Exhibition, and at large and small agricultural shows, must impress the public with the development of the country; and the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, upon which a separate and full report has been transmitted, must have an effect permanently advantageous to the Dominion.

Again, Canada is visited now by many people whose tours previously were made on the Continent, and, as a consequence, much correspondence takes place, and many lectures are delivered as to its past, present and future.

I mention these facts in order to show the measures that have been taken to attract attention to the Dominion, and to encourage a stream of suitable emigration for the purpose of populating the vast area of uncultivated land that is to be found in every part of the Dominion, the settlement of which will not only benefit the people who go, but add largely to the wealth and prosperity of Canada, and to the strength and commerce of the Empire.

The distress that is being felt in every part of Great Britain and in many countries on the Continent, must cause greater attention to be given year by year to emigration as a relief to the overcrowded populations, and as a preventive to

those social troubles which might otherwise make themselves prominent. I shall, however, refer to this question later on.

In the meantime I may say with regard to last year's emigration, that every care was taken by me to impress upon the agents of your Department, and also upon the steamship companies' agents, the necessity of only encouraging such persons to emigrate as were likely to do well in the Dominion. Persons with capital, farmers, farm labourers and domestic servants have been the classes which we have all had in view. The emigration of mechanics, artisans, navvies and general labourers, and those following the lighter callings, has been strongly discouraged.

I have no doubt I shall be borne out by your agents in the Dominion in stating that the emigrants of 1886 were, as a body, most suitable and desirable persons and likely to make the best of settlers

I have taken care to see that the assisted passage concession was not used in any way likely to bring about depression or distress in Canada, or to encourage unsuitable persons to make it their home. I must express my opinion, however, that it would not be wise at the present time to altogether discontinue the system of lower rates. We have to compete, in the first place, with the United States, and it is very desirable that we should offer to emigrants some advantages of a pecuniary kind in order to attract prominent attention to Canada. In the second place, there is the competition of the Australian and Cape Colonies to be remembered. It is true that they are not encouraging emigration in unlimited proportions at the present time, but they want exactly the same class of people that are needed in Canada, and it is necessary that we should be placed in a position to compete in a friendly way with them on satisfactory terms. This is especially the case with regard to farm labourers and domestic servants, who are able, at the present time, to secure passages to Australasia at rates more favourable than those offered by us.

It is right I should say that we have endeavoured to place before the public the merits of the various Provinces. No attempt has been made to bring any one more prominently to the front than another, and an emigrant who writes for information is supplied with pamphlets which deal with the Dominion as a whole and with all the Provinces individually. Although Manitoba and the North-West Territories have received much notice in many ways, enquiries have been very numerous about the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, and I think that each Province must have received a valuable addition to its population of persons with means, especially those who desire to take up improved farms. The enquiries respecting British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces have been specially marked and numerous.

You will have gathered from my communications and from the letters in the

newspapers which I have forwarded, that the question of state-aided emigration has been very widely discussed in Great Britain during the past year. The feeling that some remedy of the kind is necessary is strongly growing among all classes of the people. Large numbers of unemployed are to be found in every part of the United Kingdom. It is said that the returns of pauperism show no great increase, but it is evident that there is a much greater amount of general distress than usual, although it is not apparent on the surface, owing to the repugnance felt by the better and steadier workingmen to the poor law system. The Colonial and Indian Exhibition gave such a practical idea at an opportune moment as to the power of the colonies to absorb additional population of a proper class, that an earnest endeavour is being made by many public men to satisfy both the wants of this country and of the colonies in this respect. I have, on more than one occasion, expressed my views upon the subject in public, and I cannot do better than quote for your information a speech that I made at the Associated Chambers of Commerce, in 1885:—

“I now refer to the Colonial possessions as a field for emigration. Two years ago I went down to Galway and Mayo with that distinguished philanthropist, Mr. Tuke, in order to study on the spot the condition of the people. I need not tell you the impression that visit made upon me. A few days ago I read with deep interest, with thrilling interest, as no doubt other gentlemen here present did, the interview that took place between the Home Secretary and those who represented some 5,000 stalwart able-bodied Englishmen, who were begging, not for money or for bread, but for work. What I saw in Ireland, and what I have read of that deputation to Sir William Harcourt, caused me to bear in mind the fact that in my own country, Canada—opened up by this great inter-oceanic line of railway—are 200,000,000 of acres of the most fertile land in the world. When I look on the struggling Irishmen endeavouring to extract from a few acres of cold, barren and stony soil enough to keep body and soul together, I reflect how different might be the state of affairs if each of these men were transplanted across the ocean, and placed by the Government of Canada upon 160 acres of the richest soil in the world as a free gift—land which will yield him the largest amount of corn, grain and vegetables that can be produced from any similar quantity of land to be found in the world. I do think the time has come when this matter is worthy the attention of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, of the commercial men, and of the statesmen of this country, with a view to considering whether or not some means could be devised by which this great misery can be alleviated, and to transplant men who are suffering for want of work and of bread to a land of plenty. I do not deny that the wave of depression now passing over the whole world has touched Canada, but I am prepared to assert that the depression which exists in Canada is infinitely less than that prevailing in this country or in the United States, and I quote that fact as an additional reason why this question assumes, in my judgment, no slight importance on the present occasion. Let us look at it from a trade standpoint solely—in the light of the interests of the commercial classes of this country. My right honourable friend, Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., has shown you that Canada consumes four times as much per head of the population of British products as her neighbours south of the line of demarcation. Surely there is a direct and positive commercial interest on the part of the people of this country, that the persons who go out of her crowded populations shall swell the ranks of the subjects of Her Majesty the Queen, north of the boundary line, rather than south of it. When Mr. Tuke returned from his visit to Ireland he laid before a number of philanthropic capitalists in this city the condition in which he found that

country, and they took action which was an honour to this country. We know that this is not merely an over-crowded country; it is not only a country where there must necessarily be a vast amount of pauperism, but it is a country that stands pre-eminent in the world for the gigantic character of its charities, and the means contributed by those who possess money in order to relieve distress wherever it is found. At the meeting to which I have referred, the gentlemen there assembled put down no less than £10,000 of their private money to be expended by Mr. Tuke in relieving the distress which he had pictured to them as existing in Ireland. I say that in my judgment the Government of this country could well appropriate a million pounds sterling for no better use—and I use the term in its broadest and in a commercial sense. I repeat it could be applied to no purpose where the capital invested would be asolutely safer to be returned, than by sending out Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen—all, in fact, who are able and willing to work—to the great fields in Australia and Canada to which I have drawn your attention. Why, Sir, it would not be an experiment; it has already been done both by Lady Gordon Cathcart and Lady Bardett-Coutts, and has been shown to be practical as a financial operation. Men have been sent out to the North-West of Canada and have been enabled to repay the money lent to them. I would combine three agencies in this operation. I would ask the Imperial Government to appropriate a million pounds sterling, or, if they preferred, only half that sum, for that, I believe, would be ample to vindicate my assertion that it is practicable, and as repaid, it could constantly be re-invested for the same purpose. I would ask them to lend that sum of money, free of interest, to those high-minded philanthropic capitalists who have shown their readiness to expend their own money in the promotion of this work, and I would ask them to see that the money was well and wisely expended for the purposes for which it was intended; to see that only suitable persons were selected, persons who were calculated to succeed on being placed on the soil. The Government of Canada would receive these men with open arms; it would contribute to the payment of their passage money across the Atlantic, and it would place at their disposal agencies throughout the country which would give them aid and assistance in every way. The Canadian Government would further place in their hands as a free gift for every emigrant 160 acres of rich soil ready for the plough. Regarded as a commercial enterprise, and from the standpoint that every one thus sent out would become consumers of the products of British industry, thereby increasing the national wealth, this question becomes one eminently worth the attention of a commercial body, such as I have the honor of addressing, and of the eminent and distinguished members of Parliament who are now surrounding this board. I believe this policy would result in building up a great power on the continent of British North America, and I have no hesitation in saying that the ten millions of white population now occupying the British colonies will soon become twenty millions, and at a day not far distant, looking at the rate of progress and the means of development, the present number will be quadrupled. As has been before said, trade follows our flag, and the commerce of this great Empire must rapidly expand."

So far, however, the Imperial Government has not done anything of a practical character towards assisting emigration, except that it has established an emigrant's information office, to which I referred in my last report, from which pamphlets and other particulars of the various colonies are distributed. This is a step in the right direction, and one which I think will grow into something very much more useful. The question is one of so much importance and one upon which the public are beginning to feel so acutely, that I believe the Government will sooner or later be compelled to take the matter in hand. There is a precedent for this in Ireland; and a recommendation of emigration has been made in the report of the

Crofters Commission in Scotland as a remedy for the over-crowding that exists on the islands and mainlands of the west coast of Scotland. Several deputations have waited upon the Government to press the matter upon their attention, and a good deal of sympathy has been elicited, but the Government seems at present to shun any proposals which involve a large outlay, even though it may only be temporary, as has been proved must be the case.

I can only repeat here what I said in my last report on the same subject: "It does seem a pity that difficulties should be experienced here from a super-abundant population and by the scarcity of land, when in Canada there is super-abundant land and a comparative scarcity of population. I need hardly say that I shall watch any scheme that may be arranged, and shall be careful to retain the power of selection of any emigrants who may be sent out. There can be no doubt that if the necessary funds are forthcoming, a scheme could be arranged which would be beneficial in its results both to the people sent out, to the mother country, and the colonies."

Considerable discussion and correspondence has also taken place in regard to the emigration of children. It has been maintained by those interested in the subject that if a considerable emigration of children could be arranged each year it would be a very good method of preventing distress and crime, by providing the little ones with homes in some of the colonies, where they would become a bulwark of strength, and where they would not be surrounded by the conditions of life which inevitably await them if they remain in the country. Of course through such establishments as those of Miss Rye, Miss Macpherson, Mrs. Birt, Mr. Middlemore, Mr. Quarrier, Dr. Barnardo, and many others whose names will be familiar to you, much work has already been done in this direction, and will, I trust, be continued. The people who are interested are of opinion, however, that it should be taken up by the State in connection with the industrial schools, workhouses, and other institutes for children that are to be found in England. So far, I have not been consulted by the Imperial Government upon the subject, although I have had many interviews with persons associated with the work. I have made it most clear that, if any scheme of the kind is carried out, it must be conducted under very perfect and thorough arrangements, and that the Canadian Government could only countenance it upon this understanding, and on the condition that only children of good character were sent out.

The emigration from the Continent to Canada is gradually increasing, and I believe it will continue to grow. Every endeavour has been made for some years past, and particularly within the last few years, to make known in Europe the advantages offered to settlers in the Dominion, and I am glad that these efforts are beginning to bear fruit. The formation of settlements of continental emigrants in Ontario, and in the North-West especially, is a most potent factor in attracting

attention to the country. That they have been successful is shown in a marked manner by the fact that in the money order arrangements existing between Canada, France, Germany and Switzerland, the balances are invariably against Canada, which proves that a much larger sum is sent from the Dominion to those places than is received from them.

The agricultural resources of Canada have, during the last few years, attracted the attention of several prominent agriculturists of Great Britain. Among these are Professor Fream, Professor Sheldon, and Professor Tanner. Each of these gentlemen has visited the country, and has written reports which have been widely read in farming circles. They have also written authoritatively in various class newspapers, magazines and journals, and Professor Fream in particular has delivered several interesting lectures upon the subject. All these things have tended to bring the agricultural capabilities of the Dominion into prominence, and the continual growth of the exports of farm and dairy produce has also maintained that interest in this country which must tend to encourage emigration and to develop trade and commerce. You will be aware that it has been the custom for many years past for the Canadian Government to make an agricultural exhibit at the annual show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. Last year was no exception to the rule, and a very creditable display was made at Norwich, under the superintendence of Mr. Dyke, of Liverpool, and Mr. Grahame, of Glasgow. I need not write more fully on this matter, because these gentlemen each deal with it in their reports. It will be observed that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales again gave another proof of the interest he has always taken in Canada by specially visiting the Canadian stand and examining the various samples of the produce that were exhibited there.

I must in this report take the opportunity of thanking those gentlemen, too numerous to mention individually, who have assisted us in our endeavours to disseminate information about Canada, by delivering lectures in many parts of the country. Emigration is rapidly becoming one of the questions of the day, and anything that is said about the colonies at the present time is sure to be listened to and pondered over. I am glad to notice that many Canadians, who have been here on visits, have cordially responded to invitations made to them to impart to the public in the way I have mentioned, the personal knowledge they possess, and the results of their practical experience. It is not only my own opinion, but that of others with whom I have come in contact, that more lectures were delivered last year upon Canada than in many of the previous years put together.

From previous reports you will have gathered that the church authorities in this country have taken up the question of emigration. The great religious societies have prepared special handbooks for distribution, and the organizing secretary of their emigration committee, the Rev. John Bridger, of Liverpool, is too well

known in Canada to make it necessary for me to speak further of him or of the great work in which he is engaged. I have reason to know that his correspondence, particularly with regard to Canada, is largely and continually increasing, and he certainly has been the means of attracting the attention of a large number of people to the advantages which Canada possesses as a field for colonization, and to its capacity for providing homes and a livelihood for any number of suitable emigrants who may be able to take advantage of it.

A word as to the working of this office. I am glad to say that the number of enquiries, both written and personal, continue to largely increase. The enquiries not only relate to emigration, to trade and commerce, but to almost every other matter concerning Canada that can be mentioned. I am glad to notice that the number of Canadians who have called here was greater than in previous years, and that they have taken advantage to a larger extent than heretofore of the opportunities afforded to them of perusing the books deposited in the library, and the newspapers of all political shades that are kept on file. In this connection, I may mention that the action of the Government in devoting a small sum of money annually to maintain the supply of books for the library, and to supply it with the latest works of interest has been appreciated not only by Canadians, but by the press and by those who look upon this office as a source of information upon Canadian subjects generally. While mentioning these facts it is only right for me to say that it is greatly owing to the intelligent and willing assistance that I have had from the small staff at my command that has enabled the ever-increasing work—official, emigration and general correspondence—to be promptly and satisfactorily dealt with.

I now propose to quote some figures with regard to the agricultural imports of Great Britain in the last year, which I think will be interesting to Canadian farmers and to those generally interested in the shipping trade.

The following table shows the total imports of live animals into Great Britain for the last three years and the value in sterling which they represented:—

Animals.	From	Quantities.			Value.		
		1884.	1885.	1886.	1884.	1885.	1886.
					£	£	£
Oxen and bulls.	Denmark	42,746	30,211	31,945	856,260	593,101	410,947
	Germany	17,310	14,273	6,235	346,200	272,863	97,216
	Spain	17,482	12,757	8,461	327,409	233,254	146,798
	Canada	59,054	64,443	63,407	1,260,465	1,292,530	1,140,800
	United States.	139,213	137,324	113,756	3,316,567	3,101,502	2,270,831
	Other countries.	33,891	22,852	17,556	724,552	465,740	292,295
	Total	309,696	281,860	241,360	6,831,453	5,959,185	4,358,887
Cows	Denmark	44,167	31,460	32,311	867,539	614,464	399,807
	Sweden	4,110	2,786	2,637	81,252	54,809	32,056
	Germany	7,182	4,190	2,097	129,380	72,110	31,035
	Canada	1,977	4,019	3,796	40,351	80,898	67,878
	United States.	487	507	175	10,700	10,395	3,352
	Other countries.	3,391	2,432	1,937	72,751	45,028	36,924
	Total	61,314	45,394	42,953	1,201,973	878,704	571,052
Calves	Denmark	9,349	6,059	4,629	38,398	22,093	15,633
	Holland	41,349	38,499	30,181	196,917	180,803	121,072
	Canada	52	94	45	122	248	70
	United States.	3	2	3	9	7	3
	Other countries.	3,739	1,207	451	22,123	5,993	2,155
	Total	54,492	45,861	35,308	257,569	209,144	138,933
Sheep and calves	Denmark	95,231	79,475	120,584	187,794	129,322	192,724
	Germany	501,509	325,553	339,719	1,065,560	674,279	632,365
	Holland	204,563	252,144	468,373	586,117	626,667	971,776
	Canada	60,898	39,725	94,343	125,841	80,130	184,050
	United States.	30,786	11,829	5,553	74,645	29,801	10,706
	Other countries.	52,053	42,201	10,395	109,750	84,912	19,577
Total	945,043	750,927	1,038,967	2,149,707	1,625,111	2,011,198	
Swine	Denmark		251	1,802		707	5,027
	Holland	17,021	15,777	18,862	54,597	60,735	56,221
	Canada	75		70	149		210
	United States.	17	57		11	144	
	Other countries.	9,328	437	618	29,416	1,662	1,902
	Total	29,441	16,522	21,352	84,173	63,248	63,360
Total of Animals, living					10,524,875	8,735,392	7,143,430

It will be observed that the imports from Canada, under the heading of "oxen and cows," showed a decrease for 1886 as compared with 1885. On the other hand, a larger number of sheep was imported.

Mr. Dyke and Mr. Grahame go so fully into the question of the cattle trade that it is not necessary for me to make any extensive remarks upon the subject. I give the figures in full (they are extracted from the Board of Trade returns) in order to show the Canadian traders and shippers how large the cattle import trade

of Great Britain is, and how good an opportunity there is for the development of Canadian exports, providing that animals of the proper quality are sent.

The position of the cattle trade of 1886 is very well described in the following extract from the "Mark Lane Express" :—

"Our farmers and graziers have had a good deal to contend with of recent years. The low prices obtainable for cereal produce have crippled their operations generally, and whilst wheat and corn have been going at starvation prices, there has not been that outlay possible on the stock yards which would have been available had affairs generally been upon an average footing. It certainly has of late become more the fashion for the agricultural community to give more attention to the rearing of stock than to the growth of cereals, America and India combined having effectually lowered the values of these commodities, and, presumably, permanently so. But that breeders should not have their capacities crippled, it should have been a matter of necessity that values should have been maintained. Unfortunately this has not been the case, so far as the more important item of beasts has been concerned, whatever may have been the case as regards sheep. The price for the best beasts has been about 8d. per 8 lbs. lower than last year. This is rather peculiar, when it is remembered that the imports of beasts in the United Kingdom have been less than last year, while the imports of beef have also fallen off. But whilst beasts have given way in value, sheep have improved to the extent of about 4d. per 8 lbs, and this in spite of larger foreign receipts of live stock and dead meat.

"On the other hand, although the hay crop might have been heavier, it was secured in good condition. Values of clover are about 5s. per load lower than last year, but hay is slightly dearer; while articles of food have remained much about the same as last year.

"As regards the stock sent to market the Express says that really inferior stock seems to be gradually disappearing. Breeding has now become a science, and it does not pay to produce coarse, heavy-boned stock. A maximum of flesh on a minimum of bone is the aim, to attain which such considerable strides have of recent years been made. The continental graziers are now sending us a much more useful animal than they formerly did, and the character of the American receipts keeps up. It will not do, therefore, for our breeders to rest on their laurels or relax their efforts towards further improving their already excellent stock. The Irish beasts still show plenty of room for improvements. Very slow progress is made by the sister isle, notwithstanding her fine grazing facilities."

I am glad to be able to say that all the cattle from Canada this year were in a healthy condition, and this is very strong evidence of the efficacy of the arrangements made by your Department to keep the Dominion free from those contagious ailments, which afflict the cattle in so many countries now. I regret that any risk should have been run by the animals from Scotland which developed pleuropneumonia after their arrival at Quebec. This disease is so slow in its development that it is difficult to obviate an occasional shipment of the kind referred to, but I hope it may be possible to make an arrangement, such as I have recommended from time to time, to permit of a veterinary examination on behalf of the Government, at the expense of the shippers, of all cattle to be shipped to Canada at the port of embarkation. This is just as desirable in the interests of the actual importers, as experience has proved, as for the owners of flocks and herds generally. I notice, however, that the stringent and thorough measures you adopted at Quebec

had the effect of completely stamping out the disease which appeared in the Quarantine enclosures. I have kept you advised each month of districts scheduled in England as affected with pleuro-pneumonia, in order that the landing of cattle from those neighbourhoods might be prohibited. Professor McEachran during his visit to London this year gave much information to the public about the growth of the cattle trade in Canada, and the great scope that existed for its expansion. I have no doubt, also, that his interview with the principal officers in the Agricultural Department of Her Majesty's Government will be productive of the best results in connection with the relations between the two Governments.

The following are the imports of wheat, meal and flour for the last three years, and the value thereof:—

WHEAT.

From	Quantities.			Value.		
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1884.	1885.	1886.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	£	£	£
Russia	5,401,984	11,986,359	3,710,099	2,126,660	4,481,722	1,392,383
Germany	1,090,368	1,932,772	1,318,053	480,753	796,823	520,184
France	19,023	2,662	2,560	5,550	952	948
Turkey	503,926	652,897	248,626	186,263	230,715	82,301
Roumania	687	410,004	290,248	211	144,938	99,855
Egypt	999,578	109,983	40,632	344,950	38,320	15,211
United States—						
On the Atlantic	14,321,320	10,171,206	13,531,346	6,193,553	4,157,808	5,247,777
On the Pacific	8,284,810	14,107,513	11,089,882	3,727,542	5,724,049	4,261,569
Chili	1,058,964	1,623,215	1,701,695	437,338	639,105	627,510
British East Indies	8,009,909	12,101,963	11,028,665	3,175,425	4,530,699	3,946,775
Australasia	4,897,766	5,279,230	738,699	2,094,381	2,173,466	289,503
British North America	1,757,406	1,745,542	3,080,964	753,587	716,829	1,182,728
Other Countries	771,277	1,280,455	622,875	298,805	450,587	221,411
Total	47,113,998	61,453,801	47,494,344	19,825,021	24,068,013	17,888,155

WHEAT, MEAL AND FLOUR.

Germany	1,746,514	1,475,046	816,737	1,182,591	876,074	475,859
France	154,349	187,097	114,594	109,543	114,613	65,373
Austrian Territories	1,562,379	1,816,231	1,362,285	1,309,908	1,415,833	984,293
United States	10,340,567	11,728,468	11,473,192	6,728,836	6,823,257	6,197,399
British North America	688,925	280,479	770,530	457,469	164,864	421,741
Other Countries	610,784	407,891	201,894	377,663	256,867	109,743
Total	15,103,518	15,835,192	14,739,232	10,166,010	9,651,808	8,254,407

It is gratifying to notice that the export of wheat from Canada to Great Britain increased largely in 1886, compared with the previous years, and the same remark applies to wheat, meal and flour. That there is unlimited room for additional importations will be seen from the figures, if such prices can be realized as will enable Canadian farmers and shippers to export.

The general opinion with regard to agriculture in Great Britain last year, is summed up in the following extract from the "Field" of 1st January, 1887:—

"Once again it becomes our duty to chronicle the leading agricultural features of the year that has just expired, and the record that it leaves behind does not entitle it to any affectionate regret. Indeed we are not exaggerating in describing it as probably the most disastrous in the long cycle of depression, and certainly the worst since 1860, not excepting 1879. Though the yield of cereal crops is probably considerably higher than in that gloomy, sunless summer, the miserably low prices which prevailed throughout the entire period, have resulted in an average value which we trust will not soon be repeated; for we most thoroughly endorse Mr. Clare Sewell Read's statement, that if we had such another ten years as those that are passed, there would be very few farmers left. Bad seasons have had much to do with our terrible losses, and these, occurring at a time when from a variety of circumstances enormous imports prevailed, and prices were consequently abnormally reduced, have resulted in absolute ruin to many, and a serious loss of capital to most. Let us then briefly consider the meteorological conditions that were so malign in their influence. First of all, we had a winter remarkable, not so much for exceptionally severe weather as for its long continuance. The wheat lost plant under such trying conditions, and was backward, and on strong and especially wet lands, had a terribly sickly appearance up to the end of April, whilst the difficulty as regards spring corn has seldom been greater. Land that had been trodden by sheep in wet weather was, when the land became dry enough for cultivation, exceedingly difficult to work, and consequently vegetation was unequal. Still, things might have been different but for the ungenial weather of June, when we had a great deal of frost, and all hope of a full crop was at an end; both on very light and strong land the plant spindled away from the effects of the unnaturally low temperature.

"Whilst the prospects of the tillage farmer were thus wrecked beyond the hope of redemption, the hill flocks passed through a terrible ordeal, and many thousands of both ewes and lambs were sacrificed. Owing to the dry summer of 1884, the hay stock was not large, and the bareness of old grass, which was quite exceptional, rendered the foddering process necessary much earlier in the year than usual, and the long continuance of frost and snow made it almost a continuous process; hence it came to pass that on many farms the hay was exhausted long before the grass commenced to grow. In some cases home stock was supplemented by bought material, but so great was the demand, and so scarce the article, that in many cases the prices became quite prohibitive, and consequently, death from actual starvation was not uncommon, and those who were able to keep the ewes alive lost heavily at and after lambing, and the whole of the hill stocks were terribly pulled down. The recently issued statistics fully illustrate this point. Not only is the sheep stock of the country depreciated by over a million head, but two-thirds of this loss is in animals under one year old. The summer has been tolerably favourable for the grass, when once it got a fair start, but the ewes and lambs in June were very backward in condition, and, on the whole, the hill farmers must have had a disastrous year.

"To return to the cereals. With such frosty nights, from which we suffered up to midsummer, it was not to be expected that the ear could be well filled, and there was more or less deficiency throughout the country, varying of course with the nature of the climate. Everywhere the crop was backward and the harvest was late. Seasonable rains in the latter part of July caused very rapid growth, and raised our hopes as to the issue being better than was expected. The effect upon pastures, too, was most beneficial. August was also rather wet in the earlier portion, the latter part and the whole of September was fine; and the great bulk of the harvest as regards the southern and midland districts was well secured, as to condition, but the yield of straw was very deficient, probably quite a-third less than in 1885.

"In the northern counties a great deal of corn was still out when the weather broke, which it did after the first week in October, and the deficient crop was still farther injured by a long spell of bad weather. A very serious loss occurred from sprouting; indeed in many cases the soddened grain was almost worthless, and, even when secured in fine weather, both yield and quality of barley are very deficient. It is possible that in some favoured districts the results are better; but so far as we have seen there is a general complaint of want of quality; the samples are high-coloured and dark-ended. Such barley is unfit for the brighter kinds of beer, for which the foreigner has supplied material at remunerative rates; whereas our best samples have ranged from 25 to 30 shillings a quarter, and this with a yield fully six bushels under average, makes the return very small. Oats are again, as they were last year, the most remunerative crop. In many cases, though the straw is deficient, the yield will reach an average; but prices are extremely low. Wheat is the worst of the cereals, and, though the prices have an upward tendency, there seems little prospect of such an advance as will cover the cost of production.

"Both store and fat cattle have throughout the year ranged at prices lower than than we have known for a long period, and though after the grass commenced to grow, which was unusually late, the progress of the animals has been satisfactory, the return from summer grazing has been very small. Breeders have had a bad time, and many, we fear, will cease to grow their own stock, because they can buy Irish at less than it costs to rear home-breds. Thus it will be evident that the financial aspects of 1886 are disastrous in the extreme, and even more money will be lost than in any of the previous bad years, not even excepting 1879.

"At the beginning of the year we expressed a hope that matters were improving, and were encouraged to believe that if trade got better, we should have an advance of prices for agricultural produce. There are indications in many directions that a decided move has been made. Many industries are showing increased signs of vitality; but, excepting woollen goods, it is only within the last three months that this improvement has been visible, and it is too soon for the increase in spending power to influence prices, yet if the trade goes on improving, it must very soon be visible, and we think it will first be evident in the value of beef. Sheep, owing partly to scarcity, have commanded remunerative prices all through the year; many a tillage farmer has been kept on his legs by the returns from his flock; and the breeders have been partly recouped for their losses in the spring by a material rise in the value of ewes and lambs. Nor must we omit as unworthy of notice the advance of 2d. a pound on wool. Again, there is a sensible decline in the value of imported food, and the recent Board of Trade returns show, for the first time for some years, that the value of exports has slightly exceeded that of imports. All these are indications of a more healthy condition of trade, which, however, would be greatly helped by an abundant season.

"Those who are not behind the scenes may be sceptical as to the agricultural distress, seeing that farmers as a rule hang on to their business and do not throw it up as would be the case in mercantile concerns. The explanation is that they are so little qualified for other vocations, that they continue in sheer desperation, and meanwhile, in too many cases, they are living by the exhaustion of the land. We cannot look for, or desire, any sudden change from distress to prosperity. What we must look for, as likely to be more permanent, is a gradual and steady improvement. And this we hope and believe has commenced, and, with a good stable government will continue. It is satisfactory to note the progress that continues in matters relating to dairy interests. It is quite true that, like other branches of production, prices have ruled low, and the year will rank as one of the least favourable; but more attention is now paid to the production of a superior article; the information that has been so widely circulated is beginning to bear fruit; and the co-operative principle, in the formation of numerous centres for manufacture, appears firmly established. When for example, it is realized that the productions of well-managed creameries make 2d. a pound more than the average market price,

the economy of the system will be acknowledged; indeed as far as we can judge, the factory system is likely to be more successful as regards butter than cheese."

The year closed with prices for No. 1 wheat at 38s. per quarter against 32½s. per quarter in June, and at 35s. at the same time the previous year.

I also give you further extracts from the Board of Trade returns with regard to other items of agricultural imports in which Canada is interested:—

Articles.	From	Quantities.			Value.		
		1884.	1885.	1886.	1884.	1885.	1886.
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	£	£	£
Bacon.	Germany.	532,906	432,967	336,246	1,644,257	1,341,903	1,031,883
	United States....	1,917,243	2,452,076	2,578,167	4,353,797	4,472,262	4,320,613
	Other countries..	305,755	283,407	341,555	786,391	613,807	789,974
	Total	2,755,904	3,168,450	3,255,968	6,784,445	6,427,972	6,142,470
Beef, salted.....	United States....	203,682	233,031	183,276	403,552	442,739	303,841
	Other countries..	7,298	7,566	11,874	14,879	15,443	21,649
	Total... ..	210,980	240,597	195,150	418,431	458,182	325,490
Beef, fresh.....	United States....	809,558	852,210	762,147	2,202,032	2,217,196	1,767,832
	Other countries..	66,706	49,979	44,634	170,393	125,628	94,454
	Total... ..	876,264	902,189	806,781	2,372,425	2,342,824	1,862,286
Hams.....	United States....	574,447	782,551	840,841	1,695,280	1,984,471	1,970,994
	Other countries..	78,579	94,348	102,538	236,211	251,922	265,878
	Total	653,026	876,899	943,379	1,931,491	2,236,393	2,236,872
Meat, unenumerated, salted or fresh	United States....	2,006	2,811	1,655	4,083	5,198	2,947
	Other countries..	17,512	27,352	40,657	58,990	80,572	109,833
	Total	19,518	30,163	42,312	63,073	85,770	112,780
Preserved, otherwise than by salting.....	Belgium.....	12,642	14,277	13,113	197,228	196,315	177,591
	Australasia.....	127,561	198,279	57,376	309,197	473,384	136,398
	United States....	269,632	261,257	292,714	714,115	690,552	662,658
	Other countries..	49,209	52,914	67,143	171,767	173,946	190,363
	Total	449,044	526,727	430,346	1,392,307	1,534,177	1,167,010
Mutton, fresh.....	Holland.....	116,182	80,785	52,063	372,346	240,259	130,701
	Australasia.....	303,203	336,495	383,317	820,263	833,990	842,409
	Other countries..	82,939	154,366	216,909	215,901	409,201	431,778
	Total	502,374	571,646	652,289	1,408,510	1,483,450	1,404,888
Pork, salted (not hams).....	United States....	179,772	221,967	212,720	307,479	332,255	295,086
	Other countries..	93,571	89,944	77,779	159,522	170,661	135,743
	Total.....	278,343	311,911	290,499	467,001	502,916	430,829

Articles.	From	Quantities.			Value.		
		1884.	1885.	1886.	1884.	1885.	1886.
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	£	£	£
Pork, fresh.....	Holland.....	20,898	35,720	53,498	59,434	97,449	132,256
	Belgium.....	22,634	29,398	25,103	52,650	73,956	62,083
	United States....	192	889	9	369	1,545	17
	Other countries..	15,055	3,966	2,043	39,918	10,513	5,007
	Total	58,779	69,973	80,653	152,371	183,457	199,363
*Rabbits.....	Belgium.....			102,541			283,872
	Other countries..			1,655			3,704
	Total			104,196			287,576
Total of dead meat				14,990,054	15,255,141	14,169,364	
Butter.....	Denmark.....	335,067	377,447	400,556	2,008,451	2,117,831	2,194,905
	Germany.....	146,400	143,482	119,154	861,084	789,899	611,548
	Holland.....	1,112,212	307,961	359,013	4,992,165	1,661,380	1,775,454
	France.....	509,716	450,938	402,620	2,895,184	2,578,618	2,264,001
	Canada.....	54,214	36,269	31,348	249,754	146,166	119,970
	United States....	100,161	77,538	42,336	447,811	314,062	160,391
	Other countries..	214,807	159,732	188,377	1,078,844	899,248	1,013,919
	Total	2,472,567	1,553,302	1,543,404	12,526,293	8,506,204	8,140,188
Butterine.....	Norway.....		17,411	20,875		69,995	82,582
	Holland.....		772,473	833,957		2,793,516	2,787,599
	Belgium.....		40,465	20,002		144,404	69,240
	Other countries..		16,914	11,739		46,764	38,879
	Total	†	847,263	866,573	†	3,054,679	2,958,300
‡ Cheese.....	Holland.....	318,966	335,973	318,596	891,852	833,490	764,522
	France.....	27,093	29,817	32,103	90,160	96,221	103,185
	Canada.....	589,460	606,002	507,875	1,496,589	1,229,570	1,116,178
	United States....	975,362	844,361	854,770	2,477,988	1,863,958	1,834,370
	Other countries..	15,159	16,897	19,843	41,293	41,959	49,641
	Total	1,926,070	1,833,050	1,733,187	4,997,893	4,065,198	3,867,896
Eggs.....	Germany.....	Great. 2,266,287	Great. 2,279,646	Great. 2,581,215	682,906	671,867	743,618
	Belgium.....	2,093,091	2,082,724	1,955,741	710,476	706,225	653,784
	France.....	3,265,174	3,338,823	3,208,115	1,903,520	1,341,717	1,215,360
	Other countries..	661,001	650,113	868,091	212,022	209,276	266,238
	Total	8,275,553	8,351,306	8,613,162	2,908,927	2,929,085	2,879,000
Apples, raw..		Bushels. 2,690,602	Bushels. 2,398,408	Bushels. 3,283,876	790,292	721,374	870,281
Lard.....	United States....	Owt. 633,794	Owt. 789,093	Owt. 797,665	1,379,695	1,430,143	1,332,210
	Other countries..	64,603	80,749	98,659	152,394	173,747	213,980
	Total	678,397	869,842	896,324	1,532,089	1,603,890	1,546,190
Poultry and game, alive or dead....	Belgium.....				384,830	384,728	60,653
	France.....				172,958	165,382	203,428
	Other countries..				111,816	105,128	87,118
	Total				669,604	655,238	351,199

* Included with poultry and game in the years 1884 and 1885.

† Included with butter in the year 1884.

‡ Cheese.—There were no entries for imitation or lard cheese in the year ended 31st December.

§ Including rabbits.

It will be seen with regard to butter that Canada exports less to Great Britain than any other of the specially mentioned countries. This matter is I know receiving considerable attention in Canada, and I hope that the discussions that are now taking place will lead to a development of this profitable trade. One thing is necessary that the butter must be of first rate quality in order to compete successfully with the kinds that now hold the market. That it can be done is evidenced by the samples of butter that arrive from time to time, but if any large trade is to arise the quality must be regularly kept up. If such a trade can be opened up, I feel sure that it will grow to a large extent and be very profitable to Canadian agriculturists.

The cheese question is extensively referred to by Mr. Dyke, and I cannot add anything to his remarks. He gives some valuable information on the present state of the trade, and how, in his opinion, it would be possible to open up and develop a large exportation in fancy cheeses, the manufacture of which is confined now more or less to the Continent, but for which there is a largely increasing demand in this country. I hope that the information he has collected under my directions, and the recommendations he has made, will receive the attention from Canadian agriculturists which they undoubtedly deserve.

Before closing my report, there is another matter of serious importance to Canadian agriculturists, and to that I should like to refer. It relates to the breeding of horses, of a class suitable for army purposes. It will be remembered that I have for some time past been directing the attention of the War Office authorities to the Dominion as a field from which they may be able to draw large numbers of horses for cavalry remounts and for artillery purposes, and in consequence of this, Colonel Ravenhill and Colonel Philipps, accompanied by a veterinary surgeon, travelled through Canada during the spring of last year, and brought back a small number of horses as an experiment. I believe that the trial has been successful and that the horses have, as a general rule, given satisfaction. This is borne out by the fact that the new Quartermaster-General at Halifax (Colonel Goldie) has received instructions to buy a number of Canadian horses each year for three years, and a veterinary surgeon has accompanied him to his post, in order to assist him in the new duties he has been instructed to assume. There can be no doubt that this question is one which is well worthy of the attention of Canadian farmers. I quote for their information an extract from a letter which I have received from Colonel Ravenhill, stating what, in his opinion, is the sort of animal most suitable for the purposes I have mentioned, and how it can be produced:—

“From what was seen of the fine mares in Canada, many of which, however, were more fitted for draught than riding purposes, it is considered that the cross of the English thoroughbred stallion, standing on short legs, with bone, shoulders, length, depth, and good action, is more likely to be beneficial in getting British army remounts than any other class of sire.”

It should be borne in mind that at the present time the exportation of horses is prohibited from most of the countries on the Continent, and the various continental military authorities are purchasing a good many horses in Great Britain which will further diminish the existing supply. If, therefore, a suitable class of horse can be raised in Canada it seems to be certain that not only will a ready sale for them be found here but that extensive markets will be opened in many other countries. The export trade of Canada in horses is not large at the present time, but with the remarkable growth of the cattle trade before us, and the great advantages that have resulted from it, I venture to hope that the matter will receive that attention in the Dominion which its importance deserves.

The copying and comparing of the archives at the British Museum and the Record Office is making good progress and continues to receive special attention. A goodly number of volumes have been sent out during the past year, and when finished they will form an invaluable collection of papers relating to the earlier history of Canada.

In conclusion, I desire to take this opportunity of expressing my obligations to the various steamship companies for the coöperation they have rendered to me in various ways in the year just ended.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES TUPPER,
High Commissioner.

P.S.—Since this communication was written, the report of the Royal Commission on the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, and the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1885, has been issued. It contains some very interesting remarks upon the subject of emigration, and as they are so important, and are likely to engage the attention of the Government, I think I cannot do better than quote them:—

“With regard to emigration, when the population of a naturally infertile district has increased beyond the means of supplying itself with food, the remedy is to move a portion of them to a region where there is good land and sufficient scope for profitable labour. This becomes the more necessary in localities where the chief food produced is the potato, which is the most uncertain and variable in its produce from year to year, and the most liable of all agricultural products to disease. Within the last eight years, the crop in Ireland has varied from a full crop to a half and a third, the last placing the people in a condition verging on famine. There are thousands of holdings averaging £2 rental, which may be assumed to be in this condition. A family of four or five on each holding indicates a large population always exposed to this hazard.

“Beyond the sea, west or east, this country in its colonies possesses immense regions of fertile land. That which is the nearest is also the most suitable for an agricultural population. The fertile plains of North-West Canada can be reached from this country in about ten days, not much longer in time than was occupied by a Galway or Donegal labourer, in former years, in reaching his harvest labour

in Lincoln or East Lothian. The people are here, and the land is there. It is for the benefit of the people, and in the interest of the United Kingdom and Canada, that the people should, for their own comfort and future prosperity, be placed upon the land. It should be a national undertaking, and one great business of the Irish Office and the Colonial Office, in conjunction with the Government of Canada, should be to arrange the best method to carry it out. Due care should be taken in the selection of suitable land and climate, and preparation should be made for the reception of the people towards the end of May in each year, with the summer before them, with lodging provided and sufficient ground broken and planted with crops to afford sustenance in the coming season. The credit of the State could not be better employed in Ireland than in active promotion of this most necessary undertaking. Communities with their pastor and schoolmaster, should go together, and settle near each other for mutual help and neighbourhood. This may become only a part of a larger scheme for the systematic movement of the unemployed population from any part of the United Kingdom, to the unoccupied and fertile lands of the British Colonies, to the mutual advantage of both."

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LIVERPOOL(ENG.) AGENT.

(MR. JOHN DYKE.)

15 WATER STREET,

LIVERPOOL, 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to present you with my annual report, being the eleventh since my appointment at this agency.

The numbers and nationalities of the emigrants who have sailed from Liverpool during the last two years are as follows:—

	1885.	1886.	Increase.
English	86,843	99,343	12,500
Scotch	1,710	2,417	707
Irish.....	12,629	12,829	200
Foreigners	40,429	75,397	34,968
Not described.....	2,860	3,514	654
Totals.....	<u>144,471</u>	<u>193,500</u>	<u>49,029</u>

Of the 23,281 emigrants who sailed direct to Canada, 16,123 were carried by the Allan Line, 4,359 by the Dominion Line and 2,799 by the Beaver Line; 3,831 were cabin and 19,450 steerage passengers, as compared with 3,528 cabin and 14,146 steerage last year, showing an increase in 1886 of over 25 per cent. If the whole emigration from Liverpool could be correctly analyzed, a still more favourable state of affairs would be shown, as it is found that each year a larger number of people prefer to go to the Dominion *via* the United States in the earlier part of the year rather than *via* Halifax. This tendency has been increased owing to the stringent carrying out of the instructions of your Department that none but agricultural labourers and domestic servants should receive assisted passages. It will also be found that the proportion of foreigners landed at Canadian ports who are destined for the Western States has greatly decreased. On referring to Appendix A it will be seen that the numbers sailing from this port to the United States have increased by 42,568, composed principally of foreigners, the number being 33,422 in excess of last year. This is partly accounted for by the war of rates which has been waged by the lines plying from Liverpool, and those sailing from Hamburg and Bremen. At one period the rates of passage from Hamburg *via* Liverpool to New York, Boston and Philadelphia was as low as 35s., so that large numbers have gone by this route who would otherwise have sailed direct from the Continent. A study of the figures shows that the total increase to Canada was much more, proportionately, than to the United States, especially with regard to English emigration, and I may add that the very superior character of the emigrants to Canada has been well maintained.

Special reference should be made to the number of first-class emigrants, with means, who have gone to British Columbia; among others I may mention a colony of dairy farmers from Cheshire, and Mr. R. W. Gordon, who was one of the delegates who visited the Dominion at the invitation of your Department in 1879. The Scandinavians in this Province sent out, through this office during the past two or three years, are writing a series of letters and articles which are appearing in the Scandinavian press, warmly extolling British Columbia, and it is expected that a considerable number of these valuable emigrants will go to the Pacific Province during the ensuing season; indeed, I feel confident that, on an improvement in trade, a large

exodus to the whole of the Dominion will take place. Large numbers of coal miners in Shropshire and South Wales, and painters, plumbers, tinsmiths, carpenters, saddlers, butchers, bakers, printers, mill-hands and railroad engineers are anxious to go out if inducements could be offered them.

The correspondence has increased considerably, and the demand for information respecting the various Provinces exceeds that of previous years, more especially with regard to the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. This I attribute in some degree to the reports of the visit of Professor Sheldon and others. Professor Fream, whose report on his visit to the Dominion has been widely distributed, has written a series of articles and letters for the English agricultural press, and his paper, written for the Royal Agricultural Society's Journal, is most valuable. The effects of the reports of the tenant farmers' delegates are still being felt, notwithstanding the fact that it is several years since they visited the Dominion, and the interests of Canada in this country are still being actively promoted by those gentlemen.

The tour of the "Times" correspondent through to British Columbia, an account of which was published in the "Times," and was afterwards reproduced in pamphlet form and circulated throughout the world, must prove of immense benefit to the Dominion.

As in previous years, 1886 shows a marked increase in the number of Canadians who have used this office, and have obtained information respecting the several branches of trade in which they were interested. I am glad to say that I have been able to afford them considerable assistance. Acting under Sir Charles Tupper's directions, I prepared, as usual, an exhibit of agricultural products for the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, which was held at Norwich. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales being the president for the year, and Norwich being the centre of a large agricultural district, there was a good attendance, and the Canadian stand attracted great attention.

A great number of pamphlets were distributed amongst the agricultural classes, and I am confident that good results will ensue. Numbers of farmers and others interested in agriculture from foreign countries were present and the communications I have since received confirm my opinion as to the benefit which Canadian agricultural interests derive from this exhibit. The following is a copy of a newspaper notice in reference to it:—

"One of the most interesting exhibitions on the ground is that apportioned to the Dominion of Canada. In a small space, elegantly arranged and tastefully disposed, are all the chief productions of this interesting country which is being peopled perhaps more rapidly than any other portion of British territory. For not only is it a land which receives into its welcome embrace the teeming emigrants of the Mother Country, but it is a land whose own sons show such marvellous enterprise that they are rapidly peopling its most western confines. * * * * From such a country the products must naturally be varied and dissimilar, and such we find them in this splendid contribution to the sights of the Royal Show. * * * To sum up the exhibits in this department it is simply necessary to say that they represent untold riches awaiting the hand of the man of perseverance and enterprise."

His Grace the Duke of Westminster, President of the Manchester, Liverpool and North Lancashire Agricultural Society, and several farmers and others in Cheshire and North Wales having expressed a desire that an exhibit should be made at the society's show at Chester, the stand was erected again at that place, the result being that it was crowded during the whole time the show was open, and large numbers of pamphlets were distributed. As is always the case these exhibits were followed by a large increase in the applications for information from the districts in which the shows were held.

The utmost economy has been exercised with respect to the promotion of emigration from the Continent, and it is with great pleasure that I refer to the success which has attended the efforts which I have had the honour to make under the instructions of the High Commissioner and of your Department. Great difficulties

have been experienced and have been overcome, and it is gratifying to find that this special emigration shows an increase for the year of 180 per cent. My detailed reports on this subject have been made from time to time to the High Commissioner. The competition for continental emigration continued most keen. The Australian colonies, Chili, the various States of the American Union, and recently the Brazils are, as far as is permitted by the different continental governments, actively encouraging emigration.

The Brazilian Government have been offering passages for £2 10s., and this low rate has induced a large number of first class people to go out. It is exceedingly difficult to get first class servant girls in this country, but I feel sure that if proper facilities were given a supply of very good servants could be obtained from Denmark. This country has been the great field for Mormon enterprise, but owing to the action of the United States Government this emigration is likely to fall off.

The following are the returns of emigration from the various European ports during the past two years:—

	1885.	1886.
Swedish ports.....	18,732	24,761
Norwegian ports.....	15,727	31,919
Danish ports.....	6,213	12,480
Bremen	83,973	76,748
Hamburg.....	65,360	84,515
Antwerp.....	25,659	24,650
Havre	17,143	18,947
Amsterdam and Rotterdam.....	6,530	12,487
	<u>239,337</u>	<u>286,507</u>

The year has again proved most disastrous to agriculturists in this country. It is stated to have been the worst season since 1860, not excepting 1879. The yield of cereal crops has been heavier than for the past few years, but the exceedingly low prices which have prevailed have resulted in an average almost unprecedented.

With the bad prospects for tillage farmers it is not surprising to find that during the past year there has been again a decrease of arable land amounting to 132,000 acres, or $\frac{1}{5}$ per cent. less than in 1885, whilst there has been an increase of permanent pasture, clover and rotation grasses showing an increase of 35,000 acres and permanent pasture of 192,000 acres. The increase in rotation grasses and clovers in 1886 as compared with 1875 is 335,129 acres, and permanent pasture has increased from 13,312,621 acres in 1875 to 15,535,279 acres in 1886. Mr. Clare Sewell Read recently declared it to be his opinion that if tenant farmers lose as much money during the next decade as they have done in the past ten years there will not be one left in the country. He estimated that during the ten years ended with 1885 the value of farm products had been less by £19,000,000 per annum than those of the previous decade. Another leading authority, writing to the agricultural papers, states: "It would appear that the gross value of the prime agricultural products of Great Britain was, during the last ten years, annually less by some 19,000,000 of money than it was in the ten preceding years, and that in 1885 it was nearly £35,000,000 less than on the average of the ten years 1866-75. It will not appear surprising that the agricultural depression has, in 1886, assumed such proportions as must be alarming to statesmen, and are unquestionably ruinous to all who live by the land."

It will be seen that a change in the system of agriculture is being made, more attention being paid to stock raising than was formerly the case, but for both store and fat cattle, prices have ranged lower than for a long period, and it is stated on good authority that notwithstanding the low prices of store cattle and the cheapness of feeding material, the cattle feeders of this country will lose more money than in any previous year.

I have from time to time pointed out the dangers which attend the importation of pedigree stock into the Dominion from this country, and I have used my best endeavours to prevent the shipment of stock from infected areas. It is to be regretted that notwithstanding all precautions, cases of disease did appear in the quarantine at Quebec, but the prompt and vigorous action taken by your Department in immediately stamping it out called forth the praise of agriculturists throughout Great Britain.

During the past year foot and mouth disease has not extended in this country, indeed there has been only one genuine outbreak. A great source of danger however is through the importation of eggs from Italy and other continental countries, where, according to the British Consular Reports, cattle diseases have become almost chronic. The eggs are packed in straw or hay and the cases are distributed throughout the length and breadth of the British Isles, and it will indeed be strange if infection from this source is long escaped. Unfortunately pleuro-pneumonia, the more insidious disease, has been unusually prevalent, especially in Scotland. In 1885 there were 404 outbreaks in Great Britain, in which 1,511 cattle were attacked, whilst in 1886 the outbreaks numbered 550 and the cattle attacked 2,470. In Scotland the outbreaks increased over 100 per cent. and the disease has not been so widely prevalent since 1879.

The export trade in pedigree hogs to the Dominion has practically, though not entirely, ceased. There has been a considerable decrease in the cases of swine fever, the number being 6,836, in which 35,114 swine were attacked.

It is gratifying to note that owing to the precautions taken by your Department and the zeal of Dr. McEachran and his able assistants, the scab has not appeared in a single shipment of sheep during the season, and it is to be hoped that the stock in the Dominion has been entirely rid of this pernicious parasite.

Official statistics show that in Great Britain there is an increase of 16,500 horses used for the purpose of agriculture and unbroken horses, and mares kept solely for breeding. The number of cattle is given as 6,640,883, which is the largest aggregate total for cattle recorded since the returns have been published. Sheep and lambs taken together show a decrease of 1,013,900 for the year, and there is also a decline of 182,000 pigs.

During the year the number of cattle exported from Ireland was 716,151 head, and of sheep, 732,044 head, as against 641,014 head of cattle and 630,841 sheep in 1885.

The trade in horned cattle from the Dominion to Great Britain direct shows a decrease of 1,308 head; but a number of shipments have come *via* United States ports, and are consequently classified in the Imperial Board of Trade Returns as United States stock, so that the trade will about reach the same proportions as last year. The importations from Denmark show an increase of 1,155 head, whilst the numbers from the United States show a decrease of 23,900. The total decrease from all countries was 47,813. Low prices have characterised nearly the whole trade of the season, but several shipments of superior animals have come from the Dominion. One in particular I would specially refer to. Twelve of a consignment of twenty-eight bullocks, fed by Messrs. Weir & Weir, of St. Mary's, Ontario, and shipped by them to the London Christmas market, realized, through Mr. Roddick, cattle salesman of this city, £33 each, or about seven pence per pound, sinking the offal, or about 6d. or 6½d. for the beef. This was equal to the price brought by prime Scotch cattle in the same market. This tends to show the necessity of Canadians still more improving their horned stock, for, as is always the case, the prices for the best qualities show much less depreciation than those for inferior grades. It is stated that in 1881 there was only a difference of ½d. per pound between the best beef and that which is classed as middling. The difference now is 2½d. The best beef has sunk at least 24 per cent. in value, but the inferior above 52 per cent.; whereas the best beef is worth only three-fourths what it was five years ago, middling and ordinary are now worth only about half.

The immense advantage Canada enjoys in being able to send her cattle alive into the interior of this country has been from year to year thoroughly demonstrated.

Still, as I have pointed out, it will be to the interest of farmers in the Dominion to improve the quality of their stock and send it to this country in a finished state. While the demand for the superior qualities of beef is likely to be always fairly good, that for second rate stock and store cattle shows signs of weakening, and any attempt to expand the Canadian store cattle trade with Great Britain must, in the opinion of those most competent to judge, result in disaster.

Owing to scarcity, combined with an advance of some four or five cents in the value of wool, prices of first-class sheep have improved during the year, and this is the only instance in which any increase in the value of stock can be recorded.

The difference in the value of best mutton, however, between 1881 and 1886, is 26 per cent, and that in the price of inferior qualities, 41 per cent. The universal opinion here is, that in order to successfully compete with raisers in foreign countries, none but black faced or down sheep must be used. The numbers of sheep arrived from Canada show an increase of 54,618, while from the United States there is a decrease of 6,276. The increase in the trade from Holland, Germany and Denmark amounts to 271,504 head. I notice that an abnormal number of Icelandic sheep have found their way into the British market during the year, and they have met with a ready sale as store sheep for farmers to fatten, but from what I can ascertain, the quality is not very good and the venture has not proved quite satisfactory to purchasers.

Dead mutton, from Holland, shows a decrease from 80,785 cwts. in 1885, to 52,063 cwts. in 1886. The following table gives the returns from Australia, New Zealand, the River Platte and the Falkland Islands, for the past four years:—

	1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.	
	Carcases.	Tons.	Carcases.	Tons.	Carcases.	Tons.	Carcases.	Tons.
Australia	63,733	1,587	111,745	3,129	95,051	2,679	66,960	1,885
New Zealand.....	120,893	3,597	412,349	12,031	492,269	14,146	655,898	17,302
River Platte.....	17,165	306	108,823	2,426	190,571	4,440	331,245	7,267
Falkland Islands.....							30,000	898
Totals.....	201,791	5,490	632,917	17,586	777,891	21,264	1,084,093	27,352

I have before reported that this trade has proved, on the whole, most unremunerative, whilst a few shipments have made paying prices, that is, have touched 6d. per lb. (last March), the bulk of the New Zealand meat was sold at an average of 4d.; that of the River Platte, which is still of a very inferior quality, was sold from 3d. to 4d. With reference to the latter place, it is estimated that an increase of 63 per cent. has taken place in the number of sheep during the past twelve months. Unless the quality improves, as well as the demand, it is hard to think that this trade can be maintained. The Canadian sheep received have been of a fair description, but there still remains great room for improvement. Canadian sheep have realized from 2d. to 3d. per lb. more than the frozen mutton, and in view of the fact that fresh killed mutton will always command a better price than that which has been frozen. I would again impress upon sheep-raisers in Canada the necessity of using none but down or black-faced tups, in order to secure the fine quality of meat required for this market.

The continued remarkably low rate of mortality among the cattle brought by the Canadian lines is a source of gratification to all concerned in the trade.

This year only a few consignments of turkeys were received from the Dominion, but these realized prices 25 per cent. in advance of those of former years. It is to be regretted that this trade is not further extended, as it would undoubtedly prove remunerative. I have in former reports pointed out the advisability of extending

the poultry, egg and other trades. As an instance of what may be done I may refer to the fact that during the last four months the weekly arrivals of dead rabbits in England amounted to the enormous quantity of 225 tons. It is by attending to such details that the Dutch and Flemish farmers are enabled to increase the returns of their farms.

With respect to phosphates, to which I referred at some length in my last report, I am indebted to Mr. G. G. Blackwell, of this city, for the following information.

The Canadian output this year amounts to about 19,000 tons, which shows a large decrease compared with last season. Ground Canadian, testing 65 to 68 per cent., has come forward for the first time, upwards of one thousand tons being shipped to the United Kingdom. It has been well ground, but has brought a low price, say 9d. per unit. It is expected that the demand for this mineral will increase. South Carolina phosphates have come forward slowly and prices are unremunerative. Belgium (ground) is in demand but at unusually low prices. High-class French is sought for but the supply has been kept back for want of suitable dressing machinery, so that English consumers have not been able to get the material to complete their experiments.

In April last I was requested by Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner, to furnish a report upon the prospects of the Imperial authorities being able to obtain horses in the Dominion suitable for cavalry remounts and for artillery purposes. Subsequently Colonel Ravenhill and Colonel Phillips were sent to Canada to purchase a number of such horses. I have the honour to append a copy of the report in question. (See Appendix C.) The result of the visit of Colonel Ravenhill and Colonel Phillips will, I have no doubt, form the subject of a special report to the Imperial Government as well as to your Department, but judging from what has appeared in the British press, the War Office authorities are very well satisfied with the first consignment. As I have pointed out to Sir Charles Tupper, a great deal of time and expense would be saved by the establishing of fairs or periodical sales, where purchasers not only for the British but for foreign Governments could make a selection.

Land owners and agriculturists in this country have during the past twelve months shown extraordinary interest in the endeavour to improve the breed of carriage horses, hunters and horses suitable for military purposes. It is maintained that the money granted by the Government (amounting to several thousand pounds) in the form of Queen's plates, to be run for, does not meet the requirements. The Royal Agricultural Society of England is now offering five prizes of \$1,000 each for thoroughbred stallions, and the Hunters' Improvement Society is offering this year ten prizes of \$250 each for thoroughbred stallions, suitable for breeding hunters, and half-bred horses. With the exception of the Queen's plate money referred to, the British Government does not directly encourage the breeding of horses, but nearly every country on the continent expends large sums on the purchase of English and other thoroughbred stallions, and in the maintenance of *haras*.

Although common ill-bred general purpose horses have not been so cheap for many years, the leading dealers all complain of the difficulty, almost impossibility, of getting harness horses and hunters of a superior character, and it is stated that the Government would be almost entirely dependent upon foreigners for horses for army purposes, in the event of war. In view of this state of affairs, it is rumoured that a Bill will be introduced into Parliament, giving the Government power to take possession, if necessary, of all horses belonging to tramway and omnibus companies. While, however, the supply of ordinary horses was in excess of the demand, every sale and fair held during the year showed that the prices of better class well-bred horses had greatly increased. At the great horse fairs in Ireland the prices for hunters (five years' old) ranged from £100 to £200, and the prices for matched carriage pairs from £300 to £500. The same may be said of the fairs in England. The great bulk of the horses exhibited at such fairs consist of colts two and three years' old, hunters and carriage horses of four and five years being exceedingly scarce. At these fairs buyers from all over the continent are to be found, and a large proportion

of the higher price horses are sold for export to France, Germany, Belgium and Italy. A similar state of things exists with regard to the horse trade of Germany, which is a most important one. The prices in that country for superior horses range from £100 to £200 each. Horses are admitted free into Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Greece and Roumania. Into Germany foals with the mare are admitted free, but all others are charged \$5 each. In France the sum of 30 francs, about \$6, is charged on horses and mares, and 18 francs, about \$3 50, on foals.

During the last twelve years upwards of 200,000 horses have been imported into this country, representing a value of nearly \$50,000,000.

In 1885 13,023 horses, mares, geldings and colts were imported, of which 7,828 came from Germany, principally from the districts where English thoroughbred stallions have been used for many years; 28 only were imported from the colonies, the remainder being from Denmark, Holland and Belgium. In 1886 there were 11,027 imported, the decrease being attributable to the fact that suitable horses were not readily obtainable. It is said that the export of horses will be prohibited by the German and Austrian Governments in consequence of the political complications on the continent.

It may be interesting to give the numbers of horses in the principal countries :

Russia.....	21,570,000
United States.....	3,500,000
Austro-Hungary.....	3,500,000
German Empire.....	3,350,000
France.....	2,880,000
Great Britain.....	2,790,000
Canada.....	<u>2,624,000</u>

It will be seen from these figures that in none of those countries where horses are stabled in the winter, and where consequently they undergo a certain amount of breaking, is there so large a proportion of horses to the population as in the Dominion, and any successful attempt to improve the breed of Canadian horses or successful endeavour to provide a market for them must prove of immense benefit to the whole of the population.

The inauguration by your Department of experimental farms in the various Provinces of the Dominion affords an excellent opportunity for the attainment of the first object, namely, the improvement of the breed. If thoroughbred stallions, and what is of equal importance, carefully selected mares suitable for breeding horses for export, were placed at these farms, opportunities would be given to the farmers in the respective districts to see the type of horse required. I know that prizes are to be given for horses suitable for cavalry purposes, and it is to be hoped that prizes will also be given for mares suitable for mating with thoroughbred stallions to produce hunters, carriage horses and chargers. Farmers owning such mares are certainly deserving of as much encouragement as those owning stallions. That horses suitable for this market can be bred in Canada is proved by the fact that in the city of Liverpool and its immediate neighbourhood there are a number of Canadian carriage horses of first-class quality. They were imported eight or ten years ago and have given the greatest satisfaction. Mr. Wilson, a leading dealer here, who has had great experience with Canadian horses since the commencement of the trade, states that he can always find a market for a good Canadian horse and he reminds me that a Canadian horse he bought took first prize at the horse show at the Royal Agricultural Hall and was afterwards sold for 500 guineas.

An immense amount of good would result from the establishing of stallion shows in the chief cities of the various provinces on similar lines to those of the Clydesdale, Shire, Cleveland Bay and Hackney societies here.

The Glasgow stallion show commenced some sixteen years ago with three stallions in a corner of the Glasgow cattle market, and no entrance fees were charged.

Now there are three hundred stallions exhibited and \$50 000 a year given away in prizes and premiums, and buyers are attracted from all parts of the world. The export of horses principally for breeding purposes shows an increase to the United States from 520 to 1,173, and to Canada, from 853 to 1,580. The majority of these, however, have been of the Clydesdale or heavy draught breed.

The final report of the Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade in Great Britain has just been published, and one of the remedies suggested is that a greater activity should be displayed to find new markets and a greater readiness to accommodate British productions to local tastes and peculiarities. This applies with equal force to the Dominion. I have always endeavoured to find and to draw attention to markets for various Canadian commodities, and I would urge upon agriculturists and others in the various Provinces of the Dominion, and especially in the North-West, the advisability, and in many cases the absolute necessity of producing articles in a condensed and non-perishable form, and thus reduce to a minimum the cost of transit and the risk of damage. The condensed milk trade to which I have frequently referred in my reports, has not expanded in the Dominion as I had hoped. From Switzerland last year there were nearly thirty millions of tins of condensed milk exported. In England and in Ireland several condensed milk manufactories have been established, and in proof that they have succeeded it is only necessary to say that the \$50 shares of the Anglo Swiss Company are now selling at \$250. In this connection the following extracts from returns recently published for the first time will be found interesting. The export of condensed milk from Switzerland during the first nine months of 1886 was:—

To England,	8,323,200 kilos.,	valued at.....	8,476,537 francs.
Canada,	17,000 do do	.....	14,500 do
United States,	93,200 do do	.....	97,167 do

The total for the nine months was 9,670,900 kilos, valued at 9,914,411 francs.

I would again refer also to the Danish butter trade. The improvement in the butter trade of Canada must be looked for in the extension of the creamery system, which is now being advocated in this country. The creameries already existing in Great Britain, and more especially in Ireland, have been remarkably successful. With regard to facilities Canada is in a very similar position to Denmark. The climate is similar and in both countries there is very little permanent pasture and the cows are housed for a considerable portion of the year. In the case of Denmark, however, it should be borne in mind that the population is only a little over two millions, or considerably less than half that of the Dominion. It is generally admitted throughout the world that the Danish system of dairying is superior to any other in existence, and this fact is recognized even in Switzerland. In an article in *Die Milch Industrie*, published at Berne on the 9th October last, Dr. Gerber says:—

“We must make Denmark our model. As Prussia is the military paragon of the world, so Denmark is the model State in dairy farming, and this superiority is achieved by the constant co-operation of science and practice which has taken place since 1874, and now Denmark is the first dairy country of the world.”

Another authority on dairy farming, Professor Kerchner, director of the German Molkerei Institute at Halle, in the recent second edition of his “Handbook on Dairy Husbandry,” pronounced Denmark to be the leading dairy country, to which all other countries were to a great extent indebted for their own progress in dairy farming. Of course the superiority of Denmark as a dairy farming country could not have been maintained in fierce competition with the greater part of Europe and America, unless the energy of the farmers had concentrated itself on some chief branch of this industry. Denmark has chosen butter as its mainstay, and in consequence, the export of milk and cheese has been very small, as the following statistics will show:—

Export of milk, 1880, 50 gallons; 1884, 13,636 gallons. Export of cheese, 1875, 100,900 lbs.; 1880, 602,000 lbs.; 1884, 223,700 lbs.

The sudden rise in the export of milk in 1884—a rise which has not been quite maintained the last two years, for which accurate statistics are still wanting—is due to the fact of several large dairy farms having been established during that year near the Danish frontier in Sleswig, to which the farmers of Southern Jutland have exported their milk.

The manufacture of condensed milk has not taken root in Denmark. An attempt was made a few years ago by a gentleman at Copenhagen to prepare condensed milk and cream, but it failed owing to the unwillingness of the leading dairy-farmers to take interest in the new enterprise, the manufacture of butter being considered the more profitable undertaking.

For the same reason the manufacture of cheese has been of very small account. The exports only once during the ten years (1880) reached a respectable figure, and even then the importations were more than double the quantity, namely, 1,325,000 lbs. The average quantity imported during the last five years was about 1,403,400 lbs. per annum. Taking further into consideration that the quality of the cheese exported, principally to England, has been so poor that the price obtained has been hardly three pence per lb. on an average, it is clearly shown that the export of milk and cheese has contributed nothing whatever to Denmark's fame as the dairy country of the world, and that only its butter manufacture entitles it to this designation. Looking to the exportation of butter to the various foreign countries we find the following:—

	Cwt.	Value.
1875.....	265,150	£1,763,300
1876.....	314,640	2,233,950
1877.....	251,640	1,673,400
1878.....	224,980	1,428,625
1879.....	230,500	1,313,850
1880.....	245,660	1,441,580
1881.....	241,750	1,419,700
1882.....	281,640	1,575,470
1883.....	338,920	1,807,600
1884.....	326,280	1,753,940
1885.....	377,600	2,118,380

The prices per cwt. have ranged as follows:—

	First.	Second.	Third.
1875.....	150s.	133s.	110s.
1876.....	159	142	115
1877.....	152	133	103
1878.....	150	127	103
1879.....	141	114	88
1880.....	154	132	114
1881.....	157	134	108
1882.....	159	133	107
1883.....	141	126	107
1884.....	141	122	101
1885.....	130	113	92

It will thus be seen that although the prices of butter have fallen considerably since 1875, the total receipts are now about as much as at any time, owing to the greatly increased quantity.

Of the butter exported the following countries have received the largest quantities, taken on a yearly average for the five years 1880-84:—

	Cwt.	Value per Annum.
Great Britain and Ireland.....	250,000	£1,380,000
Germany	20,000	112,500
Norway.....	10,000	59,000
Sweden.....	3,300	19,000
Holland	1,450	8,000

By far the greater part of the butter was shipped salted in kegs or firkins, the market for sweet butter being rather over-stocked, and the Danish butter being unable to compete with its English and French rivals, owing to the slow development of steamship communication between Denmark and England, but a very considerable trade is done in preserved sweet butter, packed in tins.

This industry, of which no official statistics are published or compiled, was first started in Denmark by three different firms at one time, about twenty years ago. Through the care taken in packing and the excellence of the butter selected for the purpose, this very insignificant beginning soon developed into a flourishing trade, and in 1875 about 2,000,000 pounds of tinned butter may be said to have been exported to Great Britain and to Germany for transhipment to hot climates. A careful compilation of newspaper items referring to the weekly shipments of butter in cases, in connection with declarations made by the leading merchants in this branch of the butter trade, tends to show that not less than 4,000,000 pounds of tinned butter are now annually exported from Denmark *via* Germany and Great Britain, specially for use on board ship and in hot climates, where the luxury of obtaining the most exquisite sweet butter at a moderate price, would otherwise be out of the question.

The prices have latterly been somewhat depressed on account of French and Dutch butter merchants pushing preserved butter at a considerably lower rate than that for Danish prime brands, but it is of inferior quality and less able to bear excessive heat. The Danish merchants are quite confident that the depression will only be temporary, and that the excellence of their article will enable them to triumph over their competitors.

There are now eight or nine firms in Copenhagen engaged in this trade, the leading among which are Messrs. P. F. Esbensen, P. C. Bunch & Sons, Busck, Jun., & Co., and Philip W. Heyman.

The butter manufacture proper is in Denmark conducted on the creamery system, farmers having, to a very great extent, given up the making of butter separately. All over the country large creameries are established, either by independent companies, to whom the farmers sell all their milk, or by the farmers themselves, taking shares in the concern according to the number of cows they possess. The first are called "joint milkeries"; the other "share milkeries." The "share milkeries" seem to be best protected against the danger of getting the milk too mixed—good and bad together—as the farmers themselves would have to bear the eventual loss if milk of an inferior quality were supplied. Centrifugal power is now used nearly everywhere and only 26 to 28 pounds of milk are required for making one pound of butter.

The butter produced by these companies is, of course, not equal to the prime brands produced by the great landed proprietors, who have a sharp control kept over each individual cow, and who have the best milk only selected. Still the creamery butter holds a good position in the English market, and, as a rule, commands prices ranging between first and second class. As long as the farmers supply their cows with good fodder, take care of them and have the milk strained and cooled as soon as possible after milking, the creameries undoubtedly give very satisfactory results, where a good number of farmers live within easy distance. The English market

demand is for firkins of about 75 to 100 pounds net, and to produce and pack this quantity takes the small farmer in Denmark, as in Canada, too long when working for himself, the butter first made getting into bad condition before the firkin is filled. Even the creamery butter is generally 20 to 30 days old when it reaches the consumer, and that it still commands a good price is an encouragement to Canadian farmers to adopt the same system, and endeavour to secure a share in this important trade.

The difference between "share milkeries" and separate dairy farms, in Denmark, is seen from the following comparison:—

"Share milkeries" are stated to give 130 lbs. of butter, at 13½d. yearly per cow; Separate dairies are stated to give 100 lbs. of butter at 11d. yearly per cow.

When establishing creameries, the most suitable number of cows is considered to be about 100, if horse-power is to be employed in skimming, or 300 to 400 if steam power is obtainable. The proceeds of the milk is computed to be 4s. 6d. to 5s. per hundred pounds.

The prices of Danish butter on the English market have no doubt been affected by the practice, by certain continental manufacturers, of marking kegs of butterine as "Danish butter," but it is thought that when the stringent measures contemplated by the Danish Government come into force, there will be a recovery.

I am sure that if in Canada first-class fresh butter were packed on the Danish principle, in tins of say 2, 4 and 6 lbs., suitable for consumption in small families in Great Britain, and also for export to hot countries, an almost unlimited demand would be created. First-class butter only should be made, for while during the past year the price for this quality has been lower, the demand for inferior lots has been almost *nil*.

Probably no branch of the Canadian export trade has expanded at a greater rate than the cheese trade, which amounted, in 1885, to upwards of 86,000,000 lbs., and the development which has taken place, is, to a great extent, owing to the initiation of the factory system. Indeed, the principal advantage possessed by the Canadian over the English article, is as much owing to its uniform quality as to its good quality. This enormous trade, however, is done in cheese made on the Cheddar system, and it is a question worthy of consideration whether Canadian dairymen should not endeavour to take a share of the large trade done in fancy and other varieties from the Continent. The late Mr. H. M. Jenkins, who was secretary to the Royal Agricultural Society, and who made many visits to the Continent to study the fancy cheese systems, was of the opinion that dairy farmers in England should enter into this trade, and his views are supported by many leading agricultural authorities.

I am very pleased to report that close-grained, well pressed and well made Canadian cheese is taking a very prominent position in the countries reached from the Mediterranean. In fact, as far east as Constantinople it is greatly displacing similar qualities of cheese heretofore imported from Holland and Switzerland. A portion of the Cape trade is also being obtained. This business, of course, can only be expected to extend in the particular make of cheese that will stand a long passage and a hot climate. There is room for an enormous expansion in the export of such cheese to the various warm countries of the world, where the manufacture of dairy products cannot be successfully conducted. The cheese for this trade, which has the preference at present, is the celebrated Edare cheese. These are packed, twelve in each case, in a kind of pigeon hole, the weight of the whole being about 50 lbs. The cases are lined with perforated zinc to keep out vermin. The export trade in this cheese, from Liverpool alone, amounts to some 150 cases per week, shipped chiefly to the East and West Indies and Cape Town. The present price is 57s. 6d. per cwt., free on board at Rotterdam or Hamburg, whilst softer cheese, for European use, is sold at 45s. to 55s. The cheeses for export are, upon arrival in Liverpool, placed in bladders by the provision merchants, and after having been packed as above, will keep good for a couple of years. The extent of the trade done by Holland in cheese, is shown by the following figures:—

In 1874 the export trade was 28,006,148 kilos., about 62,000,000 lbs.

In 1884 do 29,375,692 do 64,000,000 do

The principal importing countries being Great Britain, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, United States, Spain, Java, Portugal, Guiana. It is impossible to ascertain the quantities of the various kinds of cheese which are re-exported after being brought to England, as they are not shown separately in the Board of Trade Returns, but it is certain that under the general designation of "oilmen's stores," no considerable portion of the enormous quantities of cheese, and also of butter, hams and bacon, are re-shipped to foreign countries.

I have said that it is upon such non-perishable commodities that the Dominion, and more especially the North-West, will have to rely to supplement their export trade, and it may not be amiss to give the process of manufacturing this cheese. I have translated the following from the German "Käseerei Technik," by Dr. Von Kleuze, a leading European authority on the subject:—

The real Edare, weighing generally 2-4 kilog, about 4-9 lbs., is manufactured in the following manner: The milk when taken to the dairy is first passed through a fine sieve, through which it is filtered into a "kettle" or wooden circular receptacle. The rennet temperature in summer is 32-34° C. (25.6-27.6° Reumer), and in winter 34-36° C. (27.2-27.8° R.) Rennet is now being gradually replaced by rennet extract. The rennet and colour, for which "Orleans" is employed in large quantities, are mingled with the warm milk simultaneously and well agitated. Then the "coop" is covered and allowed to remain for coagulation, which is effected in about fifteen minutes. In many dairy farms the time is fixed at ten minutes. After coagulation the lump is cut or broken into small pieces by the Dutch cheese-harp for four to seven minutes, until the curd deposits itself at the bottom. The curd is then gathered with a wooden plate and most of the rennet is taken off, and the remainder poured off. The curd-cake is covered with the wooden plate, being weighted with some 10-20 kilog, about 20-45 lbs. Some minutes after, the flowing rennet is poured off and it is weighted again. This proceeding is repeated three times in about fifteen minutes. The curd must show a temperature of at least 28° in winter and 32° C. at most in summer (22.4°-25.6° R.), or it must be cooled down or brought up to that temperature, the former by means of cold water, the latter with warm rennet.

The curd is then formed. The moulds are made of turned wood, and consist of a lower part showing several outlets or holes, and an upper part, forming a cover. As soon as the mould is well filled the cheese is pressed and taken out and turned in the mould. This must be repeated three or four times, and each time the outlets must be freed. This proceeding should occupy the least possible time, in order to prevent too great a cooling of the cheese, which is considered injurious. The pressed cheese is then placed in a bath of sweet rennet of 50° C. (40° R.) for two minutes or so, and put into the mould again for the same length of time.

It is taken out, wrapped in fine linen, and put back again, and placed under a press for some twelve hours. When this time has elapsed it is taken out of the mould and the linen, and put into a mould without a cover, the shape being rounder, and having only one outlet at the bottom. As a rule the salting process is begun by placing a small quantity of salt on the top of the cheese on the first day, and continued on the following days by rolling it in dry salt once a day so as to fix as much salt on the rind as possible. The salted cheese is now put back into the form, placed in a long flat case, and shut up. Small cheeses remain in salt 9 to 11 days, middle sizes 12 to 20 days, but in some dairy farms less time is taken. The temperature of the salting room should be some 20° C. (16° R.) Nowadays this old procedure is being replaced by the better one of salt baths. After the salting the cheeses are washed in rennet or water, cleansed, carefully dried and brought into the cheese room, where they are placed upon lath boards. During the first month they must be turned daily, in the second every other day, and afterwards once or twice a week.

Shortly before exportation they are rubbed down with boiled linseed oil, which gives them a polished surface. The dyeing of the cheese is then effected by the use of aniline of a red, blue, violet or yellow tint. The cheeses are forwarded in wooden cases, divided into compartments. When shipped to hot countries they are sometimes put into moist pig bladders, which in drying adhere closely to the cheese.

According to Fleischmann's statement, the following is the result obtained:—

- 100 kilog. (225 lbs.) good milk, gives 10 to 11 kilog. (20 to 25 lbs.) cheese.
- 100 kilog. (225 lbs.) good milk, gives 8 to 9 kilog. (16 to 20 lbs.) ripe cheese.
- For 1 kilog. (about 2¼ lbs.) fresh cheese, about 17½ pints of milk are required.
- For 1 kilog. (about 2¼ lbs.) ripe cheese, about 21 pints of milk are required.

The loss of weight during the ripening process averaged 8 per cent.

In none of the food imports, with the exception of meat, has there been such a marked advance as that which has taken place in the importation of fancy cheeses. The most important of these is the Italian Gorgonzola, which, to a very large extent, has displaced the celebrated English Stilton, not only in London, Liverpool, Glasgow and other large centres, but also in the provinces. Indeed, there are few places in Great Britain where it is not to be met with. This cheese reaches England through various sources, so that it is impossible to ascertain the exact amount imported. The wholesale trade is in a few hands, and I am informed by one of the leading dealers in London that there are no official data from which to quote, but from private memoranda he is enabled to give me an approximate idea of the extent of the trade. He says: "In 1886, so far as I can calculate, the number of Gorgonzola cheese imported into England will reach 100,000, of the value of \$200,000 to \$250,000. In 1879 (seven years ago) the number did not exceed 50,000, valued at \$150,000. It will be seen that while, in common with all other kinds of cheese, the value has decreased, the quantity has increased."

From the official returns published by the Italian Government I find that in 1884 the export of cheese amounted to 43,076 cwts., valued at 7,969,060 lire (about \$1,600,000), and in 1885 39,757 cwts., valued at 7,156,260 lire (about \$1,500,000). In the former year 17,481 cwts. were taken by Great Britain, France and Germany, and in 1885 16,494 were sent to the same countries. It is impossible to say what quantities eventually reached England, but certainly a very considerable proportion. In 1884 Austria imported 9,919 cwts., Greece and Malta 2,789 cwts., United States and Canada 3,539 cwts., the Argentine Republic 2,774 cwts., and Uruguay 1,141 cwts. In 1885 there is a slight decrease in these figures.

Nearly the whole of the cheese imported into England was Gorgonzola and Seracchino, a similar cheese. Dr. Von Kleuze states that, contrary to the general impression, this cheese is made entirely from cows' milk, and there is no reason, therefore, why it should not be made in the Dominion, both for home consumption and for export. Dr. Von Kleuze gives the following as the method of manufacture:—

Gorgonzola cheese received its name from a town near Milan, but it is not manufactured there only, but over the whole plain of Northern Italy. Contrary to the general opinion, Gorgonzola is made of pure cows' milk only, and during the fall of the year. The cows usually calve about that time, and they are then grazed on the famous meadows of Northern Italy. The rennet is still prepared in a very primitive manner by mixing dry and finely-cut rennet bags with spice (pepper and cloves) and salt, which, mingled with a sour curd to a stiff doughy consistency, is then filled into pigs' bladders and hung up to dry. After a lapse of four weeks it is kneaded again, and so kept until it becomes ripe. Before being used the rennet is placed in water for 24 hours, and afterwards filtered through a flannel bag. Coagulation is effected in about 15 to 20 minutes at 25° C. (20° R.). The curd is then cut very fine by means of a cheese spoon or knife until the whey begins to accumulate on the surface. Again slightly disturbed, the whole mass is poured into a linen filter cloth. After the lapse of about ten minutes, when the running of the rennet ceases, the curd is placed in a shape, a cover is placed upon it, and it is turned over. The turning over operation is repeated until all the whey has been extracted.

The morning milk is worked in exactly the same manner as the evening milk and the shape or mould is filled as follows: One layer of the make of the evening milk is put into the shape and another one of the morning milk is placed upon it; then again a layer of the evening milk and so on, until the form is full. Before this is done a hemp cloth is put into the form, which consists of a wooden band; the

circumference can be altered by means of a cord passed around it. The band is 24 cm. ($9\frac{1}{2}$ inches) wide and for a cheese of 33 lbs, the diameter would be 30 cm. (12 inches.) Care must be taken that the curd of the morning milk is still warm when filled in, in order to effect adhesion with the evening milk. After a lapse of five or six hours the forms are turned over and this must be done again in the course of the day, the cloth being changed. The next morning the cloth is taken off and the cheese brought into a drying room with a temperature of 20° C. (16° R.), where it is placed on straw and salted twice daily for three or four days. Afterwards when it is taken out of the form one side of it is salted and placed on straw, the non-salted surface being downwards. The next day the salt water accumulated on the crust is wiped off with a cloth and the cheese is salted on the opposite surface and placed back with the wiped side on the straw. In this manner the cheeses are salted and wiped daily during the following eight or ten days. When they will not absorb any more salt, and when no soft spot can be detected the salting process is finished. After salting the cheese remain some four to six weeks in the drying-room, where they are turned at first daily, finally every second day. They are wiped down occasionally and moistened three times with warm rennet or salt water during the whole period. The cheeses are then placed in a cellar which must be deep, cool and moist and without draughts. In this cellar they are turned and wiped down as before. In case they should become dry or brittle they must be wiped with salt water or fresh butter or olive oil. This is frequently done before the sale by the manufacturer to give the cheese a finer appearance. During the time of ripening (four to five months) they acquire those marbled veins (blue mould) characteristic of this cheese, and so well known to connoisseurs. The older it becomes the better is its flavour and the higher the prices obtained.

The present wholesale quotations in Liverpool are 11d. per lb., or 102s. 6d. per cwt. The cheese next in importance to Gorgonzola is the Swiss Gruyère. Whilst visiting an exhibition of food recently held in London, in company with Sir Charles Tupper, we were informed by Mr. Jubal Webb (one of the leading cheese factors in London, and a gentleman who has acted as a judge at all the principal dairy exhibitions in Europe), that some of the best Gruyère cheese he had ever had in his warehouse was manufactured by Mr. Morton, of Kingston, Ontario. Unfortunately for this new venture, Mr. Morton went to the Canadian North-West, otherwise, Mr. Webb said, a good trade would undoubtedly have been established in this article. As showing the extent of the Swiss export cheese trade, principally in Gruyère, the following will be of interest: The total export for the year 1885 was 24,512,200 kilos. (about 55,000,000 lbs.) of the value of 39,494,000 francs (about \$7,900,000). During the first nine months of 1885 the exports were 17,352,300 kilos., whilst during the corresponding period of 1886 the exports were 19,811,200 kilos., showing a large increase in quantity though the value was somewhat lower. Last year the United States took 1,386,100 kilos., valued at 2,357,000 francs (nearly \$500,000), Canada 231,200 kilos., valued at about \$80,000, and England about the same amount. During the first nine months of this year 1,289,700 kilos., valued at 1,993,682 francs (about \$400,000) were sent to the United States.

The demand for the finer qualities of Swiss cheese has not diminished, and it is a pity the supply of inferior ill-made cheeses is so considerable. The wholesale price for Gruyère in Liverpool is 50s. to 66s. per cwt.

I have only referred to fancy cheeses which can undoubtedly be manufactured in the Dominion as well as in any part of the world, and which will bear transport and from their relatively high price can better afford to pay the rates of inland and ocean transport than cheese manufactured on the Cheddar system. There are other fancy cheeses which are largely imported into England and other European countries, such as Camembert, Bris, Neuchatel, Roquefort, &c.

If Canadian farmers will only take the advice given by the Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade to farmers and others in Great Britain, and accommodate their productions to local tastes and peculiarities, there is a magnificent future before them.

The increasing demand for information respecting the Dominion, and especially the great number of enquiries on matters connected with trade, &c., have brought me into more frequent communication with my colleagues in Canada, and I have to thank them for their kind assistance and to acknowledge with pleasure the prompt manner in which they have supplied me with information: My relations with the steamship companies continue of a most friendly character, and I have again to express my indebtedness to the members of the British and continental press for their co-operation.

I have the honour, to be, Sir,

Your most 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, 1885 and 1886.

Destination.	1885.	1886.	Increase.	Decrease.
United States.....	122,400	164,868	42,568	
Quebec.....	14,586	18,563	3,977	
Halifax.....	3,088	4,718	1,630	
Australia.....	169	622	453	
China.....	105	183	78	
East Indies.....	1,641	1,776	135	
West Indies.....	46	146	100	
West Coast of Africa.....	744	767	23	
South America.....	1,692	1,757	65	
Total.....	144,471	193,500	49,029	

APPENDIX B.

RETURN of Emigrants and Steamers from Liverpool for Canada, for the Year ending 31st December, 1886.

Date.	Steamer.	Quebec.		Halifax.		Total.		Total.
		Cabin.	Steerage	Cabin.	Steerage	Cabin.	Steerage	
1886	<i>Allan Line.</i>							
Jan. 5	Siberian			11	14	11	14	25
do 14	Sarmatian			16	47	16	47	63
do 21	Peruvian			8	42	8	42	50
do 28	Polynesian			47	167	47	167	214
Feb. 11	Caspian			20	93	20	93	113
do 25	Circassian			31	154	31	154	185
March 4	Peruvian			15	123	15	123	138
do 11	Polynesian			48	173	48	173	221
do 25	Parisian			82	563	82	563	645
April 8	Sardinian			41	417	41	417	458
do 13	Caspian			39	80	39	80	219
do 15	Peruvian			25	169	25	169	194
do 22	Circassian	26	602			26	602	628
do 27	Siberian			14	39	14	39	53
do 29	Polynesian	21	462			21	462	483
May 6	Parisian	97	634			97	634	731
do 11	Nova Scotian			32	63	32	63	95
do 14	Sarmatian	31	497			31	497	528
do 20	Sardinian	54	587			54	587	641
do 25	Caspian			25	76	25	76	101
do 28	Circassian	24	539			24	539	631
June 3	Polynesian	28	409			28	409	437
do 8	Carthaginian			18	58	18	58	76
do 10	Parisian	74	490			74	490	564
do 18	Siberian	19	303			19	303	322
do 22	Nova Scotian			30	57	30	57	87
do 24	Sarmatian	71	429			71	429	500
July 2	Circassian	33	239			33	239	272
do 6	Caspian			15	48	15	48	63
do 8	Polynesian	39	467			39	467	506
do 15	Parisian	112	567			112	567	679
do 20	Carthaginian			22	91	22	91	113
do 23	Peruvian	32	216			32	216	248
do 29	Sardinian	82	538			82	538	620
Aug. 3	Nova Scotian			49	24	49	24	73
do 6	Circassian	44	254			44	254	298
do 12	Polynesian	47	263			47	263	309
do 16	Caspian			65	62	65	62	127
do 19	Parisian	189	397			189	397	586
do 27	Sarmatian	107	263			107	263	370
do 31	Carthaginian			25	104	25	104	129
Sept. 2	Sardinian	97	366			97	366	463
do 10	Circassian	44	207			44	207	251
do 14	Nova Scotian			43	27	43	27	70
do 16	Polynesian	32	199			32	199	231
do 23	Parisian	125	419			125	419	544
do 28	Caspian			21	34	21	34	55
Oct. 1	Sarmatian	42	153			42	153	195
do 7	Sardinian	25	194			25	194	219
do 12	Carthaginian			22	40	22	40	62
do 15	Circassian	23	193			23	193	221

APPENDIX B—Return of Emigrants and Steamers from Liverpool for Canada, for the Year ending 31st December, 1886—Continued.

Date.	Steamer.	Quebec.		Halifax.		Total.		Total.
		Cabin.	Steer- age.	Cabin.	Steer- age.	Cabin.	Steer- age.	
1886. <i>Allan Line—Concluded.</i>								
Oct. 21	Polynesian.....	19	101			19	101	120
do 22	Sarmatian	11	43			11	43	54
do 26	Nova Scotian.....			17	33	17	33	50
do 28	Parisian.....	86	204			86	204	290
Nov. 9	Caspian.....			5	31	5	31	36
do 11	Sardinian.....			13	161	13	161	174
do 23	Carthaginian.....			5	31	5	31	36
Nov. 25	Polynesian.....			19	85	19	85	104
Dec. 7	Nova Scotian.....			4	5	4	5	9
do 9	Peruvian			32	111	32	111	143
do 21	Caspian			1	4	1	4	5
do 23	Sarmatian			5	69	5	69	74
do 30	Polynesian			8	38	8	38	46
	Total	1,634	10,289	873	3,327	2,507	1,366	16,123
1886. <i>Dominion Line.</i>								
Feb. 4	Oregon.....			8	44	8	44	52
do 18	Vancouver			7	52	8	52	60
March 6	Toronto			1	3	1	3	4
do 18	Sarnia.....			9	60	9	60	69
April 1	Oregon				102		102	102
do 15	Toronto			10	27	10	27	37
do 22	Vancouver	36	290			36	290	326
do 30	Sarnia.....	1	137			1	137	138
May 7	Montreal.....	5	63			5	63	68
do 13	Oregon	14	208			14	208	222
do 21	Toronto	14	104			14	104	118
do 27	Vancouver	29	165			28	165	193
June 5	Sarnia.....	11	137			11	137	148
do 12	Montreal.....	7	77			7	77	84
do 17	Oregon	20	119			20	119	139
do 25	Toronto	15	78			15	78	93
July 1	Vancouver	54	183			54	183	237
do 9	Sarnia.....	8	89			8	89	97
do 16	Montreal.....	9	94			9	94	103
do 22	Oregon	37	85			37	85	122
do 30	Toronto.....	14	47			14	47	61
Aug. 5	Vancouver	109	213			109	213	322
do 13	Sarnia.....	31	45			31	45	76
do 20	Montreal.....	27	79			27	79	106
do 26	Oregon.....	61	93			61	93	154
Sept. 3	Toronto.....	20	45			20	45	65
do 10	Vancouver	124	213			124	243	367
do 17	Sarnia.....	29	160			29	160	189
do 21	Montreal.....	10	41			10	41	51
do 30	Oregon	19	108			19	108	127
Oct. 8	Toronto.....	10	27			10	27	37
do 14	Vancouver	54	95			54	95	149
do 29	Montreal.....	3	46			3	46	49
Nov. 4	Oregon			2	28	2	28	30
do 17	Vancouver			33	29	33	29	62
Dec. 2	Sarnia.....			17	49	17	49	66
do 16	Oregon.....			9	27	9	27	36
	Total.....	770	3,071	97	421	867	3,492	4,359

APPENDIX B—Return of Emigrants and Steamers from Liverpool for Canada, for the Year ending 31st December, 1886—*Concluded.*

Date.	Steamer.	Quebec.		Halifax.		Total.		Total.
		Cabin.	Steer- age.	Cabin.	Steer- age.	Cabin.	Steer- age.	
1886. <i>Beaver Line.</i>								
April 20	Lake Champlain		124				124	124
do 27	Lake Huron	15	265			15	265	280
May 4	Lake Nepigon	2	70			2	70	72
do 11	Lake Superior	21	178			21	178	199
do 18	Lake Winnipeg	12	120			12	120	132
do 25	Lake Champlain	3	80			3	80	83
June 1	Lake Huron	11	207			11	207	218
do 8	Lake Nepigon		47				47	47
do 15	Lake Superior	15	498			15	498	513
do 22	Lake Winnipeg	15	44			15	44	59
July 5	Lake Huron	15	45			15	45	60
do 13	Lake Nepigon	15	44			15	44	59
do 20	Lake Superior	35	46			35	46	81
do 27	Lake Winnipeg	18	48			18	48	66
Aug. 10	Lake Huron	39	48			39	48	37
do 24	Lake Superior	108	45			108	45	150
do 31	Lake Winnipeg	33	46			33	46	79
Sept. 7	Lake Nepigon		32				32	32
do 14	Lake Huron	33	47			33	47	80
do 28	Lake Superior	31	124			31	124	155
Oct. 5	Lake Winnipeg	8	45			8	45	53
do 12	Lake Nepigon		26				26	26
do 19	Lake Huron	13	49			13	49	62
Nov. 2	Lake Superior	15	64			15	64	79
	Total	457	2,342			457	2,342	2,799

SUMMARY.

Allan Line	1,634	10,239	873	3,327	2,507	13,616	16,123
Dominion Line	770	3,071	97	421	867	3,492	4,359
Beaver Line	457	2,342			457	2,342	2,799
Total	2,861	15,702	970	3,748	3,831	19,450	23,281

APPENDIX C.

COPY of a Report made on 3rd April, 1886, to the High Commissioner, Sir Charles Tupper, with a view of inducing the Imperial Authorities to purchase Army Remounts in Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that with a view of initiating a trade in horses from the Dominion to this country and other parts of Europe I wrote a series of letters to the Canadian and European press in 1875 and 1876. This brought me a large correspondence from various parts of Great Britain, the Continent and Canada. The difficulty then experienced was that although there were large numbers of Canadian horses suitable for export to this country there were no fairs or special points to which dealers could be directed where they could find a large supply of horses to select from. To obviate this, Messrs. Grand & Son, of Toronto, after some correspondence had passed between us, collected 500 horses, which I advertised for sale on the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th April, 1877, in the leading English, Scotch, Irish, German and French newspapers (see the report of the Minister of Agriculture for 1877, page 143). Unfortunately the death of Mr. Grand, the senior member of the firm, who was thoroughly acquainted with the Canadian supply and the requirements of the European demand, put an end to these sales, which it was intended to hold periodically. However, the exportation of horses was taken up with some spirit by prominent Canadians and continued for some time, but they had not a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the British markets and the trade did not expand. It was found that perhaps two-thirds of the horses sold at a good profit but the remainder was thrown upon their hands, and food and accommodation being expensive they were obliged to submit to a forced sale, the losses incurred upon the "culls" swallowing up the profits made on good sales. I understand that some Canadians who were formerly engaged in this business are about to re-enter upon it so far as regards carriage horses. Messrs. Withers & East, the London job-masters, whom I induced to visit Canada, have until now, been receiving yearly supplies, which are carefully selected by their own representatives.

According to the census of 1881 there were in the Dominion 857,855 horses and 201,503 colts and fillies, or a total of 1,059,358 horses to a population of 4,324,810, which is about 24 horses to every hundred persons. The census of 1871 gives the number of horses, colts and fillies in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia as 836,743, while in 1881, the numbers in the same Provinces were 974,292, or an increase of over 16 per cent. notwithstanding the very large exportation to the United States. There is every reason to believe that the rate of increase has been even more rapid since 1881, as not only have the exportations fallen off, but large ranches have been established in the North-West. The following figures show the falling off in the number of horses exported from the Dominion during recent years: In 1881 the total number exported was 21,993; in 1882, 20,920; in 1883, 13,019; in 1884, 11,595; and in 1885, 11,978. This is partly accounted for by the action of the United States authorities.

Formerly large numbers of mares were taken from Canada to the United States, and being entered as for breeding purposes, the United States Customs authorities allowed them to be taken in free of duty. Latterly, however, the authorities have become more strict, and with few exceptions the full duty of 20 per cent. is now imposed. The result is a very material increase in the numbers and depreciation in the value of horses in the Dominion, more especially in that class suitable for artillery purposes and cavalry remounts. Some years ago a select committee was appointed in the Imperial Parliament "to enquire into the condition of this country with regard to horses, and its capabilities of supplying any present or future demand

for them," under the presidency of Lord Rosebery. In his evidence before this committee Colonel Soame Jenyns said that Canadian horses were first-rate troop horses, that they would stand a great amount of hard work and exposure, were fairly well-bred, and made capital hacks. He had purchased 180 Canadian horses, and he did not think he had ever better troopers, but something might be done to improve the breed. Whilst strongly recommending their purchase in times of emergency, he pointed out that the risk of bringing them to this country was great, although the ships were large, and that the expense was between £10 and £15 a horse. He added that from what he saw of the horses when he was in the United States, he considered that better horses could be had in Canada, and in reply to an enquiry by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as to whether the horses in the United States were degenerating, Colonel Jenyns said: "Yes, I think so. I do not think the horses in the States are as good as those in Canada." With regard to this point, I may remark that Canadian horses always realized 25 per cent. more in the United States' markets than the maize-fed horses of the Western States, owing to their great hardiness and good constitution. Col. Jenyns' opinion of Canadian horses has been endorsed by Col. Anstruther Thompson, when master of the Fife hounds; Lord Combermere, Lord Lonsdale, Lord Leigh, Col. Leigh, Capt. Marchell, Lord Melgund and a number of other gentlemen who have tried them during the last decade. It is to be feared that the War Office authorities still base their opinions upon the evidence given before the committee referred to, although the circumstances have materially changed. Since the time to which Col. Jenyns referred, the improvement in the breed of horses in the Dominion, and more especially of those in Ontario, has been most marked, and artillery horses of a class which could not be obtained ten or fifteen years ago, are now to be had in large numbers, and, owing to the reasons I have given, at reduced prices. It is the opinion of men conversant with the Canadian supply and the British requirements, that in no country in the world are such large numbers of artillery horses and cavalry remounts to be obtained at such little trouble and small cost.

Artillery horses 15·3 to 16 hands high, of good solid colour, that is to say browns, bays, blacks and dark chestnuts, aged from 4 to 6 years, can now be delivered in Montreal at from £32 to £36 sterling each. They are from well-bred Canadian mares, crossed with the best imported Clydesdale and Shire stallions. The weight would average about 1,200 lbs., with good clear bone, substance and width. They are remarkably sound and free from blemish, their feet being extraordinarily good in consequence of their coming direct from the breeder and having had no contact with hard roads or paved streets. These are to be found particularly in the eastern portion of the Province of Ontario and in the Ottawa Valley. A large number could be purchased at very short notice fit for immediate active service. The colours of the horses suitable for cavalry remounts are browns, bays, blacks and dark chestnuts. They are from well-bred Canadian mares and sired by thoroughbred stallions, of which large numbers are imported annually from Great Britain and Kentucky. The height of these would be 15·2 to 16 hands, with quality and substance, and aged 4 to 6 years. These are bred chiefly in the western portion of Ontario, and could be delivered in Montreal at about £35 sterling each.

All these horses have been stabled and handled every winter with the result that they are exceedingly quiet, both in and out of the stable, one of the principal requirements of the British War Office authorities. In the report of the Minister of Agriculture for 1878, page 103, I stated that the freight from Canada was about £10 sterling per head. Through the introduction of new steamers, specially adapted to the live stock trade, rates have been greatly reduced, and for a number a quotation of about £3 3s. per head could, I feel sure, be obtained by these steamers, which are very high between decks, and have great breadth of beam, and the insurance, the premium for which was formerly very heavy, could now be effected at £2 per head or less on the values above mentioned. The reason why Canadians have not entered into the business of supplying army contractors with these horses is, that they have feared the percentage which would be "culled," not on account of their being bad,

but owing to their not coming up to the standard demanded by the various purchasing colonels as regards colour and the symmetry and general matching with the other horses of the different troops. Indeed the whole matter hinges upon this, that unless the British authorities will send officers to the Dominion to pass horses there, there is very little chance of the trade being made successful. When they have been passed, they can be insured against every risk at a very small cost, but Canadians will not send horses over here with the chance of some of them being rejected.

If the War Office authorities would be induced to make a trial shipment, I am confident they would be satisfied with the result, on the score of economy as well as on other grounds.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN DYKE,

Canadian Government Agent at Liverpool.

APPENDIX D.

Suggestions re Development of Trade between Canada and Great Britain..

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a few suggestions as to what, in my humble opinion, should be done to influence the opening up of new channels of trade and for the development of those already existing between Canada and the United Kingdom and other countries.

I would first respectfully suggest that when a possible chance of extending trade in any direction presents itself to your agents, they should have authority to employ, confidentially, the assistance of specialists, in order that a thoroughly reliable, exhaustive and useful report may be made. These would probably often be employed by merchants who themselves would not afford the information required.

In my annual report for the year 1884 to the Minister of Agriculture, I alluded to the difficulties that a stranger would encounter in endeavouring to obtain information as to the wants and requirements of any particular branch of trade, and pointed out that any special agent from the Dominion would scarcely be likely to succeed as well as your own agents, stationed as they are at the principal centres of trade, and having long connections with merchants and others doing business there.

By the employment of the agencies already in existence no very material permanent expenditure would be incurred, the employment of the specialists referred to not being probably more than £10 to £20 for an important subject.

The initiation of new branches of trade should not in my humble judgment be left to private enterprise. In the first place, as has already been found from experience, the information which traders obtain at great trouble and expense by coming over to Europe, is taken advantage of by competitors, and they are not able to recoup their expenditure, or reap the advantage they naturally expect for their enterprise, new departures thereby receiving a check. In the next place there are many commodities, small in volume in themselves, but which in the aggregate would form no small item in the total annual exportation, which could be profitably exported if the markets were understood in Canada, and the expenses of initiating the trade were defrayed by the Government. The Minister of Agriculture might make it known in Canada that parties having products or manufactures which they

thought could be profitably exported, could communicate their ideas to him, and that he would obtain reports as to the extent and requirements of the different markets.

The United States Department of Agriculture have a permanent agent in this country who reports upon matters affecting agriculture and the weak points of the American export trade and no other subject.

I respectfully suggest that the reports of your agents might be made as complete as those of the United States consuls, if not more so.

I may here remark that I would have very much liked to commence such a system of reports some years ago, but with my limited staff and the absence of authority to incur any expenditure, it was impossible for me to do more than briefly refer to the different subjects that came under my notice. I enclose a few such references made from time to time.

I will now refer to a few of the many branches of trade which I think might profitably be developed or initiated in Canada.

Butter.

I find that the export of butter from the Dominion decreased from 12,233,046 lbs. in 1874 to 8,473,976 lbs. in 1884. Whilst the export from Canada is decreasing the import into the United Kingdom is annually increasing. In 1874 the value imported was £9,030,025, and in 1884 £12,526,293, an increase of nearly three and a half millions sterling in ten years. Last year the imports from Denmark alone amounted to £2,000,000 sterling. The production and export of such a commodity as butter directly affects every farmer in the Dominion, as well as numerous traders and the steamship companies.

A very profitable trade in tinned butter, as I once before pointed out, could be conducted from the Maritime Provinces to the West Indies, the Brazils and other countries in tropical climates to which Canadian vessels sail.

Cheese.

The export of cheese from the Dominion increased from 24,050,982 lbs. in 1874 to 75,835,557 lbs. in 1884, but it is admitted on all hands that much might still be done to develop this trade. This could undoubtedly be brought about if the producers in Canada were made aware of the advantages of systems of manufacturing fancy cheeses, such as Edare, Gruyère, Parmesan, Gorgonzola, Camanbert and Roquefort. In my report to the Minister of Agriculture in 1879 (page 138) I alluded to the increase in the demand for such cheeses. During the last two years there has been an increase of nearly 30 per cent. in the value of cheese imported from France, and only these fancy varieties are sent. The demand is still increasing, and there should be an opening for a very profitable business in this direction.

With a little attention I am confident that the trade with Germany and Russia in the finer classes of Canadian cheese manufactured upon the Cheddar and Stilton methods might be greatly increased.

Salmon.

A large trade is done on the continent in tinned salmon and lobsters.

I have frequently pointed out that sufficient attention is not paid to the labels and the style in which these goods should be put up. This is a trade that is deserving of the attention of the Government, as not only could its volume be increased, but instead of the business being done at a loss, as is now often the case, owing to the requirements, &c., of the market not being studied, a profit could be shown.

I believe a large trade in smoked salmon might be profitably conducted from the Dominion with various parts of the Continent. The means, however, of preparing and shipping would require a report which would necessarily have to be written by a specialist thoroughly well up in the trade.

Sections of Wooden Ware.

Whilst I do not think any trade could be done in sections of furniture, I believe that owing to the great decrease of hardwood, such as ash, oak and elm, in the various countries of Europe, the very profitable business which I initiated some years ago in sections for agricultural implements, might be extended almost indefinitely.

Petroleum and its Products.

Something might be done to ascertain whether this trade in the Dominion could not be placed upon a better footing, and an export trade established.

Fruit.

Although so far as the English market is concerned, Canadian exporters are pretty well informed, something might be done to introduce Canadian fruit on the Continent to compete with fruit from the United States, which is largely introduced

Minerals.

The development of the phosphate, mica and other mineral trades might be assisted.

Distinctive Marks.

Some years ago, as will be seen from a letter written in 1876, I urged exporters to place distinctive marks upon their goods, and after a good deal of trouble I succeeded, to some extent, in getting them to do so. The importance, however, of doing this is again lost sight of, and the attention of traders might be again drawn to it.

I have endeavoured, as concisely as possible, to give an idea of what I think could be affected. I am confident that if the suggestions were acted upon, good results would follow the publication of such reports in the Dominion.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN DYKE.

Canadian Government Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BRISTOL EMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. J. W. DOWN.)

BATH BRIDGE,

BRISTOL, 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to herewith present you with my annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1886.

The business of this office for the year now passing away has been very varied, for, in addition to my usual work of attending to the interests of Canada in emigration matters, I have, in compliance with instructions from the Department of Agriculture, supplemented it as much as possible by attention to questions of trade between the Mother Country and Canada.

There has been a larger emigration from my district this year than last, and I am pleased to state that my own books show a substantial increase in the number of farmers, agricultural labourers and domestic servants, that I have secured for Canada. Also, I learn that the steamship agents in the small towns and villages have this year had a far greater number of applicants for passages to Canada than hitherto, a result which, in a great measure, I attribute to the large number of pamphlets, &c., I have circulated through the post to farmers and other persons likely to be interested in information concerning Canada.

There are applying for information at this office still a large number of unsuitable emigrants, such as are not wanted anywhere, and that class of citizens, mechanics, &c., to which Canada offers no great inducements, except at special seasons and under special circumstances.

Though my advice to the ne'er-do-wells, the idle and the dissipated, to steer clear of Canada, has now and then had a baneful influence upon their friends, who would really have made good settlers, yet on the whole I have managed to dissuade the unsuitable emigrant without at the same time doing anything to lower Canada in the minds of those men she really needs for her development and prosperity. With the rival colonies so constantly kept before the public, and the facilities for reaching them so easily, it has often been very hard work to obtain for Canada that proportion of the emigrating population to which her great resources entitle her.

The benefit of the publication of letters from my colonists, like the following, have materially assisted me in my labours to maintain a favourable position for Canada in the eyes of the public:—

“BRISTOL COLONY POST OFFICE,

“BROADVIEW, ASSA., N.-W. T., CANADA, 3rd February, 1886.

“DEAR SIR,—Thinking you would like to know our opinions of the North-West Territories, and the prospects for enterprising men with small capital, who wish to follow the occupation of farming, we send you this letter, as we booked through you to this country. On arriving at Winnipeg we obtained information from the Government and Canadian Pacific Land Offices, which induced us to come to Broadview.

“We have each a homestead about fifteen miles north of that town, and one mile north of the celebrated Qu'Appelle Valley. The country here is rolling prairie; the soil is all that can be desired both for tillage and grazing purposes; the pasturages are rich and abundant; there are numerous bluffs of timber, which are serviceable for building, fencing, and fuel.

“Good water is also abundant in ponds, or as they are called here ‘sloughs,’ and by sinking a well from 12 to 20 feet a good supply can be obtained for winter use when the former are frozen solid.

“The climate is all that one can wish; the heat in summer not being excessive and the nights always cool. During the months of October and November, we get what is here called the Indian summer, the weather is then superb.

“In winter the thermometer shows far greater cold than in Great Britain, yet one does not feel it so much as on a ‘raw,’ wet day in England, owing to the air here

being extremely dry and invigorating. In fact, we have only been prevented from outdoor work two days this season, although 48° below zero was registered here one night. In the day time it is much milder, with the sun shining brilliantly in a cloudless sky.

"Our winter occupation consists in chopping trees for building and fencing, which we shall utilize when the snow disappears and the frost is out of the ground.

"Around the 'sloughs' beforementioned grows an abundance of high native grass, which makes excellent hay. It may be cut and carried the same day without fear of heating. No doubt this will astonish English farmers, but it is nevertheless a fact, and the cattle thrive admirably upon it. We stable our stock, but we have heard of others who winter theirs out.

"Most of the work done here is by oxen, which are more useful to a settler the first year or so than horses, and are cheaper both to buy and feed, the price for a good yoke of bullocks being about \$150. Milk cows can be bought from \$70 each.

"Dairy farming could be profitably pursued here, as the yield of milk is large and rich, but mixed farming is generally advised and followed in this part of the country.

"Anyone preferring an exclusively grain raising farm would perhaps do better to take land on the open prairie, where a furrow could be ploughed in a straight line for miles, but for many reasons we prefer the rolling and timbered district, as in addition to fuel, &c., being easily obtained, the bluffs form a great shelter from the wind in winter.

"On arriving here a settler finds plenty of work staring him in the face. The first thing to be done is to build a house; a temporary one, which will answer for the warmer months can be easily constructed of deal boards, or one can live in a tent, but winter demands a more substantial structure. The permanent house is usually constructed of logs.

"These cabins can be made very snug and comfortable, and frequently three or four bachelors reside together through the winter, as is the case with us.

"The next thing is to break some land ready for cropping the following year. The prairie sod is easily turned by a yoke of oxen in the spring and autumn, from three-quarters to an acre being an average day's work.

"Should a settler arrive early he may get a crop the first year. At present there is plenty of good land open for homesteading in this locality.

"There is no demand for labour, but a good opening for small capitalists. The cost of living here is very moderate and a man who enjoys a little sport finds his gun affords him both amusement and many a good dinner, as wild duck, prairie chicken and rabbits are very abundant.

"With kind regards.

"We are yours truly,

"E. W. H. TROOD, } late of Cotham,
 "A. CLIVE, }
 "E. J. BISSOKS, } Bristol."

While in all parts of this district and neighbouring counties so great has been the pressure of over-population, with its consequent keen competition, distress and want, there has been more than ordinary interest in the publication of letters similar to the above, testifying to the advantages Canada offers to industrious and persevering men, who can settle down to farming pursuits, and showing how entirely satisfied parties I have sent out are with their present conditions and future prospects in the Dominion.

Though this year has been one of much up-hill work, yet I have every reason to be contented with the results of my labours to assist Canada in populating her lands with a hardy and industrious people, excluding the lazy, reckless and dissolute, though often it has been no easy matter to discriminate, for between them and farm labourers and servants, there comes a large class embracing various trades and occu-

pations—respectable and industrious—anxious to improve their condition, not afraid of any work that is honest, and who would make excellent settlers, and should be encouraged to emigrate and to remain in the country.

For years past emigrants from Great Britain have regarded Australasia with much greater favour than Canada, but lately, by a judicious distribution of reliable information upon the Dominion, things have been somewhat equalized, and now in many circles were Canada formerly was looked upon only as a country almost uninhabitable, and snowed up for some nine months of the year, may be found influential men acknowledging her boundless fields for the farmer and labourer, and the certain prosperity she holds out to the industrious and thrifty.

I have superintended the distribution of pamphlets at several large agricultural shows and farmers' meetings, and so obtained many good opportunities for imparting additional information to the right class of men wanted in Canada.

At the Bath and West of England Agricultural Show, held in Bristol in June, lasting seven days, and attended by 100,000 people, I distributed not less than 20,000 pamphlets, maps, &c., and was the whole time busily occupied in answering questions on emigration put to me by the visiting farmers.

At this show there was on exhibition a splendid wapiti head (killed in Alberta, N.W.T.), and now forming part of my office exhibits. It attracted large numbers of sportsmen, to whom I gave a full account of the excellent sport to be obtained in Canada.

The report of a sporting party through Manitoba, British Columbia or some other Province, renowned for the fine sports it affords, would be certain to do much good, and I believe my wapiti head will go a long way towards forming such a party.

The tables of the Bristol free libraries have been kept well provided with Canadian literature, which must have been read by thousands in the course of the year, and more than one case may be instanced of Canada securing a good emigrant by this mode of disseminating emigration powers.

Mr. Pearce, who visited Canada in 1885, has been very active in his endeavours to turn the tide of emigration from these parts towards the Dominion.

In his letters to the British daily papers on the subject of emigration, there appeared several, in which he attempted to form an association for the profitable farming of the rich prairie lands of the Canadian North-West.

The object of the association was to bring into closer union, and so obtain a combined action among those tenant farmers and other agriculturists, who finding increased difficulties and obstacles year after year, preventing profitable farming in this country, anticipate either emigrating themselves or of seeking new fields of labour with brighter prospects than England presents. Though this association could not be made a success, yet Mr. Pearce's labours were by no means unfruitful or wasted, as they indirectly afforded me many excellent opportunities for bringing Canada prominently before the view of men really earnest in their desire to seek a country in which to start new homes.

Throughout the year there has been a great depression in most branches of trade in this neighbourhood, but I find that the imports from Canada have, on the whole, somewhat improved, there being a notable increase in imports of Canadian cheese, butter, bacon, wheat and flour, and whenever an occasion has offered, I have seized it for recommending these articles to provision merchants.

From time to time I have written letters to those firms and business houses having any commercial transactions with Canada, offering to supply gratuitously any information they may require respecting the industries or other matter connected with the trade or manufactures of the Dominion, and I have also supplied them with Mr. Small's (Department of Agriculture) admirable pamphlet on Canadian industries, marking those parts of especial interest to individual firms.

In each letter I have stated that I should esteem it a great favour to be communicated with when any obstacles were found acting prejudicially to Canada's trade, and that I would lay such communication before the proper authorities, and strive

to get them removed; so that the trade between Canada and this port may run as smoothly and be as unfettered as possible, and make that progress and development which it is our object to procure.

The correspondence of this office has been of a most varied character, comprising social questions, trade questions, land grants, public institutions, system of government, Customs' duties, &c., &c.

I have had on exhibition throughout the year, samples of Canadian produce, cereals, grasses, &c., which have been inspected and lauded by hundreds.

I have striven hard to introduce Canadian articles into this country, and to widely circulate any industry or enterprise I knew in the Dominion which only needed capital and energy to develop it into a paying concern.

Among other things, I have endeavoured to impress upon the public that there is in Canada a good opening for the profitable investment of capital in the mineral deposits, especially phosphates, in the growth of flax in the North-West, and the exportation of cider.

In regard to starch, Manitoba produces potatoes far beyond what are needed for its own consumption, and severe winters prevent their shipment to the Eastern States, as great damage from frosts would be almost certain to ensue.

In the fall an unlimited stock of the raw material for making starch could be obtained at low prices, which should enable capital, in conjunction with mechanical skill, to secure success.

There appears to be no reason why the growth of the flax plant should not be enormously increased in Manitoba.

I have had several conversations with a gentleman holding an interest in a recently patented process for the treatment of flax—a process by which both fibre and seed may be obtained without deteriorating the quality of either. I have laid before him the great advantages Manitoba possesses for producing flax, and if the capital needed to start the process forthcomes, no doubt the opportunity Manitoba offers for the profitable growth of flax will not be forgotten, and the company may be induced to start their process in the North-West, and then Canada would prove a most formidable rival to Russia and those other countries now supplying the British market with flax and linseed.

With respect to trade in river and lake fish, I may say that I had sent me a few barrels of salted whitefish, but have not succeeded in getting them into favour, and that I fear the only chance of doing so is by some method which will enable them to be put into the English market in a fresh state.

The following mode of preserving fresh fish will, I think, be of interest and value to those persons who seek to place Canadian fresh-water fish in the English cities in a condition which will meet with a ready sale at remunerative prices:—

This method of temporarily preserving fresh fish is applicable to other kind of food, but as regards fish, it consists in placing them directly they are caught in steel barrels. The antiseptic liquid consists of boracic acid, tartaric acid, salt and water, the proportions being 3 per cent. of the antiseptics and 97 per cent of water.

The barrel is closed by means of an air-tight lid, fitted with a valve, to which is attached a tube from a small hand pump. With this pump the solution is forced in the barrel (the air being at the same time expelled until the gauge indicates a pressure of about 60 pounds per square inch), when the tube is disconnected, and the operation of packing is complete, the pressure from the inside closing the valve and keeping it closed.

To open the barrel, a small stop-nut is first unscrewed, which relieves the pressure; the lid is then taken off and the contents of the barrel removed.

The operation occupies only a few minutes.

Beef has been preserved by this method for six months without apparently losing any of its flavour or being injured in any way whatever.

American champagne cider has sold readily during the summer months.

Commercial travellers who have tasted it state that a very large sale for such is obtainable.

I think this is an industry to which Canadian apple-growers should give some consideration, and then we should no longer hear of tons of apples lying about to waste or going to the pigs.

Should any gentleman think favourably of this suggestion, I can at any time place them in communication with men in England who know the business thoroughly, and who would do everything in their power to introduce Canadian cider and make the enterprise a success.

With regard to that important industry, the exportation of Canadian cattle, the beasts landed at this port have, I am pleased to report, been of very creditable quality, and entirely free from disease of any kind whatever, and they met with prices which I think should be fairly remunerative to the shippers.

Perhaps a few remarks on the meat market, with prices, will not be here out of place.

At the annual sale of fat stock in the different markets around, there is always a good attendance of butchers, dealers and others. At the New Passage Christmas fat stock sale, upwards of 250 well fed animals were on view, but trade was dull, and a large number went back unsold. A few of the prices obtained were, seven fat steers from £14 15s. to £20 10s. each; nine fat heifers from £15 15s. to £22 each; eleven splendid steers fetched £282 15s. The market for the sale of Christmas fat stock, at Chipping Sodbury, Glasgow, was largely attended.

The supply of animals was a large one, and as regards quality fully equalled that of former years, but the prices obtainable fell considerably short. Although trade on the whole was dull, it showed an improvement on that of local markets which have been lately held, and butchers and dealers bid with more spirit, but notwithstanding this, a large number of animals remained at the close of the market unsold, owing to the unsatisfactory offers. Prime quality beef realized 58 to 60s., whilst in a few rare cases a trifle more was made, the latter figure was only obtainable for exceptionally choice steers. Some good beef was sold at 50 to 56s. per cwt.

There was a fair supply of mutton, light wethers making 8d. per lb. Four West Highland oxen realized £100 15s.; seven steers and two heifers, £160 5s.; 8 choice heifers, £171 8s.

At the Thornbury market there was a good supply of beasts, of first rate quality, fed for the Christmas sale.

Trade showed but little signs of improvement, and graziers had in several instances to submit to less prices than anticipated where animals changed hands.

Best quality beef sold for 50 to 60s., steers varied from £12 to £20 10s. each.

Some pens of fat sheep realized from 47s. 6d. to 60s. each, and fat lambs sold at 27 to 30s. each.

The Bristol Christmas meat market took place on the 17th December. There was a full supply of cattle, most of which was of average quality.

The especially choice Christmas meat was proportionably to the whole quantity offered, small in amount, and was readily sold from 65 to 68s. per cwt. A few outside quotations of 70s. were heard of, but this was no criterion of the general business.

A number of pigs were on sale, 8s. 6d. was the bacon price, and 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d. per score for that of pork.

I think that a large number of prime Canadian beasts could always be disposed of at good prices at Christmas time, and consider a mistake is made in not sending over cattle so as to be on sale in the Christmas markets, which always prove good opportunities for disposing of first-class stock. The shipment, however, of poor or inferior cattle at this season would be very unwise, as none but the choicest beasts realize high prices.

There have been weekly excursions to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, and from these parts thousands have availed themselves of the opportunity to see the grand displays of Colonial produce at South Kensington. On all hands I hear that Canada's exhibits have been exceedingly creditable, and often really astonishing to those persons whose only knowledge of the Dominion had been derived from those

exaggerated and untruthful statements which, unfortunately, have too often gone the rounds of the English press.

After such a magnificent array of fruit, &c., rivalling those of the most favoured climes, we ought never again to find Canada described as "an ice-bound country," "a few acres of snow," &c., &c.

The Sessional Papers which I have received direct from the Department at Ottawa have often been of great use to me, and prove very serviceable for immediate reference to Government matters.

My warmest thanks are due to your agents in Canada for their very able and kind assistance to those of my emigrants who have passed through their hands.

From Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner, J. G. Colmer, Esq., Secretary, and C. C. Chipman, Esq., Assistant Secretary, I have received much valuable advice and information, and I desire here to express my earnest appreciation of the same.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN W. DOWN,
Canadian Immigration Agent.

The Honorable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DUBLIN EMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. THOMAS CONNOLLY.)

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE,
DUBLIN, 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to report through the High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, K.C.M.G., C.B., that I have done all in my power to advance the interests of Canada in this country, and to promote the emigration of suitable persons to the various Provinces of the Dominion by speaking and writing, when it was prudent to do so, with the assistance of many friends and through the agency of the post office.

I was enabled to distribute, even in the remotest parts of this country, many thousands of the useful pamphlets supplied by your Department.

From time to time I visited nearly every district in the south and north of Ireland, and at the great annual horse show held under the auspices of the Royal Dublin Society, I had an attractive exhibition of Canadian products which was much appreciated by agriculturists, and favourably noticed by the newspapers.

As my office is conveniently located a large number of persons from the town and country called on me for maps and pamphlets, but I had to give advice and information by letter during the season to much larger numbers who had written to me from all parts of the country.

From several places on the continent of Europe, and from the Australian colonies I had letters asking for Canadian maps and pamphlets, and the following letter from one of the West India Islands will show how people there appreciate the Dominion as a most suitable field for emigration:—

“TRINIDAD, PORT OF SPAIN, 6th July, 1886.

“SIR,—Having learned from the newspapers that you are the agent for Irish emigration to Canada, I beg to apply to you for whatever information you possess on the subject.

“In making this application I speak not in my own name alone, but in that of several others, who are desirous of seeking their fortune in the new world, all of them are young men in the prime of life, highly educated, and willing to make up by industry for what they lack in capital.

“Moreover should we make a favourable start, we are confident that many of our friends would share in our enterprise, and that in course of time we might be able to colonize a whole district.

“Under these circumstances you would confer a great favour on us by forwarding to the abovementioned address all the requisite information with regard to the expenses of emigration, the assistance afforded to the emigrants, the nature of the soil and climate, and the prospects of success, adding also, whether any special advantages are afforded under the circumstances above described.

“Yours faithfully,

“J. A. GOODMAN.”

I replied to this letter in a full and clear manner, and, through the parcel post, I sent to the writer's address an ample supply of maps and pamphlets relating to every part of the Dominion. However the thousands of colonists and continentals who visited the Colonial and Indian Exhibition can dilate in the future on the products and industries of the Dominion on view in the Canadian section. I am satisfied that Canada must profit much by that Exhibition, for many Irish visitors who called

here on me on their return, declared they never saw any finer things of their kind than the Canadian exhibits. Still I believe the time has now arrived when Canadians should think of holding an international exhibition on their own soil.

The experience of nearly every civilized country shows it would have a great educational influence, and would invite visitors from all parts of the world.

Canadian manufacturers and artisans could conveniently see the products and manufactures of other countries, and it would assist Canadian merchants and shippers to find out the most profitable markets for their goods.

There has been some falling off in the general emigration, still Canada had her full share of suitable Irish emigrants this season, while a reference to the returns of the Department will show that the emigration from Ireland to Canada has more than doubled during my time at this agency.

Early in the season I received imperative orders from the High Commissioner to be careful in granting assisted passages, therefore I have only sent out farm labourers, female domestic servants, and agriculturists with capital, who intended to purchase improved farms in the older Provinces, or to settle on the new lands in Manitoba or the North-West.

By attending to the interests of the emigrants I do not hesitate to say that I have saved them many hundreds of pounds in their passage money and otherwise, and I have secured for them every comfort possible during the voyage, and in most cases I managed to send young girls in charge of some respectable family going out.

The following letter which I have received as I write will show how much such care and attention is appreciated by their friends and parents here :—

“ WOODFORD COUNTY, GALWAY, 1st January, 1887.

“ SIR,—I most respectfully state for your information that myself and my whole family are forever thankful to you for your kindness, and the kind way in which my daughter was treated during the whole voyage to Canada.

“ You will remember a short time ago you sent my daughter out to Canada in care of Mr. Lee and family, and she told me to write and to return you thanks, and to say that Mr. Lee and family treated her most kindly, and was both father and mother to her during the voyage. She also told me to state that she got a good situation and is doing well.

“ She says she will save as much money as will take myself and family out to Canada early this year, and of course I will have a little myself.

“ Please send me some guide books for myself and a few neighbours here.

“ (Signed), JOHN SKEIL.”

The Lee family referred to in the above letter are respectable people, with some capital, who went on to Vancouver Island to take up land, and it may not be out of place to publish the following letter which I received in reference to them from Mr. Jessop, the Dominion Agent at Victoria :—

“ MY DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 21st Oct., arrived by last night's mail, and the Lee family, referred to therein, called on me this morning. I am much prepossessed in their favour. I will certainly do all I can to meet their wishes with regard to land: They are placed in charge of one of the immigrant guides, who will leave with the young men on Wednesday morning for a district nearly one hundred miles from this city, on Vancouver's Island, where I hope they will be suited with Government land not far from the sea coast, and contiguous to a new road.

“ (Signed), JOHN JESSOP.”

Before the close of my report Mr. Lee sent the following letter to a friend in

Dublin giving his short experience in Vancouver Island, which I think may be useful to intending emigrants :—

“ FRENCH CREEK, V. I., 15th December, 1886.

“ MY DEAR FRIEND,—You must forgive me for not writing before this, but I never had a day since I came out, and when I had time I was far away from paper; and pen. I am now settled on our own land and busy building a home. I am writing this on a log near a log fire, after a dinner of venison and tea without milk or sugar it is a free life but you would like it. We had a good passage out, and the day after we landed Harry and I started with a young fellow named Prosser as guide to look for land. We had to carry our provisions and blankets on our backs, about 45 pounds each, and we camped out every night, one night in a settler's barn, but generally we lit a fire under a tree and slept in the open air. The account Mr. Connelly gave of the climate was quite true, as we are now camping out although it is the winter. After going through the bush as far as Lake Cameron we decided on taking up our land here. It is situated on the Gulf of Georgia about 100 miles from Victoria where we started from. We have a river running right through our land full of salmon and trout. You can kill any amount of salmon in the salt water here during the season with spoon bait, or take them out of the river by the dozen with a gaff. The old captain of the steamer that brought us here did not land our provisions, but we can get lots of wild geese, duck, deer, &c., so we will not starve. The land is very heavily timbered, which we must clear, but there are some clear bits here and there. We are building our house on the coast, and we hope to have it finished in a week or ten days. Three young chaps took up land near us and we are all helping each other, and are camping together. My Irish terriers, Badge and Biddy, are with us and appear to like the country well. I am offered twenty-five dollars a pup if I sell any when I have them.

“ We have recorded four hundred and eighty acres, and I hope to sell all the timber instead of burning it. Next year we will have a railway near, and good roads to Nanaimo and Alberni. Do you still think of coming out? There is a claim joining us that you could have. We have just been here in time to get on the coast, since we recorded lots of settlers have turned up. The work is hard; a four pound axe and not being used to it tires you for awhile. However, the work goes on, you turn in right at once to your supper, sit around a good fire and smoke your pipe. You never see drink here except tea, or water.

“ Harry is a new man since he came out here and as strong as a horse. I have not had a letter from any of my old friends as yet, we only get the post here once a fortnight, but we will soon have it once a week.

“ Give my kind regards to your brother, tell him this is the place for sport, deer, elk, grouse, racoon, &c.

“ (Signed), W. H. LEE.”

I can scarcely give you an adequate idea in this report of the number of energetic and intelligent people who left Ireland within the last few years to settle in Manitoba, and the North-West, comprising many practical farmers, and the sons of Irish landlords and professional men, the greater number of whom had ample capital.

In the Fort McLeod district very many of the young ranchers are from my native county of Limerick, and this day I have arranged with Colonel Mansell, of Fairy Lawn, near Kilmallock, to send out his son, with some thousands of pounds to join his relations who are ranching there.

At Whitewood and the country around, you have almost a little Ireland. Last summer Richard W. J. Jones, Esq., a gentleman farmer in the county of Sligo

remained some months on a visit at Whitewood with the Rev. Thomas Cosgrove and has kindly sent me the following report:—

“STREEDAGH, COUNTY SLIGO, 10th December, 1886.

“DEAR MR. CONNOLLY,—Having returned from the Canadian North-West, you will, I am sure, be glad to hear something about the country from me.

“Sailing from Derry on 18th June, I enjoyed a most pleasant and comfortable passage on board the Royal mail steamer “Oregon,” of the Dominion Line. We reached Quebec about one o'clock on Sunday, 27th June, and after a short delay proceeded to Montreal by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and arrived there that night.

“Next evening, at 8 p.m., I left Montreal by the first through train to British Columbia, the Montreal people turning out in numbers to witness its departure, and, punctually to time, arrived at Burrows Station, in the North-West, on Thursday evening, and soon found myself at Ballyhack, the residence of my friend, the Rev. Thomas Cosgrove, where I received a most hearty welcome. Mr. Cosgrove, I was glad to find, was ever so much better from the effects of his change to the North-West, and was, to use his own expression, “years younger.” The climate certainly has done wonders for him. The rest of the family were also much improved in health. The house is a comfortable one-story building, situated on a small hill, and only a few minutes' walk from his brother's, Mr. F. Cosgrove. The houses are, of course, all wooden, and are very warm and comfortable. The country round is all a nice rolling prairie, without much timber, and having numerous sloughs or small lakes in the vicinity round, which grows plenty of grass for hay, and which, unlike our home crop, requires almost no sowing. The soil is a rich black loam, on which everything seems to grow without the aid of manure. There is not much wood in the neighbourhood, consequently a settler has no clearing to do, but can at once, on his arrival, commence and plough as much land as he is able to get over. A few miles north, towards the Qu'Appelle River, there is plenty of timber for fuel, logs, rails, &c. Water, generally, is plentiful, numerous sloughs being met with through the prairie, and every house has a well, which is easily dug, good water being found 20 or 30 feet below the surface. The prairie grass, though apparently not so rich, nor so thick, as our home pastures, keeps the cattle in splendid condition, which is, of course, the best criterion for its quality. The grain crops this year, owing to its being the driest known there, were short in straw, but the heads were of good quality, the wheat being No. 1 hard, and command the top price in the markets. Potatoes were luxuriant and a grand crop, and like balls of flour on the table. Peas also did well, and Mrs. Cosgrove's crop of melons was quite a success. At Round Lake, on the Qu'Appelle River, I have seen Indian corn, tomatoes, melons, tobacco, &c., growing, and I smoked some of last year's crop of tobacco. Most of the ploughing is done by oxen, which, for the first breaking of the prairie, are generally preferred to horses, being more steady, but horses are becoming plentiful, and now that the old country is looking to Canada as a source from which to procure remounts for the cavalry and artillery, the breeding of horses promises to become a most remunerative branch of farming.

“The harvesting is simple and quick work, a binder, which can be bought for about £50, cuts and binds the grain, or it can be hired to do the work at from \$3 to \$4 per acre. A man following stacks the sheaves, and they can be very soon gathered in ready for the steam threshing machine, which comes round when the harvest is secured, and the settler's granary is soon filled, after which he can bring what he wants ground for his own consumption to the mill, and for a small sum he gets it made into flour, which cannot be surpassed. Such was the character of the flour which we brought home from Moose Mountain Hill. The remainder of the grain, after keeping whatever may be required for seed, can easily be disposed of at the nearest railway station.

“Cattle thrive well, and are always in good condition, and are of good quality.

“Pigs are more numerous than in Ireland even, every settler having plenty of them. As for fowl and turkeys, they do particularly well, and no house is without its

flock of hens and chickens. The climate, though warmer in summer than the old country, was only about one day inconveniently hot for work. The air is pure and dry, and with the bright sunshine most invigorating.

"Ploughing went on for next year's crop till 1st November, when it was stopped by frost. Settlers were numerous in the vicinity, and within a short distance were, among others, your old friend, Mr. Francis Cosgrove, who had a large average crop and a nice herd of cattle. Mr. Coleman and his brother, Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Hook, Mr. Brownrigg, Mrs. Johnstone and his family, Mr. Bell, Mr. Armstrong, &c., &c., from all of whom I received every kindness and attention. George Lindsay and his family, and also John Regan were settled comfortably within a short distance, and doing well. At Whitewood, within a few miles, were three stores, at which almost every want of a settler can be supplied, so varied is the stock of goods, clothing, groceries, boots, saddlery, ironmongery, &c. One thing is wanting, and at that want most of the settlers are not pleased, no liquor of any kind (hop beer alone excepted) is allowed into the North-West Territory, unless under a permit which must be paid for, and for which a doctor's certificate is required. Consequently, though many would like to have a small quantity in their houses to keep in case of necessity or illness, they cannot do so, at least not legally; of course it is generally to be had in spite of the law, and always will be. Drunkenness is not unknown there, the result of the prohibition law being to make smuggling a necessity, and thus demoralize those who engage in it.

"People will no more do without liquor in the North-West than anywhere else. I was told one day that if liquor were allowed to be sold openly, as in Manitoba, there would not be much more consumed. Proper restrictions could be imposed on the sale of it to prevent the Indians getting it, as I suppose is done in Manitoba. It was with feelings of deep regret at leaving so many kind friends that I took my departure from the North-West on 7th November, and finally arrived at Liverpool, in SS. "Sarnia," on 24th November.

"(Signed), RICHARD W. J. JONES."

It is a noticeable feature in the emigration to the North-West, that several young men with capital, but no experience in farming, have gone out from this country and taken up land. However, with the pluck and endurance of Irishmen they learned to work, and most of them are doing very well.

Mr. Tarleton, one of the Income Tax Inspectors, called on me a few days ago and read a letter he received from his son, one of this class, who went out last summer, and he is so well pleased at the young man's progress that he is sending out £200 by the first mail, to help him.

I believe no country in the world has been peopled with a better class of emigrants than Canada, and beyond question the various nationalities comprised in its population are fine materials to build a nation from.

More than sixteen years ago, almost in the infancy of Confederation, when I lectured throughout England, I predicted a bright future for the Dominion, still, although having a little of the imaginative genius of my race, I failed to depict the near future as prosperous as the stern prosaic figures of blue books and statistical returns now present Canada.

Agriculture, manufactures and trade have been rapidly developed, while at the same time she was laying the foundation of her future wealth and greatness, and although her indebtedness has necessarily increased, there is no new country whose people are more lightly taxed, and as we would say in Ireland, "you have the beast for the damage." They have water-ways unsurpassed for trade and commerce, and a railroad system, in proportion to population, unequalled by any country in the world, binding the various Provinces of the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, opening up new land for settlement and giving access to the markets of the world for the produce of their fields, their forests and their mines, for which at all times they will find a ready market in England.

To indicate the consumption of the English market, I have compiled the following table from the Board of Trade returns of this year, giving the quantity and value of the chief imports from Canada, and the total imports of the same class from all countries:—

	Imports from Canada for Year ended 31st December, 1886.		Imports from all countries for Year ended 31st December, 1886.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
No. 1.—Animals living for food—		£		£
Oxen and bulls	63,407	1,140,800	241,360	4,358,887
Cows	3,796	67,887	42,943	571,052
Calves	45	70	35,308	138,933
Sheep and lambs.....	94,344	184,050	1,038,967	2,011,198
Swine	70	210	21,352	60,360
No. 2.—Articles of food and drink, duty per cwt.—	Cwt.		Cwt.	
Wheat	3,080,964	1,182,728	47,404,344	17,188,165
Wheat flour and flour.....	770,530	421,741	14,739,232	8,254,407
Butter	31,348	119,970	1,543,404	8,140,188
Cheese	507,875	1,116,178	1,733,187	3,867,896
Eggs, great hundreds.....			8,613,162	2,879,000
Fish, cured and salted	244,342	379,132	831,655	1,422,246
Total value of articles of goods and drink imported, duty p. c.....				109,760,749
No. 3.—Metals, copper, ore	Tons.		Tons.	
	5,167	22,880	85,130	581,782
No. 7.—Wood and timber—	Feet.		Feet.	
Hewn woods	159,014	695,384	1,577,992	3,405,526
Sawn, planed or dressed	948,349	2,272,408	3,783,200	8,197,619
Total value of all imports into Eng- land in year 1886				349,381,087

From Russia, Germany, Holland, Belgium and other countries, England imported this year, 1,287,034 cwts. of dressed and undressed flax, valued at £2,416,117; and of hemp, dressed and undressed, from Russia, Germany, Italy, British East Indies, Phillipine Islands and other countries, 1,213,857 cwts., valued at £1,726,822. Flax and linseed from Russia, British East Indies and other countries, 2,081,283 qrs., valued at £4,266,998, and oil seed cakes, 296,530 tons, valued at £1,287,951.

With a climate and soil suitable for the growth of flax, I think Canada should figure in these imports. However, except the countries named, all other countries only supplied of flax 32,407 cwts., valued at £61,435; of hemp, 207,829 cwts., valued at £267,412; and of flax and linseed, 180,244 qrs., valued at £414,643.

The Russian area under flax cultivation exceeds 2,000,000 acres, the annual production of which is estimated at 270,000 to 300,000 tons, of which about 250,000 tons are available for shipment, and at the low price of £40 per ton. Russia receives annually for its flax cultivation £10,000,000.

Belgium, which has been pressing her sales of flax for some time in England, has an aggregate breadth of some 250,000 acres under flax, which, by good cultivation, produce an average yield of 450 lbs. to the acre.

France is the most productive cultivator of flax, its average yield per acre being 500 lbs. from a breadth varying from 160,000 to 170,000 acres. However, France consumes its own flax in the mills and factories of Dunkirk and its vicinity.

Although the soil and climate of Ireland for flax cultivation is not excelled by any country, and so far as Europe is concerned, Ireland is the birth-place of flax

spinning and weaving, as well as of flax growing, yet there were only 127,865 acres under flax, with an average production of 400 lbs. to the acre. The average prices in the Ulster markets ranged from 43s. 6d. to 61s. per cwt., while the same weight of wheat might be bought for 5s. 10½d. to 6s. 10d. The area under flax has been increased 38,640 acres during the last three years, and no doubt it will continue to increase while the prices of other crops are so low.

Therefore, I cannot understand why the cultivation of flax is almost neglected in Canada, where there are so many people from the north of Ireland who must thoroughly understand its cultivation and preparation for market.

Many other important imports, such as phosphates, fruit, &c., are summed up in the returns with those other countries. From twenty to thirty thousand tons of phosphate are imported annually, a large quantity of which is consumed in this country, where we have some eight or ten manufacturers of artificial manures. At first they found the Canadian phosphate, although very rich, difficult to handle, but experience removed the difficulty and Canadian phosphate is generally used, the only high class phosphate to compete with it coming from one of the West India Islands.

The Wicklow Copper Mine Company, which wound up during the year, and became incorporated as the Arklow Manure Company, will be large consumers, as they have abundant materials at hand for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, and as it is almost a necessity that more of the land must revert to tillage, the consumption of Canadian phosphate must necessarily increase.

The importation of apples from Canada has wonderfully increased of late years, and as fruit is not cultivated in Ireland as much as it might be, our large towns and cities have to depend chiefly on a foreign supply. However, the great bulk of this supply comes from Canada, but the dealers say the quality of the apples was better last year, and they complain that the apples have been badly packed and injured by the worm. The prices ranged from 15s. to 25s. per barrel, and Mr. Jamieson, a very large dealer, close to my office, has informed me that he received as much as £3 5s. for Newton Pippins.

Canadian hams and bacon, although not specified in the English returns, have a large sale in this country, especially in the towns and cities, and Canadian cheese is consumed to a large extent all over the country. Canadian seeds of various kinds are freely sold by all our merchants, and many Canadian agricultural implements being light, strong and handy, are sold in our hardware shops.

For living animals, articles of food and drink, and for the raw products used in manufacture, there must ever be an increasing market in England in accordance with the growth of her population.

But in the greatest manufacturing country of the world, where labour and capital are abundant and cheap, and with a mercantile marine unrivalled to convey the products of her factories, mills and workshops to the remotest ends of the earth, one cannot expect to find a remunerative market for colonial manufactures, so much like her own, except specialties. Therefore, I think, it will be found that the best and most profitable markets for Canadian manufactured goods are at home.

A great deal has been done of late to promote manufactures in Canada, but a reference to the list of English reports must convince any person that much more must be done before the Dominion can assume its rightful place amongst industrial countries.

Its mineral wealth is unquestioned, and it has an ample supply of woods, barks, hides, wool, furs, &c., and other products used in manufactures; the best of coals and of iron ores are to be found conveniently located in various parts of the Dominion, the chief deposits lying close to the seaboard, and to ports of shipment.

To renew and keep in repair the best railroad system in Canada, irrespective of new roads that may be built, should employ in constant operation two or three steel rail mills, and it would require several mills and furnaces to manufacture all the iron and steel used for other purposes.

To compete with the rich copper mines of Lake Superior your copper ore must be smelted with your own coals, and your phosphate now shipped in a raw state

might at least be in aptmanufactured, and more conveniently sent to foreign markets.

The first hot blast furnace in the United States was built some thirty or forty years ago by David Thomas, a Welshman, at Catasqua in the Lehigh Valley. I believe it is still working, at any rate it was in full blast when I was there in 1879. Except in Western Virginia and the Black Warrior coal regions, in Alabama, there are no sections in the United States where coal and iron lie so close together as they do in Canada.

The United States have now 326 furnaces in blast, and 6,500,000 tons of pig iron and 1,500,000 tons of steel rail were produced in 1886, in addition to which 1,000,000 tons of iron and steel were imported.

The cost of pig iron in 1873 was \$42.75 per ton, and of steel rails \$120.75 per ton. No. 1 iron now sells for about \$20 per ton, and steel rails at \$36 per ton.

England produced during the year 7,200,000 tons of iron, and the average price paid was 39s. 11d. per ton.

The New England States which produce no raw material for manufacture except some iron ore in Connecticut, and which scarcely produces as much wheat as would supply their people for three weeks, with the aid of English capital, and of Irish and French Canadian work people, built up a manufacturing industry so varied and so prosperous, that they claim with some show of reason to be the most wealthy and enterprising section of the Union. One has only to reside a few years in Ireland to realize the sad condition to which a country wholly dependent on agriculture can be reduced by a succession of bad harvests and the opening up of new lands for settlement. The whole products of the soil go to pay rents, and to purchase imported goods, so that the small farmers, artisans, and the labourers have a hard struggle for existence.

The linen trade of the North of Ireland has carried its people through many bad seasons, but the rest of Ireland has no large industries of that kind, except the manufacture of porter and whiskey, which is chiefly confined to Dublin, and the milling trade which has been ruined of late by the importation of flour. However, the woollen trade is progressing very fairly in many parts of the South and West of Ireland.

The fishing industries which the Government and people of Canada so generously assisted to develop a few years ago, are becoming more productive and profitable every year.

There is so little of the land of Ireland under tillage, it might be turned into a large grass farm, therefore the principal exports only comprise live animals and butter, which show an increase in cattle and sheep, the former being about 80,000 and the latter 95,000 larger, but there has been a falling off of nearly 13,000 in the number of pigs exported.

The following are the figures for three years:—

EXPORTED.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Horses.
1884	706,918	528,060	439,139	26,661
1885	638,823	639,161	397,927	29,032
1886	719,637	734,115	355,060	29,054

The cattle trade has been characterized by a low range of prices, which have gradually dropped, until at the close of the season rates are lower than at any time within the past thirty years, beef being fully 10s. per cwt. lower than last year. Prices were moderately steady, 7d. per lb. being a top quotation in the English market, but as supplies increased prices dropped, and 5½d. to 6d. became an outside figure. On the other side of the channel, supplies of cattle from the United States into Liverpool have not been so large, and it is understood the trade has been unremunerative. The Canadians have sent in large supplies of both cattle and sheep, and although they, like others, complain of prices, there is at the same time little doubt that

the trade is increasing. In the beginning of the year there was a falling off in the number of Irish sheep. The lamb season opened very early, and the prices declined to a par with those for mutton. The Ballinasloe and other large sheep fairs showed a large falling off in number, and a higher range of prices for store purposes, and rates for mutton advanced slightly in price, ranging as figures about $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb. higher than last year.

The prices in the Liverpool market on 27th December: beef, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $5\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb., mutton, $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7d. per lb., cattle, 27s. to 31s. per cwt., live weight.

At the Dublin market, of 30th December, prime heifer and ox beef 50 to 52s. 6d., second quality 45 to 47s. 6d. per cwt., inferior 40s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. per cwt., prime wether mutton $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 8d. per lb., ewe $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $7\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb., second quality 5d. to 6d. per lb., choice veal $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. so 8d. per lb., Cork fed calves 5d. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., light ham and middle qualities 45 to 46s. per cwt., sizable 42 to 44s., coarse and heavy 38 to 40s., small pigs from 16s. each.

The yield of butter shows a slight increase on that of 1885, but prices during those months in which butter is almost entirely produced in Ireland was at least twenty per cent. under those of last year. The decline in the value of butter may be said to have set in about 1883 when the enlarged area of supply began to affect the English market. The trade in butterine began also to be felt in various markets. This compound has since developed to such an extent that the quantity received in England this year, 1886, 573 cwts., valued at £2,958,300, approaches to that of the butter imported by her from foreign countries. To these causes for the decline in the value of butter, must be added the increased use of preserved fruits. Owing to the low price of sugar these can be sold at a very cheap rate and the artizan class in England find them a cheap substitute for butter. However, there has been a marked improvement in the quality of Irish butter, and the average produce per dairy cow is said to have been the best for some years past. For part of the season prices ruled low, but towards the close the demand improved very much and quotations advanced rapidly, so that last week it was 26 per cent. over the price of the same week last year, and 20 per cent. over that of the corresponding week in 1884.

At the Cork butter market, December 31st, butter brought first 132s., seconds 120s., thirds 92s., fourths 82s. per cwt.

There is now only a limited quantity held for use and the new season is expected to open well. Winter dairying too is exciting attention as it is believed from the nature of the climate that Ireland would successfully compete with any of the continental countries where the winters are so long and severe.

There is every prospect of a large emigration to Canada during the ensuing year, for people cannot pay rent and live in those old countries at the present low prices of agricultural products of every kind. I never had more letters of enquiry at this season of the year for information, and every day I have a large number calling at this office for maps and pamphlets and the necessary information for emigrants.

Before closing this report I desire to thank the High Commissioner for his advice and assistance in doing the work of this agency, and my colleagues in the service of the Department at both sides of the ocean, for their uniform courtesy and kindness.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS CONNOLLY,

Canadian Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION AGENT FOR
SCOTLAND.

(MR. THOMAS GRAHAME.)

40 ST. ENOCH SQUARE,
GLASGOW, 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit my report for the year 1886.

As usual, during the winter months I took advantage of every opportunity for giving information in regard to all our various Provinces, by meeting with people, either at this office or by engagement at other places, and by disseminating our literature of all descriptions in a manner which I thought would produce the best effects, as well as by correspondence. I have attended large numbers of shows and fairs, and in that way was enabled to meet with many, particularly of the agricultural classes, who had the intention of emigrating to some new country and took advantage on such occasions of any chance which might come under my notice for imparting information, as far as possible, regarding Canada.

I keep, as formerly, from time to time supplying many of the tenant farmer delegates, who went out a number of years ago, with anything new in the shape of pamphlets or other literature pertaining to Canada, as they continue to take a very considerable interest in all matters referring to our various Provinces, several of them being, as in the past, connected with the exportation of pure bred stock of a variety of kinds, as well as being desirous of extending the knowledge of people in their localities regarding the adaptability of our country as a field for settlement.

Large numbers of people are constantly calling here for information on all subjects pertaining to Canada besides emigration, and I do all in my power to satisfy their inquiries. There would seem to be a greater desire to learn more of all of our various Provinces than for some time past, the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia particularly, as well as the North-West presenting attractions to very many of those calling.

During the summer, with the approval of the High Commissioner, I visited the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London and was very much struck with the admirable effect produced by the very numerous and appropriate specimens of Canadian productions of all kinds in the portion of the Exhibition set apart for our country. The untiring energy of Sir Charles Tupper had, without doubt, much to do with the very great success of Canada, and at the same time all connected with the exhibit on both sides of the Atlantic seemed to work with a will together towards accomplishing that end. The supplies of fruits, vegetables, &c., &c., sent over late in the season, proved a very great acquisition and gave to many people a clearer idea of the richness of the soil of our various Provinces and the fine climate than anything else could. Many of these being distributed in various parts of the kingdom did a very great deal of good in the way above indicated.

Under the direction of the High Commissioner, I attended the Royal Show at Norwich, and in conjunction with Mr. Dyke as usual took charge of our exhibit there. The show was very well attended, and very large numbers of people went through the exhibit during the week, in fact it was perfectly crowded during the last few days particularly. Many, among the agricultural classes especially, took very great interest in the specimens of productions of the soil, and I had long conversations with a number of such people, who thought of, or had made up their minds to go to our country, and gave them all the information in my power. As usual many Canadians paid a visit to the stand, and expressed their satisfaction at its attractive appearance. They were chiefly over for stock of various kinds, though a

good number had been attracted by the Exhibition in London, and came down from it to Norwich. A large quantity of pamphlets, and other literature was distributed, and in a manner calculated to produce good results in the future. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, again for the fourth time, visited the exhibit, and very much admired many portions of it. In conversation with him on the route of the Canadian Pacific Railway and its completion, it was suggested by me, that sometime he might be enabled to take a trip across the Continent to British Columbia, in which Province he was very much interested. He was accompanied by a number of friends, several of whom are more or less connected with Canada, and who have visited our various Provinces.

I also attended the Highland Society's show at Dumfries, and met with large numbers of farmers and others connected with agriculture, with whom I had interesting conversations regarding our various Provinces. Many of them have friends settled in Canada, and others wanted information with a view of going out to take up land. I also as usual met with many Canadians, to whom I gave information on a great variety of subjects. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company having a stand at the exhibition, I took the opportunity through them of having large quantities of our literature of various kinds distributed to best advantage.

An exhibition on a small scale having been got up in this city called the "Industrial," I was instructed by the High Commissioner to do all in my power to assist in making the portion of the exhibition referring to Canada a success, and I think this has been done to good effect. The various specimens of fruits, vegetables, roots, grains &c., were sent through various sources pertaining to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition and I supplemented these with articles from this office, and otherwise. It has been much admired by visitors, and referred to by the press with much commendation. I have taken the opportunity through it, also, of distributing large quantities of our literature. I have had conversations with many people of all classes in showing them the exhibit, and I think it is calculated to do a great deal of good towards producing a much better knowledge of our country than has hitherto prevailed among certain classes of the community here. The fruit and grains have been particularly admired, and very many inquiries have been made regarding them. In fact it has been one of the features of the exhibition, and has proved far more attractive than could have been anticipated.

Whilst writing in connection with exhibitions, I may say that the International, to be held here in 1888, will be a very important one, a great deal of interest having been taken already in regard to it. It is supported by the most influential people in the west of Scotland, and the guarantee fund amounts now to about £200,000, and is expected to reach a very considerable sum beyond that. I think it would be of the greatest importance that Canada should be well and fully represented on this occasion, as from the results which have accrued from our part of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition being seen, it is quite certain that a similar effect would flow from an exhibit of the same character being sent to Glasgow on that occasion.

In respect to the outlook for crofter emigration, although there is still a good deal of dissatisfaction and uncertainty as to the state of affairs in the Highlands, I think, from all information I have obtained through enquiries and otherwise, that there will be a very considerable number of this class go out next season. Those who have gone in former years have, as a rule, been getting on quite as satisfactorily as they expected, and their letters to their friends will no doubt prove a strong inducement for these to join them, more especially as, from the natural increase of population, the circumscribed area adapted for cultivation and the bad seasons, there is no scope for a very considerable portion of the population in the parts of the Highlands where they are situated. A good deal will depend upon the result of the Crofter Commission, which is holding sittings in various districts in the Highlands. I have met with people from the North-West who are located closely adjoining the crofter settlement there, and who speak in high terms of the thrift of these people, and their adaptability to make successful settlers.

As showing the satisfactory manner in which these crofter settlers in the North West are getting on, I may also quote from the letter of Farquhar Blaton, in the "Scotsman," of 10th March, 1886. He says in this, to his brother-in-law, Mr. Ewen McCrury:—

"I am aware that some people in Benbula and elsewhere are of opinion that the country is not agreeing with me, that it is a bad place, and that I and others are not getting on well. They may form that idea, but it is of no consequence to us. There has been so much said in public print regarding passage across the Atlantic of late years that it is unnecessary for me to enlarge much upon the subject. Yet I may give you a good idea of the passage fares, and what occurred during the voyage. Emigrant fare from Glasgow to Winnipeg, £5 10s. stg., including meals on board ship. Meals not provided by rail. Children from five to fourteen years half-fare, and under one year free of charge; fare from Winnipeg to Moosomin for each adult 10s. stg.; children under fourteen free. Left Glasgow 24th April, per ss. "Buenos Ayrean," called as Belfast and Kingston. Took passengers on board at both places. Left Ireland with over 1,000 emigrants on board, 26th April. Sighted land (Newfoundland) 2nd May, landed at Quebec 8th May, thus taking fifteen days crossing the Atlantic, including the day we left Glasgow, two days on the Irish coast, two days on Newfoundland Bank, and the day we arrived at Quebec, being detained on the banks by heavy fog. We got first-class passage; sea very calm, with the exception of one day we had very heavy sea just before entering the Newfoundland Banks at a particular place known to sailors as the Devil's Blow Hole. We had it pretty bad there, but soon got out of it. The children and I were not the least sea-sick, but Christy was bad enough for the first two days. She got all right after clearing the Irish coast. We had a very pleasant voyage—captain, officers and crew very kind. No drink of any description sold on board, and not a bad word used during the whole voyage. After a short stay at Quebec, left by train passing through Montreal and Toronto, two very fine cities. Arrived at Owen Sound, a small town at the head of Georgian Bay, 10th May; detained there waiting boat to take us across the lakes. Left Owen Sound by ss. "Alberta" 13th May. Crossed Georgian Bay, Lake Huron and Lake Superior, arriving at Port Arthur 16th May, a distance of 750 miles. Accommodation on board this ship very bad, more fit for pigs than passengers; officers and crew very selfish. Left Port Arthur after an hour's stay by train passing through the great forest, train taking twenty hours at the rate of twenty five miles an hour crossing this great forest, arriving at Winnipeg 17th May—a prosperous city about the size of Inverness, and chiefly built of timber. Left Winnipeg arriving at Moosomin, the end of our long and weary journey, 18th May. Passengers and emigrants do not require to go by lake route this year, as the Canadian Pacific Railway is now finished from the Atlantic right across North America to the Pacific, being the longest railway in the world, thus shortening the number of days to a considerable extent for emigrants and others coming from the Old Country and other places to Manitoba and the North-West. On our arrival at Moosomin tents were provided for us by Mr. Scarth, chief director of the Canada North-West Land Company, and from a distance a person would think that we were actually a troop of soldiers under canvas. Donald Macdonald, Malcolm McCrury, and I proceeded to our farms on the banks of the River Pipestone, 8 miles due west of Moosomin, and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles due south from the nearest railway station. The three of us started to plant potatoes, being of course too late for anything of a fair crop. Potatoes were selling at that time for 15s. per barrel, and we can only get from 2s. to 3s. per barrel for them now. This is a great country for raising potatoes. They will grow as large as turnips, and for quality cannot be beat. We started ploughing as soon as we finished planting potatoes, and ploughed about 8 acres each, and of course ploughed this over again in the month of October. If the soil is not ploughed twice in the same year, the farmer cannot expect to get a fair crop. Double ploughing is only necessary in breaking in new land. May and June are the only times of the year that new land can be broken in. If ploughed later in the season long grass will prevent the plough,

and besides it will prevent the second ploughing. May, the latter end wet, and June wet and stormy. July, fore part wet, latter part dry and very hot. August hot and dry. Very little rain is expected during this month. September dry and hot; no rain. October, fore part hot, latter part moderate, with a shower or two of snow. November fine and fair, with two or three frosty days in the latter part. December frosty all through; fore part calm, latter part cold and stormy, with four inches of snow. January and February cold and stormy. March, fore part cold, latter part very fine, sun very hot; sowing of grain begins this month. April very fine; no rain. February as a rule puts an end to winter. Last winter was the severest winter ever experienced by the oldest settler of this country. For my own part I did not feel it very cold, with the exception of five or six days about the New Year. They were just as cold as any white man was able to stand outside without being well covered, yet I would much prefer the winter of this country to the stormy, wet winter of the Old Country. Winters here are not nearly so bad and long as people think in the old country. The weather this year is quite different to last year. I finished sowing about the 20th of April, then began ploughing and broke about 20 acres. As soon as this was done, hay cutting began. Wheat chiefly cut by self-binding machines, which are of great service to the farmer.

"Oats and barley are so cheap that it will not pay the farmer to raise them. Cattle were selling very high last year, but are down in price very much this year. This is, of course, better for our settlers, because they have more chance of getting in a large stock. Cattle of all descriptions do well in this country; horses are few and dear; oxen are better for the settler to start with. Poultry will pay well here if properly cared for in winter. I bought twelve hens and two cocks or roosters (as they are called in this country) last spring and they have increased to 105. Eggs are selling very high all the year round. They are about the best paying stock that can be raised. If they are provided for in winter by a good warm house and stove they will lay all winter without any stoppage. Sheep do well here; they sell from £1 10s. to £2, according to quality. Wool sells from 7d. to 1s. Spinning wheels and weaving looms are likely to become a great industry among the Scotch women, as a good start in this direction is already made. Malcolm McRury, late of Hawbeg, along with Donald Mackinnon, late of Balinawich, are busy making weaving looms. Dyes of all kinds are sold here, so that in a short time hence home-made cloth will be manufactured. We have got two public schools; education conducted on same principle as that of the Old Country. We have also two Presbyterian churches; Established, Free and United Presbyterians are all united. Our minister is a Mr. Munro, a native of Argyleshire, who came out here two years ago. He is a very fine young man, and able to preach in both English and Gaelic. The Roman Catholics have not got up their chapel yet but are to get it up this incoming spring. Their priest is a native of Quebec and a particularly nice young man. There are various other denominations in and around here who have also got churches and their own clergy; so the country is well provided with educational and ecclesiastical matters, which is of great importance to the settlers. It should be understood that the settler is not to become a wealthy man immediately on landing here, or in any other new country, without encountering some hardships. Yet it is extraordinary the amount of progress done by our settlers considering the short period they have been in the country. Climate although subject to both extreme heat and cold, is very healthy. I would much prefer the cold to the heat because all the hard work must be done in the hot season. Country well adapted for drainage where such is required. Good supply of water can be got all over the country from the River Pipestone and small fresh water lakes. First-class water can be obtained by digging anywhere you have a mind to, from 10 to 40 feet. My own well is 27 feet deep, with a very fine spring of water and splendid pump. The soil is very good; I never saw better—no manure required and will grow anything you have a mind to put in. Any amount of stock can be raised without much trouble, such as cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry. Oats and barley, potatoes, turnips and early vegetables can be raised without being much injured by frost. Vegetables are dear and always in good demand. Gooseberry, straw-

berry, rasps, black and red cherry, black currants, black and blue berries are growing wild on the prairie, and among timber will be found poplar (the highest tree that grows in the British Isles), birch, maple or sugar tree (good sugar can be manufactured from this tree), gold and silver willows, hazel or nut wood, walnut, black and red cherry, and a few teak trees. The various kinds of timber mentioned here are not used for building purposes the same as pine, spruce, &c., is, but are used as log buildings, stables, graneries, firewood and fencing, &c. All other kinds of timber are brought into the country from Canada, the United States of America and other places, which is very expensive before it is landed here. Among the stones are found red and blue granite, whier, flint, basalt and limestone. I have stones on my own farm weighing from a drachm to a ton. A large bulk of lime was burnt here this year, which proved to be of the finest quality.

"A young man having good certificates, and of fair education, will get on well here through time, when the country opens up. Men of growing up families should lose no time in coming here. These are the class of people that should come, they would be sure of doing well. Men of weak and young families, without money, had better stay at home. Young unmarried men, unless accompanied by their parents, should also stay at home, what they earn in summer they spend in winter. It is rather hard for a young man to fulfil the terms of the Government's land regulations before the title deeds are issued. Government is very strict on speculators; they know very well if young men could possibly avoid doing any improvements before the title-deeds are issued, that they would sell off immediately on getting them. Young men are under the same laws, and must keep up to them just the same as married men. The settler must reside on his farm for at least six months in the year for three years, cultivate twenty acres, and crop the same. House and stable must be built before the title deeds are issued. On the other hand, a settler can reside within two miles of his farm by cultivating 45 acres and cropping the same, in three years, any kind of houses and stables will do. It is but natural to suppose that a farmer living on or near his farm, who is depending on farm produce, would try and cultivate as much as he could for his own profit.

"Young girls do very well in this country, as they are employed all the year round, with wages from £1 to £3 stg. per month, good cooks getting from £3 to £5 per month. I would advise girls to come here, they would make money in no time, besides would have a good chance of being married in a very short time. Margaret and Euphemia Macdougall, daughters of Angus Macdougall, late of Graimsdale, are now married to two of the largest farmers in the Province of Manitoba. Flora McCrury is to get married soon to a wealthy farmer.

"It is now time I was drawing to a close, as I have given a fair sketch of the country. I have given this information, without fear or favour, to be all truth, and will leave it to your own opinion to see whether it is advisable for you to come here or not. For my own part, I would certainly advise you to come, unless you have a good situation; of course people doing well at home have no need of coming here. If you were to come, I would advise you to go in for a stock farm, as they pay better than grain farms. You could stay with me as long as you should have a mind to, or at least until you should get in proper order. I have got a very fine farm myself of 300 acres, chiefly arable land, with about 50 acres of timber, fit only for fencing and firewood, &c. One man is not much on a farm of this size. You should take your sister Mary with you, she would do well here.

"(Signed), FARQUHAR BLATON."

"P. S.—I am working out every day. I never saw finer weather than we are getting just now. It was very cold this time last year. We did not get a single cold day this winter. Climate dry and healthy."

I have had, as usual, a very good supply of printed matter, of a variety of descriptions, which I have taken care to have distributed to best advantage. Anything referring to British Columbia has been very much in request. It would be

well, I think, to have any pamphlets intended for circulation during the ensuing winter and spring, in the hands of your various agents at as early a date as can be managed, as in that event people would have the more time to consider and determine in which district it would be most suitable for them to take up their abode. The reprint of the letter from the "Times" correspondent in reference to his trip across the continent by the Canadian Pacific Railway, has been much sought after.

As in the past, I continue to act in the most harmonious way in conjunction with the various steamship companies connected with Canada, by mutually assisting each other with information in the interest of our country. I take the opportunity of having distributed through the passenger steamers pamphlets, &c., as usual, and always keep the various companies constantly supplied with what they require in this respect.

The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway has had a very considerable effect in bringing Canada more prominently before the great bulk of the people of this country. Many who have travelled over this line of route have given their experience of what they have seen and heard, and almost invariably the reports of such people have been of a very satisfactory character. The impetus to emigration to the Pacific coast, from the line being opened across the continent, has been very great, and I have no doubt that the more British Columbia is known, the greater will be the volume of emigration to that Province. The fact also of the shortest line of route from this country to Japan and China being by the Canadian Pacific Railway makes the construction of this work of Imperial value, and this is most readily recognized by those in authority in this country.

There continues also to be a great amount of interest taken here in the Hudson's Bay line of route, and the fact of a portion of the railway line being in process of construction from Winnipeg to Hudson's Bay gives the scheme a practical appearance. Should this line of route become an accomplished fact, it will tend very much, in my opinion, to induce a large amount of emigration to the North-West, because of the distance for transport in every way being so much shortened.

I have had calls here from large numbers of Canadians, some in reference to emigration matters and others regarding trade subjects of various descriptions, as well as those over for pleasure making inquiries as to lines of route; in fact this office is getting to be more and more a place of call for all sorts of information pertaining to our country.

A considerable amount of capital has been invested in a variety of ways, by people in and about Glasgow, in Canada, in many instances through companies of various descriptions, and in other ways. There continue to be large sums of money either sent out to friends or taken out by the people who intend to settle, through the banks here.

As to the prospects for emigration for next season, I think they are decidedly satisfactory, and more particularly for the classes most suitable for and best adapted to settlement in our country. For one thing, experience has shown that as a rule, only those accustomed to work, female domestic servants, and capitalists, should be encouraged to go out, and people here are getting to be well aware of the fact. In every way means should be taken and have been taken, to prevent as far as possible, unsuitable classes such as those who have been accustomed to sedentary pursuits in towns from going out, and as a rule, I believe with success. The result is that, I think we will have a much superior class next season to what we have had in the past, and as to the numbers, for reasons hereafter adduced, I think they will be considerably in excess of late years. In the first place, the population of this country has got to be so overcrowded, from natural increase, there being neither war nor pestilence, and no large emigration for some time, especially with trade of all kinds being in such a depressed state, that there must be some outlet found for a considerable portion of the people. This is felt in all classes of society, and is beginning to affect more seriously than before these people who have a certain amount of capital, and who have sons growing up about them, for whom they can find no suitable occupation here. In many instances those in this position could afford to allow their

sons a sufficient amount of capital to make a fair start in any of our various Provinces on land, a little preliminary knowledge on many matters pertaining to this subject being taught them before leaving this country.

Then agriculture more particularly continues in a very bad way all over Great Britain. In many instances the tenants cannot pay anything like the full rents, and from the increased amount of competition taking place from year to year, in all the articles produced by the farmer, it is perfectly clear that the state of affairs cannot exist long. Many of the tenants may continue on at reduced rents, but large numbers must seek occupation and homes in some other way, either here or in some other land, and as most of these see what the danger is before them, they are likely to be wise in time, before all their capital is gone, and of such people I think we should get a fair proportion.

In regard to assisted passages I have come to the conclusion that for a variety of reasons it would be advisable for them to be done away with, unless in very exceptional cases. The difference in the rate for assisted and unassisted passages, for one thing, is now a very trifling sum, and the rates are continually liable to change also; then our country is becoming so well known, that it is not a matter, as in the past, of such importance to have this course adopted.

A project has been set on foot by the Glasgow Juvenile Delinquency Board, in conjunction with Mr. Gardner, our agent in New Brunswick, by which a few boys and girls, under Miss Sliman's care, have been sent out to that Province, and they have without any difficulty been placed in positions and secured employment, in a most satisfactory manner, from what I have heard. It is contemplated to have a much larger party sent out next spring, and from all I can learn there will be a demand for any reasonable number that may be sent. Of course care should be taken in a scheme of this kind, as to the suitability of those sent out.

On the whole, I think we may look forward to a very considerable increase, not only in the value of emigration from Scotland to Canada next year, but also to a class of people going out who will prove worthy accessions to those already settled in the various Provinces, and this will be more particularly the case with newer districts, except where those going out have friends in the older ones. The feeling as a rule is, that more is to be gained by going to a new part, making a judicious selection, sticking to the land taken up, and growing with the country, whether the settlers have more or less capital, than in any other way.

From information obtained from the Board of Trade, and the various steamship companies, I herewith give the statistics of emigration from the Clyde to Canada during 1886, and the previous year:—

1885	2,963
1886.....	3,745

It will be seen from the above that there is a very considerable increase this season over the last one, and there would have been a still greater number were it not for the uncertainty in this country as regards the laws pertaining to holding of land especially in the Highland districts. The want as in former years of competition from the Clyde, has induced a large number of emigrants, more especially of the better classes to go *via* Liverpool from Scotland. Very considerable numbers also join the Liverpool ships at Merville and the result is all these emigrants are classed as from England, not Scotland. The same rule applies also to those who go to United States ports from here for Canada, they being specified as emigrants to the United States. I am very happy to see however that the Allan Line propose having steamers going fairly regularly, during the winter months, to Halifax from Glasgow, as in the past, that being the only Canadian open port of any importance to emigrants. It has been a great detriment to people going out having of necessity to go to Liverpool before embarking.

I am sorry to say I have again been unable to get the information, which I had previous to last year obtained from the Board of Trade, regarding the statistics of the nationalities of the emigrants from the Clyde during 1886.

I continue, as formerly, to have the hearty co-operation of all the agents of the Government, both in this country and in Canada, in all the communications and correspondence which I had with them.

In regard to those who are competing with us for emigration, I may say in conclusion that the same rule has applied to them as to us, in respect to people in Scotland, especially in the Highlands, waiting the results of the suggested amendments to the land laws, before determining upon any change they may propose to make.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS GRAHAME,
Canadian Government Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX A.

TRADE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1886.

As regards the trade between this country and Canada for the past season, it has been very similar to former years. There has been, however, a considerably larger extent in respect to tonnage than during last year, which is very satisfactory. In respect to exports, the quantities of goods shipped are in excess of last year. Both pig iron and manufactured iron show a considerable improvement in volume of shipment. Fire-clay pipes and iron tubes have been exported to about the same extent as last year, and very little coal.

As regards imports, the quantity is much the same as last year. Butter and cheese continue to be of excellent quality, and there is a good demand for these as well as the usual produce of the soil, sent from our various Provinces. Shipments of wheat from Manitoba continue to turn out very satisfactorily. There can be little doubt there will be a great development in this trade, when the quality becomes better known, and the facilities for its carriage are increased.

As usual, a large quantity of valuable stock of pure breeds, and a variety of descriptions, has been sent out to Canada during the year from the Clyde, for breeding purposes. They have consisted largely of Clydesdale horses and Galloway and Polled Angus cattle, and will, without doubt, bring about most desirable results in the various districts to which they have been sent.

The Hon. David McLellan, of New Brunswick, took out a very valuable lot of horses, of a variety of kinds, chiefly Clydesdales, for that Province, and all who saw them were of opinion that a great deal of judgment had been exercised in their selection, Mr. McLellan being assisted by that noted judge of stock, Mr. Simon Beattie, in his purchases.

It seems to me, and to others with whom I have had conversation, on the subject, who have had experience, that an active hardy description of sheep, with good mutton qualities, and fairly woolled, would be of great benefit to our country, especially the newer districts, and more particularly where the land is of a rolling description, and inclined to be mountainous. Such a class of sheep is to be found in

the Cheviot, and I think they will be well adapted to improving the native breeds in the description of districts to which I refer, especially after the experience of the Hon. J. H. Pope, late Minister of Agriculture, in trying the cross of this breed.

In all there were sent out from the Clyde to Canada this season:—

Horses	1,224
Cattle	357
Sheep.....	8
Dogs	21

As compared with last year there is a very large increase in the number of horses, including ponies, and a very considerable increase in cattle.

It is very satisfactory to see the stringent measures which have been taken by the Department of Agriculture, towards preventing the possibility of pleuro-pneumonia being introduced into Canada, by the outbreak of that disease during the summer in an exportation of pure bred stock in quarantine at Quebec. There can be no doubt, a most serious disaster might have resulted, had not strong measures been adopted. The precautions which are being carried out in preventing any animals being landed in Canadian ports, from countries here where pleuro-pneumonia exists, are of great importance and moment, and, by being rigidly adhered to, will prevent the possibility of the disease being introduced into Canada. In most instances, from all I can learn, it has been brought to both England and Scotland from Ireland, and I have no doubt stringent regulations will be enforced by the authorities in this country in respect to this. As in the past, there has not been a symptom of disease as regards any of the animals imported from Canada to the Clyde during the past year, and this is a state of affairs the continuance of which is of the very greatest importance to the Canadian stock producer. Hence the great satisfaction of those engaged in the trade, at the prompt and expeditious manner in which the disease was stamped out at Quebec, immediately it was discovered. Although it is contended by some that the disease can be cured by inoculation, prevention is better than cure, and I think there can be no doubt of the wisdom of the course adopted by the Canadian authorities. A good deal of difference of opinion exists as to inoculation, as exemplified by the letters in various papers on this subject. One of the great difficulties in this country is, that the infection, even from one or two animals, may have contaminated many healthy cattle before it was discovered, from the fact of such large numbers being crowded together at the various markets throughout the country.

I herewith give the statistics of the arrivals of live stock from Canada to the Clyde during 1885, and this year:—

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
1885.....		24,387	6,186
1886.....	8	25,704	9,755

As will be seen by the above some horses of good quality have been imported, and in regard to cattle, they are a little in excess of last year, whilst as to sheep, the numbers are very considerably more than those of last season. The percentage of losses of these animals was even less than last year. The quality of both cattle and sheep has been very fair as a rule, a distinct improvement on former seasons, but prices have been very low all through, and more especially as the season advanced, and for inferior descriptions of stock. One of the great evils of the trade, is that people will, on account of competition, buy at too dear rates on the other side, and the result is, frequently, that consignments do not realize what they have been drawn upon for, before reaching Glasgow. Then there is another matter with which great fault is found by some in the business. They say it is very inadvisable for advances to be made in consignee's behalf, until animals arrive here, as it tends to injure legitimate trade, and induces people to go into the cattle business, who are not at all suited or qualified for it, thus putting to a large extent a damper on the trade.

The new landing place and stabling for the reception of Canadian cattle, which I examined minutely some little time ago, has now been completed, at Shieldhall, some three miles down the Clyde, with accommodation for 2,160 cattle, which could possibly be extended if the emergency arose to about 2,600, and for sheep for from 2,000 to 3,000. This is in almost all respects a very great improvement on the old situation, especially in regard to space and completeness, the supply of water being very satisfactorily provided, and for facilities for landing and keeping separate the various cargoes. But some of the Canadian dealers complain of the long distance they have to drive their animals to market from Shieldhall. This difficulty will, however, be probably got over by a short line of railway being constructed to join that in existence in Govan, so that the animals can be sent in that way to Bellgrave Station, adjoining the cattle market.

In connection with the above I have been glad to see that the city of Aberdeen has taken steps to secure accommodation for Canadian stock taken to that port. Those who initiated the idea did so with the intention of introducing store stock entirely. Doubtless, however, fat animals will also be sent as the trade progresses. The depth of water in the port only allows steamers of small tonnage comparatively to enter. An improvement in that respect will, however, in all probability be made in time. In a conversation which I had with Mr. Smith, the engineer of the harbour, I gave him a large amount of information concerning the whole matter. Similar steps have been taken also by Dundee towards securing the same advantages in introducing Canadian stock. Should business be carried out on an extensive scale in regard to live stock at these places it will undoubtedly lead also to trade in a great variety of our other productions.

I herewith, as last year, insert a letter from the well-known firm in Canadian stock matters of Messrs. John Swan & Sons, of 37 Lauriston Place, Edinburgh, giving their views as to the position of the trade:—

As usual at this season we beg to send you, for the information of your Government, a general statement of the live stock trade as between the Dominion and Great Britain during the year 1886.

“The year just closing has, perhaps, been for agriculturists in this country the most disastrous on record. Throughout the earlier part of the year there was every indication that it was likely to be a highly satisfactory season for farmers, from the prospects of the harvest and the plentiful supplies of keep of all kinds. Turnips were rarely, if ever, a better crop all over. Straw, in the latter part of the spring, seemed likely to be a short crop, but as the season advanced the weather became more favourable, and towards harvest everything pointed both to a full crop of roots and grain. In the earlier districts of the country harvest was good and the grain was secured in fair condition, but latterly the weather broke, and to such an extent that eventually in many of the lowland districts, and in nearly all the upland districts, the most un-satisfactory and the most disastrous results to farmers in regard to their harvest took place. Consequently grain of all kinds has been and is now being sold at nominal prices, while, as a natural result, straw is comparatively valueless, either as feed or litter. All kinds of land, whether as property or being taken in the form of rent, has greatly fallen in value, and in many districts in Scotland it is difficult to attach a money value to it at the present price of produce.

“The state of matters in Ireland, where good government is put aside and well-doing tenantry are prevented from meeting their obligations, together with the system of boycotting and other measures, which in many cases have prevented holders of cattle from placing them in the open market, has caused a superabundance of cattle to accumulate there, and they are now coming to England off grass in such numbers as seriously to interfere with the value of home-fed stock. Added to this, the extraordinary development of the frozen meat trade from the River Plate and the Australian Colonies to England, by which the London and Liverpool markets are deluged with meat, also interferes with the live stock trade, and prevents the outlet which the southern markets usually afforded for the surplus home fed stock generally sent thither from Scotland, as it is kept in refrigerators and held in such

plentiful supply that it can be placed on the markets in huge quantities daily. Again, the trade of the country in every direction has been so bad, the employment of labour so limited and the rate of wages so low, that the consumption of meat has been checked to a serious extent, and altogether there never was a time when the agricultural community of this country have had to contend against such bad times as they have recently had to do, with no immediate prospect of any improvement. From the foregoing facts you can readily understand that shippers of live stock from Canada to this country during the current year have had to contend against serious difficulties.

"We have noticed with pleasure the gradual improvement in the breeds of cattle in Canada, and this has been more marked during this year than in any other. A great many of the cattle now coming from Canada are as good, in point of breeding, as can be got in a general way in Great Britain.

"During the earlier part of the year, or a month or two subsequent to the opening of the navigation, trade and prices were fair on this side, while prospects indicated that throughout the year a fairly good trade for Canadian cattle for feeding purposes might be anticipated. As the season advanced the aspect of affairs changed more and more, and Ireland was found to be full of cattle, while the heavy importations of refrigerated meat to the south glutted the markets there and made secondary and inferior descriptions of both cattle and sheep as difficult to sell as they have ever been in our experience, with the most unprofitable results to feeders, and of course this naturally affected the better descriptions. The value of cattle in Canada, therefore, fell greatly, in accordance with the quotations here, but at no period of the year have they been low enough to compete with the value of home-fed stock in this country, and since the opening of the trade with Canada we do not think there ever has been one year in which shippers can have been more thoroughly dissatisfied than they have been with the one just closed.

"The trade with Canada is now assuming such vast proportions as to make its influence felt in some degree throughout this country, and each year the demand for Canadian stockers increases. A large number of our farmers, especially in the north of Scotland, prefer them to any other breed. They possess size, breeding and constitution, and on this account they begin to improve directly they are put into keep. Towards September, when our farmers begin to buy in their feeding cattle, we were making fair prices for the better grades of bullocks for short keep. At that time beef was worth from 5s. to 6s. per cwt. more than it is at present, and while at no time during the year have we been enabled to return satisfactory prices to the Canadian shippers, at the present moment we are re-selling the Canadian cattle fat without any margin of profit to the feeders in this country. As the season advanced, and what promised to be one of the best harvests for many years, the weather broke, spoiling grain and straw in three-fourths of the area of Scotland to an unparalleled extent. Farmers, therefore, were not in a position to purchase the same number of cattle they formerly did, and prices, to the end of the season, gradually tended downwards. In our experience there never have been such low quotations for anything under first-class quality, either in beef or mutton, as now exist. We regret to say that, however low the quotations of cattle have been in Canada throughout the year, they have never been sufficiently low to leave any margin of profit to shippers to this side of the Atlantic, and no doubt the depression in agriculture which is being felt all over this country, will on this account have likewise extended to all other countries which depend upon Great Britain as a market for their produce.

"Since the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway we have had communications from the North-West regarding shipments of cattle from that vast region to this country, and we are now putting ourselves into communication with the pioneers of this business as to its development.

"We can see no immediate prospect of high prices of cattle or sheep in Great Britain. The resources of the world are being developed toward the production of food of all kinds, and this country is generally looked upon as a market for it. Hence, the time of high prices for beef, mutton, or grain, is, in our opinion, past, while the

value of land in this country has fallen to such an extent that people who have capital to invest in that direction, and do so now compete, to a certain extent, with similar investments everywhere.

"There remains only one thing for the Canadian farmers, and that is, to direct their energies to the further improvement of the breed of cattle, so as to fit them to compete with home or Irish cattle on this side. The transport accommodation is perfect now, and the losses by casualty at sea are reduced to a minimum. Canadian cattle enjoy the reputation of coming in better condition than those which come from Ireland, shipowners seem inclined to spare no expense in providing steamers fitted with every appliance in order to develop the trade, which is now an important element to them.

"As you are aware, the Clyde Trust have now provided a new wharf at Shield-hall for the landing of cattle from Canada.

"A movement has been made by Aberdeen and Dundee for the purpose of establishing a market at these ports for the sale of Canadian and other cattle from countries against which no prohibition exists. We have been consulted by the authorities of both these towns, but, while an experimental shipment may be made, it is our opinion for the interest of Canadians generally, that Liverpool, London and Glasgow are the proper centres for shipments of cattle to Great Britain, at which places buyers of this particular class of stock come into competition with each other on notification of their arrival.

"The importations of live cattle from the United States have not been nearly so large during this year as they have been for some years previously, and these have likewise resulted in heavy losses to the shippers throughout the season, whilst the meat traffic from the States to this country has been brought into competition with that from the countries before alluded to.

"We hope we shall be able to send you a more satisfactory account of the trade in 1887 than present times permit us to do for the season which has just closed.

"(Signed), JOHN SWAN & SONS.'

It will be seen from the above that Messrs. Swan have gone very fully into all matters pertaining to, and affecting the trade in stock, as between Canada and this country.

A matter which has attracted a good deal of attention for some time is the adaptability of our Canadian horses for army purposes in this country. A good deal has been written on this subject, and practical results have accrued from the action of the home Government in this respect. To show the importance of this, specially in connection with our trade in stock with the Mother Country, I need only state that the press of this country is becoming alive to the advantages which should accrue from its continuance, to Canada, as well as Great Britain, in the future.

There can be no doubt the trade in animals of all descriptions can be very much extended in the future. Care, however, must be taken, and especially in the case of cattle and sheep, not to allow competition to induce the payment of higher prices than the state of the markets in this country will warrant, otherwise there will be as in the past, very little profit, if any, to those engaged in the trade. With the enormous extent of rich prairie land adapted for pasturage, and the increased accommodation by rail and otherwise to the seaboard from these fertile districts, I see no reason why animals should not be produced there and sent over here, even at the present low prices for meat of all kinds, at rates which should make a fair profit to all concerned, and this should apply also to the older Provinces which are so much nearer the seaboard. The chief point to which earnest attention should be directed is in whatever description of stock a man has his business as a producer, to have the best quality of stock he can obtain. Always use pure-bred males of the kind best suited to the place where he may be located, and then with judicious management, his stock will be sure to pay him.

I have received from the Clyde Trust, Custom House, and otherwise, as

usual, the following statistics regarding the articles of general import from British North America, and the tonnage of vessels for the past year.

For the year ending 30th June, 1886:—

The tonnage of sailing vessels was.....	12,966
do steam do	114,576
Total	<u>127,542</u>

As against the year ending 30th June, 1885:—

Sailing vessels	14,385
Steam do	104,678
Total	<u>119,063</u>

For the last half year the estimate is:—

Sailing vessels.....	16,696
Steam do	94,818
Total	<u>111,514</u>

The following are the articles imported during the year 1886, which I have prepared in a similar manner to former years:—

Flour, cwt.	196,014
Wheat do	508,931
Indian corn do	514,673
Peas do	216,683
Oatmeal do	40,220
Oats do	108,129
Hams and bacon, boxes.....	7,355
Cheese do	80,885
Butter, packages.....	12,999
Fish, barrels.....	1,647
Canned meat, boxes.....	9,255
Spools, bags.....	4,550
Asbestos do	1,184
Potash, barrels.....	131
Apples do	26,269
Extract do	283
Skins, cured.....	49,365
Lobster, cases.	1,668
Phosphate, tons.....	5,056
Tallow and lard, hhds.....	3,615
Oil, casks.....	4,173
Timber, pieces.....	1,491,100
Boots & shoes, packages.....	49
Nails do	1,458
Furniture do	44
Agricultural implements, packages	1,970
Bungs, brls.....	105
Organs, cases.....	85
Dyewood, bags.....	50
Bran, sacks	570

Hay, bundles.....	6,987
Resin brls.....	3,380
Turpentine do	300
Shoe pegs do	130
Biscuits, crates.....	71
Corn starch, boxes.....	235
Stoves.....	39
Coal, tons.....	1,806
Hardware, packages.....	60
Mattresses do	34

Besides other articles, of which there were only a small quantity of each, too numerous to be specified.

From the above it will be seen that a larger variety of articles is being imported, now as compared with former years.

The apple trade continues to be very satisfactory. Messrs. Simons-Jacobs report the fruit of good size, the quality very superior, and the various kinds produced much sought after in this country.

There continues to be a large importation of fish, cured in a variety of ways, salmon coming in large quantities from the St. Lawrence and Newfoundland, as well as the canned article from British Columbia. The Hudson Bay Company, I am happy to see, is having the desirability of curing and exporting fish to a large extent, at their various stations, which are suitable, brought prominently before them.

It is a noticeable fact, that an increasing quantity of agricultural implements is being imported from year to year, and other articles, into the composition of which iron largely enters.

THOMAS GRAHAM,

Canadian Government Agent.

APPENDIX B.

Suggestions re Development of Trade between Canada and Great Britain.

SIR,—I beg herewith to submit a report upon trade matters as between this country and Canada.

At this season of the year, there is no great amount of traffic between the two countries, as there are so few Canadian ports to which vessels go during the winter months, so that the great bulk of the exports are sent *via* United States ports. As far as can be ascertained, goods of the finer class (textile fabrics) have been exported in much the same quantity as last year. Goods for eastern portions of Canada, including Montreal, are sent almost wholly *via* Boston. The requirements of the western portions of Canada are served partly by Boston and partly by New York. The rougher class of goods that are sent to Canada during the summer months are sent only in small quantity during winter, the extra rail carriage being a heavy item in connection with their cost for selling purposes. Such quantities as are going out are about the same as in the corresponding months of last year. Regarding goods received in Scotland from Canada, the same remarks as to their mode of conveyance applies. From Boston, considerable quantities of Canadian produce, in the shape of grain, flour, bacon, cheese, &c., have been received during winter, and will continue to come forward until navigation to Canada direct is resumed. As the steamers bringing this Canadian produce carry also similar goods from portions of the United States, the exact volume of Canadian trade in this respect cannot be easily arrived at. One large importation of Canadian cattle, *via* Halifax, in regard to which the British authorities made difficulty about landing, it was only got

over by your intervention, at the request of Messrs. Allan & Co., Glasgow. The difficulties in connection with importation in this way arose out of the fact of steamers calling at Halifax having sailed out of United States ports. The difficulty has, however, been got over, and it is likely that shipments of this kind may be resumed. At present they have ceased, principally on account of the state of the markets in this country.

The indications, I may say, for the cattle trade for the ensuing season, are not of the brightest at present, as prices for all descriptions of meat are very low in this country, owing to the general depression in trade here and the immense quantities of supplies of meat of all descriptions coming from foreign and colonial ports. Those, therefore, who intend engaging in the trade will require to be careful in buying their animals at very much cheaper rates than usual at the start, and in making their arrangements for the ocean freight on favourable terms.

From prices being so low here at present for all descriptions of stock, including all varieties of pure bred animals, I think there is an excellent opportunity for our farmers and breeders in Canada to make purchases during the spring and summer for the improvement of their stock of all kinds, and in this way when the turn of the tide comes and prices begin to go up, they will gain great advantages, in my estimation, from purchasing such good animals as are to be obtained at such cheap prices.

I may mention that I have had an order from a firm in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, to send them out a practical boiler maker, and this I am attending to for them. There is an excellent opportunity for any people whose business is in connection with iron, in Canada, and who may be in want of workmen, to get them at reasonable rates in and about this city, from so many acquainted with these descriptions of work being thrown out of employment through bad trade.

Although a great deal has been done of late in promoting the trade in fish from the Maritime Provinces of this country, I think a still greater amount of development in this branch of our industries could be made advantageously. It seems to me that by proper measures being taken the finest description of our best fish could be brought over alive, either in tanks or by some special mode of preparing a vessel for such a purpose, and with such a large margin in the way of price, and the distance now being accomplished in such a short time, I see no reason why experiments should not be made in this direction, which I think would eventually prove a great success.

There are indications of the trade in phosphates being extended very much between the Ottawa district and this country. It would appear that there is a very large amount of that mineral in that part of the country, and it will, in the opinion of many, become an article in very much increased demand here in the future, from its being such an excellent fertilizer. A number of people in Scotland have already a good deal of capital invested in this industry, and if the mines turn out a success this year, I have no doubt operations will be carried out on a much more extended scale in the future.

THOMAS GRAHAME,
Government Immigration Agent.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BELFAST EMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. CHARLES FOY.)

DOMINION OF CANADA EMIGRATION AGENCY,
BELFAST, 3rd January, 1887.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for 1886.

I have again to call attention to the class of emigrants from this district—men with means, thrifty and industrious—the very best class of settlers in any country.

Owing to the unsettled state of the land question, many farmers have postponed leaving until they can sell out their holdings to better advantage, when, from letters, &c., I am daily receiving, I anticipate a large number of this class to emigrate.

The ordinary labourer and servant boy class are badly off here, and from personal knowledge, I can state that the farmer will not be able to pay wages to them, so that class will and must emigrate.

I have to return my thanks to the agents in Canada who have again, as heretofore, looked after any emigrants I have sent to their care.

I have been liberally supplied with pamphlets, maps, &c., which I have distributed over the Province of Ulster, &c., as I hold it necessary to keep the people informed of the advantages of Canada as a home.

As in the past, I am in hearty co-operation with all the agents both here and in Canada, and beg leave to sincerely thank Sir Charles Tupper and all connected with the London office for their kind assistance and prompt advice on all matters connected with the Department.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES FOY,

Canadian Government Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 57.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION MEETING, 1886.

(Communicated to the Minister of Agriculture.)

INTER-STATE NOTIFICATION IN INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The following resolutions, presented by the National Conference of State Boards of Health, were adopted by the American Public Health Association at Toronto, 8th October, 1886 :—

Whereas, It is necessary for the protection and preservation of the public health that prompt information should be given of the existence of cholera, yellow fever and small-pox ; be it

1. *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the National Conference of State Boards Health, that it is the duty of each state, provincial and local board of health in any locality in which said diseases may at any time occur, to furnish immediately information of the existence of such disease to boards of health of neighbouring and provincial states, and to the local board in such states as have no state board.

2. *Resolved*, That upon rumour or report of the existence of pestilential disease, and positive definite information thereon not being obtainable from the proper health authorities, this Conference recommends that the health officials of one state shall be privileged and justified to go into another state for the purpose of investigating and establishing the truth or falsity of such report.

3. *Resolved*, That whenever practicable, the investigations made under the preceding section shall be done with the co-operation of the state or local health authorities.

4. *Resolved*, That any case which presents symptoms seriously suspicious of one of the aforementioned diseases, shall be treated as suspicious, and reported as provided for in cases announced as actual.

5. *Resolved*, That any case respecting which reputable and experienced physicians disagree as to whether the disease is or is not pestilential, shall be reported as suspicious.

6. *Resolved*, That any case respecting which efforts are made to conceal its existence, full history and true nature, shall be deemed suspicious and so acted upon.

7. *Resolved*, That in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing resolutions, the boards of health of the United States and Canada represented at this conference, do pledge themselves to an interchange of information as herein provided.

In addition to the resolutions presented by the National Conference of State Boards of Health, and adopted by the American Public Health Association, the following from the Advisory Council of the Association were also adopted :—

Whereas, It is necessary for the protection and preservation of the public health that prompt information should be published of the existence of cholera, yellow fever and small-pox ;

1. *Resolved*, That the American Public Health Association believes it to be the duty of each state and provincial board of health within whose jurisdiction one of these diseases shall appear, to give immediately notice of the existence of the same to neighbouring state and provincial boards of health, and to the boards of towns and cities in neighbouring states and provinces which have no central board. In such states and provinces this duty of notification lies upon the local boards.

2. *Resolved*, That it is the sense of this association that whenever rumours of the existence of pestilential disease in a state or province prevail, and upon application to the health authorities of said state or province, information respecting the truth of the rumour is refused, the health officials of another state or province are justified in entering the beforementioned state or province for the purpose of investigating and establishing the truth or falsity of such rumour.

In conducting the investigation, every reasonable effort should be made to co-operate with the health authorities of the locality

3. *Resolved*, That a case which so nearly resembles one of the specified diseases as to raise a reasonable suspicion of its character, or a case in which concealment is attempted, ought to be reported as a suspected case, in the same manner as if the diagnosis were certain.

IRVING A. WATSON,
Secretary American Board of Health Association.

No. 58.

REPORT ON HOG CHOLERA IN MANITOBA.

(Wm. McEACHRAN, V. S.)

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report on the subject of hog cholera in Winnipeg.

On my return from Wood Mountain, where I had been inspecting cattle, I received a telegram dated 10th August, instructing me to place all affected places in quarantine on account of hog cholera. I found that in my absence Mr. Dunbar, V. S., on behalf of the Manitoba Government had placed four premises in quarantine and that over three hundred hogs had died from the disease, and that more was supposed to exist.

Having been notified by the Canadian Pacific Railway agent here that my services would be required at Maple Creek *re* Montana cattle, I telegraphed the secretary of the Department asking to have Mr. Dunbar authorized to act for your Department in my absence. This authority was given in a telegram dated 25th August. In company with Mr. Dunbar, I have made during this week a partial visitation to the piggeries in and around the city. The result is that we find that the disease is present in several parts of the city and chiefly on the outskirts. The following places were found to be infected and put in quarantine, a copy of the declaration being served upon the owners, viz.:

The North-West Excavating Co., Lot 4, Kildonan; Joseph Bolingbroke, Lots 81, 82 and 93, Kildonan; William Johnson Fonseca St., Winnipeg; Frank Land, Lot 4, Kildonan; Thos Ricard, N. W $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 17, T. 13, R. 1 W., Winnipeg; Mrs. Helen Blakely, Lulu St., Winnipeg; Joseph Wilson, Notre Dame St., Winnipeg; Robt. Wilson, Notre Dame St., Winnipeg; Henry Johnson, Notre Dame St., Winnipeg; Thos. Wilcox, Notre Dame St., Winnipeg; William Clark, McWilliam St., Winnipeg.

The progress of the disease in these places was as follows:—

	Lost.	Now Sick.	Healthy.
North-West Excavating Co.....	350	6	45
Frank Land.....	2	6	20
Joseph Bolingbroke.....	4	1	12
William Johnson.....	42	2	2
Helen Blakely.....	5	1	7
Thos. Ricard.....	2	5	26
William Clark.....	3	...	1
Joseph Wilson.....	3	1	3
Robert Wilson.....	2	...	...
Henry Johnson.....	...	1	1
Thos. Wilcox.....	...	1	1
Total.....	413	24	118

I have made two *postmortems* of pigs which I found recently dead. I found the appearances presented in these cases to be those undoubtedly of hog cholera, blue or purple discoloration of the skin, inflammation and ulceration of the whole intestinal duct and especially of the glands of the cœcum, black engorgement of the liver and spleen, congestion and engorgement of the kidneys, congestion and hepatization.

of the lungs, &c., these, together with the symptoms presented anti-mortem, loss of appetite, constipation followed by persistent diarrhoea, and a high temperature from 105° Fah. to 108°, leave no doubt as to the nature of the disease. I have been unable so far to trace the disease, but it appears to have appeared first in the pens of the North-West Excavating Company about six weeks ago.

M. Dunbar has been instructed to continue the investigation in order to locate it; he will report to you every fresh case which he finds, placing them in quarantine, enforcing proper destruction of carcasses and disinfection of the piggeries.

Treatment has been and is being attempted, but it has hitherto proved unsatisfactory.

The mortality has been very great in the places attacked. I would ask for instructions to be sent to Mr. Dunbar at 19 Jemima Street, Winnipeg, as to further action, and would also ask your consideration of the advisability of slaughtering all pigs found in infected pens for the purpose of stamping out the disease as soon as possible. So far as I know, at present, the outbreak is confined to the vicinity of Winnipeg, and I think could be quickly got rid of in that way.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM McEACHRAN,

Veterinary Inspector.

The Honourable
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 59.

REPORT ON CANADIAN FRUIT EXHIBITED AT THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

(PROF. WM. SAUNDERS.)

SIR,—I beg to submit to you the following report on the work undertaken by me at your request, embracing the preparation of a collection of Canadian fruits and vegetables for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, held during 1886 in London, England. In accordance with instructions received from you, entrusting me with this important work, I at once devoted myself to its accomplishment. By means of letters and circulars sent to the more prominent fruit-growers in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, a great interest was awakened in this subject, which resulted in large collections being made in these Provinces, while in Nova Scotia active preparations were made by the Local Government in the same direction. In New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia smaller, but representative, collections were secured, and in Manitoba and the North-West Territories some fine samples of potatoes and other vegetables were obtained; thus every Province of the Dominion was represented in one or other of these departments.

The first difficulty was the finding of suitable preservative solutions in which the many fruits and vegetables, so various in texture and composition, might be preserved so as to maintain their natural appearance. This, after many experiments, was finally overcome and a measure of success reached which was truly gratifying. By the use of a solution of sulphurous acid gas all the light coloured fruits, such as pears, peaches, the white varieties of grapes, cherries, raspberries and currants, were preserved in such a condition as to elicit the admiration of all beholders. Solutions of salicylic acid, hydrate of chloral and boro glyceride were found suitable with fruits of other classes, so that the entire collection when prepared was the subject of universal commendation. Bottles specially adapted for exhibiting the specimens were secured, and packing cases, so devised with compartments that the whole exhibit, consisting of nearly one thousand jars, was safely transported across the ocean.

Through the kindness of the High Commissioner, Sir Charles Tupper, a prominent place was assigned to these attractive products on the great agricultural trophy, which commanded the constant attention and admiration of visitors, where the fruits were arranged in a tasteful and impressive manner, associated with a most creditable display of cereals and vegetables. Before the work of arrangement was fully completed, I was favoured with the counsel and co-operation of Mr. C. H. R. Starr, of Nova Scotia, who was sent to succeed me, so that I might be at liberty to devote my time to completing the arrangements for a still more important display of fresh fruits and vegetables in the autumn. Mr. Starr entered into the work with vigour, and from his intimate knowledge of the fruits of Canada, was enabled to continue to give to the many visitors that information which they sought. Throughout the entire season this superb display of choice products afforded the most convincing proof which could be submitted of the true character and advantages of the climate of this Dominion. The statement frequently reiterated that all these samples were grown in the open air, carried conviction to the minds of many enquirers, who rationally concluded that Canada could not be such a cold country as they had been led to believe, if such productions as these could be grown there without protection.

Leaving this charge under the care of Mr. Starr, I returned to Canada in July, when I had the pleasure of reporting to you the entire success of this first part of the fruit and vegetable exhibit, and of bringing under your notice the conclusions.

which had been unanimously reached at a meeting of the representatives of the several Provinces in London, as to the importance of making a still larger display of fresh fruits and vegetables in the autumn. Your hearty concurrence in the project was very encouraging, and under your instructions I proceeded with the work, visiting a large number of the more important exhibitions in Ontario and Quebec, where, with the kind assistance of many interested fruit-culturists, I succeeded in bringing together a very large collection of the choicest products of these Provinces. In Nova Scotia a large assortment was brought together through the zeal of the president of the Fruit Growers Association of that Province, Rev. J. J. Hart. Inspired with a similar spirit of enterprise, the products of New Brunswick were collected and forwarded by Mr. Chas. H. Lugrin, of Fredericton; those of Prince Edward Island by Mr. A. McNeill, and those of British Columbia by Mr. John Jessop, of Victoria; and through the kindness of Acton Burrows, Esq., then Deputy Minister of Agriculture in Manitoba, an excellent assortment of vegetables was received from the Winnipeg Exhibition.

To ensure the safety of the more perishable products during transit, cold storage was provided for the two principal shipments, and a special agent sent in charge of each, Mr. A. McD. Allan, of Goderich, going with the first, and Mr. P. C. Dempsey, of Trenton, with the second. In the reports of these gentlemen, and that of Mr. C. H. R. Starr, to the High Commissioner, will be found many particulars relating to this grand display, which entirely filled a very large hall, and left a surplus sufficient to form several smaller collections, which were sent to other exhibitions then in progress in Great Britain. To the kind co-operation of the gentlemen who undertook the work of collecting in the several Provinces, as well as to the efforts of those who went to England in charge of the collections, much credit is due, at the same time the Department of Agriculture may be congratulated on having made on this occasion the finest collection of fruits and vegetables grown in the wide domain of Canada which the world has ever seen.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

WM. SAUNDERS.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 60.

(Supplementary Report.)

CANADA AS A FIELD FOR GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

(MR. WALTER S. ABEL, OF BERLIN, PRUSSIA.)

SIR,—Supplementing my previous report, I have the honour to remark :—

Since Germany has had colonies of her own, there are quite a number of influential personages who systematically oppose German immigration to foreign countries. They are of opinion that our people must either migrate to territories under German protectorate, or stay at home. The nonsense of this conclusion is in a nut shell. From all we hear about our new possessions, we know that they will never make a suitable field for German immigration. Agriculture, the basis of all settlement, is utterly impossible there. Besides this, the climate is very unhealthy, which may be seen from reports published now and then in the German press. And still these people, who agitate for these colonies, believe they are doing a great patriotic work. However, I am glad to be able to state that the German press keeps the public now well informed about the real standing of things in the colonies, and the enthusiasm is cooling down by degrees.

I think it hardly necessary to give reasons here why Germany must have an ever increasing immigration. Everybody has heard of the over-population in Germany, and of all the misery and social evils connected with it. Only emigration can help these; emigration on a large scale, and organized in the right way. There is but one question to answer: Where to?

In my opinion there are only two countries between which the intending emigrant has to choose—the United States and Canada. Now, the United States labour under many disadvantages for the newcomer. The immense tide of immigration which flowed into that country for years, has left it impression. The country is comparatively over-done as a field for settlement. In fact the emigrant does not find there any more that “something” which induced him to quit his home, namely, independence. The great disadvantages of the United States, as a field for settlement, are in short:—

(a.) The land question, which appears to be more serious than in any of the European states. Government lands of agricultural value are mostly taken up. Railway and colonization company lands are generally worthless, or too high in price for the limited means of the average German emigrant. Real estate, offered for sale by private parties, is also very high in price, especially in the Western States, which are particularly advertised as a field for German immigration.

(b.) The corruption of monopoly. The monopoly is master of nearly all the trades. It ruins the retail trade of the shopkeepers and robs the mechanic of his former good and steady income.

(c.) The German national feeling disappears in the United States much faster than in other countries—like the English colonies.

After pointing out the disadvantages of the United States for German settlement, I come to the real object of this report, Canada as a field for German immigration. When I recommend Canada for this purpose I have no other interest than the welfare of my countrymen. Having lived and travelled in both countries of the North American Continent for a number of years, I think I am able to form an opinion on this subject. And how could I help seeing with my own eyes all the great advantages Canada offers to my people. Why, the chief object the immigrant

naturally looks out for is land ; of course, good land. And the happy Canadian has only one trouble ; he does not know how to dispose of his land. Millions of acres of unoccupied land are to be had along the Canadian Pacific Railway, and far into the interior. New opened branch roads lead to the interior agricultural districts, and afford a market to the producer. Wheat is the chief product. The rich prairie soil seems especially adapted for the growing of wheat. The quality is excellent, when early frost does not spoil the crop. Undoubtedly this early summer's frost is a draw-back to the North-West, but this will be speedily removed by the tillage of the land. I think the farmers would do best by engaging in mixed agriculture, a system little introduced yet in the North-West. Cattle raising, however, is the most profitable engagement there. Pasture is as good as can be desired, and almost boundless tracks of land may be utilized for this purpose. Canadian cattle find always a ready market, as well in England as in the United States. While the agriculturist in Canada draws ten to twenty per cent. out of his invested capital, the cattle raiser gets often thirty to forty per cent. Next to cattle raising, sheep raising is very much to be recommended. The districts near the Rockies, with their mild climate, unite all the qualities of a great sheep region. Hog farming is also very profitable.

It is not intended to count here all the different branches of agriculture in which the immigrant may succeed in the Canadian North-West ; enough, when he knows, that any man with a little capital, and a fair knowledge of agriculture, may be well off in a few years, and a wealthy man ten years after his arrival. Now, he will ask how much capital is required to get a fair start. A man with a family ought to have from \$1,000 to \$5,000 ; a great many succeed with less, but this should be the average amount. It is well known that our German immigrants are no paupers. The majority possess a couple of thousand dollars. This capital would be a mere nothing in Germany ; in Canada it gives the German independence as soon as he sets foot on Canadian soil.

In conclusion, I should like to point out the great advantages of Canada for German settlement, as follow :—

(a.) Plenty of land of excellent quality adapted for different branches of agriculture, situated within the reach of market places, and for sale on moderate terms. Great choice of good Government land.

(b.) Canada's geographical position, in easy access from Germany, and the comparatively cheap rates to get there.

(c.) The German national feeling is much stronger in Canada than in the United States. The German language is spoken by the descendants of the original settlers. The German settlements in Western Ontario give ample proof of this statement.

(d.) The settled state of public affairs in Canada.

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

WALTER S. ABEL.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

Appendix to the Report of the Minister of Agriculture for 1886.

REPORT

OF

SIR CHARLES TUPPER, G.C.M.G., C.B.,

EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER,

ON THE CANADIAN SECTION

— OF THE —

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION

AT SOUTH KENSINGTON,

1886.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA:
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1887.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,

No. 9 VICTORIA CHAMBERS,

LONDON, S.W., 20th December, 1886.

To the Honourable JOHN CARLING,
Minister of Agriculture.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report upon the part taken by the Dominion of Canada in the Exhibition of the Colonies and India of 1886. In doing so, I may state, in the first place, that I feel it is desirable that I should allude to the extent to which the whole world is indebted to the Royal family of England for the initiation and promotion of international exhibitions, and that I should dwell for a moment on the grandeur of the idea which first suggested itself to the thoughtful mind of Prince Albert, and which took form in the Great Exhibition of 1851. A new and royal road to knowledge was then pointed out to the nations, to knowledge of their own and each other's needs, and of the needs possessed by the sum of nations of supplying those needs, or to be sought out by the aid of the insight gained by their coming together. So vast and so precious was the knowledge thus acquired, and so impossible was it to obtain it by any other means, that the road pointed out by Prince Albert in 1851 has never been abandoned. One after another, and some of them many times, the nations have trodden this path, which they soon discovered to be the only one which could guide them to a knowledge of their relative positions, and enable them to adjust their mutual relations. This recognition by the whole world of the indispensability of these family gatherings of the nations, is the highest tribute which could be paid to the wise and beneficent genius of their royal initiator; and by this recognition the world confesses that, had Prince Albert conferred no other benefit, this service alone would place him among the greatest benefactors of the human race.

From the noble and touching allusion made by the Prince of Wales in his address to the Queen at the opening of the Exhibition, there can be no doubt that the memory and the example of his great father were present with him when he conceived the idea of assembling together the dependencies of Great Britain for purposes resembling those of the Great Exhibition of 1851. So early as the year 1883, the Prince made it known that this idea had already received his consideration, and the ability with which it was subsequently evolved will appear more and more clearly as we proceed with the story of this memorable year. In his speech at the close of the Fisheries Exhibition, His Royal Highness said :—

“ At the close of the Paris Exhibition of 1868, I had the satisfaction of receiving, from the Colonial Commissioners, an address in which great stress was laid on the desirability of establishing a permanent Colonial Museum in London, as a powerful means of diffusing throughout the mother country a better knowledge of the nature and importance of the several dependencies of the Empire, of facilitating commercial relations, marking progress, aiding the researches of men of science, and also of affording valuable information to emigrants.

“ At that time I was able to do little more than assure the commissioners of my readiness to promote such a scheme, and to recommend the respective Governments to give it their full consideration.

“ I trust that the British Colonial Exhibition, which I propose to hold in 1886, may result in the formation of such a museum, the institution of which would secure for the people of this country a permanent record of the resources and development of Her Majesty's colonies.”

The *Official Gazette* of the 18th November, 1884, notified the appointment by Her Majesty of the Royal Commission, the membership of which proved at once the high importance attached by the Queen to the Exhibition, and the interest taken in it by the Royal family. It must also be observed with pride and gratification throughout the dependencies of Great Britain, that the names of their representatives are associated, in this splendid roll, with those most illustrious in England in rank and station, in politics, in arms, in science. I introduce them here, and I am proud to point out that the honour conferred by the distinguished character of the Royal Commission is enhanced by the fact that it was the third, only, which Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint to direct the affairs of an exhibition.

Patron.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

Gazetted 18th November, 1884,

Executive President.

FIELD-MARSHAL H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.

Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I. G.C.M.G.
Major-General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.B.

Field-Marshal Commanding in Chief H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.

The Duke of Manchester, K.P.

The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I.

The Duke of Abercorn, C.B.

The Marquess of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.

The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.

The Marquess of Normanby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

The Marquess of Ripon, K.G., G.C.S.I.

The Marquess of Hartington, M.P.

The Marquess of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.

The Earl of Derby, K.G.

The Earl of Dalhousie, K.T.

The Earl of Rosebery.

The Earl of Carnarvon.

The Earl Cadogan.
 The Earl Granville, K.G.
 The Earl of Kimberley, K.G.
 The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.
 The Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I.
 The Earl of Lytton, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
 The Earl of Iddesleigh, G.C.B.
 The Viscount Cranbrook, G.C.S.I.
 The Viscount Bury, K.C.M.G.
 The Lord Reay.
 Field-Marshal the Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
 The Lord Aberdare, G.C.B.
 The Hon. Anthony Evelyn Melbourne Ashley.
 The Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P.
 The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart, G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
 The Right Hon. Hugh Culling Eardley Childers.
 The Right Hon. Sir William Henry Gregory, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.
 The Right Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair, K.C.B., M.P., F.R.S.
 The Right Hon. Sir Michael Edward Hicks-Beach, Bart, M.P.
 The Right Hon. Anthony John Mundella, M.P.
 The Right Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant-Duff, C.I.E.
 The Right Hon. Sir Louis Mallet, C.B.
 The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London (for the time being).
 The Right Hon. the Lord Provost of Edinburgh (for the time being).
 The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin (for the time being).
 Sir Henry Thurstan Holland, Bart., G.C.M.G., M.P.
 Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., K.C.M.G.
 Sir John Rose, Bart., G.C.M.G.
 Sir Edward Birkbeck, Bart., M.P.
 Field-Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
 General Sir Frederick Paul Haines, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Major-General Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, K.C.B., F.R.S.
 Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Henry Brownlow, K.C.B.
 General Sir Edwin Beaumont Johnson, K.C.B.
 Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Dominick Daly, K.C.B.
 Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel James Browne, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C.
 Major-General Sir Peter Stark Lumsden, G.C.B., C.S.I.
 Sir Thomas Brassey, K.C.B., M.P.
 Sir Robert George Wyndham Herbert, K.C.B.
 Major-General Sir Frederick Richard Pollock, K.C.S.I.
 Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Burnett Lumsden, K.C.S.I., C.B.
 Sir Barrow Helbert Ellis, K.C.S.I.
 Lieutenant-General Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C.
 Surgeon-General Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., M.D.
 Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, K.C.S.I., C. 3., M.D.
 Colonel Sir Owen Tudor Burne, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Robert Groves Sandeman, K.C.S.I.
 Sir Lepel Henry Griffin, K.C.S.I.
 Colonel Sir Oliver Beauchamp Coventry St. John, K.C.S.I.
 Major-General Sir Andrew Clarke, G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.
 Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B.
 General Sir Edward Selby Smyth, K.C.M.G.
 Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G.
 Sir Francis Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G.
 Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G.
 Sir William Charles Sargeant, K.C.M.G.
 Sir Charles Hutton Gregory, K.C.M.G.

Sir John Coode, Knt.
 Sir George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, C.S.I., M.D.
 Colonel Sir Edward Ridley C. Bradford, K.C.S.I.
 Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G.
 Major-General John Watson, C.B., V.C.
 Colonel Henry Yule, C.B.
 Major-General Martin Andrew Dillon, C.B., C.S.I.
 Lieutenant-General Charles John Foster, C.B.
 John Arthur Godley, Esq., C.B.
 Horace George Walpole, Esq., C.B.
 Lieutenant General Richard Strachey, C.S.I.
 Major-General James Michael, C.S.I.
 Colonel Arthur Edward Augustus Ellis, C.S.I.
 Robert Anstruther Dalyell, Esq., C.S.I.
 Arthur Hodgson, Esq., C.M.G.
 Captain Montagu Frederick Ommanney, C.M.G.
 Robert Murray Smith, Esq., C.M.G.
 Augustus John Adderley, Esq., C.M.G.
 James Francis Garrick, Esq., C.M.G.
 The President of the Royal Academy of Arts (for the time being).
 The President of the Royal Geographical Society (for the time being).
 The President of the Royal Agricultural Society (for the time being).
 The President of the Institution of Civil Engineers (for the time being).
 The President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce for the United Kingdom (for the time being).
 Henry Coppinger Beeton, Esq.
 Ernest Edward Blake, Esq.
 Bertram Wodehouse Currie, Esq.
 Julius de Renter, Esq.
 Samuel Morley, Esq.
 William George Pedder, Esq.
 John Pender, Esq.

Also

H.H. The Nizam of Hyderabad.
 H.H. The Maharajah (Gaekwar) of Baroda.
 H.H. The Maharajah of Mysore, G.C.S.I.
 H.H. The Begum of Bhopal, G.C.S.I.
 H.H. The Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 H.H. The Maharajah Holkar of Indore, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 H.H. The Maharajah of Ondipore.
 H.H. The Maharajah of Travancore, G.C.S.I.
 H.H. The Nawab Bahawalpore, G.C.S.I.
 H.H. The Maharajah of Jeypore.
 H.H. The Maharajah of Jodhpore, G.C.S.I.
 H.H. The Maharajah of Patiala.
 H.H. The Maharajah of Benares, G.C.S.I.
 H.H. The Thakur Sahib of Bhowanuggur, G.C.S.I.
 The Maharajah of Vizianagram.

Secretary to the Royal Commission.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.

Assistant Secretaries to the Royal Commission.

Edward Cunliffe-Owen, Esq., B.A.
 J. R. Royle, Esq. (for India).

Honorary Counsel to the Royal Commission.

Sir Richard Webster, Q.C., M.P.

On the 24th November I was honored by the following letter from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:—

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,

PALL MALL, S.W., 24th November, 1884.

SIR,—The *Official Gazette* of the 18th inst., a copy of which is enclosed, certifies the appointment by Her Majesty the Queen of the Royal Commission, of which you are a member, for the purpose of organizing and carrying out an Exhibition in London, during the year 1886, of the Products, Manufactures and Resources of the Colonial and Indian Empire.

In assuming the active Presidency of this Commission, I am desirous of having the opportunity of bringing prominently under notice the development and progress which have been made in the various parts of the British Empire, trusting that a more intimate knowledge may thus be obtained of the vast fields for enterprize which exist throughout the British Dominions.

You are doubtless aware that the financial system, by which the International Exhibitions held in London in 1851 and 1862 were carried out, was on the basis of a Guarantee Fund, and this system has been successfully followed in the series of International Exhibitions now being held at South Kensington, in the buildings erected by the Executive Committee of the International Fisheries Exhibition. I may here mention that these buildings, as well as the gardens, have, with my approval, been rented from the Fisheries Executive and from Her Majesty's Commissioners for the exhibition of 1851, respectively, and I have decided that these arrangements shall continue during the year 1886.

I have determined to carry out the Colonial and Indian Exhibition upon this system of guarantee, and the Secretary of State for India in Council has already guaranteed the sum of £20,000, out of the £50,000 which it is estimated will be sufficient. I trust that the Dominion of Canada, and the Colonies, represented in England by the Agents-General, upon the co-operation of which the success of the exhibition must mainly depend, will feel able to guarantee sums amounting, in the aggregate, to at least £30,000; and I should be glad to be informed at your earliest convenience of the amount which your Government would be disposed to guarantee for the purpose of assisting to carry out this undertaking. I should add that the experience of the recent Exhibitions which have been held at South Kensington, affords the well-grounded hope that the Exhibition of 1886 will be self supporting, and that, as in their case, it will not be necessary to make any call upon the guarantors.

With regard to the division of the available exhibiting space in the Buildings, among the various exhibiting Governments, I have to inform you that it has been decided that it will be more conducive to the general interests of this Exhibition that the Royal Commission should, itself, make the best possible appropriation of such space. I therefore forward, with this letter, a general plan of the Buildings, on which the spaces which the Royal Commission has directed should be set apart for the Government of the Dominion are clearly indicated. To this general plan is annexed an enlarged plan, together with sections and elevations of these spaces, thus, I trust, affording all the information necessary to enable the preparatory arrangements for fitting up the courts to be made in the Dominion itself. These spaces amount to 54,550 square feet, and except that it is necessary to provide, for the circulation of visitors, longitudinal passages 25, 15 and 12 feet respectively in width, and smaller side passages, especially where doors occur in the structure, of 10 feet in width, the disposition of these spaces is entirely left to your Government. I would only say that I trust that no barriers or partitions may be erected between the spaces assigned to the various Colonial Governments which might in any way mar the general effect.

In setting apart for the Dominion the spaces thus indicated, I would wish to point out that one of the reasons for so doing is, that, in the Court known as the Western Gallery, all the necessary appliances exist for working Machinery in motion; and, therefore, should your Government elect to show this branch of industry, the means for so doing are ready at hand. A spacious Aquarium is also contiguous to this gallery, and the Royal Commission has thought that this would be an inducement for the Government of the Dominion of Canada to exhibit live specimens of fish. For these reasons, therefore, and having due regard to the central and important position of the courts the Royal Commission has considered the apportionment eminently suitable to the Dominion.

With reference to the administration of the Exhibition, I have already stated that it is my intention to take the same executive part as I did in the case of the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878; and, with the consent of Her Majesty's Government, I have selected Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., Director of the South Kensington Museum, to act as Secretary to the Royal Commission. I shall, in all matters of special importance, address myself personally to the Executive Commissioner appointed by your Government, but I shall be obliged by all general correspondence being carried on with the Secretary of the Royal Commission.

As regards the method of representation to be adopted by your Government, I hope that your Government will appoint a single Executive Commissioner to represent it at the Exhibition, and it will give me great pleasure to find that you have been nominated to this post, and that, if necessary, not more than two or three commissioners appointed by your Government should assist you in these duties.

Without being able to fix an exact date so far in advance, the Exhibition will open during the first fortnight in May, in the year 1886. With the ample time which is being given to all concerned, I sincerely hope that the work of installation may be complete at least a fortnight previous to the date of opening.

As the object of this Exhibition is to represent the progress and the development of each colony, it has been considered impracticable to call upon the colonial Governments to comply with any form of classification, as has been the custom at previous exhibitions. Each colony is, therefore, at liberty to make a classification best suitable to its own requirements.

In furtherance of this idea, I trust that each Government will take an early opportunity of preparing a catalogue of the objects intended for exhibition, which, for the sake of uniformity, I would request should be modelled somewhat on the principle of the enclosed specimen, more especially as regards size of page and style of type. Each Government will be at liberty to sell its own catalogue, but the Royal Commission will be glad to receive, as soon as practicable, a digest of it, in order that it may be embodied in a general catalogue of the Exhibition, which will be published by the Commission.

Many points of interest will doubtless present themselves to you and to those who are concerned in the preparation of the Exhibition, but I should wish particularly to point out that I hope that careful statistics of your Dominion may be prepared, carrying the information to 1885, and in such a clear and readable form as to permit this valuable information to be readily understood by the working classes of this country. Maps, specially prepared for the information of the public, should also, as far as possible, be prominently shown in courts of the Dominion. It is hoped that these statistics, as well as the maps on a reduced scale, will be largely made use of in the catalogues.

Much interest is taken in this country in the Woods of the various colonies, and I shall be glad to find, that where cases are requisite for the display of goods, these cases should be made from the native Woods of the Dominion, in order that a complete representation of them may be practically shown.

With reference to the building stones and marbles of the Dominion, I would suggest that they should be sent over in the form of pedestals, a sketch to scale of which is enclosed, as likely to add uniformity, and to render the specimens of commercial value.

As it is possible that the various Colonial Governments participating in the Exhibition may desire, as its outcome, that a permanent Colonial Museum should be formed in London, it has been suggested that there are strong reasons for showing the adaptability of the products of the Dominion generally in as practical a manner as possible; hence it would be desirable that the Raw Product should be displayed in connection with the Manufactured Article.

I have decided that commemorative medals should be given to all those taking part in the Exhibition, and I trust to have the assistance of specialists of known repute who will commence to make, at the opening of the Exhibition, exhaustive reports on the resources of the various colonies. These reports issued at an early stage, will take the place of the jury system at previous exhibitions.

Before closing this letter I should wish briefly to refer to special features which I have in view for the general advantage of the exhibiting Governments.

This would seem to be a fitting occasion for the collection of all books and documents having relation to the Colonies and India; a library, therefore, I trust, will be formed by the various Governments concerned, which it will doubtless be found possible to supplement with contributions from this country.

Special arrangements will be provided for the practical illustration, by one special kitchen, of all the Colonial Frozen Meat Industries, and of the Colonial Preserved Meats, Fish and Vegetables, should you be able to announce that the various producers, through your Government, are prepared to furnish the necessary supply. This department will be carried out by the Royal Commission itself, in order that the due participation of the various interests concerned may be maintained.

There will also be a Colonial Fruit and Vegetable Market, which it is hoped that each Government will make arrangements to supply by monthly shipments. This department will also be under the control of the Royal Commission.

I have also made arrangements for a limited space to be set apart for the exhibition of living animals from the colonies.

In assuming the control of these various departments, the Royal Commission wishes to afford to the actual producers all the advantages of a fair display in the Exhibition. The Importers will, no doubt, hereafter benefit, but at the present time the interests of the Producers, as Exhibitors, are of the first consideration to me; and here I may mention that in these departments, as well as generally throughout the Exhibition, I have decided that only *bonâ fide* colonists can, through their respective Governments, participate in the Exhibition; it will not, therefore, be possible for the Royal Commission to entertain any applications upon any pretence whatever from Colonial Importers or Agents in this country.

I send to you this letter in duplicate, and I trust that you will have the kindness to communicate its substance by telegram to your Government, and forward my despatch by the earliest mail. I may add, for your information, that a further copy has been sent to the Colonial Office, with a request that the Earl of Derby will forward the same to Her Majesty's representative, the Governor General of the Dominion.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) ALBERT EDWARD, P.

The eminently business-like character of this letter, the wisdom of its suggestions, and the perception it displays of the best means of attaining the objects set forth must be eminently gratifying to all over whom its author must one day rule, in whose interests he shows so much concern, and whose welfare he has proved himself so competent to advance. To Canadians it is especially satisfactory, not only from the great space it assigns to the Dominion, but also from the statement that that

space is especially suited to Canada from its central position. Another flattering reason for giving this space to Canada is that the Western Gallery afforded the means of showing machinery in motion ; and the fact would therefore appear to have been foreseen by the Prince of Wales that Canada alone, of all Her Majesty's Colonies, would be in a position to appear in the class of exhibits which, of all others, bespeaks an advanced position in the arts of civilized life.

Under authority of a vote of Parliament, in the Session of 1886, the Government of Canada contributed £10,000 of the guarantee fund, toward which the Colonies collectively were called upon to subscribe £30,000. Noblemen, gentlemen and private companies contributed £150,000, and India £20,000. During the summer of 1885 I visited Canada, travelling over the whole Dominion, making arrangements with the Federal and Local Governments as to their action, and exerting myself to the utmost to bring Canadians to a sense of the value of the unprecedented opportunity now afforded them to dispel erroneous impressions, to display the resources of their splendid domain, and to show the world the extent to which their energy and intelligence had enabled them to profit by the gifts so bountifully placed at their disposal by nature. In this work I was energetically supported by the newspaper press of the Dominion, and when, under your direction, agents were appointed for the purpose of securing a becoming representation of our country's achievements, applications for space, as you are aware, poured in so quickly that, long before the expiry of the time fixed for receiving them, the space allotted to the Dominion, great as it was, was found inadequate to the demands upon it, and a number and class of exhibits had been secured which left no doubt as to the position which Canada would occupy among her sister colonies. The instructions given to the agents, I understand, left much to their individual judgment, and this confidence was fully justified by the results of their efforts.

The regulations which you established were framed wholly with a view to the convenience and advantage of the exhibitor, who was merely asked to put his exhibit together and deliver it at the nearest railway station. From the moment of his doing so it was taken charge of by the Government, which undertook to convey it to South Kensington free of charge, to install it in the Exhibition, to look after it while there, to endeavor to sell it, if desired, at the exhibitor's own price, to take orders, to secure trade connections if possible, and to convey it back to Canada free of charge should it not be sold meanwhile. Everything was done to make the exhibitors' share of the work as light as possible.

The arrangements for transport now occupied your attention, and owing to the difficulty in securing rates sufficiently low to meet your views, these occupied much more time than had been expected, and were afterwards found to be inadequate to the rapid despatch of so great a volume of matter, rendered doubly necessary by the delay in the date of shipment. Arrangements were at length affected with Messrs. Pickford and Black, of Halifax, agents for the Furness line of steamships, for trans-

port between that port and London docks at the rate of 17s. 6d. per ton, weight or measurement, the negotiations for transport from the docks to South Kensington being made by me at a rate of 7s. 8d. per ton of 40 cubic feet, and 11s. per ton of 2,240 lbs. It soon became apparent that the desire of the Prince of Wales to have all exhibits installed a fortnight prior to the date of the opening, would not be fulfilled, though in this respect Canada was no worse than her sister colonies. The most important failure was in the case of the large pictures of Canadian cities designed for the main entrance, for which eight large panels had been set apart. These pictures, although sent forward by the Messrs. Notman from Montreal on the 15th March, were detained week after week in the shippers' warehouses in Halifax, and all in London who were interested in the credit of the Dominion, had the mortification of seeing, long after the opening of the Exhibition, these still vacant spaces inscribed, in huge capitals, "Reserved for views to be received from Canada."

But notwithstanding all these shortcomings, the courts were in a presentable condition when the opening day arrived. Three days before that date the Prince of Wales inspected the Exhibition, and expressed himself much pleased with the state of readiness in which he found the several courts. The Prince was accompanied by myself and staff, and those who were so fortunate as to be present will ever remember that pleasant half hour.

On the 4th May, Her Majesty opened the Exhibition with a pomp and splendor which proved the high appreciation in which she holds her Colonial Dominions and her Indian Empire. The noble conception of the Prince of Wales now took visible form, thrilling the nation with a sense of its greatness, and for the first time in their history, bringing home to the English people the grandeur of the achievements of their race. The ability of the English press, unrivalled as it is, was taxed to give utterance to the rush of patriotic feeling called forth by this signal event. England's indebtedness to her colonies was fully realized and generously expressed. The economic objects of the Exhibition, to which its royal initiator had alone alluded, seemed to be forgotten in the momentous political consequences which appeared from the opening day. For, although the share of the Exhibition of the Colonies and India in the ever memorable rally round the throne which marked this year can never be estimated, no student of the contemporary press can doubt that it was great indeed.

From the hour of its opening, the Exhibition was pronounced to be by far the most attractive ever held in South Kensington, and it soon became apparent that the numbers visiting it would be very much greater than in any former instance. With practical men, seeking investment for capital, fields for enterprise, or inventions useful in the business of life or adding to its comforts, the Canadian section was the favorite. As I have said, the space originally allotted to Canada had been much more than taken up long before the shipments of the exhibits had commenced. As applications for space for very important exhibits continued to pour in, it became necessary to provide further accommodation; and although I succeeded in having

the space very considerably extended some time before the opening, a number of valuable exhibits could not, for some time after that event, be installed either to my own satisfaction or to that of the exhibitors. Accordingly, the spacious annexe formerly occupied by the Art and Science Collection of the South Kensington Museum was added to our already enormous area, affording ample room for everything. Canada, for whose needs 54,000 feet had at first been deemed a most liberal provision, finally occupied 90,475 feet; and, looking from the Conservatory of the Royal Albert Hall, the point commanding the most comprehensive view of the Exhibition buildings, the Dominion met the view whichever way the spectator might turn; in front, behind, to right, to left, and extended out of sight over spaces equally vast. Her supremacy among the Colonies, evident from the outset, became daily more imposingly manifest, and was freely acknowledged. At a meeting of the Executive Commissioners for the Colonies held on the 14th July, Sir Francis Dillon Bell, the distinguished representative of New Zealand, described the Canadian courts as "by far the most varied and splendid." This frank avowal from the antipodes only expressed the opinion of the world here assembled. The benefits we must reap from our efforts of this year may no doubt be measured by the surprise and admiration our achievements have gained.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT EXHIBITS.

The Federal Government assumed the responsibility of displaying, in a manner becoming their prime importance, those natural resources common to all the provinces of the Dominion, and the fine maps, plans and surveys, without which no geographical, topographical, or geological knowledge of the country would be possible. The Department of Agriculture forwarded the collection of cereals in grain and straw, of vegetables, roots, &c., which, together with the contributions of the provinces and of private individuals, formed the beautiful trophy at the east end of the Central Gallery, which at once arrested the steps and captivated the imagination of all beholders, and to which I shall presently return. A comprehensive exhibit of the botany of the Dominion was also provided by Government. The Department of the Interior, controlling the Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada, sent that full and representative collection of economic minerals, of precious metals and their ores, which, grouped with the contributions of individual exhibitors, formed that imposing and varied display of mineral wealth which has taken such a prominent place in the regards of practical men visiting the Exhibition, and which also embraced a collection of specimens illustrating the archæan formations of the Dominion. The Geological Survey also sent the geological map prepared by its late eminent director, Sir Wm. E. Logan, and published in 1866, with other and later maps, and a complete set of its instructive reports. The Department of the Interior also contributed surveys in the North-West Territories, plans of townships, and a general map of part of the North-West Territories, including the Province of Manitoba. The Department of Marine and Fisheries furnished that magnificent collection

of stuffed and preserved specimens of Canadian fishes and marine invertebrates, which by its completeness, its range, and its classification, so fully illustrated this great source of Canadian wealth. The Department of Railways and Canals supplied that colossal map of the Dominion, prepared under the direction of Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, which has contributed so largely to a knowledge of our vast and fruitful expanses, and of the ease with which they are reached. These matters in which the Federal Government took the lead will be treated at length in their proper order. I have thought proper to mention them here in a brief and collective form.

The Federal Government also sanctioned the formation of a committee, of which His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne graciously consented to take the chair, for the purpose of making the best possible collection of the works of Canadian artists. The labors of this committee revealed an advancement in art surprising in the present stage of the country's development, and full of promise for the future.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT EXHIBITS.

The Provincial Governments assumed the representation of the educational systems of the several provinces, and, as already stated, supplemented the efforts of the Federal Government in securing a successful agricultural display. The Government of Ontario also took charge of that exhibition of dairy produce which has so much extended our already extensive trade in this branch. The Government of New Brunswick was honorably distinguished by a very beautiful and comprehensive display of the woods of that province. The various provincial exhibits will receive due notice in their proper places.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXHIBITS.

In the classification which I have adopted in arranging the exhibits and framing the catalogue, I have followed what appears to be the most natural order; taking in the first place the three kingdoms of nature and the industries connected with the adaptation to our uses of the resources they provide; then those manufactures which supply the needs of a more highly developed social condition; and, finally, subjects connected with mental and æsthetic culture. The outcome of this plan is the following simple classification:—

LIST OF CLASSES, WITH SUMMARY OF EXHIBITS THEREIN.

Vegetable Kingdom.

Group I.—Agriculture.

	PAGE.
Class 1.—Machinery and Implements.....	93
2.—Cereals.....	96
3.—Vegetables and Fruit.....	107
4.—Farinaceous Products.....	121
5.—Dwellings, Utensils, Fertilizers.....	122

	PAGE.
Group II.—Forests.	
Class 1.—Trees, Plants, and Flowers. Forest Products. Timber, worked and unworked.....	124
2.—Trades connected with Forests.....	130
<i>Animal Kingdom.</i>	
Birds and Terrestrial Mammals. Insects and their products.....	133
Group III.—Fisheries.....	155
Class 1.—Fishes.....	175
2.—Marine Mammals.....	175
3.—Apparatus and Products.....	175
4.—Fish as Food.....	177
<i>Mineral Kingdom.</i>	
Group IV.—Mineralogy.	
Class 1.—Mining and Metallurgy and Industries connected there- with	180
2.—Geology.....	208
Group V.—Manufactures and Industries.	
Class 1.—Woven and Textile Fabrics, &c	208
2.—Men, Women's and Children's Clothing and Accessories	212
3.—Furniture. Decoration	216
4.—Pottery and Glass	221
5.—Musical Instruments.....	221
6.—Construction and Building (Iron and Steel Work). Ventilation, Heating and Lighting.....	222
7.—Clocks and Watches. Gold and Silversmith's Work and Jewellery. Electrotypes.....	231
8.—Carriages, Carts and Waggons. Harness and Saddlery Saddlers' Ironmongery, &c.....	232
9.—Leather and Skins. Leather Work. Rubber Goods. Needlework. Lacework. Tapestry Work.....	236
10.—Turnery. Basket, Brush and Woodenware, Fancy Articles. Toys.....	240
11.—Paper, Stationery, Printing and Bookbinding. Painting and Drawing Materials.....	247
12.—Machinery and Machine Tools	254
13.—Navigation. Ship and Boat Building.....	258
14.—Life Saving Apparatus.....	262
15.—Railway and Telegraph Work. Telephony.....	263
16.—Meat and Fish.....	264
17.—Condiments. Sugar. Confectionery. Stimulants. Tobaccoes.....	269
18.—Fermented Drinks. Other Beverages. Malt and Hops.	272
19.—Firearms. Other Weapons.....	274
20.—Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products	275
21.—Sanitary Appliances	278
22.—Surgical, Optical, Scientific and Philosophical Instru- ments	278
23.—Photography.....	279
24.—General Application of the Arts of Drawing and Model- ling	282
25.—Various Drawings. Pen and Ink and other Sketches.	282

	PAGE.
Group VI.—Education and Instruction.	
Collective Collections :	
Class 1.—Books and other publications.....	284
2.—Map.....	285
Group VII.—Fine Arts.	
Class 1.—Oil Paintings and Water Color Paintings.....	406
2.—Sculpture	411
3.—Drawings in Black and White.....	411
4.—Engraving. Etching	411
5.—Architectural Drawings.....	412

AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER MACHINERY.

In establishing themselves in a new country, the first of the arts to which men turn their attention is that which constitutes the foundation and the starting point of all civilizations, and which, in Canada, is happily still the occupation of the ruling body of the community. The first place in our consideration is therefore due to agriculture, and to the means by which it is carried on.

In the manufacture of agriculture machinery and implements, Canada has for many years occupied a position of which any country might well be proud. In many lands, and upon every occasion where she could show her achievements, she has vindicated her claim to be, in this most important branch, a teacher of nations old and young. In the Exhibition of 1886, her pre-eminence was more than ever manifest. Among all Her Majesty's colonies she stood alone and unapproached, occupying the whole Western Gallery, some 6,000 feet, in which motive power was supplied, and which resounded with the hum of her machinery, showing at once the extent of her agricultural requirements, and the ability of her inventive genius to supply them. The charge of this most important section of our exhibits was undertaken by Mr. James Clark, whose invaluable services as Mechanical Superintendent you were so judicious and so fortunate as to secure. From whatever point of view Mr. Clark's appointment may be considered, it was one upon which all who are interested in Canada's success at the Exhibition may well congratulate themselves; and I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to his technical knowledge, assiduity and courtesy.

The magnificent display of agricultural machinery immediately attracted attention and induced enquiry. Some of the harvesting machinery was found not to be adapted to English husbandry, from the fact that it breaks up the straw too much, clean, straight straw being of such value in England. This objection, however, might be overcome, and the cheapness of our wood, the employment of machinery in making these machines, and, lastly, the superior working powers of the Canadian workman, might enable us to compete successfully in England in these few exceptions, as well as in the larger number of machines which have found favor. At an early

period of the exhibition, attention was turned to the exhibit of the Massey Manufacturing Company, and orders were taken for their Toronto horse rake and horse mower, and subsequently the Marquis of Lorne gave Mr. Massey an order for harvesting machinery to be used on his own estates, while a very extensive purchase was made about the same time for shipment to South America. The hay tedders of Messrs. Mathew Wilson & Co., of Hamilton, and J. O. Wisnor, Son, & Co., of Brantford, and the fanning mills of Messrs. Edmund L. Goold & Co., of Brantford, secured early orders, and that exhibited by Mr. Morrison Campbell, of Chatham, Ont., was also disposed of. The great hay press of Messrs. J. & S. Bissette, of Iberville, Que., was conspicuous from its strength and ingenuity, and soon secured a trial order. I may here observe that our implements are of much lighter draught than the corresponding classes of English manufacture, in many cases doing the same work with two horses which requires three or four with English machines. But, though lighter, they are equally durable. The portable engines of Mr. John Abell also recommended themselves, as did also the Victor clover huller of the same maker. The self-binder of Messrs. John Elliott & Son, of London, Ont., also induced inquiry, and sustained a very satisfactory trial in the harvest fields at Hitchin, doing work with two horses for which other machines required three. The hay tedders of Messrs. Boyd & Co., of Huntingdon, Que., also found purchasers. A very large order was taken for nearly every description of machines in the Western Gallery for introduction to the Australian markets, and that enterprising State, the Argentine Republic, extended its previous acquaintance with the agricultural machinery of Canada. The Cockshutt Plough Company, of Brantford, secured an extensive connection for their sulky and riding ploughs, and established an agency in England. The implements exhibited did not possess the same novelty as the machinery, and therefore attracted less attention; but they were nevertheless much admired for that lightness and strength which so distinguish them from the clumsy tools which they persist in using in England. The Welland Vale Manufacturing Company, of St. Catharines, and the A. S. Whiting Company, of Oshawa, succeeded in attracting attention to their scythes, forks and horse rakes. A few purchases were also made of axes, spades and steel shovels, the Finerty's Patent Socket Shovel of the Halifax Manufacturing Company being especially successful. This company has agencies in London and Manchester.

Associated with the agricultural machinery in the Western Gallery was a fine display of machines showing the labor-saving devices of a country where "hands" are scarce. The wood-working machines of Messrs. McKechnie & Bertram, of Dundas, Ont., proved quite a revelation as to what can be effected by a few hands in turning out material for cabinet work and house fittings. The "Corliss" and "Westinghouse" steam engines, exhibited by Messrs. Inglis & Hunter, of Toronto, were attentively studied by practical men. The "Halladay" windmill pumps of the Ontario Pump Company were freely purchased. These admirable machines are remarkable

for their automatic action, by which their sails close when the wind grows too high, and by which they stop when the tank is filled. They are especially adapted for supplying farms and villages with water, and for purposes of drainage and irrigation, and are of course very economical in their working. The biscuit machinery of Messrs. R. Gardner & Son, of Montreal, and the bandsawing machine of Messrs. McGregor, Gourlay & Co., of Galt, Ont., also came in for a large share of attention, and the latter was sold. A considerable business has for some years been done by Messrs. J. C. Wilson & Co., of Picton, Ont., in their turbine wheels, through their London agents, and they also received some orders directly traceable to the Exhibition.

Sewing and knitting machines may also be mentioned here. They occupied a very conspicuous position in the Central Gallery and were constantly surrounded by interested visitors. The sewing machines of Canada were represented by the exhibits of Messrs. R. M. Wanzer & Co., of Hamilton, Mr. Charles Raymond, of Guelph, and the Williams' Manufacturing Company, of Montreal. The first mentioned firm express themselves very highly pleased with the results of the Exhibition to their business, and the others have also done fairly well, although their machines were not previously so widely known in England as the Wanzer. The knitting machines of Messrs. Creelman Brothers, of Georgetown, Ont., were speedily appreciated, and a large business resulted.

The patent wooden belt pulley, exhibited by the Dodge Wood Split Pulley Company, of Toronto, will probably lead to business on a large scale. "Wood pulleys," said *The Builder*, July 17th, "have the advantage in 'grip' over iron pulleys, and the reason why they have not been hitherto used has been that they have never until now been constructed on scientific principles." This difficulty solved, our Canadian makers will now doubtless reap the benefit of their well directed ingenuity.

Apart from all considerations of trade, the exhibition of so much excellent agricultural and other machinery must bring home to the mind the extent of the field for mechanical employment and for the investment of capital in this branch of industry, a branch which must expand until the development of Canadian agricultural and other industries shall have reached its final limits, and until our ability to compete in these lines in foreign markets shall exist no longer. Of the many objects of the Exhibition, none is more important than that of proving that Canada is not merely a land of forest occupations and of a rude and primitive agriculture, but a country where skill is in demand in almost every calling exercised in civilized life, and to an extent which must expand for an indefinite time to come.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Passing from agricultural machinery and implements to the products of the soil I come to the great agricultural trophy of the Dominion, to which I have already alluded, and in which were displayed the contributions of the Federal and Provincial

Governments, together with many by private exhibitors. This beautiful structure was designed, at my request, by Mr. John W. H. Watts, and carried out under my personal supervision by Mr. Alexander Begg, with the very valuable artistic aid of Mr. James Wilson. To the judgment and good taste of these gentlemen it is not too much to say that the Dominion is very greatly indebted, for from this trophy our great staple industry appealed to the eye in all its diversity, yet as one harmonious whole. A vivid and comprehensive picture of Canadian agriculture from ocean to ocean, in all its ramifications, was presented to the spectator in one moment, suggesting to his mind all the blessings attending the possession and the skilful use of boundless and fruitful expanses, and telling of skies of unfailing kindness. The position I assigned to this trophy was a commanding one, and was made the most of by Mr. Watts and the gentlemen associated with him in the masterly composition of the structure. Standing in the middle of the eastern transept of the Central Gallery, and towering up to the centre of the arched roof, it was the first striking object confronting the visitor entering the Canadian court from the East Arcade, by which he must pass from the main entrance on Exhibition Road. Covering a space of some 676 square feet, and reaching, as I have said, to the highest point of the roof, its size alone would have made it sufficiently conspicuous. It was supported by four uprights, around which were shelves covered by the admirable collection of fruits from all parts of the Dominion, which, standing in order on these projecting buttresses, appeared in bright relief amid the more sombre tints of the grasses and cereals above and around them. We are indebted to Professor Saunders, of London, Ont., for the means of preserving our fruits in such excellent condition, for their scientific grouping, and for his able superintendence, during the early stages of the exhibition, of all matters connected with this important interest. Between the fruit-laden supports of the trophy were four archways, around which the cereals and grasses were gracefully festooned, other specimens also standing upon the upper portion of the trophy. As the trophy was intended to be completely representative, everything was upon it, from agricultural implements to the manufactured products of the farm, animal and vegetable; butter and lard, condensed milk, canned fruits and meats, hams of many grades, cheeses, samples of pressed hay, bags of seed grains, oatmeal and flour. In the centre of the trophy stood a pillar, around whose base were arranged polished specimens of British Columbia woods, twenty-five in number, arranged by Professor Macoun, and collected under the supervision of Dr. Selwyn. On the polished surfaces of these were well executed paintings of Canadian wild flowers.

The wisdom of the course adopted in having our exhibits displayed by classes and not by provinces, became very evident in comparing our courts with those of Australia, where, owing to the absence of confederation, each class of exhibit was scattered over five different spaces in as many different courts, the result, as may be easily imagined, being far less impressive than in the case of the massed exhibits of the Dominion. Nowhere throughout our courts is the advantage of this arrange-

ment more apparent than in the agricultural section. Without it, the imposing trophy I have described would have been impossible, and nothing else would have been so effectual in catching the eye and suggesting objects of inquiry to the mind. It was a comprehensive pictorial volume, at once affording information and creating a desire for further knowledge, and the questions it suggested could be immediately answered by the gentlemen in charge. To Captain William Clark, of Winnipeg, who finally assumed the charge of the agricultural section, more than a passing tribute is due. His intimate acquaintance with his subject, his assiduity, his genuine and unfailing courtesy, contributed to an extent which can never be estimated, to the spread of knowledge of our agricultural achievements and possibilities; and to his conscientious accuracy; in recording each day's events and observations, I am mainly indebted for whatever information I am able to lay before you as to this most important feature of the Exhibition, and its vital results in our country's favour.

No time could have been more opportune for the attraction of the attention of agriculturists in England to the fields of the Colonies. For many years the landed interest here has suffered much from American and Canadian competition, and a series of bad seasons, which may recur at any time, has strengthened the conviction of the precariousness of agriculture in these islands. The Exhibition made it very evident that Colonial and Indian competition would very soon be added to the difficulties already well-nigh overwhelming the British farmer, who has been in this way led still further to weigh his troubles here against his chances in the Colonies. Such was the position of things described by tenant farmers in conversation with Captain Clark, who profited to the utmost by the state of receptivity in which he found the minds of his numerous visitors of this very important class. From Captain Clark's weekly reports to me, I am able to state that the results of the agricultural exhibit have surpassed all expectations. Many well-to-do tenant farmers who came were already about to emigrate to Canada, and went away, wiser, but by no means sadder men. Others were induced by what they saw and heard to state their intention of doing so as soon as possible. Many declared their intention not to renew their leases on expiry, but to become owners in Canada instead of tenants here. Many more, not content with going out themselves, stated their determination to induce their neighbors to do so too. Nor were enquiries confined to the farming class. Many gentlemen having friends in Canada were induced, by the confirmation they found in the Exhibition of the favorable reports already received, to consider the propriety of going out themselves, while others went away well pleased that those dear to them should have found a home in a land where their labors are so sure of reward. Employers of labor in some instances brought their workmen, and professors their students, in order that they might study at first hand the agricultural capabilities of Canada.

The immediate commercial results of our agricultural exhibits were no less gratifying than those of a character more indirect but equally certain. At an early

period of the Exhibition, enquiries were numerous for the addresses of Canadian shippers of grains, seeds and milling products. Even the prairie grasses came into demand, and arrangements were made for trial shipments from Winnipeg. The superior quality of the Red Fyfe and other wheats of Manitoba and the North-West was recognized here as in the United States, and a leading place in the markets of Europe has been secured for those grains, and only awaits the assurance, shortly to come, of a steady supply. A paper read by Mr. E. B. Biggar, in the Conference Room of the Exhibition, on flax culture in Canada, drew attention to this subject. Up to the present time five-sixths of the flax used in Britain has been obtained from Russia. Last year an Ontario firm sent over 1,000 tons of flax to Belfast, which was pronounced superior to the Russian and equal to the best Irish. One hundred thousand tons of flax are imported annually into Great Britain, and there appears to be no reason why Canada should not have the supplying of this or most of it.

The Exhibition had not been open long before the inquiries of English dealers for our farm and dairy produce, tinned meats and fish, &c., became so numerous as to lead to the formation of a committee of Canadian producers for the purpose of considering measures for the better preservation of those articles during ocean transit. The deliberations of these gentlemen resulted in valuable practical suggestions, which I transmitted to you. I was however much gratified to learn that you had already taken steps to carry out the same object. The quantity of Canadian food products sold in the Colonial Market connected with the Exhibition, as will be seen when I reach that portion of my report, were considerable, while the large orders from private dealers made an important addition to our already extensive English trade.

Upon the return of Professor Saunders to Canada, the fruit exhibits were placed under the charge of Mr. C. R. H. Starr, Secretary to the Fruit Growers' Association of Nova Scotia, who has been all along most assiduous and efficient in promoting the knowledge of Canada's great advantages as a fruit-growing country. The importance of these exhibits extends far beyond the question of trade with Europe in fruits, important as that question is. They have been of immense service in dispelling prejudices against our climate. Corn, as every body knows, will grow under a comparatively gloomy sky, but wine and fruit want a genial sun; and the infinite variety of fine fruits from nearly every province between ocean and ocean, convinced all who saw them that, whatever may have been said about our winters, our summers and autumns must be such as any land may be satisfied with. Inquiries from English fruit-dealers came early and rapidly, and Mr. Starr was finally obliged to travel over the provinces for the purpose of giving information and making arrangements for the future supply of the home market. He visited the commercial centres of England, had interviews with parties interested in the fruit trade, and found in Manchester a considerable direct trade with Canada already established, while in other provincial centres it was evident that an extensive market may be opened. Glasgow, indeed, like Manchester, already takes a good deal of our fruit, and Mr. Starr made the acquaintance

of leading importers in Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Dundee, as well as in Sheffield, Leeds and Newcastle, with a view of placing them in direct communication with Canadian shippers. Early in September fresh consignments of fruit were received through the agency of Professor Saunders, Mr. J. Fraser Torrance and others, and those which arrived in good order were at once disposed of in the Colonial Market and in the shops in "Old London." In October the shipment *ex* "Sardinian" and "Vancouver" came to hand. These vessels had been fitted with cold storage appliances, and the admirable condition in which all the fruit arrived which had been conveyed in the refrigerating chambers, established once for all the satisfactory nature of this means of transport. It had been hoped that these shipments would arrive in time to be displayed side by side with the fruits of the Royal Horticultural Society, on exhibition in the conservatory of the Royal Albert Hall; and although this hope was disappointed they came so shortly after that the effect of the contrast was almost as great. The English fruit, it is true, was magnificent in size, and of very great beauty of form; but it lacked color, and was, to a great extent, the result of much forcing and artificial appliances. The following week, the tables presented a much gayer appearance, being laden with Canadian fruit, all grown in the open air, and of colors so rich and varied as to form a delightful and striking contrast to the pale hues of the home-grown fruit, and telling eloquently of the skies and sunshine of their native land. It may be hoped that a central depot may be established for the distribution of Canadian fruits at first prices, for the benefit of consumers and of the smaller members of the distributing classes, who are unable to make large direct importations. I may state that our fruit won the medal of the Royal Horticultural Society.

I may introduce here two documents which you will find both interesting and instructive, showing, as they do, the position which our fruits have won in England, and the benefits which Canada must derive from her fruit exhibits, and also containing suggestions which our fruit growers may note with profit to themselves. The first of these is the report of Mr. A. T. Barrow, Secretary to the Fruit Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society, and is a perfectly unbiassed expression of an Englishman's opinion. The second is a communication addressed to me by Messrs. Alex. McD. Allan and P. C. Dempsey.

REPORT ON CANADIAN FRUITS EXHIBITED AT THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

20th October, 1886.

A special meeting of members of the Fruit Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society was held this day in the Colonial and Indian Exhibition—F. F. Rivers, Esq., in the chair—to inspect the collection of hardy fruits exhibited by the Canadian Commission.

These comprised extensive collections of apples, pears, grapes, &c., from the Provinces of Ontario, British Columbia, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c.

Apples constituted the most prominent and important feature, and proved of much interest to the committee, many of the examples shown being of large size, and extremely handsome in appearance, the high coloration of many being specially

remarkable and noteworthy, greatly excelling in this respect the same varieties grown in this country.

The following varieties of apples were specially noted, as possessing fine appearance, viz :—

Beauty of Kent.	Hyslop Crab, very beautiful.
Blenheim Orange.	Jonathan, small; bright; good; late.
Ben Davis.	Johnston Red, small.
Boston Russett.	King of Tomkins County, very large and beautiful.
Blue Pearmain, good.	King of the Pippins.
Bourassa Russet (Scarlet Russet).	Maun, late green.
Baldwin, large; good.	Maiden's Blush, very handsome.
Cayagu, red streak.	Mammoth Pippin.
Calvert.	Northern Spy.
Canada Red.	Ribston Pippin.
Clyde Beauty, large.	Republican.
Emperor Alexander, extremely hand- some.	Snow or Fameuse, excellent.
Fillbasket.	St. Lawrence.
Fallwater.	Seek No Further.
Flushing Spitzemburg.	Swizzie Pomme Grise.
Foundling, excellent quality; hand- some.	Trenton, very handsome and good.
Guile Noire, dark.	Twenty Ounce.
Gravenstein, good.	Vandivere, peculiarly spotted.
Gloria Mundi, very large.	Wealthy, fine quality; good color.
Hamilton's Beauty.	Wagener.
Hawker Pippin.	Wellington.
	Yellow Bellefleur, fine quality.

Cox's Orange Pippin was remarked as being greatly inferior to those of English growth, both in appearance and quality.

The collection of pears did not present such an attractive appearance. Some very fine examples were, however, shown of the following varieties:—

Beurré Clairgeau.	Marie Louise.
Beurré Hardy.	Moul Verva.
Beurré d'Anjou.	Onondaga.
Duchesse d'Angoulême.	Vicar of Wakefield.
Flemish Beauty.	White Doyeave, extremely rich.
Louise Bonne of Jersey.	

Grapes made a conspicuous display, but of these, as dessert fruit, no opinion could be expressed, the peculiar foxy taste and gelatinous flesh belonging to the grapes of America requiring some experience to discriminate. Some of Roger's new seedlings were remarked as both large and handsome.

The following new seedling fruits submitted to the committee were considered worthy:—

(1.) Apple—Trenton, seedling from Golden Russet, raised by P. C. Dempsey, Ontario; fruit, medium size, round, bright red, flesh tender, sweet and extremely pleasant, somewhat resembles the Snow Apple.

(2.) Apple—seedling from Mr. C. B. Fitzgerald, London, Ontario; fruit medium size, highly colored, fine tender flesh.

(3.) Apple—seedling from Mr. W. Scott, Lambeth, Ontario; greatly resembles "Duchess of Oldenburgh."

(4.) Seedling Pear (Dempsey) raised by Mr. Dempsey, Trenton, Ontario, from Williams' Bon Chrétien and Duchesse d'Angoulême; fruit large, resembling Duchesse d'Angoulême, flesh melting, sweet and pleasant.

(5.) Seedling Grape, Emerald, from Professor W. Saunders, London, Ontario, was considered the best of the Canadian sorts exhibited.

The following resolution was unanimously passed by the committee :—

Having inspected the extensive and attractive exhibition of hardy fruits comprising apples, pears, grapes, &c., from the several fruit growing provinces of the Dominion of Canada, the committee desire to express the great gratification they derived from the opportunity of seeing the fine growth and high color of the majority of the specimens. Many varieties were tasted and found excellent, more especially the tender fleshed apples.

In comparing some well known varieties that have long been in cultivation in Great Britain, the Canadian apples are found to differ in that rich flavor which is peculiar to some of the British apples.

The committee are aware that some samples of fruit were gathered before maturity, in order to be presented at this Exhibition.

A. T. BARROW,

Secretary to the Fruit Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society.

LONDON, Eng., 13th November, 1886.

The Honorable

Sir CHARLES TUPPER, G.C.M.G., C.B.,
High Commissioner for Canada in London.

HONORABLE AND DEAR SIR,—Before leaving for Canada we feel it a pleasant duty to report to you upon some points connected with the work in the fruit department not heretofore referred to particularly.

It is well known in our country that one of the chief points upon which almost all foreigners require educating regarding Canada is that of climate. In Britain we have found that very few appreciated or considered the extent of territory contained within the limits of our Dominion, but that as a rule they measured our country by the measurement of their own, and hence have never allowed for a variation of climate. Then again, more is known of the older parts of Canada, especially the Province of Quebec; and it has been most generally taken for granted that the severe climate of north-eastern Quebec was a fair sample of that of Canada. In correcting these views, we have invariably given the people a statement showing the area covered by the Dominion, the number of provinces and extent of each, the products of each, and the time it takes to travel by an express train from ocean to ocean at a given rate of speed.

After this, pointing to our fruit and vegetable tables, we had an argument that no sensible mortal man, woman, or child could resist.

We cannot express in two strong terms of praise and gratitude the feelings that should possess every true Canadian towards our Government for having laid so clearly before Britain and the world such unanswerable evidence. Nothing that could be suggested by our Fruit Growers' Associations as necessary or useful in making our display complete, was withheld by the Government, but on the contrary everything has been done promptly and cheerfully that the combined wisdom of such associations, as well as horticultural authorities, could suggest. Nor would we feel that we had properly terminated our duties at the Colonial Exhibition, without expressing our debt of gratitude to yourself, and the hope that our country may feel equally indebted for that judgment, energy and tact, with which you so successfully conducted and directed the affairs of Canada at the Exhibition, as to make her exhibit in every department the most practical and useful, and altogether the backbone of the entire exhibition.

We have felt interested to find that it will pay our fruit growers and shippers to pack choice apples in bushel boxes, each specimen wound in tissue paper. This has been abundantly proved by the shipments made by our Government of early as

well as late fall kinds, the prices realized being actually better than choice winter varieties have sold at per barrel. But only choice samples can be successfully shipped in this way. Nor need the Canadian growers desire to ship any other, for the demand for seconds and thirds for the manufacture of clarified cider will be such that they will be more valuable for that purpose, as well as for evaporating, than for export.

You will feel interested to know that Canadian apples are recognized now on the markets of London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, the three great distributing points for Britain, as quite distinct and superior to American apples, and also that even in a full market they sell for good prices averaging about two shillings per barrel more than American.

Such is the impetus given by the exhibition, that we find fruit brokers who heretofore never purchased outright a barrel of fruit, but only sold on commission for the shippers, are now making arrangements to purchase for cash next season all the first quality Canadian apples that they can secure. Indeed several have to our knowledge purchased this season, and are still anxious to secure such fruit by cable order from such parties as they can rely upon for good samples. It will be gratifying to know also that this year was not the "bearing" year for our apples and that specimens were not up to that state of perfection we generally have, and besides that all our late kinds were picked from a month to a month and a-half before maturity and yet our display was universally acknowledged to be the finest and largest ever seen either in this or any other European country.

It is also most gratifying to feel that we have not overpainted our picture, either in fruits or vegetables, but on the contrary everything shown was produced by the most ordinary field culture, and anyone visiting our country and seeing these products in their more perfect state as regards season, will see and appreciate the fact that our statements as to fruits and vegetables here are well within the mark.

If cultivators in Canada expended as much in manure and labor upon the soil as do cultivators in this country, our exhibits would have been very much larger in samples, and this point was strongly dwelt upon by tenant farmers in conversation with us. If such a display of our products should be required another season we would like to see samples of roots, vegetables and fruits specially grown in order to fully exemplify this point.

The display of fruits we selected from the tables here, to show at the Industrial Exhibition in Glasgow, is much larger and finer than that which we had at Edinburgh, and as the Industrial is the most important yet held in Scotland, we believe this display will be productive of much good for Canada. And these samples being nearly all of late keeping varieties, they will show well for two months at least. We distributed the best samples of roots and vegetables among butchers and shopkeepers who have undertaken to keep them upon exhibition in their windows as long as they last. We thought it better to send them mostly to good towns in the best farming districts. These with the large placards, "Canada, grown in open air by ordinary field culture," will form a number of important exhibits for the next month at least.

Trusting that our efforts may meet the approval of yourself and our Government, we have the honor to be,

Yours faithfully,

ALEX. McD. ALLEN.
P. C. DEMPSEY.

Early in September the magnificent exhibit of the Ontario Beekeeper's Association arrived, and was at once installed in a spacious building in the South Promenade, erected for the purpose, where the honey attracted great attention and found rapid sale. The exhibit included honey in all forms, made up in packages to suit

purchasers, and preserved so as to resist all effects of time and transport. It was placed under the personal supervision of a delegation, consisting of Messrs. R. McKnight, G. Corneill, D. A. Jones, and S. T. Pettit. Some forty tons of honey were exhibited, supplied by twenty or thirty beekeepers. Requests were immediately made by four English houses for permission to take the entire exhibit at wholesale prices. This offer the delegates wisely declined, not wishing to allow present gain to interfere with the more distant, but more far reaching, benefits, which they hoped to derive from the exhibit, and trusting to distribute the honey among the public. The honey proved to be both whiter and clearer than English honey, and some of the flavors were quite new to the English taste. The prices quoted also promised a margin. The foreign honeys we have to compete with in the English market are those of Chili and California, which are dearer than our own, and not of high repute. The only question is that of a regular supply from Canada, and this should present no difficulty.

Before quitting the subject of agriculture, I should mention the samples of the soils of the North-West, which stood in glass tubes on a tasteful stand near the agricultural trophy. These were examined with much interest, and quite explained that puzzle to the European farmer, the capacity of our soils for growing rich crops, year after year, without manure.

FOREST PRODUCTS.

The greater the attention attracted to the exhibits of our forest wealth, the stronger must be the conviction of the necessity for everything that scientific care and judicious legislation can do, to enable us to hand down to our children this great, and, I may say, gratuitous source of so much of our prosperity. In the forests which we planted not, we reap where we have not sown, and we have therefore been heedless and ungrateful in our treatment of them, until, in the diminished size of the timber coming down the rivers of the older provinces, and in the distance from which it must be obtained, we perceive the magnitude of our mistake. In the earlier stages of our history it was quite natural that the settler, finding himself face to face with a stubborn forest wilderness, whose riches were sealed to him by the circumstances of his time, should look upon trees as natural enemies, to be got rid of by any and every means. This feeling has, unhappily, been suffered to survive the circumstances under which it arose, and we may well stand aghast at the waste and destruction of nature's primal bounty, which continues until the present day.

Owing to various causes, our wood exhibits were unavoidably denied the advantage of that imposing collective grouping which proved so effective in the case of the Canadian exhibits in general, although to this rule the beautiful wood trophy of New Brunswick afforded a happy exception, attracting a degree of notice and commendation which proved how much it is to be regretted that a similar effort was not made by our other provinces, or, indeed, by the Dominion. Nothing could be more

hapily conceived nor more artistically carried out. The base was composed of sections of trunks of trees standing perpendicularly. These were surmounted by polished slabs of ornamental woods, each in a frame of the same wood in the bark, and on each slab the foliage, flower and fruit of the tree were beautifully painted. These pretty slabs, which were disposed in a slanting position, were in turn surmounted by a vertical row of slabs of the more essentially useful woods, also bearing well executed representations of their foliage. The whole structure was some twenty-five feet long and about ten feet in height, and, standing in an excellent position in the Central Gallery, next to the fine exhibit of Douglas pine of the Hastings Sawmills Company, was at once seen by the visitor entering the gallery by the Central Avenue. The very grateful thanks of all interested in the credit of the Dominion are due to Messrs. J. & J. D. Howe, of St. Johns, N.B., to whom we are indebted for this clever conception.

The quality of our woods speedily attracted the attention of scientific men, among whom I may mention Mr. Baker, Chief Botanist, and Mr. Morris, Assistant Director, of Kew Gardens, the great botanical paradise of England. These gentlemen, at an early period of the Exhibition, consulted Professor Macoun as to the extension of their collection of Canadian trees and flora in general. Subsequently the attention of Dr. Brantis, the originator of forest conservation in India, who has had charge of the Indian forests for the last twenty-eight years, was attracted to the economic value of our hard woods, especially to their power of resisting exposure to the sun. The value of many of the trees which we, in our ignorance, have wasted entirely or turned to base uses, was at once apparent to the scientist from India, who noted the excellence, for cabinet making purposes, of our black ash, black walnut, butternut and black birch. The case of the black walnut may be cited here as being especially illustrative of the want of foresight which has marked our treatment of our forests. This beautiful wood once existed in great abundance in south-western Ontario, but it was burned, and made into snake fences, until it grew very scarce. Now, as I read in an English journal (*Engineering*, July 2nd, 1886), the people along Lake Erie are digging up the old stumps of the trees they wasted thirty years ago, and selling them to the cabinetmakers to be used for veneers. The old black walnut fences are also being taken down and made into costly furniture. Some farmers and others are now planting black walnut trees, and the fine old stock still remaining receives due appreciation. Still, in the case of other ornamental woods, although they exist in great abundance, there would appear to be danger, unless timely care be taken, that the waste may continue, and that another generation may be glad to dig up the stumps of the birds'-eye and curly maples, the ash, cherry, beech, birch, elm and other trees, which we still so recklessly slash and burn. It appears certain, however, that among the many valuable lessons of the Exhibition, we may have learned the value of our woods, which is so plain to others if not to ourselves. English manufacturers of articles into which wood enters, have enquired extensively

as to the supplies we can furnish. Mr. Hooper, Master of the Coachmakers' Guild in London, accompanied me to Canada in August, for the purpose of obtaining information on this subject, and I could mention several large English firms who will now look to Canada for their supplies of hard woods.

I have not thought it necessary to allude at length to our great staple timbers used in house and ship building. Lumber in all its forms was well represented in the exhibits of Messrs. J. Burstall & Co., of Quebec; Messrs. Perley & Pattee, of Ottawa; the Royal City Planing Mills, of New Westminster, B.C., and the Hastings Sawmill Company, of Granville, B.C. These exhibits were well placed and received their share of attention, but this class of Canadian produce is too well established in the markets of the world to require further mention. I must, however, speak of the attention attracted by the Douglas pine. At a meeting held at Chelsea on the 8th October, at the works of Messrs. A. Ransome & Co., Mr. Ransome stated that the Douglas fir would answer all the purposes of the white pine, and is especially adapted for engineers' models. Professor Macoun is of opinion that this magnificent tree may take the place of the white pine should the latter become exhausted. A very fine exhibit of the Douglas pine was made by Mr. Heatley on behalf of the Hastings Sawmill Company, in the form of a porch, which, standing in the very middle of the Central Gallery, at the point of its entrance by the Central Avenue, attracted all eyes by the size and beauty of its polished planks. Sections of this tree were placed at advantageous points, the largest being a monstrous slab some 12 feet in length by over 8 feet in width, cut from a tree 300 feet high and 25 feet in girth. This fine specimen was exhibited by Messrs. Croft & Angus, of Chemainus, B.C.

The forestry section was placed under the charge of Professor John Macoun, Botanist to the Geological and Natural History Survey, the great value of whose assistance I have much pleasure in acknowledging. His scientific researches over the whole Dominion not only constitute him a high authority on all questions relating to the capabilities of her soil and to her climatic conditions, but have inspired him with a fervent belief in her future, which enables him to bring home his views with the force of honest conviction to all who hear him. He has been in constant communication with many of the leading scientific men of England, and has also been very active in spreading a knowledge of the value of our forest resources among men whose business will lead them to be our customers for their raw material. He has also lost no opportunity of correcting erroneous impressions with regard to his country.

Up to the present time, 94½ per cent. of our exports of wood and wood manufactures has consisted of rough products, and for many years to come, square timber and sawn lumber must constitute the bulk of these exports. But the manufacturing ambition of Canada, which has manifested itself so signally in directions apparently less germane to her natural position and endowments, will now be more than ever directed to her forest resources. The census of 1881 gave a list of thirty-four of the

chief Canadian industries using wood as their raw material. The products of several of these are already known in England, and those of others have been introduced by the exhibition. Of those I shall speak in due course. While noticing the rougher classes of wood manufactures, I may state that a large business might be done in England in wood pulp. The present supply is obtained from Norway, and is necessarily limited, though it is truly wonderful what that old and little country accomplishes in forest culture and trade. It will be well if Canada, notwithstanding her comparative youth and her vast area, will take a lesson betimes from Norway and Germany in the management and the preservation of her forests. The Master of the Coachmaker's Guild of London, whom I have already mentioned as having proceeded to Canada in quest of information as to the supply of hard woods, has returned to England, and in his report upon the results of his journey, he makes many very valuable suggestions as to the necessity of cultivation, in order to obtain woods of the highest class, which Canadians would do well to note. Mr. Hooper points out that forest trees are no less susceptible of improvement by cultivation than fruit, vegetables and flowers, and he states that owing to a want of proper forestry, the hardwoods which he found in Canada are by no means so valuable as they might become by scientific care.

ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

The exhibits representing the Animal Kingdom as existing in Canada embrace only the wild animals and birds and their products. It was very much desired that the horses, cattle, sheep and other domestic animals of the Dominion, which have such a deservedly high repute, should have taken their proper place among the other illustrations of our country's resources. But no adequate provision could be made for them in the grounds or buildings at South Kensington, and it was thought that any results likely to accrue from an exhibition of live stock apart from the great centre of attraction, would not justify the very heavy expenditure necessary to ensure a satisfactory showing; and our domestic animals have so thoroughly won their way in England that, in a commercial point of view, their exhibition is not so necessary as that of resources less familiar to the English people. Animals and their products already head the lists of our exports, the value shipped last year having been \$26,503,994.

Our wild animal wealth, however, deserves much more attention than it has hitherto received. There are, in nearly every province of the Dominion, regions more or less extensive, which will never repay the toil of the husbandman, nor afford any room for the arts of civilized life. That these regions are not therefore useless, is proved by the single fact that the wealth of such a corporation as the Hudson Bay Company was, until quite lately, wholly derived from the labors of the hunter and trapper. We have, in our extensive districts available for no other purpose, a source of revenue which, like the resources of our forest and fisheries, are worthy of scienti-

fic and legislative care, and which, like them, will depart from us unless this care be given.

The Canadian section was in many ways indebted to Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, who, among other tokens of regard and good will, contributed a very pretty collection of Canadian birds, prepared by the Rev. J. Anderson of Quebec. The Dominion Government exhibited the collection of birds prepared by the Geological and Natural History Survey, embracing 417 specimens representing forty-six families, and the collection of mammals, also the work of the Survey, showing sixty-eight specimens of twelve different families. The Hudson Bay Company also exhibited a small stuffed collection.

But it is to Mr. J. H. Hubbard, of Winnipeg, that the Dominion is indebted for the most comprehensive exposition of her riches of the chase. I have described the attractions of the agricultural trophy at the west end of the Central Gallery. Mr. Hubbard's trophy of wild animals and birds at the west end formed a fitting complement to it. The former attracted the farmer and intending settler, the latter the wealthy nobleman and gentleman intent on sport. And although the sportsman may never become a settler, he travels over a great extent of country, and takes home with him much and varied knowledge; and this, as in the well known cases of Lords Dunraven and Milton and others, he often gives to the world through the medium of book and magazine. Mr. Hubbard's game trophy was the chief attraction in the whole Exhibition to the classes of wealth and leisure, and was the means of sending to the Dominion many parties of distinguished sportsmen. Like the agricultural trophy, it was pyramidal in form. The numerous specimens, exhausting the catalogue of birds and beasts of the chase, were prepared with the utmost taste and skill, and were so placed by Mr. Hubbard himself as to display them to conspicuous advantage. The collection was constantly visited by persons of royal or aristocratic rank, and it would have been impossible to contrive any more effectual means of guiding the powerful sporting element of England in the direction of Canada.

Canadian manufactured furs, though not so abundantly present as might have been desired, were well represented by the exhibits of Messrs. G. R. Renfrew & Co., and Mr. J. B. Laliberté, of Quebec, which, tastefully displayed around the base of the game trophy, shared the attention of all parties who were attracted by that conspicuous object, or who were in search of novelty or beauty in winter wraps. Shortly after the opening of the Exhibition Her Majesty honoured Messrs. Renfrew & Co. by making a purchase for her own wearing, and the exhibit of these gentlemen was throughout the scene of a lively business and the object of much interest.

It is very generally stated that furs can be purchased much more cheaply in London than in Canada. This statement is true to a certain extent only, and should not be made so broadly as it is. With the exception of sealskins, and Astrachan and Persian lamb, on which a duty is levied in Canada, the higher classes of furs can be

obtained much more cheaply in Canada than in England. This is the case with sable, mink, beaver, otter, fisher, foxes, silver, cross and red, wolf, racoon and bear. All these are sent over to Europe and sold at a profit in the raw state in very large quantities, the value of the exports to England alone in 1885 having been \$1,426,502, while the manufactured furs sent here only amounted to \$6,570. A great change in these figures may result from the exhibition. So great was the impression produced by the fur exhibits, and so novel was the beauty of many of them, that people of the wealthy classes were attracted to them as to something hitherto unknown and at the same time very desirable.

The birds of Canada, as shown in our various collections, astonished even persons accustomed to her woods and waters by their variety and beauty, and like the exhibits of the Dominion in general, they have a marked character of utility. When it is remembered that a single sportsman easily bags a hundred-weight of ducks in the course of a day's shooting, and that the professional hunter often secures twice as many, it becomes evident that, in the family of the Anatidæ alone, we have considerable economic resources. There are unfortunately no statistics available of the value of game consumed in and exported from the Dominion, but were this known, I am convinced that the figures would prove the value of our deer, geese, ducks, partridges and other game animals and birds, to be such as to entitle them to a greater degree of protection and preservation than they have hitherto received; while the attraction of a wealthy and influential class of visitors, who are always glad to hear of good shooting, may be followed by results more wide spread than we generally suppose.

FISHERIES.

The fisheries of Canada have, for a very long period, been so famous that it would appear quite unnecessary to take any further steps to draw attention to them. Diplomatically, they have again and again come prominently before the world; and economically, their value has become yearly more apparent. Their foremost position in the world was amply proved by the Fisheries Exhibition of 1883. At the banquet given by the Fishmongers' Guild upon the opening of that Exhibition, the Prince of Wales said:—"The Canadian exhibit is especially remarkable, and the products surpass those of other countries." And the concensus of opinion in the English press sustained the verdict of His Royal Highness. Canada's natural pre-eminence as a fishing country is very evident from her geographical position, the extent of her coasts, the multitude of her bays and estuaries, and the unrivalled extent of her inland waters. That these natural advantages are thoroughly perceived and appreciated is proved by the steady increase of our "harvest of the sea," and by the scientific and fostering care bestowed by our Government upon this great and growing source of trade and industry.

The fishery section of the Exhibition of 1886 contained, substantially, the same objects which had gained such high praise in 1883. These were well displayed along

the West Arcade, where, together with the appliances for fishing, they occupied a space of 8,400 feet. The fishing section was placed under the able superintendence of Mr. Philip S. Veale, already so well known by his valuable services at the exhibition of 1883. The specimens, embracing all varieties of fresh and salt-water fish of the Dominion which are known to sport or commerce, were well placed for observation, and received the attention to which they were so fully entitled. The variety and fine quality of our game fish produced an effect analogous to that of Mr. Hubbard's game trophy, and will certainly very much increase the interest of English sportsmen in Canadian streams. That exhibitions of this kind can hardly be too long kept open or too often repeated, is evident from the fact that the fishery section lost nothing in interest from its contents having been here three years ago. Nor were its visitors confined to the curious, or to gentlemen interested in sport. The excellence of the food fishes and the abundance of the supply excited renewed attention and eager enquiry, and the benefits secured in 1883 received a great addition in 1886.

The United States have hitherto been our best customers for fresh and pickled fish, and their proximity will probably ensure their remaining so. But the steps which have lately been so successfully taken by Canadian shippers of food products, in conjunction with the Government, in the direction of affording cool storage to goods in transit, may lead to the addition of fresh fish to the articles already supplied to the markets of Europe. It has, during the last four or five years, been found practicable to ship thousands of tons of meat to England from Australia, in dry air compartments kept at a low temperature by means of a refrigerating engine. A temperature of from 40° to 100° below zero can be maintained in this manner, so that fresh fish might be delivered in England in perfectly good order; and the high prices ruling in some of the leading kinds should leave a large margin for profit. Of our canned lobsters Great Britain already takes more than all the rest of the world, and the excellence of many of the exhibits attracted further attention to them, which extended to fish otherwise preserved, in which an increased trade may be looked for. I am informed by Mr. W. D. Dimock, whose services I have much pleasure in acknowledging, that the canned salmon of British Columbia and the lobsters of the Maritime Provinces can always be had in the English market, but that the exhibits of this year have had a great effect in popularizing them with the masses, and must therefore lead to a greatly increased trade. The lobsters from Nova Scotia found ready sale, and the demand for next year's production has shown a marked increase over that of former years. Mr. Dimock states that if lobsters can be delivered in London at 23 shillings per case, the demand will be almost unlimited, and that arrangements are completed between large buyers in London and some of the leading packing houses of Nova Scotia to take the entire output of 1887. Tinned clams from British Columbia may also find their way, and will be quite a new feature even among the enormous variety of good things consumed in London. All the canned

goods have been thoroughly tested by experts, and have stood the tests well. The trade with Britain in Canadian canned fish, already amounting to nearly a million dollars per annum, has no doubt received a very marked impetus from the Exhibition of 1886.

The exhibits of dried and pickled fish were rather meagre, exhibitors fearing that these goods would succumb to the London atmosphere. They were, however, of the very best quality. The pickled mackerel from Prince Edward Island, the shad from New Brunswick, the salmon from British Columbia, excited much curious attention which, however, led to no trade. A prejudice appears to exist in the English mind against fish so preserved, and this must be removed before any trade of importance can be done.

The small consignment of dried cod sold readily at full market price. The boneless cod was also in good demand, especially that of Mr. F. W. Hart, of Halifax. After a trial in the School of Cookery connected with the Exhibition, and elsewhere, it was pronounced to be a desirable breakfast relish. We may look for a trade in these lines with the London market.

It is to be regretted that the exhibits of food fish did not receive more especial attention. As I have stated, the prices ruling in London leave a large margin for profit, and had we made a fuller display of what we can do in supplying the manifold demand of the English markets, the result of the Exhibition to Canadian dealers might have been still more satisfactory.

MINERAL KINGDOM.

As I proceed from one department of our resources to another, the question forces itself upon my mind: In what source of well-being is Canada most richly endowed? I have spoken of our soil, our forests, our fisheries, and each has vied with the others in importance as I considered their imposing representations in this memorable Exhibition. The question is extended a step further when I reach our minerals. More than forty years ago the underground treasures of Quebec and Ontario emerged from obscurity under the labors of Sir Wm. E. Logan and the staff of the Geological Survey, the researches of private individuals, or by accidental discovery. During the years which have passed since then, investigation has never flagged in the provinces of old Canada. Nova Scotia had early taken the lead in the development of her coal mines, and all geological students are aware of the extent to which they figure in the works of Lyell and Dawson. She now furnishes between one-third and one-half of the mineral product of the whole Dominion. Geological and mining investigation has kept pace with the acquisition of new territory, and we now know that Canada is rich exceedingly in nearly every mineral useful in the arts of life, or available for its adornment.

The diffusion of this knowledge is of an importance which can scarcely be estimated. Capital, and especially English capital, is what the Dominion wants, and

capital will follow the conviction of the existence of resources to work upon. In the past, mining in Canada has been sadly discredited by speculation and gambling, and the results of unskilful and unscientific efforts are everywhere apparent. The consequence has been that, in Europe at least, Canadian mines have come to be regarded as something the honest investor should keep clear of. It might have been thought that this impression would have been dispelled by previous exhibitions, for in 1851, the Canadian mineral exhibit elicited much commendation, and in every international fair from that time to this, special attention has been devoted to the display of our mineral wealth. All doubt as to the extent of this must surely be set at rest by the magnificent collection sent to London this year, which contained some 725 specimens of ores and minerals, and their products, and displayed our mineral resources in bewildering variety.

In treating of minerals, the first place is of course due to coal, for, without coal, most other minerals are comparatively valueless. The extent of our wealth in this first of minerals may be estimated, when I state that the coal-bearing strata of the Dominion cover an area of 97,000 square miles, or more than the surface of the British Isles. Of this vast extent, the larger portion is in the North-West, where it is most required, while the coal beds of the best quality are upon the seaboard, east and west, in positions of the greatest possible advantage, whether for export or distribution at home, for the coaling of steamers, or for the smelting of the iron abounding in their vicinity upon both the Atlantic and Pacific shores. The mines of Vancouver Island furnish almost the only coaling station along the whole vast western coast of North and South America, and, situated as they are at the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, they seem destined at once to supply the prairie cities of the North-West, should the lignite beds of the plains prove inadequate, and the markets of China and Japan, now depending chiefly on Australasia. The position of the mines on the eastern seaboard is almost equally advantageous. Situated at the other end of our great trans-continental railway system, their output is at once available for all purposes. The coal mines of Nova Scotia have been known from an early period of the history of the province, and have long ranked among her leading resources. They are worked with all possible energy and skill, and the capital invested must be very large. They have an aggregate length of 120 miles of railway, built by the respective companies. Their reputation was sustained at the exhibition by contributions from the Joggin's mine, so interesting to geologists from the works of Lyell and Dawson, the Springhill mine, whose output is now some 1,700 tons daily, the Stellarton, Bridgeport, Albion, Lingan, Glace Bay, Sydney and Louisburg, and Acadia mines. The coal of the North-West was represented by exhibits of the North-West Coal and Navigation Company, from the Lethbridge mines in Alberta, and from the Banff mines, belonging to Mr. McLeod Stewart, of Ottawa; that of British Columbia, by a splendid block from the Wellington Mines at Departure Bay, sent by Messrs. R. Dunsmuir & Sons, of Victoria, and

from the Esplanade shaft at Nanaimo, the property of the Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company. While speaking of the coal of British Columbia, I must allude to the fact that it has been developed to a considerable extent by American capital, and that it may be hoped, now, that distance and ignorance may no longer be suffered to militate against the development of our resources by our own people.

Although coal has not as yet figured very largely among our exports, it appears in the Trade and Navigation Returns as having been shipped both to Great Britain and the United States; to the latter country, in 1885, to the value of \$1,312,943. As our mines in the Rocky Mountains and the North-West come into play, we may supply the Western States and Territories of the Union. It cannot of course be expected that we can ship coal in any quantity to Europe, but the Exhibition has quite established the fact that Canada possesses inexhaustible stores, very advantageously distributed; and this must be a great encouragement to the settler going to a country whose climate has been depicted to him as being so rigorous, and to the manufacturer looking about for a new field of enterprise.

A novel exhibit, which attracted much attention, was that of Messrs. T. D. Archibald & Co., of North Sydney, C.B., who, in addition to their coal from the Gowrie Mines, exhibited a number of briquettes of patent fuel made from their slack coal. This fuel is made by the Seadon Patent Briquette Machine, the slack being mixed with pitch, and the mixture compressed into blocks. These briquettes are especially adapted for steam purposes, and particularly for locomotives. A firm of consulting engineers here have been put in correspondence with Mr. Archibald, and there is every probability that extensive works for the manufacture of the fuel will be established in Nova Scotia.

Naturally following upon coal, and associated with it in importance as a prime necessity to a country ambitious of a high place among nations, the iron of Canada now claims attention. Some seventy or eighty specimens of iron ore were sent to the Exhibition by the Geological Survey, and were in most cases such as yield the best brands of both iron and steel. Iron ores of the best quantities in the world have long been known to exist in great abundance in almost every province of the Dominion, but hitherto the development of the country has not advanced to such a point as to admit of their profitable manufacture. Competition with the cheap fuel, the cheap labor, and the metallurgical science of Europe, has not been possible so far; and when we remember that the United States, with their rich coal and iron mines, their teeming population, their command of capital, and their enormous protective tariff, still import steel rails from England, we need not wonder that Canada has, up to the present time, been forced to obtain her supplies of iron and steel and their products from the same flowing source. On the other hand, when we remember that our imports of iron and steel, in various forms, amount at present to some \$15,000,000 a year, and that they must increase unless the demand be supplied by home production, we may form an idea of the extent of the home market awaiting the development of our own manufactures.

So far, our magnificent deposits may be said to have lain idle. For many years quantities of ore greater or less have been shipped to the United States, but to an extent only which must appear insignificant considering the unlimited nature of the supply. The only exhibits of manufactured iron this year were of the Steel Company of Canada, Londonderry, N.S., and those from Texada Island, B.C. The latter attracted the attention of capitalists, who have stated their intention of establishing smelting works on the island at a cost of some \$3,000,000. Mr. Percy Gilchrist, the well known iron master and metallurgist, visited the mineral department as one of the committee appointed by the Iron and Steel Institute to inquire into the iron-producing capabilities of the various colonies. He received full information, which will appear in his report. Many other inquirers visited the mineral exhibits for practical purposes, in several cases expressing their intention of buying largely if satisfactory quotations can be obtained. In a paper read before the Iron and Steel Institute in October, it was pointed out that if a small quantity of chromium be added to steel, it improves its quality for many purposes. This information drew attention to the specimens of chromic iron ores from the Province of Quebec, and may lead to their utilization. Several samples were sent to a firm in Glasgow dealing extensively in this ore, in order to ascertain the value of that from various localities, with a view to importation. The report of this firm shows that some of the ores sent from our coast are rich enough in chromium for manufacturers' purposes, and as these ores occur largely in the district lately opened up by the extension of the Quebec Central Railway, the development of the mines may now be looked for.

The gold and silver of the Dominion were fully represented. In the centre of the mineral court were two gilded obelisks whose size showed respectively the quantities of gold mined in Nova Scotia and British Columbia from the beginning, amounting in the former case to the value of \$7,706,010, and in the latter to about \$50,000,000. Beside these obelisks stood a large glass case containing specimens of rich gold quartz, nuggets and alluvial gold, from various provinces, belonging to the collection sent by the Geological Survey. The gold and silver ores from British Columbia were much noticed, and now that the interior of the province is rendered easy of access by the Canadian Pacific Railway, many mines which have not been sufficiently rich to overcome the disadvantages of remoteness and want of scientific methods, will now come into play and be made profitable.

The Sheffield Smelting Company, an old firm engaged in metallurgical operations, and requiring refuse gold and silver for its purposes, made enquiry as to the chances of obtaining such material from the mines of Nova Scotia; and Mr. J. Wycliffe Wilson, a member of the company, proceeded to Halifax to make further enquiries as to the "tailings" from the gold mines. These tailings will be concentrated in Nova Scotia to a certain degree of richness, and then shipped to England for further treatment. The company have made assays of the tailings, and have satisfied themselves that they will pay for treatment. The silver ores of Lake

Superior were illustrated principally by the specimens in the collection of Mr. T. A. Keefer, of Port Arthur, which was also completely representative of the riches of the shores of Lake Superior, including, besides the rich silver ores, gold, copper, zinc and very beautiful agates and amethysts. The Port Arthur district, as the country develops, must become one of the most important mining districts of the Dominion. Mining on Lake Superior was long marked by want of enterprise, capital and skill. With the improved state of feeling towards the Colonies resulting from the Exhibition, the fresh evidence it has afforded of their great mineral wealth, and the facilities afforded by the Canadian Pacific Railway, we may hope for efforts stronger and better directed than those which have left so many deserted mining locations along the Canadian shore of Lake Superior.

The beautiful exhibit of plumbago and its manufactures, furnished by the Dominion of Canada Plumbago Company, formed a very conspicuous feature of the mineral court, standing as it did between the gold obelisks of Nova Scotia and British Columbia. It attracted great attention, and several consumers from various parts of England were placed in communication with the exhibitors, and intend, if suitable arrangements can be made, to import and use it extensively.

Inquiries concerning mica were made by a firm in Germany, where this mineral is now in great demand in the construction of stoves on the American pattern, which have come very extensively into use in that country.

Mr. C. LeNeve Foster, Her Majesty's Inspector of Mines for North Wales, and who has under his supervision many of the celebrated Welsh slate quarries, states that the slates exhibited by the New Rockland Slate Company of Montreal, although they do not split so smoothly as the Welsh slates, are fully equal to the best of the latter when planed or otherwise worked. The slabs are very large, and the slate is free from iron pyrites, which is often present in the Welsh slates, and, by its decomposition, stains them with spots of rust. Like many other gentlemen interested in slates, Mr. Foster spoke in terms of admiration of the manner in which the wash-tubs &c., sent by this company, were put together.

The exhibits of phosphate of lime were such as to excite astonishment, and to induce much enquiry on the part of practical men. One crystal, sent by Mr. Wm. Allan, of Ottawa, was of such exceptional size and perfection that the authorities of the British Museum offered £40 for it as a specimen. Great Britain has for many years taken all the output of the Canadian mines, and we may now hope that this may be largely increased by the further application of British capital.

The beautiful exhibits of asbestos and its applications, by the Anglo-Canadian Asbestos Company and Messrs. Irwin, Hopper & Co., of Montreal, were the subject of much attention and inquiry. The specimens of oxide of manganese shown also induced inquiry and demand. Our fine granites attracted the notice of the proprietors of Glyn's monumental works at Kensal Green. Messrs. Hurd & Roberts, of Hamil-

ton, Ont., disposed of a handsome marble monument through their London agent. The molybdenite exhibited secured the attention of Dr. Theodor Schuchardt, of Goerlitz, Germany, who offered to take from 3,000 to 4,000 kilogrammes next year.

The Government of Nova Scotia despatched a collection of minerals fully representative of the Province, partly its own property and partly lent by private individuals. This collection sustained and extended the high celebrity of the Province for mineral wealth. The coal and gold quartz were particularly noticeable, and besides these, there were iron ores in great variety, copper, manganese, gypsum, barytes, marbles, mica. Many collections belonging to private individuals were also included.

Although not of mineral origin, pearls may properly be mentioned here. The exhibit of Mr. Seifert of Quebec, proved that the oyster of the eastern seas is not the only source of these beautiful gems, and that the fresh water mussels of the streams of Quebec yield treasures scarcely less precious. The pearls exhibited by Mr. Seifert are taken from the *Unio margariferous*, which is found in nearly all the small streams of Quebec, especially in the country traversed by the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway. Many offers were received from parties desiring to purchase this collection, which contained specimens weighing from seventy grains downward.

The manner in which the mineral collections were arranged reflects the greatest credit on Dr. Selwyn and his staff. The presence of a scientific and experienced hand was evident in every detail. The position of the mineral court could not have been more advantageous. It occupied the western end of the Central Gallery, which the visitor reached by ascending a few steps, finding himself in a spacious square, in which the gold obelisks, the fine cases of gold quartz and nuggets, the beautiful marbles, and the endless array of interesting specimens, at once invited inspection, and, by their skilful disposal, imparted the fullest information.

Every effort was made by the geological staff to spread the knowledge of our treasures, by means of exhaustive reports to such publications as the *Times*, *Engineering*, *Globe*, and *Mechanical World*. They were also indefatigable in their attendance and in their attention to the inquiries of visitors.

A sample of the lead ore from the mine of Mr. Edward Wright, of Hull, situated at Lake Temiscamingue, was sent for assay to Mr. Richard Smith of the Royal School of Mines, London; and the following report upon it was addressed to Dr. Selwyn:

LONDON, 22nd November, 1886.

DEAR SIR,—The specimen of argentiferous lead ore from Canada has been submitted to examination, according to instructions, with the following results:—

Lead (metallic) by dry assay, 52.0 per cent.

Silver 13 oz., 14 dwts., 10 grs: per ton of ore of 2,240 lbs., or 26 oz. 7 dwts., 21 grs. per ton of lead of 2,240 lbs.

Yours faithfully,

RICHARD SMITH,
Of the Royal School of Mines.

This mine is connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway by water and tramway carriage, and must soon prove a valuable feeder to the railway, and a means of advancing the settlement of the district.

A sample of copper ore from the Sudbury mine on the Canadian Pacific Railway, was submitted for assay to Mr. Smith, who reported upon it to Dr. Selwyn as follows:—

LONDON, 22nd November, 1886.

DEAR SIR,—A fair average sample of the lump of copper ore weighing 27 lbs. from Canada, has been submitted to examination according to instructions, and found to contain of

Copper (metallic) by wet assay 16.55 per cent.
It also contains a sensible proportion of nickel.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) RICHARD SMITH,
Royal School of Mines.

This and other discoveries along that portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway which has so far been the least favorably regarded, would give assurance that, when exploration is more general, the mineral wealth of this region alone will justify the construction of the road, leaving out of sight all considerations as to its general necessity to the country.

MANUFACTURES AND INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRIZE.

I have now reached a department in which Canada has, even to an extent greater than in those I have already noticed, surprized all thoughtful persons visiting the Exhibition. The manufactures displayed in the Canadian section proved an unexpected revelation, even to persons who had considered themselves well informed as to the progress of the Dominion, and showed how far she has advanced toward the position of a self contained and self-sufficing nation, so far as any nation can be so. Although she must, for some time to come, look to older countries for many classes of manufactures, the Exhibition has proved that these are diminishing with ever-increasing speed. But while Canada is rapidly developing an ability to supply her own needs, the manufacturing supremacy of England is too well established, and is due to too many causes, to permit of anything like general competition in her own markets. Canadian manufacturers who have visited the factories of England this year will have seen enough to convince them of this, and will no doubt have learned much that may be of service to them. There are, nevertheless, many branches in which our special advantages have enabled us to introduce our products to the markets of England, and to an extent far surpassing all our expectations.

We may therefore be well pleased with the impression made by our splendid exhibits of manufactures, and the proof they afford of our ability to offer a great

diversity of employment to skilled artisans, and to supply our own needs to so great an extent. The woollens, cottons and prints were closely examined by manufacturers visiting the Exhibition, who were evidently bent on recovering some portion of their former trade with Canada, and who sought information for their guidance as to the means of again invading the markets of which our home producers have taken possession. Our manufacturers may therefore be put on their mettle, and I introduce here for their benefit the remarks of Professor Beaumont, of the Yorkshire Technical College, Leeds, upon the woollens exhibited in the Canadian court. After stating that "the goods, on the whole, are creditably made," the Professor makes some criticisms which our woollen manufacturers might note to their own advantage. "Many styles on exhibition at South Kensington provoke a smile, reminding us of old acquaintances long lost sight of. If some of the pattern books made in Yorkshire and Scotland some thirty years ago could be disinterred, and samples taken from them placed side by side with these Canadian exhibits, a good copyist might exclaim—'they are the same,' so near is the copy to the original. In fact, in travelling from case to case, and making notes, we find, taking the styles as a whole, they are almost invariably reproductions of English and Scotch patterns. * * * Color and the associations of colors are in almost all classes of fancy woven goods the first features that invite the attention of the buyer, and if the colorings be incongruous in arrangement, or extravagant in effect, it is difficult to reconcile him to any other excellencies the fabric may possess. For instance, the goods may be fine in quality, substantially made, soft in handle, and well finished, but if the colors are not bright and harmoniously combined, these qualities alone will scarcely secure a sale. On the other hand, should the shades be good in themselves, and attractively blended, the buyer's attention will be fixed on the characteristic of color, while quality, softness and fineness of texture will become to some extent subordinate. Respecting the goods made by the Canadian manufacturers, it will be difficult for us to commend a large number of those effects which are principally due to a combination of shades, for many of these are extremely wild in character, and out of harmony with the generally recognized canons of art coloring. There are, however, some commendable exceptions, among which may be mentioned what appear to be good imitations of Scotch heather mixtures, made by Wm. Thoburn, Almonte. The colorings in these goods are beautifully arranged and well balanced, no single color being allowed to neutralize its neighbor, but each helping to form one harmonious blend." The Professor also says:—"On a further examination of these productions, it will be evident to all those who are in the habit of handling woollen goods, that many of the samples which have been made from home grown stock handle extremely harsh, and are in not a few instances disagreeable to the touch. No doubt a number of the makers of these goods intend them to be imitations of the well-known and highly esteemed Scotch Cheviots, but as regards mellowness of handle and softness of touch, they are as dissimilar as possible. This condition of the cloths may be attributed to a variety of causes, such as the character of the stock used in their production, the

amount of twines in the yarns employed, and in the manner in which they have been finished."

The sales effected in the various lines of manufactured goods cannot be arrived at, inasmuch as parties inquiring for them were often placed in direct communication with the firms in Canada. I am, however, pleased to have so many to record which have come to my knowledge. In woollens, I may mention the Oxford Manufacturing Company of Nova Scotia, who received an order from a London tailoring house for all the tweeds they can make for five years. These goods became very popular with military men stationed at Halifax, being found unrivalled for the rough wear of travel and sport. Purchases were made from other exhibitors, among whom I may mention Messrs. Mills and Hutchinson, of Montreal, who disposed of their entire exhibit, and will probably form a permanent connection with England, and the Paton Manufacturing Company of Sherbrooke, Que. In cotton goods, our exhibits elicited much frank commendation from English manufacturers. Purchases were made from that of the Dundas Cotton Mills Company. The plain ducks of the Ontario Cotton Mills Company of Hamilton were inquired after by shipping houses, chiefly for the South American and West Indian trade. The check goods, warps and yarns of Messrs. Wm. Parks & Son, of St. John, N.B., also received much attention. The goods of the Magog Textile and Print Company found purchasers, and our prints in general received much praise from the manner in which their colors resisted the effects of exposure. The underclothing for which Messrs. Cantlie, Ewan & Co., of Montreal, were the agents, that of the Penman Manufacturing Company of Paris, Ont., and that of Mr. W. N. Fairall, of St. John, N.B., elicited much inquiry.

Although we could not hope to compete in the markets of England in those branches of manufactures in which she has long held the championship of the world, our exhibits in these lines fully established our pre-eminence among the colonies, and, as I have said, proved our ability to provide for our own wants. The thanks of the Dominion are therefore due to those companies and firms which, with little hope of direct reward, have taken so much pains, and incurred so much expense, to insure a full and fair representation of their country's industries. And although their reward may not always come in the direct form of orders for the English or other markets, they will certainly reap the benefits which must follow from the success of the Exhibition, to which they have so materially contributed, in the development of the Dominion which they have helped to place so favorably before the world. There were five exhibits of cottons and woollens from a large number of companies and firms, representing all the older provinces of Canada. These were:—

The Canada Cotton Manufacturing Company of Cornwall, Ontario.
 The Charlottetown Wollen Company, Prince Edward Island.
 The Cobourg Wollen Company, Cobourg, Ontario.
 The Dundas Cotton Mills Company, Dundas, Ontario.
 A. G. Van Egmond & Sons, Seaforth, Ontario.

Elliott & Co., Almonte, Ontario.
 Gault Brothers & Company, Montreal.
 The Magog Textile and Print Company, Montreal.
 The Merchant Manufacturing Company, Montreal.
 Mills & Hutchison, Montreal.
 The Moncton Manufacturing Company, Moncton, N. B.
 The Montreal Cotton Company, Montreal.
 The Nova Scotia Cotton Manufacturing Company, Halifax.
 The Ontario Cotton Mills Company, Hamilton, Ontario.
 The Oxford Manufacturing Company, Oxford, N. S.
 Wm. Parks & Son, St. John, N. B.
 The Paton Manufacturing Company, Sherbrooke, Que.
 The Rosamond Woollen Company, Almonte, Ontario.
 The St. Hyacinthe Manufacturing Company, St. Hyacinthe, Que.
 Wm. Slingsby & Sons, Brantford Ontario.
 The Stormont Manufacturing Company, Cornwall, Ontario.
 Wm. Thoburn, Almonte, Ontario.
 The Trent Woollen Manufacturing Company, Campbellford, Ontario.
 The Yarmouth Duck and Yarn Company, Yarmouth, N. S.
 The Yarmouth Woollen Mill Company, Yarmouth, N. S.
 The St. Croix Cotton Mills, Milltown, N.B.

In silks, the display was limited to the exhibits of Messrs. Belding, Paul & Co., of Montreal, and the Corriveau Silk Mills also of Montreal. These pretty exhibits were much admired, and formed a very attractive feature in the Central Gallery. Their presence was also one proof more of the advanced state of manufacturing industries in the Dominion.

In papers, fine exhibits were made by the Canada Paper Company of Montreal, and the Toronto Paper Company. These exhibits were of great importance in assisting to show the perfection of our paper manufactures, and were very advantageously placed. I am not, however, in a position to state whether business resulted from them.

In all branches of manufactures wherein circumstances afforded any hope of connection with England or other European countries, and in many in which no such hope appeared, the Exhibition has proved successful beyond the most sanguine expectations, in leading to the extension of Canadian trade with England and her dependencies, and also with continental nations. In all manufactures of wood, in agricultural machinery and implements, in food products, in house and office furniture, musical instruments, stoves, safes, carriages and carriage furniture and supplies, in edge tools of certain classes, wood-working and other machinery, barb wire and wiro mats and mattresses, beekeepers' supplies, stable fittings, wind-mill pumps, and other matters which will appear in their proper places, connections were established, or inquiries made which may lead to connections.

Among the many exhibits which distinguished Canada among the colonies, none did so in a more marked degree than those of musical instruments, in which she might be said to stand quite alone, the exhibits from other colonies being limited to a very few from South Australia, Malta, New Zealand, Cyprus and British India,

consisting largely of native instruments of a primitive description. The extensive business established in England for many years by Messrs. Bell & Co., of Guelph, Ont., and some other Canadian firms, had made our chamber organs very well known in Europe and in many more distant lands as well. The excellence and extent of the Canadian exhibits of this year exceeded all expectations. They extended at least half way along the Central Gallery and the beauty of their workmanship added very materially to the appearance of the court. Their excellence was universally acknowledged, and many heavy sales were effected, both of organs and pianos. Messrs. D. W. Karn & Co., of Woodstock, Ont., who made a very handsome display of ten different kinds of organs, established a permanent agency in London, and at an early period of the exhibition disposed of a considerable number of instruments to a single purchaser. Messrs. Chute, Hall & Co., of Yarmouth, N. S., sold the only organ they exhibited to the Honorable Edward Stanhope, Secretary of State for the Colonies. Messrs. Bell & Co., of Guelph, exhibited sixteen organs, four of which were very handsome. The instruments of this firm received high praise from the President of the London Organ School, and also from Dr. Turpin, of the College of Organists, who described their pedal touches as being little short of perfection, and were much pleased with their quality of tone. Dr. Turpin, after a personal inspection of the instruments, sent several professional gentlemen to see them, who were equally pleased. Messrs. W. Doherty & Co., of Clinton, Ont., made a fine display of eight cabinet organs, cathedral, chapel and boudoir, as well as cheaper styles, including a students' pedal organ. This firm received an order for shipment to Australia. The Huntingdon Organ Co., of Huntingdon, Que., and the Uxbridge Cabinet Organ Co., of Uxbridge, Ont., each displayed five instruments varying in size and finish. The exhibit of the Huntingdon Co. was all sold.

The exhibits of pianos were no less important. That of Messrs. Mason & Risch, of Toronto, comprised nine instruments of different styles, including the "Princess Model," with its case of Canadian cherry, finished in olive green and gold. This beautiful instrument was selected for Her Majesty the Queen, and now fills a place of honour in Windsor Castle. All these instruments received the highest praise from competent critics. Dr. W. C. Selee, Organist in Ordinary to Her Majesty at Hampton Court Palace, admired them in every respect, but chiefly for their perfect damping power, with which he had met in no other instruments. Mr. C. S. Jekyll, Organist of Her Majesty's Chapel Royal, also paid a high tribute to the pianos of this exhibit, classing them among the finest instruments in the world. But, far above the testimony of even these authorities, we must place that of a master lately passed away, with whose name anything once associated will not be forgotten. The handsome canopy of Messrs. Mason & Risch, contained an attraction which stood quite alone in the whole Exhibition, and drew to the spot all those whom music could touch and whom art could delight. This was a life-size portrait of the late Abbé Franz Liszt, painted by Baron Joukovsky at the master's request, especially for presentation to

Messrs. Mason & Risch, in acknowledgment of the excellence of a piano-forte sent to him at Weimar by those gentlemen. The portrait was accompanied by a most flattering autograph letter, which I have seen, and which I introduce here.

(Translation.)

VERY HONORED GENTLEMEN:—The Mason & Risch Grand Piano you forwarded to me is excellent, magnificent, unequalled (*ist vortrefflich, praechtig, musterhaft*). Artists, judges and the public will certainly be of the same opinion.

With my sincerest regards I desire to send you my portrait. It has been painted for you by Baron Jonkovsky, son of the renowned Russian author, and personal friend and instructor of the Emperor Alexander II.

But now this Liszt portrait has turned out to be so remarkably successful, that people here wished to have a second similar one from Jonkovsky for the museum. The painter kindly complied with the request, by which a delay of two or three months is necessitated in my forwarding the first portrait to Toronto.

Baron Jonkovsky made the original sketches for the "Parisfal" scenes at Bayreuth, which were so successfully carried out.

Excuse, very honored gentlemen, the delay, and accept the assurance of my highest regard.

F. LISZT.

10th November, 1882, Weimar.

Messrs. Mason & Risch did not exhibit with a view to doing business in Europe, but several gentlemen who did so succeeded in introducing their instruments at good prices, and established agencies in London. Among these were Messrs. Heintzmann & Co., of Toronto, who exhibited five upright and two grand pianos, remarkable for important improvements, notably in their action, which is simple and not liable to derangement. Like the instruments of Messrs. Mason & Risch, these pianos were very highly commended, and some of them realized high prices. A good English and continental connection is anticipated by Messrs. Heintzmann & Co., who sold 83 instruments during the Exhibition, and who had the opportunity of establishing an agency for sale on consignment had they thought proper to do so. Messrs. R. S. Williams & Son, of Toronto, exhibited seven pianos, square, grand and upright, one of which, designed especially for the Exhibition, was much admired both as to appearance and quality. A piano was also selected for the Queen from the exhibits of Messrs. Williams & Son, and Her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept an instrument from the exhibit of Messrs. Newcombe & Co., of Toronto. Enquiries for these instruments were numerous, and a good business in them may be expected. Messrs. Newcombe & Co., exhibited six pianos, conspicuous for their duplicate veneer arrangement, by means of which climatic influence is very materially lessened. The Lansdowne Piano Manufacturing Company, of Toronto, exhibited six instruments, and these pianos, already so well known in the United States and the Dominion, may now become so in Europe. The Dominion Organ and Piano Company, of Bowmanville, Ont., made a fine display of seven instruments, which, as in the case of their exhibit at Philadelphia, obtained high praise.

I regard our fine display of musical instruments as being of very great value. As I have already said, Canada is the only colony exhibiting them to any extent worthy of notice, and they therefore afford very conspicuous evidence of our advanced position. Their high qualities are a valuable proof that Canada can already afford to devote much thought and ingenuity to matters concerned with æsthetic culture and social refinement. The extent of the business already done in them proves that they afford a field for the employment of skilled labor of a very high class. I would therefore remark especially upon the value of these exhibits, in distinction from those of staples in which Canada's standing is so well known, and in which her pre-eminence might naturally be looked for. That Canadian manufacturers of musical instruments should compel such high praise from the highest authorities, and should introduce their instruments into countries which have for ages been the sources of music to the rest of the world, is a triumph of which she may well be proud.

In furniture the principal object of exhibitors would seem to have been the introduction of goods whose prices would suit the English market, rather than of showing the quality of furniture they could turn out, and a heavy business was set on foot by several firms. The novelty and ingenuity of many of the exhibits also brought them into notice, and secured an opening for them. The combination iron bedsteads and patent wire mattresses of Messrs. George Gale & Sons, of Waterville, Que. soon came into notice, and were extensively purchased, a single order being taken for 500 of the latter. The goods of the Toronto Wire Door Mat Company found a demand quite unexpected. They were purchased by hospitals and steamship companies, and the sales soon extended beyond Great Britain. The billiard tables of Messrs. Samuel May & Co., of Toronto, made of Canadian woods, were very much admired, and a portion of the exhibit was disposed of. Messrs. J. Hoodless & Son, of Hamilton, Ont., disposed of their entire exhibit of furniture to a London house, whom they constituted their agents. The advantages enjoyed by the Canadian manufacturer of furniture lie in the cheapness of his woods, and the habit of turning out, by the aid of a more extensive use of machinery than is customary in England, a large quantity of goods of a single pattern. These advantages were especially apparent in the cheaper furniture of Messrs. Hoodless & Son. Messrs. G. Armstrong & Co., of Montreal, also disposed of their exhibit, and established an agency in London. Still greater was the success achieved, and in a very important direction, by Messrs. Tees & Co., of Montreal, whose handsome and ingenious office furniture, with its labor-saving contrivances, at once recommended itself. A very extensive business was done by this firm, whose desks, &c., were soon found in offices all over London and in the provinces, and in many private houses, among which were those of Lord Milton and Mr. Spurgeon. Orders were also received from the continent, and even for shipment to places so distant as Ceylon, the Canary Islands and Madeira. Messrs.

Tees & Co. came to London without any expectation of selling even the exhibit they brought with them; but the Exhibition brought such an increase to their business that they had to make a large addition to their working staff in Canada. Similar exhibits were made, and with great success, by Messrs. Schlicht & Field, of Toronto, who displayed some twenty-five or thirty pieces in various styles, and by Messrs. Stahlschmidt & Co., of Preston, Ont. The office furniture of these firms was, in fact, quite one of the leading features in the Central Gallery, and had much influence in establishing Canada's pre-eminence among the colonies. The Bennett Furnishing Company, of London, Ont., had a very fine exhibit of church and school furniture, in which they established a business which renders them well pleased at having become exhibitors. The furniture shown by Messrs. Owen, McGarvey & Son, of Montreal, was made expressly for the Exhibition. It consisted of a handsome black walnut suite, and a quantity of horn furniture, which was much admired, and which would have been readily disposed of had the exhibitors desired. Messrs. Hope & Co., of Winnipeg, also exhibited some very handsome horn furniture, which appeared to great advantage in a recess in the game trophy. Messrs. Simpson & Co., of Berlin, Ont., had an excellent exhibit of black walnut furniture, which elicited much inquiry. Messrs. G. Armstrong & Co., of Montreal, met with much success in disposing of their chairs and cots, the prices of which were found to compare very favorably with those of similar goods in England.

In house-fittings, a very large business has been done for many years by Canadian manufacturers with English contractors, and this business has received a fresh impulse from the Exhibition. Canadian doors, mouldings, sashes, blinds and shades, wall papers and other matters in this line, have all found a place in the English market. Among the exhibitors of doors, sashes and other woodwork, the following firms must be mentioned:—Messrs. Gobier & Dagenais, of Montreal; Boyd & Co., of Huntingdon, Que.; Hawkes & Co., of St. John, N.B.; Johnson, Walker & Flett, of Victoria, B.C.; the Royal City Planing Mills, of New Westminster, B.C.; Mr. James Shearer, of Montreal; and Messrs. Paquet & Godbout, of St. Hyacinthe, Que. In wall papers, the exhibits of Messrs. Colin McArthur & Co., of Montreal; M. Staunton & Co., of Toronto; and John C. Watson, of Quebec, received great attention. The patent window shades of Messrs. McFarlane, McKinlay & Co., of Toronto, enjoyed great favor, and a very extensive connection was established by these gentlemen with Great Britain, India, Australia and other countries. Like so many others, they were surprised at the benefits they received from the Exhibition, and expressed themselves highly gratified at having taken part in it. Mr. Donald Campbell, of Lachute, also had a fine display of window blinds. One of the most beautiful of the exhibits in the department of house-fittings was that of Mr. Alfred E. Roberts, consisting of panelling, displaying the woods of British Columbia—Vancouver fir, yellow cypress, maple, arbutus, yew, oak, blended together with due regard to the harmony of color. The panel paintings of Mr. John Murphy, of Montreal, received well-merited appro-

val. The Dominion Oil Cloth Company, of Montreal, displayed a fine trophy which occupied a very advantageous position in the Central Gallery. The upholstering leathers of the Montreal Carriage Leather Company should be mentioned here, though I shall have to return to them in due order.

In the decorative arts some fine displays were made. In stained glass, the exhibits of Messrs. Spence & Son and Castle & Son, of Montreal, and Messrs. Joseph McCausland & Son, of Toronto, were greatly commended, the latter firm receiving orders from several churches in England. These exhibits appeared to great advantage in the large windows of the quadrant. The Cobban Manufacturing Company, of Toronto, made an excellent display of picture-frame mouldings. Mr. Joseph A. Egginton, of Montreal, exhibited cut-glass door panels and cut-glass mirrors, and Mr. Frank Hewson, of Montreal, also made a display of art decorations.

In carriages, the exhibits were both extensive and creditable, although complaints were made by English judges that they were, on the whole, too much as the American pattern, in which taste and beauty are sacrificed to speed, to suit English views. They occupied a great part of the Western Annex, formerly used for the Art and Science Collection of the South Kensington Museum, and placed at my disposal for exhibition purposes through the kind offices of the Marquis of Lorne whose interest in the Dominion remains undiminished. The greater number of our carriages were sold before the close of the Exhibition, and sales of them commenced at an early day. Messrs. J. N. Brown & Co., of Kingston, Ont.; J. M. de Wolfe, of Halifax; Adams & Son, of Paris, Ont.; John Boyd, of Baltimore, Ont.; G. W. Robinson, of Kingston, and W. J. Hamill, of St. Catharines, Ont., all succeeded in disposing of their vehicles to a greater or less extent. As in other lines, the Exhibition will be the means of teaching our carriage builders the wants and tastes of England, and the prices at which the lighter classes of carriages can be made in Canada, should enable them to find a market here. The exhibits of Messrs. J. W. Brown & Co., and Messrs. G. W. Robinson & Co., were very comprehensive.

In carriagemakers' supplies the exhibits were also extensive, and the attention of English coachbuilders was thoroughly awakened to the excellence of Canadian material. The *Coachmakers' Journal*, of London, devoted a large space in several consecutive numbers to the woods of Canada available for the purposes of the trade, and I have already stated that the Master of the Coachmakers' Guild of London sailed with me to Canada for the purpose of securing supplies of these woods, whose excellence was demonstrated in the wheels and wheel material of the Woodburn "Sarven Wheel" Company, of St. Catharines, Ont., who did an extensive business during the Exhibition, and in the goods of Mr. George Minchin, of Shakspeare, Ont. In carriage hardware the J. B. Armstrong Manufacturing Company of Guelph, Ont., had a very extensive exhibit; also Messrs. Warnock & Co., of Galt, Ont, and Mr. Josiah Fowler, of St. John, N.B. Many ingenious inventions for convenience in travelling were also exhibited.

In manufactures of iron and steel, the extensive works which are to be found in every considerable town in the Dominion were well represented, and, as in so many other lines, Canada stood alone in this class of industry also. Most of the extensive wall space on one side of the Western Gallery was covered by the exhibit of the McClary Manufacturing Company and the James Smart Manufacturing Company, both of Brockville, and Mr. G. R. Prowse, of Montreal, which beneath these were stoves of all descriptions, refrigerators, safes, weighing machines, &c., in endless variety and profusion. The wall at the north end of the gallery, and also that on the west side, were lined with fine displays of edge tools. In fact, the display of so many useful things along the walls of this great gallery quite divided the attention of visitors with the agricultural machinery in the centre. The stoves and cooking ranges immediately came into notice, and many sales were effected. A large business in stoves has for many years been carried on between the United and Germany, and now that the comforts of the heating stove and the convenience and economy of the cooking stove have been demonstrated in England, we may hope for a trade in the same line, in which Canada has the same advantage in the extensive use of machinery in the manufacture as will enable her to compete successfully in England in agricultural machinery. Sales of stoves were effected by Mr. G. R. Prowse, of Montreal; Messrs. E. Cogswell & Company, of Sackville, N. B.; Messrs. James Stewart & Company, of Hamilton; Messrs. H. R. Ives & Company, of Montreal; the James Smart Manufacturing Company, of Brockville, and Messrs. J. M. Williams & Company, of Hamilton. In other branches of manufactures of iron, purchases were also made, notably of the handled axes of Mr. R. T. Wilson, of Dundas, the steel spades of Messrs. Frothingham & Workman, of Montreal; the refrigerators of Mr. E. L. Goold, of Hamilton; the Finerty's patent socket shovels of the Halifax Manufacturing Company; the barb wire of the Ontario Lead and Barb Wire Company, of Toronto. Inquiries were made as to wrought and steel nails, mangers and stable fittings.

Messrs. J. & J. Taylor, of the Toronto Safe Works, exhibited twelve fine safes, and established a connection with the home market and India. The exhibit of perforated sheet metal of Messrs. B. Greening & Company, of Hamilton, was a very conspicuous feature in the Western Gallery, and with it were associated wire rope, wire cloth and other articles of wire. The display of tacks, nails, spikes and bolts made by Messrs. Pillow, Hersey & Company, of Montreal, exhibited conspicuously in a very handsome show case in the centre gallery, proved a perfect revelation as to our requirements in this line. The refrigerators of Messrs. John Fletcher, Edward Goold & Company (already mentioned), G. W. Reid, Withrow & Hillock, C. W. Gauthier, and J. F. Hanrahan, were all deserving of mention. Canadian fish were preserved during the whole summer in Mr. Gauthier's exhibit in the colonial market, and that of Mr. Hanrahan proved very useful in bringing over the fruit from Canada for exhibition and sale. The weighing machines of Messrs. Gurney & Ware, of Hamilton, Ont., should also be mentioned here.

In brass and copper work the chief exhibits were those of Mr. E. Chanteloup, of Montreal, Messrs. Booth & Sons, of Toronto, Garth & Co., of Montreal, Skinner & Co., of Gananoque, and Robt. Mitchell & Co. of Montreal. The display made by Mr. Chanteloup justified the reputation of his celebrated and extensive establishment, and in addition to his very handsome show case of brass and copper work, he exhibited a revolving light, of the description generally used by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, kept in motion by an ingenious system of clockwork. Many enquiries were made as to this light. Almost the whole exhibit of Messrs. Booth & Sons was disposed of, and all the articles comprising it were found to compare very favourably with the best English makes, both as to price and quality. This is a department in which we should hardly have looked for so great success in England on the part of a Canadian maker.

The Hart Emery Wheel Company, of Hamilton, Ontario, achieved very gratifying success. No less than 140 Canadian manufacturers participating in the Exhibition use these admirable grinding wheels in their works, and their qualities soon recommended themselves to parties in England, orders being also taken for India and Australia.

A beautiful exhibit of silver-plated goods was made by the Acme Silver Company of Toronto, which occupied a very good position near the middle of the Central Gallery, forming one of the most attractive features of the court. The designs and styles were generally admired, the greater number of visitors pronouncing them superior to the average in England. Many sales were effected from this exhibit.

The Canadian Rubber Company of Montreal, made an excellent display of every variety of India rubber manufacture, including a great assortment of overshoes. This exhibit also was well placed in the Central Gallery, and was the subject of very considerable attention. It might be supposed that the Canadian overshoes would be welcome in England, where there is a good deal of very wet snow at times in the winter season, when people suffer severely for want of protection for their feet.

LEATHER AND SKINS.

A considerable trade in leather has for many years existed between Canada and Great Britain, the exports from Quebec alone having amounted last year to some \$383,045. The Province of Quebec possesses a great advantage in the abundance of tan bark, and the craft of the tanner is a favorite one throughout her pretty villages. The exhibits of leather were highly creditable, so much so that offers were made by London houses to purchase them all, while many enquiries were made on behalf of continental firms. Our French Canadian fellow-subjects were the principal exhibitors, and their goods were the favourites among enquirers. Of twenty-four exhibits, eighteen were from the Province of Quebec. The exhibits had every advantage of space and position, being displayed in an excellent light in the East Quadrant. The patent and grained goods of the Montreal Carriage Leather Com-

pany were remarkable not only for their excellence, but for the enormous size of some of the hides, which excited the astonishment of experienced English tanners. The exhibits included sole and upper, harness leather, kip, calf, morocco, goat, sheep, salted Texas, kid, Cordova, enamelled, patent and buff, also buff splits and stiffenings and belting.

In harness a few excellent exhibits were made, notably those of Messrs. J. Choquette, of St. Hyacinthe, Que., and Messrs. Fisher & Blouin, of Quebec. The quality and prices of these goods were considered satisfactory by English dealers. The goods of the Hamilton Whip Company were much admired as to quality, but the patterns were strange to the English market. A good many of them were sold however, and the patterns might of course be adapted to the taste prevailing here.

In boots and shoes the prices were, as a rule, too high for the general English market. I am at the same time of opinion that, were Canadian leather alone used in their manufacture, the cheapness of the material, the great extent to which machinery is used, and the skill of our workmen, should enable our manufacturers to establish a footing here; up to the present time a large amount of imported material is worked up with our own leathers, the Canadian boot, in fact, representing a considerable portion of the earth's surface. This, I should think, must be a mistake.

The trunks and travelling bags of Messrs. J. Eveleigh & Co., of Montreal, were much admired, and a large amount of sales was effected in them.

WOODENWARE.

As might be expected, the exhibits of woodenware formed an important item in the Canadian section. The trophy of Mr. E. B. Eddy, of Hull, Que., standing near the great argicultural trophy of the Dominion, the exhibits of Messrs. Charles Boeckh & Sons, of Toronto, the Brandon Manufacturing Company of Toronto, and Messrs. Hawes & Co., of St. John, N. B., being the principal representatives of this branch of manufacture. Had the commercial aspect of the Exhibition been so fully apprehended by exhibitors at the early stages of its history as it was afterwards, arrangements would no doubt have been made for the establishment of an extensive trade in woodenware, inasmuch as the cheapness and convenience of very many of the articles exhibited were fully perceived by visitors, who eagerly purchased them. Enquiries were very numerous as to the goods of the exhibitors I have mentioned above, and it is much to be regretted that this aspect of the Exhibition did not secure a greater share of their attention. As I have intimated in treating of our forest products, Canadians have, in many respects, lost sight of the extraordinary advantages placed at their disposal by nature. This neglect, it is to be hoped, they may now be stimulated to repair, but an excellent opportunity of introducing our woodenwares has been slighted in the case of the Exhibition.

The exhibits of manufactures of wood included all the articles so well known to Canadians, and which I need not mention in detail. The value of Canadian wood

in the construction of pianofortes was well shown by Mr. G. O. Gates, of Truro, N.S. Besides the firms I have already mentioned, exhibits of the applications of our woods were made by the Bolton Veneer Company, Mr. John Boyd, of Montreal, Messrs. Fitch, Edson & Co., of Etchemin, Que., Mr. O. V. Goulette, of Gananoque, Ont., Messrs. Hawes & Co., of St. John, N. B., Messrs. H. A. Nelson & Sons, of Montreal, Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co., of Amherst, N.S., the Royal City Planing Mills Company of New Westminster, B.C., the Sussex Wood Manufacturing Company, N.B., Mr. David C. White, of Hamilton, N.B., Messrs. Whitehead & Turner, of Quebec, and Messrs. Wintermate & Hill, of Tilbury Centre, Ont.

NAVIGATION, SHIPS AND BOATS.

Canada, in this department, by no means made a display corresponding with her position as the fourth country of the world in maritime importance, but it must be remembered that she had been canvassed for the Exhibition in Liverpool before your agents took the field on behalf of South Kensington, and that she was well represented on the Mersey. The ship-yards of Quebec were wholly unrepresented in London, and with the single exception of the models of lumber ships exhibited by Messrs. Henderson Brothers, of Montreal, the models were all from the Maritime Provinces. The internal navigation of Canada, which is such a great and distinctive feature of our country, was almost wholly omitted. The models of ships were nearly all from Nova Scotia. They were very beautiful, and offers to purchase them were freely made, but were declined by the exhibitors. Mr. W. D. Lawrence, of Maitland, N. S., exhibited models of three vessels built in his own yard, one being a ship of 2,458 tons, the largest ever built in Canada, and which is now owned in Sweden. Mr. Wm. McDougall, of South Maitland, N. S., also exhibited models of large ships built by himself. Mr. Lewis P. Fairbanks, of Dartmouth, N. S., showed a design for the better application of the screw propeller to vessels of all kinds. Mr. H. F. Coombs, of St. John, N. B., exhibited on behalf of himself and others, a model of an improved metallic life-boat, showing the application of life-saving apparatus to ordinary ships boats. The full size fishing dories, whalers and sloops of Nova Scotia were all sold and orders taken for others.

The canoes of the Ontario Canoe Company, of Peterborough, Ontario, and those of Mr. Thomas Gordon, of Lakefield, Ontario, were very much admired. These pretty vessels have long been known in England, and are in great favour on English rivers. Messrs. Herald & Hutchinson, of Gore's Landing, Ontario, also exhibited three very beautiful canoes. It is very much to be regretted that the pleasure skiffs, so generally in use in Ontario, were unrepresented. They would have speedily won their way in England, being in many respects superior to the boats seen on the Thames and elsewhere, while the difference in price between England and Canada should afford an ample margin for profit. If once fairly introduced, they would, no doubt, be at least as much liked as the canoes. I am informed by Mr. Cross that he pointed out this omission to your Ontario agents, but the makers were probably deterred

from exhibiting by some difficulty, real or imaginary. Had a few skiffs been sent over, agencies would certainly have been established and a large connection secured.

In shipping appliances the exhibits were also very limited, and from the cause I have stated in the case of the ships. They consisted merely of a few capstans, windlasses, tillers, blocks, cabooses, belaying pins, caulking irons and mallets, all from the Maritime Provinces.

FOOD PREPARATIONS.

This branch was naturally a very important one in the Canadian section, and all the leading divisions of it were well represented. I shall give the first place to cheese, which has for many years ranked among our leading exports, Great Britain taking nearly the whole of our shipments. Still, much good work remained to be done by the Exhibition, not so much in establishing the excellence of Canadian cheese as in ensuring the bestowal of credit where it is due. Some years ago the best Canadian cheese was sold in England as American, while the inferior qualities of American cheese were sold as Canadian. At a later period the best qualities of Canadian cheese were sold as English, and inferior English as Canadian. This injustice has, it may be hoped, been finally disposed of by the Exhibition, where, at all the numerous places of refreshment, Canadian Cheddar was supplied, as a matter of course, to all parties asking for cheese. The superiority of this article received ample testimony in the English press. A gentleman engaged in the business, writing to the *Times* (18th October) said: "I went to the Canadian cheese with the high quality of the Cheddars from Frome and Islington fresh upon me, and I am bound to say that at neither at Frome nor London could I get cheese of such even quality as those now in the Colonial and Indian Exhibition have been picked out." It was stated elsewhere that the Canadian article was superior to three-fourths of the English Cheddar, and that it is quoted at four shillings per cwt. above the purest United States cheese.

The cheese exhibits had from the first been a conspicuous feature, notably that of Mr. T. D. Millar, of Ingersoll, Ont.; and in September the dairy products already on exhibition received a most important accession in the shipments of the Eastern and Western Dairymen's Associations of Ontario and the Ontario Creamery Association. These bodies sent over some 500 boxes of the finest Ontario and Stilton cheeses, contributed by about 40 factories, and 250 tubs of fancy creamery butter. These were arranged in the form of two trophies of cheese and butter, in the eastern transept of the Central Gallery, with a subsidiary display of small Stilton cheeses and fancy packages of butter. The exhibit was under the charge of Mr. James W. Robertson, of the dairy department of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph.

From the great improvements made in late years in Canada in the manufacture of cheese and butter, and in the facilities for safe and cheap transport, a large increase may be anticipated in our European trade in these articles. The excellent arrangements for refrigerators, both in land and ocean transit, and the fact that butter and

cheese can be carried from the Canadian factory to the docks at London, Liverpool or Bristol for $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pound, should enable our dairymen to compete successfully with the English producers.

The other food preparations exhibited comprised canned and preserved fish, meats, fruits and vegetables; many excellent farinaceous preparations, besides the usual varieties of flour, meal, &c.; evaporated vegetables, maccaroni, and many kinds of baking powder. Business in these lines was limited, owing largely to the high prices asked. To this Johnston's Fluid Beef was an exception, for the sale of which there is an agency in London, and which was also freely sold in the Exhibition. Among the most conspicuous exhibits of food products I may mention those of the Golden Crown Packing Company, of Halifax, consisting of preserved fish and meats; the Aylmer Canning Company, of Aylmer, Ont., who exhibited canned meats and poultry and vegetables, and canned and evaporated fruits, and whose goods were especially appreciated and sold freely; Messrs. Fish & Ireland, of Lachute, Que., whose display of prepared cereals included so many excellent articles of vegetable diet; the Canada Food Company, of Toronto, who made a fine and varied exhibit of farinaceous foods prepared from cereals. The "Pure Gold" Manufacturing Company, of Toronto, had a very extensive and attractive show of baking powders, spices, extracts, and other things domestically useful, which, being very tastefully displayed in the Central Gallery, near the Agricultural Trophy, was the object of much attention and enquiry. The condensed milk of the Truro Condensed Milk and Canning Company was declared superior to the Anglo-Swiss and all other condensed milks, but cannot compete with them in price. The condensed coffee of this company was much appreciated and very extensively enquired for. Unfortunately, being sold ready mixed with sugar and cream, it comes under the ban of adulteration, and cannot be admitted under the English customs laws, though a market may be found for it in India and Australia, and, when the steamship communications of the Pacific Railway afford direct communication with the east, these goods, like so many others, may find outlets hitherto undreamed of. The exhibit of canned lobster and salmon of Messrs. Forrest & Co., of Halifax, was readily disposed of at full prices. This firm, I should mention, carried off the gold medal at Antwerp last year, and their goods are well known both in England and on the continent. The canned evaporated vegetables of Messrs. S. G. Korr & Sons, of Canning, N.S., have already a high reputation in the British Navy, and an extensive business in them may no doubt result from the Exhibition. Messrs. J. P. Mott & Co., of Halifax, have an agency in London for the sale of their cocoa, chocolate, broma, cocoa-butter, &c., but I have not been informed as to its success.

In sugars and confectionery the exhibits were very creditable. The former were represented by the Canadian Sugar Refining Company, of Montreal, the Halifax Sugar Refining Company, and the Moncton Sugar Refining Company. In confectionery, the exhibit of Messrs. Christie, Brown & Co., of Toronto, deserves special

mention, forming one of the most conspicuous features in the Central Gallery, and containing no less than 400 kinds of biscuits. A large business might have been done in these biscuits during the Exhibition, had a supply been on hand, but no permanent competition with English manufacturers would be possible in confectionery of any kind. There were many exhibits of maple sugar and syrup, which were extensively sold in the Colonial Market and in the Court as well. There were also numerous exhibits of jellies, jams, sauces, pickles, extracts, &c.

FERMENTED AND DISTILLED LIQUORS.

In this department the exhibits, except in the matter of wine, were many, all the Provinces being represented except Manitoba. Most of the leading breweries in the Dominion sent exhibits, and their ales and porters found ready sale. Among these I may mention the Carling Brewing and Malting Company, Messrs. J. K. Boswell & Son, of Quebec, Messrs. Dawes & Co., of Lachine, Que., Messrs. A. Keith & Sons and S. Oland Sons, of Halifax, Mr. John Labatt of London, Ont., and the Prescott Brewing and Malting Company. British Columbia came out well in this line, having three exhibits in the court, those of Messrs. Carter Brothers' of Victoria, Charles N. Gowen, also of Victoria, and Loewen & Erb, of Victoria. It is very much to be regretted that all the exhibits of wines entered did not come to the Exhibition. The wines of Australia and the Cape were abundantly exhibited and sold, and extensively advertized, and the products of the vineyards of Ontario might have taken a good place beside them, had care been taken to secure a proper representation; and although the wine trade with Europe might not have been materially increased, further evidence would have been given in favor of the Canadian climate by the vintages of Pelee Island, and other parts of Ontario. The wines exhibited by Messrs. Barré & Co., of Montreal, could not be regarded as other than fair average samples of the products of our vineyards; still they found rapid sale. Fine exhibits of whiskies were made by Messrs. Gooderham & Worts, of Toronto, Messrs. Hiram Walker & Sons of Walkerville, Ont., and Mr. Joseph E. Seagram, of Waterloo, Ont. These whiskies are much relished by Englishmen visiting Canada, and the small trade which has hitherto existed between the two countries may perhaps be extended.

COLONIAL MARKET.

A Colonial Market was established in the South Promenade by the Royal Commission, for the sale of colonial produce, such as meat in various forms, vegetables, fruit, fish, cheese, butter, &c. Here, as elsewhere in the Exhibition, Canada took a foremost place, and a large quantity of her produce was sold on behalf of exhibitors and otherwise. The Colonial Market proved to be the means of extending the knowledge of our food products, and of directing the attention of dealers to the sources of supply. Under the head of "Food products," I have already described the results of the exhibits in those lines. The Colonial Market was found to be very convenient for

the purposes of the National School of Cookery, which was situated in the Exhibition, quite close to it, and by means of which colonial, and especially Canadian products were consumed by visitors. It also furnished the materials for several numerous attended colonial dinners, which were the best possible illustrations of the sources of food supply existing in the distant dependencies of the Empire.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under this head are included varnishes, paints, soaps, medicines, chemical manures, petroleum and its compounds, oils, &c., and toilet preparations. The most important exhibit in this department was that of Mr. Isaac Waterman, of London, Ont., which embraced every conceivable product of petroleum, and which fully vindicated the equal position of the Canadian article beside that of the United States, which has hitherto been doubted in England. The exhibits of Messrs. Evans, Sons & Mason, and Messrs. Lyman, Sons & Co., in chemicals, and that of Mr. D. A. McCaskill, in varnish and japans, were conspicuous in the Central Gallery, also the fine display of Messrs. Archdale, Wilson & Co., of Hamilton, of pharmaceutical preparations. This latter exhibit was all sold, and at prices, I am told, 15 per cent. higher than those asked by the exhibitor. Messrs. W. Strachan & Co., of Montreal, made shipments of lard oil to London and Liverpool, and expect a profitable trade. In medicines, I may mention the "Sotherion" of Dr. Pourtier, of Quebec. This is a remedy for disorders of the respiratory organs. Taken altogether, the exhibits in these lines were very fair, and contributed valuably towards the general representation of the state of advancement of the Dominion.

SURGICAL, OPTICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The exhibits in these lines were also of considerable merit. Among them were the trusses and surgical appliances of Mr. Charles Cluthe, of Toronto. Optical instruments were represented in the exhibits of Mr. L. K. Leon, of Toronto, Messrs. Shell & Hart (Alaska stone), and Messrs. Henry Grant, Son, of Montreal (Rocky Mountain pebbles). The patent adjustment in eye glasses and spectacles, invented by Mr. Leon, received the approval of leading oculists and members of the medical faculty in London, and a very large business resulted, leading to the establishment of an agency in Piccadilly.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

In this branch the exhibits were very numerous, occupying a large portion of the Quadrant, while some of the larger ones by Messrs. Wm. Notman & Son, of Montreal, were displayed in the Central Gallery. These beautiful pictures, which included representative scenes from Canadian life and portraits of leading Canadians, were very much admired. The scenery of the Dominion was extensively illustrated, and there were many city views also. It is to be regretted, however, that the art of the photographer was not so largely employed in Canada as in Australia in giving good pictures of the chief public buildings in the cities. The visitors to the Australian

Courts, and especially in the case of Victoria, went away much impressed with the wealth and magnificence of Melbourne and other cities, while no illustrations on nearly so fine a scale were to be seen of the many noble buildings adorning the cities of the Dominion. The large pictures of the leading cities, which adorned the main entrance, were the only adequate illustrations of their wealth and beauty, which it would have been well to keep before the mind of the visitor as he proceeded through our courts.

Associated with the photographic exhibits in the Quadrant was the large and beautiful display of paintings of Canadian fungi and wild flowers, the work of Mrs. Chamberlin, of Ottawa, and her sister, Mrs. C. P. Traill, so well known for her beautiful illustrations of the botany of Canada, and also by her delightful writings. This beautiful exhibit covered four large screens, and contained 250 plates of wild flowers and fungi, 25 groups of flowers, including the original plates of Mrs. Chamberlin's (Agnes Fitzgibbon) "Canadian Wild Flowers;" also the original plates of Mrs. Traill's "Plant Life in Canada." These ladies are members of the celebrated family of Strickland.

TOBACCO.

The exhibits of tobacco elicited much praise from connoisseurs, notably those of Mr. F. A. M. Foucher, of St. Jacques, Que., la Campagnie Manufacturière de Tabac Canadien de Joliette, Que., Messrs. Reed, Goring & Co., and Messrs. G. E. Tuckett & Sons, of Hamilton, Ont. Mr. J. B. A. Richard, of Joliette, and Messrs. Thomas B. Riley, and Hickey & Stewart, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., also exhibited tobacco. The home growth of the Province of Quebec furnishes the raw material for the Joliette manufactories, and these were especially approved by connoisseurs. The fact that tobacco is so extensively grown and manufactured in Canada was not generally known in England prior to the Exhibition.

RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPHIC WORK—TELEPHONES.

The exhibits in these lines, as might be expected in a country whose railway facilities are so extensive as those of Canada, were numerous and very respectable. They included a standard freight car truck, such as are in use on the Intercolonial Railway, and a pair of "Peerless" steel-tyred car wheels, both exhibited by Messrs. J. Harris & Co., of St. John, N. B., cast iron charcoal chilled car wheels, exhibited by the St. Thomas Car Wheel Company, of St. Thomas, Ont., and many ingenious contrivances for comfort and safety in travelling. It had been intended by the Grand Trunk Railway Company to exhibit a locomotive, and a magnificent engine was prepared, but the expense of transport was found to be too heavy to permit of its being sent to England. The same objection prevented the exhibition by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of some of their beautiful sleeping and other coaches. A very fine display of railway lamps, semaphores, &c., was made by Messrs. Noah Piper & Son, of Toronto, whose inventions and manufactures are well known and exten-

sively used on the railways of Canada and the United States. The automatic semaphore exhibited by these gentlemen was very generally and very highly commended, and received much praise from no less an authority than Sir Edward Watkin, and although English railways may not see fit to alter their whole system of signalling, that of the Messrs. Piper may now find its way into the colonies and abroad.

A beautiful model of a day and night semaphore was exhibited by Mr. F. N. Gisborne, electrician to the Department of Public Works, and so widely known as the inventor of many electrical appliances now extensively in use. This is a highly useful invention, both for railway and marine purposes, and must ultimately extend Mr. Gisborne's already wide reputation. Dr. Abner M. Rosecrugh, of Toronto, exhibited a model of a mechanical telephone exchange system, which attracted much attention.

ENGRAVING, LITHOGRAPHING, PRINTING, BOOKBINDING.

The exhibits of specimens of engraving occupied a conspicuous position and a very considerable space in the Quadrant, where they were well seen and much admired. Noteworthy among them were those of the George Bishop Engraving and Printing Company, the British North American Bank Note Company, the Burland Lithographic Company, the Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company, all of Montreal; Messrs. Rolph, Smith & Co., of Toronto, and the Toronto Lithographic Company. These were all fine specimens of the engraver's art.

In bookbinding, a very fine exhibit was made by Messrs. Brown Bros., of Toronto, which was very advantageously displayed in the Centre Gallery. This exhibit was very comprehensive in its extent, and of excellent and tasteful workmanship.

Mr. E. B. Biggar, of Montreal, exhibited a printing press, with type, paper and fittings for newspaper work. The press was placed in the Western Gallery, and shown at work. Mr. Biggar also conducted the printing of a newspaper called the *Canadian Exhibitor*.

In the press-room were to be found the newspapers and periodicals published in the Dominion. This portion of the section was constantly visited, and I have to express my acknowledgments of the courtesy of the editors of the several newspapers and journals who contributed towards this exhibit.

INDIAN MANUFACTURES.

The Indians of Canada have for many years turned their manual dexterity and their excellent taste to account in the manufacture of articles equally useful and ornamental. No stalls in the Exhibition were surrounded by a greater number of admirers and purchasers than those where these pretty and serviceable objects were to be obtained. The principal exhibitors were Messrs. W. J. Thompson, of St. John,

N.B ; Messrs. G. N. Renfrew & Co., of Quebec ; Messrs. F. X. Brazeau & Co., of Montreal, and Messrs. C. J. Whellams & Co., of Rapid City, Man. The business in these articles must have been extensive and profitable, and the connection with England already existing in these goods will, no doubt, be extended by the Exhibition. The fact that the names of several Indian chiefs appeared among the exhibitors added very materially to the general interest in the exhibits.

EDUCATION.

The high position of the Dominion in the department of Education, which has been so successfully asserted in former Exhibitions as to excite general admiration, was vindicated anew this year in the Educational Court, where the motto, "Education is the glory of Canada," which confronted the visitor on his entrance, was fully justified.

The Educational Exhibit of Ontario was placed under the charge of Dr. May, C.L.S.D., and, under his admirable arrangement, every grade of instruction was fully illustrated, from the Kindergarten to the University. In the catalogue compiled by Dr. May with so much care and judgment, the educational institutions of Ontario are divided into the following classes :—

- (1.) Elementary schools.
- (2.) Schools for the training of teachers.
- (3.) Classical schools.
- (4.) The University.
- (5.) Technical Schools.
- (6.) Schools for special classes (deaf, dumb, and blind.)
- (7.) Institutions partly aided by Government.
- (8.) Universities, Colleges and Schools not under Provincial control.

The working of this comprehensive educational system was illustrated with all possible clearness. A trophy confronted the visitor on his entrance, displaying large charts affording statistical information regarding the institutions under the control of the Educational Department of Ontario. This information was given in a terse and summary form, which enabled the visitor to carry away with him a vivid idea of the magnitude of the provision made by the Province for the manifold intellectual needs of a highly civilized and progressive community. Near this trophy stood three large glass cases, filled with philosophical and other instruments used in the schools. The sides of the Court were divided into five archives, containing full illustrations of the work done in the Art Schools of Ontario. Above these archives were galleries containing specimens of the work done in Public Schools, Ladies' Colleges, Roman Catholic Seminaries, and other educational institutions. The work of the Art Schools forms a much more important feature of the Court than might at first be supposed. It consists very largely of practical applications of art to house decoration, furniture, mantels and over mantels, and to iron work of all ornamental descriptions. The Toronto School of Art supplied some excellent work in electro-metallurgy and electro-type, also models in clay and plaster casts. The paintings on china of

the Art School of London, Ont., were much admired. The mechanical work of the Kingston Art School elicited the admiration of the Principal of the School of Art in South Kensington. The original industrial designs from Ottawa also received very favourable notice.

The work of several Mechanics' Institutes was displayed in the Ontario section, illustrating the value of these institutions, and the benefits they derive from being associated, as many of them are, with the Art Schools. Their value in spreading the knowledge of applied science was also shown by illustrations of the bearing of this knowledge upon the manufactures of the Province.

The illustrations of the mode adopted in Ontario of educating the deaf, dumb and blind, proved her to be unquestionably in advance of England in her methods of training those who are, from the nature of their afflictions, unable to profit by the ordinary means of education. The methods practised at the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Belleville are the most modern known, and surprised many who were unaware of the high physical and mental training of which deaf mutes are capable. The training of the combined scholastic and industrial systems, and the gymnasium and games, show what can be done to deliver these afflicted ones from the sense of helplessness in which they must otherwise pass their lives. The threefold course of the Ontario Institution for the Blind at Brantford was equally well illustrated, showing the sound English education imparted by the literary department, the excellent training in music, that natural resource and solace of the blind, and the industrial department, where such occupations are taught as do not require perfect vision, the Institution being for the benefit of all whose sight is too defective for ordinary modes of instruction. The Agricultural College of Guelph also found a place in the Gallery, displaying the anatomical models, statistical charts, samples of seeds, botanical and geological specimens, &c., by means of which instruction is imparted. Perhaps the most interesting feature in the Gallery may be said to have been the specimens of work from the 5,300 Public and Separate Schools of the Province, work done by children between the ages of seven and fourteen. Among this work the drawings and maps of the Public Schools of Toronto, and the Separate Schools of Ottawa, deserve special mention.

The whole exhibit was full of instruction to visitors interested in educational questions, and Dr. May's report to the Provincial Government will be a most interesting document. Under his direction the exhibits were arranged in such a manner as to show their relative importance, and with due regard for convenience of reference, which was very necessary in order to reply to the constant stream of enquiries.

The educational exhibit of the Province of Quebec could scarcely be said to be fairly representative, several leading institutions having considered the time of preparation too brief, and therefore declined to exhibit at all, rather than do so imperfectly. Still, the 164 collections exhibited enabled the visitor to form a very fair idea of the methods and the condition of education in the Province. As in the Ontario

Court, the centre of the Quebec educational exhibit was marked by an illustrative chart, prepared from the reports of the Hon. Gédéon Ouimet, Superintendent of Public Instruction, during the ten years in which he has held office. This chart shows the rapid growth of education in Quebec since Confederation. The various exhibits were disposed about the chart, and consisted of reports and authorized text books, and journals subsidized by the Provincial Government. Also books and illustrative photographs of the Universities of Laval at Quebec, McGill at Montreal, and Bishop's College at Lennoxville. Descriptive publications were also exhibited by the Quebec Seminary, the Colleges of St. Hyacinthe, L'Assomption, Chicoutimi, St. Thérèse, and Lévis. The Normal Schools came next, showing illustrative photographs, books, and specimens of pupils' work; then many hundreds of examples of pupils' work from more than seventy elementary schools in various parts of the Province, and from more than sixty schools in Montreal alone. The collection, although, as I have said, not fully representative, was fully of instruction, especially in the branches of commercial and technical education, the former of these branches being represented by the exhibit of the Catholic Commercial Academy of Montreal, and the latter by the Montreal Polytechnic School, founded in 1873 by Mr. Ouimet and the Catholic School Commissioners.

The Institution for the Blind at Montreal sent samples of work, but none of the four institutions for the benefit of deaf mutes contributed anything, although in receipt of an annual subsidy from the Legislature.

The educational exhibit of Nova Scotia, arranged under the supervision of Dr. Allison, Chief Superintendent of Education, shows, in a remarkable manner, the progress of education since the introduction of the free school system some twenty years ago. In the centre of the Court stood a large board, on which were arranged, conveniently for reference, facts relating to the schools, colleges and universities of the Province. The exhibit included the excellent school desks made by Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co., of Amherst, N.S., and by Mr. F. Scarfe, of Dartmouth, a cabinet of minerals, and an excellent entomological collection in twenty-four cases, collected and arranged by Mr. L. McLennan, of the Pictou Academy. The text books used in the schools of the Province were also shown, as well as plans of schoolhouses, photographic views of educational buildings, collections of maps, copybooks &c. The work of the pupils of the schools was fully represented. The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the School for the Blind, occupied their full share, both in the space of the Court and the attention of visitors.

In the case of New Brunswick nearly all the schools of the Province were represented, and the arrangement of the exhibit was such as to add very greatly to the appearance of the Court, and at the same time to illustrate in the clearest manner the working of the educational system. Much of the pupil's work received high praise from visitors. This work was not selected, but was intended to show the average progress made under the system. Photographs of schools and class rooms

also formed part of the exhibit. The mode of instruction was marked by some original and highly useful features, among which I may mention the "blackboard globe," exhibited by Mr. John Marsh, secretary of the School Board of St. John, by means of which a very vivid impression of the features of the earth's surface may be produced on very young minds. Text books, registers, reports, &c., were also shown.

The exhibit of Prince Edward Island was also fairly representative, including text books and specimens of work from the St. Dunstan's and Prince of Wales Colleges, and also from the public schools of the Island. The visitor could not fail to note the prominent position given to education in this Province.

Manitoba has for a long period been well provided with the means of education. The collection exhibited contained the principal features marking those of other Provinces; the work on view showed a general average of the pupils' performances, and was not especially prepared for the Exhibition. The work of the Normal School and of the University of Manitoba and the affiliated colleges of St. John and St. Boniface, was illustrated in a manner in keeping with the well known excellence of those institutions, which have educated so many leading professional and public men.

The exhibit of British Columbia consisted merely of a small collection of books, affording little idea as to the system of education prevailing in the Province, which is at the present time of a very simple character, and awaiting the development of the country.

In the educational section there was a library of works bearing on Canadian and general subjects, chiefly by Canadian authors, consisting of about 1,000 volumes, and containing works on education, history, biography, literature, science, law, theology, travel and most other subjects interesting to the present age.

FINE ARTS.

In this department, also, Canada has asserted her supremacy among the Colonies. An English critic, writing in the *Magazine of Art*, says:—"While walking among the Canadian pictures you can imagine yourself in a good European gallery much more easily than you can if you are in the fine art collection of any other Colony." Another critic said:—"A school of clever landscape painters, inspired by grand mountain and river scenery, appears to have been formed in Canada. The names of Forbes, Fraser and L. R. O'Brien may be mentioned in this connection. Two views of Quebec, lent by Her Majesty the Queen, are good examples of Mr. O'Brien's art. Some of his water-colour paintings are also deserving of special commendation. One of the best works in the gallery is the 'Meeting of School Trustees,' by R. Harris. * * * *Regarded as a whole, the contributions from Canada are full of interest and promise.*"

During my absence in Canada, Mr. Cross approached His Excellency the Governor General, who was then in England, with the view of obtaining a report from some English artist of standing upon the works of our painters. His Excellency was pleased to approve of the suggestion, and, with his unfailing interest in all matters affecting the credit of the Dominion, exerted himself to obtain such a report. Lord Lansdowne succeeded in securing the kind offices of Mr. J. E. Hodgson, R. A., Professor of Painting and Librarian to the Royal Academy, whose criticisms and suggestions are full of most valuable instruction to our artists, and are made in a spirit of thorough good will, while they are, at the same time, accompanied by words of praise and encouragement very welcome from an artist of Mr. Hodgson's standing. I introduce his report here.

To Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

DEAR SIR,—Lord Lansdowne has requested me to convey to you, in writing, my opinion of the pictures contributed by Canadian artists to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. His Lordship seems to be of opinion that the verdict of a painter, who, from his years and position, must necessarily have had a great deal of experience in the matter of art education, is likely to be useful to the young and rising school of Canada. It gives me great pleasure to do this, apart from the general principle conveyed in the old adage of "*navita de ventis narrat*," solely on the ground of the varied interest attached to the Exhibition itself. I am not acquainted with any of the Canadian artists, so that I trust that the remarks I am going to make, whatever other value they may have, may at all events claim the merit of being perfectly genuine and disinterested.

My first impression, on making a careful survey of the pictures, was, that Canada already possessed in Mr. L. R. O'Brien a very considerable and accomplished artist, and in Messrs. John A. Fraser, F. M. Bell Smith, Paul Peel, Homer Watson, P. G. Wickson, W. Brymner and R. Harris, others who promised, if well directed, to attain to still higher distinction. Good direction is, I think, the one thing needful; a country which has already produced so much talent and energy, has no doubt plenty more in reserve; the pictorial resources of nature appear to be boundless, whilst the life of the people, so much less removed from primitive simplicity than is the case in our old world, supplies that element of picturesqueness for which we are compelled to search far and wide and often in vain: in a word, everything seems to me to favour the production of a noble and original school of painting. But as it is foolish to forget our gratitude for the good things which we enjoy, by dwelling upon others which we hope to possess some day, I shall take in review the present Exhibition before I venture on general remarks.

The fifteen contributions of Mr. L. R. O'Brien, P.R.C.A., are all admirable. In his oil pictures, possibly from want of familiarity with that stubborn material, he is less ambitious than in his water colours. I especially miss the figure element which he introduces with great skill in the latter. His view of Quebec by sunset, however, shows no want of skill in manipulation—it is well drawn and executed with a spirited touch. The "St. Lawrence from the foot of Quebec" is also a very impressive picture; the aspect of that mighty river which seems to dwindle ocean-going ships to the proportion of fishing boats, sends the imagination travelling backwards through thousands of miles of great lakes and rivers, and I try to conjecture where the first drops of that great mass of water began their long pilgrimage to the sea. But, as I said before, it is in his water colours that Mr. O'Brien is most impressive, and most at his ease; the merit of these drawings is great enough to bear comparison with the works of the chosen professors of the art who have for so many years had

their local habitation in Pall Mall East. "Portage at Chute au Diable," "September on the Saguenay" and "Mount Eboulement" are beautiful landscapes; but the two drawings which appeal most to my imagination are the *Voyageurs* on the St. Maurice, and the lovely sketch of "Sunrise on Lake St. John;" this may be partly owing to reminiscences of Washington Irving. The Canadian voyageur paddling his canoe amongst those vast inland waters, is to me like a creature of half mythical romance, I long to hear of his exploits, and am delighted when he is visibly presented to my eyes.

Mr. John A. Fraser, R.C.A., is the next largest contributor to the Exhibition. He is an artist with whom I venture to express very hearty sympathy. In several respects he may appropriately be called the pioneer of a new School of Art. He seems to have gone forth into the outer wilderness in search of the picturesque, and on the evidence of the scenes he represents, in the solitudes of the far West, he must often have startled the eagle and the "grizzly" by the unwonted apparition of an easel and sketching umbrella; he shows the same daring spirit in the subjects he chooses and the natural effects he tries to represent. I feel too much genuine admiration for his efforts to indulge in promiscuous commendation; I do not think that he has been completely successful; but his failures, as far as they go, are worth a great deal more than successes achieved on the beaten paths, along which less original painters are content to plod. With Mr. Fraser I may conveniently mention J. C. Forbes, R.C.A., whose new oil pictures—"Mount of the Holy Cross," "Rocky Mountain Canon," and "Mount Stephen"—evinced the same pioneering spirit. In the latter there is a palpable want of mastery over the material, which is apt to prejudice the professional eye. There is an unpleasant redness in the colouring for instance, but the resolute and careful drawing, the earnestness and fidelity to nature are in every way admirable. With a little more practice and experience we may expect great results. Mr. Fraser's drawings, notably the "Percé," "Mount Stephen," "Mount Hermit" and "Summit Lake," have, to my mind, more of the new world in them than anything in the Exhibition, at least as I imagine the new world which I have never seen. My impressions of it derived from books, if such may be called impressions, represent a country which, to borrow a metaphor from the studio, the Great Artificer has established before laying on those glazings and scumblings with which artists are in the habit of completing their work; there is less mellowing of tints than in our hemisphere, and a more rigid insistence upon outline, and I thoroughly applaud Mr. Fraser, painting in his own country and to the manner born, in his efforts to grapple with the artistic difficulties of such an atmosphere; if he is not thoroughly successful, and if a certain rawness is observable in his pictures, time and practice will, I feel certain, bring ultimate triumph. A more serious indictment to be brought against him, is carelessness in the matter of form. The same atmosphere which would enhance the vividness of colouring, would also bring the accidents of outline into more prominent relief; and it is a fact based upon subtle artistic laws, on the effect produced on the minds by synthesis of effect, that, were the outlines more clearly defined, as for instance in the pines on "Mount Hermit," more clearly defined and more individualized, the colouring would appear less harsh and exaggerated.

This seems an appropriate place to mention the charming drawing of Niagara contributed by H. R. H. the Princess Louise, which indicates the same courageous attempt to grapple with the difficulties of Canadian colouring. As I imagine it, the burning intensity of that wall of liquid emerald which hangs over the ledge of Niagara, is strictly inimitable by art, but the mimic presentment given by this drawing enables us to form a vivid idea of what the reality must be. If royal birth has hitherto been an obstacle to the production of good art, it may fairly be said that H. R. H. has been the first to prove that that obstacle is not insuperable.

Mr. Paul Peel, A. R. C. A., is, I understand, a young man, and is evidently acquainted with French ateliers, and he has imbibed many of the precepts which are current in such places. His hand and eye have been trained and he has learnt the orderly management of a palette and brushes.

His picture entitled "Admiration," representing a boy blowing soap bubbles, is painted in a firm and masterly way, all the resources by means of which relief is obtained have been employed with knowledge and judgment. The picture is complete, so far as it goes, and leaves very little to be desired. "Return of the Harvesters," the most important of his contributions, and the largest picture in the collection, bears evidence of the same training and acquirements. I imagine the scene to be laid in Brittany, but a doubt arises in my mind, which in my ignorance I am unable to solve, as to whether the peasants in French Canada may not possibly have retained or adopted the costume which we are familiar with in the north-west of France. The conception of this picture is poetical, but in the carrying out, as I shall endeavor to point out when I come to general remarks, youth and inexperience have had to wage a somewhat unequal battle with the special difficulties inherent in a large scale. The same resources which are adequate in a small picture, fail when applied to a large one. The effect produced on the eye is not one of relative, but absolute proportions, and a blank space may represent the same area in a large as in a small picture, but the eye judges of the absolute size of that blank space, and pleased or offended accordingly. "Covent Garden Market, London, Ontario," is another of Mr. Peél's thoroughly successful works. It is well drawn, and the execution is firm and scholarly. His other works I will mention incidentally later on.

R. Harris, R. C. A., another young aspirant in figure painting, is represented by four pictures. These are full of promise and in the "Meeting of Trustees," &c., there is evident achievement also. The character of the backwoods trustees, big with brief authority, is admirably given—it is a sober, earnest, conscientious work; all I will venture to say, and not at all in the way of disparagement, is that in that far off adumbration, which we call the representation of nature, of which alone art is capable, large sacrifices have to be made. The scale of nature is so many octaves more extensive than that of art, that though we endeavor to imitate her harmony we are compelled to reduce its compass. Lightness and darkness in nature melt into each other by infinite gradations; and if we follow her accurately at one end of the scale we shall find ourselves without resources when we come to the other. We must take an average of nature, and do the best we can, or the thing most generally suggestive of truth, with that. It seems to me that Mr. Harris has followed nature a little too closely and conscientiously at the dark end of her scale and has failed to render her brilliancy in a way at all proportionate to her gloom.

Homer Watson, R.C.A., another young artist, seems to me to be quite on the right road. Saving and excepting certain objections which I need not apply to him personally, but to the school in general, his work is thoroughly satisfactory. It supplies the primary requisite of a work of art, namely, individuality. Without going into metaphysics and the abysses of Fichteism, we may safely assert that the variety and versatility of external nature are only made apparent to us by their appeal to peculiar mental constitutions, and what Charles Lamb called the "corregiosity of Corregio" was in reality a revelation of something existing in nature which had hitherto passed unnoticed. We associate certain effects with individuals, such as sunset glow with Cuyp and cavernous gloom with Rembrandt, as they were really the discoverers of the one and the other; and I should consider that any professor or teacher of art who objected to any peculiar rendering he might observe in one of his pupils, was venturing into regions where he had no business. I think that Mr. Homer Watson sees nature in his own way, perhaps in a somewhat weird, inhospitable and cheerless way; but it is his own, and if any word of mine can carry encouragement to him, I would bid him persevere and express the thing that is in him. All I would venture to suggest applies strictly to the language, not to the motive impulse, of his art. All he has got to say is compatible with careful drawing of parts, such as leaves and bushes, and the impressiveness and terror which he wishes to convey in his fine picture of the "Saw Mill" can be rendered without an unpleasant inky hue in sky and water.

Mr. F. M. Bell Smith, A.R.C.A., is no novice, to judge by his firm touch, and what I may call the judicious reticence he is able to command when speech is

unnecessary. His picture of "Last Rays, Bay of Fundy," tempts me to forget Canada and to generalize. It seems to me as good as most landscapes which are being painted in these days; but then Mr. Bell Smith must remember that very great landscapes are not being painted, and there are still new worlds for him to conquer. His pictures are a trifle French, perhaps; there is just a little of that parade of art which is so offensive in the landscapes which hail from Paris; just a suspicion of self-assertion. The good people of Canada live farther from France than we do; they have not been bored to death as we have; they have not been daily told by Frenchmen: "See how clever we are," "how well we know how to do things," "in that place in your picture, you must put a flat tint, with a palette knife if possible," "that must all be dark," "it is the law," and so on; and Mr. Bell Smith, with his artistic training and fine eye, might well afford to set such things at defiance. As he walks on the sea-beach and drinks in the pure Atlantic breeze, and watches the green waves rolling on the sand and splitting themselves in spray upon the rocks, he would do well to let love of nature and beauty be his only guide, and I don't think it will lead him far astray.

W. Brymner, R.C.A., is a talented artist who shows in a more marked degree the influence of French teaching. His best picture, in my opinion, entitled "Crazy Patchwork," has all the characteristic excellencies, or let me call them truths, for which modern French art is remarkable, giving a scene in which a number of objects of different colours are grouped together; that art is mainly pre-occupied with rendering the exact value in point of lightness or darkness which those objects have respectively to each other, and this one truth has been rendered with an accuracy which may be reckoned as a new achievement in art. Mr. Brymner has accomplished this in his "Crazy Patchwork" and in "A Wreath of Flowers." The former picture is, moreover, carefully and skilfully drawn and painted. It has also an agreeable, silvery tone of colour. This artist has naturally a good eye and delicate appreciation of tone—in itself a rare gift—and he is capable of producing beautiful work. All that appears to me to be necessary is a more extended sphere of effort, as, for instance, an endeavour to unite grace and beauty of form and feature with the charm of tone and aerial perspective, which he already excels in.

Of Albert Bierstadt, who is not a Canadian, I need say nothing. He has often exhibited in Europe and the value of his work has been fixed by very competent critics.

Allan Edson, R.C.A., deserves a word of hearty commendation, especially for his landscape in water colours. It is a beautiful harmony in grey and gold, with a clear limpid sky. There is nothing better in point of colour in the collection. The grey trunk on the right with the autumn leaves clustering round it, very subtle and full of fine artistic feeling.

William Gill. The three drawings by this artist, are in a very pure style of water colour, neatly and deftly executed in single washes. I should like to see Mr. Gill's work on a larger scale and with a more ambitious theme. I may make a remark here which applies also to Mr. Edson and indeed to all the Canadian landscape painters. There seems to me to be a want of character and individualization in their drawing of trees. I ask myself which of these is the maple, the sumach or the hemlock, of which I have so often read, and I cannot answer the question. These trees might be growing in Sussex or Kent. Grand Pré, the country Mr. Gill paints in at once recalls Longfellow's "Evangeline," and I think of the opening lines:—

This is the forest primeval; the murmuring pines and the hemlocks
Bearded with moss in garments grey, indistinct in the twilight,
Stand,

There is more local colouring in these lines than in scores of Canadian pictures. This is a defect which the artists should certainly correct.

F. A. Verner must practice assiduously, to overcome a certain clumsiness of handling which mars his good intentions. His subjects are very interesting to us who live on this side of the great salt lake; they record things which I suppose are

doomed to pass away. The buffalo may already be classed with the Great Auk and the Dodo, and the aboriginal Red Indian, in flannel shirt and trousers, no longer reminds one of the noble savage in his war paint who stalks so majestically through the narratives of Fennimore Cooper.

D. Fowier, R.C.A. This artist's drawings of dead game and flowers are spirited in execution and particularly rich and brilliant in colouring. His partridges seem to me the most successful in point of execution. There are several other exhibitors whose subjects place them in the same category with Mr. Fowier to all of whom I will give a passing word of commendation, and also another of admonition. They must bear in mind that the limited range of their art compels them to employ the utmost delicacy and fidelity of drawing and rendering of texture, and that it is only by technical perfection that they can raise their art to the level of an intellectual enjoyment.

T. Mower Martin, R.C.A., in addition to the pictures of the above class, exhibits a landscape in oil, "Fir Trees," which is broad and effective, and some water colour drawings, amongst which I noticed "Old House at Ancaster," as particularly successful.

Geo. Harvy, A.R.C.A., is only represented by one picture, "In the Annapolis Valley;" but that picture is one of the very best in the Exhibition. There is a sense of repose in its solemn twilight tones, which reminds one of Venetian art. This picture is on the range of high art. Suppose it to be the background to some touching human incident, and as disappointed ambition might be the cause of, and we at once find ourselves on the confines of a high order of things. The ultimate height of refinement to which poet and artist have hitherto reached, is to point out the sympathy between the aspect of external nature and the mind of man, as in Coleridge and Wordsworth, Michel Angelo and Titian. Mr. Geo. Harvey's work only wants to be a little more firm; one thing seems to melt into another. To be really impressive, each object should assert itself boldly. This is a snake fence and this is a road; there should be no mistake about it.

P. G. Wickson is also represented by a single picture: "The young Artist," represents an incident which may have been borrowed from the life of Giotto. This picture, is I hope, the work of a young man, and as such indicates promise. It wants careful treatment throughout, especially in the modelling of flesh, and is deficient in the blending of warm and cool tints. The young man who begins by trying to paint all he sees, will eventually learn what is most essential; but he who begins by only telling half a story, will learn perhaps, when it is too late, that he missed the point.

P. F. Woodcock, R. C. A. "Returning from the Well" is the best of the two pictures exhibited by this artist. The composition is very skilful and agreeable, the proportion of the figure to the background and the canvas generally is admirably adjusted; the sunny glow on the farm buildings is also very beautiful. He tells us a good deal, but he also suppresses many things we should like to know; facts about faces, the articulations of fingers and the folds of drapery, for instance. When Mr. Woodcock is older and sees this picture again, he will perhaps be surprised to observe how nearly he ran to missing his point.

Besides the pictures mentioned above I noticed a very well painted picture by F. C. Gordon entitled "Washing day," and another by W. Raphael, R. C. A., called "The Amateur," also a splendid drawing of "Shooting the Rapids," by Washington Friend. But all of those hang rather too high to be well seen in a gallery so badly lighted as the Albert Hall.

So far I have confined my remarks to what appear to me to be the merits or demerits of the individual artists who contribute to this Exhibition. I trust that I shall not be trespassing too much upon the space you are pleased to allot to this report, or on the patience of those to whom it is addressed, if I conclude with a short essay on the general principles which govern art, which principles in the case of a young and isolated school like that of Canada it is important to insist upon.

Dr. Robertson, in his History of America, remarks that amongst the inhabitants of the newly discovered continent, who had had no intercourse with the rest of the

world, there were found the same passions and propensities, the same virtues, vices and foibles which had been illustrated by centuries of history and which had been the theme of philosophers and satirists since the days of Homer. In art we observe the same uniformity. We, in our time, may be said to have discovered a new art, that of Japan, which has grown to its present perfection without any extraneous influence. In that art we find identically the same principles of contrast, harmony and variety which regulated the art of the Athenians and of mediæval and renaissance Italians; but that uniformity of principle admits of all the dissimilarity which is observable between a Greek sarcophagus, a Florentine cassone and a decorated Japanese screen. That which is uniform constitutes the fundamental laws which govern art and which are founded on nature; that which is various illustrates man's individuality and the endless combinations of which human faculties are capable. The uniformity rests upon laws which may not be violated; the variety has always been governed by the circumstances which surround the artist, by the age and country in which he lived, and by the conditions of his intellectual requirements. It is the main source of interest in art; it helps to explain history and it constitutes the claim on which reputations are built. In a young country like Canada we must expect the first ventures in the direction of art to be timid. The artists who found that school, and whose example will eventually build up the traditions on which it rests, are in duty bound to be careful that their practice is grounded on principles which are enduring and inviolable; but they must beware of mistaking fashion for principle, and the whims and fancies of individuals for organic laws. They must study, as Reynolds said, the full body of the best general practice. No school, to be worthy of the name, can be founded upon a few examples. The whole range of art must be traversed, and, its laws once ascertained, the individual genius of the artists, and the influence of the nature which surrounds them; the circumstances which call works of art into existence, all extraneous influences, in fact, must be allowed their natural and untrammelled sway. It is thus that Egyptian, Greek, Italian and Dutch art were produced. All of these were admirable and of momentous importance to the world, and all of them sprang directly from the requirements of their time and the circumstances which surrounded the artists. What is demanded of the artist, and what he must supply or pay the penalty of neglect and oblivion, is a faithful record of himself, a truthful testimony to the things which he knows and has seen and which he loves. A striking instance will prove the truth of this assertion. Benjamin West, the first artist of note who came from the new world, was unquestionably a man of genius; but we should have been ignorant of the fact, and allowed his reputation to sink in his grave without the tribute of a regretful epitaph, but for two pictures. On two occasions and only two during his long life he escaped from the slavery of conventional ideas and dared to be true to himself. He produced the "Death of General Wolfe" and the "Treaty of Penn with the Indians," two pictures which the world will not willingly let die. All the rest that he did deserves only to be forgotten; it was a feeble effort to revive an art with which he had no real sympathy and which he himself did not thoroughly understand.

In applying these remarks to the young school of Canadian art, I trust that due allowance will be made for the emphasis which I have thought necessary to use to make my meaning clear. I have put the case in an extreme light, not because it is appropriate to the occasion, but in order that I may not be misunderstood. On the evidence of this Exhibition, I judge that the artists of Canada are sufficiently grounded in general principles; but I observe a tendency to adopt the external form, the peculiarities which belong to individuals, which I regret, and which, in the exercise of what may be called an official duty, I feel bound to object to. I will not repeat any of the numerous common places about England and her colonies, which have been spoken and written since the opening of the Exhibition. I quite share in the general enthusiasm, I go the whole length, in fact, I think it the noblest task ever proposed to itself by a nation, that of spreading the blessings of civilization over the barbarous regions of the earth, and of gathering the benighted nations into the fold of Christ; and I make it part and parcel of that glorious dream that art shall be

practised wherever Britain holds dominion; an art which shall be no slavish imitation of foreign examples, but which shall be an indigenous product, which shall have grown up at the source of nature, out of the circumstances, the wants and occupations of the people who practice it. With such ideas, it has been rather a shock to me to observe in the Canadian pictures such evident traces of French influence; not the influence of the great French painters, Gerome, Meissonier, Ingris and Flandrin, &c., but of the rank and file of mediocrity, the influence, to speak plainly, of a school which is daily becoming more debased, which is substituting pedantic rules for the freedom of nature,—which is shutting out from us the clear bright air of heaven, and stifling us with the smoke and dust of studios. This is strong language, and I must prove my case. The chief of pictorial difficulties is to preserve unity with detail, to subordinate parts to a whole; no one will venture to deny that he who accomplishes this is passed master. But in the name of common sense, and taking the full body of the best general practice as authoritative, who but a modern Frenchman has ever ventured to assert that the right way to do that is to leave out all detail, and to avoid parts altogether. Yet this is the principle at this moment in vogue in Paris. According to these self-complacent theorists, the world has been toiling and struggling all these centuries, wasting its genius and its energies in a foolish pursuit, that now in the fulness of time has come the last revelation, which has made art easy, and turned the efforts of ages into foolishness. To be precise, the new French theory is this. Details and minutiae are unnecessary and irrelevant; what is important is to render the general effect the relief (le saliant) of nature, the broad impression produced by her. If you represent a man standing in a field, you must render the exact tone of his head and his clothes as compared with the tones of grass, of the sky and the trees. When you have adjusted these tones they cannot be laid on too flatly or simply, and then you will have given a perfect rendering of nature, and produced the highest art. Now, in answer to this, I beg humbly to submit, that more than four centuries ago, at the court of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, when Europe was plunged in that state of anarchy and barbarism which we find so graphically described in Walter Scott's "Quentin Durward," there was an artist of the name of John Van Eyck, who painted a picture still to be seen in perfect preservation in the Church of St. Bavon, in Ghent. It represents the mystic scene of the adoration of the Paschal Lamb. It is full of figures kneeling before the enthroned Lamb and it has a rich landscape for its background. It is quite evident to the practised eye, that in the whole of that picture, Van Eyck used his newly discovered French principle (perhaps I ought to say he anticipated it) but only as the basis and starting point, just as the mason lays the solid stones of pillar, capital and architrave before he begins to carve them. Over that groundwork of adjusted tones he patiently and labouriously, but with untiring tenderness, piled Pelion upon Ossa of complicated and beautiful detail. He represented all the folds and wrinkles of skin and the hairs on the heads; he covered the draperies with complicated folds, intricate embroidery and he spangled the green grass with hundreds of varied flowers. And he was not alone, hundreds did the same. Rubens, of the mighty brush, who covered acres of canvas, did not disdain it; witness a landscape in our British National Gallery, with its foreground covered with brambles, where there are partridges with little black shining eyes, red legs and barred plumage, and a man six inches high who carries a musket with flint and steel lock, you can see the flint. Let us take the question into court before competent judges, and weigh it on evidence, authority against authority, the practice of four centuries against the dictum of a small number of Frenchmen. Or let us appeal to a still higher tribunal, that which sits in our own hearts and feeling. Does this wholesale excision of all little trifles really bring delight? Can we imagine the joys of an early morning in June, where there shall only be flat tones, no daisies or lilies of the valley, no butterflies or robin red breasts? I, myself, cannot. And moreover I do at this present, though an old hand and dubbed Professor, who have labouriously read many a dull book on art in pursuit of knowledge, solemnly abjure all theories and rules, as of authority in the same, other than that of giving pleasure. The beauty of this universe bewilders and intoxicates me; science informs me that no

instrument yet invented can probe the minuteness of its details or the vastness of its expanse. I am happy in the thought and grateful to its Almighty Creator; and when a work of art gives an echo to this sentiment, I take real pleasure in it. When it does not, why then I treat it as mature age has taught me to treat many other things; I shrug my shoulders and take no notice. But I have been led into argument and digression when I was dreaming of a great school of art which had arisen in Canada, and surely of all places in the world there is none more likely to produce such a phenomenon. What special advantages it enjoys! Its people are heirs to all the latest results of civilization, and yet they are in immediate contact with nature, still struggling to subdue her untamed forces. They possess exactly what nations in a high state of civilization have always sighed for, what the Augustan Romans sighed for, the life *ut prisca gens mortalium*. What interest to the world at large, what picturesqueness there must be, in the lumberers' camp, the cottage of the backwoodsman, and the hunter's wigwam; and what history they have to draw upon; the French settlements, the wars, the Indian treaties, the annals of the Hudson Bay and North-West Companies, must be full of striking incidents and pictorial scenes; and behind the human incidents there is the impressive grandeur of untrammelled nature, the primeval forest, the self sown vegetation and the rush of waters which are impelled only by their own wild forces. The Canadians are beginning life afresh, but not as people have hitherto been compelled to begin it. They have good coats on their backs and patent stoves to cook their food on. I would they could begin art afresh also; not as red Indians began it on their buffalo robes, but with all the great examples before them, and colours supplied in collapsible tubes duly labelled. I should like to see Canadian art Canadian to the backbone, not reminding me of Patrick Nasmyth or John Richardson or of French Impressionistes; a thing developed by nature in a special soil and climate like a prairie flower, which grows nowhere else, which we import and cultivate tenderly, and whose beauty we admire; but which we cannot thoroughly appreciate or sympathize with until we see it in its native luxuriance, bending to the winds which have blown over thousands of miles of open plains, and watered by the spray of cataracts whose sources have never been explored.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. HODGSON, R. A.,

Professor of Painting and Librarian

to the Royal Academy, London.

41 CIRCUS ROAD,

ST. JOHN'S WOOD,

1st November, 1886.

A Horticultural and Botanical Garden, illustrating the Flora of Canada, was laid out in the grounds of the Exhibition by Mr. James Fletcher, Entomologist to the Department of Agriculture, and also an accomplished botanist, whom you despatched to England for this purpose. This exhibit possessed an especial value from the fact that all the plants composing it are adapted to cultivation in the English climate, proving, in this very important respect, a resemblance between Canada and the Mother Country which exists in the case of no other colony. The collection comprised timber trees, medicinal plants, ornamental trees and shrubs, flowering plants, and plants generally interesting to botanical students. Mr. Fletcher was entirely successful, during his short stay in London, in placing the garden in such a condition as to ensure its flourishing throughout the summer.

 CONFERENCES.

The Conferences commenced on the 28th of May, and were continued regularly through June and July. Eighty-one meetings in all were held.

Series of Conferences were arranged by the Royal Colonial Institute (four Conferences); the Geologists' Association (four Conferences), and the Anthropological Institute (six Conferences).

The subjects dealt with by the first-named Institute included "Imperial Federation," "Land Transfer," "Emigration," and "Imperial Defence." The Geologists' Association dealt in succession with the geological and mineralogical exhibits, while the Anthropological Institute did the same for exhibits of an anthropological and ethnical character.

Conferences were also held by the Imperial Federation League, the National Association for promoting State-directed Colonization, the Central Emigration Society, the Association of Chambers of Commerce, the National Fish-Culture Association, the East India Association, and the British Bee-Keepers' Association.

The arrangements for all the other meetings were made specially by the Conference Committee. At them the following, amongst other subjects, were dealt with:—Wool and Silk Supply; the Importation of Meat and of Grain; Tea, Coffee, &c.; Fruit, Forestry, Colonial Telegraphs and Railways, Education, Statistics, Tariffs, Emigration, &c. Papers were also read dealing with the Resources, Industries, Social Condition, &c., of the following Colonies and Dependencies: India, Canada, Victoria, Queensland, New Zealand, Cape, West Africa, West Indies, Ceylon, Cyprus.

The Meetings were in general well attended, and in very many instances, the accommodation proved quite insufficient. In a few cases, on the other hand, the audiences were small.

To those gentlemen who were so good as to prepare papers relating to the Dominion, I have to express my warmest acknowledgments.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

No time could have been more opportune than the year 1886 for a display of the resources and the achievements of Canada before the British public. The opening of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition by Her Majesty, with all the pomp with which the royalty of England could invest an occasion in which it was profoundly interested, preceded, by a few weeks, that of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the completion of which, from ocean to ocean, had however been virtually accomplished in 1885. The ability of Canada to prosecute this gigantic work to a successful conclusion had, almost to the end, been doubted in very many quarters in England; but when the Canadian Pacific Railway became a realized fact, all remains of the old scepticism of England vanished, and the enterprize, the resources, and the credit of the

Dominion were recognized with that generosity with which Englishmen are wont to atone for the tardiness of their appreciation of the capabilities of those whose powers they have regarded as not proven.

It was therefore not surprising, when the opening of the Exhibition displayed Canada's achievements in every department of civilization in such a manner as to astonish many even of our own people; when she asserted, not in words, but in visible deeds, her position as the foremost of the dependencies of Great Britain; that the enthusiasm and the interest of Englishmen were profoundly excited; that the revelation of the worth of their possessions in British North America came upon them as something splendid and unsuspected.

Neither is it surprising that enthusiasm and interest were, after a while, tempered with alarm, as it became evident that Canada was in a position to supply the home market with the many articles which I have mentioned in the foregoing pages. At an early stage of the Exhibition, the *Saturday Review*, and other leading periodicals, called attention to the enterprize, intelligence and industry of which the Canadian exhibits, of all others, gave evidence, and warned British producers that their exports to Canada would, in all probability, gradually cease. Indeed these journals roundly stated that a visit to the Canadian section quite explained the existing depression in English trade.

This alarm appears to me to be, if not wholly unfounded, at least very greatly exaggerated; and the causes of the depression of English trade extend far beyond the industries of Canada. Be this as it may, no better proof could be imagined of the effect of the Exhibition in settling the position of the Dominion, once for all, in the eyes of the Mother Country, and the alarm which regards her, justly or otherwise, as a probable competitor with England, proves her to be a desirable home for those who, in seeking more room for their energies, do not wish to abandon the comforts of civilization.

But whatever feelings of this nature the achievements of the Colonies might give rise to, did not in the least interfere with the generous kindness with which their representatives were welcomed on every hand. The royalty, the rank and splendour, the wealth of England, all contributed to their welcome and to their enjoyment. The great civic and trading corporations of London and the provinces, the army and navy, and many private persons, proved their good will in the most agreeable manner in their power. At every banquet, and the banquets were many and splendid, the foremost men in England dwelt upon the value of the Colonies, and the necessity of a new departure in the mode of regarding and treating them. The Reception Committee, appointed by the Prince of Wales, included the Duke of Abercorn, Chairman, the Marquis of Lorne and Earl Cadogan, Vice Chairmen, the Duke of Manchester, the Lord Mayor of London, Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir Peter Lumsden, and many other persons distinguished in various departments of civil and military life. Under

their auspices an immense number of most interesting and delightful entertainments and excursions were arranged in honour of the Colonial and Indian visitors. With these the press has already made you acquainted, and I shall only say that they were both magnificent and varied in the highest degree, extending over all the Three Kingdoms, and embracing all forms of hospitality known to the civilization of England.

What the commercial benefits of the Exhibition have proved to be, you will gather from the preceding pages. The exhibitors, as a body, have more than once assured me of the excellent reasons they found in the Exhibition for gratification at having taken part in it, and parties in Canada who declined to do so have freely expressed their regret; while, as to the Dominion at large, the verdict of the English press must be in the highest degree satisfactory.

In conclusion, I have the greatest pleasure in acknowledging the services of the staff by whom I have been seconded with so much zeal and ability in the work, sometimes very trying, of organizing and carrying out the arrangements of a section of the Exhibition so extensive and of such infinite diversity as the Canadian. At the meetings to which I have referred, the exhibitors, one and all, in acknowledging the benefits of the Exhibition, also freely recognized the services of those gentlemen to whose exertions those benefits were so largely owing.

I must also express my sense of our indebtedness to the unfailing interest and goodness of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise. To Lord Lorne the Canadian section owed many services of the most substantial and valuable character, while Her Royal Highness constantly graced it with her presence, and encouraged those engaged in it by her kindly interest. Shortly before the close of the Exhibition she visited the section in company with Lord Lorne to take leave, in the most gracious manner possible, of the Canadians then present.

The utmost care has been taken to limit, so far as possible, the necessarily large expenditure involved in carrying out this Exhibition. A full statement of all the expenditure made by me will be found in an appendix to this Report.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES TUPPER,

Executive Commissioner for Canada.

APPENDIX No. I.

REPORT UPON DRAWING OF CANADIAN WILD FLOWERS.

(By J. E. HODGSON, Esq., R.A.)

DEAR SIR CHARLES,—I have looked carefully over the drawings of Canadian wild flowers which you have sent me. They are extremely interesting and well executed, especially those by Maria Moore, the late Mrs. Miller.

Many of the plants are familiar as growing in our hedgerows and gardens; the latter class, owing no doubt to the effect of cultivation, appear small in the drawings. The nursery gardener accepts expanse of petal as the only standard of floral beauty, a mistaken idea in which I do not propose to follow him. Many of these drawings have an impress of truth about them, the growth and habit of the plant is well indicated, though the colour, judging at least by such flowers as I am acquainted with, seems to want richness and decision. In some cases very inferior specimens have been chosen, as for instance, the "Helenium Autumnale," by Mrs. Albert G. Hill, which hardly does justice to its starlike beauty.

The task these lady artists have undertaken is an extremely fascinating one, and I would encourage them to persevere, as the poet says :

" Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its fragrance on the desert air."

And it is not only a tribute of praise to the Creator of these beautiful things, but even like an act of universal justice occasionally to draw attention to the modest merits and the lowly charms which escape the notice of the proud and vain glorious. I wish the task could be brought to anything like completion, which is, I suppose, impossible, even in a very limited area. There are thousands of lovely forms amongst the smaller plants, such as the saxifrages, the mosses, and even the lichens, which would look beautiful on paper. If I might venture on a word of advice, it would be to put a little less labour into the work. There is a sense of fitness which ought to establish a relation between the execution and the importance of the subject, and by giving to the little things of nature the finish of a miniature, we make them doubly small without increasing their beauty. The form, the colour, the grace of their foliage, constitute the beauty of plants. The more simply and unaffectedly these are rendered, the nearer do we approach the unstudied beauty of nature. Fine specimens of Japanese drawing appear to me to point the road to a very perfect style of flower painting. Water-colour lends itself very happily to its requirements, and there is, I think, no artifice of execution which so well represents the sharp, clear outline of a leaf or petal as a wash of liquid colour laid on firmly and not retouched.

Hoping that what I have written will have no other effect than to stimulate in the field which has found such able explorers as Mrs. Maria Moore and Mrs. Albert J. Hill,

I remain, dear Sir Charles,

Yours faithfully,

J. E. HODGSON, R.A.

APPENDIX No. 2.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES IN LONDON ON THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION (CANADIAN SECTION.)

	£.	s.	d.
Installation, including decorations and trophies	9,134	9	0
Dismantling	2,055	5	11
	£.	s.	d.
Freight—Docks to Exhibition.....	1,400	10	3
do Exhibition to Docks	595	10	4
do Sandry, including freight of exhibits from Antwerp.....	878	13	1
	2,874	13	8
Storage of empty cases.....	530	6	0
Staff, from Canada.....	3,173	16	5
do clerks, &c... ..	1,204	1	9
	4,377	18	2
Wages of caretakers, &c.....	1,721	5	8
Printing and stationery, including catalogue	1,361	0	6
Rent of additional buildings required	782	17	5
Photographs of court	71	9	6
Postages	177	0	0
Show cases.....	152	7	0
Office fittings	35	16	4
Sign writing.....	58	4	3
Insurance.....	5	18	5
Flags.....	33	12	6
Customs' duties advanced*.....	56	17	3
Ice for refrigeration.....	64	5	0
Botanical exhibit.....	104	3	2
Miscellaneous accounts.....	180	17	10
Petty disbursements.....	83	18	1
Travelling expenses	308	6	9
	£24,171	12	5

*This amount has been refunded and deposited to the credit of the Receiver-General.

APPENDIX

TO THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE YEAR 1885.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS

FOR THE YEAR 1885.

Printed by Order of Parliament.

ANNEXE

AU RAPPORT DU MINISTRE DE L'AGRICULTURE POUR L'ANNÉE 1885.

STATISTIQUES CRIMINELLES

POUR L'ANNÉE 1885.

Imprimé par ordre du Parlement.



OTTAWA :

PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER, & CO., WELLINGTON STREET,
1886.

TABLE DES MATIÈRES.

		Page	V et suivantes à VII.
	Introduction.....	“ 2	“ 103
TABLEAU I —	Délits sujets à poursuite.....	“ 2	“ 41
	Classe I—Outrages contre la personne.....	“ 38	“ 51
	Classe II—Délits avec violence contre la propriété.....	“ 50	“ 89
	Classe III—Délits sans violence contre la propriété.....	“ 78	“ 85
	Classe IV—Offenses malicieuses contre la propriété.....	“ 82	“ 89
	Classe V—Faux et délits par rapport à la monnaie.....	“ 86	“ 109
	Classe VI—Autres délits non compris dans les classes précé- dentes	“ 112	“ 119
TABLEAU II —	Récapitulation par Classes et par Provin- ces, avec totaux de chaque Province et du Canada.....	“ 122	“ 153
TABLEAU III —	Condamnations sommaires.....	“ 156 et 157	
TABLEAU IV —	Indiquant le nombre de personnes pour chaque offense imputée.....	“ 160 et suivantes à 165	
TABLEAU V —	Condamnations sommaires et causes de la compétence d'un juré.....	“ 168	“ 175
TABLEAU VI —	Pardons et commutations.....		

CRIMINAL STATISTICS, 1885.

To the Honorable JOHN CARLING,
Minister of Agriculture,

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you the Criminal Statistics of Canada somewhat in a different, and I trust improved, form.

These statistics were collected under the Act 39 Vic, chap. 13, assented to 12th April, 1876.

TABLE I is composed of six classes of offences, into which crimes are usually divided, and covers indictable offences. It includes many cases tried without a jury by a competent magistrate who is authorised under the Act 32-33 Vic., chap. 32, being an Act "respecting the prompt and summary administration of criminal justice in certain cases." It also includes those tried under the Act "respecting the trial and punishment of juvenile offenders," and under the Act for the more speedy trial of persons charged with felony and misdemeanor in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, for which they may be severally tried by the Court of General Session of the Peace, with their own consent.

Last year the cases tried under the Act which allowed of their being tried without a jury were included with summary convictions, because they were tried summarily; but as that fact did not change the nature of the crime, it has been deemed more correct to include them with the other indictable offences to which category they properly belong.

TABLE II is a summary of the above by classes and Provinces, with totals of each Province and of Canada.

TABLE III gives the summary convictions for each district and Province, and for Canada. It will be noticed, in this Table, that the figures in the column headed "convictions" do not always correspond with those given in the two following columns, headed respectively "with option of a fine" and "without option of a fine." The difference, wherever it occurs, is composed mainly of cases such as "bound to keep the peace," or "sentence deferred," &c., and for which, considering the limited number of these sentences no columns were provided in the Table.

TABLE IV is a comparative statement, based on the estimated population, and showing the number of persons for each offence charged.

TABLE V is a statement showing the number of summary convictions, also the number of cases tried by jury, and cases subject to be tried but jury, but tried summarily, with the consent of the accused.

STATISTIQUES CRIMINELLES, 1885.

A l'honorable JOHN CARLING,
Ministre de l'Agriculture,

MONSIEUR,—J'ai l'honneur de vous soumettre le rapport des statistiques criminelles sous une forme quelque peu différente de celle des précédents rapports, et, j'ose dire, quelque peu améliorée.

Ces statistiques ont été recueillies sous l'autorité de Vic. 39, chap. 13, loi sanctionnée le 12 avril, 1876.

LE TABLEAU I se compose de six classes dans lesquelles sont généralement divisés les délits sujets à poursuite. Ce tableau comprend plusieurs cas de la compétence d'un jury, mais expédiés sommairement, avec le consentement de l'accusé, d'après la loi ayant rapport à l'administration expéditive de la justice dans certaines causes—Vic. 32-33, chap. 32—sont aussi compris, dans ce tableau, les cas expédiés sous l'autorité de la loi ayant rapport aux jeunes délinquants—Vic. 32-33, chapitres 33 et 34, ainsi que tous les cas expédiés sous l'autorité de Vic. 32-33, chap. 35. (*Speedy Trial*). Dans aucun de ces cas, le magistrat siégeant n'a le droit de procéder sans avoir obtenu le consentement de l'accusé. Dans le rapport précédent, les cas tombant sous la juridiction de la loi permettant au magistrat de procéder sans un jury, ont été classés parmi les condamnations sommaires, vu la manière sommaire de leur expédition; mais comme ce fait ne change en rien la nature des délits ainsi expédiés, on a cru qu'il serait préférable et, en quelque sorte, plus conforme à l'esprit de la loi, de les classer dans la catégorie des délits sujets à poursuite, et c'est ce qui a été fait dans ce présent rapport.

LE TABLEAU II est un résumé du précédent, par classes et par provinces, avec totaux de chaque province et du Canada.

LE TABLEAU III donne le nombre de condamnations sommaires, par districts et par provinces, avec totaux du Canada. On remarquera, dans ce tableau, que les chiffres donnés dans la première colonne ne correspondent pas toujours avec ceux des deux autres colonnes; cette différence dans les chiffres s'explique par le fait qu'on a pas trouvé à propos d'avoir dans ce tableau des colonnes pour les sentences telles que " tenu de garder la paix " ou " sentence remise," dont se compose la différence mentionnée plus haut.

LE TABLEAU IV est un état comparatif basé sur la population approximative, et donnant le nombre de personnes pour chaque offense imputée.

LE TABLEAU V est un état par districts du nombre de condamnations sommaires et du nombre de causes de la compétence d'un jury, avec totaux de chaque province et du Canada.

TABLE VI gives the number of pardons and commutations during the year ended 30th September, 1885.

Page 26. Seventy-two cases were placed with indictable offences which should be with summary convictions. An error in the original return, but passed undiscovered until Table IV was reached, where it was corrected.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. G. G. LAYTON,

Statistical Officer.

LE TABLEAU VI contient les cas où la prérogative du pardon a été exercée, durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1885.

A la page 26, se trouvent 72 cas placés par erreur dans la première catégorie des délits, tandis qu'ils devraient se trouver dans celle des condamnations sommaires. Cette erreur découverte dans le rapport original, n'a pu être corrigée avant d'arriver au tableau IV.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, monsieur,

Votre obéissant serviteur,

J. G. G. LAYTON,

Officier de la statistique.

PART I.

INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

PARTIE I.

DÉLITS SUJETS A POURSUITE.

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						CLASS I		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sons charged Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tées.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	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.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.	With the option of a fine. Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- mende	No OPTION. SANS OPTION.	One year and over. Un an et plus.
MURDER.										
Madawaska, N.B.....	1			1	1					
Montreal, Que.....	*2									
Quebec, Que.....	1			1	1					
St. Francis, Que.....	2	2								
Total of Quebec.....	5	2		1	1					
Elgin, Ont.....	2	2								
Grey, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Middlesex, Ont.....	2	1		1	1					
Thunder Bay, Ont.....	2	2								
York, Ont.....	2	2								
Total of Ontario.....	9	7		2	2					
The Territories.....	7	1		6	6					
Total of Canada.....	22	10		10	10					
ATTEMPT TO MURDER.										
Albert, N.B.....	1	1								
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.....	3	1		2		2				
Middlesex, Ont.....	1			1		1				
Total of Ontario.....	4	1		3		3				
Total of Canada.....	5	?		3		3				
MANSLAUGHTER.										
Halifax, N.S.....	1			1	1					
Ottawa, Que.....	1			1	1					
Quebec, Que.....	1	1								
Terrebonne, Que.....	1			1	1					
Total of Quebec.....	3	1		2	2					
Algoma, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Elgin, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Grey, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Lanark, Ont.....	1	1								
Lincoln, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Middlesex, Ont.....	5	3		2	2			1		
Peterborough, Ont.....	2	2								
Renfrew, Ont.....	3	3								
Simcoe, Ont.....	2			2	2					
Stormont, Dundas & Glengary, O.	1			1	1					
Welland, Ont.....	1	1								
Wellington, Ont.....	1			1	1					
York, Ont.....	9	7		2	2					

* In one case the jury disagreed and in the other the verdict was not given.
 * Le juré ne s'est pas accordé dans un cas, et dans l'autre le procès ne s'est pas terminé.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.				AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUEURS.	
	Un- able to read — In- ca- pa- bles de lire.	Un- able to write. — Inca- pables d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Elé- men- taire.	Supe- rior. — Supé- rieure	Un- der 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21	21 Years and under 40	40 Years and over	Not given.		Mo- de- ra- te. — Mo- dé- ré.	Im- mo- de- rate — Im- mo- dé- ré		
					Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.					
					M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F				

MURDER.

Madawaska, N.-B.....										1									
Montréal, Qué.....																			
Québec, Que.....	1	1																	1
St. François, Qué.....																			
Total de Québec.....	1	1																	1
Elgin, Ont.....																			
Grey, Ont.....			1							1									1
Middlesex, Ont.....			1					1											1
Thunder Bay, Ont.....																			
York, Ont.....																			
Total d'Ontario.....			2					1		1									1 1
Les Territoires.....	5	5	1							2		4							
Total du Canada.....	6	6	3					3		6	1								3 1

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

Albert, N.-B.....																			
Leeds et Grenville, Ont...			2							2									2
Middlesex, Ont.....			1							1									1
Total d'Ontario.....			3							3									3
Total du Canada.....			3							3									3

MANSLAUGHTER.

Halifax, N.-E.....			1							1									1
Ottawa, Qué.....			1									1							1
Québec, Qué.....																			
Terrebonne, Qué.....	1	1								1									1
Total de Québec.....	1	1	1							1		1							2
Algoma, Ont.....			1							1									1
Elgin, Ont.....			1							1									1
Grey, Ont.....			1							1									1
Lenark, Ont.....																			
Lincoln, Ont.....			1							1									1
Middlesex, Ont.....			1	1						2									1 1
Peterborough, Ont.....																			
Renfrew, Ont.....																			
Simcoe, Ont.....	1	1	1									1							2
St'm't, D'das et Glen'ry, O.			1									1							1
Welland, Ont.....																			
Wellington, Ont.....			1									1							1
York, Ont.....			2									2							2

TABLEAU I.

OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

CLASSE I

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.					RELIGIONS.							REMARKS. — REMARQUES.	
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 England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.		Protestants.	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.
England and Wales. — Angleterre et Galles.	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.											

MEURTRE.

			1					1					
			1					1					
			1					1					
				1						1			1
			1	1						1			1
			5			1		2					
			8	1		1		4		1			1

TENTATIVE DE MEURTRE.

			1					2					
			1							1			
			2					2			1		
			2					2			1		

HOMICIDE NON PRÉMÉDITÉ.

			1					1					
	1								1				
			1					1					
	1		1					1	1				
					1								1
1										1			
1										1			
			1					1		1			
			2										
	2							2					
	1							1					
	1							1					
	1	1						1		1			

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sons charged — Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted. — Ac- quit- tées.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. — Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.
								With the option of a fine. — 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.
MANSLAUGHTER—(Concluded).										
Total of Ontario.....	29	17		12	12			1	1	
Manitoba, Eastern	2	2								
New Westminster, B.C.....	1			1	1					
The Territories	1			1	1					
Total of Canada.....	37	20		17	17			1	1	
SHOOTING, STABBING, WOUNDING, &c.										
King's, P.E.I.....	1			1	1					
Lunenburg, N.S.....	1			1	1					
Charlotte, N.B.....	1			1	1					
Iberville, Que.....	4			4	4		4			
Montreal, Que.....	11	4		7	1	4	2	1		
Ottawa, Que.....	1			1	1					
Quebec, Que.....	4			4	4				1	
St. Francis, Que.....	2			2	2		2			
Total of Quebec.....	22	4		18	12	4	2	8	1	
Brant, Ont.....	3	3								
Carleton, Ont.....	9	2		7	7			4	3	
Frontenac, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Grey, Ont.....	5	1		4	2		2		2	
Hastings, Ont.....	4	2		2	2					
Lambton, Ont.....	1			1	1			1		
Lennox & Addington, Ont.....	2			2	2			2		
Middlesex, Ont.....	7			7	6	1		2	1	
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.....	3	2		1	1					
Ontario, Ont.....	2			2	2				1	
Perth, Ont.....	7	5		2	2			1		
Renfrew, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Simcoe, Ont.....	2			2	2				1	
Thunder Bay, Ont.....	2			2	2					
Victoria, Ont.....	2			2	2				1	
Welland, Ont.....	2	1		1	1				1	
Wentworth, Ont.....	2	1		1	1				1	
York, Ont.....	52	29		23	21	1	1	9	9	
Total of Ontario.....	107	46		61	56	2	3	11	21	
Manitoba, Central	1			1		1				
Clinton, B.C.....	1			1	1					
New Westminster, B.C.....	3	1		2	2			1		
Total of British Columbia.....	4	1		3	3			1		
The Territories	1			1		1			1	

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.															
SENTENCE.					RESIDENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PENITENCIER.		Life.	De'th	Committed to Reformatories.	Cities and T'wns	Rural Districts	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic	Industrial.	Professional.	Laborers	Married.	Widowed	Single.
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	—	—	—	Villes	Districts ruraux.	Agri-culteurs.	Com-merçants.	Servi-teurs.	Indus-triels.	Pro-fes-sions libé-rales.	Jour-naliers.	Mar-riés.	En-veu-vage.	Céliba-taires.
Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	De mort	Envo-yées à la prison de Réforme.											
HOMICIDE NON PRÉMÉDITÉ—(Fin.)															
5	5				5	7		2		3	2	5	4	1	7
1					1							1			1
	1					1									1
6	9				7	10		2	1	3	2	8	5	1	11
USAGE D'ARMES AVEC INTENTION, Etc.															
						1		1						1	
1						1	1								1
1						1	1								1
3					2	2	2		1			1	1		3
1	1				7	1						7			7
					1	2	2		1			1	1		1
						2	2						2		3
4	1				1	11	7	4	1	1		9	4		14
						3	4	4				3	1	1	5
1					1	4			1			3	1		3
2						2									2
						1	1						1		
4					2			1		1			1		1
1					6	1	2	3				2	3		4
1						1									
					2				1			1			2
					2								1		1
1					1	1				1		1	1	1	1
2					2					1		1	1		2
					2				1			1	1		1
					1							1			1
3	1				1					1		1			1
					23			4		5		8	11		12
14	2			1	52	9	7	9	2	11		22	21	2	37
1						1						1			1
	1					1				1					1
	1				2							1			1
	2				2	1				1		1			2
					1						1				1

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.				AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUEURS.	
	Un- able to read — In- ca- pa- bles d' é- crire. de lire.	Un- able to write. — Inca- pables d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Élé- men- taire.	Su- per- ior. — Supé- rieure	Un- der 16 Yrs. — Mo's 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.	49 Years and over — 40 ans et au dessus.	Not given. — Non donnés	Mo- de- ra- te. — Mo- dé- ré	Im- mo- de- rate — Im- mo- dé- ré			
					M	F	M	F	M			F	M	F
	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F		

MAN LAUGHTER.—(Concluded).

Total d'Ontario	1	1	10	1	1	6	5			6	6
Manitoba Est											
New Westminster, C.B.									1		1
Les Territoires					1						
Total du Canada	2	2	12	1	2	7	6		1	7	9

SHOOTING, STABBING, WOUNDING, &c.

King's, I. du P.-E.			1				1				1
Lunenburg, N.-E.					1						1
Charlotte, N.-B.			1				1				
Iberville, Qué.			4		1	3					4
Montréal, Qué.	1	1	6		2	5				1	1
Ottawa, Qué.	1	1				1					1
Québec, Qué.	2	2	2	2		1		1		3	1
St. François, Qué.	1	1	1			2				2	
Total de Québec	5	5	13	2	3	12		1		6	6
Brant, Ont.											
Carleton, Ont.	3	3	4		1	4	2			2	5
Frontenac, Ont.						1					1
Grey, Ont.			4	1	1	2				3	
Hastings, Ont.			2			2					2
Lambton, Ont.			1						1	1	
Lennox et Addington, Ont.			1	1		2					2
Middlesex, Ont.	1	1	6		1	5	1				7
North'berland et Durham, O									1		
Ontario, Ont.			2		1	1				1	1
Perth, Ont.			2		1		1			2	
Renfrew, Ont.	1	1				1					1
Simcoe, Ont.			2			2					2
Thunder Bay, Ont.			2		1	1					2
Victoria, Ont.			2			1	1			2	
Weiland, Ont.			1			1				1	
Wentworth, Ont.			1		1						1
York, Ont.	4	4	19	3	2	11	6			8	12
Total d'Ontario	9	9	49	1	4	9	33	2	11	2	20
Manitoba Centre			1			1					1
Clinton, C.B.			1				1				1
New Westminster, C.B.			1					2		1	
Total de la Col.-Brit.			2				1		2	1	1
Les Territoires				1		1					1

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRÉ LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.													
BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						REMARKS. — REMARQUES.
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Protestants.	Other Denominations.	
England and Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.											—
Angl-terre et Galles	Irlande.	Écosse.	États Unis.	Autres pays étrangers.	Autr's possessions Britann's	Bap-tistes.	Ca-tholiques.	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Mé-thodistes.	Pres-by-tériens	Pro-tes-tants	Autres con-fes-sions	
HOMICIDE NON PRÉMÉDITÉ — (Fin).													
2	5	1	3	1			6	1	3	1		1	
			1										
			1										
2	6	1	7	1		1	7	2	3	1		1	
USAGE D'ARMES AVEU INTENTION, ETC.													
			1			1						1a.	
			1						1				
			4				4						
			7				3				4	1a.	
			1				1						
	1		3				4					1a.	
			2				2						
	1		17				14				4	2	
	1		5		1		4	3					
			3		1				1			1	
			2					2					
			1								1		
	1		2				1	2					
			6					2	4				
	1		1				1	1		1		1a.	
			1				1	1					
					1							1	
		1	1							1	1	1b.	
	2		1							1		1a. 1c.	
			5		1		13	8	1				
4	5	1	39	6	4	2	24	16	9	4	2	3	
				1			1						
											1		
											1		
					1						2		
											1		

* Sentence deferred.
a Sentence remise.

b Bound to keep the peace.
b Tenus de garder la paix.

c Bound to good behaviour.
c A tenir une meilleure conduite.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	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.	
					Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 récidives.		— SANS OPTION.	Under one year.	One year and over.
								Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- ande	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.

SHOOTING, STABBING, WOUNDING, &c.—(Concluded.)

Total of Canada.....	133	51	87	74	8	5	20	22	10
----------------------	-----	----	-------	----	----	---	---	----	----	----

ENDANGERING SAFETY OF PASSENGERS ON RAILWAYS.

Halifax, N.S.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kent, N.B.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Restigouche, N.B.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of New Brunswick....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
St. Francis, Que.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Three Rivers, Que.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total of Quebec.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Middlesex, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
York, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Ontario.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Canada.....	7	1	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	3	.....

CONCEALING THE BIRTH OF INFANTS.

Queen's, P.E.I.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Kamouraska, Que.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa, Que.	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total of Quebec.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Carleton, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Canada.....	4	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....

REFUSING TO PROVIDE FOR FAMILY.

Montreal, Que.....	13	6	.....	7	5	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Dufferin, Ont....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex, Ont.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oxford, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perth, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo, Ont.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
York, Ont.....	11	8	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total of Ontario.....	20	15	.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Total of Canada.....	33	21	.....	12	9	3	.....	.....	2	.....

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.														
SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.							CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PENITENCIER.		De'th — De mort.	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- toires. 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	Villes et villages.	Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agri- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Ma- riés.	En veu- vage.	Céliba- taires.
USAGE D'ARMES AVEC INTENTION, ETC.—(Fin.)														
21	5	.....	2	66	21	13	11	3	12	1	33	26	2	57
EXPOSANT AU PÉRIL LES PASSAGERS SUR LES CHEMINS DE FER.														
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	2	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	6
SUPPRESSION D'ENFANTS.														
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
REFUS DE POURVOIR AUX BESOINS DE SA FAMILLE.														
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	6	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	.....	1	1	5	.....	5	11	.....	1

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.				AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUEURS.			
	Un- able to read — In- ca- pa- bles de lire.	Un- able to write. — In- ca- pa- bles d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Élé- men- taire.	Su- perior — Supé- rieure	Un- der 16 Yrs. — Mo's de 16 ans.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40	40 Years and over	Not given.	Mo- de- ra- te. — Mo- dé- ré.	Im- mo- de- ra- te. — Im- mo- dé- ré.					
					M	F	M	F	M			F	M	F	M	F
					H	F	H	F	H			F	H	F	H	F

SHOOTING, STABBING, WOUNDING, &c.—(Concluded.)

Total du Canada.....	14	14	67	2	6	13	47	2	14	1	4	28	46
----------------------	----	----	----	---	---	----	----	---	----	---	---	----	----

ENDANGERING SAFETY OF PASSENGERS ON RAILWAY.

Halifax, N.-E.....							1						1
Kent, N.-B.....			1			1							1
Restigouche, N.-B.....						1							1
Total du N.-Brunswick.....			1			1	1						2
St. François, Qué.....	1	1					1						1
Trois-Rivières, Qué.....	1	1			1								1
Total de Québec.....	2	2			1		1						2
Middlesex, Ont.....			1		1								1
York, Ont.....													
Total d'Ontario.....			1		1								1
Total du Canada.....	2	2	2		2	1	3						4

CONCEALING THE BIRTH OF INFANTS.

Queen's, I. du P.-E.....			1				1						
Kamouraska, Qué.....													
Ottawa, Qué.....	1	1					1						1
Total de Québec.....	1	1					1						1
Carleton, Ont.....													
Total du Canada.....	1	1	1				1	1					1

REFUSING TO PROVIDE FOR FAMILY.

Montreal, Qué.....			7				5	2				4	1
Dufferin, Ont.....													
Hastings, Ont.....													
Middlesex, Ont.....			1				1					1	
Oxford, Ont.....													
Perth, Ont.....			1				1						1
Waterloo, Ont.....													
Wentworth, Ont.....													
York, Ont.....			3				1	2				2	1
Total d'Ontario.....			5				3	2				3	2
Total du Canada.....			12				8	4				7	3

TABLEAU I.

OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

CLASSE I.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							REMARKS. — REMARQUES.
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States — États Unis	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britann's	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.
England and Wales — Angl'terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande	Scotland. — Ecosse.											

USAGE D'ARMES AVEC INTENTION, ETC.—(Fin.)

6	6	1	58	8	4	3	39	16	10	4	9	3	7
---	---	---	----	---	---	-------	---	----	----	----	---	---	---	---

EXPOSANT AU PÉRIL LES PASSAGERS SUR LES CHEMINS DE FER.

.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1a.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1a

SUPPRESSION D'ENFANTS.

.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

REFUS DE POURVOIR AUX BESOINS DE SA FAMILLE.

.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6a.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1a.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1a.
1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2a.
1	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	4
1	.....	1	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	2	.....	.....	10

a Sentence deferred.
a Sentence remise.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged Personnes accusées.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tées.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st. Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- victed 2nd. Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Rei- ter- ated. Plus de 2 réci- dives.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.	
								With the option of a fine. Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION. Under one year. — Moins d'un an	One year and over. — Un an et plus.

ATTEMPT TO PROCURE ABORTION.

Kamouraska, Que	1	1							
Total of Canada.....	1	1							

DESERTING CHILD.

Montreal, Que.....	1			1	1				1
Frontenac, Ont.....	1			1	1				
Total of Canada.....	2			2	2				1

ATTEMPT AND CARNALLY KNOWING A GIRL OF TENDER YEARS.

Essex, Ont.....	1			1	1				
Grey, Ont.....	1	1							1
Kent, Ont.....	1			1	1				
York, Ont.....	2	1		1	1				
Total of Ontario.....	5	2		3	3				1
Total of Canada.....	5	2		3	3				1

RAPE.

Kent, N.B.....	1			1	1				
St. John, N.B.....	1			1	1				
Total of New Brunswick.....	2			2	2				
Montreal, Que.....	1			1	1				
Bruce, Ont.....	2	2							
Elgin, Ont.....	2	1		1	1				
Essex, Ont.....	1			1	1				
Huron, Ont.....	1			1	1				
Lambton, Ont.....	1			1	1				
Lennox and Addington, Ont.....	1			1			1		
Middlesex, Ont.....	2	2							
Northumberland and Durham, O.....	5			5	5				
Perth, Ont.....	1	1							
Peterborough, Ont.....	1			1			1		
Simcoe, Ont.....	1	1							
Stormont, Dundas and Glen'ry, O.....	2			2	2				
Thunder Bay, Ont.....	1			1	1				
Wellington, Ont.....	1	1							
Wentworth, Ont.....	1	1							
York, Ont.....	1			1	1				
Total of Ontario.....	24	9		15	12	1	2		

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.										CLASS I.			
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.				AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUEURS.	
		Un- able to read — In- ca- pa- bles de lire.	Un- able to write. — Inca- pa- bles d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Elé- men- taire.	Su- per- ior — Supé- rieure	Un- der 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over	Not given.	Mo- de- ra- te.	Im- mo- de- rate			
						Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au dessus.	Non donnés.			Mo- dé- ré.	Im- mo- dé- ré.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
ATTEMPT TO PROCURE ABORTION.															
Kamouraska, Qué		
Total du Canada.....		
DESERTING CHILD.															
Montréal, Qué	1	.....	.....	.....
Frontenac, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total du Canada.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
ATTEMPT AND CARNALLY KNOWING A GIRL OF TENDER YEARS.															
Essex, Ont	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1		
Grey, Ont.....	1		
Kent, Ont.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
York, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total d'Ontario.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Total du Canada.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
RAPE.															
Kent, N.-B.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John, N.-B.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1		
Total du N.-Brunswick.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2		
Montréal, Qué	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1		
Bruce, Ont.....		
Elgin, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1		
Essex, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Huron, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1		
Lambton, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1		
Lennox et Addington, Ont.	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1		
Middlesex, Ont.....		
North-berland et Durham, O	5	.....	.....	.....
Perth, Ont.....		
Peterborough, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Simcoe, Ont.....		
St'm't, D'das et Glen'ry, O.	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2		
Thunder Bay, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1		
Wellington, Ont.....		
Wentworth, Ont.....	1		
York, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1		
Total d'Ontario.....	1	1	8	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						REMARKS. — REMARQUES.
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.	
Eng-land and Wales.	Ire-land.	Scot-land.										Autr's États Unis.

TENTATIVE D'AVORTEMENT.

.....
.....
.....

DÉSERTION D'ENFANTS.

.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

TENTATIVE ET COMMERCE CHARNEL AVEC UNE FILLE EN BAS AGE.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....

VIOL.

.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	.....	1	4	.....	2	2	.....	.....

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charged	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	One year and over.
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	SANS OPTION.	Un an et plus.	
RAPE—(Concluded).										
Total of Canada	27	9	.....	18	15	1	2	.....	.....
ATTEMPT AT RAPE.										
Thunder Bay, Ont.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1 1
Total of Canada	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1 1
BIGAMY.										
Algoma, Ont	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex, Ont	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Frontenac, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Halton, Ont	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oxford, Ont	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Simcoe, Ont	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total of Ontario	6	2	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	3 1
Total of Canada	6	2	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	3 1
ABDUCTION.										
York, Ont.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Canada	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SODOMY AND BESTIALITY.										
Montréal, Que	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
St. Francis, Qué.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Quebec	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Simcoe, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Manitoba, Central	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Canada.....	4	1	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	1
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLICTING BODILY HARM.										
Carleton, N.B.....	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kent, N.B.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
St. John, N.B.....	10	5	.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	2
York, N.B.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total of New Brunswick.....	13	5	.....	7	6	1	.....	.....	3 1

* Jury disagree.—Le juré ne s'est pas accordé.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSÉ I.															
SENTENCE.					RESIDENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life. — A vie	De mort	Committed to Reformatories — Envoyées à la prison de Réforme.	Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Districts. — Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic. — Serviteurs.	Industrial. — Industriels.	Professional. — Professions libérales.	Laborers — Journaliers.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — En veuvage.	Single. — Célibataires.
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.														
VIOL—(Fin).															
.....	17	1	.....	.....	4	10	3	2	1	3	.....	3	4	.....	8
TENTATIVE DE VIOL.															
.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
BIGAMIE.															
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....
.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....
ENLÈVEMENT.															
.....
SODOMIE ET BESTIALITE.															
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	2
VOIES DE FAIT GRAVES ET LÉSIONS CORPORELLES.															
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	5	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	4
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	5	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	4

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.										CLASS I.	
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.				AGES.						USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUEURS.		
	Un- able to read — In- ca- pables de lire.	Un- able to write. — Inca- pables d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Elé- men- taires.	Su- perior — Supé- rieure	Un der 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21	21 Years and under 40	40 Years and over	Not given.	Mo- de- ra- te.	Im- mo- de- ra- te.		
					Mo's de 16 ans	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.			Mé- dé- ré.	Im- mo- dé- ré.
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
RAPE.—(Concluded.)													
Total du Canada...	1	1	11		2	10	1	5	5	7			
ATTEMPT AT RAPE.													
Thunder Bay, Ont.....			2			2				1	1		
Total du Canada.....			2			2				1	1		
BIGAMY.													
Algoma, Ont.....													
Essex, Ont.....						1					1		
Frontenac, Ont.....			1			1					1		
Halton, Ont.....													
Oxford, Ont.....			1			1					1		
Simcoe, Ont.....			1				1				1		
Total d'Ontario.....			3			3	1				4		
Total du Canada.....			3			3	1				4		
ABDUCTION.													
York, Ont.....													
Total du Canada.....													
SODOMY AND RESTIALTY.													
Montréal, Qué.....			1					1					
St-François, Qué.....													
Total de Québec.....			1					1					
Simcoe, Ont.....			1			1							1
Manitoba, Centre.....			1			1							1
Total du Canada.....			3			2		1					2
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLICTING BODILY HARM.													
Carleton, N.-B.....													1
Kent, N.-B.....			1										1
St-John, N.-B.....			5		1	4		1					4
York, N.-B.....										1			
Total du N.-Brunswick.....			6		1	4		1		1			4

TABLEAU I.

OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

CLASSE I.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.					RELIGIONS.							REMARKS. — REMARQUES.
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada	Unit'd States	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R Catholics.	Ch'ch of Eng-land.	Methodists.	Pres-byterians.		Other Denominations.
Eng-land and Wales	Ire-land.	Scot-land.		États-Unis.	Autres pays étrangers.	Autr's possessions Britann's	Bap-tistes.	Ca-tho-ques.	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Mé-tho-dis-tes.	Pres-by-tériens	Pro-tes-tants	Autres confes-sions
VIOL.—(Fin)												
.....	11	1	.....	.....	1	6	.....	2	3	.....
TENTATIVE DE VIOL.												
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
BIGAMIE.												
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1
1	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1
ENLÈVEMENT.												
.....
SODOMIE ET BESTIALITÉ.												
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
VOIES DE FAIT GRAVES ET LÉSIONS CORPORELLES.												
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.		
				CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	EMPRISONNÉS.	
								With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.
Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 récé- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- nde	Under one year.	One year and over.				
—	—	—	—	SANS OPTION.	Un an et plus.				

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLICTING BODILY HARM—(Concluded.)

Beauharnois, Que.....	1			1	1			1	
Bedford, Que.....	4	1		3	3			2	*1
Joliette, Que.....	3			3	3				2
Montreal, Que.....	45	7		38	38			20	†8
Quebec, Que.....	5	1		4	4				4
St. Francis, Que.....	3	2		1	1			1	
St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	1	1							
Three Rivers, Que.....	1	1							
Total of Quebec.....	63	13		50	50			23	16
Brant, Ont.....	2			2			2		1
Carleton, Ont.....	1	1							
Dufferin, Ont.....	1			1	1				1
Elgin, Ont.....	4	1		3	3				1
Essex, Ont.....	12	7		5	5			3	1
Frontenac, Ont.....	2			2	1		1		
Grey, Ont.....	3			3	3			1	2
Hastings, Ont.....	2	1		1			1		1
Kent, Ont.....	1			1	1				
Lincoln, Ont.....	3			3	2		1	1	1
Middlesex, Ont.....	1			1			1		
Norfolk, Ont.....	1			1	1				1
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.	3	2		1	1			1	
Ontario, Ont.....	4			4	4			3	
Oxford, Ont.....	2			2	2			1	1
Peel, Ont.....	1			1	1				1
Perth, Ont.....	3			3	3			1	1
Simcoe, Ont.....	1			1	1				1
Stormont, Dundas & Glengary, O	1	1							
Thunder Bay, Ont.....	2			2	2				2
Welland, Ont.....	3			3	2		1		2
Wellington, Ont.....	2			2	2				2
Wentworth, Ont.....	30	18		12	9		3	9	2
York, Ont.....	30	14		16	15		1	7	7
Total of Ontario.....	115	45		70	59	3	8	27	27
Manitoba, Eastern.....	2			2	2				1
New Westminster, B.C.....	1			1	1			1	
The Territories.....	1			1	1				1
Total of Canada.....	195	63		131	119	4	8	54	45

ASSAULT ON FEMALES.

Chicoutimi, Que.....	1			1	1			1	
Montreal, Que.....	20			20	20			5	*12
St. Francis, Que.....	1			1			1		1
Three Rivers, Que.....	1			1			1		1
Total of Quebec.....	23			23	21	1	1	6	14

*1 both fined and committed to gaol—La prison et l'amende.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.				AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUEURS.	
	Un- able to read — In- ca- pa- bles de lire.	Un- able to write. — Inca- pables d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Élé- men- taire.	Su- per- ior. — Supé- rieure	Un- der 16 Yrs. — Mois 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.		Mo- de- ra- te. — Mo- dé- ré.	Im- me- de- rate — Im- mo- dé- ré		
									M	F			M	F
	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F		

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLICTING BODILY HARM.—(Concluded).

Beauport, Qué.....	1	1					1						1	
Bedford, Qué.....			3				2		1					3
Joliette, Qué.....	2	2			1					2			1	1
Montréal, Qué.....	5	5	25		1	1	27	2	6		1		26	11
Québec, Qué.....	1	1	3				4						2	2
St. François, Qué.....	1	1					1							
St. Hyacinthe, Qué.....														
Trois-Rivières, Qué.....														
Total de Québec.....	10	10	31		1	1	35	2	7		3		29	18
Brant, Ont.....			2			1	1						2	
Carleton, Ont.....														
Dufferin, Ont.....			1				1						1	
Elgin, Ont.....	2	2	1				2		1				1	2
Essex, Ont.....	2	2	2	1		1	2		2				3	2
Frontenac, Ont.....			2				2						1	1
Grey, Ont.....			3				1		2				1	2
Hastings, Ont.....			1				1						1	1
Kent, Ont.....			1						1				1	
Lincoln, Ont.....			3				3							3
Middlesex, Ont.....			1	1									1	
Norfolk, Ont.....	1	1				1								1
North'berland et Durham, O			1			1							1	
Ontario, Ont.....			4						4				2	2
Oxford, Ont.....			2				2						2	
Peel, Ont.....			1				1						1	
Perth, Ont.....			3				1		2				2	1
Simcoe, Ont.....			1						1				1	
St'm't, D'as et Glen'ry, O.														
Thunder Bay, Ont.....			2				2						2	
Welland, Ont.....			1			1	2						1	3
Wellington, Ont.....			2			2							1	1
Wentworth, Ont.....			12		1	1	9		1				4	8
York, Ont.....	6	6	10			3	1	7	1	4			7	9
Total d'Ontario.....	11	11	56	1	2	11	1	37	1	17	1		27	42
Manitoba, Est.....			1				1		1					2
New Westminster, C.-B.....			1							1			1	
Les Territoires.....			1			1							1	
Total du Canada.....	21	21	96	1	3	14	2	77	3	26	1	5	60	66

ASSAULT ON FEMALES.

Chicoutimi, Qué.....	1	1											1	
Montréal, Qué.....	4	4	16			1	13		6		1		2	18
St. François, Qué.....			1						1					1
Trois-Rivières, Qué.....	1	1					1							1
Total de Québec.....	6	6	17			1	14		7		1		2	21

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							REMARKS. — REMARQUES.
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of Eng-land.	Meth-odists.	Pres-by-terians.	Other Deno-minations.	
Eng-land and Wales.	Ire-land.	Scot-land.											
Angl' terre et Galles	Ir-lande.	Ecos-se.	—	États Unis.	Autres pays étran-gers.	Autr's Posses-sions Bri-gann's	Bap-tistes.	Cat-holiques.	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Mé-thodistes.	Pres-byté-riens	Autres con-fes-sions.	

VOIES DE FAIT GRAVES ET LÉSIONS CORPORELLES.—(Fin).

.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	7	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	10a.
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
7	7	1	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	1	2	1	12	10
.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2a.
2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	1a.
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1a.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	2	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	2	.....	1	1a.
4	3	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	4	1	.....	1a, 1b.
.....
9	10	2	40	6	2	1	2	24	17	15	4	1	6 7
.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	17	3	85	6	2	1	2	65	19	18	5	14	6 17

VOIES DE FAIT SUR FEMMES.

.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	14	1	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	2	3a.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	17	1	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	2	.....

a Sentence deferred.
a Sentence remise.

b Bound to keep the peace.
b Tenus de garder la paix.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sons charged	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	EMPRISONNÉS.		With the option of a fine.
					Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.	SANS OPTION.		
	Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.				Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- mende	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.	
ASSAULT ON FEMALES—(Concluded).										
Elgin, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Essex, Ont.....	1			1			1		1	
Hastings, Ont.....	2			2	2			1		
Middlesex, Ont.....	1	1								
Wellington, Ont.....	3	3								
Wentworth, Ont.....	72	32		40	30	6	4	34	6	
Total of Ontario.....	80	36		44	33	6	5	35	7	
Total of Canada.....	103	36		67	54	7	6	41	21	
INDECENT ASSAULT.										
Prince, P.E.I.....	1			1	1				1	
Queen's, P.E.I.....	1			1	1				1	
Total of Prince Edw. Island..	2			2	2				2	
Pictou, N.S.....	*1									
Yarmouth, N.S.....	2			2	1	1		2		
Total of Nova Scotia.....	3			2	1	1		2		
Beauce, Que.....	1			1	1				1	
Beauharnois, Que.....	1	1								
Iberville, Que.....	1			1	1				1	
Montreal, Que.....	5	1		4	3	1		1		
Rimouski, Que.....	1			1	1			1		
St. Francis, Que.....	4	1		3	3			3		
Total of Quebec.....	13	3		10	9	1		5	2	
Algoma, Ont.....	2	1		1	1				1	
Bruce, Ont.....	3	2		1	1				1	
Carleton, Ont.....	7	4		3	3			2	1	
Essex, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Haldimand, Ont.....	3	3								
Hastings, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Lambton, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Norfolk, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Northumberland & Durham, Ont	3			3	3				2	
Ontario, Ont.....	4			4	4				4	
Oxford, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Perth, Ont.....	2	1		1		1			1	
Renfrew, Ont.....	1	1								
Thunder Bay, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Victoria, Ont.....	1	1								
Wellington, Ont.....	2			2	2				2	
Wentworth, Ont.....	2	1		1		1			1	
York, Ont.....	10	5		5	5			2	1	
Total of Ontario.....	46	19		27	25	2		2	14	
Manitoba, Central.....	1			1		1			1	

*Jury disagree—Le juré ne s'est pas accordé.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.										CLASSE 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. —	Agricultural. —	Com-mercial. —	Do-mestic. —	Indus-trial. —	Pro-fessional. —	La-borers. —	Mar-ried. —	Wi-dowed. —	Single. —
Two years and under five. —	Five years and over. —															De mort	Envo-yées à la prison de Réfor-me.	Villes	Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agri-culteurs.	Com-merçants.	Servi-teurs.	Indus-triels.	Pro-fessions libé-rales.	Jour-na-liers.	Ma-riés.	En-veuve-gé.	Oéli-ba-taires.
1					1				1				1		
					1	1	1			1			1		1
					40			4	4	10		22	29		11
1					43	1	1	4	5	12		22	32		12
1					63	4	1	7	6	17	9	27	48	2	17
VOIES DE FAIT SUR FEMMES—(Fin).															
					1					1			1		
					1					1			1		1
					2					2			2		2
					2			2					2		
					2			2					2		
					1							1			
					1							1			1
					4							4			4
					1							1	1		
					2	1		1				2			3
					6	4		1				9	1		8
					1							1			1
					1							1			1
					3	1		1				2	1		2
					1					1				1	
					1	1						1	1		1
					1							1			1
					2	1						1			1
					4	1				1		2	1		3
					1			1							1
					1	1							1		
					1							1	1		
					2							2			2
					1					1					1
					5			2				3	2		3
					11	15	3	4		3		16	7	1	17
					1							1			1

ATTENTAT À LA PUDEUR.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.				AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUOIRS.			
	Un- able to read — In- ca- pa- bles de lire.	Un- able to write. — Inca- pables d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Elé- men- taires	Su- perior — Supé- rieure	Under 16 Yrs. — Mo's 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.		Mo- de- rate. — —	Im- mo- de- rate. — —			
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Mo- dé- ré.	Im- mo- dé- ré.
					H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F		

ASSAULT ON FEMALES—(Concluded).

Elgin, Ont.....			1					1				1	
Essex, Ont.....	1	1						1				1	
Hastings, Ont.....			2				2					2	
Middlesex, Ont.....													
Wellington, Ont.....			39	1	3	25	12					13	27
Wentworth, Ont.....													
Total d'Ontario.....	1	1	42	1	3	27	14					16	28
Total du Canada.....	7	7	59	1	4	41	21			1		18	49

INDECENT ASSAULT.

Prince, i. du P.-E.....				1				1				1	
Queen's, I. du P.-E.....				1				1				1	
Total de l'Île du P.-E..				2				2				2	
Pictou, N.-E.....													
Yarmouth, N.-E.....			2					2				2	
Total de la N.-Ecosse..			2					2				2	
Beauce, Qué.....	1	1			1								1
Beauharnois, Qué.....													
Iberville, Qué.....	1	1						1					1
Montréal, Qué.....			4		1	3						3	
Rimouski, Qué.....								1					
St. François, Qué.....	1	1	2			3						2	
Total de Québec.....	3	3	6		2	6		2				5	2
Algoma, Ont.....			1		1								1
Bruce, Ont.....	1	1			1							1	
Carleton, Ont.....			3		2			1				3	
Essex, Ont.....	1	1								1			1
Haldimand, Ont.....													
Hastings, Ont.....			1					1					1
Lambton, Ont.....			1					1					1
Norfolk, Ont.....			1		1							1	
Northberland et Durham, O			1					1			2	1	
Ontario, Ont.....			4					4				1	3
Oxford, Ont.....			1					1					1
Perth, Ont.....			1					1					1
Renfrew, Ont.....													
Thunder Bay, Ont.....			1					1				1	
Victoria, Ont.....						2						2	
Wellington, Ont.....			2			2							2
Wentworth, Ont.....			1			1							1
York, Ont.....	1	1	4		2	3						4	1
Total d'Ontario.....	3	3	22		9	11		4		3		14	11
Manitoba, Centre.....			1					1				1	

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.											REMARKS. — REMARQUES.	
BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.					RELIGIONS.							
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States — États-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.		Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.
England and Wales — Angl-terre et Galles.	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.										

VOIES DE FAIT SUR FEMMES—(Fin).

.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1a.
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
10	11	.....	17	2	.....	.....	23	16	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
10	11	1	19	3	.....	1	23	17	.....	1	1	1	.....
10	12	1	36	4	.....	1	44	17	.....	1	3	1	4.

ATTENTAT À LA PUDEUR.

.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3a.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
5	.....	.....	18	2	.....	.....	2	6	4	8	1	2	3
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

a Sentence deferred.

a Sentence remise.

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						CLASS I.			
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sons charged	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	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.		
Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a m'nde		— SANS OPTION.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.					
INDECENT ASSAULT—(Concluded.)											
New Westminster, B.C.....	2			2	2					1	
The Territories	2			2	2					2	
Total of Canada	69	22		46	41	5			9	19	14
ASSAULT ON AND OBSTRUCTING PEACE OFFICER.											
Halifax, N.S.....	1			1	1					1	
Lunenburg, N.S.....	1	1									
Total of Nova Scotia.....	2	1		1	1					1	
Kent, N.B.....	2	2									
Northumberland, N.B.....	2			2	1	1		1	1		
Westmoreland, N.B.....	3			3	3			3			
York, N.B.....	1	1									
Total of New Brunswick	8	3		5	4	1		4	1		
Bonaventure, Que.....	1			1	1					1	
Gaspé, Que.....	2			2	2					2	
Iberville, Que.....	1			1	1					1	
Montreal, Que.....	99	4		95	93	2		75	*17		
Rimouski, Que.....	5			5	5			5			
St. Francis, Que.....	4	2		2	1		1	2			
Three Rivers, Que.....	7	1		6	5		1	1	5		
Total of Quebec	119	7		112	108	2	2	83	26		
Carleton, Ont.....	14	4		10	10			2	8		
Essex, Ont.....	4			4	4			4			
Grey, Ont.....	4	2		2	2				1	1	
Haldimand, Ont.....	1	1									
Hastings, Ont.....	1			1	1				1		
Huron, Ont.....	2	2									
Lincoln, Ont.....	3	1		2	1	1			2		
Middlesex, Ont.....	1			1	1			1			
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.	1			1	1					1	
Ontario, Ont.....	2			2	1	1			2		
Oxford, Ont.....	4	1		3	1		2	1	2		
Perth, Ont.....	1			1	1						
Peterborough, Ont.....	5			5	3	1	1	3	2		
Renfrew, Ont.....	6			6	6				6		
Simcoe, Ont.....	1			1	1				1		
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, O	2			2	2			1	1		
Waterloo, Ont.....	1			1			1		1		
Wellington, Ont.....	1			1	1			1			
Wentworth, O.....	25	4		21	10	4	7	20		1	
York, Ont.....	37	13		24	23		1	19	5		
Total of Ontario.....	116	28		88	69	7	12	52	32	3	
The Territories	1			1	1						
Total of Canada.....	246	39		207	183	10	14	179	60	3	

* 1 both fined and committed to gaol—La prison et l'amende.

TABLEAU I.													OUVRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.						CLASSE I.		
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE.—ETAT CONJUGAL.								
PENETENTIARY.—PÉNITENCIER.			De'th — De mort	Com-mit-ted 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.	Commercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic. — Serviteurs.	Industrial. — Industriels.	Professional. — Profes-sions libé-rales.	Labi-orers — Jour-naliers.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed — En veu-vage.	Single. — Célib-taires.						
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie																			
ATTENTAT À LA PUD&UR.—(Fin.)																					
1					2				1		1				2						
					2						1				1						
1					24	21	3	7	4	2	28	10	1	31							
VOIES DE FAIT ET OPPOSER UN OFFICIER DE PAIX.																					
					1						1				1						
					1						1				1						
					2						2	1			1						
					3						1	1			2						
					5						2	2			3						
					1						1	1									
					2	1						2									
					1	1						1			1						
					1	94	1	12	4	26	46	31	2		60						
					1	5	2	1		1	1	4			1						
					1	1					2	2			2						
					5	1				3	2	3			3						
					1	100	13	3	13	4	30	52	43	2	65						
					9	1	1	1		1	7	1			9						
					4					1	2	1			3						
					2					1	1				2						
					1					1					1						
					2					2					2						
					1					1	1	1			1						
					1					1	1	1			1						
					3					2	1	1			2						
					1					1	1				1						
					1					1	1				1						
					2					2		2			3						
					1						6				6						
					2					1	1				1						
					2					1	1				2						
					1					1					1						
					1					1					1						
					21				2	14	5	13			8						
					24				3	1	7	11	6		14						
					75	13	4	11	1	31	39	27			60						
					1						1				1						
					1	181	26	7	24	5	61	95	72	2	130						

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.										CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.				AGES.						USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUEURS.		
		Un- able to read — In- ca- pa- bles de lire.	Un- able to write. — Inca- pables d'é- crire.	Elem- en- tary. — Elé- men- taire.	Super- ior — Supé- rieure	Under 16 Yrs. — Mo's 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.		Mo- de- rate. — Mo- dé- ré.	Im- de- rate — Im- dé- ré	
						M — H	F — F	M — H	F — F	M — H	F — F	M — H	F — F	M — H	F — F
INDECENT ASSAULT—(Concluded)														
New Westminster, U-B				2							2		2	
Les Territoires.....							1		1					
Total du Canada.		6	6	33	2	11	19	11		5			26	13
ASSAULT ON AND OBSTRUCTING PEACE OFFICER.														
Halifax, N.-E		1	1					1						1
Lunenburg, N.-E														
Total de la N.-Ecosse.		1	1					1						1
Kent, N.-B.....														
Northumberland, N.-B.....				2				2					2	
Westmoreland, N.-B.....								2		1				
York, N.-B														
Total du N.-Brunswick				2				4		1			2	
Bonaventure, Qué		1	1					1						1
Gaspé, Qué.....		2	2					1	1				2	
Iberville, Qué.....		1	1						1				1	
Montréal		18	18	77		25	1	61	3	5			28	66
Rimouski, Qué.....		3	3	2				5					4	
St. François, Qué.....		1	1	1				2					1	1
Trois-Rivières, Qué		6	6			3		1		1	1		2	4
Total de Québec		32	32	80		28	1	71	5	6	1		38	72
Carleton, Ont.....		1	1	9			2		8				9	1
Essex, Ont.....				4			1		3				1	3
Grey, Ont.....				2				1		1				2
Haldimand, Ont.....														
Hastings, Ont.....				1					1				1	
Huron, Ont.....														
Lincoln				2			2							2
Middlesex, Ont				1						1				1
North'berland et Durham, O		1	1						1					1
Ontario, Ont.....				2					3				1	1
Oxford, Ont.....				3					3				1	2
Perth, Ont.....				1					1				1	1
Peterborough, Ont.....				5			1		2		2		4	1
Renfrew, Ont.....		2	2	4			1		5				6	1
Simcoe, Ont.....				1					1				1	1
St'm't, D'as et Glen'ry, O.				2			1		1				1	1
Waterloo, Ont.....				1						1			1	
Wellington, Ont.....				1					1					1
Wentworth, Ont.....				1					1					1
York, Ont.....		5	5	19	1		3	15		3	2	1	7	14
Total d'Ontario.....		9	9	78	1	16	1	60		10	1		37	49
Les Territoires.....								1						
Total du Canada.....		42	42	160	1	44	2	137	5	17	2		77	122

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSÉ I.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							REMARKS.
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States — États Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants. — Autres confessions.	REMARKS. — REMARQUES.
England and Wales — Angl'terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.											

ATTENTAT À LA PUDEUR—(Fm.)

.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	1	32	5	5	15	4	8	2	6	3

VOIES DE FAIT ET OPPOSER UN OFFICIER DE PAIX.

.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	11	2	64	5	11	.....	.....	86	.....	.....	8	1	2a.
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	11	2	81	5	11	.....	.....	102	.....	.....	9	1	3
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	5	.....	12	1	.....	.....	.....	14	6	.....	1	.....	.....
3	4	.....	15	2	.....	.....	.....	1	13	5	3	2	.....
8	11	1	64	4	.....	.....	.....	1	53	17	4	7	3
.....	
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	23	3	149	10	11	1	158	17	4	7	12	4

12a-3 a Sentence deferred.
a Sentence remise.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sons charged	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	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.	
					Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 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.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Guyborough, N.S.	1			1		1			1	
Hants, N.S.	1			1	1				1	
Halifax, N.S.	7			7	5	1	1		7	
Lunenburg, N.S.	1			1	1				1	
Pictou, N.S.	12	1		11	9	2			10	1
Total of Nova Scotia	22	1		21	16	4	1		18	3
Kent, N.B.	4	2		2	2					
Beauharnois, Que.	2			2	2				1	1
Bedford, Que.	4			4	4				4	
Iberville, Que.	1			1	1				1	
Kamouraska, Que.	1			1	1				1	
Montreal, Que.	33	3		30	30				18	3
Ottawa, Que.	3			3	2	1			3	
Quebec, Que.	3	2		1	1				1	
Saguenay, Que.	3			3	3				3	
St. Francis, Que.	10	1		9	9				9	
Terrebonne, Que.	5			5	5				4	1
Total of Quebec	65	6		59	58	1			40	10
Brant, Ont.	1	1								
Bruce, Ont.	4	1		3	3					1
Carleton, Ont.	4			4	4				1	3
Dufferin, Ont.	4	1		3	3				2	1
Elgin, Ont.	5			5	4		1		2	1
Essex, Ont.	1	1								1
Frontenac, Ont.	3			3	3					2
Grey, Ont.	4			4	4				1	3
Huron, Ont.	5	2		3	3				2	1
Kent, Ont.	2			2	2				2	
Lambton, Ont.	1	1								
Lanark, Ont.	4			4	2		2		1	3
Leeds & Grenville, Ont.	1			1	1					1
Lennox & Addington, Ont.	1			1			1			1
Lincoln, Ont.	5			5	2	2	1		2	3
Middlesex, Ont.	21	9		12	12				6	6
Norfolk, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.	2			2	2				1	1
Ontario, Ont.	3			3	3				1	1
Peel, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Peterborough, Ont.	5			5	1	1	3		5	
Prescott & Russell, Ont.	1	1								
Prince Edward, Ont.	8			8	7	1			4	4
Simcoe, Ont.	16	5		11	10	1			5	6
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, O	1	1								
Thunder Bay, Ont.	3			3	3				2	1
Victoria, Ont.	2			2	2					2
Waterloo, Ont.	3	1		2	2					1
Welland, Ont.	1			1	1					1
Wellington, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Wentworth, Ont.	9	3	1	5	2	1	2			6

TABLEAU I.										OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.					CLASSE I.		
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.					CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.					
PENITENTIARY. — PENITENCIER.		De'th — De mort	Com-mitted to Refor-ma-tories. — Envo-yées à la prison de Réfor-me.	Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis-tricts. — Distri-ct-ru-raux.	Agricultural. — Agri-cul-teurs.	Com-mercial. — Com-mer-cants.	Dom-estic. — Servi-teurs.	Indus-trial. — Indus-triels.	Pro-fes-sional. — Pro-fes-sions libé-ralés.	La-borers. — Jour-nal-liers.	Mar-ried. — Ma-riés.	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					
					7		3				1	3		4			
					10	1	2	1		2	6	3		17			
					18	3	4	4		2	7	8		12			
					2						2			2			
						2	1				1	1					
					1	4	1			1	3	2	1	1			
						1					1	1					
					7	29	1	2		1	21	4	1	24			
					1	1	2	1		1	1	2		1			
					1						1	1		1			
					3	3	2				3	1		2			
					3	6	2				6	5		3			
					5	5	1				4	3		2			
					7	35	24	4	4		2	1	41	19	2	35	
						3	1					3					
						3	1	1		1		2	1			3	
						1	3	2			1	1				1	
						1	4	2		1	2	1				2	
						3		1			1					3	
						3	1			2	2					4	
						3	3	1			2	1				2	
						2	2	2				1					
						1	3			2	2	2				2	
						1		1				2				1	
						4	1				1	1				1	
						5	7	3	3	1	3	1				4	
						1	1				4	2				10	
						1					1					1	
						2				1		2					
						1	3	1			1	2				1	
						1					1	1				1	
						5				1	1	3				2	
						6	2			2	4	2				6	
						7	4	1	1	2	3	6	7			4	
						1	2		1	1		1				2	
						1	1	1			1	1				1	
						1	2		1		1	2					
						1			1			1					
						5	1			1			1			5	

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.				AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUEURS.	
	Un- able to read In- ca- pa- bles de lire.	Un- able to write. In- ca- pa- bles d' é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. Elé- men- taire.	Su- per- ior. Supé- rieure	Under 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over	Not given.	Mo- de- ra- te. Mo- dé- ré.	Im- mo- de- rate Im- mo- déré			
					Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au dessus.	Non donnés					
					M — H	F — F	M — H	F — F	M — H			F — F	M — H	F — F

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Guyaborough, N.-E.....			1					1			1	
Hants, N.-E.....			1					1			1	
Halifax, N.-E.....	3	3	4		3	1		3			7	
Lunenburg, N.-E.....			1			1					1	
Pictou, N.-E.....	1	1	10			4		4		3	4	6
Total de la N.-Ecosse.	4	4	17		3	6		5		4	13	7
Kent, N.-B.....			2					2			2	
Beauharnois, Qué.....	1	1						1			1	
Bedford, Qué.....			4			1		2		1	1	3
Iberville, Qué.....			1			1					1	
Kamouraska, Qué.....								1			1	
Montréal, Qué.....	2	2	24		6	1		20		2	25	3
Ottawa, Qué.....	1	1	2					1		2	1	2
Québec, Qué.....			1					1			1	
Saguenay, Qué.....	3	3						3			3	
St. François, Qué.....	3	3	6			1		5		3	6	1
Terrebonne, Qué.....	3	3	2					3		2	5	
Total de Québec.....	13	13	40		6	1	4	37		11	43	11
Brant, Ont.....												
Bruce, Ont.....	2	2	1					2	1		2	1
Carleton, Ont.....			4			1		3			3	1
Dufferin, Ont.....	1	1	2					1		1	3	
Elgin, Ont.....	1	1	4			1		3		1	4	1
Essex, Ont.....												
Frontenac, Ont.....			2			3						3
Grey, Ont.....			4			2		2			4	4
Huron, Ont.....	2	2	1					3			2	1
Kent, Ont.....			2							1	1	
Lambton, Ont.....												
Lanark, Ont.....			4					4			4	
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.....			1					1			1	
Lennox et Addington, Ont.....	1	1						1			1	
Lincoln, Ont.....			5			1		4			3	2
Middlesex, Ont.....			12					12			8	4
Norfolk, Ont.....			1					1			1	
North'berland et Durham, O.....			2						1	1	1	1
Ontario, Ont.....			3					1	1	1	3	
Peel, Ont.....			1					1			1	
Peterborough, Ont.....			5					4	1		3	1
Prescott et Russell, Ont.....												
Prince-Edouard, Ont.....			8			3		2	2	1	4	4
Simcoe, Ont.....	1	1	9	1		2		5		2	2	9
St'm't, D'das et Glen'ry, O.....												
Thunder Bay, Ont.....			2	1			1	2			1	2
Victoria, Ont.....			2					1		1	2	2
Waterloo, Ont.....			2					1		1	2	2
Welland, Ont.....			1					1			1	
Wellington, Ont.....			1					1			1	
Wentworth, Ont.....	2	2	3			2		2		1	5	

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.—(Fin). CLASSE 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.	Agricultural	Com-mercial.	Domestic	Indus-trial.	Pro-fes-sional	La-borers	Mar-ried.	Wi-dowed	Singlé.
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.														

AGRESSION AVEC VOIES DE FAIT.—(Fin).

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....	5	1	4	6	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	46	14	9	8	32	2	36	40	1	60
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	4
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	4
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
3	.....	.....	.....	7	126	77	24	18	8	36	5	92	70	5	118

OUTRAGES DIVERS CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3	4	.....	1	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	.....	1	.....	2	.....	5	4	1	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	8	1	1	.....	2	2	10	11	1	6

EFFRACTION ET AVANT EN POSSESSION DES OUTILS D'EFFRACTION. CLASSE II.

7	1	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	4	2	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
7	1	.....	.....	.....	12	2	.....	1	1	1	1	4	2	.....	12
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE—(Fin). CLASSE I.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							REMARKS. — REMARQUES.
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States — États Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants.	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.	
England and Wales — Angl ^r terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.												

AGRESSION AVEC VOIES DE FAIT.—(Fin.)

1	4	1	4	3	3	1	3	2a.
6	14	5	71	3	4	1	43	22	20	16	2	8
2	1	5	2	5	1	1a.
2	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	1
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
10	17	7	150	4	8	3	98	24	26	24	23	5	12

OUTRAGES DIVERS CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

.....	2	2	2a.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
.....	
.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	
.....	
.....	1	.....	16	1	.....	.....	.....	8	3	2	.....	5	.....

EFFRACTION ET AYANT EN POSSESSION DES OUTILS D'EFFRACTION CLASSE II.

.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	.....	4	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

a Sentence deferred. b Bound to keep the peace.
 α Sentence remise. β Tenus de garder la paix.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE. CLASS II.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged — Persons accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted. — Ac- quit- tées.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. — Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				— CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine. Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	— SANS OPTION.	
					Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.		Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.

BURGLARY AND HAVING BURGLARS' TOOLS—(Concluded)

Montreal, Que.....	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec, Que.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....
St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Three Rivers, Que.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Quebec.....	16	3	.....	13	10	2	1	2	2
Brant, Ont.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carleton, Ont.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Elgin, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Essex, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Haldimand, Ont.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Halton, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings, Ont.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huron, Ont.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lennox and Addington, Ont.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Middlesex, Ont.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oxford, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Perth, Ont.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1
Renfrew, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Simcoe, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thunder Bay, Ont.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welland, Ont.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wellington, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
York, Ont.....	19	10	.....	9	6	1	2	6	.....
Total of Ontario.....	52	23	.....	29	23	1	5	11	3
Manitoba, Eastern.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Total of Canada.....	85	27	.....	58	44	7	7	19	5

HOUSE AND SHOP BREAKING.

Queen's, P.E.I.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Colchester, N.S.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gloucester, N.B.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Northumberland, N.B.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
St. John, N.B.....	3	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westmoreland, N.B.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total of New Brunswick.....	6	1	.....	5	4	1	.....	1	1
Gaspé, Que.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Joliette, Que.....	4	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Montreal, Que.....	33	.....	.....	33	11	18	4	.....	7
St. Francis, Que.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2
Total of Quebec.....	41	3	.....	38	16	18	4	10	1
Carleton, Ont.....	12	9	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....

SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL. STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PENITENCIER.		Life	De'th	Com-mitted to Reformatories.	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.	—	De mort.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vi.	—	Envo-yées à la prison de Réforme.	Villes et villa-ges.	Dis-tricts ru-raux	Agri-cul-teurs.	Com-mer-cants.	Servi-teurs.	Indus-triels.	Pro-fes-sions libé-rales.	Jour-nal-iers.	Ma-riés.	En veu-vage.	Céliba-ta.res.

EFFRACTION ET AYANT EN POSSESSION DES OUTILS D'EFFRACTION—(Fin.)

1	4				4	2	1	3		1			2		2
	2					2	1			1			1		1
3	6				6	7	1	3		5		4	7		6
	1				1							1			1
						1						1			1
						2	1					1			2
1	2				1	2						2	2		
	1				1			1							1
						2									2
								1							1
2					3			1	1	2					3
1	1				1	1		1				1	1		1
1	1				1			1				1	1		1
1	2				9			2	1	3		3	1		8
6	8				22	7	1	4	2	8		12	5	1	23
2					2					2			1		1
18	15				42	16	2	8	3	16	1	20	15	1	42

BRIS DE MAISON ET DE MAGASIN.

						1						1			
3					2	1		1				2			3
1					1	1						1			1
1	1				1	2		1	1			1	1		1
2	1				4	1		1	1			2	1		4
						1				1			1		
8	2				33			1		7		23	4		28
1					3					1					3
9	2				36	2		1		9		24	6		31
	2				8			3							3

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ CLASSE II.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.					RELIGIONS.							REMARKS. — REMARQUES.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.		Canada.	Unit'd States — États-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 ^r terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.													Scotland. — Ecosse.

EFFRACTION ET AYANT EN POSSESSION DES OUTILS D'EFFRACTION.—(Fin)

1			3					3				4	
			2					2					
1			12					8				5	
	1							1					
			1					1					
			2							2			
			1							1			
			2					1					
			1							2			
			3					2	1				
			1					1					
			1					1					
	1		1					1					1a.
2	1		4	1		1		4	2	1	2		
2	3		20	2	1	1	1	12	4	7	4	1	1.
1			1					1		1			
4	5		45	2	1	1	1	28	7	8	8	5	1 1.

BRIS DE MAISON ET DE MAGASIN.

			1									1	
			1	1					2			1	
			1					1					
			2					2					
			1					1					
			5					4					
			1					1					
1			1					1					
		1	29	1	1			26		1		5	1 12a.
			3					1				2	
1		1	34	1	1			29			1	7	1 12.
			3					1			2		1b.

a Sentence deferred.
a Sentence remise.

b Escape before sentence.
b S'est évadé avant sa sentence.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE. CLASS II.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS.				SENTENCE.		
				CONDAMNATIONS.				COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	One year and over.
	Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- ande	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.	

HOUSE AND SHOP BREAKING.—(Concluded.)

Frontenac, Ont.....	1			1	1				
Haldimand, Ont.....	1			1	1			1	
Huron, Ont.....	4	4							
Lambton, Ont.....	3			3	3			1	2
Lanark, Ont.....	4	2		2	1	1			2
Leeds & Grenville, Ont.....	4			4	4			4	
Lincoln, Ont.....	2			2	1	1			
Middlesex, Ont.....	8	3		5	5			4	1
Ontario, Ont.....	3			3	3			3	
Peel, Ont.....	2			2	1	1			1
Perth, Ont.....	8			8	4	2	2		
Prescott & Russell, Ont.....	4	4							
Victoria, Ont.....	1			1	1				
Wellington, Ont.....	1			1	1			1	
Wentworth, Ont.....	4	1		3	1	2			1
York, Ont.....	24	10		14	12	2		7	2
Total of Ontario.....	86	33		53	42	5	6	21	9
Manitoba, Eastern.....	3	1		2	1	1		1	
New Westminster, B.C.....	3	1		2	2			1	
Total of Canada.....	143	39		104	69	25	10	2	34

BREAKING INTO BONDED WAREHOUSES.

Quebec, Que.....	1			1			1		
Essex, Ont.....	1			1	1				1
Ontario, Ont.....	1	1							
Total of Ontario.....	2	1		1	1				1
Total of Canada.....	3	1		2	1		1		1

ROBBERY AND DEMANDING WITH MENACES.

Charlotte, N.B.....	1			1	1				
Beauharnois, Que.....	1			1	1				
Montreal, Que.....	16			16	8	6	2	5	1
Ottawa, Que.....	1			1	1			1	
St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	5			5	5			4	
Terrebonne, Que.....	4	1		3	3			2	
Total of Quebec.....	27	1		26	18	6	2	12	1
Brant, Ont.....	2			2	1		1		1
Carleton, Ont.....	2	2							
Elgin, Ont.....	2			2	2				2
Essex, Ont.....	1			1	1				
Frontenac, Ont.....	9	9							
Grey, Ont.....	3	1		2	2				

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE II														
BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						REMARKS. — REMARQUES.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptist.	R. Catholics.	Orthodox of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Other Denominations.		
England and Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.												Autres confessions.
Angleterre et Galles.	Irlande.	Ecosse.	Etats-Unis.	Autres pays étrangers.	Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptistes.	Catholiques.	Eglise d'Angleterre.	Méthodistes.	Presbytériens.	Protestants.	Autres confessions.		
BRIS DE MAISON ET DE MAGASIN —(Fin.)														
1	1							1						
			1	2				3						
		1	1	3				1	1	1	1			
1			1					1		1				1a.
		1	4	1				2		1			2	
1			2	1				1		2			1	
			1							2			3	8a.
			8							3				
			1							1				
	1		3					3						
1		1	6	5	1		1	7	4		2			1a.
4	2	3	32	11	1		1	21	11	2	12		6	11
1			1							1			1	
			1		1								1	
6	2	4	75	13	3	1	1	54	13	3	14	9	8	23
BRIS D'ENTREPOTS.														
			1					1						
				1									1	
				1									1	
			1	1				1					1	
VOL ET DEMANDE AVEC MENACES.														
			1					1						
2	1	2	10	1				11						2a.
			1					1						
			5					5						
			3					3						
2	1	2	20	1				21						2
			2											
			2					1	1					
				1						1				

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE—(Concluded). CLASS II.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged Personnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tées.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	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.	
					Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.		Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- mende	Under one year.	One year and over.
				SANS OPTION.			Moins d'un an	Un an et plus.		

ROBBERY AND DEMANDING WITH MENACES—(Concluded).

Haldimand, Ont.....	2			2	2				1	
Hastings, Ont.....	2			2	2					
Lambton, Ont.....	2			2	2					
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Middlesex, Ont.....	3	1		2	1	1				1
Perth, Ont.....	2	2								
Simcoe, Ont.....	1			1	1					1
Thunder Bay, Ont.....	2			2	2					1
Victoria, Ont.....	1	1								
Wellington, Ont.....	2			2	2					
Wentworth, Ont.....	5	4		1	1					
York, Ont.....	34	25		9	9				6	
Total of Ontario.....	76	45		31	29	1	1		9	4
Manitoba, Eastern ..	1	1								
Total of Canada.....	105	47		58	48	7	3		21	5

BRINGING STOLEN PROPERTY INTO CANADA.

CLASS III.

Essex, Ont.....	5			5	4	1			3	1
Middlesex, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Stormont, Dundas & Glengary, O.	1			1	1				1	
Welland, Ont.....	2	1		1	1				1	
York, Ont.....	8	6		2	2					1
Total of Canada	17	7		10	9	1			6	2

HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP STEALING.

Pictou, N.S.....	2	1		1	1					
Carleton, N.B.....	1			1	1					
Kent, N.B.....	1			1	1					
Total of New Brunswick.....	2			2	2					
Beauharnois, Que.....	1			1	1				1	
Bedford, Que.....	2			2	2					1
Joliette, Que.....	1			1	1					
Montmagny, Que.....	1			1	1				1	
Montreal, Que.....	6			6	4	1	1			
Richelieu, Que.....	1			1			1		1	
St. Francis, Que.....	3	1		2	2				1	
Terrebonne, Que.....	1			1	1					
Total of Quebec.....	16	1		15	12	1	2		4	1
Brant, Ont.....	1			1			1			
Bruce, Ont.....	1			1		1				
Carleton, Ont.....	2	1		1	1					

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ—(Fin.) CLASSE II.

SENTENCE.					RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		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.	Agricultural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.				Life.										
Deux ans et moi's 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.	Ma- riés.	En- veu- vage.	Céliba- taires.

VOL ET DEMANDES AVEC MENACES—(Fin.)

1						2	2									2
2					2			2								2
	1				2							2	1			1
	1				1					1						1
	1				2			2								2
						1						1				1
	1				2	2		1		1						2
	2				2	1				1		1				2
	1											1	1			1
1					9			1	1	3		3	2			7
7	8				20	9	3	7	1	6		11	7			22
12	12			3	38	18	3	12	2	9		29	11			45

EFFETS VOLÉS APPORTÉS EN CANADA.

CLASSE III

4	1				4	1		1		1	1	3	1	1		3
					1	1				1						1
					1					1						1
					2					2			1			2
1	1				8	2		1		4	1	4	1	1		8

VOL DE CHEVAUX, BÉTAIL ET MOUTONS.

	1				1							1				1
	1					1										1
1						1						1				1
1	1					2		1				1				2
						1						1				1
1						2	1					1	1			1
				1		1						1				1
						1						1	1			1
5	1				6	1		2				4	1			5
1					2		1					1	1			1
1						1						1				1
8	1			1	9	6	2	3				10	5			10
	1				1							1				1
1						1						1				1
1						1						1				1

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE—*Concluded.* CLASS II.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.				AGES.						USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUEURS.	
	Un- able to read	Un- able to write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- perior	Un- der 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over	Not given.	Mo- de- ra- te.	Im- mo- de- rate	
					Mos de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au dessus.	Non donnés.			
	In- ca- pables d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieur	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
de lire.	de lire.	de lire.	de lire.	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	

ROBBERY AND DEMANDING WITH MENACES.—(Concluded).

Haldimand, Ont.....			2		1	1						2	
Hastings, Ont.....				2		1		1				2	
Lambton, Ont.....			2				1						2
Leeds et Grenville, Ont...			1			1						1	
Middlesex, Ont.....			2				2						2
Perth, Ont.....													
Simcoe, Ont.....			1			1							1
Thunder Bay, Ont.....			1			1						2	
Victoria, Ont.....													
Wellington, Ont.....			2				2						2
Wentworth, Ont.....			1			1							1
York, Ont.....	1	1	8			3	6					4	5
Total d'Ontario.....	3	3	23	2	1	8	18	2		2		12	17
Manitoba, Est.....													
Total du Canada.....	11	11	38	2	4	16	31	1	3	2		30	22

BRINGING STOLEN PROPERTY INTO CANADA.

CLASS III.

Essex, Ont.....	2	2	2	1		2	2		1			3	2
Middlesex, Ont.....			1				1					1	
St'm't, D'das et Glen'ry, O.....			1			1						1	
Welland, Ont.....			1				1					1	
York, Ont.....			2				2					2	
Total du Canada.....	2	2	7	1		3	6		1			8	2

HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP STEALING.

Pictou, N.-E.....			1				1						1
Carleton, N.-B.....			1				1					1	
Kent, N.-B.....			1				1					1	
Total du N.-Brunswick.....			2				2					2	
Feanharnois, Qué.....			1				1						1
Bedford, Qué.....	1	1					2						2
Joliette, Qué.....	1	1			1							1	
Montmagny, Qué.....			1				1						
Montréal, Qué.....			5				6					2	1
Richelieu, Qué.....			1				1						1
St François, Qué.....			1	1		1	1					2	
Terrebonne, Qué.....	1	1				1	1					1	
Total de Québec.....	3	3	9	1	1	2	12					6	5
Brant, Ont.....			1						1				1
Bruce, Ont.....						1						1	
Carleton, Ont.....			1				1					1	

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.—(Fin.) CLASSE II.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						REMARKS. — REMARQUES.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States. — États Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.		Protestants. — Autres confessions.
England and Wales. — Angl-terre et Galles.	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Écosse.											
.....	2		1
.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1a.
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	1	.....	2a.
2	2	.....	23	2	.....	.....	2	11	7	5	1	1 3
4	3	2	44	3	.....	.....	2	33	7	5	1	1 5

VOL ET DEMANDES AVEC MENACES.—(Fin.)

.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	6	2	1	.....	.....	2	1	4	.....	2

EFFETS VOLÉS APPORTÉS EN CANADA

CLASSE III.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

VOL DE CHEVAUX, BÉTAIL ET MOUTONS.

.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Sentence deferred.

a Sentence remise.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.												
BIRTH PLACES: — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						REMARKS. — REMARQUES.
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada. — États Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants. — Autres confessions.	
England and Wales. — Angl-terre et Galles.	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.										
VOL DE CHEVAUX, BÉTAIL ET MOUTONS.—(Fin.)												
1			3				2		1		1	
			1				1					
				1			1					
			3	1	1	1			3			
			3			2					1	
			1						1	2		
			2			1			1	1		
1			3		2		1		1	2	1	
1	1		2				2		1	1		
2	2	1	24	2	2	5	9	1	6	6	2	
1			2						1			
										2		
1			2						1	2		
			3									
4	3	1	43	3	3	6	24	1	9	7	4	
VOL DANS DES MAISONS HABITÉES.												
			1				1					
			1			1		1		2		
		1	2									
		1	3			1		1		2		
1										1		
1		1	4			1	1	1		2	1	
VOL SUR LA PERSONNE.												
1	3	1	27				28			5	1	
			3				3				11a.	
1	3	1	31				32			5	13	
			3				2				1	
				1			1					

a Sentence deferred.
a Sentence remise.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.		
				CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	One- year and over.
	Personnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées une fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- m'nde	Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON—(Concluded.)

Thunder Bay, Ont.....	3	3							
Wentworth, Ont.....	3	2		1			1		1
York, Ont.....	5	2		3	3				3
Total of Ontario	24	15		9	8		1		8
Manitoba, Eastern.....	2	1		1	1				1
Total of Canada	70	22		48	20	17	11		24

LARCENY.

King's, P.E.I.....	1	1							
Queen's, P.E.I.....	7			7	4	3			5
Total of Prince Edw. Island..	8	1		7	4	3			5
Annapolis, N.S.....	3			3	3				
Antigonish, N.S.....	1			1	1				
Cape Breton, N.S.....	4	1		3	3				2
Colchester, N.S.....	4			4	4				
Cumberland, N.S.....	2			2	2				2
Halifax, N.S.....	26	9		17	16	1		2	7
Hants, N.S.....	8	3		5	3		2		2
King's, N.S.....	4			4	4				
Pictou, N.S.....	8	2		6	5	1		3	3
Queen's, N.S.....	1			1	1				1
Shelburne, N.S.....	2			2	2				
Yarmouth, N.S.....	8			8	6	1	1	3	5
Total of Nova Scotia.....	71	15		56	50	3	3	8	22
Carleton, N.B.....	2			2	2				1
Charlotte, N.B.....	2			2	2				
Kent, N.B.....	2	1		1	1				1
Northumberland, N.B.....	5			5	5				4
St. John, N.B.....	31	12		19	15	2	2		15
Sunbury, N.B.....	1			1	1				
Westmoreland, N.B.....	6	1		5	5				3
York, N.B.....	6			6	5	1			4
Total of New Brunswick	55	14		41	36	3	2		28
Arthabaska, Que.....	5	1		4	4			2	
Beauce, Que.....	1			1		1			1
Beauharnois, Que.....	1			1	1				1
Bedford, Que.....	11	1		10	10				9
Bonaventure, Que.....	1			1	1				1
Iberville, Que.....	10			10	10				10
Joliette, Que.....	10	2		8	8				6
Kamouraska, Que.....	3	2		1	1				1
Montmagny, Que.....	1			1	1				

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						REMARKS. — REMARQUES.
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada — États-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants. — Autres confessions.	
England and Wales. — Angl-terre et Galles.	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.										

VOL SUR LA PERSONNE.—(Fin.)

.....
.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
2	3	1	36	3	.....	.....	34	3	.....	.....	6	.....	13

LARCIN.

.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	16.	
.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	1	7	2	3	1	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	
.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
3	2	.....	48	1	1	1	11	12	5	6	3	4	12	1
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	3	.....	14	1	1	.....	1	12	1	1	1	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	.....	30	4	1	1	2	21	2	2	3	.....	5	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	6	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

^a Sentence deferred.
^u Sentence remise.

^b escape.
^o n'est évadé.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sons charged — Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted. — Ac- quit- tées.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. — Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.		
				CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	EMPRISONNÉS.	
								With the option of a fine. Sur- option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	No OPTI- ON. SANS OPTI- ON. Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.

LARCENY—(Continued).

Montreal, Que.....	541	51	1	489	395	55	39	39	253	2
Ottawa, Que.....	4			4	3	1			1	
Quebec, Que.....	63	13		50	40	2	8		22	1
Richelieu, Que.....	9			9	9				5	
Rimouski, Que.....	6	1		5	5				4	
St. Francis, Que.....	23	1		22	19	2	1	1	19	1
Terrebonne, Que.....	3	1		2	2				2	
Three Rivers, Que.....	6	1		5	5				5	
Total of Quebec.....	698	74	1	623	514	61	48	42	340	5
Algoma, Ont.....	3	3								
Braut, Ont.....	50	11		39	20	11	8		30	2
Bruce, Ont.....	13	5		8	8				4	1
Carleton, Ont.....	*110	29		79	75	4			62	10
Dufferin, Ont.....	8	2		6	6				6	
Elgin, Ont.....	34	6		28	27		1		23	
Essex, Ont.....	31	2		29	25	1	3		21	5
Frontenac, Ont.....	52	12		40	29	10	1	11	10	6
Grey, Ont.....	52	34		18	18				10	1
Haldimand, Ont.....	7	3		4	4				4	
Halton, Ont.....	6	3		3	2	1			2	
Hastings, Ont.....	12	1		11	11				10	1
Huron, Ont.....	3	2		1	1					
Kent, Ont.....	29	15		14	14			1	11	2
Lambton, Ont.....	24	13		11	11				7	3
Lanark, Ont.....	6	1		5	4	1			4	
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.....	25	3		22	18	2	2		10	6
Lennox and Addington, Ont.....	4	2		2	2				2	
Lincoln, Ont.....	16	2		14	14			1	11	
Middlesex, Ont.....	104	28		76	64	11	1		51	3
Norfolk, Ont.....	10	1		9	9				2	1
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.....	31	13		18	17	1		2	7	7
Ontario, Ont.....	27	7		20	15	4	1		13	1
Oxford, Ont.....	27	3		24	19	2	3	4	17	1
Peel, Ont.....	6			6	6				6	
Perth, Ont.....	51	17		34	28	5	1		12	
Peterborough, Ont.....	8	1		7	1	2	4		5	
Prescott and Russell, Ont.....	2			2	2				2	
Prince Edward, Ont.....	2			2	2				2	
Renfrew, Ont.....	28	14		14	14				13	1
Simcoe, Ont.....	36	9		27	26	1			20	1
Stormont, Dundas & Glengary, O.....	6			6	6				4	2
Thunder Bay, Ont.....	28	4		24	23	1		1	20	2
Victoria, Ont.....	11	7		4	3	1			3	1
Waterloo, Ont.....	12	3		9	8	1			8	
Welland, Ont.....	32	15		17	12	4	1	2	11	1
Wellington, Ont.....	21	6		15	12	1	2		12	1
Wentworth, O.....	186	80		106	68	15	23	20	51	10
York, Ont.....	695	355		340	267	38	35	7	239	15
Total of Ontario.....	1,808	712		1,094	891	117	86	49	725	84

* 2 cases jury disagree.—2 cas, le juré ne s'est pas accordé.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASS. III.

SENTENCE.					RESIDENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.					CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		De'th — De mort	Com-mitted to Reformatories	—	Cities and Towns	Rural Districts	Agricultural.	Com-mercial.	Dom-estic	Indus-trial.	Pro-fes-sional	La-borers	Mar-ried.	Wi-dowed	Single.
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.				Villes	Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agri-cul-teurs.	Com-mer-cants.	Servi-teurs.	Indus-triels.	Pro-fes-sions libé-rales	Jour-na-liers.	Ma-riés.	En veu-vage.	Célibai-taires.
Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	Envo-yées à la prison de Réforme.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

LARCIN—(Suite).

26	1		36	487	2	2	9	1	31		381	65	12	405
2			1	2	2						3	1		3
4			3	40	10		6	6	12		15	15	2	33
			4	5	4		2	1			1	1	1	7
			1	2	3						4	2	1	2
				12	10	4					14	10	1	10
					2	3		1			2	1		1
			2								2	4	1	
33	1		48	562	61	6	20	10	49	1	425	112	19	484
			2	32	7		3	2	9		13	9	1	29
5			1	1	7		1		2		3		1	7
2			2	75	4	1	1	8	7		53	13	2	64
4				5	1				1		3	1		5
			1	20	8	1	2	6	8		12	5	1	22
	1		2	20	9			2	3		24	6	1	22
			6	37	3	2	2	3	3		17	9		31
2			2	13	5			3	1		14	4	1	13
	1				4	1	2				1	1		3
					3						2		1	2
			5		6	1	2	1	1		4	3		8
					1									1
			7		4	3			2		8	4	1	8
			1	9	2		1	1			9	1		10
			1	3	2			1	2		2	1		4
2	3		1	14	8		4		4		12	5	1	16
					2						2	1		1
2				10	4	1		1	2		7	3		11
			8	55	21	4	12	4	14	1	17	13	2	60
			2	6	3	1			1		5	4		5
2	1		1	11	5		3		4		9	3	2	11
			1	5	15	1	1	1	8	1	7	3		17
			2	23	1	1			2		17	3	2	14
				4	2				4	1	1	2	1	3
2			1	16	18	6	3		6	1	16	3	2	29
1			1	6	1			1	1		4		1	6
					2			1			1			2
			2					1	1				1	1
			3		11						13	1		13
1			3	17	10			2	2		19	5	1	21
				15	9		4	1			4	4		2
1				4					5		15	7	1	16
											4	1		3
1			6		3				5		3			7
1			1	11	6		1				13	8	1	8
2				7	8				1		11	2		13
5	2		3	103	3	1	11	10	26		42	40	3	63
33	1		12	332	8	5	16	36	82	1	107	73	20	247
70	9		53	878	211	29	70	86	208	5	494	238	47	798

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.				AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGN DES LI- QUEURS.		
	Un- able to read — In- ca- pa- bles de lire.	Un- able to write. — Inca- pables d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Elé- men- taires.	Su- per- ior — Supé- rieure	Un der 16 Yrs. — Mo's 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.		Mo- de- ra- te. — Mo- dé- ré.	Im- de- ra- te. — Im- dé- ré.
						M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F
	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	

LARCENY—(Continued.)

Montréal, Qué.....	9	9	440	.....	38	6	67	6	310	52	9	.....	1	.....	359	46
Ottawa, Qué.....	3	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Québec, Qué.....	14	14	36	.....	7	.....	8	.....	22	4	7	2	.....	.....	32	18
Richelieu, Qué.....	5	5	4	.....	3	1	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rimouski, Qué.....	6	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
St. François, Qué.....	13	13	9	.....	2	.....	2	.....	13	1	2	1	1	.....	12	10
Terrebonne, Qué.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Trois-Rivières, Qué.....	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2
Total de Québec.....	68	68	508	.....	60	7	85	6	369	60	26	5	4	1	429	91
Algoma, Ont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brant, Ont.....	11	11	28	.....	10	2	3	1	17	.....	5	1	.....	.....	26	13
Bruce, Ont.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	2
Carleton, Ont.....	19	19	60	.....	9	.....	19	4	33	6	8	.....	.....	.....	46	25
Dufferin, Ont.....	2	2	4	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Elgin, Ont.....	4	4	24	.....	.....	.....	3	2	17	.....	5	1	.....	.....	12	16
Essex, Ont.....	11	11	18	.....	2	.....	7	.....	15	1	3	.....	1	.....	13	16
Frontenac, Ont.....	.....	.....	31	.....	11	.....	6	.....	16	2	5	.....	.....	.....	3	16
Grey, Ont.....	5	5	13	.....	6	.....	2	.....	6	2	2	.....	.....	.....	12	6
Haldimand, Ont.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Halton, Ont.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Hastings, Ont.....	2	2	9	.....	2	.....	4	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	9	2
Huron, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Kent, Ont.....	1	1	10	.....	1	.....	3	.....	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	9	3
Lambton, Ont.....	2	2	9	.....	1	1	1	.....	5	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	7
Lanark, Ont.....	1	1	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.....	2	2	19	.....	1	.....	2	.....	14	3	2	.....	.....	.....	4	18
Lennox et Addington, Ont.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Lincoln.....	1	1	13	.....	1	.....	4	1	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	11
Middlesex, Ont.....	.....	.....	68	1	18	2	19	2	22	2	9	2	.....	.....	54	20
Norfolk, Ont.....	6	6	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	7	2
North'berland et Durham, O	1	1	15	.....	4	.....	2	.....	7	.....	3	.....	1	1	13	3
Ontario, Ont.....	1	1	18	1	1	.....	8	1	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10	10
Oxford, Ont.....	4	4	20	.....	7	.....	3	1	9	1	2	1	.....	.....	17	5
Peel, Ont.....	1	1	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	4
Perth, Ont.....	3	3	30	1	5	.....	6	.....	13	2	4	1	.....	.....	25	9
Peterborough, Ont.....	3	3	4	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Prescott et Russell, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Prince-Edouard, Ont.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Renfrew, Ont.....	4	4	10	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	11
Simcoe, Ont.....	.....	.....	27	.....	4	.....	3	.....	12	.....	5	1	1	1	6	21
St'm't, D'das et Glen'ry, O	6	6	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	4
Thunder Bay, Ont.....	.....	.....	21	.....	1	.....	1	.....	20	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	11	13
Victoria, Ont.....	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Waterloo, Ont.....	2	2	7	.....	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	5
Welland, Ont.....	.....	.....	15	.....	3	.....	2	.....	11	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	11	5
Wellington, Ont.....	3	3	12	.....	5	.....	7	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	13	2
Wentworth, Ont.....	2	2	104	.....	21	1	15	1	39	6	20	3	.....	.....	64	42
York, Ont.....	62	62	264	.....	69	2	83	5	104	16	50	11	.....	.....	146	33
Total d'Ontario.....	164	164	883	4	191	8	231	20	425	42	148	23	4	2	548	344

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.				RELIGIONS.							REMARKS. — REMARQUES.		
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States — États Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Église d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.		Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.
England and Wales — Angl-terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Écosse.											

LARCIN—(Suite.)

24	33	5	412	8	4	2	426	1	59	3	132a.
3	6		40		1		47		3		20a.
		2	5				9				
			16	4			5				
			2				17			5	1a.
1	1		3				2				
							4	1			
30	42	5	525	13	5	2	546	3	2	69	3 154
4	5	2	25	2	1		13	12	4	6	3
1			1		1		1	3	3		
14	7	3	54		1		58	10		1	9 1a.
	1	1	4				1	2	1	2	
3	6	4	10	5			8	6	5	3	1 2 3a.
1		1	16	11			2	5	1	3	2 16 5a.
3	2		34	1			20				20 2b.
3	1	1	11	1			1	2	3	3	6 3 2b.
			4				1		3		
1	1		1					1	1	1	1a.
1		2	7	1			1	2	6	2	
			1					1			1a.
2			8	3			1	3	2	6	2 4
	1		9	1			1	4			1 4
1	1	1	2				1	1	2		1 1
4	2		11	3	2		11	8	2	1	
			2				2				
2	1		9	1	1			3	2	1	6
11	11	1	44	9			1	26	10	14	14 7 14a.
			8		1		2		2	2	3 3a.
	1		13	1	1		3	5	3	2	2 1
4	1		14	1			2	6	6	4	3 4a.
3	1	1	17	2			6	2	8	4	4 3
3	2		1				1	1	2	2	
6	2	2	22	2			2	8	10	3	9 2 19a.
2	1		3		1		2	4			1
	1		1				2				
1	1	1	10		1			1	1		
1	1	1	10		1		9	2	1	2	
6	2	1	15	2	1		2	3	7	2	12 1 3a.
			6				6				
5	2	3	13	1			5	10	3	5	
			4				3	1			
			4		5		1	2		2	4
			14	3			1	1	2	8	2 3 1a.
1	2		11	1			4	3	4	2	2
15	13	2	66	10			34	51	12	9	15a.
53	61	8	189	14	9		7	135	123	36	33 6 11a. 21b. 1c.
157	129	34	664	75	26		29	386	295	144	129 34 67 104

a. Sentence deferred. b. Bound to good behaviour. c. Discharged on account of youth.
 a. Sentence remise. b. A tenir une meilleure conduite. c. Libéré à cause de son jeune âge.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sons charged — Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted. — Ac- quit- tées.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. — Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st. — Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- victed 2nd. — Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Rei- ter- ated. — Plus de 2 réci- dives.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a m'nde	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
									Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.

LARCENY—(Concluded.)

Manitoba, Eastern.....	65	4	.....	61	47	10	4	.....	47	3
Manitoba, Western.....	7	.....	.....	7	6	.....	1	.....	4	1
Total of Manitoba.....	72	4	.....	68	53	10	5	.....	51	4
Cariboo, B.C.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Clinton, B.C.....	6	2	.....	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1
New Westminster, B.C.....	27	10	.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....	10	2
Victoria, B.C.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of British Columbia...	36	14	.....	22	20	2	.....	.....	11	3
The Territories.....	45	5	.....	40	40	.....	.....	.....	16	1
Total of Canada.....	2,793	839	1	1,951	1,608	199	144	99	1,198	100

FELONIOUS RECEIVING.

Westmoreland, N.B.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Beauharnois, Que.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Chicoutimi, Que.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Iberville, Que.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal, Que.....	12	3	.....	9	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Quebec, Que.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Quebec.....	16	5	.....	11	9	1	1	.....	2	.....
Brant, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Carleton, Ont.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Dufferin, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgin, Ont.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frontenac, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Grey, Ont.....	11	5	.....	6	5	1	.....	.....	6	.....
Haldimand, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halton, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Hastings, Ont.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kent, Ont.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex, Ont.....	5	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Norfolk, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario, Ont.....	5	.....	.....	5	4	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Thunder Bay, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welland, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth, Ont.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
York, Ont.....	23	18	.....	5	4	.....	1	.....	3	.....
Total of Ontario.....	62	39	.....	23	19	1	3	.....	17	.....
Manitoba, Eastern.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
New Westminster, B.C.....	6	1	.....	5	5	.....	.....	1	1	1
Victoria, B.C.....	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Total of British Columbia...	11	1	.....	10	10	.....	.....	1	5	1

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.															
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ETAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			De'th — De mort	Com-mitted to Re-for-ma-tories. — En-vo-yées à la prison de Réfor-me.	Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis-tricts. — Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agricultural. — Agri-cul-teurs.	Com-mer-cial. — Com-mer-cants.	Do-mestic — Servi-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. — Célib-taires.
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et moi's de cinq.	Five years and over — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie													

LARCIN—(Fin.)

2				55	8	1	7	4	11	2	25	14	2	45	
2					7	5					2	4		3	
4				53	15	6	7	4	11	2	27	18	2	48	
3				1											
4	1			17	3		2	1			3			4	
											14			17	
7	1			19	3		2	2			17			21	
12	11			4	36	5	1			1	6	17		14	
152	30			104	1,587	356	49	111	108	277	11	1,007	398	70	1,446

RECEL.

				1									1		
					1	1							1		
					1						1		1		
	4			9			1	1			4		1		8
	4			9	2	1	1	1			5	2	1		8
					1						1	1			
				1								1			
				1										1	
				6							6				6
				1											
				1		1					1		1		1
						1							1	1	
1				2	2	3			2	1	2				5
				1						1					
	1			4	1	1	2			1			1		3
1	1			3	16	7	1	3	2	3		11	7	1	15
					1							1	1		
2				5								2			3
1				5					3			2			5
3				10				3				4			8

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.				AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUEURS.	
	Un- able to read — In- ca- pa- bles de lire.	Un- able to write. — Inca- pables d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Élé- men- taire.	Su- per- ior — Supé- rieure	Un- der 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40	40 Years and over	Not given.		Mo- de- ra- te.	Im- mo- de- ra- te.		
					Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au dessus.	Non donnés		Mo- dé- ré.	Im- mo- dé- ré.		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F

LARCENY.—(Concluded.)

Manitoba, Est.....			66	3	11	10	36	4				36	26
Manitoba, Ouest.....	2	2	4	1		1	6					6	1
Total du Manitoba....	2	2	59	4	11	11	42	4				41	27
Cariboo, C.-B.....			1				1					1	
Clinton, C.-B.....	1	1								4		1	
New Westminster, C.-B....			6							17		3	1
Victoria, C.-B.....													
Total de la Col.-Brit....	1	1	7				1			21		5	1
Les Territoires.....	2	2	7	2		5	31	4				7	2
Total du Canada.....	259	259	1,539	10	280	16358	28 900	107	191	33	35	3	1077502

FELONIOUS RECEIVING.

Westmoreland, N.-B.....	1	1								1			
Beauharnois, Qué.....	1	1					1						1
Chicoutimi, Qué.....	1	1						1					
Iberville, Qué.....													
Montréal, Qué.....			9		1	1	2	4	1				7
Québec, Qué.....													
Total de Québec.....	2	2	9		1	1	2	5	1	1			7
Brant, Ont.....			1				1						1
Carleton, Ont.....			1					1					1
Dufferin, Ont.....													
Elgin, Ont.....													
Frontenac, Ont.....			1						1				
Grey, Ont.....	2	2	4			4	2					2	4
Haldimand, Ont.....													
Halton, Ont.....			1			1							1
Hastings, Ont.....			1					1					1
Kent, Ont.....													
Middlesex, Ont.....			1				1						1
Norfolk, Ont.....													
Ontario, Ont.....			5				5						4
Thunder Bay, Ont.....													1
Welland, Ont.....													1
Wentworth, Ont.....			1				1						1
York, Ont.....			5			1	3		1				5
Total d'Ontario.....	2	2	21			5	1	13	2	2			16
Manitoba, Est.....			1				1						1
New Westminster, C.-B....			3									5	3
Victoria, C.-B.....			4			1	4						4
Total de la Col.-Brit....			7			1	4					5	7

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							REMARKS. — REMARQUES.
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States. — États-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants.	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.	
England and Wales. — Angl-terre et Galles.	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.												
LARGIN.—(Fin.)														
13 3	11	2	24 2	7	1	3	2	22 1	9	4	6	7 4	8	5a, 4b.
16	11	2	26	7	1	3	2	23	9	4	6	11	8	9.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	9	.....	8	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....
.....	9	.....	10	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....
2	32	6	.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	6	16	.....
208	188	41	1,340	106	44	7	44	1,000	319	158	141	129	114	268.
RECEL.														
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5a.
.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....
.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1a.
.....	1	.....	16	4	2	.....	.....	6	3	6	4	1	3	1.
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	1	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2
3	6	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2

a Sentence deferred.
c Sentence remise.

b Reprimanded.
d Libéré avec réprimande.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	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.	
					Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.		SANS OPTION.	One year and over.
				Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year.	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.			

FELONIOUS RECEIVING—(Concluded.)

The Territories	6	2	4	4	1	1
Total of Canada	97	47	50	43	3	4

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Halifax, N.S.	1		1	1				
Westmoreland, N.B.	1		1	1				
Montreal, Que.	7	1	6	4	2		3	
Bruce, Ont.	2	1	1	1			1	
Carleton, Ont.	2	1	1	1				
Elgin, Ont.	1	1						
Essex, Ont.	1		1	1			1	
Frontenac, Ont.	1		1	1			1	
Kent, Ont.	1	1						
Middlesex, Ont.	5	3	2	2			2	
Oxford, Ont.	1	1						
Victoria, Ont.	2	2						
Waterloo, Ont.	2		2	2			1	1
Welland, Ont.	1	1						
Wentworth, Ont.	1		1	1				1
York, Ont.	15	8	7	7			6	1
Total of Ontario	35	19	16	16			1	11
Total of Canada	44	20	24	22	2		1	14

FRAUD.

Montreal, Que.	4		4	3	1		4	
St. Francis, Que.	1		1	1			1	
Total of Quebec	5		5	4	1		1	4
Bruce, Ont.	1	1						
Elgin, Ont.	1	1						
Essex, Ont.	1	1						
Grey, Ont.	1		1	1			1	
Hastings, Ont.	2		2	1	1		1	1
Kent, Ont.	3	1	2	2			2	
Leeds & Grenville, Ont.	2		2	2			2	
Middlesex, Ont.	6	5	1	1			1	
Norfolk, Ont.	3	1	2	2			1	
Ontario, Ont.	1		1	1			1	
Simcoe, Ont.	5	4	1	1				1
Welland, Ont.	1	1						
York, Ont.	*24	20	3	2	1			3
Total of Ontario	51	35	15	12	2	1	7	7
Manitoba, Eastern	4		4	4				4

* 1 case, jury disagree.—1 cas, le juré ne s'est pas accordé.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.													CLASSE III.		
SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.							CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY. — PENITENCIER.		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.	Agric- 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 moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	—	Villes	Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agric- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- cants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Mar- riés.	En ven- vage.	Celib- taires.	
RECUL—(Fin.)															
2	1			4								4			
6	6		3	37	13	2	7	3	3		21	15	2	31	
DÉTOURNEMENT.															
1				1							1			1	
				1	1							1			
				6			1				5	4		2	
1				1	1	1			1			1			
				1							1			1	
				1	1		1				1			2	
				2					1		1	1		1	
				1						1		1			
				7			2		2	1	2	4		3	
1				13	2	1	3		4	2	5	8		7	
2				19	4	2	4		4	2	11	13		10	
FRAUDE.															
				4	1						4	1		4	
				4	1						5	1		4	
				1						1		1			
				2	2	2			2			2		1	
				2								1		2	
				1	1	1			1					1	
				1			1				1	1			
				3			2	1						3	
				9	5	3	3	1	3	1	2	5		10	
				3	1		2				1	3		1	

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.				AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUEURS.		
	Un- able to read — In- ca- pa- bles d'é- crire de lire	Un- able to write. — Inca- pables d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Élé- men- taires.	Su- per- ior. — Supé- rieure	Un- der 16 Yrs. — Mo's de 16 ans.	16 Years and under 21		21 Years and under 40		40 Years and over		Not given.		Mo- de- ra- te.	Im- mo- de- ra- te.
						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		
					H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F			

FELONIOUS RECEIVING—(Concluded.)

Les territoires.....								4							
Total du Canada.....	5	6	38		1	7	3	27	3	3	1	5		31	8

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Halifax, N.-E.....			1					1						1	
Westmoreland, N.-B.....			1							1					
Montréal, Qué.....			6			1		3		2				5	1
Bruce, Ont.....			1					1						1	
Carleton, Ont.....			1					1						1	
Elgin, Ont.....															
Essex, Ont.....										1					
Frontenac, Ont.....			1							1					1
Kent, Ont.....															
Middlesex, Ont.....			2			1		1						2	
Oxford, Ont.....															
Victoria, Ont.....															
Waterloo, Ont.....			2					2						1	1
Welland, Ont.....															
Wentworth, Ont.....			1							1					1
York, Ont.....			6	1				6		1				3	3
Total d'Ontario.....			14	1		1		11		4				8	6
Total du Canada.....			22	1		3		14		7				14	7

FRAUD.

Montreal, Qué.....			4					2						1	1
St. François, Qué.....			1						1					1	
Total de Québec.....			5					2		3				2	1
Bruce, Ont.....															
Elgin, Ont.....															
Essex, Ont.....															
Grey, Ont.....				1				1							1
Hastings, Ont.....			2							2				2	
Kent, Ont.....			2					1		1				1	1
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.....			1	1				1		1				2	
Middlesex, Ont.....			1					1						1	
Norfolk, Ont.....	1	1	1						2					1	1
Ontario, Ont.....			1							1				1	
Simcoe, Ont.....			1						1						1
Welland, Ont.....															
York, Ont.....			3						3					3	
Total d'Ontario.....	1	1	12	2				10		5				11	4
Manitoba, Est.....			4						4					2	2

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							REMARKS. — REMARQUES.
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Unit'd States — États Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.		
Eng-land and Wales — Angl-terre et Galles	Ire-land. — Ir-lande.	Scot-land. — Ecos-se.										Ca-nada.	

RECEL.—(Fv.)

4	1	31	5	8	1	19	7	6	4	2	10	6
---	---	----	---	---	---	----	---	---	---	---	----	---

DÉTOURNEMENT.

			1					1					
			1				1						1a.
			6				5				1		3a.
			1		1		1						
		1					1						
		1	1						1	1			
1			1						2				
1							1						
2	1	1	2		1		3	2		1		1	
4	2	2	5		2		5	6	1	2		1	
4	2	2	13		2		1	10	7	1	2	1	4

FRAUDE.

			3	1				3				1	
			1					1					
			4	1				4				1	
			1								1		
			2							1		1	
			1		1					1			
			1	1								2	
			1							1			
			1		1			1	1				1a.
												1	
3											1		
3	2		7	2	1		1	1	2	2	5	3	1
				1	1	2		1					
													3

a Sentence deferred.
a Sentence remise.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged Personnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tées.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine. Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	— EMPRISONNÉS.	
					Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 rédi- vives.		SANS OPTION.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.

FRAUD—(Concluded).

New Westminster, B.C.....	1			1	1				
Total of Canada.....	61	35		25	21	3	1	8	15

FALSE PRETENCES.

Queen's, P.E.I.....	1			1		1			1
Cape Breton, N.S.....	1	1							
Hants, N.S.....	1			1	1				
Yarmouth, N.S.....	1			1	1				1
Total of Nova Scotia.....	3	1		2	2				1
Yerk, N.B.....	1			1	1				1
Arthabaska, Que.....	1			1	1				1
Joliette, Que.....	1	1							
Montreal, Que.....	14	4		10	6	4			3
Quebec, Que.....	1	1							1
St. Francis, Que.....	1			1	1				1
St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	1			1	1				1
Terrebonne, Que.....	1			1	1				1
Total of Quebec.....	20	6		14	10	4			6
Algoma, Ont.....	1			1	1				1
Brant, Ont.....	1			1			1		1
Carleton, Ont.....	3	3							
Dufferin, Ont.....	3	2		1	1				1
Elgin, Ont.....	9	7		2	2				1
Essex, Ont.....	4	2		2	2				2
Grey, Ont.....	2			2	2				2
Halton, Ont.....	1	1							
Kent, Ont.....	3	1		2	2				1
Lambton, Ont.....	2			2	2				1
Lanark, Ont.....	1			1	1				1
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.....	1			1	1				1
Lincoln, Ont.....	1	1							
Middlesex, Ont.....	17	12		5	3	2			4
Norfolk, Ont.....	1			1	1				1
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.....	3	2		1	1				1
Ontario, Ont.....	3	2		1	1				1
Oxford, Ont.....	3	1		2	2				2
Perth, Ont.....	9	3		6	6				3
Prescott and Russell, Ont.....	2	2							
Renfrew, Ont.....	1			1	1				1
Thunder Bay, Ont.....	6	3		3	3				2
Waterloo, Ont.....	2	1		1	1				1
Welland, Ont.....	4	2		2	2			1	1
Wentworth, O.....	2	2							
York, Ont.....	19	14		5	3		2		4
Total of Ontario.....	104	61		43	38	2	3	1	30
New Westminster, B.C.....	2			2	2				2

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.												CLASSE III.		
SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.							CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		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	Agric- tural	Com- mer- cial	Do- mestic	Indus- trial	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.			Life.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	—	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.	Céliba- taires.
FRAUDE—(Fin).														
1				1								1		1
1				17	7	3	5	1	3	1	9	9		18
FAUX PRÉTERTES.														
					1									1
1					1	1						1		
1					1							1		
1					2	1						2		
					1									1
					1				1					1
2				10					1	1	8	3	1	6
1					1	1						1		1
					1						1			1
3				10	4	1			2	1	10	4	1	9
					1							1		1
					1						1			1
					1	1		1	1		1	1		1
					1	2					2	1		1
					1	2					2	1		2
					1	1	1				1	1		1
					1	1					1	1		1
					3	2	1	2			1	1		4
					1	1					1	1		1
					1	1		1			1	1		1
					1	1					2	2		2
					4	2				1	4	2		4
					1						1			1
					2	1					3			3
					1			1						1
					2			2						2
1					4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2		3
1					2	26	17	4	10	2	4	1	19	27
					2				1		1			2

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.				AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUEURS.	
	Un- able to read — In- ca- pables de lire.	Un- able to write. — Inca- pables d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Elé- men- taires.	Su- perior — Supé- rieure	Un- der 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21	21 Years and under 40	40 Years and over	Not given.		Mo- de- ra- te.	Im- mo- de- ra- te.		
					Mo's de 16 ans	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.		—	—		
					M H	F F	M H	F F	M H	F F	M H	F F	Mo- dé- ré	Im- mo- dé- ré.
FRAUD—(Concluded.)														
New Westminster, C.-B.....											1			
Total du Canada.....	1	1	21	2		2		17		5	1		15	7
FALSE PRETENCES.														
Queen's, I. du P.-E.....			1							1				1
Cap-Breton, N.-E.....														
Hants, N.-E.....			1						1				1	
Yarmouth, N.-E.....			1						1				1	
Total de la N.-Ecosse.....			2						1	1			2	
York, N.-B.....	1	1				1							1	
Arthabaska, Qué.....						1								
Joliette, Qué.....														
Montréal, Qué.....			8	1		2		4		3	1		4	2
Québec, Qué.....														
St. François, Qué.....	1	1						1						1
St. Hyacinthe, Qué.....	1	1				1							1	
Terrebonne, Qué.....	1	1						1					1	
Total de Québec.....	3	3	8	1		4		6		3	1		6	3
Algoma, Ont.....			1							1			1	
Brant, Ont.....	1	1				1							1	
Carleton, Ont.....														
Dufferin, Ont.....	1	1						1					1	
Elgin, Ont.....			1	1				1		1			1	2
Essex, Ont.....			2					1		1			1	1
Grey, Ont.....			2			1		1					2	
Halton, Ont.....														
Kent, Ont.....	1	1	1		1			1					2	
Lambton, Ont.....			2		1			1					1	1
Lanark, Ont.....			1					1						1
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.....			1					1						1
Lincoln.....														
Middlesex, Ont.....			5				1	4					4	
Norfolk, Ont.....			1					1					1	
North'berland et Durham, O.....			1							1			1	
Ontario, Ont.....			1					1					1	
Oxford, Ont.....			2			1		1					1	1
Perth, Ont.....			5	1		2		4					5	1
Prescott et Russell, Ont.....														
Renfrew, Ont.....			1			1								1
Thunder Bay, Ont.....			3					3					2	1
Waterloo, Ont.....			1			1							1	1
Welland, Ont.....			2					2					1	1
Wentworth, Ont.....														
York, Ont.....			5				1	4					5	
Total d'Ontario.....	3	3	38	2	2	7	2	28		4			31	11
New Westminster, C.-B.....			2								2		2	

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							REMARKS. — REMARQUES.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada. — États Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants. — Autres confessions.	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.		
England and Wales. — Angl-terre et Galles.	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.												
FRAUDE—(Fin.)														
3	2		11	4	3	2	1	6	2	2	5	4	4	1
FAUX PRÉTEXTES.														
			1					1						
			1									1		
			1				1							
			2				1					1		
			1					1						
			1					1						
2		1	7					6				3	1	4a.
			1					1						
			1					1						
			1					1						
2		1	11					10				3	1	4
	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		1				
1			3	1				2	3					1a.
			1						1					
			1							1				
1			1					1	1					
1			2	3				3	2	1				3a.
			1					1						
			3					2		1				
			1	1				1	1					
			1	1				1	1					
3	5	3	24	7	1			10	10	12	9		2	4
1				1								2		

a Sentence deferred.
 a Sentence remise.

TABLE I. MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY. CLASS IV.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sons charged	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS.				SENTENCE.		
				CONDAMNATIONS.				COMMITTED TO GAOL		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	EMPRISONNÉS.		SANS OPTION.
					Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.	With the option of a fine.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year.	One year and over.
FALSE PRETENCES—(Concluded).										
The Territories	1			1	1			1		
Total of Canada.....	132	68		64	54	7	3	1	42 6	
OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.										
Montreal, Que.....	2			2	2					
Quebec, Que.....	7	7								
Total of Quebec.....	9	7		2	2					
Elgin, Ont.....	3	2		1	1				1	
Grey, Ont.....	1	1								
Kent, Ont.....	1	1								
Northumberland and Durham, O.	1			1	1				1	
York, Ont.....	1	1								
Total of Ontario.....	7	5		2	2				2	
New Westminster, B.C.....	1	1								
Total of Canada.....	17	13		4	4				2	
MALICIOUS INJURY TO HORSES, CATTLE AND OTHER PROPERTY. CLASS IV.										
King's, N.S.....	1	1								
Lunenburg, N.S.....	1			1	1				1	
Pictou, N.S.....	1	1								
Total of Nova Scotia.....	3	2		1	1				1	
Beauharnois, Que.....	4	4								
Bedford, Que.....	1	1								
Quebec, Que.....	1	1								
Total of Quebec.....	6	6								
Brant, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Frontenac, Ont.....	1	1								
Grey, Ont.....	4	2		2	1	1		2		
Huron, Ont.....	1	1								
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.	1			1		1			1	
Perth, Ont.....	2			2	2				1	
Peterborough, Ont.....	7			7	4	1	2	6	1	
Prescott & Russell, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Waterloo, Ont.....	2	2								
Wentworth, Ont.....	1	1								
York, Ont.....	1	1								
Total of Ontario.....	22	8		14	9	3	2	8	5	
Manitoba, Eastern.....	2	2								
New Westminster, B.C.....	2			2	2			2		
The Territories.....	1			1	1			1		
Total of Canada.....	36	18		18	13	3	2	11	6	

TABLEAU I. OFFENSES MALICIEUSES CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE IV.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.							CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		De'th — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- toires. — — Envoyées à la prison de Réfor- me.		Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agricultural	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.														

FAUX PRÉTERTES—(Fin).

5			2	39	25	6	10	2	7	2	31	21	3	40
---	--	--	---	----	----	---	----	---	---	---	----	----	---	----

DÉLITS DIVERS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.

				2							2			2
				2							2			2
				1										1
				1					1			1		
				2					1			1		1
				4					1		2	1		3

DOMMAGES MALICIEUX AUX CHEVAUX, BESTIAUX ET AUTRES PROPRIÉTÉS. CLASSE IV.

					1	1						1		
					1	1						1		
					1				1					1
					1	1					2	1		1
					1	1				1		2		1
					7	1	1		1		5	2		6
					7	1					1	1		1
					10	4	1	1		3	1	8	5	10
					2						2			2
						1	1							
					12	6	3	1		3	1	10	6	12

TABLE I. MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY. CLASS IV.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.				AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Un-able to read — In-ca-pa-bles de lire.	Un-able to write. — In-ca-pa-bles d'é-crire.	Ele-men-tary. — Elé-men-taire.	Supe-rior. — Supé-rieure	Un-der 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21	21 Years and under 40	40 Years and over	Not given.		Mo-de-erate. — Mo-dé-ré.	Im-mo-de-rate. — Im-mo-déré.			
					Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au-dessus.	Non donnés.						
					M	M	M	M	M	M					
					F	F	F	F	F	F					
FALSE PRETENCES.—(Concluded.)															
Les Territoires.....											1				
Total du Canada.....	7	7	51	3	2	12	2	34	2	8	4	42	15		
OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.															
Montréal, Qué.....			2		2								2		
Québec, Qué.....															
Total de Québec.....			2		2								2		
Elgin, Ont.....			1		1								1		
Grey, Ont.....															
Kent, Ont.....															
North'berland et Durham, O			1						1				1		
York, Ont.....															
Total d'Ontario.....			2		1				1				1		
New Westminster, C.-B....															
Total du Canada.....			4		3				1				3		
MALICIOUS INJURY TO HORSES, CATTLE AND OTHER PROPERTY. CLASS IV.															
King's, N.-E.....															
Lunenburg, N.-E.....			1					1					1		
Pictou, N.-E.....															
Total de la N.-Ecosse.....			1					1					1		
Beauharnois, Qué.....															
Bedford, Qué.....															
Québec, Qué.....															
Total de Québec.....															
Brant, Ont.....			1			1							1		
Frontenac, Ont.....															
Grey, Ont.....			2			1		1					1		
Huron, Ont.....															
North'berland et Durham, O			1						1				1		
Perth, Ont.....			2					1	1				1		
Peterborough, Ont.....			6	1	5			1	1				7		
Prescott et Russell, Ont....	1	1							1				1		
Waterloo, Ont.....															
Wentworth, Ont.....															
York, Ont.....															
Total d'Ontario.....	1	1	12	1	5	2		3		4			11		
Manitoba, Est.....															
New Westminster, C.-B....			2								2		2		
Les Territoires.....			1					1							
Total du Canada.....	1	1	16	1	5	2		5		4	2		14		

TABLE I MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*Concluded.* CLASS IV.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged Personnes accusées.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tées.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine. Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
									Under one year. Moins Un an d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.

ARSON.

Charlotte, N.B.....	1			1	1					
Beauharnois, Que	2	2								
Kamouraska, Que.....	2	1		1	1					
Terrebonne, Que	3	1		2	2					
Total of Quebec.....	7	4		3	3					
Algoma, Ont	1			1	1					
Bruce, Ont.....	2			2	2					
Elgin, Ont.....	3	1		2	2					
Essex, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Haldimand, Ont.....	2	2								
Halton, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Huron, Ont.....	2	1		1	1					
Lennox and Addington, Ont	2			2	1		1		1	1
Middlesex, Ont.....	1			1	1					1
Northumberland & Durham, Ont	1			1	1					
Ontario, Ont.....	1	1								
Oxford, Ont.....	1	1								
Preseott and Russell, Ont	2			2	2				1	1
Simcoe, Ont.....	3	3								
Thunder Bay, Ont.....	2	1		1	1				1	
Welland, Ont.....	2	1		1	1				1	
York, Ont.....	3	2		1	1				1	
Total of Ontario	30	13		17	16		1		5	3
The Territories.....	5			5	5					
Total of Canada.....	43	17		26	25		1		5	3

FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

CLASS V.

Queen's, P.E.I.....	2			2	2				2	
Gloucester, N.B.....	1			1	1					1
Victoria, N.B.....	1	1								
Total of New Brunswick.....	2	1		1	1					1
Beauharnois, Que.....	1			1	1				1	
Montreal, Que.....	7	1		6	6				1	2
Ottawa, Que.....	1			1		1			1	
Quebec, Que.....	1			1	1					1
St. Francis, Que.....	1			1	1					
Total of Quebec	11	1		10	9	1			3	3
Brant, Ont.....	2			1			1			
Orleton, Ont.....	2	1		1	1				1	
Elgin, Ont.....	4	2		2	2					

TABLEAU I. OFFENSES MALICIEUSES CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ—(Fin.) CLASSE IV.

SENTENCE.			Com- mitted to Refor- matories.	RESI- DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL. STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PENITENCIER.		De'th — De mort.		Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.		Life.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deux ans et moi's de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.	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.

INCENDIE PAR MALVEILLANCE.

.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
3	4	.....	.....	.....	6	10	3	.....	.....	6	.....	5	5	.....
1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4
7	9	.....	.....	.....	6	19	4	1	.....	6	.....	8	7	.....

FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT A LA MONNAIE.

CLASSE V.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	2	.....	.....	.....	7	3	1	4	.....	2	.....	3	3	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1

TABLE I. MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—(Concluded.) CLASS IV.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.				AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUEURS.	
	Un- able to read — In- ca- pa- bles de lire.	Un- able to write. — Inca- pables d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Élé- men- taire.	Su- perior — Supé- rieure	Un- der 16 Yrs. — Mo's 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.	Mo- de- ra- te. — Mo- dé- ré.	Im- mo- de- rate — Im- mo- déré			
					M	F	M	F	M			F	M	F
	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F		

ARSON.

Charlotte, N.-B.....			1				1					1	
Beauharnois, Qué.....							1						1
Kamouraska, Qué.....			1									1	
Terrebonne, Qué.....	1	1	1				2					1	1
Total de Québec.....	1	1	2				3					1	2
Algoma, Ont.....			1					1					1
Bruce, Ont.....			2		2							2	
Elgin, Ont.....			2				1	1				2	
Essex, Ont.....									1				
Haldimand, Ont.....													
Halton, Ont.....			1				1						1
Huron, Ont.....	1	1					1						1
Lennox et Addington, Ont.....			2				2						2
Middlesex, Ont.....							1						1
North'berland et Durham, O										1			
Ontario, Ont.....													
Oxford, Ont.....													
Prescott et Russell, Ont.....			2		1	1						2	
Simcoe, Ont.....													
Thunder Bay, Ont.....			1			1							1
Welland, Ont.....			1				1					1	
York, Ont.....			1				1						1
Total d'Ontario.....	1	1	13		3	2	8	2		2		7	8
Les Territoires.....						3	2						
Total du Canada.....	2	2	16		3	5	14	2		2		9	10

FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

CLASS V.

Queen's, I. du P.-E.			2					2					2
Gloucester, N.-B.....				1				1					1
Victoria, N.-B.....													
Total du N.-Brunswick.....				1				1					1
Beauharnois, Qué.....							1						
Montréal, Qué.....			5			1	2	3				3	
Ottawa, Qué.....			1				1						
Québec, Qué.....			1				1						1
St. François, Que.....			1				1						
Total de Québec.....			8			1	6	3				4	
Brant, Ont.....								1					1
Carleton, Ont.....			1			1							1
Elgin, Ont.....			2			1		1					1

TABLEAU I. OFFENSES MALICIEUSES CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.—(Fin.) CLASSE IV.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.					RELIGIONS.							REMARKS. — REMARQUES.		
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States — États Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Bri-tann's	Bap-tists. — Bap-tistes.	R. Ca-tho-lics. — Ca-tho-liques.	Ch'ch of Eng-land. — Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Me-thod-ists. — Mé-tho-dis-tes.	Pres-by-ter-ians. — Pres-by-tériens		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. — Écos-se.												

INCENDIE PAR MALVEILLANCE.

.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2a.
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	2	.....	11	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	5	2	.....	1	2
.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	2	1	19	.....	.....	1	.....	5	3	5	2	1	1	2

FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT À LA MONNAIE. CLASSE V.

.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Sentence-deferred. a Sentence remise.

TABLE I. FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY—(Concluded) CLASS V.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sons charged	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	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.	
					Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.		SANS OPTION.	One year and over.
	Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.				Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- ande	Under one year.	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.
Essex, Ont.....	2			2	2			1	1	
Haldimand, Ont.....	2			2	2				2	
Hastings, Ont.....	1	1								
Huron, Ont.....	1	1								
Kent, Ont.....	2			2	2				1	
Middlesex, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Ontario, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Oxford, Ont.....	3			3	3				1	2
Peel, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Perth, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Prince Edward, Ont.....	1			1			1		1	
Renfrew, Ont.....	2	2								
Simcoe, Ont.....	2	1		1	1					
Thunder Bay, Ont.....	2	1		1	1					1
Waterloo, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Wellington, Ont.....	1			1	1					1
Wentworth, Ont.....	3	2		1	1					
York, Ont.....	10	3		7	7				4	1
Total of Ontario.....	44	14		30	28		2	1	14	5
Manitoba, Eastern.....	5	1		4	3		1		1	
Manitoba, Western.....	1			1	1				1	
Total of Manitoba.....	6	1		5	4		1		2	
Total of Canada.....	65	17		48	44	1	3	1	21	9

OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

HIGH TREASON.

The Territories.....	1			1	1					
Total of Canada.....	1			1	1					

TREASON AND FELONY.

The Territories.....	46		1	45	45				1	4
Total of Canada.....	46		1	45	45				1	4

WANT OF SURETIES TO KEEP THE PEACE.

Kent, Ont.....	1			1	1					1
York, Ont.....	5	2		3	3					
Total of Ontario.....	6	2		4	4					1
Total of Canada.....	6	2		4	4					1

TABLE I. FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY—*Concluded.* CLASS V.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.				AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUEURS.		
	Un- able to read	Un- able to write	Ele- men- tary.	Su- perior	Un- der 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over	Not given.		Mo- de- ra- te.	Im- de- re- rate			
					Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au dessus.	Non donnés.		Mo- dé- ré.	Im- dé- dé			
	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		
Essex, Ont			2					1	1					1	1
Haldimand, Ont			2					1						2	
Hastings, Ont															
Huron, Ont															
Kent, Ont			2		1				1					1	1
Middlesex, Ont			1					1						1	
Ontario, Ont			1						1					1	
Oxford, Ont			2	1		2		1						3	
Peel, Ont			1					1						1	
Perth, Ont			1					1						1	
Prince-Edouard, Ont			1						1						1
Renfrew, Ont															
Simcoe, Ont	1	1								1					
Thunder Bay, Ont			1			1									1
Waterloo, Ont			1					1						1	
Wellington, Ont			1			1								1	
Wentworth, Ont			1						1					1	
York, Ont			6	1				4		3				4	3
Total d'Ontario	1	1	26	2	1	7	10	1	10	1				21	8
Manitoba, Est			4					4						4	
Manitoba, Ouest			1					1						1	
Total du Manitoba			5					5						5	
Total du Canada	1	1	41	3	1	8	21	3	14	1				33	8

OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

HIGH TREASON.

Les Territoires			1							1				1	
Total du Canada			1							1				1	

TREASON AND FELONY.

Les Territoires										5		40			
Total du Canada										5		40			

WANT OF SURETIES TO KEEP THE PEACE.

Kent, Ont			1							1				1	
York, Ont			3					1	1	1				3	
Total d'Ontario			4					1	1	2				4	
Total du Canada			4					1	1	2				4	

TABLEAU I. FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT À LA MONNAIE—(Fin). CLASSE V.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						REMARKS. — REMARQUES.		
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States — États Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autr's 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.	
England and Wales — Angl' terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.												
.....	1	1	1	1	1a.	
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
2	1	2	2	2	4	1	1a.	
2	1	5	16	4	2	2	5	5	10	6	2	
2	1	1	1	1	2	
.....	1	1	
2	1	1	1	1	1	3	
6	2	6	26	4	4	2	15	5	10	7	5	4	3

AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

HAUTE TRAHISON.

.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRAHISON ET FÉLONIE.

.....	.....	.....	43	1	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	12a.
.....	.....	.....	43	1	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	12

CAUTIONS POUR GARDER LA PAIX.

1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3b.
1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	3
1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....

a Sentence deferred. b Bound to keep the peace.
 c Sentence remise. b Tenus de garder la paix.

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.		
				CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	EMPRISONNÉS.	
					Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives	With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- mende	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.

CARRYING UNLAWFUL WEAPONS.

Halifax, N.S.....	2			2	2			2	
Iberville, Que	1			1	1			1	
Montreal, Que.....	35	1		34	34			12	2
Total of Quebec.....	36	1		35	35			13	2
Halton, Ont.....	1	1							
Kent, Ont.....	4	1		3	2	1		2	1
Lennox and Addington, Ont	1			1			1		1
Lincoln, Ont.....	2			2	1	1		1	1
Middlesex, Ont.....	1	1							
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.	1			1	1				
Ontario, Ont.....	5	1		4	2	2			2
Perth, Ont.....	3			3	2	1		1	1
Renfrew, Ont.....	2			2	2				2
Simcoe, Ont.....	1			1		1			1
Victoria, Ont.....	1			1	1				1
York, Ont.....	29	8		20	20			15	
Total of Ontario.....	51	13		38	31	6	1	19	10
New Westminster, B.C.....	1	1							
The Territories.....	1			1	1				1
Total of Canada.....	91	15		76	69	6	1	34	12

OFFENCES AGAINST GAMBLING ACTS.

Clinton, E.U.....	1			1	1			1	
Total of Canada	1			1	1			1	

HIGHWAY OBSTRUCTING.

Northumberland & Durham, Ont.	1	1							
Victoria, Ont.....	1	1							
Total of Canada	2	2							

KEEPING DISORDERLY AND HOUSES OF ILL-FAME AND INMATES THEREOF.

York, N.E.....	4			4	4			4	
Joliette, Que	1			1	1				1
Montreal, Que	19	3		16	15	1		5	7
Three Rivers, Que.....	10			10	7		3		10
Total of Quebec	30	3		27	23	1	3	5	18
Elgin, Ont	2			2	2				
Middlesex, Ont.....	4			4	2	2			4
York, Ont.....	117	35		82	79	3		78	2
Total of Ontario.....	123	35		88	83	5		78	6

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

SENTENCE.					RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.							CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life.	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. Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. Com- merçants.	Domestic. Servi- teurs.	Industrial. Indus- triels.	Profes- sional Profes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers Jour- naliers.	Mar- ried Mariés.	Wid- owed En- veu- vage.	Single. Célibai- taires.
Two years and under five. Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over. Cinq ans et plus.																A vie
PORT D'ARMES ILLÉGAL.																
					2					1	1		1		1	
					29	5	1	3	1	8		20	12	1	21	
					29	6	1	3	1	8		20	13	1	21	
					3					2		1	2		1	
					1	1						1			1	
					1	1						2			2	
					1	3				2		2	1		3	
					2	1	1		1	1		2	1		2	
					1	2						2			2	
					1							1			1	
					1				1							
					20			3		7	1	7	5	1	14	
					29	8	1	3	2	12	1	16	10	1	26	
						1						1			1	
					60	15	2	6	3	21	2	37	24	2	49	
INFRACTIONS AUX LOIS DÉFENDANT LE JEU.																
						1		1					1			
						1		1					1			
OBSTRUCTION DU GRAND CHEMIN.																
TENANT ET FRÉQUENTANT DES MAISONS DE DÉSORDRE ET MAL-FAMÉES.																
					4				2			4	1	2	1	
						1							1			
				4	16							2			16	
					3	7				1		2	3	1	6	
				4	19	8				1		4	4	1	22	
				2	2				2				1		1	
					4							2			4	
					82			2	6	3		7	16	2	64	
				2	88			2	8	3		9	17	2	69	

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.				AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUEURS.			
	Un- able to read — In- ca- pa- bles de lire.	Un- able to write. — Inca- pables d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Élé- men- taire.	Su- per- ior — Supé- rieure	Un- der 16 Yrs. — Mo's de 16 ans.	16 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 40		40 Years and over		Not given. — Non donnés.	Mo- de- ra- te. — Mo- dé- ré.	Im- mo- de- rate — Im- mo- déré		
						M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F
						H	F	H	F	H	F				H	F
CARRYING UNLAWFUL WEAPONS.																
Halifax, N.-E.....			2					1		1			2			
Iberville, Qué.....	1	1								1			1			
Montréal, Qué.....	2	2	32			9		19		6			10	24		
Total de Québec.....	3	3	32			9		19		7			11	24		
Halton, Ont.....																
Kent, Ont.....	1	1	2			1				2			2	1		
Lennox et Addington, Ont.			1					1						1		
Lincoln, Ont.....			2					2						2		
Middlesex, Ont.....																
North'berland et Durham, O											1					
Ontario, Ont.....			4			2		2					3	1		
Perth, Ont.....			3					2		1			2	1		
Renfrew, Ont.....			2					2						2		
Simcoe, Ont.....			1					1						1		
Victoria, Ont.....	1	1								1			1			
York, Ont.....	4	4	16			4		14		2			11	2		
Total d'Ontario.....	6	6	31			7		24		5	1	1	19	11		
New Westminster, C.B.....																
Les Territoires.....			1					1						1		
Total du Canada.....	9	9	66			16		45		13	1	1	33	35		
OFFENCES AGAINST GAMBLING ACTS.																
Clinton, C.B.....			1										1			
Total du Canada.....			1										1			
HIGHWAY OBSTRUCTING.																
North'berland et Durham, O																
Victoria, Ont.....																
Total du Canada.....																
KEEPING DISORDERLY AND HOUSES OF ILL-FAME AND INMATES THEREOF.																
York, N.-E.....	3	3	1							1	1	2	4	2		
Joliette, Qué.....													1			
Montréal, Qué.....	4	4	8		2	1		2	2	8		1	12			
Trois-Rivières, Qué.....	8	8	2					3	3	2		2	4	6		
Total de Québec.....	12	12	10		2	1		5	5	10		3	16	6		
Elgin, Ont.....			2					1		1				2		
Middlesex, Ont.....			4					1		1			4			
York, Ont.....	24	24	48			2	7	13	6	53	1	2	19	62		
Total d'Ontario.....	24	24	54			9	15	6	55	1	2		23	64		

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						REMARKS. — REMARQUES.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Unit'd States — États-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants		Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.												Canada.

PORT D'ARMES ILLÉGAL.

2								1	1				
3	5		19	2	5		23				11		20a.
3	5		20	2	5		24				11		20
		1	1		1		1	1		1			
			1				2						
2			2					1	2			1	1b.
			3				1	1					2a.
			2					1					1b.
4	3	1	10	2			5	8	3	3			5b.
6	3	2	21	3	2		1	13	11	6	4	1	9
			1					1					
11	8	2	42	5	7		1	38	12	7	4	11	1 29

INFRACTIONS AUX LOIS DÉFENDANT LE JEU.

							1						1
							1						1

OBSTRUCTION DU GRAND CHEMIN.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TENANT ET FRÉQUENTANT DES MAISONS DE DÉSORDRE ET MAL-FAMÉES.

1			3					1	3				
1	1		1	2				1					
			12					11				5	
			10					10					
1	1		23	2				22				5	
1				2						1			1
12	1		2					1	1		1		1
	5	5	53	7				6	13	34	9	19	1 2a.
13	6	5	55	9				7	14	34	11	19	3 2

a Sentence deferred.
a Sentence remise.

b Bound to keep the peace.
b Tenus de garder la paix.

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES.		CLASS VI.										
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sons charged — Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted. — Ac- quit- tées.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. — Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.					
				CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		SANS OPTION.		One year and over.	
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	Under one year	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.
KEEPING DISORDERLY AND HOUSES OF ILL-FAME AND INMATES THEREOF—(Concluded).												
Total of Canada.....	157	38	.....	119	110	6	3	87	24	.....	
PERJURY AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.												
Lunenburg, N.S.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bedford, Que.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal, Que.....	3	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
St. Francis, Que.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Terrebonne, Que.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Quebec.....	7	3	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Haldimand, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kent, Ont.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex, Ont.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prescott & Russell, Ont.....	4	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Simcoe, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
York, Ont.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Ontario.....	12	11	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
New Westminster, B.C.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Territories.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Canada.....	22	16	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	2	1
STEALING POST OFFICE LETTERS AND SUCH LIKE OFFENCES.												
Bedford, Que.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Montreal, Que.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec, Que.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Francis, Que.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Three Rivers, Que.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Total of Quebec.....	6	.....	.....	6	5	1	.....	.....	2	.....	
Bruce, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huron, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex, Ont.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peterborough, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Renfrew, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Ontario.....	6	1	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba, Eastern	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Canada.....	13	1	.....	12	11	1	.....	.....	2	.....	
ESCAPE AND ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM PRISON.												
St. John, N.B.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.																
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.				AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUORS.			
	Un- able to read — In- ca- pa- bles de lire.	Un- able to write. — In- ca- pa- bles d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Elé- men- taire.	Su- per- ior — Supé- rieure	Un- der 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over	Not given.	Mo- de- ra- te. — Mo- dé- ré.	Im- mo- de- rate — Im- mo- déré					
					Mo's de 16 ans.	18 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au dessus.	Non donnés							
					M — H	F — F	M — H	F — F	M — H			F — F	M — H	F — F		
KEEPING HOUSES OF ILL FAME AND INMATES THEREOF—(Concluded).																
Total du Canada.....	39	39	65	.....	2	1	9	20	11	66	2	7	.....	1	41	72
PERJURY AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY																
Lunenburg, N.-B.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Bedford, Qué.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montréal, Qué.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. François, Qué.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Terrebonne, Qué.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
• Total de Québec.....	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Haldimand, Ont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kent, Ont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex, Ont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prescott et Russell, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Simcoe, Ont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
York, Ont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total d'Ontario.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
New Westminster, O.B.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Les Territoires.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total du Canada.....	2	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
STEALING POST OFFICE LETTERS AND SUCH LIKE OFFENCES.																
Bedford, Qué.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Montréal, Qué.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Québec, Qué.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
St. François, Qué.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Trois-Rivières, Qué.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total de Québec.....	1	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Bruce, Ont.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Huron, Ont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex, Ont.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Peterborough, Ont.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Renfrew, Ont.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total d'Ontario.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1
Manitoba Est.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total du Canada.....	1	1	10	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1
ESCAPE AND ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM PRISON.																
St. John, N.-B.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged Personnes accusées.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tées.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated. Plus de 2 réci- dives.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
									Under one year. — Moins d'un an	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
ESCAPE AND ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM PRISON—(Concluded).										
Montreal, Que.....	3			3		3			3	
Quebec, Que.....	2			2		2				
Total of Quebec.....	5			5		5			3	
Essex, Ont.....	1			1		1			1	
Hastings, Ont.....	1			1		1			1	
Huron, Ont.....	1	1								
Middlesex, Ont.....	4	3		1		1			1	
Oxford, Ont.....	1			1		1			1	
Perth, Ont.....	1			1		1			1	
Wentworth, Ont.....	1	1								
York, Ont.....	7			7	2	5			5	
Total of Ontario.....	17	5		12	2	10			10	
Manitoba, Eastern.....	2			2	2				2	
Total of Canada.....	25	5		20	4	16			16	
OFFENCES AGAINST REVENUE LAWS										
Simco, Ont.....	2			2	2				*4	
Wentworth, Ont.....	1			1	1				*1	
York, Ont.....	2	1		1	1			1		
Total of Ontario.....	5	1		4	4			1	3	
The Territories.....	2			2	2				2	
Total of Canada.....	7	1		6	6			1	5	
VAGRANCY.										
Halifax, N.S.....	1			1	1					
Montreal, Que.....	13			13	13			2	2	
Lincoln, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Oxford, Ont.....	4			4	2	2			1	
Prince Edward, Ont.....	3			3	2	1			3	
Total of Ontario.....	8			8	6	3			4	
Total of Canada.....	22			22	19	3		2	6	
RIOT AND ASSAULT.										
Algoma, Ont.....	8	5		3	3				5	
Lambton, Ont.....	4			4	4			4		
Lennox & Addington, Ont.....	2			2	2				2	
Total of Canada.....	14	5		9	9			4	2	

* Both fined and committed to gaol.—La prison et l'amende.

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.							CONJUGAL STATE. — ETAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		De'th — De mort	Com- mitted 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.	—	Villes	Dis- tricts ru- raux.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	—	—	—	Agri- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Ma- riés.	En- veu- vage.	Céliba- taires.
ÉVASION ET TENTATIVE D'ÉVASION.—(Fin.)														
.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6
.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	10
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	2	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	16
DÉLITS CONTRE LE REVENU DE L'ÉTAT.														
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
VAGABONDAGE.														
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
EMBUTE ET VOIES DE FAIT.														
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.				AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUEURS.	
	Un- able to read — In- ca- pa- bles de lire	Un- able to write. — In- ca- pa- bles d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Élé- men- taire.	Super- ior. — Supé- rieure	Under 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21	21 Years and under 40	40 Years and over	Not given.		Mo- de- ra- te.	Im- mo- de- rate		
					Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F			

ESCAPE AND ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM PRISON—(Concluded.)

Montréal, Qué.....			3					3					1	
Québec, Qué.....			2		2								2	
Total de Québec.....			5		2			3					3	
Essex, Ont.....			1					1					1	
Hastings, Ont.....			1					1						1
Huron, Ont.....														
Middlesex, Ont.....			1					1					1	
Oxford, Ont.....			1					1						1
Perth, Ont.....			1					1						1
Wentworth, Ont.....														
York, Ont.....	1	1	6				2	5					2	5
Total d'Ontario.....	1	1	11				2	10					4	8
Manitoba, Est.....			1				1					1	1	
Total du Canada.....	1	1	18		2		3	14				1	8	9

OFFENCES AGAINST REVENUE LAWS.

Simcoe, Ont.....			1	1					2					1
Wentworth, Ont.....			1					1						1
York, Ont.....			1					1						1
Total d'Ontario.....			3	1				2		2				3
Les Territoires.....			2					2						
Total du Canada.....			5	1				4		2				3

VAGRANCY.

Halifax, N.-É.....	1	1			1								1	
Montréal Qué.....	3	3	10		4	5		4					13	
Lincoln, Ont.....			1		1								1	
Oxford, Ont.....	1	1	3		1	1	1	1					4	
Prince-Edouard, Ont.....			3				2	1					1	2
Total d'Ontario.....	1	1	7		2	1	1	2	2				6	2
Total du Canada.....	5	5	17		7	5	1	6	2				20	2

RIOT AND ASSAULT.

Algoma, Ont.....	1	1	2				1						2	1
Lambton, Ont.....	3	3	1				1		3				4	
Lennox et Addington, Ont.....			2					2					2	
Total du Canada.....	4	4	5				2		7				8	1

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.					RELIGIONS.							REMARKS. — REMARQUES.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States. — États Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.		Protestants. — Autres confessions.
England and Wales. — Angl'terre et Galles.	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.											
ÉVASION ET TENTATIVE D'ÉVASION.—(Fin.)													
1	1		1					2				1	
1	1		3					4				1	
			1	1						1			1
			1	1				1		1			
			1	1				1		1			
			7				1	3	2	1			2a
			10	2			1	4	3	3			1
1										1			
2	1		14	2			1	9	3	4		1	1
DÉLITS CONTRE LE REVENU DE L'ÉTAT.													
1		1							1		1		
	1							1					
2	1	1						1	2		1		
				2									
2	1	1		2				1	2		1		
VAGABONDAGE.													
			1										1
	1	2	10					11				2	
			1							1		1	
1	1		4					2		1			
			1					1		1			1
1	1		6					3		2		1	1
1	2	2	17					14		2		3	2
ÉMEUTE ET VOIES DE FAIT.													
	1		2	4			2	2	2				
			2							2			
	1		4	4			2	3	2	2			

a Sentence deferred.
a Sentence remise.

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged Personnes accusées.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tées	De- tained for Lu- nacy. Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.				
				Total.	Con- victed 1st	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		— SANS OPTION.	
								With the option of a fine. Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a m'nde	No OPTION. — Under one year. — Moins d'un an	— One year and over. — Un an et plus.	
										Plus de 2 réci- dives	—
INDECENT EXPOSURE OF THE PERSON.											
Montreal, Que.....	1			1	1			1			
Welland, Ont.....	2			2	2			2			
New Westminster, B.C.....	2	2									
Total of Canada	5	2		3	3			3			
ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.											
Montreal, Que.....	4	1		3	2	1			3		
Halton, Ont.....	1		1								
Huron, Ont.....	1			1	1				1		
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.	1			1	1						
Simcoe, Ont.....	1			1	1				1		
York, Ont.....	7	5	2								
Total of Ontario.....	11	5	3	3	3				2		
Total of Canada.....	15	6	3	6	5	1			5		
FELONIES AND MISDEMEANORS NOT OTHERWISE DENOMINATED.											
Hants, N.S.....	1			1	1						
Montreal, Que.....	18	3		15	1	11	3	5	1		
St. Francis, Que.....	1			1	1				1		
Total of Quebec	19	3		16	2	11	3	5	2		
Essex, Ont.....	1			1	1				1		
Halton, Ont.....	1			1	1						
Kent, Ont.....	12	3		9	9				7	1	
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.....	1	1									
Norfolk, Ont.....	1			1	1				1		
Northumberland and Durham, O.	1			1	1						
Victoria, Ont.....	1	1									
Wellington, Ont.....	1	1									
Wentworth, Ont.....	6	1		5	3	2			2	2	
York, Ont.....	4	1		3	3				2		
Total of Ontario.....	29	8		21	19	2			13	3	
Total of Canada	49	11		38	22	13	3	5	15	3	
NUISANCE.											
Quebec, Que.....	1			1	1						

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES CLASSÉ VI

SENTENCE.					RESIDENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.					CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life. — A vie	De'thories — De mort	Com-mitted to Reformatories — Envoyées à la prison de Réforme.	Cities and Towns	Rural Districts	Agricultural	Commercial	Domestic	Industrial	Professional	La-borers	Married.	Widowed	Single.
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.				Villes	Dist-ricte ruraux.	Agri-culteurs.	Com-merçants.	Servi-teurs.	Indus-triels.	Pro-fes-sions libé-rales.	Jour-naliers.	Ma-riés.	En veu-vage.	Céliba-taires.

EXPOSITION INDÉCENTE DE LA PERSONNE.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3

TENTATIVE DE SUICIDE.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	1	1

FÉLONIES ET DÉLITS NON AUTREMENT DÉSIGNÉS.

.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	12	3	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	13	4	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	3	2	1	1	2	5
.....	2	1	1	2	3
2	1	6	7	2	2	1	4	6	7	7
7	1	1	21	9	2	3	1	6	19	11	20

CONTRAVENTION DE POLICE.

.....	1	1
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TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.				AGES.						USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUEURS.	
	Un- able to read	Un- able to write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- per- ior	Under 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21	21 Years and under 40	40 Years and over	Not given.	Mo- de- ra- te.	Im- mo- de- ra- te.	
					Mo's 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 H	F F	M H	F F			M H	F F

INDECENT EXPOSURE OF THE PERSON.

Montréal, Qué	1						1					1
Welland, Ont	2			2								2
New Westminster, O.B.....												3
Total du Canada	3			2			1					3

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

Montréal, Qué.....			1				2	1				2
Halton, Ont.....							1					1
Huron, Ont.....	1	1					1					1
North'berland et Durham, O			1				1					1
Simcoe, Ont.....			1				1	1				1
York, Ont.....												
Total d'Ontario.....	1	1	2				2	1				1
Total du Canada.....	1	1	3				4	1	1			3

FELONIES AND MISDEMEANORS NOT OTHERWISE DENOMINATED.

Hants, N.-E.....	1	1					1					1
Montréal, Qué.....			15		1		6	8				7
St. François, Qué.....			1					1				1
Total de Québec.....			16		1		6	9				8
Essex, Ont										1		1
Halton, Ont										1		1
Kent, Ont	3	3	6				1	3	4	1		3
Leeds et Grenville, Ont....			1						1			1
Norfolk, Ont			1									1
North'berland et Durham, O			1					1				1
Victoria, Ont												
Wellington, Ont												
Wentworth, Ont.....			5				1	1	3			2
York, Ont.....			3					1	2			3
Total d'Ontario.....	3	3	17				2	1	8	7	3	9
Total du Canada.....	4	4	33		1		9	1	17	7	3	18

NUISANCE.

Québec, Qué.....					1							1
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TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						REMARKS. — REMARQUES.
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada. — États Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants. — Autres confessions.	
England and Wales. — Angl-terre et Galles.	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.										
EXPOSITION INDECENTE DE LA PERSONNE.												
			1				1					
			2									2
			3				1					2
TENTATIVE DE SUICIDE.												
		1		1	1		2				1	
1	1								1			1a.
	1							1				
1	2							1	1			1
1	2	1		1	1		2	1	1		1	1
FÉLONIES ET DÉLITS NON AUTREMENT DÉSIGNÉS.												
1												1
3			12				11				4	1a.
				1							1	
3			12		1		11				5	4
	1		3		2		1	3	4		1	1a.
1			1						1			
	1		5				1	2	1	1		
			2						1	1		1a.
1	2		11		2		1	3	5	6	2	1
6	2		23		3		1	14	5	6	2	5
CONTRAVENTION DE POLICE												
1											1	1a.

a Sentence deferred.
a Sentence remise.

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged Personnes accusées.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tées.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine. Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
					Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.		Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.

NUISANCE—(Concluded.)

Brant, Ont.....	1			1	1			1	
Middlesex, Ont.....	1	1							
Oxford, Ont.....	1			1	1			1	
Waterloo, Ont.....	2			2	2			2	
Total of Ontario	5	1		4	4			4	
Total of Canada	6	1		5	5			4	

FORCIBLE ENTRY.

Arthabaska, Que.....	1	1							
Bruce, Ont.....	1	1							
Kent, Ont.....	3			3	3			3	
Lambton, Ont.....	7	7							
Ontario, Ont.....	1	1							
York, Ont.....	7	7							
Total of Ontario	19	16		3	3			3	
Total of Canada	20	17		3	3			3	

OTHER MISDEMEANORS NOT INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE.

Pictou, N.S.....	8	1		7	7			7	
Victoria, N.S.....	1			1	1			1	
Total of Nova Scotia	9	1		8	8			8	
Bedford, Que.....	1			1	1				1
Joliette, Que.....	1			1	1				1
Montreal, Que.....	6			6	6			5	1
Total of Quebec	8			8	8			5	3
Frontenac, Ont.....	1			1	1				
Grey, Ont.....	3			3	3			3	
Middlesex, Ont.....	1			1	1			1	
Oxford, Ont.....	2			2				2	2
Prince Edward, Ont.....	1			1	1			1	
Refrw, Ont.....	1		1						
Victoria, Ont.....	4		4						
Wentworth, Ont.....	2			2	2			2	
York, Ont.....	5	4		1	1				
Total of Ontario	20	4	5	11	9			2	7
New Westminster, B.C.....	1	1							
The Territories	7	7							
Total of Canada	45	13	5	27	25			2	20

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.							CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY. — PENITENCIER.		De'th — De mort	Com- mit- tea to Refor- ma- to- ries. — Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.		Cités and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts	Agricultural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.														

CONTRAVENTION DE POLICE—(Fin.)

					1							1				1
					1		1					1				
					2					2		2				
					4		1			2		1	3			1
					5		1			2		1	4			1

ENTRÉE FORCÉE.

						3	3						1			2
						3	3						1			2
						3	3						1			2

AUTRES DÉLITS NON SPÉCIFIÉS DANS LES PRÉCÉDENTS.

						7	7						1			6
						1	1						1			
						8	8						2			6
						1							1			1
						1						1	1			
					6			1				3	3			3
					6	2		1				5	4			4
				1	1											1
				3								3				3
					1						1					1
				2				1				1				2
				1								1				1
									1	1						1
				1	1											1
				2	10	1		1	1	1	1	5	1			10
					2	16	11	8	2	1	1	10	7			20

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.				AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUEURS.	
	Un- able to read — In- ca- pa- bles de lire.	Un- able to write. — In- ca- pa- bles d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Elé- men- taire.	Su- perior — Supé- rieure	Under 16 Yrs. — Mo's 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.	Mo- de- ra- te. — Mo- dé- ré.	Im- me- de- ra- te. — Im- mé- dé- ré.			
					M	F	M	F	M			F	M	F	M	F
	NUISANCE—(Concluded.)													
Brant, Ont.....			1				1					1		
Middlesex, Ont.....														
Oxford, Ont.....			1					1				1		
Waterloo, Ont.....			2					2				2		
Total d'Ontario.....			4				1	3				4		
Total du Canada.....			4	1			1	4				5		
FORCIBLE ENTRY.														
Arthabaska, Qué.....														
Bruce, Ont.....														
Kent Ont.....			3							3		1	2	
Lambton, Ont.....														
Ontario, Ont.....														
York, Ont.....														
Total d'Ontario.....			3							3		1	2	
Total du Canada.....			3							3		1	2	
OTHER MISDEMEANORS NOT INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE.														
Pictou, N.-E.....			2							7				
Victoria, N.-E.....			1				1					1		
Total de la N.-Ecosse.....			3				1			7		1		
Bedford, Qué.....	1	1				1						1		
Joliette, Qué.....				1				1					1	
Montréal, Qué.....			5			1	4	1				3	1	
Total de Québec.....	1	1	5	1		1	1	4	1	1		4	2	
Frontenac, Ont.....			1		1							1		
Grey, Ont.....	1	1	2			1		2					3	
Middlesex, Ont.....			1					1					1	
Oxford, Ont.....			2					2				1	1	
Prince-Edouard, Ont.....			1			1							1	
Renfrew, Ont.....														
Victoria, Ont.....														
Wentworth, Ont.....			2			1				1			2	
York, Ont.....					1							1		
Total d'Ontario.....	1	1	9		1	1	3	5		1		3	8	
New Westminster, C.-B.....														
Les Territoires.....														
Total du Canada.....	2	2	17	1	1	1	4	1	10	1	1	7	10	

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.					RELIGIONS.							REMARKS. — REMARQUES.
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.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angl ^l . terre et Galles	Irlande.	Ecosse.	États-Unis.	Autres pays étrangers	Autres possessions Britann's	Baptistes.	Catholiques.	Eglise d'Angleterre.	Méthodistes.	Presbytériens	Autres confessions.	

CONTRAVENTION DE POLICE—(Fin.)

.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....
1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....

ENTRÉE FORCÉE.

.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....

AUTRES DÉLITS NON SPÉCIFIÉS DANS LES PRÉCÉDENTS.

.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	3	.....	1
.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....
1	.....	.....	25	.....	1	.....	12	2	.....	10	.....	1

TABLE II.

SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES, WITH TOTALS OF EACH PROVINCE AND OF CANADA.

TABLEAU II.

RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PAR PROVINCES, AVEC TOTAUX DE CHAQUE PROVINCE ET DU CANADA.

TABLE II.—SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Persons charged	Acquitted.	Detained for Lunacy.	CONVICTIONS.				SENTENCE			
				CONDAMNATIONS.				COMMITTED TO GAOL.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- terated.	With the option of a fine.	EMPRISONNÉS.		
					Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.		Sans option.	No OPTION.	One year and over.
	Personnes accusées.	Acquit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.					Sur option entre la prison ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year.	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.											
Prince Edward Island.....	4			4	4				1		2
Nova Scotia.....	32	2		29	23	5	1	20	6		
New Brunswick.....	33	11		21	19	2		7	4		
Quebec.....	340	45		293	275	13	6	167	75		2
Ontario.....	720	266	1	453	362	31	40	173	161		34
Manitoba.....	16	3		13	9	3	1		7		1
British Columbia.....	14	1		13	13			4			2
The Territories.....	21	6		15	14	1		1	4		2
Total of Canada.....	1,180	334	1	841	749	54	48	372	258		43
CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE											
Prince Edward Island.....	1			1	1				1		
Nova Scotia.....	18	1		17	13	4			1		6
New Brunswick.....	7	1		6	5	1		1	1		
Quebec.....	85	7		78	44	26	8		24		4
Ontario.....	216	102		114	95	7	12		42		16
Manitoba.....	6	2		4	2	1	1		1		
British Columbia.....	3	1		2	2			1			
The Territories.....											
Total of Canada.....	336	114		222	162	39	21	2	75		20
CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.											
Prince Edward Island.....	9	1		8	4	4			6		2
Nova Scotia.....	77	17		60	54	3	3	5	23		
New Brunswick.....	60	14		46	41	3	2		30		1
Quebec.....	876	100	1	775	567	87	61	43	374		8
Ontario.....	2,155	902	1	1,249	1,026	128	95	58	823		99
Manitoba.....	84	7		77	61	11	5		58		4
British Columbia.....	52	16		36	34	2		1	18		4
The Territories.....	58	10		48	48				19		1
Total of Canada.....	3,311	1,067	2	2,239	1,835	238	166	110	1,351		19
CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.											
Prince Edward Island.....											
Nova Scotia.....	3	2		1	1				1		
New Brunswick.....	1			1	1						
Quebec.....	13	10		3	3						
Ontario.....	52	21		31	25	3	3	8	10		3
Manitoba.....	2	2									
British Columbia.....	2			2	2			2			
The Territories.....	6			6	6			1			
Total of Canada.....	79	35		44	38	3	3	11	11		3

TABLEAU II.—RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.					CONJUGAL STATE.—ÉTAT CONJUGAL.				
PENITENTIARY.—PÉNITENCIER.		Life.	De'th —	Com-mitted to Refor-ma-tories.	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.	—	De mort	Envo-yées à la prison de Réfor-ma-tories.	Villes	Dis-tricts ru-raux.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ma-riés.	En-veu-vage.	Céliba-taires.	
CLASSE I.—OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.																
1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	12	6	16
4	3	1	1	22	7	6	6	1	2	9	9	13	10	6	13	
5	4	1	1	12	9	5	1	1	1	10	10	162	159	115	9	
25	4	1	2	228	61	12	30	8	44	13	159	262	170	7	8	
5	23	1	2	318	129	38	54	23	115	4	188	8	170	3	11	
5	2	1	6	11	2	2	1	2	2	9	7	6	3	2	6	
3	1	1	6	8	5	2	1	2	3	7	1	4	1	1	11	
43	35	1	10	5	10	606	225	63	93	33	164	22	388	312	18	481
CLASSE II.—DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.																
10	1	1	1	14	3	2	1	1	1	1	6	2	1	2	15	
2	2	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	5	3	1	60	
18	11	1	1	61	17	1	9	1	17	46	17	93	46	17	4	
21	19	1	1	87	25	5	18	8	26	2	41	15	41	15	4	
3	1	1	1	4	2	4	2	4	4	1	1	3	1	1	1	
55	33	1	8	172	48	6	30	11	48	3	98	36	4	4	177	
CLASSE III.—DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.																
17	8	1	1	3	5	1	2	2	2	2	2	6	2	2	50	
12	2	1	1	35	25	4	5	4	5	2	17	7	2	2	31	
83	7	1	1	38	7	1	6	2	2	22	8	2	22	8	2	
84	17	1	1	49	64	74	11	28	11	55	2	548	486	135	21	
5	1	1	1	58	978	263	40	92	94	233	11	902	565	282	52	
12	1	1	1	60	17	6	11	4	12	2	30	2	30	23	2	
16	12	1	1	32	4	5	5	2	1	1	23	33	1	1	33	
199	48	1	110	4	44	5	1	1	1	1	7	14	1	25	14	
199	48	1	110	1,789	439	67	149	117	310	19	1,152	482	77	1,636		
CLASSE IV.—OFFENSES MALICIEUSES CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.																
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
3	4	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	
1	4	1	1	16	14	4	1	9	1	13	10	29	13	10	29	
1	4	1	1	2	6	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	
7	9	1	1	18	25	7	2	9	1	18	18	28	18	18	28	

TABLE II.—SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS.— INSTRUCTION.				AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS.— USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		
	Un-able to read — Inca-pables de lire.	Un-able to write. — Inca-pables d'écrire.	Ele-men-tary. — Elé-mentaires.	Su-per-ior. — Supé-rieure.	Under 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21	21 Years and under 40	40 Years and over	Not given.		Mo-de-rate.	Im-mo-de-rate.			
					Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au-dessus.	Non donnés.						
					M — H	M — H	F — F	M — H	F — F	M — H			F — F		
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.															
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....			2	2		1		3			2	1			
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	5	5	22	3		8	2	6		3	20	8			
Nouveau-Brunswick.....			14			3		13		1	8	8			
Québec.....	75	75	200	1	10	1	39	2	187	8	38	4	4	134	134
Ontario.....	49	49	383	7	8		64	4	263	8	84	8	14	188	245
Manitoba.....			8				3		8					2	11
Colombie-Britannique.....			10				1		1					9	8
Les Territoires.....	5	5	5	1			2		8		2			1	2
Total du Canada.....	134	134	644	11	21	1	119	7	488	18	144	12	31	363	411
CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.															
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....			1			1						1			
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	2	2	15		6	8		3				13		4	4
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	2	2	4		1	2		3						2	15
Québec.....	12	12	51		10	22		43	1	2		37		16	48
Ontario.....	13	13	96		2	14		33		55	2	7		3	58
Manitoba.....			4			2		2						1	3
Colombie-Britannique.....			1									2			
Les Territoires.....															
Total du Canada.....	29	29	172	2	31	68	106	3	9	5	112	74			
CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.															
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	1	1	7			1		4	1	1		2		6	7
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	16	16	42		17	1	19	1	12	4	3	43		26	26
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	7	7	34		1	8		19	2	7	5	3		106	106
Québec.....	78	78	577		2	64	7	101	9	423	67	32	6	5	471
Ontario.....	180	180	1,912		10	196	8	261	23	516	45	171	23	4	2,647
Manitoba.....	2	2	67		4	11		12		49		5		48	48
Colombie-Britannique.....	1	1	16		1			6				29		15	15
Les Territoires.....	5	5	7		2		5		37		4		2	9	9
Total du Canada.....	290	290	1,762	19	289	16	408	34	1,066	119	223	35	46	3,123	5,777
CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.															
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....														1	
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....			1					1						1	
Nouveau-Brunswick.....			1					1						1	
Québec.....	1	1	2					3						1	
Ontario.....	2	2	25		1	8		4		11		6		2	18
Manitoba.....															
Colombie-Britannique.....			2											2	
Les Territoires.....			1					3		3					
Total du Canada.....	3	3	32	1	8	7	19	6	4	23	6	4	2	23	18

* The numbers here represent the totals of the similar column preceding.

TABLEAU II.—RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							REMARKS. — REMARQUES.
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Unit'd States — États Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of Eng-land. — Église d'Angle-terre.	Metho-dists. — Méthodistes.	Pres-by-terians — Pres-bytériens.	Other Deno-minations. — Autres confes-sions.			
Eng-land and Wales — Angl'-terre et Galles	Ire-land. — Ir-lande.	Scot-land. — Écos-se.												
CLASSE I.—OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.														
.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	27	.....	1	1	3	8	.....	8	6	3	1	
.....	1	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	1	2	.....	2	
9	23	5	230	7	14	1	.....	243	3	3	2	40	2	29
48	57	12	282	27	13	2	10	190	103	67	38	13	21	29
3	1	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	6	1	.....
1	1	.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2
4	.....	.....	8	2	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	3	.....	1
65	83	17	579	42	28	5	15	462	108	79	50	74	25	64
CLASSE II.—DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.														
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	13	1	.....	1	.....	7	5	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	1	3	67	2	1	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	1	12	1	14
8	7	3	75	16	2	1	4	44	22	14	17	.....	9	15
2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
14	10	6	165	19	4	2	4	116	27	16	23	14	11	29
CLASSE III.—DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.														
.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
3	2	.....	51	1	2	1	12	13	6	6	3	5	12	1
.....	4	.....	35	4	1	1	4	23	3	2	3	.....	5	1
34	46	7	602	16	5	2	.....	622	3	2	.....	81	7	181
170	141	41	755	95	35	.....	36	423	323	179	157	39	79	110
19	11	2	28	8	2	5	2	24	10	4	7	14	11	9
5	.....	.....	9	1	17	1	.....	5	3	.....	.....	7	5	.....
2	.....	.....	40	6	.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	6	20	.....
233	204	50	1,527	131	62	10	54	1,121	353	193	170	153	139	302
CLASSE IV.—OFFENSES MALICIEUSES CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.														
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	6	1	19	.....	.....	1	.....	10	7	5	4	.....	1	3
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
2	6	2	31	.....	.....	1	.....	13	7	8	4	2	1	3

12a-81 * Les chiffres dans cette colonne forment les totaux des renvois depuis le commencement.

TABLE II.—SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Per- sons charged	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.					
				CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.					
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.		SANS OPTION.	
									Under one year.	One year and over.	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus
	Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.		Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 récidi- ves.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a m'nde				

CLASS V.—FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

Prince Edward Island.....	2			2	2				2	
Nova Scotia.....										
New Brunswick.....	2	1		1	1					1
Quebec.....	11	1		10	9	1			3	3
Ontario.....	44	14		30	28		2	1	14	5
Manitoba.....	6	1		5	4		1		2	
British Columbia.....										
The Territories.....										
Total of Canada.....	65	17		48	44	1	3	1	21	9

CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES.

Prince Edward Island.....										
Nova Scotia.....	14	1		13	13			10		1
New Brunswick.....	5			5	4	1		4	1	
Quebec.....	131	12		119	94	19	6	31	36	
Ontario.....	330	109	8	213	184	26	3	118	54	6
Manitoba.....	3			3	3				2	
British Columbia.....	6	5		1	1			1		
The Territories.....	58	8	1	49	49				3	5
Total of Canada.....	547	135	9	403	348	46	9	164	96	12
Grand Total of Canada.....	5,518	1,702	12	3,797	3,166	381	250	660	1,812	206

GRAND TOTALS BY PROVINCES.

Prince Edward Island.....	16	1		15	11	4			10	4
Nova Scotia.....	144	23		120	104	12	4	38	26	1
New Brunswick.....	108	27		80	71	7	2	12	36	2
Quebec.....	1,396	175	1	1,218	992	145	81	241	512	17
Ontario.....	3,517	1,414	10	2,090	1,740	195	155	358	1,104	163
Manitoba.....	117	15		102	79	15	8		70	5
British Columbia.....	77	23		54	52	2		9	18	6
The Territories.....	143	24	1	118	117	1		2	26	8
Grand Total of Canada.....	5,518	1,702	12	3,797	3,166	381	250	660	1,812	206

TABLEAU II.—RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.							CONJUGAL. STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PENITENCIER.		De'th — De mort.	Com- mitted to Refor- matories. — 'Envo- yées à la prison de Réforme.		Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agric- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.			Life.	— —	Villes	Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agric- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Ma- riés.	En veu- vage.	Céliba- taires.

CLASSE V.—FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT À LA MONNAIE.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
1	2	.....	.....	7	3	1	4	.....	2	.....	3	3	.....	6
4	3	.....	1	19	9	7	7	3	6	.....	5	14	3	12
3	.....	.....	.....	4	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	2
.....
8	5	.....	1	30	16	10	13	3	8	1	11	21	5	20

CLASSE VI.—AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES.

.....	1	1	3	10	8	1	1	1	3	10
.....	5	1	2	1	1	2	2
8	2	.....	15	97	22	3	9	1	11	.....	54	35	3	79
2	5	.....	9	167	36	11	12	16	31	2	54	52	6	147
1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
18	10	.....	1	.....	47	26	2	.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	8
29	18	1	25	273	117	48	27	19	44	3	110	102	11	248
341	148	1	11	159	2,888	870	201	314	183	583	49	1,777	966	115	2,590

GRANDS TOTAUX PAR PROVINCES.

.....	5	10	2	1	2	2	5	3	2	9
28	12	.....	4	74	46	19	14	6	9	4	32	25	.....	91
18	8	.....	1	57	20	6	10	5	3	1	36	17	4	52
88	26	1	81	1,034	180	29	80	21	129	15	760	307	33	856
139	71	1	2	74	1,585	476	105	184	144	420	20	866	543	72	1,496
17	1	.....	.....	80	21	8	14	4	17	2	40	30	4	67
16	3	.....	.....	44	10	2	6	2	3	1	33	2	.....	47
35	27	.....	7	9	107	32	4	.....	.....	4	15	39	.....	32
341	148	1	11	159	2,888	870	201	314	183	583	49	1,777	966	115	2,590

TABLE II.—SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.				AGES.						USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
	Un-able to read	Un-able to write.	Ele-mentary.	Su-perior	Under 16	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over	Not given.	Mode-rate.	Im-mo-derate	
					Mo's 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	H F						

CLASS V.—FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

Ile du Prince-Edouard			2					2					2
Nouvelle-Ecosse				1									1
Nouveau-Brunswick							1						4
Québec			8		1	6	3						4
Ontario	1	1	26	2	1	7	10	1	10	1			21
Manitoba			5				5						5
Colombie-Britannique													
Les Territoires													
Total du Canada	1	1	41	3	1	8	21	3	14	1			33

CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES.

Ile du Prince-Edouard																		
Nouvelle-Ecosse	2	2	6	1	1	3	1	7										6
Nouveau-Brunswick	3	3	2			1	1	2										2
Québec	21	21	86	4	9	6	18	6	54	12	10	3		1				66
Ontario	42	42	157	1	5	1	28	17	71	58	22	4	7					89
Manitoba			2			2								1				2
Colombie-Britannique														1				
Les Territoires			4					3		6			40					2
Total du Canada	68	68	258	5	15	7	49	23	132	71	40	9	56	1				167
Gr. Total du Canada	525	525	2,909	41	364	25	659	64	1832	214	436	57	142	4				1,941

GRAND TOTALS BY PROVINCES.

Ile du Prince-Edouard	1	1	12	2			2	1	4	3	4	1						7
Nouvelle-Ecosse	25	25	86	27	1	35	1	27	6	10		13						83
Nouveau-Brunswick	12	12	55	1	2	13	1	37	3	13	7	4						22
Québec	187	187	924	7	93	14	181	17	716	88	85	13	9	2				713
Ontario	287	287	1,699	23	231	10	397	44	926	114	300	36	30	2				1,021
Manitoba	2	2	86	4	11		19		64		7		1					58
Colombie-Britannique	1	1	30	1			2		7		2		43					25
Les Territoires	10	10	17	3			10		51		15		42					12
Gr. Total du Canada	525	525	2,909	41	364	25	659	64	1832	214	436	57	142	4				1,941

* The numbers here represent the totals of the similar column preceeding.

TABLEAU II.—RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							REMARKS. — REMARQUES.
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada. — États Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants. — Autres confessions.	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.	
England and Wales. — Angl'-terre et Galles.	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.											

CLASSE V.—FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT A LA MONNAIE.

2							2						
1							1						
2	1		6		1		6				2	2	1
2	1	5	16	4	2		5	5	10	6		2	2
2		1	1		1		1			1	3		
6	2	6	26	4	4		2	15	5	10	7	5	4
													3

CLASSE VI.—AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES.

3								2	1		7		2
1			9			1		2	3				
9	8	3	83	7	8		88				28	1	27
28	16	9	129	21	4		13	47	62	37	32	3	12
1			1							2			1
			45	3				29				1	
42	24	12	271	31	12	2	13	168	66	40	39	32	16
362	329	93	2,599	227	110	20	88	1,895	566	346	293	280	196
													459

GRANDS TOTAUX PAR PROVINCES.

			13	1			2	19				4		1
6	4		101	2	3	4	15	30	12	16	21	8	15	1
1	5		63	4	1	1	4	42	7	3	5		6	3
58	79	18	991	32	29	3		1,021	6	5	3	163	13	252
258	228	71	1,276	163	56	4	65	719	522	312	254	55	124	178
27	12	3	39	10	3	5	2	31	10	8	9	23	13	9
6	1		18	4	18	2		8	3	2		15	6	2
6		1	98	11		1		35	6		1	12	20	13
362	329	93	2,599	227	110	20	88	1,895	566	346	293	280	196	459

Les chiffres dans cette colonne forment les totaux des renvois depuis le commencement.

PART II.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

PARTIE II.

TABLEAU III—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.								OFFENSES.	
PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE.									
ANNAPOLIS.		COLCHESTER.			CUMBERLAND.				
Con- vic- tions	Committed.		Con- vic- tions	Committed.		Con- vic- tions	Committed.		
	Emprisonnés			Emprisonnés			Emprisonnés		
Total	With	With- out	Total	With	With- out	Total	With	With- out	
	option	option		option	option		option	option	option
Con- dam- na- tions.	of a fine.	of a fine.	Con- dam- na- tions.	of a fine.	of a fine.	Con- dam- na- tions	of a fine.	of a fine.	
	— Sur option	— Sans option		— Sur option	— Sans option		— Sur option	— Sans option	
			1	1					Aultération de nourriture.
									Voies de fait graves.
									“ sur femmes.
2	2		1	1		8	8		“ et opposer un officier de paix.
2	2		4	4		4	4		“ ordinaires.
									Rupture de la paix, marque de cautions.
									Port d'armes illégal.
									Défait.
									Oruauté envers les animaux.
									Perturbation de réunions religieuses et aut.
									Fraude et faux prétextes.
									Recel.
									Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
									Infractions aux lois défendant le jeu.
									Infractions aux lois de chasse.
									Larcin.
									Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
									“ de bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
5	5								Infractions aux lois des licences.
									Contravent. aux lois de ten. pér. du Canada.
									Vente de boissons dur. les heures défendues.
									“ aux sauvages.
									“ sans licence.
			1	1					Dommmages malicieux à la propriété.
			6	6					Autres dommages volontaires.
									Infractions aux lois ayant rapport aux
									maîtres et serviteurs.
									Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.
									“ sur la marine.
			1	1					“ sur la milice.
									Divers petits délits.
									Contraventions aux lois municipales.
									Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
									Infractions aux lois du bureau de santé.
									Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
									Néglig'ce de pourv. aux bes. de sa famille.
									Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.
			4	4					Profanation du dimanche.
									Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
									Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
									Refus d'exéc. les trav. ordonné p. le statut.
									Menaces et langage injurieux.
									Empiètement.
									Délits c. les lois relatives au vagabondage.
1	1		2	2		25	24	1	Ivresse.
									Exposition indécente.
			2	2					Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc.
									Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des mai-
									sons de désordre.
									Conduite oisive et déréglée.
									Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
									Aliénation mentale.
10	10		22	22		37	36	1	Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—(Continued.)								
	DIGBY.			GUYSBOROUGH.			HALIFAX.		
	Con- vic- tions	Committed.		Con- vic- tions	Committed.		Con- vic- tions	Committed.	
		Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.		Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.		Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.
Total	With option of a fine. — Sur- option	With- out option of a fine. — Sans option	Total	With option of a fine. — Sur- option	With- out option of a fine. — Sans option	Total	With option of a fine. — Sur- option	With- out option of a fine. — Sans option	
Con- dam- na- tions	— Sur- option	— Sans option	Con- dam- na- tions	— Sur- option	— Sans option	Con- dam- na- tions	— Sur- option	— Sans option	
Adulteration of food.....									
Assaults, aggravated.....									
" on females.....						6	2	2	
" on and obstructing peace officer.....						12	12		
" common.....	6	6		6	6	106	94	6	
Breach of peace, want of sureties.....						99	98	1	
Carrying fire arms and unlawful weapons.....									
Contempt of Court.....									
Cruelty to animals.....						4	4		
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....	1	1							
Fraud and false pretences.....						1	1		
Receiving stolen goods.....									
Fishery Acts, breaches of.....						2	2		
Gambling Acts, offences against.....						2	2		
Game Laws, breaches of.....									
Larceny.....						31	24	7	
" of dogs, birds, &c.....						1	1		
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....						1	1		
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....						20	19	1	
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....	2	2							
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....						7	7		
" to Indians.....									
" without license.....						13	13		
Malicious injury to property.....	3	3							
Other wilful damage to property.....						7	6	1	
Master's and Servant's Acts, breaches of.....									
Medical Acts, breaches of.....									
Mercantile Marine Acts, offences against.....						23	8	15	
Militia Acts, offences against.....						14	14		
Miscellaneous minor offences.....						6	3	2	
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of.....						19	19		
Exercising various callings with't license.....									
Health By-Laws, breaches of.....						1	1		
Highways, offences relating to.....						15	15		
Neglecting to support family.....						1	1		
Pharmacy Acts, breaches of.....									
Profanation of the Lord's day.....						13	13		
Railway Acts, breaches of.....						1	1		
Revenue Laws, offences against.....						5	5		
Statute Labor, refusing to perform.....									
Threats and abusive language.....						3	1	1	
Trespass.....						13	13		
Vagrant Acts, offences against.....						36	7	29	
Drunkenness.....	2	3				624	577	47	
Indecent exposure.....						7	5	2	
Insulting, obscene, profane language.....						22	22		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....						43	37	6	
Loose, idle and disorderly.....									
Weights and Measures Acts, breaches of.....						3	3		
Insanity.....									
Totals.....	14	14		6	6	1,161	1,031	120	

TABEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE.—(Suite.)								OFFENSES.	
HANTS.			INVERNESS.			KING'S.			
Con- vic- tions	Committed.		Con- vic- tions	Committed.		Con- vic- tions	Committed.		
	Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.		Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.		Emprisonnés		With- out option of a fine.
Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.	Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.	Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Sans option	Con- dam- na- tions	Sur option	Sans option	Con- dam- na- tions	Sur option	Sans option	
.....	Adultération de nourriture.
.....	Voies de fait graves.
1	“ sur femmes.
1	“ et opposer un officier de paix.
3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	“ ordinaires.
3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rupture de la paix, manque de cautions.
.....	Port d'armes illégal.
.....	Défaut.
.....	Crusauté envers les animaux.
.....	2	2	.....	Perturbation de réunions religieuses et aut.
.....	Fraude et faux prétextes.
.....	Recel.
.....	Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
.....	Infractions aux lois défendant le jeu.
.....	Infractions aux lois de chasse.
.....	Larcin.
.....	Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
.....	“ de bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	Infractions aux lois des licences.
.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	Contravent. aux lois de tempér. du Canada.
.....	Vente de boissons dur. les heures défendues.
.....	“ aux sauvages.
.....	“ sans licence.
.....	1	1	.....	Dommmages malicieux à la propriété.
.....	Autres dommages volontaires.
.....	Infractions aux lois ayant rapport aux
.....	maîtres et serviteurs.
.....	Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.
.....	“ sur la marine.
.....	“ sur la milice.
.....	Divers petits délits.
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Contraventions aux lois municipales.
.....	Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
.....	Infractions aux lois du bureau de santé.
.....	Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
.....	Néglig' ce de pourv. aux bes. de sa famille.
.....	Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.
.....	Profanation du dimanche.
.....	Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
.....	Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
.....	Refus d'exéc. les trav. ordonné p. le statut.
.....	Menaces et langage injurieux.
.....	Empiètement.
3	Délits c. les lois relatives au vagabondage.
30	25	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ivresse.
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Exposition indécente.
.....	Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc.
.....	Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des mai-
.....	sons de désordre.
.....	Conduite oisive et déréglée.
.....	Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
.....	Aliénation mentale.
42	32	3	16	16	.....	8	8	.....	Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—(Concluded.)								
	LUNenburg.			Pictou.			Queen's.		
	Committed.			Committed.			Committed.		
	Con- vic- tions	Emprisonnés		Con- vic- tions	Emprisonnés		Con- vic- tions	Emprisonnés	
	Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.	Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.	Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.
Adulteration of food.....									
Assaults, aggravated.....									
" on females.....				1	1				
" on and obstructing peace officer.....									
" common.....	27	24	2	5	4	1	2	2	
Breach of peace, want of sureties.....	2	2		32	28	1			
Carrying fire arms and unlawful weapons.....	1		1						
Contempt of Court.....				1	1				
Cruelty to animals.....				1	1				
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....						1	1		
Fraud and false pretences.....									
Receiving stolen goods.....									
Fishery Acts, breaches of.....									
Gambling Acts, offences against.....									
Game Laws, breaches of.....									
Larceny.....				2	2				
" of dogs, birds, &c.....									
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....				10	10				
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....									
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....									
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....									
" to Indians.....									
" without license.....									
Malicious injury to property.....									
Other wilful damage to property.....	6	6		1	1				
Master's and Servant's Act, breaches of.....									
Medical Acts, breaches of.....									
Mercantile Marine Acts, offences against.....									
Militia Acts, offences against.....									
Miscellaneous minor offences.....				6	6				
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of.....	1	1		8	8				
Exercising various callings with't license									
Health By-laws, breaches of.....									
Highways, offences relating to.....									
Neglecting to support family.....									
Pharmacy Acts, breaches of.....									
Profanation of the Lord's day.....	1	1		22	22				
Railway Acts, breaches of.....									
Revenue Laws, offences against.....									
Statute Labor, refusing to perform.....									
Threats and abusive language.....									
Trespass.....									
Vagrant Acts, offences against.....				3	1	1			
Drunkenness.....				49	44	5			
Indecent exposure.....									
Insulting, obscene, profane language....	1	1		2	2				
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....									
Loose, idle and disorderly.....									
Weights and Measures Acts, breaches of.....									
Insanity.....									
Totals.....	39	35	3	143	131	8	3	3	

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DE LA NOUV.-ECOSSE.—(Fin.)						P. OF N. BRUNSWICK.			OFFENSES.
SHELburnE.						P. DU N.-BRUNSWICK.			
SHELburnE.			YARMOuth.			CARLETON.			
Con- vic- tions	Committed.		Con- vic- tions	Committed.		Con- vic- tions	Committed.		
	Emprisonnés	—		Emprisonnés	—		Emprisonnés	—	
Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.	Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.	Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.	
Con- dam- na- tions	Sur option	Sans option	Con- dam- na- tions	Sur option	Sans option	Con- dam- na- tions	Sur option	Sans option	
									Adulteration de nourriture.
									Voies de fait graves.
									“ sur femmes.
									“ et opposer un officier de paix.
									“ ordinaires.
11	11		16	14	2	10	10		Rupture de la paix, manque de cautions.
1	1		2	2					Port d'armes illégal.
			1	1					Défait.
						1	1		Ornauté envers les animaux.
									Perturbation de réunions religieuses et aut.
									Fraude et faux prétextes.
									Recel.
									Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
									Infractions aux lois défendant le jeu.
3	3								Infractions aux lois de chasse.
									Larcin.
									Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
									“ de bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
						9	9		Infractions aux lois des licences.
									Contravent. aux lois de tempér. du Canada.
									Vente de boissons dur. les heures défendues.
									“ aux sauvages.
			2	2		7	7		“ sans licence.
			1	1					Dommmages malicieux à la propriété.
									Autres dommages volontaires.
									Infractions aux lois ayant rapport aux
									maîtres et serviteurs.
									Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.
									“ sur la marine.
2	2								“ sur la milice.
									Divers petits délits.
						6	6		Contraventions aux lois municipales.
									Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
									Infractions aux lois du bureau de santé.
						4	4		Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
									Néglig'ce de pourv. aux bes. de sa famille.
									Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.
						2	2		Profanation du dimanche.
									Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
									Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
									Refus d'exéc. les trav. ordonné p. le statut.
									Menaces et langage injurieux.
1	1		1	1					Empiètement.
			35	34	1	62	62		Délits c. les lois relatives au vagabondage.
									Ivresse.
									Exposition indécente.
						1	1		Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc.
			3	3					Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des mai-
									sons de désordre.
			1	1					Conduite oisive et dérangée.
									Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
									Aliénation mentale.
18	18		62	58	4	102	102		Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—(Continued.)								
	CHARLOTTE.			GLOUCESTER.			KENT.		
	Con- vic- tions	Committed.		Con- vic- tions	Committed.		Con- vic- tions	Committed.	
		Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.		Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.		Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.
Total	Sur- option	Sans option	Total	Sur- option	Sans option	Total	Sur- option	Sans option	
Adulteration of food.....									
Assaults, aggravated.....									
" on females.....									
" on and obstructing peace officer..	6	6							
common.....	17	16	1	7	7	4	3	1	
Breach of peace, want of sureties.....	8	8							
Carrying fire arms and unlawful weapons..									
Contempt of Court.....									
Cruelty to animals.....									
Disturbing religious and like meetings....									
Fraud and false pretences.....									
Receiving stolen goods.....									
Fishery Acts, breaches of.....				2	2				
Gambling Acts, offences against.....									
Game Laws, breaches of.....									
Larceny.....	1		1	2		2			
" of dogs, birds, &c.....									
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....									
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....									
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....									
Selling liquor during prohibited hours..									
" to Indians.....									
" without license.....									
Malicious injury to property.....	2	2				1	1		
Other wilful damage to property.....	1	1							
Master's and Servant's Acts, breaches of..						3	3		
Medical Acts, breaches of.....									
Mercantile Marine Acts, offences against..						3	3		
Militia Acts, offences against.....									
Miscellaneous minor offences.....				1		1	1		
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of..									
Exercising various callings with license									
Health By-Laws, breaches of.....									
Highways, offences relating to.....									
Neglecting to support family.....									
Pharmacy Acts, breaches of.....									
Profanation of the Lord's day.....									
Railway Acts, breaches of.....									
Revenue Laws, offences against.....									
Statute Labor, refusing to perform.....									
Threats and abusive language.....									
Trespass.....									
Vagrant Acts, offences against.....	1		1						
Drunkenness.....	32	31	1	3	2	1			
Indecent exposure.....	3	3							
Insulting, obscene, profane language...	6	6		1	1				
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....									
Loose, idle and disorderly.....									
Weights and Measures Acts, breaches of..									
Insanity.....									
Totals.....	77	73	4	16	12	4	12	11	

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.—(Suite).									OFFENSES.
KING'S.		NORTHUMBERLAND.			RESTIGOUCHES.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Committed.		Con- vic- tions Total	Committed		Con- vic- tions Total	Committed		
	Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.		Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.		Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.	
Con- dam- na- tions Total	Sur option	Sans option	Con- dam- na- tions Total	Sur option	Sans option	Con- dam- na- tions Total	Sur option	Sans option	
1	1		6	6					Adultération de nourriture.
6	6		32	30	1	7	7		Voies de fait graves.
			10	10					" sur femmes.
									" et opposer un officier de paix ordinaires.
									Rupture de la paix, manque de cautions.
									Port d'armes illégal.
									Défaut.
4	4								Cruauté envers les animaux
									Perturbation de réunions religieuses et aut.
									Fraude et faux prétextes.
									Rece!.
									Infractions aux lois des pêcheries
									Infractions aux lois défendant le jeu.
									Infractions aux lois de chasse.
						1	1		Larcin.
1	1								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
						9	9		" de bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
									Infractions aux lois des licences.
									Contravent. aux lois de tempér. du Canada.
									Vente de boissons dur. les heures défendues.
						1	1		" aux sauvages.
									" sans licence.
			2	2					Domages malicieux à la propriété.
									Autres dommages volontaires.
									Infractions aux lois ayant rapport aux maîtres et serviteurs.
									Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.
			11	11					" sur la marine.
									" sur la milice.
			1	1					Divers petits délits.
									Contraventions aux lois municipales.
									Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
			1	1					Infractions aux lois du bureau de santé
									Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
									Néglig. ce de pourv. aux bes. de sa famille.
									Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.
									Profanation du dimanche.
									Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
									Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
									Refus d'exéc. les trav. ordonné p. le statut.
						2	2		Menaces et langage injurieux.
									Empiètement.
			3	3					Délits c. les lois relatives au vagabondage.
			88	79	8	7	4	3	Ivresse.
									Exposition indécente.
			9	9		1	1		Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc.
									Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des mai- sons de désordre.
									Conduite oisive et déréglée.
									Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
									Aliénation mentale.
12	12		163	138	23	28	24	4	Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—(Concluded.)								
	PROVINCE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.—(Fin.)								
	ST. JOHN.			WESTMORELAND.			YORK.		
	Con- vic- tions Total	Committed.		Con- vic- tions Total	Committed.		Con- vic- tions Total	Committed.	
Emprisonnés		With- out option of a fine.	Emprisonnés		With- out option of a fine.	Emprisonnés		With- out option of a fine.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	— Sur- option	— Sans option	Con- dam- na- tions.	— Sur- option	— Sans option	Con- dam- na- tions.	— Sur- option	With- out option of a fine. — Sans option	
Adulteration of food .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assaults, aggravated.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" on females.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" on and obstructing peace officer.	16	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" common.....	96	82	14	31	31	.....	34	34	.....
Breach of peace, want of sureties.....	38	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carrying fire arms and unlawful weapons.	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contempt of Court.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cruelty to animals.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....
Disturbing religious and like meetings...	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fraud and false pretences.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Receiving stolen goods.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fishery Acts, breaches of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gambling Acts, offences against.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Game Laws, breaches of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Larceny.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of dogs, birds, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" timber, trees, fruits, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Liquor License Act, offences against.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	.....	15	15	.....
Selling liquor during prohibited hours...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" to Indians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
" without license.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malicious injury to property.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....
Other wilful damage to property.....	14	14	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....
Master's and Servant's Act, breaches of...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Acts, breaches of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercantile Marine Acts, offences against...	12	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Militia Acts, offences against.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous minor offences.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.	13	13	.....	3	3	.....	22	22	.....
Exercising various callings with't license	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Health By-laws, breaches of.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
Highways, offences relating to.....	1	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neglecting to support family.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pharmacy Acts, breaches of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Profanation of the Lord's day.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railway Acts, breaches of.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Revenue Laws, offences against.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Statute labor, refusing to perform.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Threats and abusive language.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trespass.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vagrant Acts, offences against.....	22	.....	20	7	6	1	5	.....	5
Drunkenness.....	781	781	.....	169	161	8	158	158	.....
Indecent exposure.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insulting, obscene, profane language...	24	24	.....	5	5	.....	16	16	.....
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
inmates thereof.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loose, idle and disorderly.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weights and Measures Acts, breaches of...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insanity.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	1,055	1,005	39	238	229	9	264	259	5

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC.									OFFENSES.
ARTHABASKA.			BEDFORD.			GASPÉ.			
Con- vic- tions	Committed. — Emprisonnés		Con- vic- tions	Committed. — Emprisonnés		Con- vic- tions	Committed. — Emprisonnés		
	Total	With option of a fine.		With- out option of a fine.	Total		With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.		Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Sans option	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Sans option	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Sans option	
.....	Adultération de nourriture.
.....	Voies de fait graves.
.....	" sur femmes.
.....	" et opposer un officier de paix.
4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" ordinaires.
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rupture de la paix, manque de cautions.
.....	Port d'armes illégal.
.....	Défaut.
.....	1	1	.....	Cruauté envers les animaux.
.....	Perturbation de réunions religieuses et aut.
.....	Fraude et faux prétextes.
.....	Recel.
.....	Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
.....	Infractions aux lois défendant le jeu.
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Infractions aux lois de chasse.
.....	Larcin.
15	15	.....	2	2	.....	8	8	.....	Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
.....	" de bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
.....	Infractions aux lois des licences.
.....	Contravent. aux lois de tempér. du Canada.
.....	Vente de boissons dur les heures défendues.
.....	" aux sauvages.
.....	" sans licence.
.....	Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
.....	Autres dommages volontaires.
.....	Infractions aux lois ayant rapport aux
.....	maltres et serveiteurs.
.....	Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.
.....	" sur la marine.
.....	" sur la milice.
.....	2	2	.....	Divers petits délits.
.....	Contraventions aux lois municipales.
.....	Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
.....	Infractions aux lois du bureau de santé.
.....	Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
.....	Néglig'ce de pourv. aux bes. de sa famille.
.....	Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.
.....	Profanation du dimanche.
.....	Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
.....	Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
.....	Refus d'exéc. les trav. ordonné par le statut.
.....	Menaces et langage injurieux.
.....	Empiètement.
.....	Délits c. les lois relatives au vagabondage.
.....	Ivresse.
.....	Exposition indécente.
.....	Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc.
.....	Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des mai-
.....	sons de désordre.
.....	Conduite oisive et déréglée.
.....	Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
.....	Aliénation mentale.
21	19	2	2	2	.....	11	11	.....	Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—(Continued.)								
	IBERVILLE.			JOLIETTE.			MONTMAGNY.		
	Con- vic- tions	Committed.		Con- vic- tions	Committed.		Con- vic- tions	Committed.	
		Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.		Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.		Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.
Total Con- dam- na- tions.	With option of a fine. — Sur option	With- out option of a fine. — Sans option	Total Con- dam- na- tions.	With option of a fine. — Sur option	With- out option of a fine. — Sans option	Total Con- dam- na- tions.	With option of a fine. — Sur option	With- out option of a fine. — Sans option	
Adulteration of food									
Assaults, aggravated.....									
“ on females									
“ on, and obstructing peace officer.....									
“ common.....	3		3	2	2	3	3		
Breach of peace, want of sureties.....									
Carrying fire arms and unlawful weapons.....									
Contempt of Court.....									
Cruelty to animals.....									
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....									
Fraud and false pretences.....									
Receiving stolen goods.....									
Fishery Acts, breaches of.....									
Gambling Acts, breaches of.....									
Game Laws, breaches of.....									
Larceny.....									
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....									
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....	1		1						
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....									
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....									
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....									
“ to Indians.....									
“ without license.....									
Malicious injury to property.....									
Other wilful damage to property.....									
Master's and Servant's Acts, breaches of.....									
Medical Acts, breaches of.....									
Mercantile Marine Acts, offences against.....									
Militia Acts, offences against.....									
Miscellaneous minor offences.....									
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of.....									
Exercising various callings with't license.....									
Health By-Laws, breaches of.....									
Highways, offences relating to.....									
Neglecting to support family.....									
Pharmacy Acts, breaches of.....									
Profanation of the Lord's day.....									
Railway Acts, breaches of.....									
Revenue Laws, offences against.....									
Statute Labor, refusing to perform.....									
Threats and abusive language.....									
Trespass.....									
Vagrant Acts, offences against.....	11		11			5	4	1	
Drunkenness.....									
Indecent exposure.....									
Insulting, obscene, profane language.....									
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....									
Loose, idle and disorderly.....									
Weights and Measures Acts, breaches of.....									
Insanity.....									
Totals.....	15		15	2	2	8	7	1	

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC.—(Suite.)									OFFENSES.
MONTRÉAL.			OTTAWA.			QUÉBEC.			
Con- v c- tions	Committed.		Con- v c- tions	Committed.		Con- v c- tions	Committed.		
	Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.		Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.		Emprisonné.	With- out option of a fine.	
Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.	Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.	Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Sans option	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Sans option	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Sans option	
2	2					1	1		Adultération de nourriture.
									Voies de fait graves.
			3	3		44	44		“ sur femmes.
579	469	61	11	11		18	51	1	“ et opposer un officier de paix.
112	101	7	2	2		72	66	6	“ ordinaires.
1	1		2	2		1	1		Rupture de la paix, manque de cautions.
						2	2		Port d'armes illégal.
14	13					1			Défaut.
3	3								Cruauté envers les animaux.
									Perturbation de réunions religieuses et aut.
									Fraude et faux prétextes,
1	1								Recel.
									Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
5	5								Infractions aux lois défendant le jeu.
2	2								Infractions aux lois de chasse.
									Larcin.
									Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
105	105		4	4		99	99		“ de bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
10	10								Infractions aux lois des licences.
									Contravent. aux lois de tempér. du Canada.
177	177								Vente de boissons dur. les heures défendues.
									“ aux sauvages.
118	114	1				11	11		“ sans licence.
6	2					5	5		Dommmages malicieux à la propriété.
									Autres dommages volontaires.
									Infractions aux lois ayant rapport aux
									maîtres et serveurs.
32	10	22				58		53	Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.
						1	1		“ sur la marine.
10	8					22	22		“ sur la milice.
6	6		6	6		762	719		Divers petits délits.
31	31								Contraventions aux lois municipales.
1	1					1	1		Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
									Infractions aux lois du bureau de santé.
									Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
1	1								Néglig' ce de pourv. aux bes. de sa famille.
									Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.
						1	1		Profanation du dimanche.
7	7								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
									Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
16		1				26	2	6	Refus d'exéc. les trav. ordonné p le statut.
									Menaces et langage injurieux.
206									Empiètement.
1,732	153	37	19	12	7	420	420		Délits c. les lois relatives au vagabondage.
15	11	4				3	3		Ivresse.
21	18	1	1	1		105	105		Exposition indécente.
									Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc.
68	7	33				36	36		Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des mai-
464	333	91				233	226	5	sons de désordre.
1	1								Conduite oisive et déréglée.
40						1			Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
									Aliénation mentale.
3,786	3,222	352	59	51	8	1,963	1,816	71	Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC— <i>Concluded.</i>						PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC— <i>Fin.</i>					
	RICHELIEU.			RIMOUSKI.			ST. FRANÇOIS.					
	Con- vic- tions	Committed.		Con- vic- tions	Committed.		Con- vic- tions	Committed.		Con- vic- tions	Committed.	
		Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.		Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.		Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.			
Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.	Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.	Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.	Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Sans option	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Sans option	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Sans option	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Sans option	
Adulteration of food.....												
Assaults, aggravated.....												
" on females.....												
" on and obstructing peace officer												
" common.....	11	11		3	3		16	14				
Breach of peace, want of sureties.....	4	4					10	5				
Carrying fire arms and unlawful weapons.							1	1				
Contempt of Court.....												
Cruelty to animals.....												
Disturbing religious and like meetings....												
Fraud and false pretences.....												
Receiving stolen goods.....												
Fishery Acts, breaches of.....												
Gambling Acts, offences against.....												
Game Laws, breaches of.....												
Larceny.....												
" of dogs, birds, &c.....												
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....												
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....							19	19				
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....												
Selling liquor during prohibited hours...												
" to Indians.....												
" without license.....												
Malicious injury to property.....				1	1		3	3				
Other wilful damage to property.....												
Master's and Servant's Act, breaches of...				1	1							
Medical Acts, breaches of.....												
Mercantile Marine Acts, offences against....												
Militia Acts, offences against.....												
Miscellaneous minor offences.....												
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of....	6	6										
Exercising various callings with license												
Health By-Laws, breaches of.....												
Highways, offences relating to.....												
Neglecting to support family.....												
Pharmacy Acts, breaches of.....												
Profanation of the Lord's day.....												
Railway Acts, breaches of.....												
Revenue Laws, offences against.....							1	1				
Statute labor, refusing to perform.....												
Threats and abusive language.....												
Trespass.....				1	1		1	1				
Vagrant Acts, offences against.....	46	46		10	4		6	1		1		
Drunkenness.....												
Indecent exposure.....	2	2										
Insulting, obscene, profane language....												
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and												
inmates thereof.....												
Loose, idle and disorderly.....												
Weights and Measures Acts, breaches of...												
Insanity.....				1								
Totals.....	69	69		17	10		6	52		45		

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.							OFFENSES.	
PROVINCE D'ONTARIO.								
ALGOMA.			BRANT.		BRUCE.			
Con- vic- tions	Committed.		Con- vic- tions	Committed.		Con- vic- tions		Committed.
	Emprisonnés			Emprisonnés			Emprisonnés	
Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.	Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.	Total	With option of a fine.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Sans option	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Sans option	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	
						3	3	Adultération de nourriture.
			1	1				Voies de fait graves.
			2		2	1	1	“ sur femmes.
12	12		62	62		68	67	“ et opposer un officier de paix.
			7	7		42	42	“ ordinaires.
9	9							Rupture de la paix, manque de cautions.
			1	1				Port d'armes illégal.
			2	2				Défaut.
2	2		11	11		4	4	Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et aut.
								Fraude et faux prétextes.
								Recel.
			1	1		5	5	Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
						1	1	Infractions aux lois défendant le jeu.
2	2					1	1	Infractions aux lois de chasse.
								Larcin.
			4	4				Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
36	36		8	8		10	10	“ de bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
						16	16	Infractions aux lois des licences.
6	6		6	6		2	2	Contravent. aux lois de tempér. du Canada.
1	1					1	1	Vente de boissons dur. les heures défendues.
4	4		16	16		2	2	“ aux sauvages.
1	1		3	3		4	4	“ sans licence
1	1		5	5		1	1	Dommmages malicieux à la propriété.
1	1		6	6		8	8	Autres dommages volontaires.
								Infractions aux lois ayant rapport aux
								maîtres et serviteurs
								Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.
								“ sur la marine.
						1	1	“ sur la milice.
7	7		4	4		3	3	Divers petits délits.
			134	132		12	12	Contraventions aux lois municipales.
								Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
			1	1				Infractions aux lois du bureau de santé.
			2	2		3	3	Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Néglig'ce de pourv. aux bes. de sa famille.
								Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.
			2	2		2	2	Profanation du dimanche.
			1	1				Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat
			1	1		1	1	Refus d'exéc. les trav. ordonné par le statut.
1	1		6	4	2	1	1	Ménaces et langage injurieux.
5			19	19		4	4	Empiècement
9	6	3	21	17	4	5	1	Délits c. les lois relatives au vagabondage.
			80	79	1	54	54	Ivresse.
			1	1		1	1	Exposition indécente.
			21	21		25	25	Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc.
			5	5		4	4	Renant. habitant et fréquentant des mai- sons de désordre.
								Conduite oisive et déréglée.
1			1			5	5	Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
96	89	8	434	422	9	290	284	6

TOTAL.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO — (Continued.)								
	CABLETON.			DUFFERIN.			ELGIN.		
	Con- vic- tions	Committed		Con- vic- tions	Committed.		Con- vic- tions	Committed.	
		Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.		Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.		Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.
	Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.	Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.	Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Sans option	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Sans option	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Sans option	
Adulteration of food.....									
Assaults, aggravated.....									
" on females.....									
" on and obstructing peace officer common.....	1	1				1	1		
	188	165	23	12	12	50	43	4	
Breach of peace, want of sureties.....	117	117		2	2	18	15	3	
Carrying fire arms and unlawful weapons.	1	1				2	2		
Contempt of Court.....									
Cruelty to animals.....						1	1		
Disturbing religious and like meetings....	4	4		1	1	6	6		
Fraud and false pretences.....									
Receiving stolen goods.....									
Fishery Acts, breaches of.....									
Gambling Acts, offences against.....						1	1		
Game Laws, breaches of.....									
Larceny.....									
" of dogs, birds, &c.....	2	1	1			1	1		
" timber, trees, fruits, &c.....	6	6							
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	5	5		5	5	2	2		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....				6	6				
Selling liquor during prohibited hours...	16	16				4	4		
" to Indians.....						2	1	1	
" without license.....	20	20		1	1	16	16		
Malicious injury to property.....				2	2	2	2		
Other wilful damage to property.....	25	25				1	1		
Master's and Servant's Act, breaches of...	3	3		3	3	7	7		
Medical Acts, breaches of.....									
Mercantile Marine Acts, offences against...									
Militia Acts, offences against.....						1	1		
Miscellaneous minor offences.....	1	1				2	1	1	
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of.	110	110		6	4	2	51	51	
Exercising various callings with license	5	5							
Health By-Laws, breaches of.....	7	7							
Highways, offences relating to.....	29	29		1	1	1	1		
Neglecting to support family.....						1		1	
Pharmacy Acts, breaches of.....									
Profanation of the Lord's day.....	3	3							
Railway Acts, breaches of.....						1		1	
Revenue Laws, offences against.....									
Statute labor, refusing to perform.....	1	1				3	3		
Threats and abusive language.....	1	1				1	1		
Trespass.....	3	3		3	2	1	26	26	
Vagrant Acts, offences against.....	32	1	31	17		17	15	1	
Drunkness.....	215	215				199	193	6	
Indecent exposure.....	3	3				1	1		
Insulting, obscene, profane language....	41	41		3	3	7	7		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....	8	*4	8						
Loose, idle and disorderly.....									
Weights and Measures Acts, breaches of...									
Insanity.....									
Totals.....	847	788	63	62	42	20	423	389	3

* Fined and committed to gaol.—Emprisonnés et mis à l'amende.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO.—(Suite.)									OFFENSES.
ESSEX.			FRONTENAC.			GREY.			
Con- vic- tions	Committed.		Con- vic- tions	Committed.		Con- vic- tions	Committed.		
	Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.		Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.		Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.	
Total Con- dam- na- tions	Sur option	Sans option	Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Sans option	Total Con- dam- na- tions	Sur option	Sans option	
1		1	1		1	1	1		Adultération de nourriture.
1									Voies de fait graves.
81	1								" sur femmes.
27	78	3	41	38	3	83	74	8	" et opposer un officier de paix.
22	22		25	25		24	24		" ordinaires.
	6		1	1					Rupture de la paix, manque de cautions.
2	2		2	2		1	1		Port d'armes illégal.
8	8		2	2		3	3		Défaut.
1	2		1	1		11	11		Cruauté envers les animaux.
		1	1	1					Perturbation de réunions religieuses et aut.
									Fraude et faux prétextes.
8									Recel.
	8		1	1		1	1		Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
5	2	3							Infractions aux lois défendant le jeu.
2	2		1	1					Infractions aux lois de chasse.
10	9	1	9	9		4	3	1	Larcin.
5	5								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
10	10								" de bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
1	1		6	6		3	3		Infractions aux lois des licences.
7	7		21	21		15	15		Contravent. aux lois de tempér. du Canada.
1	1		6	6		3	3		Vente de boissons dur. les heures défendues.
4	4		4	4		3	3		" aux sauvages.
2	2		2	2		9	9		" sans licence.
									Domages malicieux à la propriété.
1	1								Autres dommages volontaires.
									Infractions aux lois ayant rapport aux
									maîtres et serviteurs.
									Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.
									" sur la marine.
									" sur la milice.
14	14		4	4		3	3		Divers petits délits.
1	1		109	109		5	5		Contraventions aux lois municipales.
9	9		2	2		2	2		Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
			5	5		1	1		Infractions aux lois du bureau de santé.
						2	2		Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
									Néglig'ce de pourv. aux bes. de sa famille.
			6	6		2	2		Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.
1	1								Profanation du dimanche.
2	2								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
1	1		2	2		1	1		Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
1	1								Refus d'exéc. les trav. ordonné p. le statut.
15	14	1				4	1	1	Menaces et langage injurieux.
18	2	14	6	6		15	15		Empiètement.
131	131		31	16	15	64		64	Délits c. les lois relatives au vagabondage.
10	10		176	170	6	53	53		Ivresse.
11	11		1	1					Exposition indécente.
			13	13		20	20		Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc.
									Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des mai-
			3	1	2	1	1		sons de désordre.
7	7								Conduite oisive et déréglée.
									Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
			1			1			Aliénation mentale.
898	371	26	478	460	27	348	270	74	Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.								
	HALDIMAND.			HALTON.			HASTINGS.		
	Con- vic- tions	Committed.		Con- vic- tions	Committed.		Con- vic- tions	Committed.	
		Emprisonés	With- out		Emprisonés	With- out		Emprisonés	With- out
Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.	Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.	Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Sans option	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Sans option	Con- dam- na- tions	Sur option	Sans option	
Adulteration of food.....									
Assaults, aggravated						2	1	1	
“ on females						1	1		
“ on and obstructing peace officer.....				1	1	4	4		
“ common	19	18	1	16	15	89	88	1	
Breach of peace, want of sureties.....	2	1		1	1	29	26	1	
Carrying fire arms and unlawful weapons.....	1	1				2	1	1	
Contempt of Court.....				1	1				
Cruelty to animals.....						4	4		
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....	2	2		7	7	3	3		
Fraud and false pretences.....						3	3		
Receiving stolen goods.....									
Fishery Acts, breaches of.....									
Gambling Acts, offences against.....									
Game Laws, breaches of.....									
Larceny						9		7	
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....									
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....									
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....				45	39	6	7	7	
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....									
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....						10	10		
“ to Indians.....						1	1		
“ without license.....	3	3							
Malicious injury to property.....	2	2		1	1				
Other wilful damage to property.....	3	2	1			4	4		
Master's and Servant's Act, breaches of... ..	1	1				5	5		
Medical Acts, breaches of.....						1	1		
Mercantile Marine Acts, offences against... ..									
Militia Acts, offences against									
Miscellaneous minor offences.....				3	3	3	3		
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of				7	7	146	146		
Exercising various callings with't license									
Health By-Laws, breaches of						1	1		
Highways, offences relating to.....						7	7		
Neglecting to support family.....						4	2	1	
Pharmacy Acts, breaches of.....						3	3		
Profanation of the Lord's day.....	1	1							
Railway Acts, breaches of									
Revenue Laws, offences against.....									
Statute labor, refusing to perform.....						1	1		
Threats and abusive language.....	3	3		2		5	3		
Trespass	4	4		2	2	13	11	2	
Vagrant Acts, offences against.....	8	2	5	27	1	26	49	2	
Drunkenness.....	19	18	1	18	18	171	167	14	
Indecent exposure.....						1	1		
Insulting, obscene, profane language.....	6	6		2	2	29	29		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....						3	2	1	
Loose, idle and disorderly.....	5		5						
Weights and Measures Acts, breaches of.. ..						7	7		
Insanity						3			
Totals.....	79	64	13	133	98	33	622	534	76

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO— <i>Suite.</i>									OFFENSES.
HURON.			KENT.			LAMBTON.			
Committed.		Con- vic- tions	Committed.		Con- vic- tions	Committed.			
Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.		Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.		Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.		
Total	Sur option	Total	Sur option	Total	Sur option	Total	Sur option	Without option of a fine.	
						1	1	Adultération de nourriture.	
		1	1					Voies de fait graves.	
		1	1					“ sur femmes.	
54	54	71	71			4	4	“ et opposer un officier de paix.	
16	14	44	44			51	49	“ ordinaires.	
2	2	1	1			29	27	Rupture de la paix, manque de cautions.	
						4	3	Port d'armes illégal.	
		2	2			1	1	Défaut.	
18	18	8	8			17	17	Cruauté envers les animaux.	
		1	1			1		Perturbation de réunions religieuses et aut.	
		1		1				Fraude et faux prétextes.	
5	5			1				Recel.	
		6	6					Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.	
1	1							Infractions aux lois défendant le jeu.	
1	1	10	1	9		5	5	Infractions aux lois de chasse.	
		1	1					Larcin.	
3		3	2	2		1	1	Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.	
6	6	20	20			10	10	“ de bois, arbres, fruits, etc.	
1	1							Infractions aux lois des licences.	
4	4					3	3	Contravent. aux lois de tempér. du Canada.	
		1	1			3	3	Vente de boissons dur. les heures défendues.	
9	9	4	4			8	8	“ aux sauvages.	
		4	4			3	3	“ sans licence.	
9	7	14	14			3	3	Dommmages malicieux à la propriété.	
								Autres dommmages volontaires.	
		1	1					Infractions aux lois ayant rapport aux	
								maîtres et serveiteurs.	
1	1							Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.	
		1	1					“ sur la marine.	
		1	1			3	3	“ sur la milice.	
6	6	24	24			6	6	Divers petits délits.	
2	2	1	1			2	2	Contraventions aux lois municipales.	
						1	1	Pratiquant divers états sans licence.	
		8	8			1	1	Infractions aux lois du bureau de santé.	
								Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.	
2	2					1	1	Néglig' ce de pourv. aux bes. de sa famille.	
		12	12					Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.	
								Profanation du dimanche.	
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.	
2	2					3	3	Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.	
1	1	2	2			1		Refus d'exéc. les trav. ordonné par le statut.	
7	7	15	14	1		14	12	Menaces et langage injurieux.	
17	13	4	16			75	18	Empiètement.	
28	28	154	153	1		188	117	Délits c. les lois relatives au vagabondage.	
								Ivresse.	
23	23	50	49	1		15	15	Exposition indécente.	
								Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc.	
		1		1		3	3	Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des mai- sons de désordre.	
								Conduite oisive et déréglée.	
6						1	1	Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.	
						1		Aliénation mentale.	
224	205	8	483	453	30	460	321	128	Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO —(Continued.)								
	LANARK.			LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.			LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.		
	Con- vic- tions	Committed.		Con- vic- tions	Committed.		Con- vic- tions	Committed.	
		Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.		Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.		Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.
Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.	Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.	Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Sans option	Con- dam- na- tions	Sur- option	Sans option	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Sans option	
Adulteration of food.....									
Assaults, aggravated.....									
" on females.....									
" on and obstructing peace officer.									6
" common.....	32	30	2	29	28	1	48	42	
Breach of peace, want of sureties.....	1	1		22	20	2	10	10	
Carrying fire arms and unlawful weapons.	1			1	1				
Contempt of Court.....									
Cruelty to animals.....				1	1		1	1	1
Disturbing religious and like meetings....	3	3		2	2		7	6	
Fraud and false pretences.....									
Receiving stolen goods.....									
Fishery Acts, breaches of.....				4	4				
Gambling Acts, offences against.....				4	4				
Game Laws, breaches of.....	4	4							
Larceny.....				1	1				
" of dogs, birds, &c.....									
" timber, trees, fruits, &c.....									
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	3	3		18	18		9	9	
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....									
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.	6	6					1	1	
" to Indians.....							1	1	1
" without license.....	11	11		10	9	1	1	1	
Malicious injury to property.....									
Other wilful damage to property.....	4	4		6	6		1	1	
Master's and Servant's Act, breaches of...	2	2		5	5		2	2	
Medical Acts, breaches of.....				2	2				
Mercantile Marine Acts, offences against..									
Militia Acts, offences against.....									
Miscellaneous minor offences.....				2	2				
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of.	4	4		5	5		13	13	
Exercising various callings with't license	6	6					3	3	
Health By-Laws, breaches of.....				7	7				
Highways, offences relating to.....	17	17		3	3		4	4	
Neglecting to support family.....									
Pharmacy Acts, breaches of.....				1	1				
Profanation of the Lord's day.....							12	12	
Railway Acts, breaches of.....									
Revenue Laws, offences against.....									
Statute labor, refusing to perform.....									
Threats and abusive language.....							1	1	
Trespass.....	1	1		1	1		7	7	4
Vagrant Acts, offences against.....	29		29	27	3	24	4		5
Drunkenness.....	50	47	3	188	188		39	36	
Indecent exposure.....									1
Insulting, obscene, profane language....	6	6		24	24		21	20	
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....				9	9		7	3	4
Loose, idle and disorderly.....									
Weights and Measures Acts, breaches of..									
Insanity.....									
Totals.....	180	145	34	372	344	28	193	173	20

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO —(Suite.)										OFFENSES.	
LINCOLN.			MIDDLESEX.			NOBFOLK.					
Con- vic- tions Total	Committed.		Con- vic- tions Total	Committed.		Con- vic- tions Total	Committed.				
	Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.		Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.		Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.			
Con- dam- na- tions.	— Sur option	— Sans option	Con- dam- na- tions.	— Sur option	— Sans option	Con- dam- na- tions.	— Sur option	— Sans option			
1	1		2	2		1	1		A jultération de nourriture.		
			6	4	1				Voies de fait graves.		
			3	3					" sur femmes.		
44	40	3	91	83	4	30	26	1	" et opposer un officier de paix.		
12	7		28	26	2				" ordinaires.		
2	2		4	3	1				Rupture de la paix, manque de cautions.		
			2	2					Port d'armes illégal.		
1	1		2	1					Défaut.		
			15	15		14	14		Crusauté envers les animaux.		
			2	1	1				Perturbation de réunions religieuses et aut.		
			6	6					Fraude et faux prétextes.		
1	1		1	1					Recel.		
			1	1					Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.		
			6	6					Infractions aux lois défendant le jeu.		
									Infractions aux lois de chasse.		
									Larcin.		
			1	1		3	3		Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.		
7	7		81	81		6	6		" de bois, arbres, fruits, etc.		
									Infractions aux lois des licences.		
									Contravent. aux lois de tempér. du Canada.		
						1	1		Vente de boissons dur. les heures défendues.		
									" aux sauvages.		
						2	2		" sans licence.		
2	2		4	4					Dommmages malicieux à la propriété.		
3	3		37	32		8	8		Autres dommages volontaires.		
			38	38		8	8		Infractions aux lois ayant rapport aux		
									maîtres et serviteurs.		
			1	1					Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.		
									" sur la marine.		
									" sur la milice.		
16			5	5		5	5		Divers petits délits		
	16		36	36		11	11		Contraventions aux lois municipales.		
									Pratiquant divers états sans licence.		
									Infractions aux lois du bureau de santé.		
			6	5					Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.		
									Néglig'ee de pourv. aux bes. de sa famille.		
						1	1		Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.		
			3	1		7	7		Profanation du dimanche.		
			1	1					Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.		
									Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.		
			2	2		1		1	Refus d'exéc les trav. ordonné p. le statut.		
7	7		11	2		1			Menaces et langage injurieux.		
4			28	24	2	18	18		Empiètement		
62	4	4	81	42	37	1	1		Délits c. les lois relatives au vagabondage.		
8	60	2	434	430	1	10	10		Ivresse.		
13	8								Exposition indécente.		
	13		50	50		9	7		Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc.		
									Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des mai-		
			32	24	8				sons de désordre.		
1	1								Conduite oisive et déréglée.		
									Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.		
									Aliénation mentale.		
184	169	9	1,008	925	58	136	129	2	Total.		

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—(Continued.)								
	NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.			ONTARIO.			OXFORD.		
	Con- vic- tions	Committed.		Con- vic- tions	Committed.		Con- vic- tions	Committed.	
		Emprissonés	With- out option of a fine.		Emprissonés	With- out option of a fine.		Emprissonés	With- out option of a fine.
	Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.	Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.	Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Sans option	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Sans option	Con- dam- na- tions	Sur- option	Sans option	
Adulteration of food.....						1		1	
Assaults, aggravated.....									
" on females.....									
" on and obstructing peace officer.	3	2	1			6		5	
" common.....	100	92	8	57	53	1	100	100	
Breach of peace, want of sureties.....	70	65	5	14	13		43	43	
Carrying fire arms and unlawful weapons.	1	1		2	1				
Contempt of Court.....	2	2							
Cruelty to animals.....						1		1	
Disturbing religious and like meetings...	16	16		21	21		38	38	
Fraud and false pretences.....							5	1	
Receiving stolen goods.....									
Fishery Acts, breaches of.....									
Gambling Acts, offences against.....	2	2		1	1				
Game Laws, breaches of.....									
Larceny.....	2		2				4		
" of dogs, birds, &c.....						2		2	
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....	1	1				1		1	
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	18	18		4	4		12	12	
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....							9	9	
Selling liquor during prohibited hours...				4	4		4	4	
" to Indians.....	2	2							
" without license.....				4	4		4	4	
Malicious injury to property.....						10		9	
Other wilful damage to property.....	6	5	1	7	6	1	2	2	
Master's and Servant's Act, breaches of...	17	17		10	10		5	5	
Medical Acts, breaches of.....									
Mercantile Marine Acts, offences against...									
Militia Acts, offences against.....				3	3				
Miscellaneous minor offences.....	2	2					1	1	
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of.	37	37		2	2		54	54	
Exercising various callings with't license							4	4	
Health By-Laws, breaches of.....							4	4	
Highways, offences relating to.....				5	5		7	7	
Neglecting to support family.....	1		1				1	1	
Pharmacy Acts, breaches of.....									
Profanation of the Lord's day.....									
Railway Acts, breaches of.....									
Revenue Laws, offences against.....									
Statute labor, refusing to perform.....									
Threats and abusive language.....	1	1		3	1				
Trespass.....	25	25		1	1		18	18	
Vagrant Acts, offences against.....	32	5	27	24		24	61	58	
Drunkenness.....	133	124	9	12	12		74	72	
Indecent exposure.....	1	1		1		1	4	4	
Insulting, obscene, profane language...	35	35		15	14		26	26	
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....							6	6	
Loose, idle and disorderly.....									
Weights and Measures Acts, breaches of...	3	3							
Insanity.....	2			3			2		
Totals.....	512	456	54	193	155	27	510	492	

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO.—(Suite.)									OFFENSES.
PEEL.			PERTH.			PETERBOROUGH.			
Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions	Committed.		Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions	Committed.		Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions	Committed.		
	Emprisonnés			Emprisonnés			Emprisonnés		
	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.		With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.		With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.	
Sur option	Sans option	Sur option	Sans option	Sur option	Sans option	Sur option	Sans option		
			1	1					Adultération de nourriture.
			2	1					Voies de fait graves.
			1	1		4	4		" sur femmes.
22	22		66	64	1	28	24	3	" et opposer un officier de paix.
14	14		32	32		12	10	1	" ordinaires.
1	1					2	1		Rupture de la paix, manque de cautions.
									Port d'armes illégal.
			5	5					Défait.
			9	9		4	4		Cruauté envers les animaux.
			2		1				Perturbation de réunions religieuses et ant.
									" Fraude et faux prétextes.
									" Recel.
			1	1					Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
									Infractions aux lois défendant le jeu.
			9		3				Infractions aux lois de chasse.
									Larcin.
			1	1					Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
4	4		9	9		10	10		" de bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
									Infractions aux lois des licences.
			9	9					Contravent. aux lois de tempér. du Canada.
									Vente de boissons dur. les heures défendues.
			5	5					" aux sauvages.
2	2		7	7		5	5		" sans licence.
2	2					3	3		Domages malicieux à la propriété.
						10	10		Autres dommages volontaires.
									Infractions aux lois ayant rapport aux
									" maîtres et serveurs.
									Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.
									" sur la marine.
									" sur la milice.
6	6		8	8		2	2		Divers petits délits.
			39	39		15	14		Contraventions aux lois municipales.
			1	1		5	5		Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
2	2		4	4		2	2		Infractions aux lois du bureau de santé.
			1			3	3		Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
									Néglig'ce de pourv. aux bes. de sa famille.
			13	13					Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.
									Profanation du dimanche.
2	2					1			Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
							1		Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
11	11		1	1		3			Refus d'exéc. les trav. ordonnép. le statut.
8	3	5	20	18	2				Menaces et langage injurieux.
7	7		50	15	33				Empiètement.
			100	100		26		26	Délits c. les lois relatives au vagabondage.
3	3					78	56	20	Ivresse.
			9	9		11	10	1	Exposition indécente.
									Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc.
			21	21					Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des mai-
									" sons de désordrs.
									Conduite oisive et déréglée.
			1						Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
									Aliénation mentale.
84	79	5	430	377	40	224	164	54	Totaux.

* Committed in default of sureties.—Emprisonnés pour manque de cautions.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—(Continued.)								
	PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.			PRINCE EDWARD.			RENFREW.		
	Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Committed		Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Committed.		Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Committed.	
		Emprisonnés	With- out of a fine. — Sur- option		Emprisonnés	With- out of a fine. — Sur- option		Emprisonnés	With- out of a fine. — Sur- option
Adulteration of food									
Assaults, aggravated						2	2		
" on females						1	1		
" on and obstructing peace officer									
" common	37	33	1	6	6	46	45	1	
Breach of peace, want of sureties	2	2		10	10	2	2		
Carrying fire arms and unlawful weapons						1	1		
Contempt of Court	1		1			2	2		
Cruelty to animals									
Disturbing religious and like meetings						3	3		
Fraud and false pretences									
Receiving stolen goods									
Fishery Acts, breaches of									
Gambling Acts, offences against	1	1		2	2				
Game Laws, breaches of									
Larceny	3	1	2						
" of dogs, birds, &c.									
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c.									
Liquor License Acts, offences against						21	21		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act						33	33		
Selling liquor during prohibited hours				15	15	9	9		
" to Indians						2	2		
" without license	9	9		3	3	52	52		
Malicious injury to property	5	5				3	3		
Other willful damage to property	1	1		1	1	3	3		
Master's and Servant's Acts, breaches of	3	3				7	7		
Medical Acts, breaches of				1	1				
Mercantile Marine Acts, offences against									
Militia Acts, offences against									
Miscellaneous minor offences						3			
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of				1	1	8	7		
Exercising various callings with't license						1	1		
Health By-Laws, breaches of	3	3							
Highways, offences relating to				1	1	2	2		
Neglecting to support family									
Pharmacy Acts, breaches of									
Profanation of the Lord's day						1	1		
Railway Acts, breaches of									
Revenue Laws, offences against									
Statute Labor, refusing to perform						3	3		
Threats and abusive language						3	1		*1
Trespass	7	7				1	1		
Vagrant Acts, offences against						2			2
Drunkenness	3	3		48	48	38	36		2
Indecent exposure	3	3				2	2		
Insulting, obscene, profane language	9	8				12	12		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof									
Loose, idle and disorderly									
Weights and Measures Acts, breaches of				5	5				
Insanity									
Totals	87	79	4	93	93	263	252		6

* Committed in default of sureties.—Emprisonné pour manque de cautions.

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO.—(Suite.)									OFFENSES.
SIMCOE.			STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.			THUNDER BAY.			
Con- vic- tions	Committed.		Con- vic- tions	Committed.		Con- vic- tions	Committed.		
	Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.		Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.		Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.	
Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.	Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.	Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Sans option	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Sans option	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Sans option	
									Adultération de nourriture.
2	2								Voies de fait graves.
			1	1		5	4	1	“ sur femmes.
117	115	1	24	24		97	94	2	“ et opposer un officier de paix.
24	24		9	9		14	10	4	ordinares.
4	3					7	4		Rupture de la paix, manque de cautions.
1	1								Port d'armes illégal.
1	1								Défaut.
7	7								Cruauté envers les animaux.
2	1	1				1			Perturbation de réunions religieuses et au
									Fraude et faux prétextes.
									Recel.
						77	77		Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
1	1								Infractions aux lois défendant le jeu.
2	2		1		1	10		3	Infractions aux lois de chasse.
						3	3		Larcin.
1	1								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
55	55		37	37		70	70		“ de bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
4	4		4	4					Infractions aux lois des licences.
									Contravent. aux lois de tempér. du Canada.
									Vente de boissons dur. les heures défendues.
31	31		10	10		1	1		“ aux sauvages.
4	4					2	2		“ sans licence.
10	10		3	3		2	2		Domages malicieux à la propriété.
16	16					3	3		Autres dommages volontaires.
									Infractions aux lois ayant rapport aux
2	2					1	1		maîtres et serviteurs.
									Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.
1	1								“ sur la marine.
2	2								“ sur la milice.
14	14		2	2		1	1		Divers petits délits.
3	3		12	12		25	25		Contraventions aux lois municipales.
1	1		3	3					Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
1	1					1	1		Infractions aux lois du bureau de santé.
1	1		4	4		2	2		Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
2	2								Néglig' ce de pourv. aux bes. de sa famille.
3	3								Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.
									Profanation du dimanche.
1	1								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
5	5								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
5	2	1	9	9		3	2	1	Refus d'exéc. les trav. ordonné p. le statut.
16	16		2	2		20	14	6	Menaces et langage injurieux.
76	4	72	3		2	6		6	Empiètement.
118	114	4	15	14		425	361	64	Délits c. les lois relatives au vagabondage.
			1	1		9	8	1	Ivresse.
15	15		28	28		2	2		Exposition indécente.
									Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc.
8	8					257	254	3	Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des mai-
									sons de désordre.
									Conduite oisive et déréglée.
4						3			Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
									Aliénation mentale.
560	473	79	168	163	3	1,047	941	91	Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—(Concluded.)								
	VICTORIA.			WATERLOO.			WELLAND.		
	Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions	Committed.		Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions	Committed.		Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions	Committed.	
		Emprisonnés	With- out of a fine.		Emprisonnés	With- out of a fine.		Emprisonnés	With- out of a fine.
	Sur- option	Sans option		Sur- option	Sans option		Sur- option	Sans option	
Adulteration of food									
Assaults, aggravated									
“ on females									
“ on and obstructing peace officer	6	6					1	1	
“ common	38	35	2	69	69		50	48	2
Breach of peace, want of sureties	39	39		29	29		7	7	
Carrying fire arms and unlawful weapons	8	5		1	1		2		
Contempt of Court									
Cruelty to animals	1	1		2	2				
Disturbing religious and like meetings	8	8		10	10		3	3	
Fraud and false pretences									
Receiving stolen goods									
Fishery Acts, breaches of	6	6							
Gambling Acts, offences against							2	2	
Game Laws, breaches of	1	1							
Larceny				1	1				
“ of dogs, birds, &c									
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c									
Liquor License Acts, offences against	4	4		9	9		4	4	
Breach of Canada Temperance Act									
Selling liquor during prohibited hours				7	7		5	5	
“ to Indians									
“ without license							6	6	
Malicious injury to property	4	4		5	5		13	12	1
Other wilful damage to property	3	3		2	2		1	1	
Master's and Servant's Act, breaches of	3	3		6	6				
Medical Acts, breaches of									
Mercantile Marine Acts, offences against									
Militia Acts, offences against									
Miscellaneous minor offences				1	1		1		1
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of	7	7		33	33		20	20	
Exercising various callings with license	2	2					1	1	
Health By-laws, breaches of	4	4							
Highways, offences relating to	1	1		1	1				
Neglecting to support family				1	1				
Pharmacy Acts, breaches of									
Profanation of the Lord's day									
Railway Acts, breaches of									
Revenue Laws, offences against									
Statute Labor, refusing to perform							1	1	
Threats and abusive language	5	1		1	1				
Trespass	3	3		4	4		19	10	9
Vagrant Acts, offences against	14		14	17	12	5	145	4	141
Drunkenness	83	77		18	16	2	33	26	7
Indecent exposure							2	2	
Insulting, obscene, profane language	13	12		16	16		9	9	
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof									
Loose, idle and disorderly									
Weights and Measures Acts, breaches of							7	7	
Insanity									
Totals	252	222	16	233	226	7	332	169	161

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO.—(Fin.)									OFFENSES.
WELLINGTON.			WENTWORTH.			YORK.			
Con- vic- tions	Committed.		Con- vic- tions	Committed.		Con- vic- tions	Committed.		
	Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.		Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.		Emprisonnés	With- out option of a fine.	
Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.	Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.	Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.	
Con- dam- na- tions	Sur option	Sans option	Con- dam- na- tions	Sur option	Sans option	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Sans option	
									Adultération de nourriture.
									Voies de fait graves.
									“ “ sur femmes.
									“ “ et opposer un officier de paix.
									“ “ ordinaires.
38	37	1	255	245	10	235	224	1	Rupture de la paix, manque de cautions.
39	39		177	176	4	272	271		Port d'armes illégal.
3	3		2	1	1	2	2		Défaut.
									Cruauté envers les animaux.
2	2		14	14		5	5		Perturbation de réunions religieuses et aut.
18	18		6	6		8	8		Fraude et faux prétextes.
									Recel.
									Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
									Infractions aux lois défendant le jeu.
									Infractions aux lois de chasse.
									Larcin.
									Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
									“ de bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
									Infractions aux lois des licences.
14	14		6	4	2	14	13	1	Contravent. aux lois de tempér. du Canada.
									Vente de boissons dur les heures défendues.
									“ aux sauvages.
									“ sans licence.
1		1	29	29		3	3		Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
4	4		64	62	2	20	20		Autres dommages volontaires
4	4		4	4		28	28		Infractions aux lois ayant rapport aux
									maîtres et serveurs.
									Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.
									“ sur la marine.
									“ sur la milice.
									Divers petits délits.
25	25		226	226		293	291		Contraventions aux lois municipales.
									Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
									Infractions aux lois du bureau de santé.
2	2		89	89		6	6		Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
									Néglig'ce de pourv. aux bes de sa famille.
									Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.
									Profanation du dimanche.
									Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
									Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
									Arrest. des trav. ordonné p. le statut.
5	5		19	18	1	40	1		Menaces et langage injurieux.
22	3	19	121	121		148	137	11	Emprêtement.
91	91		137	116	21	225	199	24	Délits c. les lois relatives au vagabondage.
1	1		712	710	2	1,663	1,584	18	Ivresse.
10	10		2	2		1		1	Exposition indécente.
									Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc.
									Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des mai-
									sons de désordre
									Conduite oisive et déréglée.
									Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
									Aliénation mentale.
281	260	21	2,020	1,969	50	3,266	3,139	57	Totaux

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.								
	PROVINCE DE MANITOBA.								
	CENTRAL—CENTRE		EASTERN—EST		WESTERN—OUEST.				
	Con- vic- tions	Committed		Con- vic- tions	Committed.		Con- vic- tions	Committed.	
With- out option of a fine.		With- out option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.		With- out option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.		With- out option of a fine.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Sans option	Con- dam- na- tions	Sur- option	Sans option	Con- dam- na- tions	Sur- option	Sans option	
Adulteration of food.....									
Assaults, aggravated.....			1		1				
" on females.....									
" on and obstructing peace officer.....			1		1			1	1
" common.....	2	2	70	62	5	14	12	2	2
Breach of peace, want of sureties.....			42	38	3	15	15		
Carrying fire arms and unlawful weapons.....			7	5	2				
Contempt of Court.....									
Cruelty to animals.....			4	4					
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....									
Fraud and false pretences.....			2	2		1		1	
Receiving stolen goods.....									
Fishery Acts, breaches of.....									
Gambling Acts, offences against.....			40	40					
Game Laws, breaches of.....			10	10					8
Larceny.....			6	3	3	8			
" of dogs, birds, &c.....			1		1				
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....			1		1				
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....			21	21		4	4		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....									
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....			20	20		3	3		
" to Indians.....	1	1	1	1		7	6	1	
" without license.....			43	43					
Malicious injury to property.....			14	14					
Other wilful damage to property.....			3	3		5	5		
Master's and Servant's Acts, breaches of.....			73	73		26	26		
Medical Acts, breaches of.....									
Mercantile Marine Acts, offences against.....									
Militia Acts, offences against.....									
Miscellaneous minor offences.....			4	4		1	1		
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of.....			35	31		3	3		
Exercising various callings with license.....			15	15		1	1		
Health By-Laws, breaches of.....			24	24		1	1		
Highways, offences relating to.....			18	18		2	2		
Neglecting to support family.....									
Pharmacy Acts, breaches of.....									
Profanation of the Lord's day.....									
Railway Acts, breaches of.....									
Revenue Laws, offences against.....			1	1					
Statute Labor, refusing to perform.....									
Threats and abusive language.....			1						
Trespass.....			1	1		1	1		
Vagrant Acts, offences against.....			51	3	47				
Drunkenness.....			688	688		23	23		
Indecent exposure.....			1	1					
Insulting, obscene, profane language.....			9	9		1	1		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....			224	222	2	24	24		
Loose, idle and disorderly.....			2	2					
Weights and Measures Acts, breaches of.....			2	2					
Insanity.....			1						12
Totals.....	3	3	1,437	1,364	65	141	129		

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. — PROVINCE DE LA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE.						THE TERRITORIES. — LES TERRITOIRES.			OFFENSES.
CARIBOO.			NEW WESTMINSTER.						
Committed. — Emprisonnés		With- out option of a fine. — Sans option	Committed. — Emprisonnés		With- out option of a fine. — Sans option	Committed. — Emprisonnés			
Total Con- dam- na- tions.	With option of a fine. — Sur option		Total Con- dam- na- tions.	With option of a fine. — Sur option		Total Con- dam- na- tions.	With option of a fine. — Sur option	With- out option of a fine. — Sans option	
								Adultération de nourriture.	
								Voies de fait graves.	
								" sur femmes.	
								" et opposer un officier de paix.	
								" ordinaires.	
1	1		14	10	4			Rupture de la paix, manque de cautions.	
			3	3				Port d'armes illégal.	
			1	1				Défaut.	
								Cruauté envers les animaux.	
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et aut.	
			3		3			Fraude et faux prétextes.	
								Recel.	
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.	
								Infractions aux lois défendant le jeu.	
								Infractions aux lois de chasse.	
			4		4			Larcin.	
			1	1				Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.	
								" de bois, arbres, fruits, etc.	
			11	10	1	4	4	Infractions aux lois des licences.	
								Contravent. aux lois de tempér. du Canada.	
								Vente de boissons dur. les heures défendues.	
7	7		52	35	17	1	1	" aux sauvages.	
1	1							" sans licence.	
			1	1				Dommages malicieux à la propriété.	
								Autres dommages volontaires.	
								Infractions aux lois ayant rapport aux	
								maîtres et serveurs.	
								Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.	
								" sur la marine.	
1	1							" sur la milice.	
			5		5			Divers petits délits.	
1	1		1	1				Contraventions aux lois municipales.	
								Pratiquant divers états sans licence.	
								Infractions aux lois du bureau de santé.	
			2	2				Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.	
								Néglig'ce de pourv. aux bes. de sa famille.	
								Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.	
								Profanation du dimanche.	
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.	
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.	
								Refus d'exéc. les trav. ordonné par le statut.	
								Menaces et langage injurieux.	
			1	1				Empiètement.	
			18	3	15			Délits c. les lois relatives au vagabondage.	
5	5		103	93	10			Ivresse.	
								Exposition indécente.	
			1	1				Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc.	
								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des mai-	
			5	1	4			sons de désordre.	
								Conduite oisive et déréglée.	
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.	
								Altération mentale.	
16	16		227	184	63	5	5	Totaux.	

TABLE III—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	GRAND TOTALS.								
	P. EDWARD ISLAND. ILE DU P.-EDOUARD.			NOVA SCOTIA. NOUVELLE-ECOSSE.			NEW BRUNSWICK. NOUV.-BRUNSWICK.		
	Con- vic- tions	Committed.		Con- vic- tions	Committed.		Con- vic- tions	Committed.	
		Emprisonnés	With- out		Emprisonnés	With- out		Emprisonnés	With- out
	Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.	Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.	Total	With option of a fine.	With- out option of a fine.
Con- dam- na- tions	Sur option	Sans option	Con- dam- na- tions	Sur option	Sans option	Con- dam- na- tions	Sur option	Sans option	
Adulteration of food									
Assaults, aggravated				1	1				
" on females				8	3	2	1	1	
" on and obstructing peace officer	2	2		16	16		28	27	
" common	65	53	10	201	182	11	244	226	
Breach of peace, want of sureties	4	4		143	138	2	56	55	
Carrying fire arms and unlawful weapons	2		1	2	1	1	2	2	
Contempt of Court				1	1				
Cruelty to animals				5	5		12	12	
Disturbing religious and like meetings	1	1		4	4		8	8	
Fraud and false pretences				1	1				
Receiving stolen goods									
Fishery Acts, breaches of				2	2		2	2	
Gambling Acts, offences against				2	2				
Game Laws, breaches of									
Larceny	2	2		36	29	7	4	4	
" of dogs, birds, &c				1	1				
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c				11	11		2	2	
Liquor License Acts, offences against				26	25	1	13	13	
Breach of Canada Temperance Act	90	83	7	17	17		36	36	
Selling liquor during prohibited hours				7	7		1	1	
" to Indians							2	2	
" without license				13	13		2	2	
Malicious injury to property				6	6		20	20	
Other wilful damage to property	1	1		22	21	1	18	18	
Master's and Servant's Act, breaches of							3	3	
Medical Acts, breaches of									
Mercantile Marine Acts, offences against	1	1		23	8	15	27	4	
Militia Acts, offences against				14	14				
Miscellaneous minor offences	1	1		15	12	2	4	3	
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of	151	151		29	29		45	45	
Exercising various callings with't license							1	1	
Health By-Laws, breaches of				1	1		2	2	
Highways, offences relating to				15	15		9	9	
Neglecting to support family				1	1				
Pharmacy Acts, breaches of									
Profanation of the Lord's day				40	40		2	2	
Railway Acts, breaches of				1	1		14	14	
Revenue Laws, offences against				5	5				
Statute labor, refusing to perform									
Threats and abusive language				3	1	1		2	
Trespass	5	5		13	13		2	2	
Vagrant Acts, offences against	15		15	44	9	32	38	6	
Drunkenness	328	321	7	768	709	56	1,300	1,278	
Indecent exposure				7	5	2	3	3	
Insulting, obscene, profane language	2	2		27	27		63	63	
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof	13		13	46	40	6	3	3	
Loose, idle and disorderly									
Weights and Measures Acts, breaches of				4	4				
Insanity									
Totals	683	627	53	1,581	1,420	139	1,967	1,865	

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX

GRANDS TOTAUX.						OFFENSES.
QUEBEC.			ONTARIO.			
Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Committed. — Emprisonnés.		Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Committed. — Emprisonnés.		
	With option of a fine. — Sur option	Without option of a fine. — Sans option		With option of a fine. — Sur option	Without option of a fine. — Sans option	
2	2	.....	10	10	.....	Adultération de nourriture.
1	1	.....	17	11	4	Voies de fait graves.
.....	.....	.....	8	6	2	“ sur femmes.
47	47	.....	43	40	3	“ et opposer un officier de paix.
690	568	65	2,556	2,425	93	“ ordinaires.
201	178	14	1,260	1,226	19	Rupture de la paix, manque de cautions.
5	5	.....	74	57	4	Port d'armes illégal.
2	2	.....	11	10	1	Défaut.
15	13	.....	53	52	.....	Cruauté envers les animaux.
4	4	.....	295	294	1	Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
.....	.....	.....	24	10	10	Fraude et faux prétextes.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Recel.
1	1	.....	17	17	.....	Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
.....	.....	.....	123	123	.....	Infractions aux lois défendant le jeu.
5	5	.....	16	16	.....	Infractions aux lois de chasse.
3	2	1	73	19	36	Larcin.
.....	.....	.....	14	12	2	Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
1	.....	1	58	49	9	“ de bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
252	252	.....	722	716	6	Infractions aux lois des licences.
.....	.....	.....	79	79	.....	Contravent. aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
10	10	.....	130	130	.....	Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
.....	.....	.....	15	14	1	“ aux sauvages.
177	177	.....	289	287	2	“ sans licence.
3	3	.....	114	111	3	Domages malicieux à la propriété.
130	126	1	267	262	5	Autres dommages volontaires.
12	8	.....	249	247	.....	Infractions aux lois ayant rapport aux maîtres et serviteurs.
.....	.....	.....	11	11	.....	Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.
90	10	75	2	2	.....	“ sur la marine.
1	1	.....	7	6	1	“ sur la milice.
32	30	.....	77	70	2	Divers petits délits.
782	739	.....	1,538	1,531	2	Contraventions aux lois municipales.
31	31	.....	46	46	.....	Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
2	2	.....	43	43	.....	Infractions aux lois du bureau de santé.
.....	.....	.....	226	226	.....	Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
.....	.....	.....	11	6	3	Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de sa famille.
1	1	.....	19	19	.....	Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.
.....	.....	.....	91	89	.....	Profanation du dimanche.
1	1	.....	4	3	1	Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
8	8	.....	4	3	1	Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
.....	.....	.....	44	43	.....	Refus d'exécuter les travaux ordonné par le statut.
42	2	7	125	48	12	Mensces et langage injurieux.
2	2	.....	630	591	37	Empiètement.
298	220	62	1,393	519	812	Délits contre les lois relatives au vagabondage.
2,163	2,060	92	5,868	5,614	239	Ivresse.
20	16	4	54	51	3	Exposition indécente.
127	124	1	747	738	4	Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc.
.....	.....	.....	466	436	34	Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
104	43	33	5	.....	5	Conduite oisive et déréglée.
697	559	99	36	36	.....	Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
1	1	.....	42	.....	.....	Aliénation mentale.
42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,005	5,254	455	18,007	16,374	1,393	Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	GRAND TOTALS.					
	MANITOBA.			BRITISH COLUMBIA. COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE.		
	Con- vic- tions	Committed.		Con- vic- tions	Committed.	
		Emprisonnés.			Emprisonnés.	
Total	With option of a fine.	Without option of a fine.	Total	With option of a fine.	Without option of a fine.	
Con- damna- tions.	— Sur option	— Sans option	Con- damna- tions.	— Sur option	— Sans option	
Adulteration of food						
Assaults, aggravated.....	1		1			
“ on females.....						
“ on and obstructing peace officer.....	2	2		1	1	
“ common.....	86	76	7	15	11	4
Breach of peace, want of sureties.....	57	53	3	3	3	
Carrying fire arms and unlawful weapons.....	7	5	2	1	1	
Contempt of Court.....						
Cruelty to animals.....	4	4				
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....						
Fraud and false pretences	3	2	1	3		3
Receiving stolen goods						
Fishery Acts, breaches of.....						
Gambling Acts, offences against.....	40	40				
Game Laws, breaches of.....	10	10				
Larceny	14	3	11	4		4
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....	1		1	1	1	
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....	1		1			
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	25	25		11	10	1
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....						
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....	23	23				
“ to Indians.....	9	8	1	59	42	17
“ without license.....	43	43		1	1	
Malicious injury to property	14	14				
Other wilful damage to property.....	8	8		1	1	
Master's and Servant's Act, breaches of.....	99	99				
Medical Acts, breaches of.....						
Mercantile Marine Acts, offences against.....						
Militia Acts, offences against.....						
Miscellaneous minor offences.....	5	5		1	1	
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of.....	38	37		6	1	5
Exercising various callings without license.....	16	16		1	1	
Health By-Laws, breaches of.....	25	25				
Highways, offences relating to.....	20	20		2	2	
Neglecting to support family.....						
Pharmacy Acts, breaches of.....						
Profanation of the Lord's day.....						
Railway Acts, breaches of.....						
Revenue Laws, offences against.....	1	1				
Statute labor, refusing to perform.....						
Threats and abusive language.....	1					
Trespass	2	2		1	1	
Vagrant Acts, offences against.....	51	3	47	18	3	15
Drunkenness.....	711	711		108	93	10
Indecent exposure.....	1	1				
Insulting, obscene, profane language	10	10		1	1	
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....	248	246	2	5	1	4
Loose, idle and disorderly	2	2				
Weights and Measures Acts, breaches of.....	2	2				
Insanity.....	1					
Totals.....	1,581	1,496	77	243	180	63

TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

GRANDS TOTAUX.						OFFENSES.
THE TERRITORIES. LES TERRITOIRES.			CANADA.			
Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Committed. — Emprisonnés.		Con- vic- tions Total Con- dam- na- tions.	Committed. — Emprisonnés.		
	With option of a fine. — Sur option	Without option of a fine. — Sans option		With option of a fine. — Sur option	Without option of a fine. — Sans option	
.....	12	12	.....	Adultération de nourriture.
.....	20	13	5	Voies de fait graves.
.....	17	10	4	“ sur femmes.
.....	139	135	4	“ et opposer un officier de paix.
.....	3,857	3,541	212	“ ordinaires.
.....	1,724	1,657	38	Rupture de la paix, manque de cautions.
.....	93	71	8	Port d'armes illégal.
.....	14	13	1	Défaut.
.....	89	86	.....	Cruauté envers les animaux.
.....	312	311	1	Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
.....	31	13	14	Fraude et faux prétextes.
.....	1	.....	1	Recel.
.....	22	22	.....	Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
.....	165	165	.....	Infractions aux lois défendant le jeu.
.....	31	31	.....	Infractions aux lois de chasse.
.....	136	55	63	Larcin.
.....	17	14	3	Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
.....	73	62	11	“ de bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
4	4	.....	1,053	1,045	8	Infractions aux lois des licences.
.....	222	215	7	Contravent. aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
.....	171	171	.....	Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
1	1	.....	86	67	19	“ aux sauvages.
.....	525	523	2	“ sans licence.
.....	157	154	3	Domages malicieux à la propriété.
.....	447	437	7	Autres dommages volontaires.
.....	363	357	.....	Infractions aux lois ayant rapport aux maîtres et serviteurs.
.....	11	11	.....	Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.
.....	143	25	105	“ sur la marine.
.....	22	21	1	“ sur la milice.
.....	135	122	5	Divers petits délits.
.....	2,589	2,533	7	Contraventions aux lois municipales.
.....	95	95	.....	Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
.....	73	73	.....	Infractions aux lois du bureau de santé.
.....	272	272	.....	Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
.....	12	7	3	Négligence de pouvoir aux besoins de sa famille.
.....	20	20	.....	Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.
.....	133	131	.....	Profanation du dimanche.
.....	20	19	1	Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
.....	18	17	1	Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
.....	44	43	.....	Refus d'exécuter les travaux ordonné par le statut.
.....	171	51	20	Menaces et langage injurieux.
.....	655	616	37	Empiètement.
.....	1,857	780	1,043	Délits contre les lois relatives au vagabondage.
.....	11,246	10,791	425	Ivresse.
.....	85	76	9	Exposition indécente.
.....	977	965	5	Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc.
.....	Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
.....	885	769	92	Conduite oisive et déréglée.
.....	704	561	104	Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
.....	43	43	.....	Aliénation mentale.
.....	85	.....	.....
5	5	.....	30,072	27,216	2,269	Totaux.

TABLE IV.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO EACH OFFENCE CHARGED.

TABLEAU IV.

INDIQUANT LE NOMBRE DE PERSONNES POUR CHAQUE OFFENSE
IMPUTÉE.

TABLE IV.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO EACH OFFENCE CHARGED.

OFFENCES.	Ontario.		Quebec.		Nova Scotia. — Nouvelle-Ecosse.		New Brunswick. — Nouveau-Brunswick.		
	Population.		Population.		Population.		Population.		
	1884—2,022,798 1885—2,055,018		1884—1,412,225 1885—1,428,640		1884—458,440 1885—464,513		1884—332,493 1885—335,648		
	Number of offences charged	Offence to the number of persons indicated.	Nombre d'offences imputées.	Offense pour le nombre indiqué de personnes.	Number of offences charged	Offence to the number of persons indicated.	Nombre d'offences imputées.	Offense pour le nombre indiqué de personnes.	
Murder, attempts at and manslaughter	1884	35	57,794	9	156,914	4	114,610	5	66,499
	1885	42	48,929	8	178,580	1	464,513	2	167,824
Eape and other offences against females.....	1884	71	28,490	36	39,228	4	114,610	4	83,123
	1885	93	22,097	38	37,595	11	42,226	3	111,883
Other offences against the person.....	1884	2,648	764	941	1,501	266	1,723	333	998
	1885	3,273	628	1,074	1,330	250	1,858	301	1,115
Robbery with violence, burglary, house and shop-breaking	1884	197	10,268	111	12,723	12	38,203	4	83,123
	1885	216	9,514	85	16,807	18	25,806	7	47,949
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing..	1884	28	72,243	18	78,457	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1885	43	47,791	16	89,290	2	232,257	2	167,824
Other offences against property	1884	2,563	789	715	1,975	167	2,745	122	2,725
	1885	2,721	755	956	1,494	155	2,997	103	3,258
Other felonies and misdemeanors..	1884	143	14,145	71	19,890	3	152,813	2	166,247
	1885	135	15,222	50	28,573	11	42,228	2	167,824
Breaches of municipal by-laws and other minor offences	1884	7,265	278	3,048	463	390	1,175	602	536
	1885	9,061	227	3,011	474	509	912	355	945
Drunkenness.....	1884	4,694	431	1,624	869	591	776	1,402	238
	1885	5,868	350	2,163	660	768	592	1,300	258
Grand Totals... {	1884	17,644	115	6,573	214	1,437	319	2,474	134
	1885	21,452	96	7,401	193	1,725	269	2,075	161

TABLEAU IV.—INDIQUANT LE NOMBRE DE PERSONNES POUR CHAQUE OFFENSE IMPUTÉE.

Prince Edward Island. — Ile du Prince-Edouard.		Manitoba.		British Columbia — Colombie-Britannique.		The Territories — Les Territoires		Canada.		OFFENSES.	
Population.		Population.		Population.		Population.		Population.			
1884—113,699 1885—115,285		1884—104,288 1885—121,283		1884—75,253 1885—86,500		1884—64,015 1885—66,095		1884—4,583,211 1885—4,672,982			
Number of offences charged.	I Offence to the number of persons indicated.	Nombre d'offenses imputées.	I Offense pour le nombre indiqué de personnes.	Number of offences charged.	I Offence to the number of persons indicated.	Nombre d'offenses imputées.	I Offense pour le nombre indiqué de personnes.	Number of offences charged.	I Offense to the number of persons indicated.	Number of offences charged.	I Offense to the number of persons indicated.
.....	2	60,642	4	18,813	4	16,004	61	75,135	} Meurtre et homicide non prémédité.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	86,500	8	8,262	64	73,015
1	113,699	1	75,253	3	21,338	120	38,193	} Viol et autres outrages contre la femme.	
2	57,642	1	121,283	2	43,250	2	33,048	152	30,743		
80	1,421	138	755	42	1,792	4	16,001	4,452	1,029	} Outrages divers contre la personne.	
69	1,671	103	1,177	27	3,204	11	6,009	5,108	915		
5	22,739	8	13,036	4	18,813	1	64,015	342	13,401	} Vol avec violence et effraction, bris de maison et de magasin.	
1	115,285	6	20,214	3	28,833	.....	.....	336	13,907
.....	1	104,288	2	37,626	2	32,007	51	89,867	} Vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons.	
.....	.....	5	24,256	.....	.....	6	11,016	74	63,148
28	4,061	171	609	27	2,787	35	1,829	3,828	1,197	} Offenses diverses contre la propriété.	
12	9,607	123	986	63	1,373	58	1,139	4,191	1,115		
1	113,699	2	52,144	1	75,253	1	64,015	224	20,461	} Crimes et délits non spécifiés.	
2	57,643	6	20,214	2	43,250	55	1,202	263	17,767		
196	580	811	129	175	430	3	21,338	12,490	367	} Contraventions aux lois municipales et divers autres p. délits.	
285	404	741	163	114	759	8	8,262	14,084	332		
246	462	1,085	95	235	320	9,877	464	} Ivresse.	
328	351	711	170	108	801	.....	.....	11,246	415
557	204	2,216	47	491	153	53	1,208	31,445	146	} Grands Totaux.	
699	165	1,698	71	320	270	148	446	35,518	131		

TABLE V.

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS AND CASES SUBJECT TO TRIAL BY JURY.

TABLEAU V.

**CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES ET CAUSES DE LA COMPETENCE
D'UN JURÉ.**

TABLE V.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES.	Summary Con- victions. — Condam- nations sommaires	CASES SUBJECT TO BE TRIED BY JURY BUT — CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURÉ DE CONSEN-					
		By Police or other Magistrate. — Par un Magistrat de Police ou autre.			Under 32 and 33 Vic., Cap. 35, &c. — En vertu des 32 et 33 Vic., chap. 35, etc.		
		Con- victions.	Ac- quittals.	Total.	Con- victions.	Ac- quittals.	Total.
		Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments.		Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments.	
Algoma.....	98				1	1	
Brant.....	434	35	9	44	12	7	
Bruce.....	290				14	4	
Carleton.....	847	80	35	115	9	10	
Dufferin.....	62				10	2	
Elgin.....	423	29	12	41	8	3	
Essex.....	398	50	8	58	7	1	
Frontenac.....	478	44	21	65	2		
Grey.....	348	35	44	79	8		
Haldimand.....	79				10	10	
Halton.....	133				7	5	
Hastings.....	622	14		14	6	2	
Huron.....	224				4	17	
Kent.....	483	17	16	33	13	5	
Lambton.....	460				23	10	
Lanark.....	180				11	4	
Leeds & Grenville.....	372	11		11	15	2	
Lennox & Addington.....	193				9		
Lincoln.....	184	15		15	11	3	
Middlesex.....	1,008	54	52	106	56	12	
Norfolk.....	136				14	3	
Northumberland & Durham.....	512	14	5	19	12	5	
Ontario.....	193	5		5	35	7	
Oxford.....	510	24		24	10	2	
Peel.....	84				11		
Perth.....	430	59	23	82	3	1	
Peterborough.....	224	25		25			
Prescott and Russell.....	87				4	1	
Prince Edward.....	93	14		14			
Renfrew.....	263	2	6	8	16	9	
Simcoe.....	560	1	1	2	48	13	
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry.....	168	4		4	5	1	
Thunder Bay.....	1,047	13	3	16	25	9	
Victoria.....	252	13	8	21	4	2	
Waterloo.....	233				16	8	
Welland.....	332	18	16	34	7	3	
Wellington.....	281	9	6	15	16		
Wentworth.....	2,020	125	91	216	22	9	
York.....	3,266	448	512	960	73	41	
Totals of Ontario.....	18,007	1,158	868	2,026	556	212	768
Totaux d'Ontario.....							

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO.

TABLEAU V.

TRIED SUMMARILY BY CONSENT. — MAIS JUGÉES SOMMAIREMENT.			CASES TRIED BY JURY. —			GRAND TOTALS.		
Totals. — Totaux.			CAUSES JUGÉES PAR JURÉ.			GRANDS TOTAUX.		
Con- victions. — Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quittals. — Ac- quitte- ments.	Total.	Con- victions. — Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quittals. — Ac- quitte- ments.	Total.	Con- victions. — Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quittals. — Ac- quitte- ments.	Total.
47	16	63	7	11	18	7	12	19
14	4	18	2	1	3	49	17	66
89	45	134	3	9	12	17	13	30
10	2	12	22	15	*39	111	60	173
37	15	52	1	5	6	11	7	18
57	9	66	15	12	27	52	27	79
46	21	67	11	4	15	68	13	81
43	44	87	6	1	7	52	22	74
10	10	20	6	3	9	49	47	96
7	5	12	1	1	2	11	11	22
20	2	22	1	3	4	8	8	16
4	17	21	7	6	13	27	8	35
30	21	51	3	3	6	7	20	27
23	10	33	10	6	16	40	27	67
11	4	15	3	11	14	26	21	47
26	2	28	1	1	2	12	4	16
9	.....	9	8	.....	3	11	34	45
26	3	29	4	2	6	13	2	15
110	64	174	5	1	6	31	4	35
14	3	17	24	29	53	134	93	227
26	10	36	5	1	6	19	4	23
40	7	47	13	11	24	39	21	60
34	2	36	12	6	18	52	13	65
11	.....	11	11	7	18	45	9	54
62	24	86	2	.....	2	12	.....	13
25	.....	25	4	5	9	66	29	95
4	1	5	1	3	4	26	3	29
14	.....	14	2	9	11	6	10	16
18	15	33	1	1	2	15	.....	15
49	14	63	9	6	15	27	21	48
9	1	10	11	11	22	60	25	85
38	12	50	3	1	4	12	2	14
17	10	27	8	4	12	46	16	62
16	8	24	1	2	3	18	12	30
25	19	44	3	1	4	19	9	28
25	6	31	4	6	10	29	25	54
147	100	247	6	7	13	31	13	44
521	553	1,074	16	24	40	163	124	287
			94	72	**167	615	615	1,241
1,714	1,080	2,794	346	302	651	2,060	1,382	3,445

12a—11

* 2 cases, Jury disagree.
** 1 case

2 cas où le juré ne s'est pas accordé.
1 " " " " " "

TABLE V.		PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.						
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES.		CASES SUBJECT TO BE TRIED BY JURY BUT						
		CAUSES AE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURÉ DE CONSEN-						
		Summary Con- victions.	By Police or other Magistrate.			Under 32 and 33 Vic., Oap. 35, &c.		
			Condam- nations sommaires	Par un Magistrat de Police ou autre.			En vertu des 32 et 33 Vic., chap. 35, etc.	
Con- victions.	Ac- quittals.	Total.		Con- victions.	Ac- quittals.	Total.		
Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments.		Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments.				
Arthabaska	21			7	2	9		
Beauce				2		2		
Beauharnois				4	1	5		
Bedford	2			18	2	20		
Bonaventure				2		2		
Chicoutimi				1		1		
Gaspé	11	2	2	3		5		
Iberville	15	11	11	8	3	11		
Joliette	2	9	4	2		2		
Kamouraska				1		1		
Montmagny	8			2		2		
Montreal	3,786	645	64	709	192	193		
Ottawa	59	2		2	3	3		
Quebec	1,963	52	25	77	9	9		
Richelieu	69	1		1	9	9		
Rimouski	17	11	1	12				
Saguenay								
St. François	52	16	4	20	31	4		
St. Hyacinthe		2		2	6	1		
Terrebonne					5	1		
Three Rivers					23	4		
Totals of Quebec..... } Totaux de Québec..... }	6,005	751	98	849	328	19		
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.								
Albert								
Carleton	102	1		1				
Charlotte	77							
Gloucester	16							
Kent	12	2	3	5				
Kings	12							
Madawaska								
Northumberland	163	6		6				
Queen's								
Restigouche	28							
St. John	1,055	17	9	26				
Sunbury								
Victoria								
Westmoreland	238	5	1	6				
York	264	9		9				
Totals of New Brunswick. } Totaux du N. Brunswick. }	1,967	40	13	53				

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC.

TABLEAU V.

TRIED SUMMARILY BY CONSENT.
—
MAIS JUGÉES SOMMAIREMENT.

CASES TRIED BY JURY.

GRAND TOTALS.

Totals.
—
Totaux.

CAUSES JUGÉES PAR JURÉ.

GRANDS TOTAUX.

Con- victions.	Ac- quittals.	Total.	Con- victions.	Ac- quittals.	Total.	Con- victions.	Ac- quittals.	Total.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments.	—	Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments.	—	Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments.	—
7	2	9				7	2	9
2		2				2		2
4	1	5	4	6	10	8	7	15
18	2	20	3	2	5	21	4	25
2		2				2		2
1		1	1		1	2		2
5		5				5		5
19	3	22				19	3	22
11	4	15	4	2	6	15	6	21
1		1	2	5	7	3	5	8
2		2				2		2
837	65	902	84	31	*117	921	96	1,019
5		5	7		7	12		12
61	25	86	13	7	20	74	32	106
10		10				10		10
11	1	12				11	1	12
			3		3			3
47	8	55	6	3	9	53	11	64
8	1	9				8	1	9
5	1	6	12	2	14	17	3	20
23	4	27	1		1	24	4	28
1,079	117	1,196	140	58	200	1,219	175	1,396

PROVINCE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.

1		1	2	1	1	3	1	1
			5		5	5		4
			3		3	3		5
2	3	5	5	2	7	7	5	3
								12
6		6	2		2	8		1
								8
			1		1	1		1
17	9	26	11	9	20	28	18	46
			1		1	1		1
				1	1		1	1
5	1	6	6		6	11	1	12
9		9	3	1	4	12	1	13
40	13	53	40	14	55	80	27	108

12a-11½ • 2 cases; one case Jury disagrees and in the other the verdict was not given.
Le juré ne s'est pas accordé dans un cas et dans l'autre le procès ne s'est pas terminé.
† 1 case Jury disagree.—1 cas où le juré ne s'est pas accordé.

TABLE V. PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES.	Summary Con- victions. — Condam- nations sommaires	CASES SUBJECT TO BE TRIED BY JURY BUT — CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURÉ DE CONSEN-					
		By Police or other Magistrate. — Par un Magistrat de Police ou autre.			Under 32 and 33 Vic., Cap. 35, &c. — En vertu du 32 et 33 Vic., chap. 35, etc.		
		Con- victions. — Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quittals. — Ac- quitte- ments.	Total.	Con- victions — Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quittals. — Ac- quitte- ments.	Total.
		Con- victions. — Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quittals. — Ac- quitte- ments.	Total.	Con- victions — Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quittals. — Ac- quitte- ments.	Total.
Annapolis.....	10						
Antigonish.....							
Cape Breton.....							
Cumberland.....	22						
Cumberland.....	37	1		1			
Digby.....	14						
Guyaborough.....	6						
Halifax.....	1,161	18		18			
Hants.....	42	4	2	6			
Inverness.....	16						
King's.....	8		1	1			
Lunenburg.....	39						
Pictou.....	143	23	6	29			
Queen's.....	3						
Richmond.....							
Shelburne.....	18						
Victoria.....							
Yarmouth.....	62	11		11			
Totals of Nova Scotia..... } Totaux de la N.-Ecosse..... }	1,581	57	9	66			
King's, P.E.I.—I. du P.-E.....	24						
Prince, P.E.I.—I. du P.-E.....	74						
Queen's, P.E.I.—I. du P.-E.....	585	5		5			
Totals of P. E. Island... } Totaux du l'Île du P.-E..... }	683	5		5			
Central Manitoba—Centre.....	3	2		2			
Eastern Manitoba—Est.....	1,437	78	7	85			
Western Manitoba—Ouest.....	141	7		7			
Totals of Manitoba..... } Totaux de Manitoba..... }	1,581	87	7	94			
Cariboo, B.C.—C.-B.....	16	1	1	2			
Olinton, B.C.—C.-B.....		3		3			
New Westminster, B.C.—C.-B.....	227	38	19	57			
Victoria, B.C.—C.-B.....	*	*					
Totals of British Columbia } Tot. de la Col.-Britannique }	243	42	20	62			
The Territories..... } Les Territoires..... }	5	60	9	69			
Totals of Canada..... } Totaux du Canada..... }	30,072	2,200	1,024	3,224	884	231	

* No return received—Aucun rapport reçu.

PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ECOSSE.

TABLEAU V.

TRIED SUMMARILY BY CONSENT.
—
MAIS JUGÉES SOMMAIREMENT.

CASES TRIED BY JURY.

GRAND TOTALS.

CAUSES JUGÉES PAR JURÉ.

GRANDS TOTAUX.

Totals.
—
Totaux.

Con- victions. — Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quittals. — Ac- quitte- ments.	Total.	Con- victions. — Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quittals. — Ac- quitte- ments.	Total.	Con- victions. — Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quittals. — Ac- quitte- ments.	Total.
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	3	2	5
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	8	.....	8
1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
18	.....	18	22	10	32	40	10	50
4	2	6	5	.....	5	9	2	11
.....	1	1	4	.....	4	4	1	5
.....	.....	.....	6	1	7	6	1	7
23	6	29	5	1	7	28	7	36
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11
57	9	66	63	14	78	120	23	144
.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
5	.....	5	8	.....	8	13	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	10	1	11	15	1	16
2	.....	2	2	1	3	4	1	5
78	7	85	12	7	19	90	14	104
7	.....	7	1	.....	1	8	.....	8
87	7	94	15	8	23	102	15	117
1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
3	.....	3	5	2	7	8	2	10
38	19	57	2	.....	2	40	19	59
.....	.....	.....	5	1	6	5	1	6
42	20	62	12	3	15	54	23	77
60	9	69	60	14	74	120	23	143
3,084	1,255	4,339	686	414	1,107	3,770	1,669	5,446

* 1 case Jury disagree.—1 cas où le juré ne s'est pas accordé.

TABLE VI.

PARDONS AND COMMUTATIONS.

TABLEAU VI.

PARDONS ET COMMUTATIONS.

TABLE VI.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the year ended the 30th of September, 1885, in favour of Prisoners committed to the following Prisons.

		DATE OF		Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex		By what Court tried.
CRIME.	Sen-tence.	Sentence or Commi-tal.	Pardon or Commu-tation.		M	F	
Murder	Life.	Dec. 7, '70	Sept 22, '85			54	Assizes, Brantford.
Manslaughter	5 yrs.	Oct. 13, '82	" 22, '85			35	" Toronto.
"	5 "	June 22, '83	" 25, '85			25	" "
"	5 "	" 22, '83	" 25, '85				" "
"	2 "	May 22, '84	May 7, '85			42	" St. Thomas.
"	20 "	Sept 29, '84	Aug. 3, '85	When he shall have served 3 years.			" Goderich.
"	5 "	" 29, '84	" 3, '85	Committed to 1 year			" "
"	20 "	" 29, '84	Nov. 20, '84			53	" Huron.
Rape	10 "	Oct. 6, '83	May 7, '85			23	" Pembroke.
"	10 "	Nov. 8, '84	" 29, '85			18	" Cobourg.
"	7 "	Sept 19, '82	July 4, '85	To 3 years with remission		28	" Brampton.
Shooting with intent.	Life.	Dec. 17, '77	Oct. 27, '84	To be released on 17th Dec., on completion of his 7 yrs		42	Sessions, St. Thomas.
Assault with intent.	3 yrs.	June 9, '84	" 19, '84			45	Assizes, Cobourg.
Abduction	10 "	Nov.—, '79	Dec. 29, '84	When he shall have served with remission 9 years and 6 months he be discharged		49	" Guelph.
Felonious wounding.	2 "	Nov. 10, '84	July 8, '85			36	" Cobourg.
Burglary	7 "	Apl. 5, '79	Dec. 12, '81				" Brampton.
Larceny	3 "	Mar.—, '84	Oct. 21, '84			29	" Whitby.
"	4 "	June 11, '84	Sept 11, '85			34	" Brockville.
"	2 1/2 "	Feb. 12, '84	" 23, '85			19	Police, Toronto.
" and burglary	2 1/2 "	" 12, '84	May 7, '85			23	" "
Horse stealing.	5 "	Oct. 18, '80	Oct. 5, '84			31	Assizes, St. Thomas.
Rec'v'g stolen goods.	5 "	May —, '82	Dec. 31, '84				County, Woodstock.
Possessing counterfeit money	6 "	June 11, '80	Oct. 15, '84			35	Assizes, Halifax, N.S.
Embezzlement	7 "	Jan. 5, '80	Jan. 17, '85				County, Sarnia.
"	2 "	Nov. 5, '84	May 5, '85			35	Assizes, Ottawa.
False pretences	3 "	" 21, '83	Mar. 14, '85	When he shall have served 18 months.			" Sarnia.
Obtaining money by false pretences	3 "	Apl. 7, '84	June 6, '85	Committed to 2 yrs.		33	" Simcoe.
Uttering counterfeit money.	Life.	Jan. 31, '80	Sept 26, '85	After 7 years with remission		45	Supreme, St. John, N.B.
Incendiarism	5 1/2 yrs	Nov. 20, '80	Apl. 17, '85			27	County, Barrie.
(Province of Ontario.) PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY—PENETANGUISHENE.							
House-breaking	*	Oct. 13, '81	Oct. 13, '84			15	Assizes, Berlin.
H'ae-b'k'g & larceny.	5 yrs.	Aug 20, '84	July 18, '85			17	County, Lambton.
Larceny	4 "	Mar. 29, '81	Nov. 8, '84			16	Police, Hamilton.
"	5 "	May 22, '82	Dec. 1, '84			12	" Brantford.
"	5 "	July 25, '81	" 14, '84				" Hamilton.
"	4 "	Sept 15, '84	" 23, '84				" Barrie.
"	3 "	Oct. 17, '83	Mar. 8, '85				" Ingersoll.
"	5 "	June 16, '81	" 23, '85			11	" Hamilton.
"	5 "	Sept 14, '82	May 29, '85			17	County, Sarnia.
"	*	July 10, '82	July 18, '85			12	Police, Belleville.
"	5 yrs.	Feb. 7, '83	Sept 15, '85			17	County, Sarnia.
Vagrancy	4 "	Sept 20, '84	Feb. 22, '85				Police, Hamilton.

No reason given for Pardon or Commutation.
 * 2 years and an indefinite period, but not to exceed 5 years.

TABEAU VI.—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1885, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

(Province d'Ontario.)

PÉNITENCIER PROVINCIAL—KINGSTON.

CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE DE		Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe		Par quelle cour mis en jugement.
		Sentence ou emprison- nement.	Pardon ou commuta- tion		H	F	
Meurtre.....	A vie.	7 déc. '70	22 sept. '85	.....	54	...	Assises, Brantford.
Homicide non prém..	5 ans.	13 oct. '82	22 " '85	.....	35	...	" Toronto.
"	5 "	22 juin '83	25 " '85	.....	25	...	" "
"	5 "	22 " '83	25 " '85	.....	...	...	" "
"	2 "	22 mai '84	7 mai '8	.....	42	...	" St. Thomas.
"	20 "	29 sept. '84	3 août '85	A être libéré 3 ans après la sentence..	...	...	" Goderich.
"	5 "	29 " '84	3 " '85	Commué à 1 an.....	...	...	" "
"	20 "	29 " '84	20 nov. '84	.....	53	...	" Huron.
Viol	10 "	6 oct. '83	7 mai '85	.....	23	...	" Pembroke.
"	10 "	8 nov. '84	29 " '85	.....	18	...	" Cobourg.
"	7 "	19 sept. '82	4 juill. '85	A 3 ans avec rémis- sion	28	...	" Erampton.
Usage d'armes à feu avec intention	A vie.	17 déc. '77	27 oct. '84	A être libéré le 17 déc. après 7 ans de service	42	...	Sessions, St. Thomas.
Voies de fait avec in- tentention	3 ans.	9 juin '84	19 " '84	.....	45	...	Assises, Cobourg.
Enlèvement.....	10 "	— nov. '79	29 déc. '84	A être libéré après avoir servi 9 ans et 6 mois avec rémis- sion	49	...	" Guelph.
Blessures graves.....	2 "	10 nov. '84	8 juill. '85	.....	36	...	" Cobourg.
Vol de nuit avec eff..	7 "	5 avril '79	12 déc. '84	.....	...	...	" Brampton.
Larcin.....	3 "	— mars '84	21 oct. '84	.....	29	...	" Whitby.
"	4 "	11 juin '84	11 sept. '85	.....	34	...	" Brockville.
"	2 1/2 "	12 fév. '84	23 " '85	.....	19	...	Police, Toronto.
" et effraction...*	2 1/2 "	12 " '84	7 mai '85	.....	23	...	" "
Vol de chevaux.....	5 "	18 oct. '80	5 oct. '84	.....	31	...	Assises, St. Thomas.
Recel d'objets volés..	5 "	— mai '82	31 déc. '84	.....	...	...	Comté, Woodstock.
Possédant de l'argent contrefait.....	6 "	11 juin '80	15 oct. '84	.....	35	...	Assises, Halifax, N.-E..
Détournement.....	7 "	5 janv. '80	17 janv. '85	.....	...	...	Comté, Sarnia.
"	2 "	5 nov. '84	5 mai '85	.....	35	...	Assises, Ottawa.
Faux prétextes.....	3 "	21 " '83	14 mars '85	A être libéré 18 mois après la sentence..	...	...	" Sarnia.
Obtention d'argent sur faux prétextes.	3 "	7 avril '84	6 juiu '85	Commué à 2 ans.....	33	...	" Simcoe.
Circulation de faux argent.....	A vie.	31 janv. '80	26 sept. '85	Après 7 ans avec ré- mission.....	45	...	Suprême, St. Jean, N.-B.
Incendie	5 1/2 ans	20 nov. '80	17 avril '85	.....	27	...	Comté, Barrie.

(Province d'Ontario.)

ÉCOLE DE RÉFORME—PÉNÉTANGUISHENE.

Bris de maison	*	13 oct. '81	13 oct. '84	.....	15	...	Assises, Berlin.
" et vol.	5 ans.	20 août '84	18 juill. '85	.....	17	...	Comté, Lambton.
Larcin.....	4 "	29 mars '81	8 nov. '84	.....	16	...	Police, Hamilton.
"	5 "	22 mai '82	1 déc. '84	.....	12	...	" Brantford.
"	5 "	25 juill. '81	14 " '84	.....	...	...	" Hamilton.
"	4 "	15 sept. '84	23 " '84	.....	...	...	" Barrie.
"	3 "	17 oct. '84	8 mars '85	.....	...	...	" Ingersoll.
"	5 "	16 juin '81	23 " '85	.....	11	...	" Hamilton.
"	5 "	14 sept. '82	29 mai '85	.....	17	...	Comté, Sarnia.
"	*	10 juill. '82	18 juill. '85	.....	12	...	Police, Belleville.
"	5 "	7 fév. '83	15 sept. '85	.....	17	...	Comté, Sarnia.
Vagabondage	4 "	20 sept. '84	22 fév. '85	.....	...	...	Police, Hamilton.

Aucune raison donnée pour les pardons ou commutations.

* 2 ans et une période indéfinie mais ne devant pas excéder 5 ans.

TABLE VI.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the year ended the 30th of September, 1885, in favour of Prisoners committed to the following Prisons.

(Province of Ontario.) MERCER REFORMATORY.—TORONTO.

CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE OF		Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex		By what Court tried.
		Sentence or Commit- tal.	Pardon or Com- muta- tion.		M	F	
Larceny .....	.....	Oct. 6, '82	Jan. 10, '85	.....	.....	17	County, Brockville.
"	**	" 18, '82	Feb. 14, '85	.....	.....	15	Police, Toronto.
Vagrancy	5 yrs	Sep. 4, '82	June 18, '85	.....	.....	16	County, London.
Dunkenness.....	6 mos	Aug. 6, '85	Sep. 3, '85	.....	.....	27	Police, Toronto.

(Province of Ontario.) CENTRAL PRISON.—TORONTO.

Embezzlement.....	12 mos	Dec. 10, '84	Aug 22, '85	.....	.....	36	Police, Hamilton.
Stealing	6 "	Sep. 18, '84	Oct. 21, '84	.....	.....	33	" Toronto.
Larceny	12 "	Aug 28, '84	Mar. 13, '85	.....	.....	34	" Belleville.

(Province of Ontario.) COMMON JAILS.

Felonious assault.....	6 mos	Sep. 6, '84	Dec. 24, '84	.....	.....	26	County, Welland.
Assault.....	1 "	Apl. 13 '85	Apl. 28, '85	.....	.....	46	Police, Ottawa.
"	6 "	Mar. 7, '85	May 5, '85	Suffering from blood poisoning.....	.....	30	Assizes, Huron.
"	†	May 4, '84	July 8, '85	.....	.....	31	" London.
Perjury.....	6 mos	Oct. 24, '84	Feb. 22, '85	.....	.....	84	" L'Orignal.
Unlawfully appropri- at'g goods of others	† †	Sep. 8, '84	Feb. 10, '85	.....	.....	58	County, Cobourg.
Obtaining money un- der false pretences	§	Dec. 12, '84	Apl. 30, '85	.....	.....	45	Sessions, Whitby.
Keeping house of ill- fame.....	6 mos	Sep. 17, '84	Dec. 5, '84	Discharged on ac- count of pregnancy	.....	23	Police, Ottawa.
Conspiracy	3 "	May 4, '85	July 8, '85	.....	.....	51	Assizes, Toronto.
Vagrancy.....	12 "	Aug 19, '84	Oct. 13, '84	.....	.....	42	Police, Hamilton.
"	6 "	Jan. 3, '85	Mar. 7, '85	.....	.....	32	" Chatham.
Drunkenness.....	6 "	Oct. 1, '84	Feb. 9, '85	.....	.....	16	" Sarnia.
Drunk and disorderly	1 "	Nov 16, '84	Dec. 1, '84	.....	.....	50	Indian agent Stephenson, Toronto.

(Province of Quebec.) PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.—ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Rape	10 yrs	Oct. 21, '76	Oct. 13, '84	.....	.....	33	Queen's Bench, Montreal.
Shooting with intent	2 "	Dec. 2, '84	Aug 22, '85	.....	.....	28	" "
Robbery.....	5 "	Oct. 15, '81	Feb. 10, '85	.....	.....	24	" "
Obtaining money un- der false pretences	2 "	Nov. 22, '83	Apl. 12, '85	.....	.....	36	" "
Felony	2 "	Oct. 18, '83	" 20, '85	.....	.....	25	Sessions
Stealing money	4 "	July —, '81	Oct. 21, '84	.....	.....	28	" "
Stealing.....	2 "	Feb. —, '82	" 21, '84	.....	.....	23	" "

* 1 year and an indefinite period in Industrial Refuge, but not to exceed 5 years.
 ** 10 days, afterwards to be detained in Industrial Refuge until discharged under 43 Vic., cap. 40.
 † Fine \$50, and to remain in gaol until paid.
 †† Fine \$100
 § Fine \$100 and costs, and imprisonment until paid.

TABLÉAU VI.—Ces où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1885, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

(Province d'Ontario.) MAISON DE RÉFORME MERCER.—TORONTO.

CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE DE		Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe		Par quelle cour mis en jugement.
		Sentence ou emprison- nement.	Pardon ou commuta- tion.		H	F	
Larcin	*	6 oct. '82	10 janv. '85	.....	17		Comté, Brockville.
"	**	18 " '82	14 fév. '85	.....	15		Police, Toronto.
Vagabondage	5 ans	4 sept. '82	18 juin '85	.....	16		Comté, London.
Ivresse.....	6 m's	6 août '85	3 sept. '85	.....	27		Police, Toronto.

(Province d'Ontario.) PRISON CENTRALE.—TORONTO.

Détournement.....	12 m's	10 déc. '84	22 août '85	.....	36		Police, Hamilton.
Vol.....	6 "	18 sept. '84	21 oct. '84	.....	33		" Toronto.
Larcin	12 "	28 août '84	13 mars '85	.....	34		" Belleville.

(Province d'Ontario.) PRISONS COMMUNES.

Voies de fait graves	6 m's	6 sept. '84	24 déc. '84	.....	26		Comté, Welland.
Voies de fait	1 "	13 avril '85	28 avril '85	.....	46		Police, Ottawa.
"	6 "	7 mars '85	5 mai '85	Souffrant d'empoisonnement du sang	30		Assises, Huron.
"	†	4 mai '84	8 juill. '85	.....	31		" London.
Parjure.....	6 m's	24 oct. '84	22 fév. '85	.....	64		" L'Original.
Obtention d'effets sur faux prétextes.....	††	8 sept. '84	10 " '85	.....	58		Comté, Cobourg.
Obtention d'argent sur faux prétextes.....	§	12 déc. '84	30 avril '85	.....	45		Sessions, Whitby.
Tenant une maison de débauche.....	6 m's	17 sept. '84	5 déc. '84	Enceinte.....	23		Police, Ottawa.
Conspiration	3 "	4 mai '85	8 juill. '85	.....	51		Assises, Toronto.
Vagabondage	12 "	19 août '84	13 oct. '84	.....	42		Police, Hamilton.
"	6 "	3 janv. '85	7 mars '85	.....	32		" Chatham.
Ivresse.....	6 "	1 oct. '84	9 fév. '85	.....	46		" Sarnia.
Ivresse et désordre ...	1 "	16 nov. '84	1 déc. '84	.....	50		Agent des sauvages Stephenson, Toronto.

(Province de Québec.) PÉNITENCIER PROVINCIAL.—ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Viol	10 ans	21 oct. '76	13 oct. '84	.....	32		Banc Reine, Montréal.
Usage d'armes à feu avec intention.....	2 "	2 déc. '84	22 août '85	.....	25		" "
Vol	5 "	15 oct. '81	10 fév. '85	.....	24		" "
Obtention d'argent sur faux prétextes.....	2 "	22 nov. '84	12 avril '85	.....	36		" "
Félonie.....	2 "	19 oct. '83	20 " '85	.....	25		Sessions "
Vol d'argent.....	4 "	— juill. '81	21 oct. '84	.....	28		" "
Vol	2 "	— fév. '82	21 " '84	.....	23		" "

* 1 an et une période indéfinie dans l'école industrielle, mais ne devant pas excéder 5 ans.
 ** 10 jours, ensuite à être détenue dans l'école industrielle jusqu'à libéré sous 43 Vic., chap. 40.
 † \$50 d'amende et à être détenu en prison jusqu'au paiement.
 †† \$100 " " " "
 § \$100 " " et frais, et emprisonnement jusqu'au paiement.

TABLE VI.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the year ended the 30th of September, 1885, in favour of Prisoners committed to the following Prisons.

CRIME.		Sen- tence.	DATE OF		Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex.		By what Court tried.
			Sentence or Committal.	Pardon or Commuta- tion.		M	F	
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i> COMMON JAILS.								
Assault	*	June 5, '84	Nov. 2, '84	.....	45	.....	Queen's Bench, Montreal.
"	*	Dec. 24, '84	Apr. 20, '85	.....	16	.....	Sessions " "
" and battery..	8 mos	June 27, '84	Dec. 14, '84	.....	.....	.....	Police " "
Obtaining money under false pretences.	6 "	Apr. 8, '85	May 6, '85	Suffering from old age	80	.....	Queen's Bench " "
Vagrancy	2 "	Feb. 16, '85	Apr. 20, '85	.....	24	.....	Recorder " "
Drunkenness.....	†	July 2, '85	Aug. 5, '85	.....	.....	.....	" " "
Frequenting house of ill-fame.....	6 mos	June 15, '85	May 29, '85	.....	27	.....	Dist. Mag., Three Rivers.
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i> REFORMATORY SCHOOL—MONTREAL.								
Stealing	5 yrs	Oct. 5, '82	June 18, '85	.....	16	.....	Dist. Mag., Montmagny.
<i>(Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.)</i>		PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY—DORCHESTER.						
		Murder	Life ..	Sep. 5, '74	June 29, '85	59	Assizes, Gloucester, N.B.
Robbery	7 yrs	Aug. 3, '81	Nov. 8, '84	.....	.....	.....	Supreme " "
Assault and battery..	10 "	Jan. 14, '80	Feb. 22, '85	.....	35	.....	" P. E. I.
Burglary and stealing	7 "	Oct. 6, '82	Aug. 3, '85	.....	-9	.....	" Truro, N.S.
Arson	5 "	May 23, '84	" 5, '85	.....	71	.....	Assizes, St. Andrews, N.B.
Larceny	5 "	Apr. 13, '81	Jan. 2, '85	.....	50	.....	Supreme, N.S.
"	2 "	Mar. 25, '84	June 10, '85	.....	25	.....	" St. John, N.B.
"	2 "	" 25, '84	" 10, '85	.....	38	.....	" " "
"	3 "	Not given.	" 10, '85	.....	56	.....	County " "
Breaking and entering	6 "	Aug 31, '83	Aug 20, '85	.....	17	.....	Not given.
Robbing mail bag ...	5 "	June 16, '84	Dec. 12, '84	.....	16	.....	Assizes, Digby, N.S.
<i>(Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.)</i>		COMMON JAILS.						
		Uttering two forged orders	12 mos	Jan. 23, '85	Aug. 7, '85	52	.....	[P. E. I.] Supreme, Charlottetown,
Larceny	6 "	Apr. 28, '85	May 29, '85	.....	40	.....	Police, St. John, N.B.
"	9 "	Aug 28, '84	Oct. 31, '84	.....	.....	.....	" Amherst, N.S.
Violating Canada Temperance Act ...	§	Not given	Mar. 16, '85	.....	.....	.....	[P. E. I.] Police, Charlottetown,
"	††	July 30, '85	Sep. 29, '85	.....	45	.....	" " "
<i>(Province of Manitoba)</i>		PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.						
		Manslaughter	10 yrs	Mar. 9, '83.	Sep. 4, '85	Queen's Bench, Manitoba.
Wounding	3 "	Oct. 26, '82	Oct. 13, '84	.....	40	.....	Assizes, Winnipeg.
Horse stealing	5 "	July — '82	" 3, '84	.....	21	.....	Stip. Mag., McLeod.
"	5 "	" '82	" 3, '84	.....	22	.....	" " "
* \$20 fine, and imprisonment until paid. § \$100 fine or 2 months in jail. † 1 month and \$5 fine or 3 months in jail. †† \$5 fine and costs or 3 months in jail.								

TABLEAU VI.—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1885, en faveur de prisonniers envoyé aux prisons suivantes.

(Province de Québec.)		PRISONS COMMUNES.					
CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE DE		Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe		Par quelle cour mis en jugement.
		Sentence ou emprison- ment.	Pardon ou commuta- tion.		H	F	
Voies de fait.....	*	5 juin '84	2 nov. '84	.....	45	...	Banc Reine, Montréal.
"	*	24 déc. '84	20 avril '85	.....	16	...	Sessions " "
"	8 m's	27 juin '84	14 dec. '84	.....	...	...	Police " "
Obtention d'argent sur faux prétextes.....	6 "	8 avril '85	6 mai '85	Vieillesse	80	...	Banc Reine " "
Vagabondage.....	2 "	16 fév. '85	20 avril '85	.....	24	...	Recorder " "
Ivresse	†	2 juill. '85	5 août '85	.....	...	...	" " "
Fréquentant une mai- son de débauche....	6 m's	15 juin '85	29 mai '85	.....	27	...	Mag. Dis, Trois-Rivières.

(Province de Québec)		ECOLE DE RÉFORME—MONTREAL.					
Vol	5 ans.	5 oct. '82	18 juin '85	16	...	Mag. Dis., Montmagny.

(Nouv.-Ecosse, Nouv.-Brunswick et Ile du P.-Edouard.)		PÉNITENCIER PROVINCIAL—DORCHESTER					
Meurtre	A vie.	5 sep. '74	29 juin '85	.....	59	...	Assises, Gloucester, N.-B.
Vol	7 ans	3 août '81	8 nov. '81	.....	...	...	Suprême " "
Voies de fait.....	10 "	14 jan. '80	22 fév. '85	.....	35	...	" Ile du P.-Ed.
Vol de nuit avec eff.....	7 "	6 oct. '82	3 août '85	.....	39	...	" Truro, N.-E.
Incendie.....	5 "	23 mai '84	5 " '85	.....	71	...	Assises, St.-André, N.-B.
Larcin	5 "	13 avril '81	2 jan. '85	.....	50	...	Suprême, N.-E.
"	2 "	25 mars '84	10 juin '85	.....	25	...	" St-Jean, N.-B.
"	2 "	25 " '84	10 " '85	.....	38	...	" " "
"	3 "	Ncn don...	10 " '85	.....	56	...	Comté " "
Entrée forcée	6 "	31 août '83	20 août '85	.....	17	...	Non donnée
Vol de la malle	5 "	16 juin '84	12 déc. '84	.....	16	...	Assises, Digby, N.-E.

(Nouv.-Ecosse, Nouv.-Brunswick et Ile du P.-Edouard.)		PRISONS COMMUNES.					
Circulation de billets forgés	12 m's	23 jan. '85	7 août '85	.....	52	...	[I du P. E. Suprême, Charlottet'n,
Larcin	6 "	28 avril '85	29 mai '85	.....	40	...	Police, St.-Jean, N.-B....
"	9 "	18 août '84	31 oct. '84	.....	...	...	" Amherst, N.-E.
Contravention à l'acte de temp. du Canada	§ ...	Nou don...	16 mars '85	.....	...	...	[du P.-E. " Charlottetown, I.
"	†† ...	30 juill. '85	29 sept '85	.....	45	...	" " "

(Province de Manitoba.)		PÉNITENCIER PROVINCIAL.					
Homicide non prém....	10 ans	9 mars '83	4 sept. '85	.....	...	...	Banc Reine, Manitoba.
Blessures	3 "	26 oct. '82	13 oct. '84	.....	40	...	Assises, Winnipeg.
Vol de chevaux	5 "	— juill. '82	3 " '83	.....	21	...	Mag. Stip, McLeod.
"	5 "	— " '82	3 " '84	.....	42	...	" " "

*\$20 d'amende et emprisonnement jusqu'au paiement.
 †\$100 d'amende ou 2 mois de prison.
 †1 mois et \$5 d'amende ou 3 mois de prison.
 ††\$50 d'amende avec frais ou 3 mois de prison.

TABLE VI.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised, during the year ended 30th of September, 1885, in favour of Prisoners committed to the following Prisons.

<i>(Province of Manitoba.)</i>							COMMON JAILS.		
CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE OF		Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex.		By what Court tried.		
		Sentence or Commit- tal.	Pardon or Commu- tation.		M	F			
Larceny	8 m's	Oct. 27, '84	Mar. 1, '85	.....	23	...	County, Winnipeg.	
POLICE BARRACKS—FORT McLEOD.									
Having liquor in his possession	*	Oct. 6, '84	Feb. 22, '85	.....	40	...	Superintendent, N. W. M. Police.	
BARRACKS—CALGARY.									
Selling intoxicating liquor.....	†	May 15, '85	May 22, '85	.....			J. P., N. W. T.	
DEATH SENTENCES COMMUTED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1885.									
Murder.....	Death	Oct. 18, '84	Nov. 25, '84	Life, St. Vincent de Paul	40	...	Superior, Quebec.		
"	"	June 5, '84	Dec. 2, '84	Life, Dorchester Penitentiary.....	65	...	Supreme, N.S.		
"	"	Feb. 25, '84	Jan. 24, '85	5 years, Provincial Penitentiary, B.C..			Assizes, B.C.		
"	"	Dec. 8, '84	" 24, '85	10 years, Provincial Penitentiary, B.C.			" "		

No reason given for Pardon or Commutation.
 * Fine \$200.00 or imprisonment until paid.
 † Fine \$200.00 and costs or 6 months gaol hard labor.

TABLEAU VI.—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 Septembre 1885, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

(Province de Manitoba.)		PRISON COMMUNE.					
CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE DE		Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe		Par quelle cour mis en jugement.
		Sentence ou emprison- nement.	Pardon ou commu- tation.		H	F	
Larcin	8 m's	27 oct. '84	1 mars '85	.....	23	...	Comté, Winnipeg.
CASERNE DE POLICE—FORT McLEOD.							
Ayant de la boisson en sa possession....	*.	6 oct. '84	22 fév. '85	.....	40	...	Surintendant de la P. M. du Nord-Ouest.
CASERNE—CALGARY.							
Vente de boissons en- nivrantes.....	†.....	15 mai '85	22 mai '85	.....	...	...	J. P., Territ. du N.-O.
SENTENCES DE MORT COMMUÉES DURANT L'ANNÉE FINISSANT LE 30 SEPTEMBRE 1885.							
Meurtre.....	Mort .	18 oct. '84	25 nov. '84	Emp. à vie, pénitenc. de St. Vincent Paul	...	40	Supérieure, Québec.
"	"	5 juin '84	2 déc. '84	Emp. à vie, péniten- cier de Dorchester.	65	...	Suprême, N.-E.
"	"	25 fév. '84	24 jan. '85	5 ans, pénitencier de la Col.-Britannique	...	...	Assises, Col.-Erit.
"	"	8 déc. '84	24 " '85	0 ans, pénitencier de la Col.-Britannique	...	...	" "

Aucune raison donnée pour les pardons ou commutations.

* \$100.00 d'amende et emprisonnement jusqu'au paiement.

† \$200.00 d'amende avec frais ou 6 mois de prison avec travaux forcés.

INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

	Pages	18 and following to	25.
Abduction	82	"	85
Arson	18	"	25
Assaults, aggravated	34	"	41
" and battery	26	"	33
" indecent.....	30	"	33
" on and obstructing peace officer.....	22	"	29
" on females	14	"	17
Attempt and carnally knowing a girl of tender years.....	18	"	21
" at rape.....	102	"	105
" to commit suicide.....	2	"	5
" to murder	14	"	17
" to procure abortion.....	18	"	21
Bigamy.....	46	"	49
Breaking into bonded warehouses	50	"	53
Bringing stolen property into Canada.....	38	"	45
Burglary and having burglars' tools	90	"	93
Concealing the birth of infants.....	10	"	13
Deserting child.....	14	"	17
Embezzlement.....	70	"	73
Endangering safety of passengers on railway.....	10	"	13
Escape and attempt to escape from prison.....	94	"	101
False pretences	74	"	81
Felonies and misdemeanors not otherwise denominated.....	102	"	105
Felonious receiving	66	"	73
Forcible entry	106	"	109
Forgery and offences against the currency.....	82	"	89
Fraud.....	70	"	77
Gambling Acts, offences against.....	90	"	93
High treason.....	86	"	89
Highway obstructing	90	"	93
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	50	"	57
House and shopbreaking.....	42	"	49
Indecent exposure of the person.....	102	"	105
Keeping disorderly and house of ill-fame and inmates thereof	90	"	97
Larceny	58	"	61
" from dwelling house.....	54	"	57
" from the person	54	"	61
Malicious injury to horses, cattle and other property	78	"	81
Manslaughter.. ..	2	"	9
Murder	2	"	5
Nuisance	102	"	109
Other misdemeanors not included in the above.....	106	"	109
Other offences against property without violence.....	78	"	81
Perjury and subornation of perjury	94	"	97
Rape.....	14	"	17
Refusing to provide for family	10	"	13
Revenue Laws, offences against.....	98	"	101
Riot and assaults.....	98	"	101
Robbery and demanding with menaces.	46	"	53
Shooting, stabbing, wounding, &c	6	"	13
Sodomy and bestiality.....	18	"	21
Stealing Post Office letters and such like offences.....	94	"	97
Treason and felony	86	"	89
Vagrancy	98	"	101
Various offences against the person.....	38	"	41
Want of sureties to keep the peace.....	86	"	89

DÉLITS SUJETS À POURSUITE.

	Pages	34 et suivantes à	41
Agression avec voies de fait	"	26	" 33
Attentat à la pudeur	"	18	" 21
Bigamie.....	"	42	" 49
Bris de maison et de magasin	"	46	" 49
Cautions pour garder la paix.....	"	86	" 89
Contravention de police.....	"	102	" 109
Délits contre le revenu de l'État.....	"	98	" 101
" divers sans violence contre la propriété.....	"	78	" 81
" non spécifiés dans les précédents.....	"	106	" 109
Désertion d'enfants.....	"	14	" 17
Détournement.....	"	70	" 73
Domages malicieux aux chevaux, bestiaux et autres propriétés.....	"	78	" 81
Effets volés apportés en Canada.....	"	50	" 53
Effraction et ayant en sa possession des outils d'effraction.....	"	38	" 45
Emeute et voies de fait.....	"	98	" 101
Enlèvement.....	"	18	" 21
Entrée forcée.....	"	106	" 109
Evasion et tentative d'évasion.....	"	94	" 101
Exposant au péril les passagers sur les chemins de fer.....	"	10	" 13
Exposition indécente de la personne.....	"	102	" 105
Faux et délits par rapport à la monnaie.....	"	82	" 89
Faux prétextes	"	74	" 81
Félonies et délits non autrement désignés.....	"	102	" 105
Fraude	"	70	" 77
Haute trahison.....	"	86	" 89
Homicide non prémédité	"	2	" 9
Incendie par malveillance.....	"	82	" 85
Infractions aux lois défendant le jeu.....	"	90	" 93
Larcin	"	58	" 69
Meurtre.....	"	2	" 5
Obstruction du grand chemin.....	"	90	" 93
Outrages divers contre la personne.....	"	38	" 41
Parjure et subornation de parjure.....	"	94	" 97
Port d'armes illégal.....	"	90	" 93
Recel.....	"	66	" 73
Refus de pourvoir aux besoins de sa famille.....	"	10	" 13
Sodomie et bestialité.....	"	18	" 21
Suppression d'enfants.....	"	10	" 13
Tenant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre et malfamées.....	"	90	" 97
Tentative d'avortement.....	"	14	" 17
" de meurtre	"	2	" 5
" de suicide.....	"	102	" 105
" de viol.....	"	18	" 21
" et commerce charnel avec une fille en bas âge.....	"	14	" 17
Trahison et félonie	"	86	" 89
Usage d'armes avec intention.....	"	6	" 13
Vagabondage.....	"	98	" 101
Viol	"	14	" 21
Voies de fait et opposer un officier de paix.....	"	30	" 33
" graves et lésions corporelles.....	"	18	" 25
" sur femmes.....	"	22	" 29
Vol dans des maisons habitées.....	"	54	" 57
" de chevaux, bétail et moutons	"	50	" 57
" de lettres affranchies et autres offenses semblables.....	"	94	" 97
" et demandes avec menaces	"	46	" 53
" sur la personne.....	"	54	" 61

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

British Columbia	Pages 149 and 152
Canada	" 153
Manitoba	" 148 and 152
New Brunswick.....	" 127 and following to 130 and 150
Nova Scotia	" 123 " 127 " 150
Ontario	" 135 " 147 " 151
Prince Edward Island	" 122 and 150
Quebec.....	" 131 and following to 134 and 151
The Territories.....	" 149 and 153

CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES.

Canada.....	Pages	153	
Colombie-Britannique	"	149 et 152	
Ile du Prince-Edouard	"	122 et 150	
Les Territoires	"	149 et 153	
Manitoba	"	148 et 152	
Nouveau-Brunswick,.....	"	127 et suivantes à 130 et 150	
Nouvelle-Ecosse	"	123	" 127 et 150
Ontario	"	135	" 147 et 151
Québec.....	"	131	" 134 et 151