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SESSIONAL PAPERS.

56-5e

VOLUME 6.

THIRD SESSION OF THE SIXTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SESSION 1889



VOLUME XXII.

Printed by BROWN CHAMBERLIN, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

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- A.** Report of the Royal Commission on the relations of Capital and Labor in Canada, together with the evidence adduced in the different provinces. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th April, 1889, by Hon. M. Bowell..... *Printed for Distribution only.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 1.

- 1.** Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st February, 1889, 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, 1888 ; presented to the House of Commons, 1st February, 1889, by Hon. G. E. Foster. Estimates for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1890 ; presented 8th February, 1889. Supplementary Estimates of Canada, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1889 ; presented 4th April, 1889. Supplementary Estimates of Canada, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1890 ; presented 23rd April, 1889. Additional Supplementary Estimates, for the year ending 30th June, 1890 ; presented 27th April, 1889—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 3.

- 3.** Report of the Auditor General on Appropriation Accounts, for the year ended 30th June, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th February, 1889, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 4.

- 4.** Report, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st February, 1889, by Hon. J. Costigan..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 4a.** Canal Statistics for Season of Navigation, 1887, being Supplement No. 1 to the Inland Revenue Report, for the year ended 30th June, 1888—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 4b.** Fourteenth Report on Inspection of Weights, Measures and Gas, being Supplement No. 2 to the Report of the Department of Inland Revenue, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th March, 1889, by Hon. J. Costigan..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 4c.** Report on Adulteration of Food, being Supplement No. 3 to the Report of the Department of Inland Revenue, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th April, 1889, by Hon. M. Bowell..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 5.

5. Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the calendar year 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th February, 1889, by Hon. J. Carling—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 5a. Report on Canadian Archives, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st March, 1889, by Hon. J. Carling..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 6.

- 5b. Reports of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms, for the year 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st March, 1889, by Hon. J. Carling—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 5c. Criminal Statistics for the year 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st May, 1889, by Hon. J. Carling..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 5j. Report of the High Commissioner for Canada, with Reports from Agents in the United Kingdom, for the year 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st March, 1889, by Hon. J. Carling—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 5e. Abstracts of the Returns of Mortuary Statistics for the year 1888—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 7.

6. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ended 31st December, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th February, 1889, by Sir Hector Langevin—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 6a. Report of the Board of Examiners for the Civil Service of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st March, 1889, by Sir Hector Langevin..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 6b. The Civil Service List of Canada, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd April, 1889, by Sir Hector Langevin..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 6c. Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the Dominion of Canada, for year ending 30th June, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1889, by Hon. M. Bowell..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 8.

7. Twenty-first Annual Report of the Department of Marine, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st February, 1889, by Hon. C. H. Tupper—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 7a. Report of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, for calendar year ended 31st December, 1888..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
8. Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries, for the year 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th April, 1889, by Hon. C. H. Tupper—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 8a. Report on the Fisheries Protection Service of Canada, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th March, 1889, by Hon. C. H. Tupper—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 9.

9. Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works of Canada, for the fiscal year 1887-88, on the works under his control. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st February, 1889, by Sir Hector Langevin..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
10. Annual Report of the Minister of Railways and Canals, for the past fiscal year, from the 1st July, 1887, to the 30th June, 1888, on the works under his control. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st February, 1889, by Sir John A. Macdonald—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

- 10a.** Reports, Railway Statistics of Canada, and Capital, Traffic and Working Expenditure of the Railways of the Dominion, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th April, 1889, by Sir John A. Macdonald.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 10.

- 11a.** Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, for the year ended 31st December, 1888—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 11a.** Preliminary Abstract of the business of Canadian Life Insurance Companies for the year ending 31st December, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th February, 1889, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 11b.** Abstracts of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada for year ending 31st December, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th April, 1889, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 11.

- 12.** Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries in Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th February, 1889, by Sir John Thompson—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 12a.** Copies of the several tenders sent in for supplies for the Manitoba Penitentiary during the fiscal year 1887-88, with correspondence in relation thereto. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th February, 1889, by Sir John Thompson.....*Not printed.*
- 13.** Annual Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th February, 1889, by Sir Adolphe Caron.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 12.

- 14.** Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended 30th June, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th February, 1889, by Hon. J. G. Haggart—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 15.** Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1889, by Hon. E. Dewdney—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 15a.** Summary of Reports on the London, Crofter, Scandinavian, Hungarian, Church, German and Icelandic Colonies. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th April, 1889, by Hon. E. Dewdney*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 13.

- 16.** Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 31st December, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th February, 1889, by Hon. E. Dewdney—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 17.** Report of the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police Force, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th February, 1889, by Sir John A. Macdonald—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 14.

- 18.** List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, as on the 31st December, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1889, by Sir John A. Macdonald*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 19.** Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament on the state of the Library of Parliament. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st January, 1889, by Hon. Mr. Speaker—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.
- 20.** Report of Simeon Jones, Esq., Commissioner to South America, with respect to the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Brazil. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th February, 1889, by Hon. G. E. Foster*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

21. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1888, for a copy of report of engineers and surveyors appointed to survey the Straits of Northumberland from Carleton Point, Prince Edward Island, to Cape Jourimain, New Brunswick, during the summer of 1887, with the view of ascertaining the practicability of building a subway across the Straits. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th February, 1889.—*Mr. Perry*.....*Not printed.*
22. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 7th May, 1888, for copies of all correspondence and telegrams between the Department of Railways and Messrs. Sims and Slater, contractors for the eastern section of the Cape Breton Railway, between the Grand Narrows and Sydney. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th February, 1889.—*Mr. Flynn*...*Not printed.*
- 22a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1888, for copies of all papers, documents, telegrams and correspondence in connection with the land grant to the Souris and Rocky Mountain Railway Company, or relating to the construction of said railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th February, 1889.—*Mr. Edgar*.....*Not printed.*
- 22b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1888, for copies of all papers, documents, telegrams and correspondence in connection with the land grant to the North-West Central Railway Company, or relating to the construction of the said railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th February, 1889.—*Mr. Edgar*.....*Not printed.*
- 22c. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1888, for copies of all papers, documents, telegrams and correspondence as to the incorporation of the Great North-West Central Railway Company, or relating to any land grant thereto, or to the construction of the line of the said railway or any part thereof. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th February, 1889.—*Mr. Edgar*.....*Not printed.*
- 22d. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1889, for copies of all petitions, reports and other documents in relation to the granting of subsidies by the Dominion Government, to the proposed line of railway from Montreal to Lévis, known as the Great Eastern. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th February, 1889.—*Mr. Rinfret*—*Not printed.*
- 22e. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1889, for a Return showing :
1. A list of all the present shareholders of the Témiscouata Railway Company. 2. The number of shares held by each shareholder. 3. The amount paid by each of them on their respective shares. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th February, 1889.—*Mr. Dessaint*—*Not printed.*
- 22f. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 13th February, 1889, for a Return of all correspondence between the Grand Trunk Railway authorities and the Government respecting the subsidy granted for the completion of the line of the Belleville and North Hastings Railway Company from the village of Madoc to Eldorado, in the North Riding of Hastings, and in reference to the work done towards the completion of such work and respecting the acceptance and opening up the same for traffic. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1889.—*Mr. Burdett*.....*Not printed.*
- 22g. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 11th March, 1889, for copies of an agreement of 14th December, 1885, between the Dominion Government and the International Railway Company, for the construction of a line of railway from the south bank of the St. Lawrence river, at or near Caughnawaga, to harbors of St. Andrews, St. John and Halifax, *via* Sherbrooke, Moosehead Lake, Mattawamkeag, Harvey, Fredericton, and through township of Salisbury to Moncton. Also for copies of any and all changes that may have been made in said agreement, and of the Orders in Council relating thereto. Also for copies of any and all transfers or assignments of said agreement or contract, and of all Orders in Council relating thereto. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st March, 1889.—*Mr. Kenny*.....*Printed for Distribution only.*
- 22h. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st April, 1889, for copies of all Orders in Council, correspondence, agreements and settlements, respecting the conveyance of the North Shore Railway to the Government by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and by the Government to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th April, 1889.—*Mr. Rinfret*...*Not printed.*
- 22i. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st April, 1889, for: 1. Copies of the petition asking for the incorporation of the Témiscouata Railway Company. 2. Copies of all correspondence between the Government and this company respecting the granting of a subsidy or having reference to such subsidy. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th April, 1889.—*Mr. Dessaint*.....*Not printed.*

- 22j.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st April, 1889, for a Return of the survey made of the Annapolis and Liverpool Railway, with the report of the engineer, and all papers and correspondence connected therewith. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd April, 1889.—*Mr. Jones (Halifax)*..... *Not printed.*
- 22k.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th April, 1889, for all papers, reports, returns and correspondence in reference to the condition of the railway subsidized by the Parliament of Canada, extending from the western end of the Derby Branch Railway to a connection with the Northern and Western Railway, in the county of Northumberland, New Brunswick; also all correspondence, &c., had between the Government, or any of its officers, and the proprietors of the said railway, with the object of opening it up and running trains thereon. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th April, 1889.—*Mr. Mitchell*.... *Not printed.*
- 22l.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 11th March, 1889, for copies of all correspondence between the Government and the Windsor and Annapolis and Western Counties Railway Companies relating to the consolidation, under Government control, of the railways of western Nova Scotia, together with copies of resolutions adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of Halifax, and the Fruit Growers' Association of Nova Scotia, referring to the same subject. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th April, 1889.—*Mr. Borden*..... *Not printed.*
- 22m.** Papers, correspondence, &c., respecting subsidies to certain railway companies, and towards the construction of certain railways, as follows:—St. Césaire to St. Paul d'Abbotsford Railway; Quebec and Murray Bay Railway; South Ontario Pacific Railway; Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway Company; Lake Témiscamingue Railway Company, Mattawa to foot of Long Sault; Shuswap and Lake Okanagan Railway; Chicoutimi Railway; St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company; Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Railway Company; Hereford Railway Company; Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix Railway; Cornwallis Valley Railway Company; St. Clair Tunnel Company; Drummond County Railway; Pontiac and Renfrew Railway Company; Massawippi Junction Railway; Great Eastern Railway Company; Gananoque, Perth and James' Bay Railway Company, and Thousand Islands Railway Company; Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company; Maskinongé and Lake Nipissing Railway; Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec Railway Company; Joggins Railway Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1889, by Sir John A. Macdonald..... *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 22n.** Copy of the Prospectus of the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company, as published in the *London Times*, 19th March, 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th April, 1889, by Hon. G. E. Foster..... *Not printed.*
- 23.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for a Return of all correspondence, petitions, reports of engineers, and others, regarding the construction of a harbor of refuge at Wellington, Lake Ontario. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th February, 1889.—*Mr. Platt*..... *Not printed.*
- 23a.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th February, 1889, for a copy of engineer's last report on the feasibility of constructing a harbor at Naufrage, King's County, Prince Edward Island. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th March, 1889.—*Mr. McIntyre*—
Not printed.
- 23b.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st April, 1889, for copies of all correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Corporation of Pilots for and below the harbor of Quebec, respecting the change in the present tariff of pilotage dues on vessels for and below the harbor of Quebec. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th April, 1889.—*Mr. Guay*..... *Not printed.*
- 24.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for a Return of all tenders received by the Government for the supply of coal during the past calendar year, the names of successful tenderers, and the rate per ton in all contracts for coal entered into by the Government during the same period. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th February, 1889.—*Mr. Guillet*..... *Not printed.*
- 25.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 30th April, 1888, for copies of all correspondence, Orders in Council, reports, papers and documents touching the seizure made on F. O. Vallerand, at Quebec. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th February, 1889.—*Mr. Langelier (Quebec Centre)*..... *Not printed.*

- 25a. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 30th April, 1888, for copies of all correspondence, Orders in Council, papers and documents respecting the seizure of diamonds and other precious stones effected at Quebec on one David Levi, and the cancelling of the said seizure. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th February, 1889.—*Mr. Langelier (Quebec Centre)*..... *Not printed.*
26. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued and expenditure made under same, since last Session of Parliament, in accordance with Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, sec. 32, sub-section 2. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th February, 1889, by Hon. G. E. Foster..... *Not printed.*
27. 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, whether vacancy has been filled by promotion or new appointment, &c., for year ended 31st December, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th February, 1889, by Hon. G. E. Foster..... *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
28. Statement of Expenditure under authority of 51 Victoria, cap. 1, on account of Miscellaneous Unforeseen Expenses, from 1st July, 1888, to 31st January, 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th February, 1889, by Hon. G. E. Foster..... *Not printed.*
29. Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police, under Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 184, section 5. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st February, 1889, by Sir John Thompson
Not printed.
30. Return to an Address of the Senate, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 8th May, 1888, for copies of all Orders in Council, resolutions, correspondence or other documents on the subject of the granting of any subsidy or aid to the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway Company. Presented to the Senate, 6th February, 1889.—*Hon. Mr. Trudel*..... *Not printed.*
31. List of Public Officers to whom Commissions have issued under the provisions of chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, during the year 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th February, 1889, by Sir Hector Langevin *Not printed.*
32. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1889, for a Return of the Receipts and Expenditures, in detail, chargeable to the Consolidated Fund, from the 1st day of July, 1888, to 1st February, 1889, with comparative statement of the same from 1st July, 1887, to 1st February, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th February, 1889—*Sir Richard Cartwright*..... *Not printed.*
33. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1889, for copies of all papers and documents furnished the Government by the board of Examiners in connection with the recent examinations of candidates for the office of Hide and Leather Inspector in the city of Montreal. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th February, 1889.—*Mr. Curran*—
Not printed.
34. Copy of Order in Council making certain regulations under the provisions of chapter 121 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, respecting Government Savings Banks. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th February, 1889, by Hon. G. E. Foster..... *Not printed.*
35. Detailed statement of all Bonds or Securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, submitted to the Parliament of Canada under section 23, chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th February, 1889, by Sir Hector Langevin *Not printed.*
36. 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 thereof. 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 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, 15th February, 1889, by Hon. E. Dewdney—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.
- 36a. An agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the performance of a railway service in the province of New Brunswick. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd April, 1889, by Sir John A. Macdonald..... *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

- 36b.** Supplementary Return 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 rate 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 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, 30th April, 1889, by Hon. E. Dewdney. *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 37.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th February, 1889, for a Return showing: 1st. The full amount of legal and other expenses paid in connection with the suit, "The St. Catharines Milling and Lumbering Company vs. the Queen," from the commencement of the suit up to the 1st January, 1889. 2nd. The party or parties to whom paid, the amounts paid, and date of payment. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th February, 1889.—*Mr. McMullen*..... *Not printed.*
- 37a.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st April, 1889, for all the original cheques given in payment of all fees or expenses connected with the suit, "The St. Catharines Milling and Lumbering Company vs. the Queen." Presented to the House of Commons, 17th April, 1889.—*Mr. McMullen*..... *Not printed.*
- 38.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1889, 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, 1888, to the 1st day of January, 1889, distinguishing the products of Canada and those of other countries, with comparative statement of the same from 1st July, 1887, to 1st January, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th February, 1889.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*..... *Not printed.*
- 39.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th February, 1889, for a Return showing the quantity of wheat and flour imported into the Dominion of Canada from the United States, and entered for consumption, during the six months ending 31st December, 1888; also the quantity of flour remaining in bond in Canada on the 31st December, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th February, 1889.—*Mr. McMullen*..... *Not printed.*
- 40.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th February, 1889, for a Return showing amounts received on account of loan recently negotiated, together with a statement of the sums (forming portion of the same) placed on deposit with Canadian or other banks since the 20th day of June, 1888, and the rate of interest agreed to be paid on the same. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th February, 1889.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*—
Printed for Distribution only.
- 40a.** Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, on the 31st December, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th April, 1889, by Hon. Mr. Speaker..... *Not printed.*
- 41.** Return of the affairs of the Collingwood Marine and General Hospital for the year 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th April, 1888, by Hon. Mr. Speaker..... *Not printed.*
- 42.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 7th May, 1888, for copies of all papers, plans, letters, reports, and other documents whatsoever in relation to the building of a pier or wharf at Ste. Aune des Monts, in the county of Gaspé. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th February, 1889.—*Mr. Joncas*..... *Not printed.*

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- 43.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for a Return showing separately in regard to companies doing business under Dominion License, the amount of fire insurance at risk on the 31st December, for each of the years from 1881 to 1887, both inclusive, the number of policies in force, the total amount of cash paid each year and the total amount of expenses for each year, the percentage of losses and expenses to premium income, and the expense per \$1,000 at risk. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th February, 1889.—*Mr. Bowman*..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

- 43b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1889, for copies of all correspondence between the Manufacturers' Insurance Company and the Superintendent of Insurance respecting the list of stockholders of said company furnished by the said company in accordance with the statute in that behalf. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th March, 1889.—*Mr. Lister*..... *Not printed.*
44. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th February, 1889, for copies of all correspondence between the Minister of the Interior and any officials of his Department, and Thomas Sioni and others, Indians of the Huron tribe of Lorette. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th February, 1889.—*Mr. Langelier (Montmorency)*..... *Not printed.*
- 44a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1889, for a Return of all sales made of Indian lands on the west side of the Grand River, in the village of Cayuga, in the county of Haldimand; copies of all instructions given to the valuers of said lands, the reports of said valuers, and all correspondence and papers relating thereto. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st March, 1889.—*Mr. Colter*..... *Not printed.*
- 44b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st April, 1889, for copies of all tenders for the supply of beef for the Blackfeet, Blood and Piegan Indian Agencies, and all papers and correspondence connected with the calling for such tenders, and the awarding of contracts for such supplies during the summer of 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th April, 1889.—*Mr. Edgar*..... *Not printed.*
- 44c. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st April, 1889, for copies of all correspondence since the 1st of January, 1888, between the Government of the Dominion and the province of Ontario, relating to the arrears of annuities due to the Indians who surrendered their lands under the Robinson Treaty, and to the grant of a reserve to the Chippewa Band of Lake Temiscamingue. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th April, 1889.—*Mr. O'Brien*..... *Not printed.*
45. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th February, 1889, for a Return showing the amount, respectively, of pine and spruce sawlogs, board measure, exported in each year from 1867 to 30th June, 1888; the amount of export duty collected in each year from each class of logs; the rate of duty in each year upon each kind of logs, and the amount of export of each kind of logs, and the amount of duty collected upon the same, by provinces. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1889.—*Mr. Charlton*..... *Not printed.*
- 45a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1889, for a Return of amount of export duty collected or paid on sawlogs and on other lumber in the year 1888, specifying at what custom house such duty was paid, and the respective amounts paid at each custom house. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th March, 1889.—*Mr. Weldon (St. John)*..... *Not printed.*
- 45b. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for a statement showing total cost of construction of various works for the descent of timber and sawlogs on the Ottawa river and its tributaries, up to the 30th June last; also statement showing the yearly expenditure for the maintenance of the said works for five years preceding the 30th June last, under the different heads of reconstruction, repairs and cost of management, at each of the stations, with the names of river or tributary where the same was expended; likewise copies of any or all applications, whether from individuals or chartered companies, to acquire by purchase or otherwise all or any portion of said works and improvements on the said Ottawa river and tributaries thereof. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st March, 1889.—*Mr. Amyot*. Presented to Senate, 22nd March, 1889.—*Hon. Mr. Clemon*..... *Not printed.*
46. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 6th February, 1889, for copies of all Orders in Council, reports, correspondence and papers relating to the dismissal of the Hon. William Ross from the Collectorship of Customs at the port of Halifax. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1889.—*Hon. W. Laurier*..... *Not printed.*
- 46a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 20th March, 1889, for a Return of all correspondence between the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, and A. Lord, Esq., Agent, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, or any other person, having reference to the dismissal of Capt. Ronald Campbell, Harbor Master for Summerside. Also copy of all complaints made against the said Capt. Ronald Campbell, showing by whom made, with copy of evidence touching said dismissal. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th April, 1889.—*Mr. Perry*..... *Not printed.*

- 47.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 25th February, 1889, for copies of all Orders in Council, correspondence and other documents respecting the disallowance of Acts passed by the province of Quebec in 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th March, 1889.—*Mr. Langelier (Montmorency)*..... *Not printed.*
- 47a.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 25th February, 1889, for copies of all Orders in Council, correspondence and other documents in relation to the disallowance of the Act for the conversion of the debt. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th March, 1889.—*Mr. Langelier (Montmorency)*.—
Not printed.
- 47b.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 25th February, 1889, for copies of all Orders in Council, correspondence and other documents respecting the disallowance of the Act respecting the Bar of the province of Quebec, passed in 1886; in which Act the *Battonnier Général* was granted precedence over all other lawyers. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st March, 1889.—*Mr. Langelier (Montmorency)*..... *Not printed.*
- 47c.** Return (*in part*) to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 25th February, 1889, for copies of all Orders in Council, correspondence and other documents in relation to the disallowance of the Act respecting magistrates. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st March, 1889.—*Mr. Langelier (Montmorency)*.—
Not printed.
- 48.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1889, for a Return showing the date at which *Mr. Speaker* received the certificate of the Judge in each of the following cases—in the election trial of Halton, Shelburne, Northumberland (East), Haldimand, Joliette, Cumberland and Kent; the date of the Speaker's warrant, and the date of the writ for a new election. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1889.—*Mr. Mills (Bothwell)*..... *Not printed.*
- 49.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1889, for copies of all correspondence with the Department of Railways and Canals on the subject of the late break in the Cornwall Canal, and of all plans and suggestions by civil engineers and others for the prevention of the recurrence of such break, and the report of John Page, the Chief Engineer of Canals, thereon. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1889.—*Mr. Bergin*.—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 49a.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1889, for copies of all reports of the engineers and other officers employed by the Department of Railways and Canals on the subject of water power in the new Welland Canal. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th March, 1889.—*Mr. Rykert*..... *Not printed.*
- 49b.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1889, for copies of the several tenders and all papers, letters and contract for the construction of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th March, 1889.—*Mr. McMullen*.—
Not printed.
- 49c.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1889, for copies of all the correspondence with the Department of Railways and Canals in connection with the opening of the canals of the Dominion for Sunday traffic. Also a statement of the number of steamboats and vessels passing through the several canals between the date of the order permitting the same and the close of navigation in the year 1888. Also copies of all instructions to the superintendents of the several canals. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th March, 1889.—*Mr. Rykert*..... *Not printed.*
- 49d.** Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 26th March, 1888, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before this House, a detailed statement of all expenditure in maintaining, repairing, and operating the Welland Canal for the years 1870, 1877, 1885, 1886, 1887, and to the first day of January, 1888, giving the names of all employees, the amount paid each as salary or wages, the number of days each was employed, keeping each month separate, the amount of allowance, if any, for house rent, horse hire or travelling expenses to superintendent, deputy superintendents, foremen or overseers, also the duties performed by each employe, and hour, and where employed; if deputy superintendents, giving that portion of canal under the charge of each; if foremen or overseers, giving on what part or section of canal they are employed; if lock masters, giving the number of lock; if bridge tender, giving the name of bridge; if carpenters, masons or laborers,

- giving the division or portion of canal on which employed, keeping separate the expenditure and names of employees on what is known as the old and the new canal as far as possible. Also copies of all time-lists, pay-lists, and vouchers used in paying the employees, keeping each month separate for the above-named years. Also copies of all tenders received by the Government for the erection of the custom house and post office building at Port Colborne. Also copies of plans and specifications, and a detailed statement of material used in, and the cost of erecting the said building in the year 1887. Also copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Railways and Canals, or any officer of his Department, and the Superintendent of the Welland Canal, giving instructions for erecting the custom house and post office at Port Colborne. Also copies of all correspondence and of plans and specifications and instructions to the Superintendent of the Welland Canal by the Minister of Railways and Canals, or any officer of that Department, for the erection of a wharf or dock west of the lock in Port Colborne. Also a detailed statement of the material used and cost of said wharf or dock. Also giving the purposes said wharf or dock was built for, and what it is used for. Also a detailed statement of the cost of wrecking pump purchased for the Welland Canal, giving the date of purchase, the number of days the said pump has been used in each year, and date of such service for canal purposes; if for private purposes, giving the date of such service and the amount received by the Government for such service. Also giving a detailed statement of the cost of diving armor purchased for the Welland Canal, and giving the number of days it has been used and date of such service in each year. Also giving a detailed statement of the amount received by the Government for the use of said diving armor when used for private purposes and not for the Government service. Presented to the Senate, 5th April, 1889.—*Hon. Mr. McCallum* Printed (in part) for Sessional Papers only.
- 49c. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st April, 1889, for copies of all tenders received for the construction of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, with accompanying documents, including the approximate quantities on which such tenders were computed, and the gross amounts; and all correspondence, reports and Orders in Council, in relation to the same. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th April, 1889.—*Mr. Trow* Not printed.
- 49f. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 18th March, 1889, for copies of reports, plans and surveys of the then proposed Cornwall Canal by J. B. Mills and Benjamin Wright, Esq's, Civil Engineers and by Capt. P. Cole, Royal Engineers, in the years 1832, 1833 and 1834; also for survey and report of Colin Carman, Esq., C.E., of a proposed change of location of Cornwall Canal, from Sand Bridge through Hoopes Creek to Archibald's Point, with plans, profile and estimates; also reports, plans and surveys made by Mr. Clowes, C.E., in 1826. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th April, 1889.—*Mr. Bergin*—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 49g. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1889, for a Return of report of Engineer Crawford in 1877-78 and all subsequent reports made on the Beauharnois Canal; also reports of engineers made on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence between lakes St. Francis and St. Louis; also resolutions, letters, &c., of boards of trade, corporations, and even from individuals, regarding such works. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th April, 1889.—*Mr. Bergeron* Not printed.
- 49h. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1889, for a Return showing :
1. Statement of cases in which all or any of the tenders called for and received within five years, for any work in connection with canals, were rejected on the report of the Chief Engineer of Canals, giving names of tenderers and gross amount of each tender; with copies of all such reports of the Chief Engineer, giving reasons for such rejection, and noting the cases in which new tenders were called for. 2. In cases where new tenders were called for, a statement of names of tenderers and gross amount of each tender, noting which tender was accepted, and giving copies of any reports or other reasons for the rejection of lower tenders, if any. 3. Statement of cases in which claims for extras have arisen and have been referred to the sole arbitration of the Chief Engineer of Canals, showing amounts paid to claimants under his award, and a detailed statement of costs paid by the Government or the other parties to the suit in connection with the arbitration in each case, and to whom paid. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th April, 1889.—*Mr. Casey* Not printed.

- 49i.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st April, 1889, for copies of all tenders received by the Department of Railways and Canals, in September and October, 1888, for the enlargement of the Cornwall and Galops Canal, including the approximate quantities on which such tenders were computed, and the gross amounts; and all correspondence, reports, and orders in Council, relating to the same, since the receipt of such tenders. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th April, 1889.—*Mr. Trow*..... *Not printed.*
- 50.** Copies of General Orders No. 84 and No. 85, of the Supreme Court of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th March, 1889, by Sir John Thompson—
Printed for Distribution only.
- 51.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1889, for copies of all correspondence, reports, &c., between the officials of the Intercolonial Railway and Mr. Louis Fortin, of St. Octave de Mévis, in relation to the killing of a horse by the cars in October, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th March, 1889.—*Mr. Fiset*..... *Not printed.*
- 51a.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st April, 1889, for a Return of Orders in Council relating to the division of the subsidy of \$250,000 to the International Railway Company, between the different portions of the road, say, from the St. Lawrence to Lennoxville, from Lennoxville to Moose River and Mattawamkeag, from Mattawamkeag to Harvey's Station, and from Harvey to Salisbury, giving the number of miles in each division, and the amount apportioned thereto. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th April, 1889 —*Mr. Jones (La ifaz)*—
Order in Council printed, for Sessional Papers only.
- 51b.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th April, 1889, for copies of all correspondence between Mr. Allan Knight, or his solicitor, with the Government of Canada, or any of its officers, in reference to a claim for damages in connection with the Indian Town branch of the Intercolonial Railway, and also any report from any of the Government officers in reference to the same subject. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1889.—*Mr. Mitchell* *Not printed.*
- 51c.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th April, 1889, for copies of all letters, reports and correspondence had between Mr. George R. Parker and the Government, or any of its officers; and also between the Government and its officers, in relation to claims for land, and damages, in connection with the Derby Branch Railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1889.—*Mr. Mitchell*..... *Not printed.*
- 52.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1889, for a Return of the names of all chaplains of public institutions under appointment of the Government, together with the dates of their appointment, the amount of their salaries, and the religious denominations to which they belong. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th March, 1889.—*Mr. Innes* *Not printed.*
- 53.** Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1889, for a Return showing what sums of money have been paid by the Government to W. A. Webster during each of the financial years, 1887 and 1888, and since the 1st July, 1888, specifying the services for which he was paid. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th March, 1889.—*Mr. Colter*—
Not printed.
- 54.** Copy of the Bill, 51-52 Victoria, chapter 13, Quebec, intituled: "An Act respecting the settlement of the Jesuits' Estates;" copies of the report made on the 16th January last, or any other date, to His Excellency the Governor General upon the said Act; all Orders in Council, reports, opinions or other papers showing the consideration and conclusion arrived at by the Government in regard to the said Act; all correspondence in relation to the said Act had between the Government and the Government of the Province of Quebec, or any other person or persons whomsoever; as well as all petitions or written representations made to the Government for or against the said Act becoming law, and showing at what date the said Bill was received by the Government and approved of by them. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th March, 1889, by Sir John A. Macdonald—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

55. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1889, for a Return of copies of all petitions presented to the Government by the residents of the townships of the front of Yonge and the front of Escott, in the county of Leeds, Ontario, praying that an Act passed by the Local Legislature of the province of Ontario, assented to the 23rd March, 1888, intituled: "An Act to provide for the union of the townships of the front of Yonge and front of Escott," might be disallowed. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th March, 1889.—*Mr. Taylor*—*Not printed.*
56. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 11th March, 1889, for a statement or Return of the Government in answer to the request of the Home Government for information as to the working of "The Canada Temperance Act" in the several provinces of the Dominion. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th March, 1889.—*Mr. Jamieson* *Not printed.*
57. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th February, 1889, for a Return showing what repairs have been done to the dredge "Prince Edward" during the year 1888, the date of commencement of work, and when finished, with cost of said work; also the amount of work done by said dredge during the year 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th March, 1889.—*Mr. Perry*..... *Not printed.*
58. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1889, for a copy of the names of fishermen in Prince Edward Island who, for the years 1886 and 1887, have made claims for the fishery bounty, and whose claims have been rejected; also for copies of the reports of the officers or parties against such claims, and the names and residences of such officers or parties. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th March, 1889.—*Mr. McIntyre*..... *Not printed.*
- 58a. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 13th February, 1889, for a Return of all correspondence between the Government of the Dominion and the Government of Ontario in respect to the expediency of permitting net fishing by white men in the inland waters of Ontario, north and north-west of Lakes Huron and Superior. Also of all correspondence between the Indian Department and any other department of the Government in regard to the distress and destitution which would be brought upon the resident Indian population by unrestricted net fishing in the waters from which they derive their chief means of subsistence. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th March, 1889.—*Mr. Dawson*..... *Not printed.*
- 58b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 20th March, 1889, for: 1. Copies of any order or regulation adopted by the Department of Marine and Fisheries with a view to regulate fishing, and to put in force a system of licensing and taxing of fishing utensils in the counties of Berthier, Maskinongé, St. Maurice, Richelieu, Yamaska and Nicolet, during the two years ending 31st December, 1888. 2. Copies of all instructions forwarded during the period aforesaid to the fishery overseers having jurisdiction in the said counties, respecting the enforcement, suspension, modification or re-enactment of the said regulation. 3. Copies of all reports and information furnished by the fishery overseers to the Department of Marine and Fisheries in relation to the enforcement of the said regulation. 4. A list of all the fishermen of each of the said counties as furnished by the fishery overseers, showing those who took out the license so required, the amount paid by each of them, the total amount received as the product of the said licenses from the date of the enforcement of the said regulation up to 31st December, 1888, and also those who did not take out the license so required, and whose fishing utensils were confiscated or not, as the case may be. 5. Copies of all letters, petitions and correspondence addressed to the Government, or any of its members, asking for the repeal of the said regulation and the abolition of the said license, of all answers made thereto, and of all other documents relating to the matter. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th April, 1889.—*Mr. Beausoleil*..... *Not printed.*
- 58c. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st April, 1889, for copies of correspondence between the Government and the holders of fishing rights under permit in river Matane, and of correspondence on the same subject with the riparian proprietors, and reports on their opposition to permits, &c. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th April, 1889.—*Mr. Casgrain*..... *Not printed.*
59. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1889, for a Return showing: 1. In what ports of the Dominion the Government collect hospital dues on ships. 2. What amount was collected in each of the said ports during last season. 3. How many seamen

- were under treatment in each of the said ports during the season. 4. How much the Government have paid to the hospitals of the several ports during last season. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st March, 1889.—*Mr. Lépine*.....*Not printed.*
60. Continuation of the correspondence as published in the Auditor-General's Report, on the subject of carrying forward the gross amount of the Loan and Sinking Fund of the Consolidated Canadian Loan Converted. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th March, 1889, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Not printed.*
61. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 11th March, 1889, for copies of all correspondence between the Government and the Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Territories, together with any papers, reports and documents in reference to the issue of permits or licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors, beer or other intoxicants, in public houses or otherwise in the North-West Territories; also copies of all regulations, documents or other proceedings issued or adopted by the Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Territories, under which licenses or permits for the sale of beer or other intoxicants in public houses have been granted in the said Territories. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st March, 1889.—*Mr. Jamieson*.....*Not printed.*
62. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1889, for a Return showing the amount of money paid on account of work performed or material furnished for opening or improving public roads or streets in the city of Ottawa, from the 1st of July, 1888, to the 1st January, 1889; the names of the party or parties to whom paid, for what paid, and the amount; the name or names of all parties in charge as inspectors or superintendents, and amount per day or month paid to them. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd March, 1889.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*
- 62a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st April, 1889, for copies of all petitions, correspondence and documents respecting the extension of McMahon Street through the Ordnance land, in the city of Quebec, to D'Aiguillon Street. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd May, 1889.—*Mr. Guay*.....*Not printed.*
63. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 20th February, 1889, for a Return showing the cost, to date, of the barn at the Experimental Farm, or of any and all other outbuildings upon the said farm, with a statement showing the number of outbuildings and their kind, if any; also the number of residences built on the farm and the cost of each one separately; likewise the sum total of the cost of all buildings upon said farm, to date. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd April, 1889.—*Mr. McMillan (Huron)*.....*Not printed.*
64. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1889, for a Return showing public buildings erected in various places throughout the Dominion from 1st July, 1867, to 1st January, 1889; giving date of first appropriation made for same, locality in which erected, and total cost to date of 1st January, 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd April, 1889.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
65. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 7th February, 1889, for copies of the Resolutions passed at the conference held in 1887, at the city of Quebec, of delegates from the several provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba; and of all papers and correspondence relating thereto. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd April, 1889.—*Mr. Egar*.....*Not printed.*
66. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1889, for a Return showing the total amount of expense incurred and moneys paid up to 1st January, 1889, on account of the preparation, publication and completion: 1. Of the various lists under the Dominion Franchise Act upon which the last general election was held; and stating: (a) The total amount paid for printing; (b) The total amount paid to revising barristers; (c) The total amount paid to revising barristers, clerks and bailiffs; (d) The total amount paid for all other expenses in connection with preparation, publication and completion of the said lists; (e) Whether any claims against the Government in connection with the preparation of the lists are yet unsettled. 2. Showing the expense incurred up to 1st February, 1889, in connection with the preparation of the second voters' list under the Dominion Franchise Act, and stating: (a) The total cost of type used, or to be used, in setting up the lists; (b) The amount paid for composition in setting up the lists; (c) The cost of paper and presswork in preparation of the lists; (d) The cost or rental of plant used in connection with the preparation of said lists up to the above date; (e) Amount of all other expenses incurred in connection with the preparation of the said lists up to 1st February, 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd April, 1889.—*Mr. Charlton*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

67. Return to an Address of the Senate, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 22nd March, 1889, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before this House, copies of leases or existing arrangements permitting the occupancy of the reserve of public property on the Ottawa River, from Bay to Kent Street, in the city of Ottawa. Presented to the Senate, 3rd April, 1889.—*Hon. Mr. Clemow*..... *Not printed.*
68. Return to an Address of the Senate, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 19th March, 1889, for a list giving the names of the veterans of the war of 1812, actually living, with their place of residence and the amount of their respective pensions. Presented to the Senate, 10th April, 1889.—*Hon. Mr. Guévrement*—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
69. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1889, for a Return of all evidence, papers and correspondence relating to the liability of the Government to construct, or to aid in constructing, a bridge across the Grand River, at the village of York, in the county of Haldimand. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th April, 1889.—*Mr. Colter*—
Not printed.
- 69a. Return,—Correspondence, &c., in connection with tenders called for and received for bridge at Grand Narrows, Cape Breton Railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th April, 1889, by Sir John A. Macdougald..... *Not printed.*
- 69b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1889, for a Return of copies of all petitions presented to the Government by the residents of the township of the front of Young, county of Leeds, Ont., praying that Jones' Creek in said township be declared a non-navigable stream, and to allow the municipal council to build a low solid bridge across said stream. Also copies of the report of the engineer on the same. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th April, 1889.—*Mr. Taylor*..... *Not printed.*
70. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st April, 1889, for copies of all correspondence, reports, petitions and other documents, up to this date, between the Post Office Department and the Post Office Inspector for the district of Montreal, Mr. King, and any other persons, respecting a change in the location of the post office of Belle Vallée, in the county of St. John's. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th April, 1889.—*Mr. Bourassa*.—
Not printed.
71. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 18th March, 1889, for a Return of all correspondence between the Government and the officers and men of the 15th Battalion, respecting aid to construct a drill shed at Belleville, and for any reports made to the Government respecting the desirability of granting such aid. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd May, 1889.—*Mr. Burdett*..... *Not printed.*
72. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1889, for a Return showing the amount of duty collected upon baskets and boxes containing fruits admitted free of duty since 1st May, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th April, 1889.—*Mr. Charlton*..... *Not printed.*
73. General Rules of the Maritime Court of Ontario. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th April, 1889, by Sir John Thompson..... *Not printed.*
74. Return to an Address of the Senate, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st April, 1889, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a detailed statement showing the total annual cost for supplying the electric light for the use of the Intercolonial Railway and charging the cars with electricity at the respective stations of St. John and Halifax, and the names of the parties performing such service. Presented to the Senate, 23rd April, 1889.—*Hon. Mr. Botsford*..... *Not printed.*
75. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th April, 1889, for copies of all papers and correspondence in connection with a claim of Messrs. A. and J. Adams for loss incurred by the wreck of their vessel, "Carrier Dove," caused by the change of lights at Crapaud Harbor, without due notice to the public. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd April, 1889.—*Hon. Mr. Mitchell*..... *Not printed.*
76. Return to an Address of the Senate, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 10th April, 1889, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the report made to the Minister of Public Works, by the commissioners on the floods in the St. Lawrence River. Presented to the Senate, 25th April, 1889.—*Hon. Mr. Drummond*..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

77. 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 5th September, 1888, relating to Appeals in Criminal Cases to the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th April, 1889, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
78. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1888, for copy of the correspondence having reference to the translation into French of the "Field Exercise," from 23rd July, 1879, which has passed between the Militia Department and Lieut.-Colonel A. Audet, and also between either of them and the manager of the Compagnie d'Imprimerie Canadienne of Montreal, Benjamin Sulte, Esquire, and Gebbart Berthiaume, and any other person in relation to the said translation. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th April, 1889.—*Mr. Amyot*.....*Not printed.*
79. General statements and returns of baptisms, marriages and burials in the districts of Chicoutimi, Gaspé, Iberville, Joliette, Montmagny and Saguenay, for the year 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th April, 1889, by Hon. Mr. Speaker.....*Not printed.*
80. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for a Return of all Dominion Scrip issued for any purpose in connection with Manitoba and the North-West Territories; the dates and amounts of the several issues, and the purposes for which they were made; the mode or modes of redemption; the amount of each issue so far redeemed, and the balances outstanding on the 1st March, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th April, 1889.—*Mr. Wilson (Elgin)*.....*Not printed.*
81. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1889, for a Return showing: 1. The number of immigrants that have arrived at the several ports of entry in Canada each year, from 1st July, 1867, to 1st January, 1889, distinguishing their several occupations, with the number in each. 2. The number reported as having settled in Canada, and number that went to United States, in each year. 3. The number received at the several immigration offices in each year during the same period. 4. The amount of money expended annually for immigration purposes. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th April, 1889.—*Mr. Brien*.....*Not printed.*
82. Letter from the Chief Engineer of Public Works respecting the state and condition of the road between the towns of Dundas and Galt. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th April, 1889, by Sir Hector Langevin.....*Not printed.*

 APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

REPORTS

OF THE

DIRECTOR	-	-	-	-	-	Professor SAUNDERS.
CHEMIST	-	-	-	-	-	Mr. F. T. SHUTT.
ENTOMOLOGIST and BOTANIST	-	-	-	-	-	Mr. Jas. FLETCHER.
HORTICULTURIST	-	-	-	-	-	Mr. W. W. HILBORN.
POULTRY MANAGER	-	-	-	-	-	Mr. A. G. GILBERT.
SUPT. EXPERIMENTAL FARM, Nappan, N. S.	-	-	-	-	-	Mr. W. M. BLAIR.
do	do	Indian Head, N.-W. T.	-	-	-	Mr. M. A. MACKAY.
do	do	Brandon, Manitoba.	-	-	-	Mr. S. A. BEDFORD.

FOR

1888.

 Printed by Order of Parliament.



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1889.

APPENDIX

TO THE

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

ON

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

OTTAWA, 30th January, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your approval the following report relating to the establishing and equipping of the several Experimental Farms in the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British Columbia, with some particulars of the work accomplished at the Central Experimental Farm during the year past.

Appended you will also find reports from the Chemist, Mr. Frank T. Shutt, from the Entomologist and Botanist, Mr. James Fletcher, from the Horticulturist, Mr. W. W. Hilborn, and from the Poultry Manager, Mr. A. G. Gilbert. Reports of progress are also presented from Mr. Wm. M. Blair, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm for the Maritime Provinces, at Nappan, Nova Scotia; from Mr. A. Mackay, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm for the North-West Territories at Indian Head; and from Mr. S. A. Bedford, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm for Manitoba at Brandon. In all of these I trust you will find much information useful to the farmers of this Dominion, and evidences of satisfactory progress in this important work of Experimental Farming in which you are so deeply interested.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. SAUNDERS.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

Since the last annual report was submitted, much progress has been made towards establishing the several Experimental Farms, and in their organization and equipment. In pursuance of this object journeys have been made eastward as far as Halifax, Nova Scotia, and westward to Victoria, British Columbia. The agricultural needs of the different sections in the provinces and provisional districts composing the Dominion of Canada enquired into, so that in the location of the Experimental Farms the positions chosen should, as far as is practicable, be representative of the larger areas of tillable land, and the soil on each farm of that varied character which would make it suitable for the many different classes of experimental work which it is desired should be carried on at each point.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM FOR THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

To obtain information of a character sufficiently reliable to justify recommendations as to the most desirable points for the location of an Experimental Farm to serve the purposes of the three Maritime Provinces jointly, three visits were made to these Provinces at different seasons of the year and farms were inspected in each province.

In Prince Edward Island the district in the neighbourhood of Charlottetown was visited, and the work being carried on at the Government Stock Farm near Charlottetown enquired into. In New Brunswick the lands lying along the route of the Intercolonial Railway from Sackville to St. John were examined, special attention being paid to the beautiful valley farms in Sussex, and to those in the immediate vicinity of Sackville. In Nova Scotia all the more important points on the lines of railway were visited, from the boundary line of New Brunswick to Halifax, from Spring Hill Junction to Parrsboro, from Truro to Pictou, and from Windsor Junction to Bear River. Much attention was given to the examination of the soil, to such topographical features of the country as would have a bearing on the prevailing winds, which in many districts materially modify the climate, and to other important features essential to the successful working of an experimental farm. Since for many reasons it was expedient that the farm for the Maritime Provinces should be within easy reach of the farmers in each Province, special attention was given to inspecting lands in the border Counties of Westmoreland, in New Brunswick, and of Cumberland and Colchester in Nova Scotia. During most of these journeys I was accompanied by Col. Wm. M. Blair, whose intimate acquaintance with the agriculture of the Maritime Provinces, acquired by a life-long experience there, was of great service to me.

While many arguments could be presented in favor of the selection of an average farm, there were good reasons for seeking to combine in the land to be recommended points of advantage which would permit of experimental work being conducted which would be both generally and specially useful. The advantages sought were: suitable soil of varied character; reasonable shelter from prevailing winds with comparative freedom from early frosts; a central location easily reached by visitors from each of the Provinces, and near one of the main lines of travel. The land finally chosen was at Nappan, Nova Scotia, within half a mile of the station on the Intercolonial Railway, about eight miles from the boundary of New Brunswick, and a point easily reached from Prince Edward Island. The land consisted of two farms containing in all about 300 acres, nearly 100 acres of which is wooded with spruce, larch, beech, maple and other useful trees, the remainder cleared and almost free of

stumps. The cleared land may be divided into three classes, approximately as follows: marsh or dyke land, valuable for hay production, 50 acres; lower upland, 50 acres, and higher upland, 100 acres. The soil is chiefly clay loam, more or less mixed with sand, becoming heavy or light as the clay or sand predominates, with some parts gravelly; and with a subsoil in the main varying from clay to gravelly clay, with more limited areas of a sandy or gravelly character. Taken as a whole this farm fairly represents the better class of farms adjacent to the boundary of the two larger Provinces, while at the same time the wooded land is so placed as to furnish excellent shelter for orchard and other purposes. Most of the upland lies on a commanding slope, facing the west, overlooking the inlet from the Bay of Fundy from which an extensive view can be had of the surrounding country. The Intercolonial Railway passes through the lower part of the property. Geographically its position is central for the three Provinces, it combines the necessary variety of soil, with a fair proportion of marsh or dyke land to supply hay for feeding stock, while the uplands are very suitable for the growth of cereals, grasses, roots and fruits, or for pasture. Possession of the land was obtained early in the year and as soon as practicable after spring opened from 30 to 40 acres were got ready for crop, a number of varieties of cereals were sown and a large assortment of fruit trees, vines and ornamental trees planted. Plans were prepared for a stable and barn, and dwellings for the superintendent and farm foreman, and these buildings are now in course of erection. During the summer underdraining and general preparation of the land for future work has been energetically carried on, fuller details of which will be found in the appended report of the superintendent in charge, Mr. Wm. M. Blair.

THE MANITOBA EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

Prior to the selection of a site for an experimental farm in Manitoba, two visits were made to that Province, and the character of the land and the conditions surrounding agriculture there, carefully enquired into. The investigations extended from Selkirk, 21 miles east of Winnipeg, to the western boundary of the Province, including special inspection of farms about Selkirk, Winnipeg, Stonewall, High Bluff, Portage la Prairie, Carberry, Brandon, Oak Lake and Virden. The country north of Brandon was also examined as far as Binacarth, and from this point along the line of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway to Portage la Prairie. In addition to the railway journeys these inspections have involved over 500 miles of driving, which has given excellent opportunities for becoming acquainted with the character of the soil and the condition of the settlers over a large part of the Province. During most of these inspections I was accompanied by Mr. S. A. Bedford and Mr. Angus Mackay, both of them well known practical farmers, who have been successful in the North-West and have had many years of experience there. From these gentlemen I received much valuable information.

Among the primary requirements to be combined in a site for an experimental farm for Manitoba are a variety of soil, a sufficient supply of water of good quality and a situation within convenient reach of a railway. With these advantages secured there are good reasons for preferring a location near one of the larger centres of population, such as Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie or Brandon, and much time was devoted to the examination of farms in these districts, so that no points should be overlooked which might aid in forming a correct judgment. Among the farms which combined many advantages was one near Brandon, which was finally chosen for the purpose. This farm consists of 640 acres of land, lying north-west of Brandon, and within a mile and a half of the business centre of that place. It is a beautiful site; the land slopes nicely to the south, and the farm is well seen from the Canadian Pacific Railway for several miles, and can also be seen from the city. The land extends to the Assiniboine River, which is always a considerable stream, and from the higher land a fine view of the entire farm can be had. The lower portion, next the river, contains from 150 to 200 acres of excellent meadow land, which produces annually a strong growth of native grasses. The soil on this flat is

a rich, dark, clay loam, from two to three feet deep, with a clay subsoil, and lies from ten to twenty feet or more above the usual level of the river. Beyond this the slope upward is continued, beginning with a dark, heavy, clay loam, which gradually changes to a rich sandy loam, averaging 12 to 15 inches deep, with a subsoil varying from sandy to clay. This includes from 200 to 250 acres and leads to the foot of the bluffs which form the boundary of the valley. The bluffs vary in the angle they present to the land below, some of them rise with a gentle slope to the top, others are more or less precipitous, the spaces between them being broken up by ravines or coulees in which grow a great variety of shrubs and plants with a few small trees. These ravines will afford excellent sheltered locations for testing fruit or forest trees or shrubs. The soil on these slopes is a sandy loam, much of it of very good quality, from 9 to 15 inches deep, resting on a gravelly clay subsoil. On some of the heights, which include about 100 acres, the soil is of poorer quality, with more or less gravel mixed with the loam, on other parts is found a good, dark, deep, sandy loam.

A never failing spring of excellent water issues from the higher land in one of the ravines in sufficient quantity to fill a two-inch pipe, and the point from which this arises is high enough to admit of the water being carried to the upper storey of such buildings as may be erected on the lower slope. A second spring of almost equal volume arises from a bank on the road allowance adjoining this property which could also be utilized if required.

The river valleys in all parts of Manitoba and the North-West are more subject to frost than the higher lands, the difference in temperature usually varying from two to four degrees, but the Assiniboine valley at this point being nearly two miles wide, with gradually sloping banks, it would not probably be subject to temperatures as low as would prevail in valleys of lesser area. A slightly increased tendency to frost would make portions of this farm fairly represent the more frosty districts north while the height of land which would be freer from frost than the surrounding country, would better represent the more southern portions of Manitoba.

The advantages possessed by this site are many. It has a large area of soil which fairly represents the great grain-growing districts of Manitoba. The sheltered ravines in the bluffs represent to some extent the bluff country. It has every variety of soil needed for experimental purposes, and an abundant and never-failing supply of good spring water which can be conveyed to almost any part of the farm below the bluffs. It is very central for the larger number of farmers settled along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and when the railway now building from Brandon to Rapid City is completed, this farm will be easily reached from all the northern settlements in the Province. Should the proposed line to the south be built it will be equally accessible to that large farming district. Further, the quantity of land still unsettled between Brandon and the United States boundary to the south, coupled with the vast stretches of excellent land situated north and west of Brandon, offer homes for tens of thousands of settlers; probably in no part of Manitoba is there so large an unoccupied belt of almost uniformly fertile land. The farm is in full view of the passing trains, so that all travellers and settlers passing through can see it, and being but one and a half miles from the business centre of Brandon, it is within walking distance of that city.

Brandon is 132 miles west of Winnipeg, 76 from Portage la Prairie and 27 from Carberry. It is 32 miles east of Oak Lake, 48 from Virden, and 78 miles east of the Manitoba boundary.

Possession of this farm was not had until the beginning of July. Since then very satisfactory progress has been made under direction of the energetic superintendent, Mr. S. A. Bedford. The farm has been greatly improved, a large area of land ploughed and prepared for crop next year, between three and four miles of fence erected, roads graded, trees planted, buildings repaired and other important improvements made. Fuller details of this work will be found in Mr. S. A. Bedford's report which is appended.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM FOR THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

To acquire the information necessary to enable me to report on suitable sites for the proposed Experimental Farm for the North-West Territories two journeys were made to that country, one in December, 1886, the other in October, 1887. During these visits a wide area of country was traversed, careful examinations of the soil were made and diligent enquiries concerning the climatic conditions which have obtained since the first settlement of the country. The entire district from Moosomin to Fort Qu'Appelle, a distance of 121 miles, was driven over, frequent examinations of the soil made and enquiries instituted regarding the water supply and other conditions affecting agriculture, especially in the vicinity of Moosomin, Wapella, Whitewood, Broadview, Grenfell, Wolseley, Indian Head, Qu'Appelle and Fort Qu'Appelle. Similar investigations were also made in the neighbourhood of Regina, Moose Jaw and Calgary, Medicine Hat and other important stations along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Inspection was made of portions of the Moose Mountain settlement and the following Indian Reserves:—Crooked Lake, near Broadview, the Assiniboine, near Wolseley, Piapot's and Muscowpetung's, near Regina, and the Sarcee Reserve, near Calgary. While enquiring into the agriculture of the districts named in addition to railway travel more than 400 miles of country was driven over, which afforded opportunities for accumulating many facts needed as aids in this enquiry. During the period of the later visit an excellent opportunity was afforded of seeing the agricultural products of many of the localities named at the agricultural exhibitions then being held, twelve of which I had the privilege of attending.

Notwithstanding the excellent crops which have been obtained during the past year or two, at many points in the far west, it was thought best, seeing that the great bulk of the population is at present found in the eastern part of the Territories, that I should pay particular attention to that part of the country situated between the Manitoba Boundary and Moose Jaw.

Since by far the larger part of the land open for settlement, probably two-thirds, or three-fourths within the limits named, is open prairie, it was deemed best to suggest that an open prairie section be obtained for the purpose of an Experimental Farm, rather than one with sheltering bluffs of trees, with the view of showing what can be done by tree planting to provide the shelter needed in the open country. Other important points were also considered, such as average condition of climate, character of soil, water supply, central location, access-ibility, &c. In order that an Experimental Farm in that country may be seen and easily reached, it must be located near a line of railway. The settled portion of the plains in the Territories within the railway belt, may be said to lie within a distance of 188 miles, that is from the Manitoba Boundary to Moose Jaw. Beyond this the settlements are few in number, are placed at long distances from each other with a comparatively sparse population, and by far the larger number of the inhabitants within the 188 miles referred to are settled in the eastern part of this area. For the first 20 or 30 miles within the boundary, the soil and the conditions of agriculture are similar to what is found in the adjoining lands in Manitoba, but west of this changes occur and the climate becomes gradually drier. The greater part of the soil, whether clay or sandy loam, is dark in colour and in most places rich in organic matter from the Manitoba line to within a few miles of Regina, where it changes to a heavy clay loam of a yellowish brown colour. This loam is strong and fertile, and when sufficient moisture is available, will give excellent crops of grain and roots. This soil covers a large area extending westward and southward, but is singularly uniform in character; north and west of this belt, much of the soil resembles that found in the eastern part of the Territories.

In conducting an Experimental Farm the work should eventually cover all branches of agriculture and horticulture which promise to be useful to the farmers in the territory or province in which it is located. The land should be suitable for the growth of a great variety of cereals, grasses and other field crops, roots and

vegetables, also small and large fruits and forest trees of many different sorts. While some of these products will thrive on a heavy clay soil, others will not succeed on such soil, hence it is most important that such a farm should possess a variety of sandy and clay loams, so as to admit of the testing of all desirable classes of products. The furthest western point within the settled belt referred to along the line of railway, where suitable soil was found, associated with other necessary and favorable conditions was near Indian Head where several desirable sections of land were examined and with other sites further east duly reported on. Finally section 19, Township 18, Range 12 west, was chosen as the site for the Experimental Farm for the North-West Territories. This land adjoins the town of Indian Head on the easterly side, it lies north of the railway, which skirts its boundary for about a mile. The surface is slightly undulating, sloping towards the south, excepting at the north-east corner where the land inclines to the north, nearly all of this farm can be well seen from the railway.

Through this section, running in a winding irregular manner are two coulees or ravines, which occupy, including their sloping banks, probably thirty acres. In one of these a small creek flows during the early spring months fed by a chain of three lakes which are six miles distant: one of these is a mile and a half long, the other two about half a mile each. This creek dries up during the heat of summer, but by means of two dams built across this coulee a small lake is formed and a good supply of water is retained, ample for the requirements of stock and for general farm purposes during the season. At the date of my second visit, October 5, 1887, there was in this coulee a large reservoir of clear water, in some places several feet in depth. The other coulee has a running stream flowing through it during the spring months, supplied with water from springs in the Squirrel Hills, six or seven miles south of the town. Good water is obtained in abundance in the town at a depth of from 25 to 30 feet, but on the Experimental Farm it has been found necessary to dig to the depth of 80 feet or more to obtain a good supply.

The soil is of excellent quality. The north half of the section is covered with a black friable clay loam, mixed with a little sand, from one to three feet in depth, with a yellowish brown clay sub-soil. The larger part of the south half has a heavy clay loam with a clay sub-soil. It has also about 80 acres of sandy loam, mixed with some gravel on the higher knolls. There are forty acres unbroken along the railway track of sandy loam mixed with gravel and the remainder of the section, excepting about 30 acres, included in the coulees has been under cultivation for several years past. Along the banks of the coulees the soil is variable, but chiefly sandy loam, and the inclination of the banks is such as to admit of cultivation to the water's edge, except in a few places, while the winding course of these ravines give gentle slopes with every aspect. There were no trees or shrubs growing on this land; it was all bare prairie.

The slopes in the coulees will be advantageous as starting points for tree planting, also for garden vegetables and fruits, because during the summer the soil in such situations is more moist during the dry period, and in winter the snow lies deeper in the ravines than it does on the exposed prairie. The ravines would also afford some shelter and good pasturage for cattle.

The town of Indian Head has a population of about two hundred, possesses fair hotel accommodation and has a flour mill and elevator. It is 10½ miles west of the Manitoba boundary, 74 miles east of Moose Jaw, 44 from Regina and 105 north of the boundary of the United States. It is in the centre of a large and thriving agricultural settlement, extending to the Qu'Appelle River and north of this through the Pheasant Plains for about 20 miles and south of the Canadian Pacific Railway for about ten miles. A good trail runs *via* Qu'Appelle to Prince Albert, and another through the Pheasant Plains to the Methodist colony and the Montreal and York colonies. Not only is the situation of this farm central, but the soil is of that varied character which would represent the sandy and clay loams which cover the greater part of the land east of this, also the area which lies to the north and north-west, while the heavy clay loam on the south half of the section, although different in

colour and texture, would sufficiently represent the large belts of clay loam to the west and south. The supply of water, which is of much importance in the North-West, is ample, of good quality and not difficult to obtain. Its nearness to Indian Head, less than one mile, brings the farm within walking distance of hotels where visitors can obtain accommodation, also affording excellent facilities for obtaining mail matter and supplies in general.

The district has a good record of crops and it is rare to find so many desirable features for experimental work in agriculture, horticulture and forestry combined in a single section of bare prairie land as are found in the farm referred to. It may appear at first sight that a section of land comprising 640 acres is an unnecessarily large area to devote to experimental purposes, but when the requirements of pasture are considered, and the fact that in order to farm successfully in the North-West one-third at least of the cultivated land should be in summer fallow every year, also that the experiments in forest tree planting will in time cover a very large surface, it will be seen that much more land will be needed there than would be required in a farm for similar purposes located outside of the prairie country. The magnitude of the territory is such and the interests at stake so important that a sufficient quantity of land for satisfactory work in all these departments should be provided.

The relatively short distance between the two farms selected as sites for the Experimental Farms for the North-West Territories and Manitoba—182 miles by rail—will naturally raise the question as to the necessity for two farms so near each other. In the remarks on the Experimental Farm for Manitoba, the chief reasons are given which influenced that selection. The Brandon site fairly represents the Province of Manitoba also the country for nearly 30 miles into the Territories, beyond this changes begin to take place in the climate, which become more marked by the time Broadview is reached. From thence westward towards Moose Jaw the climate is very different from that which prevails in Manitoba, the rainfall is usually less and occasional hot winds prevail during the summer, which are, I believe, unknown further east. These and other climatic peculiarities, oblige the farmers in the Territories beyond the narrow belt to which reference has been made, to adopt different methods in treating the soil to prepare it for crop. There are also important differences in the soil itself as to texture and character. The farm at Indian Head has soil which represents these peculiar characteristics which the Brandon farm has not. Further the farm at Indian Head is an open prairie section, was without a tree or shrub when purchased, while the Brandon site is partly a valley farm with sheltered ravines clothed with shrubs and small trees. The question of forest tree growing is of very great importance to that vast country included in the Territories as well as to Manitoba, but experiments carried on at Brandon, while reliable for Manitoba, would be no safe guide to the farmers on the wide stretches of prairies in the Territories. The differences of climate, soil and situation are abundantly sufficient to warrant the establishment of the two farms, and with experimental operations in agriculture, horticulture and forestry carried on at each, a vast amount of useful and practical information will soon be gained which will be of great value to farmers in every part of that country and meet in large measure the varying conditions to which they are individually subjected. Where the differences referred to clearly exist, the question of distance between the two farms is not a matter of much importance, as the special operations to be carried on at each point can be made quite as useful and instructive with the farms only 182 miles distant from each other as they would be were they 500 miles apart. The climate and other variations referred to, while important in their influence on field crops, fruits and forest trees, have comparatively little effect on stock, hence the work carried on in this direction, may, with judicious economy, be varied so as to avoid unnecessary repetition, and different lines of experiment with different classes of animals, conducted at each place.

Possession of the Indian Head farm was had early in the spring, when the superintendent, Mr. Angus Mackay, began the work. Evidence of the vigor with which this has been carried on will be found in Mr. Mackay's report, which is appended. The change in the appearance of the place is most marked, some very useful results

in grain tests have already been obtained, especially with two rowed barleys, several varieties of which have been tried; the grain produced has been plump and bright, with an average weight of 54 pounds to the bushel and would no doubt command very good prices in the English market for malting purposes. Some very promising sorts of early ripening oats have been tested and several varieties of wheat, including the early ripening Ladoga from Russia. With the large acreage of land which has been summer fallowed and got into good condition for crop next year, there will be abundant facilities for carrying on many other important tests which could not be begun earlier for want of suitably prepared land. The forest tree and fruit tree plantations have stood the summer very well and it will be interesting to know how they will stand the test of the winter. The farmers of that country are also deeply interested in the results of the tests being made with different varieties of fall wheat, full particulars relating to all these points may be found in Mr. Mackay's report. Plans for suitable buildings for this farm were prepared during the winter, the contracts let and the work is being pushed forward as fast as circumstances permit.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Two visits were made to British Columbia, the first in December, 1886, the second in September, 1887, for the purpose of enquiring into the conditions of agriculture there and of ascertaining where suitable sites for an experimental farm for that Province could be found which would combine such advantages as were needed to make such an institution generally useful to the farmers of that country. During these visits I had the opportunity of examining many farms on Vancouver Island as well as on the mainland. On the island, farms were inspected in the vicinity of Victoria, also in the farming districts of South Saanich, Somenos and Chemainus, travelling to the terminus of the island railway at Nanaimo.

On the mainland the fertile delta lands of the Fraser River were examined and diligent enquiries made into the character and capabilities of the land in many other districts which the time at my disposal would not permit me to visit, particularly with regard to those comparatively large areas of meadow and prairie lands on the south side of the Fraser River and extending to the United States boundary, including the Langley Municipality and the districts of Chilliwack and Sumas. On the north side of the Fraser River the country situated along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Vancouver and New Westminster eastward to Fort Yale, a distance of about one hundred miles, was made a special subject of enquiry, and the land carefully examined at every promising point.

The requirements which it was thought desirable to embody in this site were:

- 1st. Land of good quality, combining an area of meadow land suitable for stock-raising and grain-growing, with higher meadow and bench lands suitable for fruit culture.
- 2nd. Land situated high enough above the banks of adjacent rivers to prevent its being overflowed during the highest floods.
- 3rd. Accessibility by rail and water.
- 4th. A central location which would be fairly representative of the greater part of the farming lands in the coast climate.

Of all the farms visited and examined none appeared to combine so many advantages as a part of the land composing the Agassiz farm, adjoining the station known as "Agassiz," on the mainland and also on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The land offered here for the purposes of an experimental farm and which was finally chosen as a site for that institution, consists of about 300 acres immediately adjoining and opposite the railway station and fronting on the track for about half a mile. Along the western boundary runs the road leading to the Harrison Hot Springs, which are five and a half miles distant. About thirty-five acres of this land has been brought under cultivation, including nearly three acres of orchard, the young trees in which are coming well into bearing. There are about 200 acres of prairie land which was cleared many years ago and is now covered with a growth of fern and small underbrush. There are a few acres of higher bench land partly

wooded, which would be well suited for fruit growing and nearly fifty acres of timbered land, containing fine specimens of Douglas fir and cedar. The farm is protected on the north by a mountain which rises more or less precipitously immediately in rear of the bench land.

The soil, with the exception of that on the bench land, varies from a rich sandy loam mixed with clay, to a loam, almost entirely clay, from nine to twelve inches in depth, with a porous subsoil, in some places sandy, in others sandy clay, resting on gravel which is found from five to eight feet below the surface, and affords good natural drainage. The bench land inclines towards the south and is covered with a dark sandy loam of good depth and quality with a variable subsoil. All of this land is sufficiently elevated to prevent its being overflowed by the Fraser River, even in the highest floods.

Good water can be obtained anywhere at a depth of fifteen to twenty feet in the underlying gravel. There are also several small springs along the base of the mountain in the rear which might be utilized if required.

Agassiz is situated seventy miles east of the town of Vancouver and sixty-two miles from New Westminster near which are the fertile delta lands of the Fraser River, estimated at from 75,000 to 100,000 acres. It is 28 miles from Mission and 44 from Port Haney where by crossing the river the agricultural municipality of Langley is reached. There is also a steamboat landing within two miles of the experimental farm, where the river steamers call twice a week during the season of navigation, by which means the farming districts of Chilliwack and Sumas can be easily reached. Eastward the distance to Hope is eighteen miles, to Fort Yale 32 miles, and 86 miles to Lytton, near which point the drier central area of tillable land in British Columbia begins. It will be seen that this site is very central, having clustering around it some of the best agricultural districts on the mainland. It is also on the railway which is the great highway for travel through that country and is accessible by water, while in the character and variety of the soil, its good natural drainage, the ease with which the greater part of the land can be brought under cultivation and its freedom from danger of flood, are advantages seldom found combined in one site.

The clearing of heavily timbered land in British Columbia is a most laborious and expensive undertaking, costing from fifty to one hundred dollars an acre and upwards, and occupying much time. Had an uncleared lot been selected the time required to bring such land into condition for tillage, would have delayed farm operations there to any extent for several years. With the selection made no such delay will be necessary, and the farm may soon be made useful to the agriculture and horticulture of that Province.

Delay which has been unavoidable has occurred in the acquiring of the property so that nothing could be done on it until very late in the season. Nearly 100 acres have been cleared of the small undergrowth, and about twenty acres ploughed, and thus sufficient land has been made available for such experimental work as it may be thought desirable to undertake there during the coming season.

CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

Seed Testing.

The work of testing the germinating power and purity of agricultural seeds for the farmers throughout the Dominion, afforded much occupation during the winter months, and there were many practical points arising out of these tests which involved much correspondence. The number of samples received for test during the winter of 1886-7 was 187, while the winter of 1887-8 brought 795 an increase which points to the growing usefulness of this part of the work, and the appreciation in which it is held by the farmers. The tests last year included 446 specimens.

of wheat, 80 of barley, 146 oats, 26 peas, 59 grass seeds, 6 rye, 5 Indian corn, and 27 of vegetable seeds.

The early autumn frosts which injured the grain in many parts of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, have left many of the settlers with nothing but frozen grain for seed. It has been frequently demonstrated that grain which has been frozen to some extent, does in the fertile soils of the western prairies, often produce very good crops, the fertility of the soil proving a sufficient offset to the weakened vitality of the grain, where the freezing has not been very severe, but to what extent the grain may be frozen without destroying its usefulness for seed, can only be determined by actual test in each case. Realizing the important bearing of this question on the harvest of next year, arrangements were early made for grain testing, and the farmers of Manitoba and the North-West Territories were invited through the press to send samples of frozen grain to the Central Experimental Farm, to be tested for vitality and vigour of growth. A large number of samples have already been received and reported on, and others are daily arriving. The tests thus far completed, indicate that nearly one-third of the frozen grain of which samples have been sent, would if used as seed next year be almost certain to result in partial or complete failure.

In the Maritime Provinces, frequent rains during the harvest period have injured the vitality of much of the grain, especially of the oats and barley, which, in many instances, sprouted before it could be saved. Some samples have already been received for test, and more are expected; the importance of sowing good seed possessing a full measure of vigor and vitality is becoming better understood by careful farmers everywhere.

Seed Distribution.

This also has been actively carried on, involving much correspondence and labour. 2,150 sample bags were sent out by mail during the early part of the year; 1,529 of these were Ladoga wheat, the remainder barley, both two-rowed and six-rowed, also oats and forest tree seeds. Each sample was accompanied by a circular of instruction, and a series of printed questions with blank spaces for replies, which when filled and returned will supply much useful information regarding the varieties distributed for test. From the small bags of Ladoga wheat sent out by mail during the spring of 1887 many farmers have now a good stock for future sowing, ranging in the more successful cases from 20 to 100 bushels. Useful and prolific sorts of grain may thus in a short time be made available to the general public at comparatively small cost, and with new and promising varieties frequently introduced, and the information thus gained freely distributed, farmers in all the Provinces of the Dominion will be kept well informed as to the most prolific sorts for their respective districts, and in this way, the average yield of the farms over the entire Dominion may soon be materially increased.

Experiments with Cereals.

During the past season forty-nine varieties of barley have been tested, including twenty of the two-rowed sorts. Twenty-six of these barleys have been grown in field plots, the dates of sowing, germinating and harvesting recorded, also the quantity of seed used and the yield. All of the varieties have also been grown as single plants, fifty kernels being planted in each instance in two rows of twenty-five each with one foot of space between each kernel and two feet between each variety. Several of the best examples of each sort were gathered for exhibition purposes, and one of each threshed and cleaned separately, the number of ears and individual grains counted and the percentage of yield thus ascertained. Three or four of the most vigorous of the remaining plants were similarly treated, and the others were all harvested together and like records obtained. Thus the yield of a single selected plant of each sort has been ascertained, also the average of three or four of the next in vigour as well as the average of the remainder.

A similar course has been pursued with seventy-four varieties of spring wheat, fifty-six of which have been grown in field plots, also with eighty varieties of oats, of which sixty have been tested in field culture. By these experiments a very large sum of most valuable information has been obtained relating to the earliness, productiveness and vigour of all these different sorts, the results of which will be given to the public as fast as they can be arranged and properly compiled.

Similar tests are in progress with more than 100 varieties of fall wheat sown as single plants and eight varieties of the same in field plots. Twenty different sorts of rye have been similarly sown, four of them in field plots.

The labour involved in the separate planting, care in noting time of germinating, relative vigour of plants, dates of ripening and in separately harvesting, curing, weighing, threshing and cleaning all these different sorts of grain has been very great, but all has been carefully and systematically done and the results reached will be reliable as to the outcome of this season.

Tests have also been made with different fertilizers on wheat on the permanent plots laid out for this purpose, of which there are twenty in all, of one-tenth of an acre each. These tests have included experiments with barn yard manure, both rotted and tresh; mineral phosphates raw and treated, wood ashes, ground bones, nitrate of soda, and mixtures of these fertilizers, with unfertilized plots for comparison; as this land was part of what was cleared last year and hence had never been under crop before, the experiments will need to be several times repeated before reliable deductions can be drawn from them. It is proposed to sow the same variety of wheat on these plots from year to year, using the same sort and weight of fertilizer each season, and to institute during the coming year similar experiments with barley and oats.

Experiments have also been carried on in hybridizing cereals, particularly wheat, and several crosses produced from which it is hoped that useful new varieties will eventually be obtained.

Corn.

Fifty-three varieties of corn have been grown, but since through delay in transit the seed did not arrive for two or three weeks after the usual time of sowing, these could only be tested for the weight of fodder produced up to a given period. Experiments have also been conducted with twelve varieties of corn planted in rows three feet apart two rows of each. In one row the grains were planted four inches apart, in the other one inch apart, and the relative weights of the product noted.

Experiments with different fertilizers and combinations of fertilizers were made on sixteen plots of corn of one-tenth of an acre each, one-half of each plot being sown with Mammoth Southern fodder corn in rows, the other half in hills with Canada Yellow corn. Records have been taken of the weight of the crop produced in each case. These plots are also intended to form part of the permanent experimental work of the farm.

Sugar Beets.

Four varieties of sugar beets have been grown side by side in plots of equal size and the weight of the crop on each plot ascertained. The seeds of three of these varieties were sent to the Central Experimental Farm for test by Wilfred Skaife, Esq., President and Manager of the Berthier Sugar Beet Factory at Berthierville, Quebec, under Nos. 1, 2 and 3. These were samples of the seed which had been imported for distribution among the farmers who were engaged to grow sugar beets for the factory. The seed from Wanzleben with which these were compared was obtained from Haage & Schmidt, seedgrowers, Erfurt, Germany, and is said to yield "the greatest percentage of sugar of all beets." Samples of the roots grown from each of these were submitted to the chemist of the Experimental Farms, Mr. F. T. Shutt, and an analysis made of them, the particulars of which will be found in his report. The Wanzleben variety yielded the smallest percentage of sugar, the other

three were found to be fully up to the average in the proportion of sugar they contained.

Other Root Crops.

Seed of many different varieties of carrots and mangolds were obtained and sown on the 7th of May under similar conditions and in nearly uniform soil. They came up about the 22nd of May and were making promising growth when they were almost entirely destroyed by the severe storm which passed over the farm on the 6th of June. These plots covered about six acres of ground. Part of this land was subsequently sown with turnips and yielded fair crops. Another smaller field in which mangolds and carrots were sown for feeding purposes escaped the severity of the storm and produced good returns.

Hay.

The hay crop was fairly good, but the area had been much lessened by the ploughing up of such portions as had nearly run out, and the total product was about fifty tons. To provide for renewal of this crop some timothy was sown in the autumn, with rye, to which the clover will be added in spring, and more land will be seeded with grass and clover during the coming season, with spring grain.

Potatoes.

One of the special features of the experimental work during the past season has been the testing of a large number of varieties of potatoes. No less than 251 sorts of this useful tuber have been grown side by side under similar conditions. Notes have been taken on the weight of the seed planted, the growth of the plants, whether vigorous or weakly, and the yield of each. The process of testing the quality of these numerous varieties is still going on and will take much time to complete. Careful notes are being taken on that important point. The result of this will be the accumulation of a large store of useful information which will have a practical bearing on this crop. In addition 237 new varieties have been produced from hybridized seed, among which are some of much promise. These will require to be grown for one or two more seasons before their relative merits can be definitely ascertained. All of those varieties which have been grown and do not promise fairly well, will be discarded and the tests conducted next year with the selected sorts, supplemented by such of the newer kinds as may be obtainable.

Fruit Trees and Vines.

Several large orchards have been planted with standard varieties and new sorts of extra hardy fruits, chiefly from trees planted last year in nursery rows. Many of these have made fair growth and promise well. Additions of new varieties have also been made to the vineyard and to the small fruit plantations, and new plots of strawberries and raspberries planted. Full particulars of this work will be found in the report of the horticulturist appended.

Forest Trees.

Portions of the northern and western boundaries of the farm have been laid out for forest tree clumps, and some of these have been planted. They include two mixed clumps containing 1,321 trees, composed of ten or twelve different varieties, which have been put out along the northern boundary, and clumps along the western line of black walnut 618 trees, butternut 269, Scotch pine 415, and smaller groups of European larch and oak. Work will be continued in this direction in the spring, and additional clumps planted with young trees from the nursery rows.

A considerable degree of attention has been given to the question of growing forest trees and different methods are being tried. Young trees have been grown from seed, seedlings have also been purchased from nurserymen who make a specialty of growing forest trees from seed; young trees have also been taken from the woods and planted in nursery rows. Obtained from these three different sources there are

now more than 100,000 trees on the Central Farm, many of them large enough for clump planting. It is proposed to send a good proportion of these young trees next season to the experimental farms in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Among the principal deciduous trees which have been grown from seed are black walnut, butternut, elm, ash, oak, maple, locust, chestnut and catalpa. A special form of screen was built last spring for the purpose of growing evergreen trees from seed, as they need partial shade in order to grow them successfully. Under this screen there was sown beds of Riga pine, a very valuable timber tree from Northern Russia, a straight growing variety of the Scotch pine which is very hardy and promises to be useful in the North-West. The seed was obtained from trees in one of the Russian Government forests near Riga. A number of other promising varieties of pines and spruces have also been planted. Many thousands of young trees have grown from the seed sown, and it is hoped that a foundation has thus been laid for plantations of the hardiest sorts of valuable timber trees suitable for the colder parts of the Dominion. Two or three years more of growth will be required before these evergreen trees will be large enough to send out for planting.

Avenues, Hedges, &c.

The larger trees which have been planted out in avenues and rows bordering the main roads on the farm number 879, of which 287 are elms, 365 sugar and red maple, 66 Norway maple, 84 linden, 23 ash, 38 mountain ash and 16 catalpa. A hedge of Norway spruce composed of 1,427 trees, planted three feet apart has been planted along the southern boundary, covering more than three-quarters of a mile, while the hedges of Arbor Vitae contain 5,207 trees, planted fifteen inches apart, and extend in all to a length of nearly a mile and a quarter. A very large proportion of these trees have made fair growth, are now well rooted and will probably make a good showing next year. The avenues and hedges will soon add much to the beauty and attractiveness of the farm. Groups of ornamental trees, both deciduous and evergreens, have also been planted about the several dwellings.

Draining.

This very necessary work has been continued during the year, and since the spring opened three and a half miles and 189 yards of tile drains have been laid. Five main outlets each eight inches in diameter are now provided, which it is believed will be sufficient to promptly relieve the entire farm of surplus water. There are a number of small branch drains yet to be laid, but hereafter much of the work in this department can be done during the less busy periods in the year by the farm hands. The entire system of drainage thus far completed covers more than ten miles.

Road making and grading.

The numerous and unsightly stone piles which last spring greeted the eye at almost every point, have been turned to good account by burying them in the roads, the largest boulders have been placed in the bottom these covered with smaller ones, reserving such stones as were easily broken for the top. These latter were broken and spread, the surface rounded and covered with sand or earth. In this way the main roads have been very substantially made, and the stone disposed of where it will always serve a good purpose. Some necessary grading for the roads and about the farm buildings and dwellings has also been done.

Buildings.

Since the last report was presented much progress has been made with the buildings. The commodious stable has been finished and the farm horses comfortably housed, and in the barns there is now provided accommodation for stock. A new root house 100 by 20 feet has been built, and a poultry building erected and stocked with a good selection of the most promising breeds of fowls. The dwellings for the officers composing the working staff, and a cottage for a stableman have

been finished, and the new chemical laboratory with the adjoining office building and museum are now approaching completion, so also is the structure to be used as a store house for seeds and for seed testing and propagating. The additional space which this will give for the important work to be carried on in seed testing is greatly needed; the increased accommodation soon to be provided will, it is expected, meet all the necessary requirements in this direction.

Poultry Department.

A special building of a substantial and convenient character has been provided for poultry, and a number of choice specimens of the leading varieties reared during the summer from eggs obtained in the spring. The great increase in the exports of eggs and poultry within the past few years and the ease and success with which fowls are kept shows that Canada is well situated for producing enormous supplies of these valuable commodities. Experiments will be conducted at the Central Farm with the object of ascertaining the relative merits of the different breeds for egg laying and especially winter laying and as table fowls, and, by crossing the more promising sorts, endeavor to find out what strains will be most hardy and profitable for farmers in different parts of the Dominion. This department is being managed by an experienced poultry breeder, Mr. A. G. Gilbert, whose report will be found appended.

Donations and Exchanges.

During the year, a further gift of a large collection of the seeds of trees, shrubs and plants of Europe and Asia have been received, though the kindness of the Director from the Royal Gardens at Kew. Mr. Chas. Gibb, of Abbotsford, Quebec, to whose liberality we are already so much indebted, has generously donated another large collection of seeds from Russia. An acknowledgment is also due to the Hon. Norman S. Coleman, U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture, for some new varieties of grain and fodder plants, and a further consignment of seeds of several varieties of trees have been received from the Royal Agricultural College at Tokio, Japan. Exchanges of publications have been made with nearly all the Experiment Stations of the United States, and with some of those in Europe.

Seed grain from India.

Among the seed grain obtained for test at the Central Experimental Farm, the first season were 28 varieties which were selected from grain offered for sale at the Corn Exchange in London, England, representing the produce of the principal grain growing countries of the world; among these there were found different varieties of wheat from India, under the following names: Indian Kurrachee, Indian Hard Calcutta, Indian Red Calcutta, and Indian Club Calcutta. These varieties proved to be unexpectedly early in ripening, competing closely in this respect with wheat obtained from high latitudes in the northern part of Russia. The Indian wheats thus far tried do not, however, compare well in vigor or fertility with those of northern countries. Subsequently, though the courtesy of Col. T. C. Denison, of Toronto, I was permitted to peruse some correspondence between Arch Deacon Denison, of Taunton, England, and a Moravian Missionary laboring in the higher altitudes of the Himalaya Mountains, Mr. A. W. Heyde, of Kyeland, in the Kangra District. From the information contained in these letters, it was evident that there are in that country early ripening varieties of both wheat and barley, which it would be desirable to test in Canada. Under instruction of the Minister of Agriculture, correspondence was opened with the Government of India, and though the kind interest taken in the subject by the late Viceroy and Governor General of India, Lord Dufferin, enquiries have been instituted in the districts to which reference has been made, and also in a general way throughout the Empire, for the purpose of ascertaining what Indian grains are likely to be suitable for experimental cultivation in Canada.

A communication from the Under Secretary to the Government of India at Simla, under date of 9th October, encloses the following printed note prepared by the Reporter on Economic products to the Government of India, and also states that "the Governments of the North-Western Provinces, and the Panjab have been asked to instruct the directors of agricultural departments in their respective Provinces to obtain a supply of seeds of the grains mentioned in the note" to be forwarded to Canada.

NOTE ON INDIAN GRAINS, &c., LIKELY TO PROVE SUITABLE FOR EXPERIMENTAL CULTIVATION IN CANADA.

Written in connection with a correspondence recently before the Government of India.

Climate of Canada.

"I venture to think that the suggestion made by Professor Saunders for sending the seeds of plants grown in Spiti and Lahoul to the Dominion of Canada will not be found as hopeful a project as the sending of seeds of plants grown during the winter months at lower altitudes if not even from some parts of the plains of India. It is proposed to try the Indian seeds in Manitoba and in the plains to the north-west. The following table shows the mean temperature and rainfall of the summer or agricultural months in Manitoba :—

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.
Mean temperature.....	30·2	51·2	63·6	65·9	64·8	51·3	40·0
do rainfall.....	0·80	2·72	3·84	2·75	2·12	3·73	0·54

By April the snow disappears and ploughing commences; and by the end of July, harvest has generally begun. In September night frosts occur, and often of such severity as to destroy the crops. The farmer of the north-western tracts of Canada has, therefore, to fear more the frosts of spring and autumn than the extremes of climatic changes between summer and winter. The snow is dry, and although not heavy, it is sufficient to protect fruit trees and winter crops; while the soil is rich and warm, and the summer nights have refreshing dews. Thus the agricultural season may be said to be from the latter end of April to the middle or end of August. There is a sudden rise in temperature and rainfall in May, the temperature steadily increasing until July and August.

Corresponding climates of India.

In India we have two crops, the *rabi* or spring crop, and the *kharif* or autumn. The former is sown in October and November and ripens in February to March; the latter is sown and reaped in the intervening months. The crops of the plains of India that might prove useful in Canada would, therefore, be some of the spring crops of the Panjab that mature in from three to four months. The depression of temperature in the middle of the *rabi* season might preclude crops that require a longer period such as plains wheat, but the minor crops that are sown in December and January and ripen in March to April are grown under a climate like that of Canada, viz., with an increasing temperature till harvest time. The autumn crops of the plains would be altogether unserviceable. This distinction of *rabi* and *kharif* seasons prevails throughout the lower Himalaya, the effects of a marked rainy season overcoming to a certain extent the influences of temperature. Above 10,000 feet the shortness of the warm weather and less monsoon influences force a summer season crop which, in some respects, resembles that of Canada; but the cultivation.

above that altitude is scanty and poor, so that it is doubtful whether any crops occur in Spiti and Lahoul (the regions specially mentioned by Professor Saunders, and which are above 10,000 feet in altitude) that would be worth sending to Canada, excepting the wheat and barley of those localities.

"Of the stations situated on the inner ranges, Kailang (the capital of Upper Lahoul) is on the one side or to the south of Spiti; and Leh, on the Indus across the middle or great Himalaya, is to the north of Spiti. The climate of Spiti is not systematically recorded, and hence the selection of Kailang and Leh. But it is believed these two points will exhibit the characteristic features of the higher Himalayan regions specially mentioned by Professor Saunders—or the Himalayan regions that have as a rule only one crop a year. Zanscar to which the Professor alludes is an unimportant valley between the two points selected.

Simla and Murree on the outer ranges may be accepted as representing the Himalayan tracts that have both a spring and an autumn crop. Of the Panjab plains, Sialkot and Multan have been chosen as having during the winter and spring seasons, a climate that closely resembles the summer of Manitoba; while Pithoragarh in Kumaon (in the North-Western Provinces) is intermediate between the plains and the higher Himalayan regions where a fairly good agricultural system prevails.

A comparison of these tables of temperature and rainfall will show that the crops that mature in Leh and Kailang during July and August might be sent to Canada; that practically all the crops grown in Murree and Simla, but more especially those sown and reaped from January to June, might also be sent; that of Multan and Sialkot it would be safe to send only the crops reaped in early spring, *e. g.*, those sown in October and November and reaped in March: and that of Pithoragarh, all the crops that are sown in October to January and reaped in April to May, might be sent. It will be thus observed that in the regions named both rainfall and temperature approximate, during the periods specified above, to those of Canada; so that the number of Indian agricultural products which might be grown in Canada is increased very considerably beyond the list that could be furnished were attention to be confined solely to Spiti, Lahoul and Zanscar.

"The following are the principal crops that might be sent to Canada, grouped under four heads, obtained by reducing the seven regions discussed above to four. Thus by uniting Leh and Kailang into one we have a representation of the upper agricultural Himalayan region; Simla and Murree corresponding to the second or intermediate Himalayan region; Pithoragarh, to the third or Lower Himalayan region; and Multan and Sialkot to the fourth, or the division of the plains which possess crops that might be found suitable for Canada. The high rainfall in the countries to the east and south-east of Kumaon would render it in all probability hopeless to procure crops from those parts of India even although in point of temperature they may have a winter climate not unlike the summer of considerable portions of Canada.

The following table displays the temperature and rainfall of four stations on the Panjab Himalaya, two on the outer, and two on the inner ranges:—

	USUAL RABI SEASON.												USUAL KHARIF SEASON.						Feet.						
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Temperature.	Rainfall.	Temperature.	Rainfall.	Temperature.	Rainfall.		Temperature.	Rainfall.	Altitude above the sea.			
Leh.....	40.1	0.42	30.5	0.03	23.2	0.08	17.8	0.23	19.3	0.23	31.0	0.19	40.8	0.09	17.1	0.10	56.0	0.20	61.6	0.46	60.2	0.40	52.4	0.13	11,50
Kailang	42.1	0.40	32.0	0.66	24.1	0.60	21.2	4.87	18.3	3.07	29.2	3.34	36.4	3.34	46.8	1.72	54.1	1.20	61.1	0.95	60.3	0.87	54.4	0.66	10,000
Simla.....	55.9	1.37	48.8	0.33	44.8	1.06	40.6	2.84	41.1	2.71	49.5	3.92	58.4	2.82	63.4	4.67	67.1	7.87	64.2	19.30	62.9	18.12	61.4	6.02	7,000
Murree	58.4	2.18	49.1	1.72	43.2	1.22	38.8	2.78	38.7	3.40	48.4	3.70	57.0	4.27	64.5	3.80	71.3	2.43	68.3	10.98	66.5	14.01	65.1	6.09	6,300
Multan	77.2	0.11	66.1	0.07	56.6	0.25	54.6	0.39	58.3	0.27	70.3	0.51	79.7	0.34	88.7	0.48	83.9	0.59	81.6	2.22	89.2	1.26	86.6	0.78	420
Sialkot	74.8	0.60	62.1	0.36	53.2	0.84	52.2	1.41	56.0	1.78	65.7	1.86	77.0	1.63	84.9	1.18	80.7	3.19	86.6	11.68	85.2	9.13	83.1	3.24	860
Pithorsgarh (East of Almora) in Kumaon	64.1	1.32	67.1	0.05	52.3	0.79	48.7	1.83	50.3	2.81	59.0	2.11	67.0	1.36	68.2	3.34	71.4	7.27	71.1	12.71	70.3	11.02	69.8	4.83	5,200

"1. THE CHIEF CROPS OF THE HIGHER NORTH-WESTERN HIMALAYAN REGIONS THAT MIGHT BE FOUND SUITABLE FOR NORTH WEST CANADA.

In the upper tracts of Lahoul only one crop is got; it is sown in May and reaped in September. The crop consists of barley, wheat, and buckwheat—barley being the chief. But Lahoul is not self-supporting although Spiti is; wheat, barley and rice are regularly imported from Kulu. There are no vegetables or minor crops grown in Lahoul except buckwheat; but in Spiti, where buckwheat is scarcely grown, peas are cultivated to a certain extent.

"1st, *Wheat*.—There is said to be grown a peculiar form with six tiers of grains to each ear; this is met with in the district of Patten in Lahoul and from Kibbar downwards to Spiti.

"2nd, *Barley*.—In some parts of Lahoul a double harvest is got, barley occupying the soil for only about ten weeks. This form of barley is known as *tangzad*, and is probably the best form to send to Canada. It is followed by the form of buckwheat known as *bosotan*. This ripens in two months. In bad years the buckwheat does not ripen, so that the practice of taking only one crop is considered safer; a barley which requires a longer time to ripen is in that case sown in one field and the ordinary form of buckwheat in another, both sowings occurring in May. Parched barley-flour made into porridge is the everyday food of the people of Spiti. It is also eaten boiled with butter and green herbs into a kind of soup; wheat flour is generally eaten in this way in Lahoul.

"3rd, *Buckwheat*.—There are two species of this grain grown in the Himalaya, with perhaps several cultivated forms under each, which are known to the hill tribes. The species are (a) *Fagopyrum esculentum* and (b) *F. tataricum*. Much confusion exists in the vernacular names given to these plants, and it is probable that the *orgal* or *daràn* (referred, by Stewart, to *F. emarginatum*—a form now reduced to *F. esculentum*) may be *F. tataricum*. Stewart gives the following Panjab vernacular names for *F. esculentum*—*Kála trumba*; Chin, in the Jhelam basin (chin, china or chena is by most authors given to *Panicum miliaceum*) *Karma, bres, Katú, Brapú, drawo* in the Chenab; *Bres, Katú, phaphra* in the Ravi; *Káthú* in the Bias; *Bras, pháphrá, ugoúgal, tsabri* in the Sutlej; *Káthú tráo*, in Spiti; *Tráo, rjao*, in Ladak; *Kaspat* in the Panjab—the bazaar name.

"For the other form most of the above names are also given, but *orgal* or *úgal* seems more frequently applied to it.

"Buckwheat may be said to be the staple food with the Lahoulis; it is boiled whole and eaten as gruel, or roasted and made into flour, which is taen baked into cakes and mixed with *chawg* beer and formed into dumplings.

"4th.—The inferior millet—*China* or (Chena?) *Panicum Miliaceum*—is said to be grown to a small extent in Spiti. But up to 7,000 feet most of the millets are also grown, and it may be doubted which might succeed best in Canada. Seed should be got in Kulu or Simla.

"There are no fruit trees to speak of in Upper Lahoul and Spiti; the apricot grows, but does not seem to fruit well, and the same remark may be made of the walnut. Both these fruits might, however, succeed in Canada, and although they doubtless are there already our higher Himalayan kinds might prove better suited to the colder tracts of Canada than the European forms of these fruits which are generally cultivated in Canada and America. The Himalayan horse-chestnut would also probably thrive; the fruits of the last mentioned tree are in the Himalayan tract sometimes used to feed horses.

"The system of cultivation pursued in Lahoul and Spiti is simple, and the produce not of the first quality. The field is artificially irrigated; when the water has soaked in, the seed is scattered broadcast and ploughed. Except perhaps a little weeding nothing more is done, although every now and then as required the field is flooded from the neighbouring rivulet. The irrigation pursued in these higher Himalayan tracts would perhaps not be so necessary in Canada, since in the latter country the rainfall is greater than in Lahoul and Spiti. Imported rice is used

along with barley in the brewing of the beer known as *chawg*. Many wild plants are eaten as vegetables, but none are cultivated. Thus there is nothing of much value in Lahoul; but, passing lower down the hills into upper Kulu, there are crops of greater importance which may be added to the above. About 24 per cent. of the cultivated area of Kulu produces two crops, but although every field is not twice cropped there is both a *kharif* and a *rabi* season. A spring or *rabi* crop is rarely grown in land to be cultivated in the *kharif* season with rice, of the *rabi* crop 92 per cent. consists of wheat and barley in the proportion of 3 of the former to 1 of the latter; of the remaining acreage 5 per cent. is under poppy and 1 per cent. under tobacco, leaving 2 per cent. for lentils and oil-seeds. Of the autumn or *kharif* crop 83 per cent. consists of the following crops: rice 25 per cent., maize 12 per cent. *sariári* (*Amarantus paniculatus*) 14 per cent. The last mentioned plant is known around Simla as *bathu* or *chau*. *Kodra* (*Eleusine corocana*) 8 per cent., *Káthú*, (*Pagopyrum esculentum*) 6 per cent., *Kodra* is one of the grains from which *Sur* (spirits) or *lugri* (beer) is commonly made; bread is also prepared from its flour, but for the purpose of Canadian cultivation, it may be doubted whether the *Amarantus*, buck-wheat or millets, would ever likely meet with favor. They do not yield grains which Europeans would seem likely to eat readily, and it would therefore be desirable to send such crops as might be expected to meet with favor. Among these an important place should be given to:—

“5th, *Rice* (*Oryza sativa*).—This is the most important of the autumn crops in Kulu, but it can only be grown where water is plentiful. All irrigated land is devoted to this crop. The rice is first sown in flooded nurseries and then transplanted when some seven or eight inches in height. It is dibbled into the inundated ground, the plants being about six inches apart each way, and the field kept flooded for at least two months afterwards. There are three forms of rice met with in Kulu, and these are known as *basmati*, *jatu* and *sukadas*, the first-mentioned being the finest and most expensive kind. But the rice from Yarkand would succeed far more likely in Canada than any Indian form. The winter in Yarkand is too severe for wheat and barley to be sown in autumn, but a summer wheat, barley and rice are sown and may be seen being reaped in adjacent fields.

“These remarks regarding rice are equally applicable to the hill rices of Simla, Murree and Pithoragarh, although it is probable that the rices from the higher altitudes of Kulu would be preferable to any others. In most parts of India a rice is known as the 60 days' rice because it only occupies the soil for that period. It is not known whether a form exists on the hills that possesses this property, but such rice, if it does exist at high altitudes would be preferable for Canada to any others. Plains' rice would in all probability be quite unsuited unless Sialkot or Multan possess a form grown in sixty days during the coldest months.

“6th—PULSES.—There are several pulses grown at Kulu, and most of these would succeed well in Canada; but it is probable those from the plains or lower hills would grow equally well. In Kulu the following are grown *Kult* (*Dolichos biflorus*); *mah* (*Phaseolus radiatus*); *matar* or *kalon* (*Pisum arvense*); *masur* (lentils, *Ervum lens*); *gram*, *choid* (*Cicer arietinum*). *Glycine soja*, the Soy bean, is said to be grown in Yarkand, and would perhaps do in Canada if seed from Alpine stock were procured. Of the pulses perhaps none would be so much appreciated as gram. Experiment alone will determine whether it will succeed, but as a cold season crop it is grown throughout India, and in Kulu it is also cultivated as a *rabi* crop; so that it seems possible it would succeed well enough in Canada if seed from Simla or Kulu were procured.

“The form most likely to prove suitable is the white kind generally known as *Kabuli*, but there is a truly Alpine species, *Cicer soongaricum*—a pure white seed much appreciated in India for sweetmeats—grown at altitudes from 4 to 12,000 feet, chiefly in Kulu and Ladak.

“7th—*Maize* or *Indian corn*.—This is a comparatively recent crop in India, having come originally from America; but as the result of Indian cultivation several well marked forms have been produced, the most striking being those which grow high

up the Himalayas. It is doubtful, however, if even these would succeed in Canada, but as the grain could easily be procured in Simla, or better still in Kulu, it might be worth while sending a selection of samples. Maize from the plains would be quite useless, but if procurable Yarkand stock would be better than Himalayan.

"8th.—In Kulu and in most parts of the hill stations *Ipomœa Batatas* sweet potatoes, are grown. In Kulu they are known as *Kachálú*. It seems probable these may have been introduced into Canada already, but if not they might be worth trying.

"9th.—The Jerusalem Artichoke (*Helianthus tuberosus*) grows so freely at 8,000 feet in Simla, that it is perhaps worth while mentioning it in this list.

"Potatoes are also of course grown all over the hills, even up to 12,000 feet at Kailang. An indigenous tuber that is even more extensively grown may be added to the above list of higher Himalayan products, namely:—

"10th.—*Colocasia antiquorum* the *ghuiya*, an aroid the corms of which are largely eaten by the hill tribes, and grown up to 9,000 feet in altitude. After boiling they are rendered wholesome, especially if a little acid be added to the water in order to dissolve the mechanically poisonous crystals which are contained in the cells of most aroids.

II.—THE INTERMEDIATE HIMALAYAN REGION.

(Represented in these notes by Simla and Murree).

Having included Kulu in the previous remarks, the plants of the present region have been practically disposed of. Millets, rice and pulses occupy the land after the removal of the rabi (or winter) wheat and barley. It is commonly stated that several forms of *Chenopodium* are grown at high altitudes in Lahoul. This may be the case, but they seem more prevalent at about, 7000 to 9,000 feet. They are sown about midsummer and ripen in autumn.

"11th.—*Chenopodium album* the *betu-sag* of the plains of India; the *gau-sag*, *lunak*, *irr*, or *Kala bathu* of the Panjab hills; and the *em* of Ladak, yields a small grain but the leaves are also eaten as a spinach. There are many very distinct varieties.

III.—THE LOWER HIMALAYAN REGIONS.

"In addition to what has been said regarding Kulu and Simla rices, it may be here added that some of the forms of Kumaon rice hold a high place in point of quality. The *básmati* and *hunsraj* rices of Kumaon sell for 5 to 6 seers (12 lbs.) for the rupee (2 shillings.) The wheat of this region also might be sent with some hope of its succeeding. Millets, pulses and ground tubers and bulbs are also extensively grown, as well as a large number of forms of gourds, pumpkins, melons, and cucumbers. The cucumbers of the lower hills attain a large size (? according to some writers these are melons not cucumbers) and with the hill tribes constitute an important article of diet. Although Canada already possesses a large number of these vegetables, it is probable that some of the Indian forms would be esteemed as valuable additions. The seed might be procured from Kumaon. The Soy bean (*Glycine Soja* or *bhut*) is largely grown and ripens in October. This is perhaps the most nutritious of all pulses and the one that hitherto has commended itself most to Europe. It seems probable that Canada would be found too cold for it, but seed might be procured in Kumaon both of the black and of the white variety.

IV.—THE PLAINS.

"The above remarks have to a large extent covered all that need be said here. It seems very doubtful if any of the plains' wheat, rice or barley would grow in Canada; but any of the other minor rabi crops which are sown in December and January, and ripen in March or April might be added to the list given, such as the rabi pulses, more particularly gram and glycine. It seems probable that of all the crops recommended gram (especially the white or Kabuli form—*Cicer Soongaricum*)

stands the best chance of proving useful, and therefore seed from all four regions might be furnished of that plant.

GEORGE WATT,

Reporter on Economic Products.

SIMLA, 21st May, 1888."

In a letter since received from Lahore from E. B. Steedman, Esq., Director of Agriculture, Panjab, information is conveyed of the despatch of four boxes containing seven bags of wheat and seven of barley for experimental test in this country and since then advice has been received of another box containing samples of barley and gram which has been sent from Calcutta. Mr. Steedman says "I also forward copies of notes received as to the cultivation of the different samples sent. It must be remembered that the conditions of cultivation in Lahoul and Spiti are very different from those in the other tracts of Kangra, Palampur, Kulu, Sevray and Simla. In Lahoul and Spiti the wheat and barley are sown in the spring after the snow melts and are reaped at the end of the summer. In the other tracts they are sown in the autumn and are in the ground through the winter. Lahoul and Spiti are also almost beyond the area affected by the monsoon rains. They receive only a slight rainfall between 15th June and 30th September, while in the five other tracts the rain is heavy during these months. "Kungi," the disease mentioned, is rust and is brought on by damp, cloudy close weather. We do not suffer very much from it in the Panjab proper, but I am not able to say to what extent crops suffer in the Himalayan Districts. In one or two places the outturn seems to me to be put much too low in the notes. I expect that from 8 to 12 maunds—a maund of grain weighs 80 pounds—for wheat and 10 to 14 maunds for barley is a fairer estimate of the annual outturn."

The following are the notes referred to by Mr. Steedman :

BRIEF NOTE ON THE CULTIVATION OF WHEAT AND BARLEY GROWN AT HIGH ELEVATIONS IN THE SIMLA DISTRICT.

Wheat.

"About the 14th July the grass on the field is cut down with a sickle and scattered about. The grass rots within three weeks and serves as manure. From 15th August to 14th September the land is tilled, and from 15th September till 14th October the wheat is sown. The land is ploughed a second time before the sowing, sometimes a week before if time admits. The land is manured for a month and a half after the wheat sprouts. Reaping commences by 11th June, and ends about 28th July. The wheat is sometimes subject to a disease called "*Gandī Garyim*" the effect of which is to make the grain round and black and to reduce it in weight. It is then useless for human consumption. Wheat is generally cultivated on Barani lands of high elevation. Three and one-half seers* of seed produce about one maund (40 seers) of wheat.

* A seer is equal to two pounds.

Barley.

"The same remarks apply to barley, except that barley is not so subject to the disease above mentioned as wheat, and that five and one-half seers of seed produces about two maunds of barley.

W. COLDSTREAM,

Deputy Commissioner.

SIMLA, 10th July, 1888.

NOTE ON THE CULTIVATION OF WHEAT AND BARLEY IN THE KANGRA DISTRICT.
AVERAGE ELEVATION, 3,000 FEET.

Question.	Answer as regards Wheat Cultivation.	Answer as regards Barley Cultivation.
"Nature of land used.	Is sown in both irrigated and unirrigated lands.	Is sown in both irrigated and unirrigated lands.
Sowing time.	From 1st November to 15th December. If the rains are seasonable the crop is sown at once, but if the rains hold off the sowings are deferred till the third week in January, after which no wheat is sown.	From 15th October to 15th November in both kinds of land.
Harvest time.	From 1st to 20th May in irrigated, and from 20th April to 10th May in unirrigated lands.	From 20th to 30th April
Manuring and irrigation.	Both kinds of lands are manured, but only the irrigated lands are watered, namely, the lands are manured before ploughing and irrigated afterwards. After ploughing the seed is sown, and irrigation is not resorted to till plants are well up on the ground. If the January and February rains fail, further irrigation is called for.	Both kinds of lands are manured and irrigated as wheat land.
Average produce per acre.	The maximum produce per acre is eight maunds, and the minimum two maunds.	Same remarks as wheat.
Diseases.	In unirrigated lands the wheat crops are not subject to any disease, but in irrigated lands, if the January and February rains are heavy the crops generally suffer by a disease called " <i>kungi</i> " which dries up the grain and reduces it to dust.	No disease at all.

"NOTE ON THE CULTIVATION OF WHEAT AND BARLEY IN THE PALAMPUR DISTRICT,
AVERAGE ELEVATION, 3,000 FEET.

Wheat.

An acre of irrigated land yields about five maunds of wheat. Manure is used, but not in sufficient quantities. The time for sowing is the first three weeks of January, and that for harvesting last week of May and first week of June. The wheat is subject to a disease called "*kungi*" which occurs when there is a failure of rain.

Barley.

"An acre of irrigated land yields about eight maunds of barley. Manure is not available in sufficient quantities. The corn is sown in Asanj, i.e. September and October, and the crop is cut in May.

NOTE ON THE CULTIVATION OF WHEAT AND BARLEY IN LAHOUL, AVERAGE ELEVATION,
11,000 FEET.

"Sown in Besakh (March and April) cut towards the end of Asanj (beginning of October). For wheat a stony (pathreli) soil is preferred, and for barley a clean, clayey soil free of stones. For both crops the soil is abundantly manured, and the

lumps of earth are broken down. Both are irrigated. When the shoots are six inches high, weeding is performed; a week after weeding is finished a watering is given, and afterwards waterings are given at intervals of ten or twelve days till the harvest is ripe. The crop is weeded again when the ears begin to form. The average outturn is fivefold. Both crops are sometimes, but rarely, attacked by a disease which blackens the ears and grain.

"In sowing the pebbles are first cleared out of the soil: then manure is applied: then the land is ploughed and the seed sown, and the soil levelled with a roller.

The seed now sent was grown in *Keirdang* and *Gookir* villages.

"NOTE ON CULTIVATION OF WHEAT AND BARLEY IN THE SPITI VALLEY.

The average altitude above the sea of the cultivated land in Spiti is 11,000 feet. The fields are irrigated by channels fed by the Mountain torrents. Both wheat and barley are sown in April; if the snow lies late earth is thrown upon it to make it melt quickly. Both crops are manured plentifully with cattle, goat and sheep dung. The first watering is given 40 days after sowing, and thereafter waterings are given at regular intervals till the crop ripens. The harvest is reaped in August.

"The Nono (Governor of Spiti) puts down the outturn as 20 fold but Major Hay's estimate is probably more correct, i. e., 14 to 1 for barley and 10 to 12 to 1 for wheat. The crop is liable to be injured by frost, but seems to be subject to no kind of disease.

NOTE ON CULTIVATION OF WHEAT AND BARLEY IN KULU.

The grain sent was produced at an elevation of 7,000 feet above the sea, about 100 miles to the North of the Village from which the Seoraj grain was obtained, in the Bias Valley.

"The barley is sown between 5th and 25th September, and reaped from 15th June to 15th July; wheat sowings go on during the whole of September, the harvest is reaped at the same time as that of barley. Manure is thrown on the soil, and also sheep and goats are penned on the field before sowing, for both crops. The soil is not irrigated. A too heavy snowfall is fatal to the crop; heavy rain causes the disease called *Kungi*, before described; and in case of drought in April or May a green insect (here called *Mangnū*) attacks the ear. The outturn of wheat averages from 5 fold in bad seasons to 10 fold in good; and of barley 8 fold to 16 fold.

NOTE ON CULTIVATION OF WHEAT AND BARLEY IN SEORAJ.

"The grain sent was produced at an elevation of about 7,000 feet above the sea, in the Sutlej Valley.

Wheat.

"Ploughing commences about August 15th. The seed is sown between 5th and 25th September, and the harvest reaped in July. A comparatively poor soil is preferred. The land is manured before sowing commences, generally by sheep being penned on it for some nights. No irrigation is used. The outturn is reported as 4 fold but is probably greater. The crop is subject to a disease called *Kungi* described as a red dust gathering on the ear, due to excessive moisture in the soil at sowing time.

Barley

"Ploughing commences about 15th August. Sowing goes on from the end of September to the beginning of November. Reaping begins generally about the end of June. A rich soil is necessary. No manure is given till the young shoots are 5 or 6 inches high, when manure that has been collected and kept is thrown on the field as a top dressing. No irrigation is used. The outturn is reported 6 fold but is probably greater. *Kungi* (described above) is the only disease to which it is liable.

True copy.

PESTOUJI, *Superintendent.*"

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS
AND AGRICULTURE, PANJAB,
LAHORE.

These agricultural products of India which have been collected with so much care by the Government of India for the benefit of Canada, will be distributed among the several Experimental Farms, where they will be carefully tested and reported on. It is expected that some of these varieties of grain so long and successfully cultivated in India, will prove useful in the provinces comprising this wide Dominion.

EXHIBITS OF FARM PRODUCE.

Special exhibits of the products grown at the Experimental Farms were displayed at the Provincial Exhibition at Kingston, the Industrial Exhibition at Toronto, the Western Fair at London and the Central Canada Fair at Ottawa. The collections contained specimens of the different varieties of grain grown at the Central Experimental Farm, about 200 sorts in all, including bunches of heads from the field plots, as well as single plants of each sort. Large collections of potatoes were also shown, as well as field roots, fodder, plants and beans. Photographs were also displayed of many varieties of strawberries and raspberries grown on the Farm and represented exactly of the natural size. Samples of grain grown on the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, N. W. T., were also shown and collections of native grasses from both the Manitoba and North-West Farms. A small display of fruit consisting of some fine specimens of apples, pears and plums obtained from a small orchard on the Experimental Farm at Agassiz, British Columbia, was also an attractive feature. These exhibits attracted much attention, the various articles were arranged so as to be as instructive as possible. This effort to convey practical information to the visiting farmers was much appreciated and very favorably spoken of, while none of the collections were entered for competition, that shown at the Industrial Exhibition at Toronto, was awarded by the Directors a silver medal and a diploma in recognition of its excellence and usefulness.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

My warmest thanks are due to all the officers of the Central and branch Experimental Farms for the willing aid they have rendered in carrying on the important work we have in hand. The records of what has been accomplished are shown more in detail in the several reports appended. On the Central Farm the growth of the different varieties of cereals and other crops have been watched with the most careful interest by the farm foreman Mr. John Fixter, to whose accurate records I am indebted for much of the information gained.

WM. SAUNDERS, F.R.S.C., F.L.S., F.C.S.,

Director Experimental Farms.

REPORT OF THE CHEMIST.

(FRANK T. SHUTT, M.A., F.I.C., F.C.S.)

LABORATORY OF THE CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM,
OTTAWA, 1st December, 1888.

WM. SAUNDERS, Esq., F.R.S.C., F.C.S.
Director, Dominion Experimental Farms,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the second annual report on the work of the Chemical Department of the Experimental Farms accomplished by me since last February, the date of my first report. This report consequently contains but the result of nine months' labour. It consists of first, an epitome of the chemical analyses made of various substances relating to agriculture, and secondly, an account of my inspection of English and Continental Laboratories, and of some of the Experimental Stations of Germany visited during the past summer.

WHEAT.

In the concluding paragraph of my last report mention is made of a series of analyses of various wheats, chiefly the Red Fyfe and Ladoga varieties—then just begun. The original Ladoga grain was imported from Russia and was grown in a latitude some 600 miles north of that of Ottawa, where the summer is consequently much shorter than in our North-West Provinces. During the summer of 1887 a large number of farmers in the various Provinces of the Dominion cultivated this wheat from samples supplied to them by the Experimental Farm at Ottawa. Accompanying the samples was a request to send in a report on the growth, yield and length of time required by this wheat to mature. It was also requested that a specimen of the grain reaped from the sample be forwarded to the Farm. By this means it was expected that definite and reliable information would be obtained as to whether this wheat ripens earlier than the Red Fyfe and would thus be likely to escape some of the early frosts occasionally so detrimental to the wheat crop of the North-West. All important as the questions of yield and early ripening are, there remained another of equal consequence—the composition of the wheat. This could only be ascertained by chemical analysis. To arrive at the respective values of the Red Fyfe and Ladoga wheats from the chemical standpoint—was then the object of the investigation. In February, when the work was begun, we were unable to obtain the flour of the Ladoga wheat manufactured by the Roller process. The analysis of all the samples was consequently made on the whole grain, and are thus strictly comparable. My report on this work was completed last June, but publication has been deferred in order that the results of some direct determinations of the gluten in Red Fyfe and Ladoga flours, from samples of these varieties of wheat lately ground might be added. This report will be issued in bulletin form for distribution among the agricultural population and others interested in this important matter. It contains, in addition to a full account of the constituents of the wheat, the deductions which may be drawn therefrom. I shall here, therefore, give but a synopsis of the extent of the work and the conclusions reached.

Twenty-eight samples of wheat were analysed, as follows: twelve of Ladoga, six of Red Fyfe, three of Saxonka, two of Kubanka and one each of the following

varieties, Onega, Red Fern, Clawson, Wellman's Fyfe and Blue Stem. The Ladoga specimens include the original importation from Russia and grain grown from this seed in the North-West Territories, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. One sample of the Red Fyfe was grown in Ontario; the others in the North-West Territories and Manitoba. Of the other wheats I need not here make further mention, as full and detailed accounts of their composition appear in my report before mentioned. After a thorough examination into the composition and physical qualities of these wheats I am enabled to draw the following conclusions:—

1. That the Red Fyfe and Ladoga wheats are almost equal in the proportion of gluten, as determined by chemical analysis; the difference being however in favor of the latter variety.

2. That by the cultivation of the Ladoga grain in the North-West a marked increase in the percentage of gluten has taken place in some instances.

3. That there appears to be a direct ratio between the percentage of albuminoids and the weight of grain, viz., the heavier the individual grain the greater the proportion of albuminoids.

4. That with respect to size, weight and hardness of the grain, the Ladoga compares very favourably with the Red Fyfe.

5. That the Manitoba hard wheats (Red Fyfe and Ladoga) most certainly equal in value the best grown in the States of Minnesota and Dakota; and this deduction is made from my own and Prof. Richardson's results.

6. That the crude gluten as determined by mechanical means is present in the Ladoga and Red Fyfe flours in almost identical proportions.

SUGAR BEETS.

During the past summer several varieties of sugar beets have been grown at the Central Farm. Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are from seeds supplied by Wilfred Skaife, Esq., president and manager of the Berthier Sugar Beet Factory of Berthierville, P. Q. The Wanzleben variety was from seed purchased from Haage & Schmidt, seedsmen of Erfurt, Germany.

On analysis they are found to contain the following amounts of sugar:—

No. 1.....	12.52 per cent.
No. 2.....	12.50 “
No. 3.....	12.00 “
No. 4 Wanzleben variety.....	10.88 “

The quantities of sugar in different varieties of sugar beets may vary much. The minimum percentage is about 8, and the maximum about 15; the greater number of specimens yielding between 11 and 12 per cent. The first three of those examined possess therefore an average amount, while the Wanzleben variety falls below the mean.

As the beet-root sugar industry promises to be one of great importance in Canada, the investigation into the value of the respective varieties of sugar beets will be continued during the ensuing year.

MARL.

During the past year several samples of this fertilizer have been received for analysis accompanied with a request for information as to its value and use. As large deposits of this mineral occur in different parts of the Dominion which are of easy access to agriculturists, I purpose as soon as time permits, to write a bulletin that will put before the farming community the true worth of this substance and at the same time give full instructions as to the most advantageous methods of its use and application as a fertilizer. In the meantime I insert here the following reports lately issued as being of general importance:—

LABORATORY OF THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM,
OTTAWA, 8th November, 1888.

J. A. BARRON, Esq., M. P.,
Lindsay, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—I have submitted the sample of marl sent by you to chemical analysis, which shows it to have the following composition:—

Moisture	·20
Volatile and organic matter.....	1·61
Clay and sand.....	·50
Lime (CaO)=95·12 per cent. CaCO ₃	53·27
Magnesia (MgO)	·77
Iron and Alumina (Fe ₂ O ₃ , Al ₂ O ₃)	·59
Alkalies	(traces)
Carbonic acid (CO ₂)	42·60
Phosphoric acid (P ₂ O ₅).....	·28
Soluble silica (SiO ₂)	·12
	99·94
	99·94

This is an exceptionally pure specimen of marl, consisting essentially of carbonate of lime (CaCO₃=95·12 per cent.) Phosphoric acid is present in small quantities, but the alkalies are to be found only in traces.

The value of marl as a fertilizer depends, 1st, on its chemical composition, and 2nd, on its mechanical texture.

The important ingredient of marls is lime, present in the form of a carbonate. The presence of phosphoric acid and the alkalies, especially potash, increases the value of this fertilizer, as both are essential ingredients of plant food. But besides supplying these elements (lime, phosphoric acid and potash) directly for the growth of plants, marl has a tendency to liberate the combined phosphoric acid and potash in soils that have been hitherto insoluble and unavailable for plant use. Marl also promotes, though slowly, the oxidation of humus in peaty soils, converting the inert nitrogen of the same into an active form.

Its mechanical condition should be such as to allow it to easily disintegrate when exposed to the weather, and thus be in a condition to mix thoroughly with the soil. Its application then to clayey soils is to render such mellow and lighter to work, and at the same time to allow the roots and rootlets of the plants more easily to penetrate and thus gain nourishment from an increased area. Its influence on sandy soils is to render them heavier and vastly improve their absorbtive powers for moisture and manure.

Marl may therefore be advantageously and profitably applied to soils known to be deficient in lime and also to clays and sandy loams, both for the supplying of this element and the improvement of their mechanical condition.

The best time for application is in the autumn, the marl being then carted on to the fields and spread. The action of the atmosphere, the rains and frost during the ensuing winter should then thoroughly disintegrate it, and thus allow a perfect mixing with the soil in the spring.

FRANK T. SHUTT, M.A., F.C.S.,
Chemist, Dominion Experimental Farms.

Without giving *in extenso*, the reports written on the following specimens analysed by me, I will here simply state their composition, and add such remarks as may be necessary to a correct knowledge of their value and use, in addition to those contained in the foregoing report.

The following table shows the composition of a specimen of marl forwarded for examination and report by Mr. J. H. Vanderlip, of Erin, Ont. :—

Moisture.....	·30
Organic and volatile matter.....	2·29
Clay and sand (insoluble in acid).....	·77
Iron and alumina (Fe_2O_3 , Al_2O_3).....	·50
Lime (CaO).....	51·61
Magnesia (MgO).....	1·32
Carbonic Acid (CO_2).....	43·10
Phosphoric Acid (P_2O_5).....	·20
Soluble Silica (SiO_2).....	·24
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	100·33

The large percentage of carbonate of lime, 92·16 per cent, and the small quantity of insoluble matter, make this a marl of great value as a fertilizer. Its easy disintegration by water will allow it, after exposure to the weather, to freely mix with the soil.

This sample was taken from a swamp, and it contains 2·29 per cent, of organic matter due to the accumulation of vegetable matter while the marl was being deposited. This would possess nitrogen in a form more or less readily convertible into plant food. The notable quantity of phosphoric acid, evidently derived from the same source, also enhances its value.

Mr. Robert Armstrong, Kirkfield, Ontario, sent in two samples of marl which he wished to have analysed and reported upon with the view of introducing them as fertilizers in his locality.

No. 1:—

Moisture.....	16·68
Organic matter.....	6·01
Clay and sand.....	1·27
Iron and alumina (Fe_2O_3 , Al_2O_3).....	·40
Lime (CaO)=73·83 per cent. CaCO_3	41·35
Magnesia (MgO).....	·50
Soluble silica (SiO_2).....	·11
Phosphoric acid (P_2O_5).....	·26
Carbonic acid (CO_2).....	33·00
Alkalies.....	·06
	<hr/>
	99·64

This is a very fair sample of marl, though not equal in value to either of the foregoing examples.

No. 2:—

Moisture.....	4·53
Organic matter.....	19·51
Clay and sand.....	8·82
Iron and alumina (Fe_2O_3 , Al_2O_3).....	·74
Lime (CaO) = 65·53 per cent. CaCO_3	36·69
Magnesia (MgO).....	1·06
Soluble silica (SiO_2).....	·03
Phosphoric acid (P_2O_5).....	·05
Carbonic acid (CO_2).....	28·70
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	100·13

This marl is very hard and of a slaty nature, and does not disintegrate or crumble in water. It is therefore of little value to agriculturists in its present condition, and could not be recommended as a remunerative fertilizer. If, however, the marl were first well burnt it would be found to be more amenable to the action of the

weather. Its application, if easily and cheaply obtained, might then be attended with profit.

RIVER AND SWAMP MUDS.

Four samples of "mud" or "muck" from different localities in Prince Edward Island have been received and analysed. This investigation has established by scientific proof the great value of these materials as fertilizers. That it is well worthy of the attention of farmers, in whose neighbourhood these muds are found, can no longer be matter of opinion or speculation. From these remarks, however, it must not be inferred that all samples of mud or muck have the same value. As we have seen in the case of marl, specimens from different localities vary in their composition and hence the necessity and importance of a chemical analysis in each case before conclusions as to the intrinsic worth can be drawn.

The organic matter which swamp mud and like substances contain, is the result of the partial decay of plants. Organic matter as a food for plants, depends for its value upon the percentage of nitrogen it possesses. The nitrogen of such humus is, as has been already stated, more or less easily converted into forms which can be used by plants, according to the amount of rainfall, temperature and condition and composition of the soil, and the nature of the nitrogen-holding substance. The amount of nitrogen, therefore, in a sample, is of paramount importance, and this is only obtainable by means of an analysis. Although phosphoric acid and potash appear to be always present, (and when in notable quantities certainly to its enhancement as a fertilizer) it is chiefly as a nitrogen supplier that this mud must be considered and valued. From the relatively high percentage of nitrogen that these samples contain, I have no hesitation in affirming that their application to all soils deficient in nitrogen, whether clays or sands, especially where wheat or other grain crops are to be grown, will be attended with marked success and profit.

The samples analysed are all from the vicinity of Cardigan Bridge, P.E.I. It would therefore be unwise to infer that all "muds" of that island or of the Maritime Provinces are of equal value. Before generalizations can be made many more samples must be examined, and these from various localities. The analytical evidence from those already investigated, however, points strongly to the fact that we have in these swamp and river muds, a very valuable nitrogen fertilizer.

The analysis of sample sent by Mr. J. W. Alley, of Cardigan Bridge, P.E.I., gives the following results:—

Moisture.....	1·89
Clay	16·66
Sand	59·33
Organic matter	11·73
Oxide of iron and alumina	6·26
Lime.....	1·09
Magnesia	·63
Alkalies.....	·43
Chlorine.....	·66
Soluble silica.....	·29
Phosphoric acid	·14
Carbonic acid, &c	·89
	<hr/>
	100·00
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Nitrogen in organic matter, ·254 per cent.

Insoluble in acid (clay and sand), 75·99 per cent.

Common salt corresponding to chlorine, 1·08 per cent.

Three specimens from Mr. F. D. McCormack, of the same place, are tabulated below:—

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Moisture	2.28	1.57	12.34
Clay and sand (insoluble in acids).....	68.22	76.30	4.07
Organic matter	14.68	7.32	71.06
Oxide of iron and alumina.	10.16	7.68	3.60
Lime.....	.91	2.76	3.75
Magnesia.....	.89	.81	.25
Alkalies.....	1.02	.88	.99
Chlorine.....	.88	.40	Traces.
Soluble silica.....	.28	.20	.60
Phosphoric acid .....	.16	Traces.	.55
Carbonic acid, &c .....	.52	2.08	1.79
	100.00	100.00	100.00
Nitrogen in organic matter.....	.336	.243	1.70
Common salt, corresponding to chlorine.....	1.45	.66	

By a consideration of these figures it will be seen that Mr. Alley's sample and No. 2 closely approximate each other in their composition and consequently in their value. No. 1 stands higher than these two on account of the greater percentage of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and alkalies. No. 3 is the best of all, and must be ranked as a first-class nitrogenous fertilizer. Besides the large quantity of this element which it possesses there is present over three times the amount of phosphoric acid found in the other samples. Under the term alkalies are included the oxides of potassium and sodium, commonly known as potash and soda. The value of potash far exceeds that of soda from an agricultural standpoint, for while the former is an essential component of, and occurs in considerable quantities in, all plant tissues, the latter is only absorbed by plants in very small amounts, and most certainly cannot be substituted for potash as a plant food. It is, therefore, of importance in most instances to ascertain the relative percentages of these substances present in a fertilizer, so that its correct value may be arrived at. Contrary to my expectations I found the amount of potash so small in comparison with that of the soda as to render a separation of the two of little value. We find a reason for this excess of soda when we notice the chlorine present—the two being evidently combined as common salt. This salt is, no doubt, derived directly or indirectly from sea water.

Besides supplying nitrogen, humus—a generic term used to denote the result of partial decay of vegetable matter whether in soils, peat or swamp muck—may be considered of value from the products of its ultimate decay in the soil; chief among which is carbonic acid, most useful in conjunction with water in rendering soluble other plant food. It forms an admirable absorbent of moisture and ammonia, and from its mechanical texture and lightness is of great value in mellowing heavy clays and in "binding" sandy soils.

Although the application of peat and allied materials directly to the soil must in most instances be beneficial, yet for profitable use such substances as contain humus should first be submitted to a process of fermentation, whereby, as has already been pointed out, the nitrogen may be converted into an easily assimilable form. This, to some extent, is brought about by a simple exposure to air in heaps, but much more quickly by composting with dung, fish, &c. I would therefore suggest to farmers who live in the vicinity of these river and swamp deposits to compost it during the winter with farm yard manure and then spread the result on the fields in the spring before ploughing.

Since writing the above I have received the following information:—The sample sent by Mr. Alley is from the bottom of the Cardigan River, the deposit where it was dug being about six feet in depth. He reports that farther down the river there are beds which extend for long distances, some approximating 20 feet in depth. Mr. McCormack reports that samples I and II are river mud taken at different spots in the vicinity of Cardigan Bridge. Sample III is from a swamp, the deposit being about three feet deep. The swamp is flooded during the greater part of the year.

SOIL.

One sample of soil was analysed by me during the past year. It was forwarded by Dr. Bell, of the Geological Survey. I append his letter asking for my examination and report on the composition of the same, as both appear to me to be of sufficient general importance as to merit their insertion here.

Letter from Robert Bell, M.D., LL.D., Assistant Director of the Geological Survey of Canada.
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, OTTAWA, 3rd May, 1888.

FRANK T. SHUTT, Esq., M.A., F.C.S.,
Chemist Dominion Experimental Farms,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to send you a sample of soil from the Halibury Farm, on the west side and near the north end of Lake Temiscaming, and to ask if you will have the kindness to make a chemical examination of it. I spoke to our own chemist, Mr. Hoffmann, about it, but he said it was more in your line than his and recommended me to send it to you. I think it of importance to know something about the nature of this soil from a chemical point of view, as it prevails throughout a large tract around the above lake, and, in spite of its very light colour, it is capable of producing good crops. The sample I send was collected by myself immediately below the vegetable mould in a newly cleared piece of land. When ploughed up for the first time this soil looks hard and "cloddy" but soon falls to powder under the influence of the weather. It is not confined to any particular level, but is found at all heights and on both sides of the lake. Its almost white colour forms a singular contrast to the bright green of the vegetation growing upon it and I am curious to know if you can discover any chemical reason for the fertility of what might be taken for an unpromising soil. I shall, therefore, feel obliged if you can spare time to examine it and let me know the result, as I should like to refer to it in my report on the geology, etc., of the district. I may mention that attention is being directed to the country around Lake Temiscaming as a field for colonization. Many families have already settled there and some townships have been surveyed on both sides of the inter-provincial boundary.

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

ROBERT BELL.

ANALYSIS AND REPORT.

Moisture.....	1.79
Clay and sand (insoluble in hydrochloric acid).....	77.20
Volatile and organic matter.....	3.70
Iron and alumina (Fe_2O_3 , Al_2O_3).....	12.37
Lime (CaO) = 2.00 per cent. CaCO_3	1.12
Magnesia (MgO).....	traces
Phosphoric acid.....	very heavy traces
Alkalies (K_2O , Na_2O).....	.83
Soluble silica (SiO_2).....	.03
Carbonic acid and undetermined.....	2.96
	<u>100.00</u>
Nitrogen in organic matter.....	.087

Sulphates and chlorides are absent.

The soil is a clay loam of a light colour, and contains but little sand.

"I regret that the time at my disposal has not allowed me to make a more complete analysis, but from the figures already given the soil shows itself as one containing in fair proportions all the elements conducive to plant growth. Its mechanical condition or texture seems favourable to plant growth. I think it should be one that is sufficiently loose to allow the root fibres and air to freely penetrate and at the same time retain heat, moisture and fertilizing materials. The physical condition of a soil as well as its composition must be considered when endeavouring to ascertain its relative fertility. Indeed, the one is well nigh as important as the other; hence the value that is to be placed upon the latter portion of this report."

At the time of making the above report I was about leaving for England, and consequently could not make as full an analysis as I desired. Sufficient however was done to show that the soil is by no means an unfertile one, though not ranking as first class. Dr. Bell's eye testimony as to its fertility, bears out the result of my examination.

REPORT ON WELL WATER FROM MR. R. C. SPARROW, ANTRIM, P. O. ONT.

LABORATORY OF THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM,
OTTAWA, 2nd April, 1888.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS, Esq., F. R. S. C.,
Director, Dominion Experimental Farms,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows respecting the quality of the well water of Mr. R. C. Sparrow, Antrim, P. O. The well is said to be dug 25 feet, and then bored to the extent of another 25 feet. Accurate information as to the nature of the soil and the proximity of the well to the barnyard or other source of contamination is wanting.

Chemical Analysis.

Free ammonia,	parts per million.....	2.18
Albuminoid ammonia,	" " .....	.54
Oxygen absorbed in 15' at 80 F.,	" "	4.58
do do in 4 hrs. at 80 F.	" "	7.82
Chlorine,	" " ..	190.00
Total solids,	" "	1,190.00

Phosphates, very heavy traces.

The water has a disagreeable odour, is slightly yellow and contains small quantities of sediment.

This water I must unhesitatingly condemn as a potable water, and would advise the immediate discontinuance of its use for drinking purposes and watering cattle.

Not knowing the exact position of the well, I am unable to say whether cleaning it out would be of much value. I am inclined to think, however, from the composition of the water, that the well acts as a cesspool to some degree, and in such case would probably have to be abandoned.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK T. SHUTT, M. A., F. C. S.

Chemist, Dominion Experimental Farms.

It is hardly necessary for me perhaps to emphasize the tremendous importance both to man and beast of a pure water supply. I called attention to this subject in my last report, and suggested that an opportunity should be afforded to farmers (a small fee being charged if found necessary) of having their drinking water analysed. When the new laboratories are completed a special set of apparatus will be devoted to this work, and every facility for prosecuting this branch of chemical work will be furnished. Those desirous of having a sample of water examined should first write for instructions for collecting and sending the same.

TRIP TO THE CONTINENT FOR THE PROCURING OF APPARATUS, THE INSPECTION OF LABORATORIES, &C.

In the month of June last I left Canada for a short tour in England and Germany for the purpose of selecting the apparatus required in our new Laboratories and, at the same time, of inspecting the fittings and appointments of laboratories of universities, technical schools and institutions akin to our Experimental Farm, where analyses and experiments of an agricultural nature are carried on. At the same time it was intended to note the character and method of carrying out of agricultural experiments in these countries.

With regard to apparatus I may state that after visiting the chief houses in Germany I was enabled to make such a selection as was immediately required for use, and to such an extent as the means at our disposal would at present permit. I may point out that by thus ordering direct from the manufacturers not only is the quality guaranteed but also a great saving in cost effected.

As considerable space was devoted in my last report to an account of the size and general appointment of laboratories, I shall now give but an outline of these particulars in the laboratories visited during the summer and pass over such details as would not be of interest save from a strictly scientific standpoint.

University College, Liverpool.

In England my first visit was paid to the Liverpool University College. The new chemical laboratories of this institution were erected in 1886, and have been so constructed and finished that for completeness, general arrangement and the introduction of modern improvements they stand among the very first in England.

The building is large and handsome, being constructed, in Romanesque style, of brick and terra cotta. There yet remains to be added to it two large laboratories before the completion of the design. The cost as it now stands, exclusive of site, was £16,000.

On the ground floor there is a theatre for practical work—the only one of the kind I believe in existence. The dimensions are 48 ft. 6 in. by 42 ft. 6 in. and is 19 ft. 6 in. in height. Here a large number of students can perform simultaneously with the demonstrator all experiments in qualitative analysis, and for the purpose of teaching large classes in this work is said to answer admirably. For this end the benches are arranged in ascending and concentric tiers—the demonstrator's table being so placed as to be in view of the whole class. The benches are in sections, and thus form segments of the tiers, each bench accommodates two students, being 8ft. long. They are fitted with gas and water supplies, fume chamber and cupboard for the storing of chemicals and apparatus. The preparation room is connected with the theatre. A lavatory, sulphuretted-hydrogen room, rooms for gas engine, dynamo and storage purposes occupy the rest of this floor.

The lecture theatre is on the second floor and giving accommodation to 212 students. Apparatus and diagram rooms, a private laboratory and museum complete this floor. Still higher are to be found rooms for microscopic and spectroscopic work. The building throughout is supplied with warm, fresh air, heated in underground channels by means of hot water piping. The heated air rises in passages or vertical flues

in the walls. Before entering to the rooms it passes through a spray of water to cleanse and moisten it—its currents being accelerated by a fan driven by the gas engine. Ventilation is secured by gas burners, and by means of a furnace at the base of a shaft, down which all fumes and vitiated air pass.

The organic laboratory, at present being used for quantitative analysis, is 28 ft by 24 ft. Its walls are lined with glazed brick. The rooms throughout are supplied with hot and cold water, steam, hot air baths, fume chambers and evaporating niches. The working benches are of pitch pine with waxed walnut tops, presenting a very handsome appearance and at the same time withstanding the corrosive action of strong acids and alkalis. The gas and water taps are arranged in front of the benches, just below the top. The pipes from the same lead to nozzles issuing from the bench top at the back of the table; a most desirable arrangement and one we have adopted in the new Farm laboratories.

The details of the laboratory fittings, &c., were worked out by Dr. Campbell Brown, the Professor of Chemistry, who by his valuable counsel has enabled the architect, Mr. Waterhouse, R. A., to design and construct this model of laboratories.

Owens College, Manchester.

The laboratories here were also designed by Mr. Waterhouse, in conjunction with Prof. Roscoe. The College, of which the laboratories form a part, is a magnificent pile in stone. Two large laboratories, each 50 ft. by 30 ft., and 29 ft. high, furnish accommodation for qualitative and quantitative work, and afford working places for about 100 students. On the same floor are balance rooms, rooms for gas and organic analysis, library and organic-chemistry lecture room. The lecture theatre, holding about 400 students, has adjoining it a lecturer's laboratory and is supplied with sinks, draught closets, &c. A laboratory for medical and evening classes is in the basement, where are also a metallurgical laboratory furnished with furnaces, lavatory, dark rooms for photographic and spectroscopic work, store rooms, &c. Evaporation niches are placed at intervals in the walls of the laboratories, and porcelain hoods to carry off fumes, and sulphuretted hydrogen closets are on each bench. All these are connected by glazed earthenware piping with the draught of the main chimney, which also carries away the vitiated air of the rooms. Fresh air is supplied by a down shaft, being drawn over hot water pipes and entering the rooms through gratings in the walls. Prof. Dixon, ably assisted by Dr. Cohen, has charge of the chemical department.

Manchester Grammar School—Chemical Laboratory

Here, although the area is limited, accommodation is afforded for about 90 students in the laboratory—the arrangement being apparently perfect. The usual draught closets are found on the tables and between the windows. A special room is devoted to operations with sulphuretted hydrogen. The lecture room, apparatus room, preparation room and balance room are on the same floor—the second. A foul air shaft with central smoke flue withdraws all noxious gases from the rooms and draught places.

Yorkshire College, Leeds.

This college, together with University College, Liverpool, and Owens College, Manchester, is affiliated with Victoria University—now so widely known for the excellency of its science degree. Applied science in all its branches, as well as the fine arts and languages is here taught. I shall, however, as heretofore, confine myself to a brief description of the accommodation for teaching chemistry.

On the ground floor is the chemical lecture theatre, 65 feet long by 37 feet wide. It will seat nearly 400 students. Its lecture table is 21 feet long, amply supplied with all necessaries, and behind it is a draught closet, blackboard and a diagram frame, which latter is let down through a slit in the ceiling from a room above by suitable machinery. The table in the draught closet just mentioned can be run

either into the lecture room or into a preparation room behind it. A special laboratory, combustion room, metallurgical laboratory, museum and photographic room complete the accommodation devoted on this floor to chemistry.

On the first floor is the main chemical laboratory—the finest in the Kingdom. It is 62 feet long and 59 feet wide, and is used for both qualitative and quantitative work, the only division being a row of five columns—an arrangement highly spoken of. The benches provide room for about 50 students, and are furnished with water and gas, vacuum pumps, &c. At one end of this laboratory is the sulphuretted hydrogen room, distillation and engine rooms. The draught closets are situated between ten windows—there being none on the tables. Evaporation niches and places for distillation are ranged along one wall. Distilled water is conveyed by glass tubing from the still reservoir to glass taps in the columns before mentioned, from which it can be drawn off by the students. The walls of the laboratory are lined with white, glazed brick. The steam cupboards are of heavy brass and are of very substantial make. Dr. Arthur Smithells, the professor of chemistry, was away when I called, but through the kindness of the secretary I was shown over the college.

The City and Guilds of London Central Technical Institution, South Kensington, London.

This building was erected for the advancement of technical education, and by the adoption of the latest improvements in fittings, ventilation and heating is to-day one of the most efficient of all technical colleges.

As many of the details of the laboratories here are much the same as those already mentioned I shall not repeat them. The chemical lecture room, with attached preparation room, is on the ground floor. On the second floor are two large laboratories for advanced work, and also one for special operations. An electrochemical laboratory, crystallography room, another lecture room and a room for experiments involving unpleasant smells, furnished with a large flue, occupy the rest of this flat. The third floor consists of a large laboratory for junior students, dark room, balance room, photometric and polariscope room and a laboratory for gas analysis. The chemical fittings throughout were planned by Dr. Armstrong, the professor of chemistry, and are excellent.

The Chemical Laboratory, Cambridge University.

This building was not quite ready for occupation when I visited it, nevertheless it had so far progressed as to be very evident that when finished this university would possess a laboratory furnished with all the facilities and conveniences required at the present day in all the branches of chemical work. Before deciding upon the plans Professors Dewar and Liveing visited all the newly erected laboratories on the continent. The architect, therefore, with their assistance has been able to erect a well arranged building thoroughly equipped throughout, for as has been said "a careful study of the plans of the chief continental and English laboratories recently erected has led to the adoption of every appliance which has proved successful." Its estimated cost is about £31,000. There is laboratory accommodation for 175 students working at once. The draught closets are here placed in the windows, and each is furnished with a separate flue. This plan is in vogue at Munich. The drains from the bench sinks and wastes are iron troughs, pitched on the inside, and run just below the floor, the boards of which in such places are movable. This is to allow easy access at all times to any part of the drains which may be temporarily choked. The bench tops are of finished teak, a wood very highly spoken of for this purpose.

To enter into a detailed account of the various rooms for chemical work in this magnificent building, would occupy more space than is at my disposal, I can therefore but say that in addition to lecture-rooms and students' laboratories, there are provided rooms for special operations; as for instance, there are two rooms for conducting experiments with easily inflammable materials, distillation of ether, &c., and another for working with chlorine and bromine. The usual store rooms, preparation and specimen rooms are throughout the building.

The laboratories of the Universities of Oxford and King's were also seen, but require no special comment here.

Agricultural Laboratories, &c.

In England among those visited were the laboratories of Sir John Lawes and Dr. Gilbert, at Rothamsted, of the Royal Agricultural Society, Hanover Square, London, Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, the Agricultural College, Downton, and those of the Aylesbury Dairy Company, London.

**EXPERIMENTAL FARM AND LABORATORY OF SIR JOHN LAWES.
ROTHAMSTED, HERTS.**

For the past fifty years, unassisted by Government aid, Sir John B. Lawes, associated with Dr. Gilbert, has carried out experiments in agriculture upon his estate in Hertfordshire. Such has been the work of these gentlemen, that one may say that its value is incalculable. It is consulted, not only in England, but throughout the world, as of standard authority in questions of agricultural practice and science. Investigations extending nearly over half a century, and conducted with great skill and the utmost thoroughness and accuracy, have yielded results which may be said to have revolutionized the science of agriculture.

The present laboratory erected in 1855, where the chemical portion of the work is conducted by Dr. Gilbert with the aid of ten assistants, is found now to be too small. Consequently a new laboratory is about to be built, as well as another store-room, where can be placed the almost innumerable samples, which having accumulated during so many years, fill to overflowing the present quarters.

I was conducted over the farm and laboratory by Dr. Gilbert, to whom I wish to return my best thanks for his kindness in explaining to me the nature of the various experiments they were carrying out. It would be impossible to give any detailed account of these here, and it must suffice if I now merely outline some of the more striking ones.

In wheat, experiments have been made by growing it consecutively in the same soil for forty-five years. To some plots have been added farm-yard manure, to others artificial fertilizers, and in one instance the wheat has been grown without any manure. This latter plot yielded last year $14\frac{7}{8}$ bushels of wheat, an amount equal to the average of the first 18 years, obtained from the same plot, showing the immense amount of fertilizing material in the soil which is gradually and from year to year rendered fit for plant food by the various atmospheric agencies. The value, however, of fertilizers is demonstrated by the fact that from some plots on which they had been used, an average of 35 bushels was obtained. The experience here has been that other things being equal, nitrogenous fertilizers, and especially nitrates (as nitrate of soda), are of the greatest value to the wheat crop.

A very important and interesting experiment with wheat is one in which five years ago the plot was uncropped—the grain being left to fall when ripe upon the ground and sow itself. Two years ago a few stunted ears were to be seen, but now not a single one. The rapidity with which the weeds have grown and choked the wheat entirely out of existence is amazing. From this result Sir J. Lawes infers that our wheat of the present day is of artificial development, and if the land were left uncultivated, fields would soon become so overrun with hardy weeds that the artificial crops would become killed out.

Another interesting and important experiment is that with grasses. The field in which this is conducted is of seven acres, and is divided into 20 plots. When observations were first made, in 1856, the herbage was uniform. Since then by the application of different fertilizers, comprising farm-yard manure, super-phosphate of lime, ammonium and potassium salts, the growth of the true grasses and leguminosæ

has been greatly modified. While on one plot there is now to be seen only a single kind of grass, on another we find several with one or two sorts predominant, and so on.

Much of the work undertaken at Rothamstead may be indicated as follows, but many investigations of a special nature cannot here be touched upon.

Field experiments, including comparative experiments with different fertilizers; rotation experiments, both with and without manure; experiments on growing the same crop year after year on the same land, with and without various fertilizers. The plants experimented with include those of all farm crops. Analyses, either partial or complete, are made of all the products of such investigations.

Experiments with soils. Over 1,650 samples of soil have been submitted to mechanical analysis. These specimens were taken at depths of 9, 18 and 27 inches, and, for special purposes, from two to four times this latter depth. Many have been subjected to full chemical analysis. Also the absorptive capacities for water and ammonia of many samples have been ascertained.

Rainfall and drainage experiments. To estimate the rainfall a gauge of one-thousandth of an acre and two other smaller ones are used. The nitrogen, present as ammonia and nitric acid, the chlorine and sulphuric acid have been determined in a number of the samples. Three drain gauges of one-thousandth of an acre are in use. The quantity of water percolating through 60, 40 and 20 inches of soil is ascertained. The water so collected is frequently analyzed. Besides these large gauges there are several series of smaller ones, arranged when special investigations are being carried on with fertilizers, &c.

Experiments with animals. Since 1847 several hundred animals have been experimented upon—chiefly oxen, sheep and pigs. Elucidation on the following points, amongst others, has been sought:

1. The amount of food, and of its several constituents, consumed in relation to a given live weight of animal within a given time.
2. The amount of food, and of its several constituents, consumed to produce a given amount of increase in live weight.
3. The proportion and relative development of the different organs or parts of different animals.
4. The proximate and ultimate composition of the animals in different conditions as to age and fatness, and the probable composition of their increase in live weight during the fattening process.
5. The composition of the solid and liquid excreta in relation to that of the food consumed.
6. The loss or expenditure of constituents by respiration and cutaneous exhalation.

Other investigations include the determination of the losses and changes which take place in the making of ensilage; the value of various substances as food-stuffs for fattening, production of milk, etc., etc.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, WOBURN.

At the Experimental Farm of the Royal Agricultural Society at Woburn, a similar work was begun in 1877. The primary object was to test by actual farm practice the accuracy of the estimated values of manures obtained by the consumption of different kinds of foods. Experiments on the continuous growth of wheat and barley, similar to those at Rothamstead, are also being made. A field of 16 acres is devoted to rotation experiments. There is also ground set apart for experiments in the growth of grasses and clovers, and a field for experiments with permanent pastures. Altogether there is about 50 acres under experiment.

Without inserting a large number of tables it is difficult to give an account of the results of these experiments. It is gratifying to learn, however, that similar

results in the main have been obtained at Woburn as at Rothamstead. Thus, plots unmanured for eight years, produced last year 23 bushels of wheat to the acre, showing that the amount of reserve fertility is hard to exhaust. Where only ammonium salis or nitrate of soda is used alone an increase in the produce has been obtained. It would appear that on the season depends the relative values of these two forms of nitrogen; nitrate of soda being used with greater advantage than ammonium salts in dry weather, the reverse being true in a wet season. Mineral manures alone give no appreciable increase over the unmanured plots. A combination of mineral fertilizers and ammonium salts or nitrate give the best results. On certain plots the nitrogenous fertilizer was omitted for a single year, the result being that the yield scarcely exceeded that of the unmanured plots. The renewed application the following year gave in return again the same increased yield. The analyses of the farm are made by Dr. Voelcker and his assistant, Dr. Leather, in the Society's laboratories in London, where also samples of linseed cake, fertilizers and of all kinds of agricultural products are examined for the members of the Society.

Rotation experiments with the ordinary four course of roots, barley, seeds, (clover, &c.) wheat, were inaugurated in 1877, and a comparison made of the produce when manuring with various fertilizers, including decorticated cotton cake and maize meal. They also include the comparison between manuring with the dung obtained by feeding certain quantities of these latter materials, and artificial manure calculated to contain the same amount of fertilizing constituents.

The results show that the maize cake did not produce more than the cotton-seed cake, relatively much richer in nitrogen—owing, no doubt, to the unexhausted supply of the element in the land operated upon. There appears to be a slight advantage in favor of manuring with the materials direct rather than with the dung obtained by feeding these materials—the amounts of both being calculated to contain the same proportion of nitroten, potash and phosphoric acid.

At neither of the foregoing institutions are pupils taken. Sir John Lawes says that "experimenting and tuition cannot run together successfully. Our work is in one direction; others must take up that of tuition." This conclusion has been arrived at by all engaged in strictly experimental work and the principle has rightly been adopted upon our Dominion experimental farms.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, CIRENCESTER.

This college was established at Cirencester, in 1845, under Royal patronage. It is well equipped for teaching the principles and practice of agriculture, having attached to it a mixed farm of 500 acres—400 acres of which are arable. The college buildings proper include a Museum, Lecture Theatre, Class Rooms, Chemical and Biological Laboratories, Private Rooms, Dormitories, Studies, Chapel, Dining Hall, Library, etc. The farm buildings, erected at a cost of £4,000, are furnished with modern appliances, are very compact and include stables, piggeries, cattle boxes, etc.

The dairy, built in 1885, is a separate building of substantial structure. It comprises rooms for (a) the cooling and setting of milk and raising of cream (b) the mechanical separation of cream by centrifugal force, and the churning and making of butter, and (c) for the manufacture of cheese of various kinds. It is furnished throughout with the modern appliances and utensils supplied by the Aylesbury Dairy Company. The dairy is worked on strictly scientific principles, the milk of each cow being weighed every morning and evening. Milk analyses are made and a record taken of the feeding and milk produced. The cow house is a separate building, well equipped with double stalls, to which the water is laid on. The breeds are—Shorthorns, Jerseys, Guernseys, Ayrshires, Red Polls and Kerries, and are excellent specimens of dairy cattle. A herd of about 500 Cotswold sheep are maintained—the produce from which is regularly sold. The farm is managed by a rent-paying tenant, but the College reserves to itself its use for instruction of the students in practical agri-

culture It is thus said that "the practical business character of the farm is more thoroughly ensured by undivided attention and large outlay of private capital." Classes are held every day upon the farm by the Professor of Agriculture and the Farm Bailiff.

A certain amount of experimental and research work with the cultivation of cereals, grasses, etc., and the comparative values of artificial fertilizers, in which the senior pupils assist, form a part of the work of the college, though necessarily where so much of the time of the professors is taken up in tuition, it cannot be prosecuted on any extensive plan. A botanic garden in which are representatives of the natural orders of plants, trees and shrubs, affords the students an instruction of great practical value.

The college course for the diploma extends over two years and one session, though there is a special course of one year for "out-students." An attendance of about 80 students is usual.

A very large staff of professors and lecturers is engaged in teaching agriculture and its allied sciences.

THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, DOWNTON.

This college affords instruction in all the branches of agriculture, and possesses a large mixed farm for practical tuition in general farming and dairying. The farm, consisting of some 600 acres, is worked by the college. About 120 acres are in pasturage, supporting a dairy of 40 cows. A heavy stock of Hampshire Down sheep is kept—the flock numbering in July about 1,200. Two hundred acres are devoted to wheat growing. The dairy is fitted with the newest appliances and is managed on business principles. The herd numbers about 60. Other features of the farm are the breeding of pigs and poultry.

The laboratories comprise one for chemical work and one for natural history, and are well suited for their purpose. The museum contains a collection of all substances related to agriculture. There is here also a Botanic Garden and Arboretum. The academic course is for two years, but students are advised to stay another year in order to perfect themselves in agricultural practice. A fair amount of experimental work is done here, but necessarily it cannot be undertaken on any large scale owing to its interference with the tuition and affairs of the students. The professors and lecturers number eight, and among them are some of the highest authorities on agricultural subjects in England.

To Professor Wrightson, the president and professor of agriculture, I owe many thanks for providing me with all information regarding the college.

LABORATORIES AND EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS IN GERMANY.

Not a little of the time I spent on the Continent was devoted to the inspection of chemical apparatus manufactured by the larger houses in Berlin, Bonn, etc., etc. As the result of this I have been enabled to make such a selection of apparatus—it being ordered from six different firms—as would best fulfil our present requirements and at the same time come well within the appropriation for the purchase of the same.

Berlin.

The famous laboratory of the university here, presided over by Dr. Hofmann, of world-wide celebrity, was first visited. It was erected in 1866 on Georgen Strasse, at a cost of £32,000. The laboratories are very large, two being 48 ft. by 31 ft., a third, for special work, 47 ft. by 24 ft., with combustion room attached. The

arrangements here are somewhat out of date and inconvenient, many improvements in laboratory fittings having been made since the date of its erection. Thus there are no passages proper, the rooms being used for such. This causes great inconvenience and annoyance to workers—especially to those engaged in the “balance room.” Like the great majority of German buildings it is built on all sides of a central “hof” or quadrangle, a plan which has been adopted recently in some large buildings in England as one that affords more light to the rooms than any other. The usual rooms for storage and for special operations are all found here, but as much better arrangements have already been described, I may now pass on.

The second chemical laboratory of the university, situated on Dorotheen Strasse, where Drs. Rammelsberg and Friedheim are professors, was also seen, as were also those of the Berg Akademie, Invaliden Strasse, and of the Landwirthschaftliche Hochschule, where Drs. Fernandez and Knorre respectively are professors. These laboratories are all well adapted to their purposes, and in point of furniture, appliances, apparatus, etc., leave little to be desired.

Special mention must be made of the laboratories of the Polytechnikum or Royal Technical High School, Charlottenburg, near Berlin.

Some idea of the magnificence of this building may be obtained on learning that its frontage is 670 feet, and the eastern and western wings 270 feet deep. The edifice is of stone, and four stories high. It contains five hofs or internal open courts. The finishing of the interior is very handsome. Its erection and equipment cost over £400,000.

The chemical laboratory constitutes another building, together with the photo-chemical laboratory, about 200 feet square, including two “hofs.” The celebrated Professors Liebermann and Vogel have had their respective laboratories supplied with every appliance of modern invention for facility and convenience in prosecuting their researches and teaching their students. Everything here is of the best material, and bears the stamp of a high degree of finish. The beauty combined with the substantial nature, which both interior and exterior present, makes a visit to the polytechnikum a most pleasing and instructive one.

Halle.

The laboratory of the Chemisches Institut of which Professor Volhardt is president is old, and consequently does not present those features so characteristic of modern institutions. The Experimental Station here, however, is doing a most thorough and reliable work in original research in agriculture.

Leipsic.

The University of Leipsic, so justly celebrated, stands out as the most prominent institution of the city. Professor Stohmann, the professor of agricultural chemistry, most courteously showed me over his laboratories. He is engaged in a series of experiments on the heat of combustion of chemical substances, the result of which throw great light upon the value of feeding stuffs.

Möckern.

The Experimental Station at Möckern is devoted to experiments with animals, with the view of elucidating the relative worth of different cattle foods. Professor Kühn, assisted by six chemists, is engaged chiefly in what is known as “Respiration Experiments,” for which a most elaborate and costly apparatus is provided. The foods are accurately analysed, as is also all the products after digestion. These researches require great care and skill, and time, but the results obtained are of universal importance to agriculturists. Kjeldahl’s method for the estimation of nitrogen is solely used here. This process has become of general acceptance throughout Germany for the determination, both quick and accurate, of this element.

Göttingen.

The Experimental Station, under Professors Henneberg and Tollens, is part of the University system, though its buildings and grounds are distinct and separate. The laboratories, which are well suited to the work of a station, as well as those of the University proper, were inspected. Special forms of apparatus for extraction of fat by Soxhlet's method, the determination of nitrogen by Kjeldahl's process, and for estimation of fibre in plants, foods and agricultural products, were here seen, and so commended themselves to me that it is the intention to introduce them at our new laboratories. The relative value of potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen as food for potatoes, wheat, rye, barley, Indian corn and grasses, is ascertained in the experimental plots. Other experiments conducted here are trials with subsoil, *i.e.*, growing plants in a soil devoid of humus. It is the practice here to leave on the outside of the plot a strip about two feet wide, the growth on which is not included in the experiment, thus avoiding any errors that might occur through the action of light, air, etc.

Among a host of different experiments on various lines, I noticed some in which a bearded wheat was being developed by selection and breeding. Such a wheat is required in Germany, where small birds in large quantities do great damage to the grain crop. It has been found that a heavily bearded wheat is proof to a large extent against the attacks of these marauders. The Wunderschön wheat, of which there are both summer and winter varieties, is a bearded wheat of great prolificness, and has been brought to its present marvellous state of perfection at this station.

A very convenient plan has been adopted here of laying tramways (upon which trucks are run) in the walks between the experimental plots. These tramways lead into the buildings where the produce of the plot is stored.

Stuttgart and Hohenheim.

The Polytechnikum at Stuttgart contains large chemical laboratories fitted up for teaching both qualitative and quantitative analysis. The usual lecture rooms and other rooms for special purposes are also found here.

Not many miles from Stuttgart is Hohenheim, where is a large Agricultural College and an Experimental Station. There are distinct and separate buildings. The college was a schloss or castle occupied by Duke Charles in 1768, and since devoted to its present purpose. A large number of students is in attendance. A well-tilled farm surrounds the college, upon which the students receive instruction in practical agriculture.

The experimental station, at some little distance from the college buildings, consists chiefly of chemical laboratories, under the control of Professors Wolff, Behrend and Riess. There is here a very large acreage under experiment—the plots being numerous and large. I noticed that trials with wheat, oats, barley, grasses and all kinds of root crops were being made. A label on each plot indicated the fertilizer and the amount of such, used. At a glance could be seen the effect of the omission in one case of potash—in another, of phosphoric acid, and so on. In another series was evident the result of soil exhaustion by continuously growing the same crop year after year. A day was spent here in taking notes on these instructive experiments.

Darmstadt.

There is a very well arranged and handsome laboratory at the experimental station here—now three years old. It may be looked upon as a model for chemical research in agriculture. It is well appointed, with plenty of light, and the apparatus and fittings are of the most approved kind. The special character of the work is ascertaining the value of different fertilizers as plant food, which is conducted by Professor Paul Wagner, assisted by a staff of expert chemists. The experiments are carried out for the most part in zinc pots of different sizes and of special construction.

The ground behind the station—some half acre—is laid out in plots, between which run tramways similar to those at Göttingen. Part of the lot is covered by a glass house, into which the tramways run. The experiment pots can thus be easily and quickly placed under shelter when such is required. As to the great value of a scientific investigation, in which the experimentalist has full control over all the circumstances, Prof. Wagner speaks as follows:—"We must obtain information about the whole process of the nutrition of plants and clearness as to the influence of every single factor on the action of manure, and clearness can only be gained through experiments which have been carried out on scientific principles, with full control over all influencing circumstances and with the employment of scientific expedients. Practical field experiments cannot do this, they can only, in conjunction with exact and critical investigation, help to enrich the science of exact knowledge." Again: "The farmer cannot examine into the correctness, or the reverse, of the experimental results, the investigator must do this himself; but the farmer ought to try, by extended observation, by judgment based on intimate knowledge, and, if necessary, by well devised, carefully executed and logically interpreted field experiments, in what way scientific investigation, on the conclusions or advice derived from this, are to be turned to good account under the special conditions of soil or of cultivation on his farm."

As a result of such detailed and scientifically conducted experiments I may refer to the recognition of the fact, which is now thoroughly established beyond doubt, that the leguminosae can and do take their chief supply of nitrogen from the air. For many years this was disputed, and it was only by such means as I have alluded to that Professors Hellriegel, Wolff and Wagner have been able to prove incontestably that such is the case. This fact is of paramount importance to agriculture. It divides farm crops into "nitrogen increasers" (clover, peas, vetches, lupines, etc.,) and "nitrogen consumers" (cereals, grasses, roots, etc.,) the latter depending on the soil for their nitrogen, while the former increase the nitrogen already contained in the soil. We now see plainly how it is that a crop of clover benefits the succeeding crop of wheat—a plant that absorbs all its nitrogen from the soil in the form of nitrogenous salts. E. Bréal (Compt. rend. 107) has shown that the absorption of nitrogen by some leguminosae is very great—the total nitrogen in the case of lucerne amounting to twenty-five times as great as that in the seed.

Bonn.

The experiment station at Bonn is entirely devoted to chemical research and analyses. Its director, Dr. A. Stutzer, conducted me over the laboratories, in which were all the necessary fittings and apparatus for carrying on the work of scientific investigations in agriculture. Some new forms of apparatus for the analysis of food-stuffs were seen here, which appeared to answer their purpose admirably.

The laboratories of the University here are commodious, and were erected on the same plan as those at Berlin, with slight modifications. As I have already indicated the nature of the Berlin laboratories, it will be unnecessary for me to describe those at Bonn.

Aachen (Aix la Chapelle.)

Before bringing to a close this brief account of chemical laboratories in Germany, some mention must be made of the very fine laboratories in this city.

The plan upon which this handsome edifice is constructed is particularly good. The subsidiary laboratories and rooms are grouped about the central lecture theatre, the quantitative laboratory connecting directly with the balance room, with laboratories for gas analysis, organic analysis, etc., being to the right, and the qualitative laboratories to the left. The rooms are lighted from the roof as well from the sides, and additional light obtained from two open courts.

The structure presents a handsome appearance, being faced with stone, and was of costly erection.

The lecture rooms and laboratories under the direction of Prof. Landolt have been fitted up in the most complete manner; the tables being supplied with water, gas, exhaust, blast, steam and electricity. The ventilation and heating arrangements are especially good. The warm air is forced in by a fan and the foul air exhausted by a similar contrivance. The temperature of each room is made known to the engineer, who controls the appliances.

Ensilage Experiments.

Some time was spent in examining into the various methods now in use of ensilage, the value of which as a fodder is now recognized. During the wet seasons, when it is impossible to obtain a properly sun-cured crop, it is now quite feasible to preserve it in such a condition as to be excellent food for cattle. The experiments carried out at the experimental farm of the Royal Agricultural Society, show that for feeding purposes, ensilage, properly made, equals in value the ordinary cured crop. During the next season we purpose inaugurating experiments in ensilage making and feeding at the Central Experimental Farm, the result of which will, no doubt, be of great value to Canadian farmers.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FRANK T. SHUTT,

Chemist, Dominion Experimental Farms.

REPORT OF THE ENTOMOLOGIST AND BOTANIST.

(JAMES FLETCHER, F.R.S.C., F.L.S.)

To the Director of the
Dominion Experimental Farms,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report upon the more important insects and plants which have come officially under my notice during the past season. Those species of insects which have been unduly abundant and injurious since I last reported to you are characteristically Farm Insects. The injuries to fruit trees have all been by well known species. Tent Caterpillars have been reported as more than usually abundant in Nova Scotia, the Eastern Townships of Quebec, and in British Columbia. No new remedies have been discovered for a more successful mode of keeping these pests in check than those now in use.

The Pear-blight Beetle (*X. dispar*, Fab.) locally known as the "Pin-borer," and the "Shot-borer," is apparently extending its ravages beyond the Annapolis Valley in Nova Scotia, as I have received specimens and a report of damage done in the orchard of Mr. C. C. Gregory, Antigonish, N. S. Spraying apple trees with Paris green for the Codling Moth, is in all instances reported of favourably where it has been tried. The Plum Curculio and the Black Knot are reported to be increasing owing to the neglect of growers to use the well known remedies.

Of insects injurious to forest and shade trees there have been no new attacks worthy of special mention. In accordance with your instructions I am making a particular study of the insects injurious to pine timber. There are some points not as yet cleared up, and the results of some experiments undertaken during the last summer cannot yet be seen. In view of the above I deem it advisable to postpone for a short time, the presentation of a report upon Timber-borers.

In June last I had an opportunity, through the kindness of Mr. Mossom Boyd, of Bobcaygeon, to visit some timber limits which had been burnt by forest fires, or cut over, in other months of the year than any I had before been able to examine. In this way I was able to clear up some interesting points of which there was previously some doubt.

In the Botanical Department preparations have been made for the laying out the roads and beginning the work in the Arboretum and Botanic Garden as soon as spring opens. Large numbers of plants from northern climates have been grown from seed, and are now ready to be located in their proper places in the garden.

Large and valuable collections of seeds have been received from the following:—

Mr. C. Gibb, Abbotsford, P.Q., chiefly Russian species.

Dr. G. M. Dawson, Ottawa, a collection of seeds of rare alpine plants from the Rocky Mountains.

Miss Alice Williams, Victoria, a collection of seeds of wild flowers of Vancouver Island.

Major Walker, Calgary, a collection of seeds of native grasses.

Rev. W. A. Burman, Griswold, Man., a collection of native grasses.

From the Arnold arboretum, Boston, a collection of seeds of 123 species of plants suitable for a northern climate.

From Mr. R. W. Starr, Port Williams Station, N.S., seed of the Beach Pea, (*Lathyrus maritimus*) which he suggests may be useful for growing on sandy shores to keep the sand from blowing about.

From the Imperial College of Agriculture, Tokio, Japan, seed of several species of forest trees.

From the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England, a large collection of seeds of trees, shrubs and plants, natives of Europe and Asia.

More than 50,000 young forest trees were planted out in the spring, the greater part of which did well. One consignment which was delayed was badly injured thereby. On the western and northern boundaries of the farm were planted by your instruction mixed clumps of forest trees, and most of the avenues and hedges were set out.

Upon the experimental grass patches, many of the best English pasture grasses, as well as several of our native north-western grasses, were planted out for study. These were for the most part grown in the conservatory during the winter, and then pricked out in the spring, and thus a considerable saving of time was made. Careful notes have been taken of all these species; but it is too soon to make any report upon them until they have passed a winter in this climate.

In preparing the present report I have endeavoured as much as possible to make it useful to the agriculturist. All unnecessary technicalities have been eliminated and only such information has been included as I deemed would be useful. The terms by which the different stages of insects are known, are familiar to most people, but it may not be amiss to repeat that insects pass through four stages, the egg, the larva, the pupa or chrysalis, and the imago or perfect insect. The larva of a two-winged fly is called a maggot, of a four-winged fly or a beetle, a grub, of a moth or butterfly, a caterpillar. The larvae of the other groups have no distinctive names. The feelers of insects are called the *antennæ*.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES FLETCHER,

*Entomologist and Botanist
to Dominion Experimental Farms.*

CEREALS.

WHEAT.

The Wheat Midge, "The Weevil," "The Fly," "The Red Maggot" (*Diplosis tritici*, Kirby.)

Attack.—When the wheat is in the milk, small orange-red maggots may be found at the base of the scales of chaff lying against the forming grain, from which they suck the moisture and prevent it from filling out properly.

Although in some districts the Wheat Midge is reported as having been less troublesome than usual, the amount of annual loss attributable to its ravages is still very large. In Nova Scotia this is particularly the case, and enquiries concerning its habits are frequently received. In response to an application from the Farmers' Institute of Colchester, N. S., a short account was prepared of the habits of this pest—as far as known—and the best steps to adopt to reduce its ravages. This account was read at their annual meeting, and was afterwards published in the *Colchester Sun*, a newspaper which makes a specialty of agricultural topics.

The Wheat Midge is most widely known in Canada under the inaccurate designation of "Weevil" a term which must be discouraged because it belongs to another class of insects altogether. The Weevils are hard-shelled beetles, while the Wheat Midge in its larval state is a legless maggot, and in its perfect state a delicate gnat-like creature with gauzy wings.

I am assured that in some parts of Nova Scotia the cultivation of wheat has been abandoned, owing to the attacks of this minute foe. The life history of the

Wheat Midge as at present understood is as follows. During the month of June, just when the wheat is in blossom, tiny yellow Midges with black eyes and yellow bodies may be seen flying over the fields, particularly on dull days or towards evening. Large numbers also of the same Midges may be seen in houses as soon as the lamps are lighted. These are the Wheat Midge, and the parents of the Red Maggot of the Wheat.

The body of the female is prolonged into a long slender tube, which can be extended or drawn in at pleasure. With this tube, which is called the ovipositor, she pushes her minute eggs down between the chaff of the green wheat-ear. In about a week these eggs hatch into small transparent yellowish maggots, which at once attack the forming grain. Gnawing through the outer skin of the kernel of wheat they extract its juices and prevent it from filling out properly. As these larvæ grow older they gradually become darker in colour, until they acquire the tint which has given them the name by which they are best known in England "the Red Maggot of the Wheat." Grain injured by the Midge has a characteristic shrivelled appearance, known amongst millers as "fly struck." There are sometimes four or five maggots to each grain in an ear. As soon as the maggots are full grown they either work their way up between the scales of chaff and fall to the ground, or remain in the ears until after the crop is carried. Those which fall to the ground, and these are by far the most numerous, penetrate about an inch beneath the surface where they spin a small cocoon of exceeding thinness, which fits so closely to their bodies that it is generally supposed to be only the skin hardened, in the same manner as takes place in many other flies when they pass through their pupal or quiet state. It was generally supposed until lately that the perfect flies from these pupæ did not appear until June in the following spring. This, however, is not always the case, for during last summer, on a warm damp evening in August, and again in the beginning of September large numbers flew into my study and were killed at the lamp. Prof. Webster, of Purdue University, Indiana, and a special agent of the United States Department of Agriculture, tells me that he, on one occasion, bred considerable numbers of perfect Midges in July, from heads of wheat which had been badly attacked by the Red Maggot during the previous month, and that off and on during the rest of the summer until November, he caught the perfect insects at large. In the Report of the Entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1884 the same observer records as follows:—"From the 4th to 15th September I not only found larvæ in considerable abundance under the sheaths of volunteer wheat, but adults, too, in the same situation, and also on the outside of the plants and hovering about the upper leaves. From a quantity of this wheat placed in a breeding cage, on September 7 appeared three or four adults." Not only then did these maggots of June produce perfect flies that same summer, but there was a second brood which had time to lay eggs in the young fall wheat. That these insects have a double life-history—living both in the ears and later in the season in the shoots of the young wheat plant,—is an important discovery made by Professor Webster and gives us another means of checking their ravages.

He writes, "Cecidomyid larvæ were found in volunteer wheat and I could only breed *D. tritici* from them. Larvæ found in other young wheat were also cecidomyid and not distinguishable from those of *D. tritici*, but I did not rear the adults from them. They were under the sheath of the young plant, but I think near or just above the surface of the ground." It is a most important point to find out exactly what is the life history of this pest, because this is the only means by which we can hope to obtain a complete remedy. The condition and locality where it passes the winter are of course valuable items of information; we have seen that some of the maggots of the first brood leave the grain before it is cut, and it is probable that most of them pass the winter in the state of larvæ beneath the surface of the soil and that the emergence of the perfect flies in large numbers the same year is an exceptional thing due to unusual climatic conditions. Besides those which winter in the ground, others remain in the ears of wheat and are harvested with it. By far the larger proportion leave the grain before it is cut, and it is probable that all would follow this course

if the crop were left standing long enough. I am led to this conclusion by finding that of those which are left in the harvested wheat, although many produce the perfect flies, a considerable number are dried up and do not come to maturity. This points to the advantage of cutting the crop as soon as it can be done without injury to the grain, so as to remove as many as possible of the insects from the fields. When the wheat is threshed the red encased larvæ are separated from the grain and fall down beneath the machine amongst the rubbish and dust, frequently in such numbers as to give a perceptible colour to this refuse. This should of course all be carefully swept up and burnt. If swept aside and left lying in a heap till spring, it will merely form a hotbed of mischief from which injury will be sown in every direction. Not only will these small insects endure a long period without moisture, but they can withstand the opposite condition of excessive moisture with impunity. Indeed, Dr. Fitch in one place speaks of them as amphibious. A moist warm season in June is always more productive of Midge injuries than a dry one, and their ravages are most severe in low lying fields.

Remedies.—1. Deep ploughing directly the crop is carried so as to bury the larvæ so deep that the flies cannot work their way out through the soil.

2. The burning in bad years of all the chaff, dust and rubbish known as "screenings," or cavings from beneath the threshing machine. If it is objected that this is too wasteful, it should be remembered that by the small loss thus sustained a much greater saving is made in the quantity of the crop of the following year.

If not burnt it should at all events be used as litter for stables or as an absorbent of liquid manure, when it will be carried to the manure pile, or it may be put under cattle in yards.

4. Clean farming, including the brushing of all grasses along the edges of fields.

5. The cultivation of such varieties of wheat as are found to be least attacked.

The Army Worm (*Leucania unipuncta*, Haw.)



Fig. 1.

Attack. A brown striped caterpillar, eating the leaves and stripping the stems of grasses and many other low plants. When attacking cereals frequently cutting off the heads. When full grown over one inch and a-half in length, and when occurring in large numbers migrating in bodies from one food patch to another. When full grown they burrow into the ground and turn to light brown chrysalids, from which in about two or three weeks the moths emerge. These are of a soft satiny-brown colour sprinkled with minute black specks and with

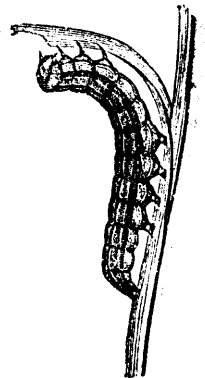


Fig. 2.

a small but distinct white spot in the middle of each upper wing. When the wings are closed the moth measures about an inch in length, and is very active.

Of the many accounts which have been reported of injuries to grain crops by the "Army Worm," two only have proved to be the work of that species, one at Ottawa, the other at Lake Temiscaming. The term seems to be applied indiscriminately to any caterpillars which occur in large numbers. The Forest Tent Caterpillar, the Larch Saw Fly, the Clover Cutworm and various other Cutworms, all having been referred to, during the past year, as "the Army Worm." The life history of the true Army Worm in Canada is probably as follows: The eggs are laid in the autumn and hatch in ten or twelve days, after feeding for a short time the small Caterpillars become torpid and pass the winter beneath tufts of grass and other low herbage. In the following spring they complete their growth, and I think produce the moths in June. Caterpillars collected on 15th July upon wheat growing on the Experimental Farm.

were then about half grown and increased in size very rapidly, pupating by the end of the month and producing moths in August. The eggs laid by the moths of this brood, I imagine, produced larvæ which were found hibernating in October. Although several caterpillars were collected from wheat at Ottawa, there was no serious attack, the caterpillars not being sufficiently numerous to march, and the injury could hardly be perceived. Moreover a large proportion of those collected for observation were found to be parasitised by *Tachina* flies. In the fields too they were destroyed in large numbers by a small hymenopterous parasite (*Apanteles* new species). Small bundles of whitish silken cocoons could be seen in every direction, attached to the stalks of wheat, together with the emptied bodies of the dead larvæ from which the grubs had emerged before spinning their cocoons. There were sometimes as many as 17 of the parasites from one caterpillar.

The other occurrence of the army worm referred to, was of a much more serious nature. Mr. A. Laperrière, J.P., writing from Entremonts, Lake Temiscaming, on 6th August says: "You will find in a small box which I am sending you to-day, some caterpillars, which are by the millions in the grain of my neighbour, Mr. Alfred Miron. These caterpillars began by devouring the leaves of the grain, then they climbed up the stalk to the head and cut it off at the base. They also attack Indian corn and Timothy. More than half the crop is destroyed already and before the rest is ripe, it will also probably be lost. Made experiments with Dalmatian Insect Powder, and it killed the caterpillars at once; but of course this is much too costly for general application." The caterpillars sent by Mr. Laperrière arrived in good order and produced moths in September.

Upon the receipt of these larvæ, a short account of the habits and usual remedies was despatched to Mr. Laperrière, but before they were received the insects had finished their work and disappeared. None of the caterpillars sent from Lake Temiscaming were parasitised; but from the large numbers present and the frequent experience of the past, I considered myself justified in encouraging the farmers in this new settlement with the hope that they would not receive another visitation next year. Professor Lintner in his first report, at page 147, writes as follows when speaking of another grass feeding species which had suddenly appeared in vast numbers: "We may venture to record our belief that they will not continue hereafter. Indeed, many years may pass before we shall see it again in injurious numbers. Had it been as first supposed, a visit from the army-worm, we could have predicted that it would not recur the following year, for the immense hosts of that species are always attended by their parasitic foes, which so effectually destroy them that it seems impossible that two "army-worm years" can follow in the same locality."

Remedies.—When the caterpillars only appear in moderate numbers they have an abundant food supply and do not then acquire the habit of "marching" which is merely moving from one place where all the food has been devoured, to a fresh pasture. When, however, their appearance is excessive they must of necessity move on to some other place or starve. They may be prevented from marching from one field to the another by ploughing a deep furrow across their path. This should have the edge nearest the field to be protected, perpendicular or slightly overhanging. Along the trench so formed, pits must be dug about twelve feet apart. When the caterpillars come to the trench they are unable to climb up the opposite side and after a few trials, walk along till they fall into the pits, when they may be destroyed by covering them with earth and tramping it down. If these pits are not dug, when occurring in large numbers, the trench will soon be filled and the caterpillars will walk over on the heads of their fellows. In case any of the worms succeed in crossing the ditch a narrow strip of the plants on the opposite side of the trench should be dusted or sprinkled with a strong mixture of Paris Green diluted either with 25 times its weight of flour, ashes or land plaster, or mixed with water as strong as 1 ounce to a pailful of water. The plants so poisoned must of course be sacrificed as soon as the caterpillars disappear, and should be mown down and burnt.

A preventive remedy much relied upon is the burning of all stubble and old grass in autumn and spring, in localities, where the moths have been observed. The young caterpillars pass the winter beneath such refuse and many will thus be destroyed. The moths of the early brood also lay their eggs by preference upon the old dead stems, and if these are removed they will seek some other place to lay. By this means also many other injurious insects are destroyed. Systematic draining of low lands is very beneficial, the natural habitat of the species being thus rendered unsuitable for the young larvæ.

The Wheat-stem Maggot "Wheat Bulb worm" (*Meromyza Americana*. Fitch.)

Attack. Sometime before the wheat should be ripe, the ear and top portion of the stem turn white. Upon examination the stem will be found to be covered just above the top joint by a slender transparent green maggot $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in length. When full-fed it works up to the upper portion of the sheath and turns to a flattened pupa from which the fly emerges in July.

In autumn the same green maggots may be found low down in the base of the stems of fall wheat just above the root.

The perfect insect appears in the latter part of May and June, and is a pretty little greenish-yellow fly, one-fifth of an inch in length, with shining green eyes and three dark stripes extending right down the back. The hind thighs are thickened, and when the fly is at rest the fore part of the body is much raised.

In addition to the above two regular broods, Professor Webster, has detected a supplementary brood in volunteer wheat.

The attacks of the summer brood of the Wheat-stem Maggot were not so manifest in the wheat fields last season as in the three previous years; but upon the experimental wheat plots here, where some fall wheat had been sown in the spring but had not headed out, great injury was done. Strong plants with from 50 to 75 stems being entirely destroyed. This destruction was mainly due to the attacks of *Meromyza*, but the plants were also found to contain many of the larvæ and puparia of the Hessian Fly. These larvæ are easily distinguishable. The larvæ of the latter being shorter and whiter with a dark green central stripe and not having the black horny mouth parts of the Wheat-stem Maggot, which, also, attacks the centre of the stem tearing the tissues and causing them to decay, whilst the Hessian Fly larvæ lie, outside the stem beneath the sheath of the leaf. As noticed by Professor Webster plants attacked by the Hessian Fly do not turn yellow in the autumn, but assume a much deeper shade of green, whilst the leaves of shoots attacked by *Meromyza* turn yellow and die before winter.

My attention has been drawn by Prof. Webster to a very full and correct account of this insect by Prof. Forbes in the thirteenth report of the State Entomologist of Illinois, a copy of which I have only lately been able to procure.

Remedies Natural—I observed with much pleasure in July last that a large number of the pupæ were the hosts of a parasite belonging to the Hymenopterous genus *Celnitus*. A specimen of this beneficial insect was sent to Prof. C. V. Riley and submitted to Mr. L. O. Howard, who writes as follows: "This may be a new species if subsequent rearing of a series of individuals shows the points in which it varies from *C. meromyza* Forbes, to be constant. From the single specimen submitted it would be rash to describe a new species, as the differences are entirely colorational. It differs from typical *C. meromyza* in having the head and prothorax dark honey-yellow (instead of black) and in having the parapsidal sutures of the meso-notum also bordered with dark honey-yellow. At present it may be considered a variety of *C. meromyza*, although rearing of additional specimens may prove the variation to be so constant as to deserve a specific name."

I have also bred the other species of the same genus, *C. meromyza* Forbes, from specimens of infested volunteer wheat sent to me by Prof. Webster from Indiana.

Artificial.—1. For the summer brood the affected heads may easily be collected by hand as they are very conspicuous in the fields. If it is thought that they contain parasites, instead of burning them they may be enclosed in any suitable receptacle and covered with fine gauze until the flies emerge. If parasites are present they are easily recognized by having four wings and slender horns or feelers in front of their heads.

2. For the brood which follows the summer brood and which has been detected in volunteer wheat and also probably occurs in grasses, a strip of wheat might be sown very late in spring so as to be ready for the July brood to lay their eggs upon, and this strip might be ploughed in during August.

3. Sowing late. Prof. Forbes writes (loc. cit.) p. 27: "The discovery of an autumnal brood puts us in a position to suggest more effective measures. For reasons detailed under the head of 'life history' (where dates of appearance are given) it is very likely that delay in sowing until after the first frosts of autumn will wholly prevent injury by this insect; and certainly the general substitution of spring for winter wheat, for even a single season, would greatly diminish in numbers, or perhaps, very nearly obliterate both this species and the Hessian fly."

The *Calinius* mentioned above was quite plentiful in the summer brood and I am inclined to think that the sudden diminution in the numbers of this pest must be due to its attacks. This favourable appearance of things is not only at Ottawa. Mr. D. James, of Thornhill, Ont., who was one of the first to assist me in the investigation of this insect, writes: "I am glad to say that the Wheat-stem Maggot is not nearly so bad this year as last. In fact there were so few 'silver tops' that it settled all uneasiness as to its spread. I can't account for its disappearing, it may be only temporary. I would be inclined to attribute the apparent declension to two things: 1st, the very small acreage of fall wheat (and, consequently, very little stubble) grown in this county in 1887; 2nd, to the unusually dry fall of 1887, the farmers sowing very little fall wheat and the wheat on the stubble not sprouting, *i. e.*, what is called volunteer wheat not giving the brood any opportunity of being hatched."

The Grain Aphis—(*Siphonophora avenae*, Fab.)

Attack.—Green, yellowish, or blackish plant lice attacking various kinds of grain or the leaves and roots in the early spring and late in the autumn. As soon as the grain heads out the plant lice crawl up and cluster around the ears, where they suck the juices of the stem, preventing the grain from filling. An occurrence of this insect in injurious numbers took place in July at Entremonts, Lake Temiscamingue. Mr. A. Laperrière writes: "I send you a spike of bearded wheat taken from one of my fields. You will observe upon examining it that it is swarming with plant lice on the grains. All the crop of this spring's sowing is infested by it. Is it possible to get a remedy for this troublesome pest which attacks the standing crop."

The specimen ear of wheat forwarded had certainly been severely attacked, no less than 39 dead aphides being attached to it. Every one of these, however, had been destroyed by parasites, probably a species of *Aphidius* from the appearance of the punctured skins. I have no doubt, therefore, that the attack in that locality was brought to an end by the agency of these useful little parasites.

Plant lice are remarkable for their fecundity and the rapidity with which they come to maturity. In the Annual Report of the Entomological Society of Ontario, for 1878, Prof. Saunders writes as follows:—"People are often puzzled at finding their trees or plants swarming with plant lice, where a week or two before there was scarcely one to be found. As a general rule an aphis, during the summer season, reaches maturity in ten or twelve days from birth, after which it produces every day two young ones, which, contrary to the general rule with insects, are born alive. This rate of increase is maintained for a considerable period, from fifteen to twenty days or more; the young begin to produce in like manner in from eight to ten days, and so on through the third, fourth, and sometimes up to the twentieth generation in one season. Some idea may be formed of the numbers which in a short time this rate

of increase would produce, from a calculation of Curtis, a celebrated English entomologist, who has computed that from one egg only, there would be produced in seven generations, taking 30 as the average of each brood, the enormous number of 729,000,000, so that were they all permitted to live, everything on the face of the earth would in a short time be covered with them. Indeed sometimes the possible rate of increase is even greater than this. Dr. Fitch, the State Entomologist of New York, has ascertained by actual experiment that in the case of the grain aphis, the wingless females become mothers at three days old, and thereafter produce four little ones every day, so that even in the short space of twenty days the progeny of one specimen, if all were preserved from destruction, would number upwards of two millions."

It might naturally be supposed that insects with such prodigious powers of increase do sometimes a great deal of harm. This is the case, but if we can keep them in check for a time as a general thing, nature soon comes to our aid. These insects form the food of several predaceous kinds, and whenever the plant lice increase largely, their enemies are attracted. The small parasitic Ichneumon flies belonging to the genus *Aphidius* are particularly useful in reducing their numbers. The *Coccinellidæ* or Lady-birds devour vast numbers both when in the larval state and as perfect beetles. The Syrphus flies and other Diptera also help; so that as much surprise is sometimes called forth by the sudden disappearance of hosts of plant lice as is evoked by their sudden increase.

Remedies. It is quite evident that no application can be made to the wheat plant by which these insects can be destroyed when the wheat is in ear.

Immediately a crop which was infested has been carried, the land should be cultivated and all grasses should be cut down from the edges of the fields. After an attack no grass or grain crops should be grown on that land for the next year.

As the Grain Aphis attacks cereals in the autumn, winter and early spring, fields should be examined at these seasons, to see if they are present. If detected, top dressings of guano, salt, or gas-lime are recommended.

Rolling or feeding off with sheep are also said to be useful.

Weeds in Grain.

Millers complain that there is a much greater proportion than there ought to be, of "dirt" in the shape of weed seeds in wheat sent to them by farmers. Of samples sent to me for identification, by far the largest proportion of this seed was found to be of the *Polygonum convolvulus*, or Black Bind-weed sometimes called "Wild Buck-wheat." This is a naturalised weed from Europe, and has now spread over the whole of Canada. Although only an annual, it seems to be extremely hard to eradicate, and is very troublesome. Great care should be taken to have all seed grain thoroughly cleaned. There are a great many foul seed which may be separated from seed grain by an ordinary fine sieve, if farmers will only take the necessary trouble.

Perennial Sow-thistle, (*Sonchus arvensis*, L.)

Communications have been received from three different localities enclosing specimens of this plant for name. Mr. W. L. Herriman, of Lindsay, writes on 23rd June: "I wish you would tell me the name of the enclosed plant, and how it may be exterminated from cultivated fields. It is very persistent, the field where this grew was ploughed five times, so the man told me. It grows close and kills out everything else." On 23rd August, Mr. Hiram Doxsee sends a specimen, he says: "Enclosed please find a plant that has been for some three years spreading on low bottom land on my farm here. I find it difficult to exterminate." Mr. John Willock writes from Fenelon Falls on September 8th: "Enclosed you will find a weed about which we would like to know particulars, so far it is confined to about two rods square, the ground was in wheat the year before last, when we first noticed it. There was no wheat growing amongst it.

the leaves lay so flat to the ground. Last year it was turnip ground, and well attended to, but this spring was put in barley, and the weed sprang up as briskly as ever." This also is an introduced species which has been brought to America in seed grain. It is decidedly spreading. In Canada, Professor Macorun records it as "abundant along road sides and in fields from Newfoundland throughout the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, at Ottawa, London and Hamilton." The only remedy we can suggest for this pertinacious weed is constant vigilance and summer fallowing.

OATS.

The oat crop in Ontario was not reported to have been injured by insects; but smut and rust were mentioned by some correspondents. In some parts of Quebec late oats were injured by the wet weather, and locusts were also troublesome in the same crop. Mr. S. Mireault, writing from St Jacques, County of Montcalm, and enclosing specimens of *Melanoplus femur-rubrum*, *M. bivittatus* and *D. Carolina*, says as follows: "As insects, and especially the grasshoppers, are doing much damage in this locality as well as in many others in the Province of Quebec, and as they threaten to destroy our crop of oats by their incessant depredations, I have thought it wise to obtain some exact and precise information concerning them, and with this end send you some specimens of the injurious kinds. Grasshoppers appeared early this year. They were observed in considerable numbers in the beginning of June. At that time they were small, but since then they have increased much in size as well as in numbers. Hay has suffered little from these insects; but they have invaded our oat fields and destroyed them in an alarming manner. And they even threaten complete devastation. At this moment I believe that half the crop has been sacrificed to the voracity of these insects, and the only thing which can save the other half will be a concurrence of providential circumstances which we pray for. This is how they behave: They attack the oat when it is in flower and cut the stem which supports the grain, and destroy even the whole panicle. We have observed in certain localities that all the spikes or panicles had succumbed to the voracity of these insects. We have remarked that these insects are of different colours and I send you specimens of each."

This kind of attack upon the panicles of oats has been noticed several times before and is done chiefly by *M. femur-rubrum* in this locality. The amount of the crop so wasted is sometimes very great.

BEANS.

• The European Bean Weevil (*Bruchus granarius*, L.)

Attack.—Small slate-coloured beetles found in hollow chambers beneath the skin of seed beans. Sometimes as many as three in one bean. Seed so injured will generally germinate; but produces only a sickly plant, and if known to be infested should not be used.

Some infested seed of the large Windsor Broad Bean was sent to me for examination. This seed was imported from England and was found to contain living specimens of the European Bean Weevil. Many of the beans had two beetles in them; but a few contained three. The ease with which these insects may be introduced into a country renders it essential that care should be taken not to sow infested seed.



Fig. 3.

The eggs are said to be laid by the parent beetle on the bean-pods while they are young and soft. The grubs feed inside the seed, sometimes destroying the greater part of the contents, but seldom injuring the germ. The grub is full grown by the time the beans are ripe and turns to a pupa inside the seed. Before it makes this change, however, it gnaws away the substance of the bean up to the skin and only leaves a thin film over its hole.

Miss Ormerod has observed that "the pupa is contained in a cell, a coating made apparently of small bits of bean agglutinated together. When the bean is dry this case or cocoon is very slightly observable, but when damped it parts from the wall of the gallery and you may quite readily pick out your beetle with this case clinging like a bag round it and only open at the mouth end." The perfect insect (Fig. 3) emerges in the spring soon after the beans are sown. It is a small black or dark brown beetle covered all over with a very short appressed grey pubescence and also has the wing covers ornamented with patches and dashes of white. The abdomen exceeds the wing-cases in length and bears upon its upper surface, just beyond their tips, two small black spots. The first pair of legs and three or four of the basal joints of the antennæ are reddish, the others black. Upon the hinder part of the thorax is a small fulvous patch.

This beetle resembles the well known Pea Weevil in shape, but is rather smaller, being only one-eighth of an inch in length. It is darker in colour and, like it, is a very active little creature.

From the habits of these insects, of remaining inside the seed until they are perfect, they are very liable to be carried from one country to another. This is illustrated by the fact that no less than eight species were collected amongst foreign produce sent to the Philadelphia Exhibition in 1876.

Remedies.—In the sample of Broad Beans referred to above, soaking them for twenty-four hours in water was found to drown every specimen of the weevils. When, therefore, a sample of seed is found to be infested, this simple expedient at the time of sowing the seed will be found efficacious. When the supply of seed on hand will permit it, it is better to keep the beans over until the following year in some close vessel. The beetles will emerge the first spring and die without injuring the beans further. A similar plan is that practiced with the Pea Weevil, of keeping the seed peas shut up in a close vessel in a warm room during the winter, when the weevils will emerge and die long before the seed is wanted for sowing. The remarkable freedom of peas in Canada from the attacks of the Pea Weevil, during the last few years, is attributed by some to the care taken by seed merchants to poison all weevils contained in seed peas, by subjecting them for some time, in large closed receptacles, to the poisonous fumes of bisulphide of carbon.

PEAS.

The pea crop throughout the country where peas are most grown has been good and little troubled by insects, the most serious attack was by the Clover Cutworm, but was complained of over a limited area only. The dry weather caused in some localities the condition mentioned at some length in my last year's report. Mr. F. Birdsall wrote on 25th July that many of the fields in the vicinity of Birdsalls, Ont., were badly affected. The top of the vines was green but the root dead. Numbers of the vines had only a single pod upon them and this seldom contained more than one pea.

The Pea Weevil (*Bruchus pisi*, L.).

Throughout the greater part of Canada the pea crop still remains exempt from the attacks of this once dreaded insect. Mr. T. B. Townshend writing from Aldershot, Ont., says: "The old enemy which used to be so fatal to the pea crop, the Pea Bug, or Pea Weevil, has not troubled us for some time, in fact has quite disappeared." It has not been entirely absent, however. In the Ontario Bureau of Industries return 24, we find a note that "the crop has been very free from bugs, excepting in the County of Essex, and in portions of Kent and Lambton." The ravages formerly committed by this insect have, however, put our pea-growers and dealers upon their guard, and if the seed is subjected to the bisulphide of carbon treatment or kept over in closed vessels until another season, there is no reason why this insect should again develop into a "first class pest." Should there be any doubt as to whether seed peas contain weevils or not, before sowing the whole lot should be

thrown into water when the injured seed will float, but the sound peas will sink to the bottom. All those that float should be burnt at once, or if in large quantities may be fed to pigs.

The Clover Cut-worm. The Cabbage Mamestra (*Mamestra trifolii*, Esp).

During the month of August I received many enquiries concerning some green caterpillars which suddenly appeared in the counties around Hamilton, Ont. Specimens were sent to me from several localities and the following description was taken: They were thick green caterpillars with black or grey marks, very variable in the depth of the colour of the markings, some specimens appearing almost green while others were quite dark above. Length, two inches. General appearance—a dark green noctuid caterpillar with a very narrow dorsal stripe, a broken sub-dorsal stripe of yellow, edged above by velvety black blotches (the black line not quite as continuous as the yellow), a broad pink infrastigmatal band, narrowly edged with white above and below. Above the upper white, a black line which spreads out into a black blotch around each spiracle. The whole body mottled with white on a smooth green surface, giving a somewhat glaucous shade to the green. The narrow dorsal stripe consists of an aggregation of these mottlings. And the dorsal space has them shadowed with black, giving that area a darker appearance than the rest of the body. Legs and pro-legs concolorous with the body. Head, small, green bearing on the upper part of the face and on the cheeks clouds of white mottlings. Some of these caterpillars were simply pale green with fuscous markings, others were green, with clear brownish or black markings, some had the mottling all over the body so shaded with brown as to suggest the appearance of the Army-worm. Intermediately tinted specimens between all these colours occurred. The caterpillars sent to me were nearly all found to be parasitised either by a large yellow Ichneumon Fly called *Ophon purgatum*, or by a large Flesh-Fly which Prof. Riley has identified as a species of *Sarcophaga* near to *sarracenie*. When these caterpillars were first sent to me I took them for the Fall Army-worm (*Laphygma frugiperda*, Sm. and Abb.) a species which sometimes occurs much in the same way as this did in August. Of all the larvæ sent to me I only succeeded in getting three to the pupa and these will not emerge until next spring.* I am indebted to Prof. Riley for the identification of these caterpillars as the larvæ of *Mamestra trifolii*. Prof. Riley writes: "Your letter with notes on a noctuid larva is to hand. So far as I can judge from your description the larva which you have is that of *Mamestra trifolii*. It is certainly not that of *Laphygma frugiperda* nor of *Prodenia lineatella*. The coloration of *trifolii* is quite variable though the general pattern of the more prominent markings is substantially the same as in the larva which you describe. The general colour varies from a pale yellowish green to a rather dark greyish or brownish green. The larva of *lineatella* differs from the description which you give in several important details." * * * *M. trifolii* is probably single-brooded with you. Here in Washington and in Missouri it is double and sometimes treble-brooded. In Germany it is single brooded.

This injurious insect has been treated of under the name of Cabbage Mamestra (*M. chenopodii*, Albin) and illustrated upon a coloured plate by Professor Riley in his annual report as State Entomologist for the United States for the year 1883, p. 123. From this account we find that the species is common all over Europe and in North America and the caterpillars were not noticed as specially injurious in this country until 1876, when they attacked many kinds of garden vegetables, and were particularly severe on cabbages; they however feed upon a variety of plants, amongst which are mentioned by authors: celery, lettuce, cabbage, asparagus, spinach, parsley, clover, sow-thistle, goosefoot (or "lamb's quarter's," *Chenopodium album* L.), &c. The name of this insect is derived from its attacks upon the clover and it is also known to be very destructive to peas, which, belong to the same natural order. As will be seen by the following extracts, nearly all the attacks began upon peas. In a letter kindly for-

* These specimens have emerged in my study, since the above was written and prove to be *M. trifolii*.

warded to me by the Editor of the *Toronto Weekly Mail*, Mr. John Puckridge, writing on 9th August for himself and several other farmers, says: "I herewith enclose specimen of a caterpillar which is now seriously damaging our field peas. They began by first cutting off the stalk some four inches above the ground several weeks back. The pea plant apparently died; but in a short time two or three stalks shot up and after a time grew until they blossomed and podded well. Then dry wea her came again when this pest made a second attack, eating the foliage and even barking the pea-pod, now full-grown and near ripening. We think of pulling ours for fodder although they should yield 20 bushels or more per acre. Kindly inform us if this is the Army Worm and the best means to be adopted for their extermination. The caterpillars are of different shades of colour and sizes; but we suppose that this arises from the various periods of hatching."

Mr. T. B. Carlam, writing 7th August from Warkworth, says: "I send you a caterpillar which is totally destroying the turnip crop in our neighborhood. They were in the pea fields first and as soon as the peas were harvested they went directly to the turnip field. I have tried to kill them by applying Paris green and hellebore to the leaves. Our neighbor, Mr. Douglas has sifted ashes over his crop of turnips, but all these experiments failed. This morning I have started to pull up the turnips that are the worst with them and draw them out of the field. I am then going to plough around the turnip patch"

Mr. John Kay, writing from Paris on 15th August, says:—"I send you a Caterpillar that has made its appearance here within the last week—a perfect glutton. They are very fond of Mangold Wurzel and they strip the leaves on short notice, leaving the bare stalks. I have advised dusting air-slacked lime on the root crops. To-night I learn that they have made their appearance on the turnips. As they are in thousands their ravages may affect all our root crops," and later, 25th August, he writes:—"One farmer says I mixed 4 lbs. Paris Green with 200 lbs. of finely ground Paris Plaster (Gypsum) and sprinkled over 2 acres of Mangold when the dew was on the leaves, but it did no good. Another farmer says that these Caterpillars came off the peas, having eaten all the leaves they then stripped his mangolds, which are now worthless. The Caterpillars bore into the ground and make a cocoon, of which I send you some specimens. I am informed that the pupa remains here only a short time when they appear as light-coloured moths."

Mr. S. Hinman, writing from Dundonald on 24th August, says:—"Enclosed I send you a specimen of a green worm that has been doing a great injury to the pea-crop in this vicinity; it has destroyed hundreds of acres in this part."

Remedies—As these Caterpillars had the same habits as the true Army-worm, ploughing a furrow across their path was recommended, and where the crop would allow it sprinkling with Paris Green. Ploughing, late in autumn, was also recommended, because this insect passing the winter as a chrysalis, by this treatment the chrysalids would be brought to the surface or disturbed, and would probably suffer from the frosts of winter. However, from the remarkable way in which the larvæ were infested by parasites I feel confident that next season there will not be a severe attack. When attending the meeting of the County of Wentworth Farmers' Institute, at Oaklands, near Hamilton, on 29th August, several farmers spoke to me of this pest, and some specimens bearing the eggs of Flesh Flies were handed me by Mr. T. B. Townshend. Writing on the 10th September, with reference to the same matter, this gentleman says:—"When you were at Oaklands the pea fields were literally swarming with the pests, and I could readily have sent you a bushel of them. The specimens I handed you were, however, a fair sample. You pointed out to me a small protuberance on the head of one of them as the egg of a parasite, which would eventually destroy the caterpillar. I find on enquiry that as the insect advanced to maturity many of them were observed to have these little lumps or protuberances on the head, and we hope this natural enemy may have performed a work that will free us from future trouble with this caterpillar. The appearance of the insect so late in the season enabled us to reap the bulk of our pea crop without any damage, and I am glad to say it is a good crop."

The later fields were but a small percentage of the whole, and but few of them escaped; indeed one of my neighbours had two fields literally destroyed. After eating the leaves they appeared to feed on the fleshy part of the pods, leaving only the inner membrane covering the grain and soon after the pod would dry up."

HAY AND CLOVER.

The hay crop in most districts has suffered severely from climatic influences. The excessive drought of last summer and the light rainfall of this spring had a marked effect upon the hay crops in Ontario and parts of Quebec, while in the Maritime Provinces and Lower Quebec the crop was even more seriously affected by excessive rains. Clover in Ontario is reported as winter-killed in some localities, but this is generally attributed to the drought of 1887 owing to which the plants went into hibernation in a weakened condition. This lack of sap and a consequent fatality was noticeable amongst all plants, and even many forest trees succumbed in rocky districts. The drought of the whole summer of 1887 was exceptional, there was a very light snowfall in the winter and almost no spring rains. By the 1st of July the want of moisture began to be apparent, but it was not until about 10th August that any rain came. At this time a fall of temperature took place over the whole of Ontario and occasional showers occurred.

HAY.

"Silver-top of hay,"—An unknown enemy.

An attack of considerable interest, because up to the present time the depredator has escaped actual discovery, has for many years been observed in hay. Various conjectures have been made as to the cause of the injury, but so far it must be acknowledged that this is not positively known—spring frosts, the maggots of some grass eating flies, mites, plant-bugs and during the last summer, with perhaps more reason, species of Thrips have all been accused. At first sight this injury is exactly similar to that of the summer brood of the Wheat-stem Maggot (*Meromyza Americana*). The top portion of the flowering stem turns white, before the time it should ripen, and dies without forming seed. Upon splitting the stem it will be found that the top-most section has been injured just above the top joint, but in a different manner to the stems of wheat, injured by *Meromyza*. Instead of the tissues being gnawed they are merely shrivelled and discoloured, as if the juice had been sucked out of them. This injury is only to the base of the top section of the stem and the enveloping sheath is uninjured. With a slight pull the culm parts at the injured spot and is easily drawn from the sheath. This attack is first apparent in the beginning of June, when the flowering stems of Kentucky blue grass (or June grass *Poa pratensis*) turn white at the time of flowering. The injured stems are very noticeable at first, but soon become hidden by the other stems growing up and over-topping them. Later in the month Timothy (*Phleum pratense*) and Couch Grass (*Triticum repens*) are similarly attacked, and upon the Central Experimental Farm, *Poa serotina* and *Triticum caninum* showed the same injury to a limited extent. I failed to find any insect inside the stems at the seat of injury although examination was made early in the month. Various suspected species of Hemiptera or plant-bugs were caged over growing plants of grass and although several of these punctured the leaves and stems for food, none made an injury similar to that described above. I did not myself find any species of Thrips, but Prof. Saunders informs me that he did in a casual investigation he made. Upon a previous occasion I had detected in small numbers, both hymenopterous and dipterous larvæ in injured stems, as well as mites, but this season at Ottawa, none of these were found and I am therefore under the impression that these are not the cause of this attack. In Prof. Forbes's thirteenth Illinois report at page 22, the following appears as a note to his article upon *Meromyza Americana* :

"An injury precisely similar to that done to wheat by the Wheat Bulb-worm is extremely common in Blue Grass and Timothy throughout the State, and may possibly be due to this species; but the escape of the insect is so prompt that I have rarely been able to find it in any stage after the injury becomes evident through the

whitening of the head of grass. Indeed a single pupa found beneath the sheath of a stem of Timothy which had been injured in this way is the only direct evidence I have of the character of the insect responsible for this mischief. This pupa was certainly dipterous and very similar to that of *Meromyza*, but differed in the proportions of the segments, and especially in the size and distinctness of the terminal ones. I am consequently doubtful if it was that of *Meromyza*, but think it more likely that it belongs to a species of *Chlorops* likewise very abundant earlier in the season. On the other hand the great abundance of the fly of *Meromyza* in May, in regions where very little winter wheat and not much rye are raised, makes it almost certain that the larvæ live in something else than these grains."

In my report for 1885 I quote some information given to me by Dr. Brodie of Toronto who succeeded in finding some larvæ which he felt sure were those of a species of *Chlorops* and in 1887 he writes: "In addition to a dipterous larvæ which attacks the Timothy, we have found here a mite very common and very injurious."

Now, from the above observations and some others to be mentioned below, made by trained entomologists, it is perfectly certain that there are injuries to grasses by different insects, the effects of which are very similar in appearance and all of which would be classed under the head of "*Silver-top*"; but for each of which a different treatment might be necessary. In the same way Miss Ormerod tells me that there are attacks upon wheat in England, very similar to those we suffer from in the case of *Meromyza Americana*. During the past year the opinion has gained many adherents that one of these injuries, by which the panicle and top portion of flowering grasses is destroyed, is due to the attacks of a species of Thrips. These are minute, slender insects rarely exceeding two or three millimetres in length and are sometimes very active, leaping and taking flight with great agility. They have a habit of running about with the hinder portion of their bodies raised up when they are disturbed, in the same way as the *Staphylinidæ* or Rove beetles. Their structure is peculiar, so that naturalists have had difficulty in classifying them and they have been placed in various positions. In Prof. Comstock's new "Introduction to Entomology" the following description is given: "But the structure of the mouth and the character of the wing throw them out of any of the accepted orders. And now the majority of entomologists agree in assigning them the rank of a distinct order. As to the position of this order, it seems to me that it is the lowest living representative of one of the lines of development of winged insects, of which line the Hemiptera is the culmination.

"The body is long. The head is narrower than the thorax, without any distinct neck; the eyes are large, with conspicuous ocelli; there are also usually three simple eyes. The ventral side of the head is prolonged into a conical beak, which extends beneath the prosternum. The form of the mouth parts can only be made out by dissection and the use of the high powers of the microscope. The mandibles are long bristle-like, curved, and somewhat flattened at the base, and taper to a point; they are furnished with well-developed palpi; the labial palpi are distinct but less conspicuous; the labrum is furnished with a curious appendage at its tip; and the labium is deeply emarginate. The three thoracic segments are well developed. The wings are laid horizontally on the back when not in use; they are very narrow, but are fringed with long hairs, which diverging in flight, compensate for the smallness of the membrane. This fringing of the wings suggested the name *Thysanoptera* by which the order is designated in many entomological works. In some species the wings are wanting. The legs are well developed, but are furnished with very peculiar tarsi; these are two-jointed, and are bladder-like at the tip. This character suggested the name *Physopoda*. The abdomen is more or less spindle-form; it is terminated in some genera by a long slender segment; in others the females are furnished with a four-valved ovipositor, which lies in a groove on the ventral aspect of the abdomen. The larva resembles the perfect insect but has no wings and is sometimes red or a different colour from the imago. The pupa is more like the perfect insect with rudiments of wings and the antennæ are turned back on the head. It is much less active than either larva or imago."

There seems to be very little accurately known of the life-histories of these insects and there has been great difference of opinion as to their food and habits. Some observers claiming that they were carnivorous whilst others maintained that they were herbivorous. In an excellent paper by Professor Osborn, of Iowa, read before the Entomological Club of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the Cleveland meeting, and since published in *Insect Life*, No 5, a résumé of our knowledge of these interesting insects is given, together with the opinions of some of the leading entomologists on their habits, and Professor Osborn's own careful investigations. From the study he has given the question, his conclusions are valuable as throwing light upon a question which must now be seriously considered by Canadian farmers, since the injury known as "silver-top" is decidedly increasing and may be due to the attacks of these insects. Professor Osborn's conclusions are as follows:—"That the Thripidæ as a group are normally herbivorous, and their presence on cultivated plants is a source of danger.

That they feed mainly on the exuded nectar or secretions of plants, when these are abundant, and on pollen, and at such times may do little or no damage. That they will upon occasion attack the tissues of the leaves or the essential parts of the blossoms and pierce them for their contents, and at such times may cause serious damage.

That of the recorded species there are two, at least, which must be looked upon as carnivorous in certain stages at least."

Prof. Osborn also gives a list of 22 species which have been reported as injurious to vegetation, and Prof. Comstock has named one, from this habit, which there is every probability will prove to be the cause of one of the attacks upon our Canadian hay crop.

In June last stems of Timothy were sent to Prof. J. A. Lintner, State Entomologist of New York, for his opinion. His answer was as follows: "It is identical with what I have been investigating in our own vicinity—the whitening of the heads and the blackening, and shrivelling of the stalk just above the upper joint, the shrivelled stalk sometimes found on carefully removing the sheath, to be folded back upon itself for about one-twelfth of an inch. It is a *Thrips* attack, which is as exact as I can say at present, similar to that which has been for so long a time observed on June grass, and which I was not at first inclined to accept as *Thrips* attack, but of which there can now be no reasonable doubt. We do not know the *Thrips* of the June grass nor is there any reason for accepting this one on the Timothy as the same. It may, however, prove to be identical, with its operations more recently extended to the Timothy."

Later Prof. Lintner writes on the same subject: "I cannot give you much additional information of the *Thrips*. The June grass species or an allied one did considerable injury to Timothy in Albany Co. in June. It was probably the same that you had in Timothy, and is presumably the grass-eating *Thrips*, (*Limothrips poaphagus*) of Prof. Comstock, lately briefly described in his Introduction to Entomology, 1888, p. 127." This description is as follows: "Another common species I have designated in my 'Notes on Entomology,' as the grass-eating *Thrips*, *Limothrips poaphagus*. The injury caused by this pest often attracts attention, although the insect itself is rarely observed. It infests Timothy and June grass, causing the head to turn yellow and die before maturity. These dead heads are very abundant every year. By pulling the head from its sheath, the stalk will be found to be shrunken in the tender part just above the joint, where the juice has been sucked from it; and in this place if the examination be made soon after the turning yellow of the head the insect can also be found. The adult female is light yellow in colour, measures from 1 m.m. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. (0.04 inch to 0.05 inch) in length and is remarkable in lacking the long spines on the veins of the wings."

In Europe these little insects are charged without hesitation with serious injury to hay and grain crops. In Mr. C. Whitehead's second report to the English Government, 1886, he says: "Although very small indeed, this little creature does an infinity of harm to wheat, oats and barley plants in some seasons and in some localities.

Being so tiny its action upon cereals is frequently unnoticed, and the results are attributed to other than insect agencies or they are frequently called blight, or supposed to be due to an abnormal state of the plants.

"Upon close examination of affected plants it will be found that the Thrips have taken up positions under the coverings or case or corolla, of the seed of corn* within the slits of the seeds and are sucking the juices from them with their short, stout beaks. It has been supposed that they are attracted by the pollen, but it is certain that their chief attraction is the sweet fluid of developing seeds."

In 1886, Prof. Ch. Lindeman published a very complete article upon "Species of Thrips living on Cereals in Middle Russia," which appeared in the Bulletin de la Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou. In this the author states that his investigations have convinced him that only two, of five species he mentions, have an agricultural importance. These are

T. secalina. Of this the first generation appears in May and lasts till June the larvæ living upon the ears of rye. The second generation appears at the end of June and lasts until the beginning of August, living upon the stems and ears of summer wheat and barley. The third generation appears at the beginning of August upon the stems the same as the last.

The winged females lay no eggs in the autumn, but hibernate under stones, in hollow straws, &c. The eggs are large, $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. long, and are laid separately at some distance from each other. The larvæ remain on the same stem where they hatch from 5 to 15 together beneath the same leaf-sheath. Pupæ as well as the larvæ live only on the sap of cereals. A microscopical examination of the contents of the crop revealed no trace of cells or of vegetable tissue, only a thickish liquid with chlorophyll granules. Prof. Lindeman considers the species distinct from *T. cerealium* which is the one referred to above by Mr. Whitehead.

The damage by *T. secalina* is much less than that caused by *Palæothrips frumentaria*, Bd., the other species which he mentions. This causes great damage by puncturing the ovaries of rye, wheat, barley and timothy. The females lay eggs in May and June, in heaps sometimes as many as 27 together between the paleæ or on the rachis of rye. Larvæ appear at the end of May, and like the adults feed upon the ovaries, destroying from 80 to 90 per cent. of them on the ears attacked. Pupæ were first seen on 4th July. The second and last generation appeared on 10th July. The grains of rye were then ripe so the insects migrated to the ears of summer wheat. The larvæ were observed by 17th July and the adults by the end of August when they went into hibernation.

Dr. Lindeman recommends for these grain-eating species, fall ploughing, burning of the stubble, and heavy rolling, as remedies.

Remedies.—A fact which has been generally noticed amongst my correspondents, who have reported this attack, has been that it was most noticeable upon old and exhausted meadows. This naturally suggests breaking these up and laying them down to some other crop. An old timothy field upon the Experimental Farm was found to be badly attacked by what for the present I prefer still to speak of indefinitely as "Silver-top." When no cause for this injury could be discovered it was ploughed up and the result will be noticed during the coming year. This is the only remedy which can be suggested until something more definite is discovered. The cause of the injury must be looked for immediately the heads of grasses begin to turn white, and the description given above should enable a careful observer to detect whether it is a Thrips or not.

* This word is used in England in the same way that we use "grain."

Locusts—"Grasshoppers" (*Acrididæ*)Fig. 6.—*Melanoplus femur-rubrum*, Burm.

One of the remarkable occurrences of injurious insects during the past season was the appearance of vast numbers of locusts of several species. This is frequently the case in dry seasons, not only from these conditions checking the growth of vegetation, but also as being very favourable to the development of insects. They are usually spoken of as "grasshoppers," but all the short-horned species are generally designated "Locusts" by Entomologists. In the eastern part of Ontario they were very abundant, and during the month of August attacked every green plant that came in their path, even going into the woods and attacking the forest trees. Upon the Experimental Farm they were extremely troublesome. In Western Ontario they were reported as attacking clover and timothy. In Manitoba and the North-West Territories there was no excessive superabundance complained of; but in British Columbia, I am informed by Rev. G. W. Taylor, the Provincial Entomologist, that they occurred in large numbers and were very injurious. He writes "possibly the names of our Victorian species may be of interest to you." The specimens were identified for me by Mr. Lawrence Bruner, which is a guarantee of the correctness of the determinations:

1. *Circotettix undulatus*, Thos.
2. *Arphia tenebrosa*, Scud.
3. *Melanoplus scriptus*, Walk.

These three, particularly the last two, are to be found until late into November, the last named is one of our most abundant species, and is much like your eastern *M. femur-rubrum*.

4. *Melanoplus bivittatus*, Say. Abundant.
5. *Trimerotropis vincuatus*, Scud. This is a rare species which I have only collected in one place.
6. *Camnula pellucida*, Scud. Abundant.
7. *Dissosteira Carolina*, L. Not injuriously abundant.
8. *Tettix granulatus*, Kirby. Occasionally taken.
9. *Gryllus neglectus*, Scud. Very abundant.
10. *Centophilus castaneus*, Thos. Not uncommon.
11. *Myrmecophila oregonensis*, Bruner.

This last scientifically, is an extremely interesting little species, but has no economic importance."

In some parts of the Province of Quebec locusts appeared in large numbers and enquiries concerning them were frequent. Their numbers gave rise to the impression that they were the Rocky Mountain Locust. The occurrence of this species in that Province is however extremely improbable, if not impossible, although during the last few years the Lesser Locust, *M. atlantis*, Riley, has been one of the most abundant species as far east as Ottawa. The specimens sent to me for identification from the Province of Quebec were: *M. femur-rubrum*, *M. bivittatus*, and *D. Carolina*.

In the neighbourhood of Ottawa, the hay fields were noticed to be swarming with young locusts in the beginning of June, and trouble was feared from their numbers. By the beginning of July the first specimens of the perfect winged locusts were taken, and from that time on, until the frosts of autumn, countless myriads committed serious depredations upon almost every green plant. Hay was cut in the beginning of July, and they then forsook the meadows and went to the fields of grain and other produce. The foliage of bushes, fruit trees, and even forest trees was devoured by them; nothing seemed to escape. Their numbers were so great that ordinary remedies were useless. In an effort to protect the experimental grass plots and a

large patch of tobacco, the mixture of bran, sugar and arsenic, as proposed by Prof. Riley was used. It was readily eaten, and certainly killed large numbers, but the dead bodies were soon disposed of by the survivors, and when one was killed a thousand took its place. Mechanical apparatus for catching and destroying the perfect locusts would have been the only way to deal with them. I am, however, strongly of the opinion, that, if the hay fields had been cut about the 20th June, instead of in the beginning of July, that the hay would have been just as good, and enormous numbers of these locusts would have been destroyed. At that time they were in a condition when they require shade, and, moreover, have no wings with which to move from one field to another. In a close-growing crop, like hay which covers the ground thickly, there is very little active vegetation at the roots, and a great deal of moisture is kept from evaporating. As soon as the hay is cut, all that is left on the field, above the surface, is at once dried up by the action of the air and the sun, and the plant does not shoot up again for some weeks. In wet seasons, of course, this is a little sooner than in dry ones. The latter part of last June and the month of July were excessively hot and dry in this section, and what grass was left upon the fields after the hay was cut, could not possibly have supported the large numbers of locusts which afterwards devastated our crops. By leaving the hay standing until the 1st July, they had reached the final stage in which they can fly, and they were thus enabled to migrate from field to field, which they could not possibly have done in their earlier stages by hopping. It must be remembered that their wings do not grow gradually until they reach their full size, but appear suddenly after the last moult in the same way as those of plant-bugs or butterflies. Amongst the Orthoptera the successive stages of development from the egg to the imago are somewhat different from what we see in other orders. Locusts pass through seven stages. The egg, two larval stages, three pupal stages and the perfect form. In the larval stages there is no appearance of wings; after the second moult, however, small wing pads appear, which increase gradually during the two succeeding moults, but when the pupal life is completed, and just before the insect moults the last time and becomes a perfect locust, the wing pads are only about a quarter of an inch long. When the last moult, takes place, however, and this only takes a few moments when the time comes, from these short wing-pads are unfolded copious gauzy wings, over an inch in length. In a few hours these harden, and are ready to transport their bearer from place to place upon its mission of destruction.

CLOVER.

In the November bulletin of the Ontario Bureau of Industries Mr. Blue writes as follows: "The winter and spring were trying on fields already thinned by drought and the second dry summer left the crop in a very unsatisfactory condition, so far as any prospect of seed was concerned. The Midge was almost everywhere, and while a few correspondents in the Lake Erie and Lake Ontario Counties speak of a fair quantity of seed, the majority of returns describe the crop as a complete failure. Where any seed was obtained it was generally where fields were pastured until the middle of June."

The Clover-Seed Midge (*Cecidomyia leguminicola*, Lintner).

Attack.—Small footless Maggots which eat out the contents of the clover pods and thus destroy the seed.

It is somewhat disappointing to find that the clover-seed midge instead of being reduced to the place of a second class pest by the concerted action of the growers of clover-seed, has actually made headway during the past summer. This is the more remarkable because its life history is so well understood, and although it is well known by all that to secure a crop of clover-seed, the crop must be cut or fed off before the Maggots are full grown, yet farmers do not adopt this simple method. There are two broods of this Midge in the season, corresponding with the two crops of clover-seed. The eggs are laid in the forming flower heads of the clover; when they hatch they eat their way into the seed-pod and destroy the seeds. When full grown, which here is about the end of June, they leave the heads of clover and

penetrate a short distance into the ground. Here after a time they change to pupæ and the perfect flies emerge in August, just at the time the clover is heading out again, and therefore just in the condition to serve their progeny as food. Now it is manifest that if the first brood can be destroyed in any district by the systematic and concerted action of all the growers, the second crop of clover-seed must be to a large measure exempt from the attacks of the Midge. It has been proved conclusively that if clover be either cut or fed off before the middle of June the young larvæ of the Midges are destroyed.

Mr. T. Farrow, of Bluevale, Ont., who has tried many experiments, in observing this insect for a succession of years, has written as follows:—"I am the only one in this section who has any clover-seed. I have 30 acres. Twenty acres I pastured until the middle of June. The other ten acres I left for crop. The hay on this was cut about the first week in July and then left for a crop of seed. The summer, as you know, turned out very dry, in consequence of which there was not as much growth as there would have been had the season been damper. However, the seed on the pastured 20 acres was very good and fine. No Midge at all."

Again Mr. Robert Wilkie writing from Blenheim, Ont., on 4th January, 1889, says: "Very little seed has been threshed here as yet. I have heard of only two lots, one was pastured until early in June, when the stock was turned off and the crop allowed to go to seed. Thirty acres produced 50 bushels of seed; but another piece of ten or twelve acres which was cut for hay the first time produced about the same quantity of seed."

Now these are only two of a great many letters which might be cited to prove that by the adoption of this simple and inexpensive method one of our most remunerative crops may be saved. It is true that occasionally, even without taking this precaution, good crops of seed may be raised but they cannot be relied on.

FIELD CROPS AND VEGETABLES.

ROOTS.

Root crops in most districts are reported as good, and no new attacks of importance by injurious insects have been complained of. In some places potatoes were injuriously affected by rains in September and October, but as a general thing there was very little Potato Rot, and root crops were saved in good order.

TURNIPS.

Turnips were affected by the drought in June and July and the Turnip Flea-Beetle in many places destroyed the young plants so that they had to be sown again. After the middle of June dry weather set in and the plants could not get well started. Towards the middle of June a phenomenal appearance of Cut-worms occurred and it was only with the greatest difficulty that enough plants could be saved for a crop. These Cut-worms were chiefly of three species, *Agrotis subgothica*, *Hadena arctica* and *Agrotis volubilis*. Their attacks were most severe here on the farm in a sandy field, and turnips, mangold wurtzel, cabbage and cereals were most attacked. Paris green and finely ground apatite, 1 to 50 and later 1 to 25, were sown along the rows, but with no appreciable effect upon the Cut-worms.

Turnip Flea-beetle, "Turnip Fly" (*Phyllotreta vittata*, Fab.).

Attack.—Small active shining black beetles, with yellow markings on the wing-covers, which eat the seed-leaves of turnips and all other cruciferous plants directly they appear above the ground. When disturbed they hop from the leaves to some distance. As is always the case in dry seasons many complaints have come in of the depredations of flea-beetles upon turnips. These are not, probably, all by the Striped Flea-Beetle (*P. vittata*), but as this is the commonest species, and the most successful treatment will apply for all, the description given above will serve to identify the attack.

Dr. J. T. Steves, Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, St. John, N.B., writes in July last: "I enclose with this specimens of flies, millions of which have invaded our turnip field this summer and destroyed nearly all our young

turnips, and also the mangolds and beets. We have sown early and late, in the same field three times; all are eaten up excepting our garden patch, a large patch which was sown very early; these were not touched. From these we obtained several barrels of plants, which we transplanted, and these a huge grub devoured.

"Is there any remedy that we can use against these enemies, they are very numerous and hop off like fleas when disturbed. Of course we shall lose our crop this year; but what can be done to prevent disaster next year. I have advised our farmer to prepare his drills this autumn and have them all ready to receive the seed as soon as the frost is fairly out of the ground in the spring and sow early. Most, if not all, the farmers in Lancaster parish, situated on the west side of St. John River, near its mouth, have suffered from the same foe."

In the Ottawa district the species which attacked the turnips was *P. vittata*, the same as was sent by Dr. Steeves, but I am under the impression it must have been some other insect which destroyed the mangolds and beets. The grub mentioned by him was undoubtedly one of the many species of Cut-worm. These are very partial to mangolds and may have been the culprits.

In the far west the same or a similar beetle occurred followed also by a Cut-worm. Mr. T. H. Fullerton, writing from Calgary, N. W. T., says: "The farmers in this vicinity have been greatly annoyed by flies this year on field turnips as well as on all garden stuff. What the fly left, a sort of grub took, eating the plant off close to the ground. I have some turnips four times sown and would be glad to hear of any remedy you may know of for another year." The life history of these Flea Beetles seems to be as follows:—The perfect insects pass the winter beneath rubbish or clods of earth in the fields. In the early spring they come forth and feed upon some of the many cruciferous plants which then have foliage, as various biennial weeds. The eggs are laid soon after and as stated by Dr. Thomas (Illinois, Rep. VI, 159) the larva feeds upon the roots of cruciferous plants and when full fed makes a small earthen cocoon near its feeding place. From the time the egg is laid until the perfect beetle emerges, it takes about a month, and there are probably three or four broods in the season, for perfect beetles were taken upon cruciferae in the seed beds at the farm right through the summer. The European Turnip Flea-Beetle (*P. nemorum*, Chev.) is stated by Mr. C. Whitehead (Rep. on Inj. to roots and other crops, 1887) to lay its eggs beneath the leaf, and he says that the young larvæ mine the leaves, when full-fed dropping to the ground and pupating in the earth close to the turnip plants. It is further stated that the beetles "arrive in a rapid succession of generations throughout the summer, if it is hot and dry, and if other circumstances are favourable, when it is believed that there are as many as six generations."

Remedies.—In England agricultural methods of prevention are relied upon almost entirely. The land is ploughed and manured in the autumn so as to produce a good seed-bed. In the spring it is merely cultivated; this destroys weeds but does not open up the land, which would allow too much moisture to evaporate and would also make shelters for the insects after they had been attracted to the fields. Beneath the wing-covers of the beetles are folded-up ample gauzy wings with which they can fly long distances, and they are doubtless attracted to their food by the sense of smell. Mr. Whitehead advises that "rolling down the land immediately after the drill should be adopted, as it tends to keep in the moisture and to level the earth in the drills, so that the seed may come away as rapidly as possible." He also advises that "plenty of seed of the preceding year's harvest should be used, carefully examined as to its germinating powers, and as to its freedom from other and worthless seeds. From three to four pounds per acre may be put in. The importance of having seed of full germinating* power cannot be too strongly insisted upon."

* I draw particular notice to this statement of Mr. Whitehead's with regard to the value of seed-testing. Mr. Whitehead is an extensive and successful farmer, who has been all his life a practical farmer. Canadian farmers who can send seed of all kinds to the Experimental Farm to be tested, free of all charge, even postage, have no excuse whatever for sowing or even buying bad seed. The returns as to the germinating quality of seeds are generally sent back in about a week.

As the beetles pass the winter in the perfect state, early sowing in a district where they have been abundant the previous season is not always successful, although some of the Nova Scotian farmers have great faith in it.

In the Ottawa district the most successful crops have usually been grown from seed sown from 15th to 20th June. Judicious management in the time of sowing so as to get the young plant into the rough leaf, in between the broods of the beetle is one of the best methods of prevention. The great injury to the young plants is done by the beetles attacking the seed-leaves, which are stores of nourishment laid up in the seed for the use of the young plant. What an important office they fill can be easily seen by cutting them away from any young seedling. As soon as the rough leaves or true leaves are formed, in all ordinary seasons, the plant will grow more quickly than the beetles can destroy them. For this reason, as soon as the young plants appear above the ground some quick-acting fertilizer such as superphosphate should be applied so as to push on the young plants past the state when they can be destroyed by the beetles. A most satisfactory result followed the mixing of 1 lb. of Paris green with 50 of plaster and sowing it along the rows. Dusting with lime or dust when the dew is on the leaves is largely practiced; but if Paris green is added in the above proportions all the beetles are killed which attack the crop. The time of appearance of the different broods will vary in different localities, and this can only be learned by observation in each locality.

The Turnip Aphis (*A. brassicae*, L.) abundant upon Swede turnips last autumn, was only reported as injurious once; this was in Victoria, British Columbia, where, however, it confined itself to the Swedes, and did not touch other varieties.

POTATOES.



Potatoes in the west are reported to have suffered severely from the attacks of a Flea-beetle, but no specimens have been sent in. *Crepidodera cucumeris*, Har., (Fig. 5) a small black flea-beetle with yellowish antennae and legs, frequently attacks potatoes in the way described, *i.e.*, by eating small holes in the foliage. This same beetle has been sent to me by Mr. E. D. Arnaud, of Annapolis, N.S., who found it in numbers upon his young tomatoes as soon as they were set out. He had tried a weak solution of carbolic acid, but without much effect. The Colorado Potato Beetle was very destructive in many districts. A correspondent writing from the Eastern Townships of Quebec in the beginning of June, says: "I never anywhere saw the potato beetle so thick. The beetles are upon every plant and the eggs are abundant on the other side of the leaves. Unless something is done there will be a total destruction of the potato crop." Upon receipt of this letter I at once wrote a letter for the *St. John's News* urging upon agriculturists the importance of destroying the first brood and recommending the application of Paris green in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a pail of water. There should be no trouble with this pest, the liquid Paris green mixture meeting all requirements of the most exacting practical farmer. The time required for applying it is short, the cost is small, the results are certain, and there is no injury to the plant. The potato beetle has been mentioned in reports from all the eastern Provinces of Canada and from Manitoba. One correspondent, writing from Lake Temiscaming, says: "The Colorado potato beetle has played great havoc with my potatoes; out of nine bags of seed sowed last spring I shall not have five bags of crop; this is too bad, but not expecting them to turn up here I had no Paris green by me. I have it now, though, and shall be ready for them next spring." Specimens of the grey blister beetle (*Epicauta cinerea*, Forst.) have been sent for identification on several occasions, and Messrs. Thomson & Fraser, florists, of Winnipeg, sent me specimens of the black blister beetle (*E. Pennsylvanica*, De G.) as the perpetrators of "considerable damage amongst potatoes."

"Black-worms," Thousand-legged worms—(*Julidae*).

A small species of *Julus* has been sent in twice during the season as injuring potatoes. This is the same species as in my 1885 report I identified as *J. caeruleo-*

cinctus, Wood. It is a rather small species, scarcely an inch in length, and banded alternately with dark brown and bluish rings. It was stated that it had injured the surface of growing potatoes in August by eating out shallow furrows on the surface of the tubers, and Mr. R. Brodie, of St. Henry of Montreal, writes that he has had several different plants attacked by it. He writes: "Another thing which is getting to be a serious matter with us is the injury done by the 'black worm' mentioned in your 1885 Report. Our rotten manure heaps are full of them; they begin with our early potato sets in spring after they are planted, and the corn in the hills. We have to put shingles under the melons or they will eat into them when they are barely ripe. They also attack tomatoes and windfalls under our apple trees. I hope we will soon get a remedy for this troublesome pest. Some talk of using salt, but I am afraid the quantity of salt it would take to kill them would destroy the growth of plants also."

In June I received specimens of the same *Julus* from Principal A. H. Mackay, of the Pictou Academy, N.S. He writes: "I send you to-day a species of *Julus* found eating the seed corn of the young growing plants. They are very abundant in this particular corn patch in a garden here. I do not know whether they do much damage or are likely to do so; perhaps they only destroy the old exhausted grain of corn."

From what is known of the habits of these creatures I fear there is no doubt that they must be considered as injurious. After detailing several attacks, Miss E. A. Ormerod in her report for the year 1885, says: "From reports sent in during the last three years it appears that millipedes live on most of our common root crops, such as mangolds, potatoes, carrots, onions, &c., likewise on young wheat and on various crops, on which they feed as the case may be—at the roots, as of peas; or at what they can reach, as celery; or on ground-fruit, as strawberries. The fact of their feeding on wheat was observed more than forty years ago in the case of *Julus Londinensis*, and without entering at too great length on details, everything confirms the fact that they are general feeders, consuming living and decayed vegetable and animal substances."

Mr. Whitehead, in his report upon hop insects (1885), says: "It is commonly held that these thousand-legs are merely attendants upon decay and do not themselves create it; but the formation of their jaws adapted for gnawing and biting proves clearly that they are active sources of injury to plants."

These creatures are not insects but belong to the myriapods. They have no wings, and although so well provided with legs cannot walk fast nor for long distances. When therefore their habits are better understood a remedy should be forthcoming. It is quite exceptional their occurring in large numbers. It is stated in Nova Scotia that they are always abundant where sawdust has been used as a vehicle for liquid manure; this then should be discarded as much as possible. They are nearly always found in damp places which would point to the advantage of draining low lands. Frequent cultivating during the summer would also be beneficial.

Miss Ormerod found that salt and water killed *Julidæ* in a short time, and she therefore, advises the treatment of land or manure heaps with salt, nitrate of soda, caustic lime or gas lime. Traps are also suggested made by placing slices of mangolds, carrots or vegetable marrow upon the ground, an expedient which is tried with good results in Germany.

The large species of *Julus*, two inches and a-half in length by nearly a quarter of an inch in width which is sometimes found under rotten logs is named *Julus Canadensis*. It has never so far been found injuring vegetation.

CABBAGE.

Cabbage insects during the past season, with the exception of the work of cut-worms in the spring, have not been so troublesome as usual.

The Anthomyian root maggots were decidedly less destructive in every locality reported from, not only in cabbages but also in onion beds. Where the earth was

kept well hoed up to the collar much better crops of cabbage were grown than where planted in the ordinary way. The most serious pest during the past year in Eastern Canada has been "The Cabbage Worm." The Imported White Cabbage Butterfly (*Pieris rapæ. L.*)



Fig. 6.

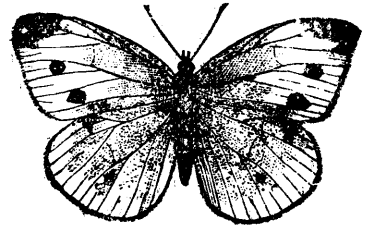


Fig. 7.

Attack.—Velvety green caterpillars, about an inch in length, with a broken yellow line along each side and an unbroken one down the middle of the back. At first eating the outside leaves, but eventually boring right into the heart of the cabbage. These, after three or four weeks produce the white butterflies so common in gardens. Fig 6 male, fig. 7 female.

Renewed experiments with pyrethrum insect powder mixed with four times its weight of common flour, have proved to be most successful, and I consider this to be undoubtedly the best remedy for this insect. Cabbages treated three times were perfectly free from worms. The applications were made by puffing a small quantity of the powder into the heads in the middle of July and at the beginning and end of August. Mr. R. B. Whyte, of Ottawa, writes: "Last spring, on your recommendation, I tried the effects of insect powder as a remedy for the ravages of the cabbage-worm. For several years previously I had great difficulty in growing cabbage, and always lost a large part of the crop. A few days after the first appearance of the worm I applied the powder by means of a small bellows, such as druggists sell for 15 cents. I walked along the rows compressing the bellows once and sometimes twice about eight inches above each plant. One ounce of powder, costing less than ten cents, entirely cleared 150 plants. On examining the plants three days afterwards, not a single living worm could be found. Three or four weeks afterwards I noticed that another brood was beginning to hatch out, so I applied the powder again, with the same results."

When attending a meeting of the Frontenac Farmers' Institute, held last June in Kingston, the statement was made that gardeners were giving up growing cabbages owing to the trouble they experienced with this insect. I strongly advised them to try the pyrethrum remedy, and some of those present said that they would do so. In a late letter from Mr. Alexander Ritchie, the Secretary of the Institute, the following encouraging words appear: "We have more cabbage this year than we ever had before, and scores of others say the same, all due to your remedy for the cabbage-worm."

A satisfactory discovery I have made during the past season is that the small parasite which is so useful in the United States, *Pteromalus puparum*, is present in many parts of Canada and at Ottawa in very large numbers. Mr. W. H. Harrington took it at Sydney, Cape Breton, Professor A. H. Mackay sent it to me from Pictou, Nova Scotia, and I found it in very large numbers in the conservatory of the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, infesting chrysalides of *P. rapæ* which had fed upon mignonette. I was unable to detect the females in the act of stinging the larvæ; but frequently found them perched upon the newly formed pupæ, and I now have about 40 infested pupæ for distribution to localities where as yet the parasite has not been observed.

Club-root of the Cabbage (*Plasmiodiophora brassicæ*, Wor.)

A disease of cabbages which is very little understood by farmers is Club-root. I have received three communications concerning it. It is usually supposed to be the

work of insects, but this is not the case. It is a distortion of the tissues of the cabbage root owing to the presence of a parasitic fungus. In Mr. Worthington G. Smith's "Diseases of Field and Garden Crops," 1884, is given an elaborate account of this pest. In this he says: "until the last six or seven years no one knew the cause of Club-root; but in 1876, after three years constant attention, M. Woronin, a Russian botanist, as completely explained the nature of the Club-root in turnips and cabbages as the Rev. M. J. Berkeley expounded the murrain of potatoes in 1846."

"The observations made by Mr. Woronin, which have several times been confirmed by others as well as ourselves, seem to place the fact beyond all doubt that clubbing is caused by a fungus" (p. 94). The family to which this fungus belongs is known by the name of slime-fungi (*Myxomycetes*) which are most remarkable from the fact that they do not form cells, tissues, nor mycelium during the time of active growth; but the protoplasm remains during that time free and collected into small amoeba-like masses. When mature, however, small pieces are separated from the mass, a cell-wall is formed and the small pieces become spores for the re-production of the plant." Fungi, it must be remembered, even the microscopic species, are plants. Spores of fungi are analogous to seeds in higher vegetables. I received from Rev. Mère Marie St. Augustin, of Sillery, P.Q., some roots of young cabbage badly infested with this fungus—the roots and the galls of the fungus were also attacked by the Cabbage Root-maggot, and these had naturally been accredited with all the injury. In the letter which accompanied the specimen is the following: "I send you in a small box a specimen which is commonly called 'potato of the cabbage' without doubt on account of the resemblance in the form of this excrescence on the root of the cabbage to the tuber of a potato. It appears to be due to the presence of small white larvæ which are nourished on the juice of the plant stopping its growth and killing it. We shall be much obliged if you can suggest some means of destroying the injurious insect. If it is too late this season to stop its ravages; we shall still be pleased to know its name and any remedy for its attack."

Mr. R. Brodie, of St. Henry of Montreal, who is considered one of the best growers of cabbage on the Island of Montreal wrote to me in 1887: "On some of our land we cannot grow cabbage or cauliflower two years in succession on account of the worm (?) which causes Club-root. I am doubtful if it really is as supposed, a worm which causes this big root. I have cut the root away with my knife piece by piece and could never find one. Mr. Peter Henderson, in one of his books, says it is the want of lime in the soil that partly causes the Club-root. Four years ago I used a quantity of hardwood ashes on a four-acre field of cabbage, but I had to leave twelve drills without ashes as I ran short of them; these twelve rows were almost a total failure, being Club-rooted, while the others were a splendid crop averaging ten pounds per head. I find there is far more fertilising qualities in ashes than in lime and it is a wonder to me that farmers do not use more of them when they are so cheap."

Again Mr. Brodie writes this year:—

"You ask me if my treatment to prevent Club-root in cabbage was again successful. In our 9 acres of cabbage and cauliflower I do not think that we found one that was club-rooted. We gave the land a heavy coat of ashes that we had gathered round the country. I suppose they would be mixed hard and soft wood ashes. These we mixed well with the soil. We had a man following the plough with a cart-load of ashes. In scattering them he stood in the cart and held a coal-shovel full of ashes over the side shaking them off as evenly as he could into the furrows as the horse moved on. The land was heavily manured the previous year. After the plants had started to grow I applied to each plant a small handful of a complete fertilizer I procured from the Standard Fertilizing Company, Smith's Falls. This gave them a vigorous growth. We very seldom plant cabbage two years in succession on the same soil, but one of the best gardeners in this neighbourhood, who pays a high rent for a small piece of land, has planted cabbage I am sure for 20 years in succession. He uses large quantities of quick-lime, and also gas-lime from the gas-works, otherwise he could not grow them at all, for the nature of his soil is more

subject to club-root than mine. I use the ashes as much for their fertilising qualities as for their prevention of club-root, but quick-lime has hardly any fertilising qualities that I am aware of."

This experience of Mr. Brodie is very valuable, because it can be tried by everyone.

Mr. Worthington Smith recommends an alternation of crops for two or three years, so that the spores of the fungus may be exhausted before a cruciferous crop is again cultivated on the same land. He says:—"Beyond all other things it is necessary that old club-root should not be allowed to remain on the ground where turnips or cabbages are to be grown. All the diseased material should be gathered into a heap and, if possible, burnt. No sane healthy person would remain in a place tainted with the contagia of dead and diseased animals, and it is equally unsafe to place sound plants, tubers, or seeds amongst dead or diseased vegetable refuse. In one case, as in the other, certain individuals may, perchance, escape; but the general result is the healthy organisms are at length destroyed by the dead or diseased ones."

Cut-worms.

Of all the injuries committed year after year upon field and garden crops, there are none concerning which more enquiries are made, than of the various caterpillars known as Cut-worms. During the past season, however, possibly owing to the exceptional climatic conditions during the autumn of 1887 and the spring of 1888, various species of these caterpillars appeared in overwhelming numbers, in all directions. During the month of June letters and specimens poured in. There was no province in the Dominion from which complaints of their depredations were not received. From British Columbia I received the variegated Cut-worm (*Agrotis saucia*), and some chrysalides which turned to *Ag. obeliscoides*, Guen. From Manitoba, the W-marked Cut-worm (*Ag. clandestina* Har.) and *Ag. declarata*, Mor. From New Brunswick, the Gothic Dart moth (*Ag. subgothica*, Haw.) From Nova Scotia came the last named and the Lance Rustic (*Agrotis ypsilon*, Ratt), and from Cape Breton, the caterpillars of a moth, which has been kindly identified by Prof. Riley as *Ag. turris* Grote. In addition to these, various letters described their ravages without sending specimens.

Rev. J. B. Hemmeon, of Wolfville, N.S., says: "The Cut-worm is very prevalent this year, destroying acres of cucumbers and other things planted for pickling factories."

Prof. J. Burwash, of Mt. Allison University, Sackville, N.B., sent specimens of two species of larvæ which, he writes: "Have been doing considerable damage in this neighbourhood and generally throughout the county of Westmoreland, N.B. They work under the ground at a short distance from the surface, and bite off the plants at the beginning of the stem. They prefer beets, mangolds, or carrots; but have also cut down peas, corn and onions. The beets have, in some places, been completely destroyed by them."

Dr. R. A. H. McKean, writing from Cow Bay, Cape Breton, N.S., says: "I send you a few specimens of a grub* which has been, for years, playing a great deal of mischief in our gardens in this county, and which is likely to ruin not only our gardens, but grain fields as well. When my peas, beans and mangolds were well up, I noticed the peas cut off near the ground; examination showed the work to have been done by a grub similar to the specimen forwarded. One or two were found round some of the stocks, but in a day or two they increased in number, extending their operations to the beans, beets, squash, spinach, &c., and now I find a small piece of Southern corn, put in as an experiment, also receiving attention. As it looks at present, gardens will be stripped of everything green and succulent. In the country districts, I hear that oat fields are suffering in the same way, and will have to be resowed. I tried a strong decoction of tobacco round my peas and beans; but I cannot say that the grubs objected to 'the weed.' Others have experimented with hellebore, but to no purpose. The fertilizer I used was a mixture of horse and

* These produced the moth *Agrotis turris*, Grote.

cow manure in some places, and well-rotted compost of the above with black bog-mud in others; but I could see no difference in the number of grubs or their activity. In one instance kelp has been tried; but with, if anything, more grubs in that garden than in others."

Mr. C. W. C. Bate also says: "My father writes me from Killarney, Manitoba, that his kitchen garden is being ruined by the attacks of what he takes to be the Cut-worm."

These are examples of a large number of similar letters, and in this district the same state of affairs occurred as is described above. In May and June the fields simply swarmed with these injurious caterpillars, and great injury was done to field crops. When Cut-worms only appear in their ordinary numbers, there are certain remedies by which their ravages can be kept within bounds; but when they suddenly occur in the countless myriads, as our fields were overrun by last spring, all ordinary methods of meeting their attacks prove entirely inadequate. Cut-worms are the caterpillars of dull-colored active moths belonging for the most part to three genera, namely, *Agrotis*, *Hadena* and *Mamestra*. Now, these three genera alone contain more than 340 described species. Of course the different species vary somewhat in their habits, but taken as a class they are very similar, and in the present state of our knowledge, it will be more convenient to treat them as a class, at any rate in a report like this, which is prepared particularly with the hope of helping farmers to overcome their insect foes. As cut-worms are the caterpillars of so many different species of moths, the inaccuracy of speaking of them as that cut-worm is apparent. Moreover, many other insects are sent in and reported upon as cut-worms which do not belong to this class at all. Of these the white grubs, the larval state of the June Bugs (*Lachnosterno*) are most often referred to. There is some reason in this from their occasional habit of biting off plants in the manner of the true cut-worms, which are the caterpillars of the moths referred to above. They may be described in a general way as smooth, almost naked, greasy-looking caterpillars of some dull shade of colour similar to the ground in which they hide during the day. The head is smooth and shining, and sometimes of a different colour from the rest of the body. On the top of the segment next to the head, is a smooth chitinous plate known as the thoracic shield. There are generally three or four series of bristle-bearing tubercles along each side of the body, and when disturbed the caterpillars curl up into a ring.

Their habits are almost always nocturnal, lying hid by day just beneath the surface of the soil; they come out at night to feed. When, however, they develop in large numbers they frequently change their habits and feed by day, owing probably to the reduced food supply consequent upon their ravages. The habits of most Cut-worms are probably as follows:—The egg is laid in the spring, summer or autumn, and the insects may pass the winter either in the perfect moth state, as a young half-grown caterpillar or as a chrysalis. Those which hibernate as moths lay the spring eggs and moths are produced again before winter sets in. The eggs which are laid in the summer or autumn hatch soon after and the caterpillars either become full fed the same season and pass the winter underground in the chrysalis state or after feeding for a short time become torpid and pass the winter as half-grown caterpillars. In this condition they may be found late in the autumn under stones, logs or heaps of dead vegetation, in the roots of grasses, or in cells beneath the surface of the ground. The ravages of the young caterpillars which hatch in the summer and autumn, are seldom noticed then, on account of the abundant vegetation at those seasons. In the spring, however, not only are the caterpillars much larger and capable of more mischief but the land is cleared of all weeds and vegetation, other than the crop which is to be grown, and when the Cut-worms, revived by the warmth of the sun and the opening of spring, come from their winter retreats, there is nothing for them to eat but the farmer's early crops. They are particularly troublesome in gardens, cutting off young cabbages, tomatoes and other plants as

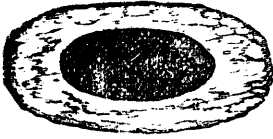


Fig. 8.

dull colour they are then difficult to find. When at rest their wings lie horizontally over their backs and the upper ones entirely cover the lower pair. The upper wings are generally crossed with one or more waved lines and always bear two characteristic marks, one about half way down the wing, orbicular in shape, the other, nearer the tip, reniform or kidney-shaped.



Fig. 9.

Fig. 9 shows a common and very injurious species, the Lance Rustic Moth (*Agrotis Ypsilon*) and its caterpillar, the Greasy Cut-worm.

From their nocturnal habits Cut-worms frequently do a great deal of harm to vegetation without being recognized as the cause. It is important in the view of discovering useful remedies to ascertain as soon as possible the habits of all these caterpillars.

Those of which the preparatory stages are known may be divided into three classes: 1. Climbing Cut-worms, or those which climb trees and destroy the buds. 2. Surface Cut-worms, or those which live on the surface of the ground and cut off herbaceous plants just beneath the level of the soil. 3. Those which combine both of

these habits.

Of the first class we cannot have a better example than the Common Climbing Cut-worm (*Agrotis scandens*, Riley.) This species was abundant last spring, but as a rule is rather a rare species here, although I have specimens from several localities in Western Canada. The caterpillar attacks the apple, and is sometimes very injurious, eating out the buds just as they are expanding. "It is of a light yellowish gray colour variegated with dull green, with a dark line down the back, and fainter lines along the sides; the spiracles or breathing pores are black. When full grown it is nearly an inch and a-half long." (Saunders, W. Insects Inj. to Fruits, p. 108.)

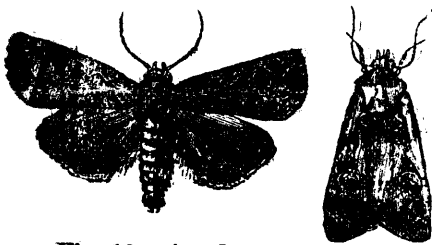


Fig. 10—*A. subgothica* showing wings expanded and folded.

Of the second class or Cut-worms proper, there are many species, perhaps the best known of which is the Dingy Cut-worm, the caterpillar of the Gothic Dark Moth (*Agrotis subgothica*, Haw.) There are, however, several species almost identical in general appearance and habits. Frequently observers collect several specimens, supposing them all to belong to the same species; but when the moths appear they find that they have been dealing with four or five different kinds. This was my own experience during the past season. From cages supposed only to contain one species I obtained specimens of *Agrotis campestris*, *A. Ypsilon*, *A. volubilis* and *A. subgothica*. I unluckily omitted to take exact descriptions of the larvæ and their colorational differences; but their habits were all similar and the same remedies would apply for all. The Dingy Cut-worm is found over a very large area. From the Atlantic to the Pacific in Canada and also occurs in Europe. The colours are very variable but may be described as follows: Head grey, shiny and speckled; Cervical shield on first segment bearing three white stripes. General colour of the body grey with a wide brownish stripe down the back and three indistinct stripes along the sides. The bristle-bearing tubercles black and conspicuous. When full grown it is about an inch in length.

Of the third class which both destroy low vegetation and climb up trees and bushes and destroy the buds, no better example can be cited than the Variegated Cut-worm, the

caterpillar of the Un-Armed Rustic Moth (*Agrotis saucia*, Treit.) This was a very abundant species last spring. Mr. E. Hutcherson, writing from Ladner's Landing, British Columbia, sent in June last specimens of this species, in both the larval and pupal stages. It is a large and most voracious species. Dr. Thomas in the Seventh Illinois Report says: "This is widely distributed and it is probable that we have no other species that is more voracious or is a more general feeder. While some kinds of Cut-worms are not found much out of certain situations, this may be sought in any place during its season, with a good prospect of finding it. There seems to be no cultivated crops that is free from its attacks, and when these are not at hand it feeds readily upon weeds that are found in the fields and by the roadsides."

I have taken this species also in Victoria, B. C., where it was most troublesome, attacking all kinds of vegetables in market gardens.

Mr. Hutcherson writes: "I send you several grubs which are doing great destruction here at the present time. As you will see they are ground-grubs burrowing in the ground in the day time and working at night. I am eager to know the best remedy for destroying them as well as their history. Would gas-lime destroy them? If so how should I employ it and what danger would there be to vegetation?" And again later he writes: "I send you to-day a packet containing grubs in the chrysalis stage as I expect those sent before would reach you in such damaged condition as to be useless. I might say the ground is full of them, scarcely a square foot without a grub in it. They have damaged my grafts and one year old trees pretty badly by eating off the tips."

The caterpillar is large, nearly two inches in length when walking, of a light slate colour mottled or marbled with irregular pinkish, grey, and deep black elongated marks which make two broken and indistinct lines along the sides. Beneath the breathing pores a pale stripe. Head, grey mottled. The moth is a large species of very variable appearance, expanding one inch and three-quarters, usually of a pale brown colour with a few indistinct black marks on the upper wing, the lower wings whitish in the centre and brown outside.

Another species with the same habits as the above, of occasionally climbing up trees and bushes is called the Yellow headed Cut-worm, the caterpillar of the Amputating Brocade Moth (*Hadema Arctica*, Bois.) Fig. 11.

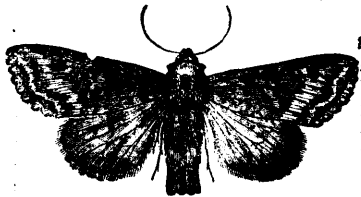


Fig. 11.

This was remarkably abundant in the perfect state during the months of July and August flying into rooms at night by hundreds. The larva was not recognized amongst the injurious Cut-worms collected. It is described as "of a smoky or livid brown colour, with a yellow or chestnut coloured head, and a horny shield of the same color on the first and last segments of the body. It grows to a larger size than most of the other Cut-worms, and is peculiarly destructive because, it severs the plant about an inch below the surface of the ground, thus destroying it irremediably. They also attack the corn till a later period than some others" (G. J. Bowles in An. Rep. Ent. Soc., Ont., 1887, p. 39.) The moth is a very beautiful creature expanding nearly two inches. The general colour is rich reddish brown, mottled with clear grey. In the centre of each of the upper wings is a bright red V-shaped space containing the ordinary round and kidney-shaped marks of the family. Exterior to this red space are two irregular bands, the first grey and a terminal dusky band. These are divided by a white line shaded with brown within. The thorax and the body are ornamented with reddish tufts.

Remedies — There are many remedies which may be tried for Cut-worms, some of which will usually answer the required purposes. When, however, as stated above, the caterpillars appear in enormous numbers and materially reduce their own food supply, no remedies except killing them will prevent them from attacking plants. There are a great many beneficial insects which help to keep these pests in check. Various Hymenopterous four-winged flies attack them as well as the parasitic Tachina flies and true Bugs. In addition to these, however, there are some large ground

beetles known by the name of *Calosoma*. These should be known by sight by every gardener and farmer; they are amongst his best friends; but being usually found amongst the injured plants where they are hunting for the injurious Cut-worms their mission is misunderstood and they are frequently destroyed. Fig. 10 shows the Fiery Ground Beetle (*Calosoma calidum*, Fab.) a common and very useful species, the grub of which has been styled the "Cut-worm Lion."

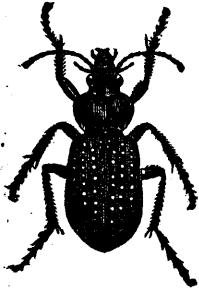


Fig. 12.

Artificial remedies will, of course, vary with the habits of the caterpillars to be guarded against.

For the Climbing Cut-worms the best remedy is to place round the stem of the tree or bush to be protected a strip of tin six inches wide; the lower edge can be pressed into the ground and the tubular shape is easily preserved by securing it above with a piece of twine. This will effectually keep all Cut-worms from the tree, for these heavy-bodied caterpillars are unable to crawl over the smooth surface. A similar expedient is to tie a band of cotton batting round the stem. The caterpillars being unable to crawl over this yielding material.

For Surface Cutworms the most efficient remedies are the following:—

1. Keeping down all weeds in the late summer and autumn months so as to deprive those species which hatch in the autumn of their food supply and winter shelter.

2. Late ploughing in autumn or winter so as to disturb them after they have gone into winter quarters. The value of this treatment lies chiefly in breaking the cell they have made as a protection from the cold of winter, at a time of the year when they will be unable to make another.

3. Burning off all stubble and rubbish as late as possible in the spring when many of the caterpillars and eggs of some species will be destroyed.

4. Placing some substance with an obnoxious odour around young plants when first set out, as fresh gas lime, sand, or sawdust saturated with coal oil or carbolic acid.

5. Traps. Prof. Riley has found that they may be destroyed in large numbers by setting poisoned traps between the rows of the crop to be protected. These are made as follows, having procured a supply of some succulent plant as grass, clover, or "lamb's quarters," (*Chenopodium album* L), tie them in loose bundles and sprinkle them heavily, or dip them in Paris Green and water. These are placed between the rows. Tying them in bundles has the effect of keeping the traps green and fresh for a longer time. "Lamb's quarters" is a favourite plant with many kinds of Cut-worms and it will be noticed that where this plant grows, it is much more attractive than most plants grown as crops. This plant springs up everywhere in cultivated land. I believe that if strips of it were left at intervals in the fields, they would draw off the attack from the crops. A noticeable feature with this weed is the ease with which it can be destroyed. From the habit Cut-worms have of cutting off the stem of an attacked plant and remaining close to its root in the day time, and from the fact that when this plant is injured it fades quickly and turns to a whitish tint, the presence of Cut-worms in these rows can be detected at a glance, after a couple of hours of sunshine. They should then of course be dug out and destroyed. After the season for the Cut-worms has passed by, these strips can be run over with the cultivator and will give no further trouble.

6. Wrapping.—Young tomatoes and cabbages may generally be protected in a large measure from the attacks of Cut-worms, by simply wrapping a piece of paper around the stems at the time of planting, care being taken that it reaches above the ground for about an inch. This remedy usually answers well; but last spring not even paper saturated with a mixture of coal oil and linseed oil kept the hungry myriads from the young tomatoes and cabbages. The same remedy is sometimes used in a modified form by making a cornucopia of paper and after putting some earth in it, put in the plant and sink it in the ground and fill up, leaving two inches above the ground. In short the plant is planted in the cone of paper. By the time the roots have reached the paper it is decayed and forms no barrier to root growth.

A similar expedient is to place tomato tins, with the tops and bottoms cut out, over young plants the caterpillars being unable to crawl over the smooth tin.

7. Ditching.—It must be remembered that Cut-worms are essentially vagrants. They never stay long in any one place, but crawl long distances at night from place to place. In years of very bad attack it usually happens that certain fields are free from attack whilst most of the others are badly infested. To prevent Cut-worms from leaving a certain field or to keep them out of another, ploughing a deep furrow has been found useful in confining their ravages.

All the above named remedies have been tried and found useful, but in years of great abundance they fail to protect the crop entirely. This fact is illustrated by our Ottawa experience of last season and by the following letter from Mr. G. A. Knight, of Mount Tolmie, Victoria, B.C. As I have received many enquiries as to the value of gas-lime, I insert the letter in full:—

“With regard to Cut-worms I am afraid gas-lime is a failure. In January I put it on very thick—1,500 lbs. on $\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre. I was afraid I had it too thick; but I ploughed it in, and in March I ploughed the land again. I then saw that the land was thick with the larvæ of a *Tipula*, and even where the lime was dumped they were there as well by the thousand. In some places I also saw earth-worms, but no signs of Cut-worms. I sowed part with beet-root, carrots, and peas. Everything went splendidly until all the seeds were up about one or two inches high. The peas were sown sometime after the other seeds, so they all came up about the same time. I may say that before this we had had a lot of cold, nasty weather and things made scarcely any growth. All at once it cleared up and the sun came out hot for a week, and then, as if by magic, the cut-worms made their appearance. They were very small at first, but soon grew to be half an inch and one inch long. I had a lively time with them. In some places they cleared off everything. I sowed carrots three times, but the last lot did not come up until the middle of July which is too late for them to do anything as it is too hot and dry then. My onions were all taken of the first sowing, and they served my nursery stock very badly. They would cut the plum and apple buds clean out. I mixed Paris Green with lime and put it on so thick that I killed the foliage and bark; but no dead Cut-worms could I find. I tried saltpetre and ashes, but that was no good. As for the traps you speak of they were no good with me either. What is to become of the cabbage plants when there are no leaves or clover for traps, and other things that are sown in March and are up and taken before there is anything to make traps with? The traps, too, soon wilt with the sun and wind, and Cut worms, here at any rate, will not eat that stuff when they can get a carrot or an onion an inch high.

“I cannot altogether condemn the gas-lime, although I have no faith in it, because it did not kill the *Tipulas* nor the weeds. Chickweed came up by the millions before anything else, and I put no manure on the land. The Cut-worms might have come from the land on both sides, but I believe not, because they were so small. At any rate it is a splendid fertiliser, whatever plants were left by the grubs grew very rank and strong.”

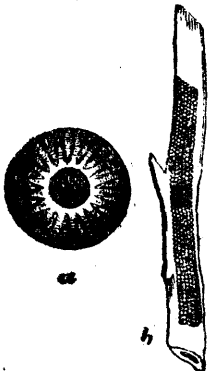


Fig. 13.

Specimens of cutworms sent to me by Mr. Knight, produced *Agrotis saucia* and *A. obeliscoides*. With regard to the first of these it was discovered by Prof. Riley, that the eggs (Fig. 13) were laid upon the twigs of trees, and he thinks it probable that the moth hibernates in the perfect state, so that while Mr. Knight may have destroyed many larvæ by the use of the gas-lime, those which attacked his crop might have been produced in the spring from eggs laid upon trees growing in his garden, after the gas-lime had lost its effect. A light sprinkling of fresh gas-lime amongst cabbages and onions has the effect of keeping off the flies which are the progenitors of the Root Maggots, and it seems probable that Cut-worms might have been kept from attacking these beds had they been treated with one or two light sprinklings in the spring

Empusa (Entomophthora) virescens, Thaxter. A beneficial parasitic fungus.

In 1884, fields and gardens were over-run by vast hordes of a black velvety Cut-worm, with white lateral stripes and a red head. These turned out to be the larvæ of *Agrotis fennica*, Tausch. About the 22nd May, it was noticed that many of these larvæ were attacked by a fungous disease with such virulence, that but a small proportion could become pupæ. In certain fields they could be seen in large numbers on stones, fences, stems of grasses and other plants up which they had crawled, and to which they were fixed by the fungus. This seemed in nearly all cases to emerge from the body just below the head, in the shape of a small tuft of white downy matter. After a short time the bodies dried up. Specimens of this fungus were sent to Mr. Roland Thaxter, Cambridge, Mass., who has just published a monograph of the Entomophthoræ of the United States. "These are minute fungi possessed of an individuality of their own that renders them susceptible of consideration apart from all other forms of plant life. This peculiarity consists in an obligatory parasitism upon insects, which, although in some instances it exists without apparent injury to the insect host, is usually of such a nature as to cause its death; often resulting, especially amongst noxious insects, in widespread mortality."

A well known instance of these fungi is the *Empusa muscæ*, Cohn, which causes the death of house flies in the autumn, when they may be found attached to walls or windows by their probosces and surrounded by a white cloud of the spores of the fungus which had destroyed them.

Although so abundant in 1884, and notwithstanding that close search was made constantly since that time, no further specimens could be found until this spring, when a few specimens were discovered upon stems of grass in a hay field in June. When the specimens were sent to Mr. Thaxter he recognized them as belonging to an undescribed species and in the monograph referred to he describes it as follows:—

Empusa (Entomophthora) virescens, Nov. Sp.

Conidia, ovoid to oblong, of irregular shape; with bluntly rounded base and apex, the former often hardly papillate and not well distinguished from the apex; color greenish yellow in dried material; containing numerous small, irregular, often rod-like fat bodies; measurements, 10 by 20 m.—16 by 36 m., average 14 by 30 m. *Conidiophores* digitate, arising indirectly from spherical hyphal bodies which germinate in all directions, giving rise to very numerous hyphæ which subsequently become conidiophores, *Cystidia* not observed. Secondary conidia like the primary. Resting spores unknown. Host attached to substratum by rhizoids.

Hosts. Lepidoptera: Larvæ of *Agrotis fennica*.

Habitat, Ottawa, Ontario.

REPORT OF THE HORTICULTURIST.

(W. W. HILBORN.)

Prof. WM. SAUNDERS,
Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report on the progress made in the horticultural department of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, during the past year. I have also added a list of the varieties of fruit trees planted on the farm.

As stated in my last report 216 apple trees, out of a collection of 903, were transplanted from the nursery rows in the autumn of 1887, to an orchard, with the view of testing the relative merits of fall and spring planting. Most of these were standard sorts such as are in general cultivation in Ontario, with a few Russian varieties. The summer and autumn were both unusually dry and unfavourable for newly planted trees and the lack of moisture in the soil at the time of planting was very unusual. The winter was severe, the thermometer having gone as low as 40 below zero.

When the snow disappeared in the spring it was found that nearly all these autumn planted trees were more or less injured, many of them killed down to the snow line. The fact that such varieties as Duchess of Oldenburg, Tetofsky and Fameuse, of which there are healthy bearing trees growing unharmed within a short distance of the farm suffered equally with the tender sorts, showed clearly that these failures were due to the unfavourable season for planting rather than to lack of hardiness in some of the sorts tested.

In the autumn of 1887, 200 apple trees were procured of the following varieties: 100 Wealthy, 50 Duchess, and 50 Tetofsky. These were got with the intention of planting them in the spring for top grafting with new varieties as soon as they should become established. These trees were obtained from Fonthill where the soil had been more moist, they arrived in good condition, were "healed in" for the winter and in the spring were found in excellent order alive to the tops of the branches.

The trees left in the nursery rows did not suffer to nearly the same extent as those in orchard. Many of the larger trees were injured, but most of the smaller ones, among which were nearly all the Russian sorts, came through the winter in very fair order. These smaller trees, however, had the advantage of being more protected with snow than the larger ones.

The orchard standard apples were replanted and enlarged, and it now contains 390 trees, most of which have made a fair growth. The trees have been banked up with earth in the same manner as last year to a height of 12 to 15 inches and good results are hoped for. It contains the following varieties:

APPLES.

American Pippin.
Baldwin.
Blenheim Orange.
Bombarger.
Belle de Boskoop.

Nonpareil.
Nodhead.
Orange Winter.
Peck's Pleasant.
Pewaukee.

Brewington.	Pomme Grise.
Beauty of the World.	Peach.
Bottle Greening.	Plums Cider.
Chenango Strawberry.	Primate.
Canada Baldwin.	Richard's Graft.
Cooper's Market.	Red Astrican.
Cranberry Pippin.	Roxbury Russet.
Duchess of Oldenburg.	Ribston Pippin.
Duke of Connaught.	R. I. Greening.
Early Strawberry.	Red Beitigheimer.
Fameuse.	Red Utters.
Fall Pippin.	Shannon.
Fallowater.	Sweet Bough.
Fall Jennetting.	Sutton Beauty.
Fanny.	Salome.
Grimes Golden.	St. Lawrence.
Gravenstein.	Snyder.
Hurlbut.	Saxon.
Haas.	Stump.
King of Tomkins.	Scott's Winter.
Keswick Codlin.	Swayzie Pomme Grise.
Lady.	Spitzenburg.
Lord Suffield.	Tetofsky.
Lawyer.	Talman Sweet.
Lady Henniker.	Wagener.
Maiden's Blush.	Walbridge.
Mann.	Warner's King.
McMahon's White.	Wealthy.
McIntosh Red.	Winesap.
Magog Red Streak.	Winter St. Lawrence.
Northern Spy.	Yellow Bellefleur.

The following collection of Russian Apples has been procured from various sources, most of them in the spring of 1887, grown one year in nursery row, and planted out in orchard in the spring twenty feet apart each way.

RUSSIAN APPLES.

No.	Adopted American Name.	Russian Name.
15	Avenarius.	Sussapfel von Toenarius.
60	Red Pine.	Anasapfel Rother.
122	Revel Borsdorf.	Borsdorfer Revaler.
153	Transparent Naliv.	Skvoasnoi Nalin.
157	White Naliv.	Belui Nalin.
161	Longfield.	Langerfelskoe.
169	Green Sweet.	Slenka Sladkaya.
170	Revel.	Revelskoe.
181	Champagne Pipka.	Pipka Champanaskaja.
183	Burlovka.	Burlovka.
184	Arabka.	Arabskoe.
185	Anisovka.	Anisowka.
187	Green Glass.	Steklianka Selonka.
188	Yellow Arcad.	Arkad Scholti.
190	Tiesenhausen.	Tiesenhausenskoe.
200	Rosy Repka.	Repka Rosowaja.
202	Hare Pipka.	Saitschia Pipka.
230	Titovka.	Titouka.

No.	Adopted American Name.	Russian Name.
236	Antonovka.	Antonouka.
240	Lejanka.	Teschanka.
242	Broadcheek.	Schriokolitschiko.
245	Borovinka.	Borouinka.
252	Aport.	Aport.
261	Repka Aport.	Aport Reptschati.
262	Charlamoff.	Charlamowskoe.
264	Scented.	Duchowoe.
265	Gorke Pipka.	Pipka Govkaja.
267	Pear.	Gruscheffka.
268	Zakoritnoe.	Sakaritnoe.
274	Rosy.	Rosowoe.
277	Vargul.	Wargul.
282	Voronesh Reinette.	Benetto Woroneschaki.
284	Kremer's Glass.	Steklianka Kremer's.
290	Ukraine.	Ukrainskoe.
304	Switzer.	Suislepper.
313	Muscatel.	Muscatapfel.
315	Herren.	Herrenapfel.
316	Red Reinette.	Rothe Reinette.
317	White Pigeon.	Golubinoe Beeloe.
322	Cinnamon.	Kovitschneoe.
324	German Calville.	Neemezki Kalville.
(327)	Yellow Arcad (188)	Scholti Arkad.
332	Early Prolific.	Plodowitka Ramaja.
334	Yellow Transparent.	Skwosnoi Schotoi.
337	Serinka.	Serinka.
338	Revel Pear.	Gruscheffka Revelskaja.
342	Thaler.	Scharlottenthaler Golba.
344	Sultan.	Sultanapfel.
352	Resonant.	Swonkoe.
361	Pointed Pipka.	Pipka Ostrokonetchnaya.
362	Lead.	Swinzoffka.
367	Red Streak.	Polosatoe.
368	Sugar Miron.	Mirone Sacharni.
371	German Skrute.	Skrut Deutscher.
375	Cinnamon Pine.	Koritschewoe Ananasnoe.
378	Hibernal.	Orsimui.
382	Green Butskaya.	Buzkafa Selonka.
387	Good Pasant.	Dobrui Krestianin.
393	Imperial Citron.	Zitsosnoe Zarskoe.
398	Enormous.	Krupneena.
406	Sweet Pipka.	Pipka Sacharnaja.
407	Blackwood.	Tschernoje Drewo.
413	Cross.	Skrischapfel.
428	Fonaric.	Fonarik nalivnni.
441	Rattle.	Grimuschka.
442	Yellow Calville.	Kalville Scholti.
447	Keiv Reinette.	Ranette Kiluski.
453	Beautiful Arcad.	Arkad Krasiwui.
469	Grandmother.	Babuschkino.
470	Lapouchoe.	Lapouchoe.
471	Prolific Anis.	Anisowaja Plodowitka.
472	Ostrokoff.	Ostrekowskaja Steklianka.
477	Christmas.	Roschdestwenskoe.

No.	Adopted American Name.	Russian Name.
478	Thin Twig.	Tonkowetka Polosataja.
502	Rambour Reinette.	Russische Rambour Reinette.
580	Winter Livland.	Tierlandischer Winter.
597	Sandy Glass.	Pesolschnaja Steklianka.
599	Romenskoe.	Romenskoe.
600	Long.	Dlimoe.
874	Sweet Borovinka.	Borowinka Sladkaja.
978	Golden White.	Beel Sokotofskaja.
984	Kursk Anis.	Anis Kurski.
985	Red Anis.	Anis Krasnui.
987	Yellow Anis.	Anis Schaltui.
		Foreign Name.
988	Pine Apple.	Ananasnoe.
7 M.	Osimoë.	Osimoë.
12 M.	Vargulek.	Vargulek.
14 M.	Anisim.	Anisimovka.
17 M.	Kruder.	Kruder oder blauer.
29 M.	Melonen.	Melonen oder nonnen.
30 M.	Ledenets.	Ledenets.
32 M.	Anis.	Anis.
37 M.	White Borodovka.	Biel borodovskoe.
51 M.	Avenarius.	Pipka sladkaya.
53 M.	Blackwood.	Tchernoe derevo.
54 M.	Great Mogul.	Viiikui Mogul.
68 M.	Broad Green.	Nalivnoe zelenui schirokui.
84 M.	Bergadorf.	Bergadorvskoe.
97 M.	Marble.	Mramornoe.
107 M.	Serinkia.	Lehmapfel (Sierianka).
112 M.	Champagne.	Champanskoe.
122 M.	Beresina.	Berezinskoe.
144 M.	Marmalade.	Marmeladnoe.
	Bogdanoff's Glass.	Steklianka Bogdanoff.
	Alfriston.	Alfriston.
	Red Jungfern.	Rother jungfern.
	Nitchner's Strawberry.	Langer gruner gulderling.
	Stettiner's Kantapfel.	Nitchner's erdbeerapfel.
	Cinnamon Streaked.	Koitchevnoe polosatoe.
	Jeltui biel.	
	Riga Naliv.	
	Nonnen.	
	Schwarze Gans.	
	Himlian.	
	Melana.	
	Malus Toringo.	
	Zaffed Prookan.	
	Red Serinkia.	Rother Serinkia.
	Danziger Kantapfel.	
	Russian Transparent.	
	Romenskoe.	
	Possart.	
	Strawberry Streaked.	Erdbeer Streifling.
	Simbirsk.	
	Rotta.	
	Rhemsoher Bohnapfel.	
	Stettin.	

Citronat.
 Foundling.
 Red Aport.
 Red Suedviher.
 Crimea.
 Guild Citron.

This orchard contains in addition to the 184 sorts of Russian apples given above, 16 varieties of crab apples, while adjoining orchards contains 68 sorts of pears, 67 of plums, 72 of cherries, 5 of apricots and 2 of peaches. Many of these are from Russia and other parts of northern Europe and are believed to be among the hardiest varieties obtainable.

These combined form a total of 364 named varieties to which must be added a number of seedlings, making 1,020 trees in all.

They have been planted 20 feet apart each way, well cultivated during the summer and earth drawn up around the base of them for protection through the winter. They consist of the following varieties:—

CRAB APPLES.

Bowman.
 Dartmouth.
 General Grant.
 Hyslop.
 Hesper Rose.
 Lady Elgin.
 Maringo.
 Martha.

Orion.
 Oblong.
 Orange.
 Quaker Beauty.
 Red Siberian.
 Transcendant.
 Van Wyck.
 Whitney.

PEARS.

Angouleme.
 Beurre Hardy.
 Beurre de Anjou.
 Beurre Clairgeau.
 Beurre Easter.
 Bartlett.
 Clapps Favourite.
 Countess Clara.
 Cure Carnoy.
 Coeman's Butter.
 Doyenne d, Eté.
 Doyenne Boussock.
 Duchesse de Bordeaux.
 Easter Belle.
 Flemish Beauty.
 Frederick Clapp.
 Goodale.
 Howell.
 Indian Queen.
 Josephine de Malines.

Kieffer.
 Lawrence.
 Louise Bonne de Jersey.
 Lucy Greive.
 Margaret.
 Mt. Vernon.
 Mille Blanche Saunter.
 Osband's Summer.
 Peffer No. 2.
 Peffer No. 3.
 President.
 President Drouard.
 Ritson.
 Sheldon.
 Seckel.
 Summer Belle.
 Tyson.
 Theresa.
 Vicar of Winkfield.
 Zoe.

Adopted American name.

122 Autumn Bergamot.
 345 Long-stem.
 358 Juicy Gliva.
 361 Victorina.
 392 Kurskaya.
 395 Red Bergamot.

Russian or foreign name.

Bergamot osennui.
 Dolgokvostka morosovskaya.
 Gliva otschen sotchnaya.
 Victorina mnogoplodnaya.
 Gliva Kurskaya.
 Bergamot krasnui.

	Adopted American name.	Russian or foreign name.
396	Flat Bergamot.	Bergamot ploskui.
418	Early Bergamot.	Bergamot rannaya.
439	Double Beurree.	Maslitchnaya dvoynaya.
508	Seedless.	Bessemianka.
513	Thin Twig.	Tonkovietka.
516	Lemon.	Limonnaya.
520	Sapieganka.	Bergamot Sapieganka.
4 M.	Dula.	Dula.
9 M.	Winter.	Osimaya.
12 M.	Sacharine.	Sacharnaya.
13 M.	Strawberry.	Semlianitchnaya.
15 M.	Czar.	Tsarskaya.
107 Vor.	Bear.	Medviedevka.
109 Vor.	Scented.	Duchovaya.
16	Orel, Waxen.	Voskovaya.
	Large Sugar.	Zucherbirne grosse.
	Green Wine.	Weinbirne, grune.
	Junfer.	Junferbirne.
	Pound.	Pfundbirne.
	White Livland.	Butterbine weisse Livlandesche.
	Vinograd.	Vinogradnui.
	Napoleon's Butter.	

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PLUMS.

Admiral.	Newman.
Adirondack.	Orel 21.
Beauty of Naples.	Ogden.
Botan.	Orange.
Briton.	Prince Eigilbert.
Belmore.	Prune of Agen.
Bradshaw.	Pond's Seedling.
Bryanston's Gage.	Quackenboss.
Communa.	Reine Claude.
Coe's Golden Drop.	Rollingston.
De Soto.	Red Egg.
Early Red.	Red Winter.
Forest Rose.	Robinson.
Gueii.	Richland.
Golden Cluster.	Shropshire Damson.
General Hand.	Speer.
German Prune.	Sweet Water.
Grand Duke.	Smith's Orleans.
Glass Seedling.	St. Lawrence.
Hungary.	Wolf ($\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{2}{16}$).
Imperial Gage.	White Winter.
Kenyon (No. 1).	White Otschakoff.
Kansas Dwarf.	White Nicolas.
Luscomb's Nonsuch.	Washington.
Lombard.	Weaver.
Langford.	Wangenheim.
Masters.	Yellow Egg.
Moreman.	Yellow Aubert (115).
Maquoteta.	Yellow Gage.
Mariana.	5. Russian.
Moldavka (44).	13. do
Niagara.	85. do
Nota Bene.	102. Voronesh.

CHERRIES.

Amarelle Halive.	Montmorency Large.
do Aboyet.	Montmorency.
Abreende Bergaura.	do Agne.
Albesse d'Orgnies.	do Ordinaire.
Amarella Bouquet.	do Long que
Belle Magnifique.	Morello Frien.
Brown's Best.	Minn. Ostheim.
Bender Mo.	Ostheim.
Brussels.	Olivet.
Carnation or bird.	Royal Duke.
Cerise d'Ostheim.	Reine Hortence.
Common red.	Red Morello.
Dyehouse.	Schatton Amarelle.
Double Natte.	Spate Morello.
Doppelte glaskirsche.	Steklianka Glaskirsche.
Early Richmond.	Susse Fruhe Weichsel.
Empress Eugenie.	Sithanri Weichel.
French.	Vistula.
Frühes Morello.	Voronish, 27.
Formige Hess Weichel.	Vladimir.
Fraudorf.	Windsor.
Gros Gobet.	Wragg.
Grotto de Nova.	Wiers, No. 2.
Grotto Moul.	do 12.
Griotte de Buttner.	do 13.
Groner South Kirk.	do 18.
Glaskuk Kinorm.	23 Orel.
Githam (Ostheim).	24 do
Griotte Precose.	25 do
Griotte du Nord.	26 do
Glaskuk.	27 do
Kirschen Amarelle.	207 Russian.
Late Morello.	18 Riga.
Louise.	62 M.
Lutovka.	62 Russian.
Leib.	206 Russian.

SMALL FRUITS.

The plantation of small fruits contain all of the leading varieties in general cultivation and most of the new sorts catalogued in America. No pains will be spared in testing all new kinds worthy of trial as early as they can be obtained. This portion of the experimental work has already become of great interest and will be of much value to all who grow these fruits either for home use or market. It is impracticable for private individuals to test all varieties as they are introduced, but such work can be successfully done at a public institution such as this, where careful records are kept of the relative merits of the different sorts and reliable information given to those interested.

SEEDLINGS.

Many new seedling small fruits have been brought together from various localities throughout Canada and the United States. Among the former may be mentioned a large collection of strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries and grapes originated by Prof. Wm. Saunders at London and brought here for trial, among which are some very promising sorts which will be propagated and sent to the other experimental farms for further testing.

A number of the strawberries are very productive, of fine quality and size, with strong healthy foliage. A new plantation has been made from these, which will give a better opportunity to study their characteristics both with one and two year old plants. The raspberry seedlings number about 380, most of these have fruited, some being remarkably productive and of good quality.

Some seedlings of Davison's Thornless appear to be quite an improvement on their parent, particularly so in vigour and productiveness. A number of seedlings from other varieties had many valuable points.

Some hybrids between Gregg and Cuthbert were especially promising, they were of the Shaffer type; some were thought to be of better quality and equal to that valuable variety in every other respect. The weather being unusually dry at the time of ripening, all the raspberries were injured to such an extent that it was difficult to make comparisons of these new seedlings with named varieties which would be accurate and just, hence the experience of another season will be required to fully determine their respective merits.

Among the 140 black currant seedlings are several well worthy of an extended trial. One with very long racemes was shown at a meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers Association, held at Picton in July and was thought well of by those best qualified to judge. These currants were also affected by the drought to such an extent as to render comparisons difficult until more experience is obtained.

GRAPES.

In the spring of 1887 a vineyard was planted, containing 127 varieties of grapes, last spring 31 more were added, making a total of 158 sorts. The greater portion of these have made satisfactory progress. A large number of new and rare varieties are contained in this collection which will make it of great interest and very instructive to grape-growers generally. This locality is noted for the fine quality of grapes grown. During favourable seasons the crop is large and ripens well.

CURRANTS.

It was found necessary to remove the currant plantation last spring to another part of the farm, hence, no fruit of any consequence was produced during the past summer. There are in this collection 20 varieties, planted in rows six feet apart, and four feet apart in the rows.

They made a good growth during the summer and will be in condition to give a partial crop next season.

GOOSEBERRIES.

The plantations of this fruit contain 36 named varieties, and about 50 unnamed seedlings. These have been planted the same distance apart as the currants, and most of them have made fair growth.

RASPBERRIES.

The raspberry plants came through the winter in good condition and promised an abundant yield early in the season, but just before they began to ripen the weather turned hot and a dry scorching wind which prevailed some time had the effect of drying up the fruit to such an extent that the crop was a partial failure.

A new plantation was put out in June, by transplanting from the older plants young shoots as soon as they had reached a height of twelve to fifteen inches, these subsequently made a good stocky growth.

Where such plants are near at hand this method will be found advantageous and if carefully done the plants will make a stronger growth by autumn than shoots of the previous year's growth put out in early spring.

This collection is made up of 43 named varieties and a large number of unnamed seedlings.

BLACKBERRIES.

Of the 26 varieties planted, Snyder appears to stand best, with stones hardy. Agawam and Taylor's Prolific not far in the rear; more time will be required, however, before any definite information can be given regarding the hardiness of this fruit for this locality.

STAWBERRIES.

The plantation of 90 varieties referred to in my last report contained all of the standard and many new sorts. They came through the winter in good shape, blossomed freely and set a large quantity of fruit. The fruit began to ripen the latter part of June, the first being gathered on the 25th. The weather turned very hot and dry before the crop was half matured, not only was the fruit injured but in many places the plants were withered by the scorching winds that prevailed for some time; on this account the crop was materially lessened. There were 2,049 quart boxes of fruit gathered which were sold at good prices.

A new plantation has been made in which are planted 115 named varieties and many seedlings. These have been put in rows three and a-half feet apart and about one foot apart in the rows in the same manner as the old plantation. The land for this plot had been well manured. They were carefully cultivated during the summer and made a strong healthy growth. When cold weather set in a light covering of straw was given to protect them through the winter.

SEEDS.

The seeds of many varieties of fruits were gathered during the season of 1887 from choice specimens, and from these a large number of seedlings have been grown. A similar course has been pursued during the past year and it is hoped that some valuable new varieties may be thus produced.

Some attention was given to artificially crossing and hybridizing small fruits with partial success. The dry weather affected this work considerably, still a number of crosses were obtained. The seeds will be sown in season and the results reported on hereafter.

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. HILBORN,

Horticulturist, Dominion Experimental Farm.

REPORT OF THE POULTRY MANAGER.

(A. G. GILBERT.)

To Professor WILLIAM SAUNDERS,
Director Experimental Farms.

SIR,—I have great pleasure in submitting the first report of the Poultry Department of the Central Experimental Farm. Although the operations thus far have been on a comparatively limited scale yet some results have been ascertained which, it is hoped, will be of interest and benefit to the farming community and especially to those desirous of obtaining eggs and poultry for market or home use.

In the early part of the month of May last it was deemed advisable, in order to have a number of fowls ready for the occupation of the poultry building about to be erected on the Farm, to procure eggs of the most useful varieties and hatch them by means of sitting hens, a number of which had been secured. Accordingly 30 sittings, representing 388 eggs, were purchased from the leading breeders of Canada, Great Britain and the United States. Eggs from the latter country were obtained for the purpose of securing different strains for breeding purposes in the forthcoming spring. The following table will show the number of eggs purchased and the results therefrom :—

Eggs Purchased and Chickens Hatched.

No. of Sittings.	No. of Eggs Set.	Description of Eggs.	No. of Chickens Hatched.	Date when Chickens were Hatched.
				1888.
1	13	Buff Cochins.....	9	May 18
2	26	Andalusians.....	18	do 18
1	13	Black Breasted Red Game.....	8	do 30
2	26	Plymouth Rocks.....	15	do 9
2	26	Wyandottes.....	8	do 29
2	26	White Leghorns.....	19	June 7
1	13	Silver Pencilled Hamburgs.....	5	May 25
2	26	Bearded Golden Polands.....	8	do 25
2	26	Houdans.....	15	do 25
1	13	Black Hamburgs.....	7	do 25
1	13	Langshans.....	1	do 28
1	13	Black Minorcas.....	9	June 5
		<i>From England.</i>		
1	12	Indian Games.....	7	July 4
1	12	Red Caps.....	5	do 4
		<i>From United States.</i>		
1	13	Dirigos.....	5	June 2
2	26	Black Minorcas.....	12	do 27
1	13	White Leghorns.....	6	do 16
1	13	Houdans.....	3	do 16
2	26	Colored Dorkings.....	8	do 16
1	13	Buff Cochins.....	4	do 16
1	13	Black Java.....	8	do 16
1	13	Langshans.....	4	do 27
		Hatched in incubator.....	25	May 31
30	388		209	
		<i>Ducks.</i>		
1	12	Pekin.....	4	June 13
1	11	do.....	3	do 29
2	33		7	

It will be seen from the above that 209 chickens were hatched, which was satisfactory, when the very unfavorable season and the long distance the greater number of the eggs travelled, are taken into consideration. It is worthy of notice that from twelve Indian game eggs, shipped by Messrs. Abbott Bros., of Norwich, England, seven chickens were hatched, and from twelve Red Cap eggs, shipped by the same firm, five chickens were the result. The eggs were sent from Norwich, England, to the agent of the firm in Toronto, and were by him re-shipped to Ottawa, so making a long journey by ocean steamer and railway, yet yielding a return of 50 per cent., thus proving that fertile eggs, properly packed, can be shipped a long distance and hatch well. In this case the eggs were packed in cut straw.

EGGS FROM CANADIAN BREEDERS HATCH BEST.

It will also be seen that the eggs supplied by Canadian breeders hatched better than those from the United States. The eggs furnished by our home breeders were wrapped in paper and packed in bran, while the eggs from the United States breeders were tightly packed in sawdust, a method strongly condemned by Canadian poultrymen, who assert that the turpentine contained in pine sawdust lessens the fertility of the eggs. There is room for interesting experiment here.

NEW BREEDS IMPORTED—INDIAN GAMES.

The Indian Game eggs were the first of the kind imported into Canada. It was thought best to give them a trial, as the Indian Game had earned a great reputation in Cornwall and Devonshire, England, as a market fowl, the male birds attaining to a weight of 9, 10, and 11 pounds. The cockerels are also highly spoken of for crossing purposes with the Plymouth Rock and Dorking. It was the 4th of July before the eggs were hatched, and that month being unusually chilly and raw, four of the chickens succumbed, notwithstanding the greatest of care, leaving three which never made much headway and died on the approach of wintry weather. These chickens were slow to feather, displayed no hardiness, and were content to brood when four months old. I would suggest another trial of this breed, the chickens to be hatched at an early period, so as to have ample opportunity to mature before the fall months.

RED CAPS.

The Red Caps, another late arrival from England, were also tried but with unsatisfactory results. Up to the age of two months the chickens grew rapidly and appeared hardy, but did not stand the cold and extremely wet weather of October, although well housed. As with the Indian Games, I would recommend another trial of early hatched chickens. A Black Spanish and Red Cap cross is recommended as producing a hardy fowl and great layer.

THE STANDARD VARIETIES.

The chickens of the other breeds made rapid progress, the Plymouth Rocks showing the earliest and greatest development, followed by the Wyandottes, Buff Cochins and Houdans in the order named. Two methods of feeding the chickens were adopted. Part were fed with bread and milk from time of leaving nest up to ten days, and after that with crushed corn, wheat and other grain. Another part were fed with hard boiled eggs and bread crumbs in the early stages and soft feed afterwards, with a liberal supply of grain to all in the evening. The two methods seemed to have equally good results. All the chickens were frequently and liberally fed and had one of the best grass runs it was possible for them to get access to anywhere. Shade and insects were abundant.

THE FOLLOWING RECORD

of the weights of four of the leading varieties will instance the progress made.

On the 5th of July a Plymouth Rock cockerel, hatched on the 9th of the preceding month of May, weighed 1 lb. 15 oz.; a Wyandotte cockerel hatched on the

8th of the same month (May) weighed 1 lb. 5 ozs.; a Buff Cochin hatched on the 18th of same month (May), 1 lb. 1 oz.

On the 30th of July, twenty-five days later, the same chickens weighed as follows:—

	Lbs. Oz.
Plymouth Rock	3 08½
Wyandotte.....	2 04½
Buff Cochin.....	2 00
Houdan (hatched 25th May).....	1 14½

On September 4th the Plymouth Rock weighed 5 lbs. 13 ozs., and the Wyandotte 3 lbs. 13 ozs.

On the 12th of November the weights of the same chickens were as follows:—

	Lbs. Oz.
Plymouth Rock.....	7 05
Wyandotte.....	5 12
Buff Cochin.....	5 02
Houdan (hatched 25th May).....	5 00

At date of writing, (January 20th, 1889) the same chickens weighed in breeding condition:—

	Lbs. Oz.
Plymouth Rock.....	9 05
Wyandotte.....	7 00
Buff Cochin.....	7 12
Houdan.....	6 02

INCUBATOR TRIAL.

On the 10th of May last a Bessey Incubator of 100 egg capacity was put into operation with a small number of eggs for a first attempt. Twenty-eight chickens were the result. Three died soon after being hatched. The remaining twenty-five were transferred at the proper time to the brooder and made rapid headway.

CROSSES.

Among the chickens so hatched were five male birds of a cross between a Brahma cockerel and Plymouth Rock hens. This cross was made with the view of ascertaining what sort of market fowl it would produce, and was successful. A cockerel of this cross (hatched on the 31st of May) weighed 6 lbs. 2 oz. on the 17th of October following, showing a gain of nearly 1½ lbs. per month.

Another trial was made of a cross between a Brahma cockerel and Black Minorca hens and resulted in the production of several very fine, large, dark pullets, which ought to make an excellent fowl for the farmer, embracing as they should the egg laying properties of the Minorca with the hardiness and size of the Brahma. The pullets will lay in a few days.

NEW POULTRY HOUSE COMPLETED.

By the middle of November the new poultry house was completed and the chickens were removed into it. Briefly sketched the building is 100 feet long, running north and south, with a middle compartment 20x20 feet, from which extend on either side two wings 40 feet each in length, each wing containing five pens 8 by 14 feet and capable of accommodating 20 or 25 fowls if required. There are four windows on the east (coldest) side of each wing and one window in each of the 10 pens to the west. The pens are separated by wooden partitions 2½ feet in height, and wire netting of 2½ inch mesh from this to the ceiling, giving the interior a light and cheerful appearance. Entrance to the pens is had from a roomy passage way four feet in width and through neat wire doors which swing inwards or outwards. The pens are furnished with platforms and roosts (which fold away in day time and are let into place again at dusk), nests of neat design, dust bath, box for oyster shells, gravel

&c. A slide operated from the passage way opens the way to the runs in the rear of the building. Two large ventilators in each wing are also controlled from the passage way. Above the wings are roomy lofts containing straw and chaff, which are let down to the pens beneath for the poultry to scratch in. A medium size base burner coal stove placed in the centre compartment heats the building as well as the water for soft feed, &c. The central room is also used as an office and for keeping feed. The upper room of the compartment is utilised for storage purposes and a portion is set apart for an hospital for sick fowls. A good dry cellar contains vegetables, gravel and other necessaries for the chickens, as well as coal for the stove. The building is substantially constructed, is fitted with double windows and storm doors, and answers the purpose admirably.

POULTRY LIST.

There are at present in the building birds of the different sorts as per following list:—

Left Wing.

Pen 1.—Black Minorca pullets, 10; White Leghorn do 9.....	19
2.—Houdan pullets.....	11
3.—Black Hamburg pullets, 6; Black-breasted Red Game do, 3; Silver Pencilled Hamburg do, 2; Wyandotte do, 2; Golden B. Polands do, 3; Dorking do, 3; Andalusian do, 2.....	21
4.—White Leghorn hens, 10; Plymouth Rock pullets, 6; Dirigo do, 1; Black Java do, 2; 1 mixed hen.....	20
5.—Buff Cochon pullets, 6; Brahma do, 2; Langshan do, 2; Brahma-Minorca pullets, 5.....	15

Right Wing.

Pen 1.—White Leghorn cockerels, 8; Andalusian do, 8; Black Minorca do, 7; Brown Leghorn do, 2; B. B. R. Game, 1.....	26
2.—Wyandotte cockerels, 4; Buff Cochon do, 5; Houdan do, 5; Silver P. Hamburg do, 3; Black Java do, 2; Black Hamburg do, 1; Dorking do, 1; Derego do, 2.....	23
3.—Brahma hens, 7; Dirigo do, 6; Black Minorca do, 1; Black Russian do, 3; Plymouth Rock do, 6.....	23
4.—Plymouth Rock cockerels, 5; Brahma-Plymouth Rock cross, 4; 1 Single Comb Wyandotte.....	10
	<hr/>
1 Dirigo cock; 1 Black Minorca do.....	168
Pen 5.—Wild Geese.....	2
	<hr/>
	6

In hospital.....	175
	<hr/>
	5
	<hr/>
	180
	<hr/>

WET AND COLD WEATHER.

The fall was marked by continuous rain, the month of October was unusually cold and both combined proved fatal to many of the tender varieties, which, pending the completion of the new house, were rather crowded in limited house room. Next to the Indian Games and Red Caps, the Black-Breasted Red Game, Bearded Golden Poland, and Dorking cockerels proved the most susceptible to the fall weather.

DIRIGOS.

Among the varieties enumerated the Dirigos are yet new to Canada breeders. This comparative stranger, which owes its origin to the enterprise of Mr. Sumner Beale, New Hampshire, U. S., is the result of crossing a Canada Game Cock and White Plymouth Rock pullet (a sport) the progeny again crossed with a Light Brahma cock. The Dirigos make a large fowl, are hardy and excellent layers. In the new American Standard of Excellence they are classed as the Dirigo-Strain of White Plymouth Rocks.

WILD GEESE.

The Wild Geese which occupy No. 5 pen have exhibited their characteristic hardiness in all seasons. They have been lively and have grown well in confinement. It remains to be seen whether they will breed in captivity mated to one of their own species, and with common geese, or others.

THE BEGINNING OF WINTER LAYING.

On the 12th of December the first egg in the new building was laid by a Wyandotte pullet hatched on the 29th May. The first hen to lay was a Dirigo on the 17th of December. The Wyandotte pullet, which first layed on the 12th December, layed again on the 15th and was followed on the 16th by the first egg from the second Wyandotte pullet hatched on the same date as the first layer. Other pullets laid first eggs in the following order:—

Houdan,	hatched 25th May,	first egg 23rd December,	1888.
Silver P. Hamburg,	hatched 25th May,	first egg 24th December.	
Black Minorca	do 5th June	do 26th	do
White Leghorn	do 7th do	do 30th	do
Black Hamburg	do 25th May	do 2nd	January.
Andalusian	do 18th do	do 4th	do
Plymouth Rock	do 9th June	do 6th	do
Buff Cochon	do 18th May	do 16th	do

NUMBER OF EGGS LAID FROM 12TH DECEMBER TO 20TH JANUARY.

The following table will show the number of eggs laid by the different breeds from the time of laying first egg in December, 1888, to 20th January, 1889:—

DATE.	PULLETS.								DATE.	HENS.					
	2 Wyandottes.	11 Houdans.	2 Silver Pen. Hamburgs.	10 Black Minorcas.	9 White Leghorns.	6 Black Hamburgs.	2 Andalusians.	6 Plymouth Rocks.		6 Buff Cochins.	6 Dirigos.	6 Brahmae.	3 Black Russians.	1 Black Minorca.	7 White Leghorns.	Mixed Hen.
1888.									1888.						
Dec. 12.....	1									1					
do 15.....	1									1					
do 16.....	2									1					
do 18.....	2									1					
do 19.....	2									3					
do 20.....	2									1					
do 22.....	2									2		1			
do 23.....	2									2					
do 24.....	2		1							2		1			
do 25.....	2	1								1					
do 26.....	1	3	1	1						2	1	1	1		
do 27.....	1			1						1					
do 28.....	2	4	1							2					
do 29.....	2	3	1		1					2					
do 30.....	2	1				1				1				1	1
do 31.....	2	4	1	1	2	1				2	1				
1889.									1889.						
Jan. 1.....	2	3	1		2					3	2	1		2	
do 2.....	1	3	1	1	2	1				1	1	1	1		
do 3.....	2	2	1	1	1									3	1
do 4.....	1	2		1	4	2	1			2	2	2			
do 5.....	1	4		1	6	2				3	1				
do 6.....	2	2		1	1	1		1		2	1	2	1		
do 7.....	3	3		4	5	3				2		1		2	
do 8.....	2	2	1	2	4			1		3	1		1	1	
do 9.....	2	2	1	2	4	2		1		4	1	1		2	
do 10.....	2	2		1	3	1		2		2	2				
do 11.....	2	2	1	2	6	2				2					
do 12.....	2	2		2	2	1				3	2				
do 13.....	1	2		1	4	3	1	1				2			
do 14.....	1	1		1	2	2	1	1		1	2				
do 15.....	2	3		2	3	3	1			3	2				
do 16.....	2	3		1	1	2	1	1	1		1		3		
do 17.....	1			3	3	1		2	1		4	1	1		
do 18.....	2	1	1	2	2	3		1		2					
do 19.....	1	1			6			1	1	2	1	2			
do 20.....	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	2						2	
Totals ...	44	52	13	30	66	35	7	14	3	57	22	17	7	13	2

METHOD OF FEEDING.

The conditions as to temperature, feed, &c., were the same with the exception of the Brahma hens, which were given more oats than the others. The morning feed was varied, but always warm and known as "soft." It was composed of two parts shorts, one part cornmeal and one part boiled wheat. The hot water the wheat was boiled in was used for mixing the feed. To the mixture was added, almost every morning, a small quantity of Cayenne pepper and bonemeal. Twice or three times a week meat scraps were substituted for the bonemeal and boiled wheat. At other times small potatoes and scraps of cabbage formed the greater part of the morning meal. On this variety the layers were fed barely enough to satisfy and never enough to gorge. Soon after, when the water was given for drink, a few handfuls of small wheat or ground meat were thrown into the chaff, always on the floor for the fowls to scratch in, every effort to keep them in activity being of paramount importance. The noon meal was light and scattered in the chaff. The last feed of grain, also thrown on the floor, was liberally given and the layers sent to roost with a full crop to carry them over the long night fast. A cabbage suspended from the centre of the pen was also used as an incentive to exercise. Oyster shells (ground) and gravel were also supplied.

The temperature varied from 30 to 45 and 50. On reaching the two latter figures the morning feed was greatly reduced and more dry grain given. At the lower figure the chill was taken off the water given to the layers.

MALE BIRDS SEPARATE.

The male birds, in all cases, have been, and are kept from the laying stock, for the reason that an impregnated egg is not so good in flavour, nor will it keep as well, as one from hens with which no male bird has been allowed to associate. The cocks and cockerels are also kept away from the breeding stock and will be so kept until the breeding pens are made up. Their feed is oats and wheat with green food, gravel &c., &c.

SICKNESS.

Several cases of sickness have occurred, among them five or six cases of virulent roup. The birds were most likely affected before coming into the new building. The sick were at once separated from the others, and the roup cases with the exception of two, were quickly cured. The exceptions two cockerels were so bad that had a cure been possible they would have been useless for breeding purposes. Under the circumstances the birds were killed and the remains burned. Experiments as to the best remedies for the diseases of poultry are being made, as opportunity permits. I will be most happy, on enquiry, to give those desirous of knowing what has been found the most effective treatment in the different cases met with so far.

IN HOSPITAL.

There are at present in hospital one Black Breasted Red Game pullet; one Bearded Golden Poland pullet; one Black Russian hen, and two Black Minorca cockerels. Their ailment is cold, sometimes called catarrh.

FALL EXHIBITION.

According to your instructions 125 chickens of the different varieties were placed on exhibition at the Canada Central Fall Show in the month of September last, a space for the purpose having been allotted in the poultry shed.

PRACTICAL VISITORS.

Since the occupation of the poultry house there have been numerous visitors, among them several farmers who expressed their intention of establishing poultry departments in connection with their farms. Two of their number had already 75

to 85 hens, and one is making preparation for the housing of 500 winter layers. All the information desired as to the best methods of care, feeding, &c., was given.

PROPOSED CROSSES.

Among the crosses proposed for experiment, some of which it is intended to undertake in the spring, are the following:—

Dirigo—White Leghorn.
 Brahma—Black Russian.
 Black Spanish—Red Cap.
 Plymouth Rock—White Leghorn.
 White Leghorn—Brahma.
 Plymouth Rock—Dorking.
 do Wyandotte.
 Brahma—Black Minorca.
 Black Minorca—Black Leghorn.
 Brown Leghorn—Buff Cochin.
 Wild Goose—Common Goose.

The results from some of these crosses will no doubt prove of value, and interest to all those concerned.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. GILBERT,

Manager Poultry Department.

CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM.
 20th January, 1889.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM FOR THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

REPORT OF W. M. BLAIR, SUPERINTENDENT.

To Prof. WILLIAM SAUNDERS,
Director Experimental Farms,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the following report of the operations on the Experimental Farm for the Maritime Provinces at Nappan, N.S., during the year 1888.

Acting under your direction I took possession of the Farm on 12th May, having previously purchased such horses, harness, waggons, carts, implements, &c., as were immediately necessary to carry on the work successfully.

The farm consisting in all of about 300 acres, is made up of the following lots of land, viz. :—

32	acres	of English marsh.
18	do	broadleaf.
6	do	upland, under cultivation.
10	do	do in hay.
104	do	do in pasture.
20	do	unbroken, in stumps and small second growth.
110	do	woodland.

On this land is found a great variety of soil, including stiff and lighter clay, clay loams mixed with more or less sand and gravel, sandy loam of varying quality associated with gravel, also small patches of black bog mud.

The sub-soil also is variable, a considerable portion of the upland consisting of mixtures of clay, sand and gravel, which hold the surface water, thereby delaying the cultivation of the land until late in the spring and also interfering with farm-operations during summer and autumn when heavy rains occur, suggesting very forcibly the necessity of under-draining.

MARSH LANDS.

The marsh lands have been formed by the action of the tide-waters of the Bay of Fundy, which rush up with great force with every tide. These waters are heavily charged with a sticky mud, a portion of which is deposited each time the waters cover the flats. In process of time these flats become so high that only the highest tides—which occur at the change and full of the moon—cover them. They are then considered high enough to be reclaimed, which is done by building a heavy dyke around them on the borders of the rivers and creeks which empty into the ocean. These dykes are of different heights and formed by throwing the mud up on each side. The dykes on this farm have been built about five feet high and nine feet wide at the base, they should average in this case not less than six feet high and ten feet wide at the base.

These lands are very fertile and grow heavy crops, and some of them have been growing hay continuously for over 150 years without any fertilizer and still produce from one and a-half to two tons and a-half per acre. In some places on the Experimental Farm the dyke was unsafe, and it was found necessary to rebuild 42 rods and repair some 65 more. It was also found necessary to open over two miles of surface drain and build a new aboideau to carry the water through the dykes.

Notwithstanding these precautions the unusually high tides of 5th December broke through in several places, carrying away in all 15 rods of dyke and flooding the entire marsh. The dykes of the adjoining marshes were also broken and the lands flooded. Fortunately, however, the soil was saturated with water from the recent heavy rains, also slightly frozen, and would not readily absorb the salt water; and the new drains lately opened enabled the water to run off quickly when the tides receded, thereby preventing much damage from the salt water, while the land will receive some benefit from the deposit of mud left on the surface from the always muddy tide waters. These tides overflowed the marsh for three days, and as soon as the water had sufficiently subsided the dykes were repaired in as substantial a manner as the weather would permit, and we trust they will be found sufficient to withstand the spring tides next year. The crop of hay cut during the past season from the marsh land, now being got in order, was from 60 to 70 tons.

UPLANDS.

About six acres of the upland were cultivated and in crop last year and ten acres in hay; 104 acres which had previously been cultivated and cropped have for many years been in pasture. These lands were divided into several fields by fences, which, as far as practicable, have been removed and the rubbish from about them, together with some scattered stumps taken out, piled and burned. One or two useless buildings have also been taken down.

PLOUGHING.

Ploughing was begun on the 16th of May and continued as opportunity offered and the land and weather would permit until 16th November; during that time about 100 acres were turned over. Of this 40 acres were ploughed a second time after the crop of this season was removed. Five acres of the unbroken land were cleared by taking out the small second growth and stumps. These were piled and burned and the land ploughed.

MANURE.

Manure being greatly needed on this land 30 cords were purchased at Amherst and drawn up, a distance of seven miles. Besides this 700 loads of marsh mud, which is found to be an excellent fertilizer, were drawn from the adjoining unclaimed flats which are accessible at low tides. A number of young cattle were purchased in the autumn for the double purpose of disposing profitably of the hay and straw produced on the farm and of making manure for next year's crop. These animals are making fair progress and when ready for the butcher in the spring will, it is hoped, realize good prices.

GRAIN.

Twenty-six acres of oats and three acres of barley were sown. Of the oats two acres were sown on the site afterwards selected for the new farm buildings and had to be cut out of season, as the land was needed for building purposes. The date of sowing these grains, viz., the "Black Prince Edward Island Oats," "Cream Egyptian Oats" and "Prince Edward Island Barley" ranged from 24th May to 7th June. From the 27 acres were threshed 830 bushels.

Two acres were sown in plots embracing four varieties of wheat, five of barley and ten of oats. The date of sowing, names of the different varieties and the time of ripening was as follows:—

WHEAT.

Sown.	Name.	Time of Ripening.
May 18.	Onega.....	101 days.
do	Ladoga, C.E.F.....	105 do
do	Ladoga (2nd importation).....	108 do
do	Colonist or Saxonka.....	113 do

BARLEY.

Sown.	Name.	Time of Ripening.
May 18.	Polar	98 days.
do	Petschora	99 do
do	Thanet.....	108 do
do	Chevalier.....	113 do
do	Beardless.	113 do

OATS.

Sown.	Name.	Time of Ripening.
June 1.	Lincolnshire Poland White.....	86 days.
do	Victoria Prize.....	88 do
do	Flying Scotchman	91 do
do	Early Racehorse.....	92 do
do	Waterloo.....	95 do
do	Black Tartarian.....	96 do
do	Early Blossom.....	96 do
do	Onega	96 do
do	English Red.....	100 do
do	White Tartarian.....	100 do

The Cream Egyptian oats ripened in 100 days, while the Prince Edward Island Black took 113 days, both of these were sown on the 24th May. From the 24 acres there were threshed 765 bushels.

The season in the Maritime Provinces was most unfavourable for the ripening of grain, and it is quite probable that another year with more favourable weather all of these varieties would mature earlier. The samples of grain grown were very good but accurate returns as to their relative yield cannot be given this season.

POTATOES.

A few plots of potatoes were planted, in all about one acre. One of the varieties viz., "Dorman's Seedling" which was grown from seed by Mr. Dorman in this county, gave 120 lbs. from 3 lbs. planted; another variety the "Black Elephant" said to be a native of Montana, gave 3,600 lbs. from 120 lbs. of tubers.

In addition to these, other varieties were planted, which yielded in all 150 bushels.

FERTILIZERS.

Not having any barnyard manure it was not thought desirable to sow many turnips, but with the aid of some special fertilisers, about half an acre was grown, which yielded fully 400 bushels. Some fertilisers were also used on part of the buckwheat and on two acres of oats; a statement of the results is given below:—1 acre without fertiliser produced 23 bushels of oats 1 acre with \$4.00 worth of bone meal produced 28½ bushels, a gain of 5½ bushels, which at 40 cents per bushel = \$2.10, or an apparent loss of \$1.90 per acre; 1 acre with \$7.32 worth of Bowker's Fertiliser produced 41½ bushels, a gain of 18½ bushels, which at 40 cents = \$7.40, or a gain of 8 cents per acre. The effect of these fertilisers especially the bone dust will no doubt be seen on future crops. Twenty acres of buckwheat were sown for the purpose of enriching the land. Of this 13 acres gave a heavy crop, and when the seed was just beginning to form, the buckwheat was rolled with a heavy roller and turned under with a jointer-plough which covered it completely. The remaining 7 acres were sown later without any fertiliser and the crop was not sufficiently advanced to plough under when the frost of 5th September cut it down.

FRUIT CULTURE.

About 2 acres were planted with fruit trees and vines, part of which were obtained in New Brunswick and part in Ontario.

On 24th and 25th May the large fruits were set out in nursery rows 4 feet apart, allowing two feet between each tree, these were well cultivated during the early part of the summer, and late in the fall they were banked up with 4 or 5 inches of earth firmly pressed down with the foot.

On 21st and 22nd May the grapevines and strawberries were planted. The former being set in rows 10 feet apart, with 10 feet between each vine; two rows of potatoes were planted between these rows of vines and frequently cultivated. Of the 70 vines, consisting of 20 varieties, the largest proportion grew well.

The strawberries were planted in rows 4 feet apart with one foot between the plants, and were well cultivated and kept clean. The vines were allowed to run and in some places completely covered the ground with strong healthy plants before the close of the season. As soon as the ground was frozen they were covered lightly with coarse horse manure. Of the 1,000 plants, of 10 varieties, nearly all grew. The Wilson and Capt. Jack were the most healthy and vigorous growers.

On 22nd and 23rd May the gooseberries and currants were set out. These were placed in rows 6 feet apart with 4 feet between each bush, and were also kept well cultivated during the summer. Of the 325 bushes, consisting of 12 varieties, all but three or four made a healthy growth. The date of setting out the raspberries and blackberries ranged from the 21st to the 25th of May. These were planted in rows 6 feet apart, with two feet between the plants, and cultivated in the same manner as the other small fruits. Of the 450 plants, of 10 varieties, only about 25 per cent. grew. The collection of fruit trees and vines consisted of the following:—

	Varieties.
160 Apples.....	54
12 Crab Apples.....	4
46 Pear	21
5 Cherry.....	2
30 Plum.....	14
70 Grape.....	20
100 Gooseberry.....	4
150 Red Currant.....	6
75 Black Currant.....	2
75 Blackberry.....	3
375 Raspberry.....	7
1,000 Strawberries.....	10

Of the 253 trees referred to all with a single exception made a strong healthy growth.

FOREST TREES.

On the last day of May 2,800 young seedling forest trees, of 28 varieties, were set out. These were placed in rows 4 feet apart allowing from 9 to 18 inches of space between them, and received the same treatment as the fruit trees. A large proportion of these young trees grew.

Three varieties of rhubarb were also set out and made a rapid growth. The land on which the large and small fruits, forest trees and plots of grain were planted was under cultivation and had a dressing of manure last year.

DRAINING.

Much of the land on this farm requires draining to admit of early planting; a portion of this necessary work has been accomplished during the summer and some five and a half miles of tiles were laid on 24 acres of land. The land thus drained was afterwards well ploughed and is now in good condition for spring planting.

BUILDINGS.

Building operations commenced on 15th Augst, but the work has been delayed by the almost continuous wet weather. The barn and horse stables are, however,

now partially completed, and will be ready for occupation next season. The barn is 111 feet long and 50 feet wide, with posts 18 feet long; this frame rests on a stone basement, the walls of which are 2 feet thick and 10 feet high in the clear. The stable which is attached to the barn is 65 feet long and 32 feet wide, with posts 15 feet long and rests on a substantial stone foundation. A cottage for the stableman is also in course of erection.

HORSES.

Our teams consist of 6 young horses, 4 and 5 years old, purchased in Prince Edward Island on the first of May last, and when landed here weighed respectively (i) 1430, (ii) 1350, (iii) 1300, (iv) 1320, (v) 1250, and (vi) 1130 lbs., and now weigh (i) 1635, (ii) 1385, (iii) 1325, (iv) 1425, (v) 1340, and (vi) 1250 lbs. In the interval these horses have been kept busy with heavy farm work, having ploughed 140 acres, cultivated, harrowed and drilled 58 acres of crop, besides cutting and drawing in 80 loads of hay and 27 acres of grain, drawing tiles from the station, carting manure and marsh mud, and doing all other farm work.

ATTENDANCE AT AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS AND FARMERS' INSTITUTE MEETINGS.

Some of the products of this farm were shown at the Exhibition held in Truro on the 24th and 27th of September last, including 18 varieties of grain both in straw and in glass bottles. These, being new varieties in this district, were closely examined and favourably commented upon by the farmers. The Exhibition held at Charlottetown in Prince Edward Island, on 4th October, was also visited. The weather was very unfavourable; but the show of horses was remarkably fine; there were some good cattle, a large show of fine sheep, a few nice hogs, and a good exhibit of grain, fruit, butter and vegetables. The subject of reclaiming large tracts of salt marsh was engaging the attention of the farmers on the Island, and was dealt on at some length by Lieut. Gov. McDonald in his opening address at the Exhibition.

The Exhibition held in Sackville, N.B. on the 17th of October was also attended. At this show there were some good horses and cattle, but on the whole, it was below the average on account of the unfavourable weather.

I attended the sessions of the Farmers' Institute of Colchester County, held in Truro, N.S. on the 28th and 29th of November, when addresses were made and papers read on the following subjects:—

"Road Making," by Prof. H. W. Smith, Truro.

"The Necessity for a More General Knowledge of Veterinary Science among Farmers," by Dr. Jakeman, V.S., Halifax.

"Hints to Farmers," by Howard Trueman, Pointe de Bute, N.B.

"Dairying," by C. P. Blanchard, Truro, N.S.

"Winter Dairying," by P. C. Black, Windsor, N.S.

"Bee Keeping," by J. W. Black, Truro, N.S.

"The Wheat Midge or Weevil," by J. Fletcher, Entomologist and Botanist to the Dominion Experimental Farms.

"Experimental Farms," by W. M. Blair, Superintendent Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S.

These subjects were all freely discussed and the meeting throughout was very interesting and instructive.

A meeting of the New Glasgow Farmers' Institute, held in New Glasgow, N.S., on the 4th January, was also attended. The following papers were read:—

"Horse Training," by J. A. Fraser, M.P.P., New Glasgow.

"The Standard-bred Trotting-horse," by Harry Townshend, New Glasgow.

"Thorough-bred Cattle," by A. C. Bell, New Glasgow.

"Grasses," by Prof. H. W. Smith, Truro.

"Ensilage," by Mr. McNaughton, Hopewell.

"Agricultural Education," by J. B. McKay, Pictou.

"Experimental Farm, Nappan," by W. M. Blair, Nappan.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. M. BLAIR, Superintendent,

NAPPAN, N.S., 31st December, 1888.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM FOR THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

REPORT OF A. MACKAY, SUPERINTENDENT.

INDIAN HEAD,
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
DECEMBER 31, 1888.

Professor WILLIAM SAUNDERS,
Director Experimental Farms,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report on the North-West Experimental Farm, the work done, and the improvements made on it, since it has been established.

This farm contains 682 acres, comprising the whole of section 19, and an angle made by the Canadian Pacific Railway of section 18 in Township 18, Range 12, West 2nd Meridian, and lies immediately east of the Indian Head town site, and less than half a mile from the Canadian Pacific Railway station. Indian Head is situated in Eastern Assiniboia, forty miles east of Regina, the capital of that province. The Canadian Pacific Railway forms the southern boundary of the Experimental Farm, from which a good view of the whole of it can be obtained. Along the east, west and north boundaries are public roads, from any of which the farm can be approached or seen equally well.

SOIL.

The soil varies from a sandy loam to a clay loam, with a porous clay subsoil. While the greater portion of the farm is a black clay loam, a considerable part is of a lighter nature and very suitable for testing fruit and forest trees.

STREAMS OR COULÉES.

Two streams or coulées pass through the farm in a north-easterly direction, in which there is running water in the spring and early summer, but which dry up later in the season. One of them is the outlet for Deep Lake, six miles south. The other is fed by flowing springs seven miles south-west. One enters the farm on the south and the other on the west, and after leaving it joins the Qu'Appelle river a few miles to the north.

These coulées, besides imparting beauty to the farm, are invaluable in supplying an abundance of water for stock, and affording desirable slopes for orchards, nurseries, &c., and should it ever be necessary to do so, almost the entire farm can be thoroughly drained into them.

In 1883 the Bell Farming Co. broke up nearly 600 acres out of the 682 acres now comprising the Experimental Farm, and since then that portion has been in crop each year, except a small area which in 1886 was fallowed.

The spring of 1888 was very backward, being at least two weeks later than any since 1882, and on account of there being a good deal of snow last winter, and it being retained by the stubble, work did not commence on the farm until the 24th of April, on which day ploughing was begun. A few days prior to this some Ladoga, Saxonka and Talavera wheats were sown on potato land, rented from Major Bell. This, with two acres, also rented, and afterwards sown with new varieties of barley and oats, were obtained in order that whatever grain might be grown, it would not be injured by a mixture of the volunteer crop, which would sure to have been the case

had any portion of the Experimental Farm been used for this purpose. Forty acres of oats for feed were sown on the Farm, which, though light in the straw, gave a yield of fifty bushels per acre. Ontario gang ploughs were used, the grain being first sown on the stubble and then ploughed in. Two acres of peas were also sown on the stubble, and though the return was only small, good samples have been obtained which will be put in next spring under more favourable conditions.

SPRING WHEAT.

The different varieties of wheat sown were: Ladoga, Saxonka, Talavera. Scotch, Defiance Red and Scotch Square Head. The Ladoga, Saxonka and Scotch wheats ripened and were not injured by frost. The Talavera being later in maturing was considerably hurt, while Defiance Red was so badly frozen as to be useless. The Scotch Square Head never headed out. The following are dates of seeding, harvest and yield:—

Ladoga—Sown, 20th April; harvest, 21st August; yield, 29 bushels per acre; weight, 62 lbs. to the bushel. This wheat ripened from a week to ten days earlier than Red Fife sown at the same time on adjoining lands.

Saxonka—Sown, 20th April; harvest, 27th August; yield, 30 bushels per acre; 62 lbs. to the bushel.

Talavera—Sown, 21st April; harvest, 10th September; yield, 15 bushels; weight, 57 lbs. to the bushel.

Scotch—Sown, 1st May; harvest, 27th August; yield, $28\frac{1}{4}$ per acre; weight, 61 lbs. to the bushel.

Defiance Red—Sown, 21st April; not cut.

Scotch Square Head—Sown, 1st May; did not head out.

BARLEY.

Six varieties of barley were sown, five of which were two-rowed, Golden Melon, Peerless White, Thanet, Chevalier, Polar and Common Two Rowed. The Polar ripened very early, but was a poor sample. All the varieties were very heavy in the straw.

Golden Melon, two rowed, sown 1st May, harvest 22nd August, yield 34 bushels per acre, weight 54 lbs. to the bushel; Peerless, two rowed, sown 1st May, harvest 22nd August, yield $33\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, weight 53 lbs. to the bushel; Chevalier, two rowed, sown 1st May, harvest 22nd August, yield 24 bushels per acre, weight 53 lbs. to the bushel; Thanet, two rowed, sown 1st May, harvest 22nd August, yield $56\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, weight 54 lbs. to the bushel; Polar, six rowed, sown 1st May, harvest 7th August, yield 33 bushels per acre, weight 41 lbs. to the bushel; Common Two Rowed, sown 10th May, harvest 17th August, yield $36\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, weight 52 lbs. to the bushel.

OATS.

Seven varieties of oats were tested—Tartarain, Early Blossom, Victoria Prize, Improved Waterloo, Lincolnshire Poland, Early Race Horse and Flying Scotchman. On account of horses and fowls injuring the oats, and having no buildings for the grain, the yields given are not accurate, but are the number of bushels per acre saved. The oats were sown on beet land, ploughed and drilled in at the rate of two bushels per acre.

Tartarian, sown 1st May, harvest 24th August, yield $47\frac{1}{4}$ bushels per acre, weight 35 lbs to the bushel; Early Blossom, sown 1st May, harvest 25th August, yield $55\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, weight 40 lbs to the bushel; Victoria Prize, sown 1st May, harvest 17th August, yield 49 bushels per acre, weight 42 lbs to the bushel; Improved Waterloo, sown 1st May, harvest 17th August, yield 44 bushels per acre, weight 36 lbs to the bushel; Lincolnshire Poland, sown 1st May, harvest 17th August, yield 35 bushels per acre, weight 41 lbs to the bushel; Early Race Horse, sown 1st May, harvested 17th August, yield 49 bushels

per acre, weight 43½ lbs to the bushel; Flying Scotchman, sown 1st May, harvest 17th August, yield 56¼ bushels per acre, weight 42 lbs to the bushel.

PEAS.

Three varieties were sown on stubble land, but wild buckwheat coming up very rank smothered a great many of the vines and reduced the yield.

Blackeyes, sown 2nd May, harvest 30th August, yield 12 bushels per acre, weight 62½ lbs to the bushel; Crown, sown 2nd May, harvest 22nd August, yield 16 bushels per acre, weight 65 lbs to the bushel; Extra Early, sown 10th May, harvested 4th August, yield 18¾ bushels per acre, weight 61 lbs to the bushel.

POTATOES AND FIELD ROOTS.

Twenty-three varieties of potatoes were obtained in Manitoba and the North-West and planted on stubble land, and though the yield was not large; sufficient good seed has been secured for next year. Other varieties will be added next spring. The following are the names of the different kinds grown:—Early Rose, Surprise, Beauty of Hebron, Morning Star, Lee's Extra Early, Lizzie's Pride, Brownell's Beauty, Carlo's Matchless, Dakota Red, Snow Flake, Genessee Seedling, Early Sunrise, Burbank's Seedling, Vick's Pride, Boston Market, Garnett Chili, Stonewall Beauty, Spray's Beauty, Burbees Empire State, Queen of the Valley, Early Conqueror, White Star and Empress Bell.

Several varieties of turnips and mango'ds were sown early in June. Three methods of sowing were followed—broadcast, in raised drills and in rows on the flat, and in every case the roots on the flat did the best. A Turnip Flea-beetle was very numerous and did considerable injury to the young plants, especially to those first sown.

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES.

As it was deemed very important that something be done in fruit and forest tree culture without delay, some eight or ten acres of land was prepared as early and as well as possible, and during May and June 23,000 trees and plants were put out. The large fruits, as well as all the forest trees, were planted in nursery rows three feet apart so as to permit of cultivation with horse cultivators.

APPLES.

Two hundred trees of 60 varieties of apples were put out, in nursery rows, and received thorough cultivation. Every tree made a good growth though some were late in starting. Before winter set in the trees were wrapped with straw or tarred paper and earth heaped up around the base 10 inches high.

CRAB APPLES.

Of this fruit 12 trees of 4 varieties were planted; all did well and received the same treatment before the frost came as the apples did.

PLUMS.

Thirty trees of 8 varieties were planted; all lived, made a healthy growth during the season, and received the same attention at its close as the apples and crabs.

CHERRIES.

Thirty-four trees of 7 varieties of cherries were planted, and though they did not make as much growth as either the apples or plums, they made fair progress.

PEARS AND PEACHES.

In pears 20 trees of 7 varieties and 3 trees of peaches were put out. The pears made a very vigorous growth. Starting earlier than any other of the large fruit

trees they did extra well during the entire season. Like all the preceding classes, the pears and peaches were protected by straw or paper and the earth heaped up around the base before winter set in.

CURRENTS.

Of this fruit 178 bushes of 8 varieties were planted in rows 6 feet apart and 4 feet apart in the rows. With the exception of two bushes every one lived and did well. Before winter set in earth was heaped well up among the branches and around the stalks, more to protect the bushes from rabbits than from the winter.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Seventy-four bushes of 3 varieties of this fruit were planted the same as the currants. Four bushes never made a start; all the others made rapid growth.

RASPBERRIES.

In this fruit 411 plants of 6 varieties were set out in rows 6 feet apart. Ten per cent. died, or never made a start, the remainder made only fair progress, but were healthy looking when winter set in. Some of the plants were laid down and covered with manure or earth before the frost became too severe, others were only covered on the tips.

BLACKBERRIES.

Seventy-four plants of 3 varieties of blackberries were put out in the same manner as the raspberries and similarly treated. Nearly 20 per cent. failed to grow, the rest doing fairly well.

STRAWBERRIES.

The bed of this fruit consisted of 1,300 plants of 13 varieties. A severe frost occurred two days after they were put out, which killed two-thirds of the plants, some varieties having only a few plants left, while the "Wilson" had only one killed. During October nearly all the blanks were filled in from runners. After the ground became frozen the plants were lightly covered with manure and straw.

GRAPE-VINES.

Sixty-four vines of 18 varieties were planted in rows 6 feet apart and 6 and 10 feet apart in the rows. Some of the varieties made an early start and good growth, while others only began to grow late in the season—one vine alone failed to grow. Before winter set in the vines were covered with earth.

WILD OR NATIVE FRUITS.

In addition to the cultivated fruits a collection of native currants, gooseberries, raspberries, cranberries, strawberries, cherries, Saskatoon berries and grapes were obtained and planted. Every bush or plant put out did well.

FOREST TREES, SHRUBS, &C.

Twenty thousand of the following varieties were planted in nursery rows three feet apart, and during the season received thorough cultivation:—

Five varieties of elm, six of ash, 5 of maple, six of pine, four of spruce, two of locust, two of birch, two of alder, two of cedar, two of catalpa, and one variety each of butternut, walnut, hickory, oak, beech, basswood, larch, fir, juniper, wild cherry, hornbeam, Russian mulberry, hackberry, hawthorn, cranberry, Kentucky coffee tree, sycamore, ailanthus and wahoo. Among the elms, ashes, locusts, soft maples, Norway spruce, larch, cherry, ailanthus, catalpas, Russian mulberry and cranberry hardly a blank occurred. Among the cedar, butternut, walnut, oak, beech, basswood and sycamore 20 per cent. were failures, while of all the other varieties put out from 20 to 40 per cent. died; the greatest failures being in Austrian pine and

Douglas spruce, but most of these were injured on the way up by delay in transit and being overheated. The black locust, butternut, walnut, catalpa and ailanthus were badly nipped by the first fall frost, while all the other kinds were none the worse even after repeated visitations.

TREE SEEDS.

During the latter part of May, seeds of native or ash-leaved maple, sugar maple, ash and basswood were sown in rows three feet apart. Between forty and forty-five thousand native maple came up and before their growth was checked had attained a height of from 10 to 20 inches. A large number of the ash also came up, but made slow progress. The sugar maple and basswood failed to appear; possibly these may germinate next season. Four bushels of native maple seed were sown in October last. Before winter came several thousand maple trees, and a more or less number of all the varieties planted were taken up and placed in a cool cellar, to be set out again early next spring.

FALL WHEAT.

During the first week in August, three varieties of fall wheat were sown followed two weeks later by six more. The land having been fallowed and the weather very favourable, the grain came up in a few days, and before cold checked its growth it was covering the ground. In addition to the nine varieties which were drilled in, 165 other sorts were planted in rows, 50 grains of each variety set one foot apart. These were obtained too late to make much headway, and small birds, after they did come up, injured all the lots by eating off the green blades.

RYE.

Two varieties of fall rye were sown by drill early in August, and like the wheat covered the ground before the winter set in. Nineteen varieties were added by planting in rows 50 grains of each kind one foot apart.

GRASSES AND CLOVER.

The land being in an unfit condition, nothing was done towards testing forage plants until August, when some timothy and lucerne clover were sown by drill and 38 other varieties of grasses and clovers sown in small plots. None of these appeared above ground though a few varieties started to grow. Many additions of new, and especially all old and well-known grasses and clovers will be sown next spring. A collection of North-West grasses has also been gathered, the seed of which will be sown, and from which it is hoped good results will be obtained.

IMPROVEMENTS, &C.

During the summer a competent Dominion Land Surveyor, Mr. Wm. Thompson, of Qu'Appelle station, defined the limits of the farm, laid it out in fields, roads and plots, and prepared a plan of the whole section, including course of coulées, dams, building sites—number of acres in each field—number taken up by roads—coulées and water. Each field or plot being numbered on the plan, a record of all future operations can be conveniently kept.

FENCING.

On account of scarcity of men, and it being impossible to obtain suitable posts during the summer, nothing was done towards enclosing the farm, until frost put a stop to other work, when the regular staff was used, and something over one mile was put up. Sawn posts from British Columbia are being used, which, with 4 strands of wire, make a substantial and at the same time a creditable looking fence. The entire farm will be enclosed early next spring as nearly all the material is on hand to complete the work.

BUILDINGS.

There being no erections on the farm suitable for farming purposes, stabling and warehouse accommodations were obtained in Indian Head, which although the best that could be done, has been very inconvenient on account of the distance from the work. This will be remedied early next spring, when it is expected that all the buildings now under way will be completed. These comprise superintendent's, horticulturists and foreman's dwellings, a large stone basement barn, and horse stable.

ROADS—GRADING AND DAMS.

The farm having been laid out in fields, those on that portion summer fallowed, have been made accessible by roads. Two avenues to the buildings have been graded and planted and the grounds around the superintendent's house, laid out, graded and the roads made. Two dams, one on each of the coulées, were widened and made higher, and new sluice-ways made to carry off all surplus water, should sufficient snow fall this winter, or water flow in the spring, lakes of $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres and 3 acres in extent will beautify the farm next year. Besides this a good well has been sunk which yields a bountiful supply of excellent water.

LAND READY FOR CROP.

Two hundred and fifteen acres were thoroughly worked during the past summer, the greater portion being twice ploughed and several times harrowed and cultivated, 20 acres were only ploughed once, but all weeds were kept down by harrowing, so as to test the relative merits of the different ways of cultivation. Wild buckwheat, which had attained considerable hold of the ground, and the volunteer crop which grew very luxuriantly on the land fallowed, caused a large amount of extra work, but no doubt next year's crop will be all the better for the work done.

A space 100 feet in width, of the prepared land, along the western boundary of the farm, has been reserved for forest tree planting, and a strip around the entire farm for a like purpose.

TREE PLANTING.

In the beginning of October 700 fine ash-leaved maple trees were obtained in Brandon (Manitoba) and most of them planted along the western and part of the northern boundary and along the avenues leading to the buildings. The trees, which are from 5 to 6 years old, and have attained a height of 5 to 10 feet, were placed 20 feet apart on the boundaries, and 25 feet on the avenues.

EXHIBIT OF FARM PRODUCTS AT FAIRS.

During October many of the municipalities in the North-West held their annual fall exhibitions. It was thought advisable to exhibit the result of the first year's work on the farm, at as many of these as possible—accordingly, samples of wheat, barley, peas, oats in the straw, as well as the grain, native grasses, and the different varieties of potatoes and roots were prepared and were shown at Wolsley, Indian Head, Qu'Appelle station and Fort Qu'Appelle, where they received warm praise from farmers and others, while the press were unanimous in their approval. His Honor Lieutenant Governor Royal, on opening the North-West Assembly, referred to the exhibit as proof of the advantage the Experimental Farm will be to the North-West Territories.

On account of the harvest being backward, fairs held prior to those mentioned, could not be attended, but it is hoped that in the coming year many others will be reached.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

ANGUS MACKAY,

Superintendent.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM FOR MANITOBA.

REPORT OF S. A. BEDFORD, SUPERINTENDENT.

To Professor WM. SAUNDERS,
Director Experimental Farms,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report of the work accomplished on the Manitoba Experimental Farm during the past five months.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FARM.

The Manitoba Experimental Farm comprises portions of Sections 27 and 34, Township 10, Range 19, west 1st Meridian, 652 acres in all, about two-thirds of it is in the Assiniboine Valley, the remaining one-third is upland prairie, the greater portion of it is delightfully situated, the higher portions overlooking the Assiniboine Valley, one and a-half miles from Brandon station and in full view of the Canadian Pacific Railway, it is in the centre of a thickly settled farming district, and is easy of access from all parts of the Province.

SOIL.

The soil is of a variable character, suitable for the purposes of an experimental farm, and consists of stiff clay and river sediment on the river flats, clay loam and rich sandy loam, from two to six feet deep on the higher portions of the valley, and light sandy and gravelly loam on the uplands.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Farm has an abundant supply of excellent water, the Assiniboine River, a navigable stream, forms a portion of its southern boundary, about the centre of the valley there is a lake of good water, three quarters of a mile long and several feet deep, four spring creeks traverse the northern portions of the property, and several wells have been dug, which yield an abundance of good water at a depth of from 15 to 30 feet.

SHELTER.

On the borders of the lake and on the side hills and ravines of the northern portions of the Farm, there is a quantity of small timber and bushes which can be utilised for the protection of more tender shrubs and trees.

HAY LAND.

In the flats bordering on the Assiniboine River there is about 150 acres of excellent native hay meadow. In favourable seasons this will supply a large quantity of feed for stock and furnish land very suitable for carrying on a series of experiments with the view of determining the value of our native grasses for feeding purposes.

On my arrival here in the beginning of July last about 140 acres had been brought under cultivation, 100 of which was sown to grain. As no satisfactory arrangements could be made for the purchase of this crop, the owners were allowed to remove it. A large proportion of the cultivated land had been badly ploughed, and in the lower portions couch grass had taken a firm hold. On arrival the men and teams were at once started to plough the unsown portions, and before frost set in 110 acres were prepared for spring sowing. Owing, however, to my late arrival

and to the condition the land was in, there was not sufficient time to give portions of it that thorough cultivation it required, hence about thirty acres will be better left for summer fallow, to be thoroughly cultivated during the coming season.

FALL GRAIN.

As the season was far advanced when I reached the farm, only a limited area of land could be prepared for fall grain, about the first week of September fifty grains, each of 184 varieties of fall wheat and rye were sown one foot apart for comparative test, but owing to the extreme dryness of the season only a portion of these germinated and their growth was slow. When winter set in the plants were only about three inches high and not as strong as I could have wished, the autumns here being generally cool and dry, better results are likely to be obtained by sowing early in August.

GRASSES.

Owing to the increasing scarcity of natural hay in most parts of the Province the question of suitable fodder plants is becoming an important one and my attention has been repeatedly called to the desirability of introducing some variety of grass suited to our soil and climate, with that end in view 37 varieties of cultivated grasses were sown during the month of September, an acre of timothy seed was also sown on the river flats, the seeds of some twenty varieties of native grasses were also collected, these will be sown early in the spring and their suitability for cultivation noted.

SOWING SPRING WHEAT IN THE FALL.

During the past season many volunteer crops of grain in this district were found to have entirely escaped the frost, while fields of spring sown grain in close proximity were injured; for the purpose of throwing further light on this subject an acre of Red Fyfe spring wheat was sown on the 3rd of November just before the ground froze up.

FOREST TREE CULTURE.

Early in November $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre of native ash, basswood and maple seeds were sown, and a number of other varieties will be sown in the spring, 650 native ash-leaved maples from 8 to 10 feet high have been procured and a portion of them planted, the balance will be set out next season.

SMALL FRUITS.

The demand for all kinds of fruit in this Province is very large and yearly increasing. Judging from the number and variety of native small fruits found growing on this farm, its soil and situation promises to be well adapted to this branch of horticulture.

Just before the ground froze up 425 currant bushes, embracing 5 varieties, were received from the Central Experimental Farm, these were healed in ready for spring planting. A number of cuttings from native fruit trees were also set out and the effect of cultivation on them will be noted.

CLEARING OF SCRUB.

On taking possession of the Farm about 70 acres of the hay land bordering on the river was badly over-grown with roses, willow and ash scrub from four to nine feet high; during the past summer and fall this has all been cleared off, making an excellent meadow, fire has been run over a portion of this meadow and its effect on next season's crop will be watched and reported on.

DRAINING.

In former years the water from two of the springs rising in the uplands was allowed to spread itself over the lower land preventing early seeding and in wet

seasons completely flooding portions of it; during the autumn 1,114 yards of open ditch has been dug conveying the water directly through the Farm and no further difficulty is expected from this source.

ROAD MAKING AND FENCING.

As the regular road allowances on both the north and south boundaries are impassable owing to the river and river banks, a public road, a chain wide and one mile long, has been laid out across the Farm from east to west; 507 yards of this road has been graded and well gravelled, the grade is 30 feet wide, leaving a sidewalk of 18 feet on each side which it is proposed to sow with permanent grasses. A row of native maple trees has also been planted on each side of this road giving it a finished appearance; during the coming season an effort will be made to complete this road and avenue, thus making a good approach to the Farm and greatly adding to its appearance.

FENCING.

A little over three miles of fencing has been erected, this is composed of round cedar posts from 5 to 10 inches in diameter placed 8 feet apart, 4 strands of barbless wire, and a 2 by 4 scantling mortised into the posts $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ground, this makes a substantial and at the same time an attractive fence.

A quantity of surface stone has been removed from the cultivated land, some of which has been used in repairing the temporary buildings, the balance will, no doubt, be found useful when the permanent buildings are erected.

TEMPORARY BUILDINGS.

When taken over by the Government there was a frame house 20 by 26 feet, and a basement barn 26 by 36 on the property, both were in an unfinished condition and unfit for occupation, they have been thoroughly repaired and will serve a good purpose for a number of years to come, two temporary implement sheds 14 by 26 have also been built.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient service,

S. A. BEDFORD,

Superintendent Manitoba Experimental Farm.

BRANDON, MANITOBA, December 31, 1888.

APPENDIX

TO THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE YEAR 1887.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS

FOR THE YEAR 1887.

Printed by Order of Parliament.

ANNEXE

AU RAPPORT DU MINISTRE DE L'AGRICULTURE POUR L'ANNÉE 1887.

STATISTIQUE CRIMINELLE

POUR L'ANNÉE 1887.

IMPRIMÉ PAR ORDRE DU PARLEMENT.



OTTAWA:

PRINTED FOR THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY.

A SENECAI, SUPERINTENDENT OF PRINTING.

1889.

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CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF CANADA.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1887.

These statistics were collected and compiled under authority of the "Act respecting Criminal Statistics" (Revised Statutes of Canada, Chapter 60).

This report is divided into two parts, "Indictable Offences" and "Summary Convictions," comprising seven Tables.

TABLE I gives the number of indictable offences committed in Canada during the year 1887. In this Table, composed of six classes of offences into which crimes are usually divided, are comprised all cases tried by competent magistrates, in accordance with the requirements of the Acts respecting "Speedy Trials," "Summary Trials by Consent," and "Juvenile offenders" (Chapters 175, 176 and 177 Revised Statutes).

TABLE II is a summary of the above by classes and Provinces.

TABLE III shows the number of Summary Convictions made by Justices of the Peace out of Sessions (Chapter 173 Revised Statutes).

TABLE IV is a comparative statement based on estimated population, and showing the number of persons for each offence charged.

TABLE V is a summary by Districts and Provinces, showing the number of summary convictions; the number of cases subject to trial by jury, but tried by competent magistrates with the consent of the accused; and the number of cases tried by a jury.

TABLE VI gives the number of cases tried before Police Magistrates and Recorders, with ratios for Cities and Towns.

TABLE VII gives the number of cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the year ended 30th September, 1887.

STATISTIQUE CRIMINELLE DU CANADA.

POUR L'ANNÉE FINISSANT LE 30 SEPTEMBRE 1887.

Cette statistique a été recueillie et compilée, en vertu de l'Acte concernant la Statistique Criminelle. (Statuts Révisés du Canada, chapitre 60).

Ce rapport est divisé en deux parties: "Délits sujets à Poursuite" et "Jugements Sommaires," contenant sept Tableaux.

LE TABLEAU I donne le nombre de délits criminels commis au Canada, durant l'année 1887. Ces délits, divisés en six classes, comprennent tous les cas expédiés sommairement, par des magistrats compétents, en conformité des Actes "des procès expéditifs," "des procès sommaires" et "des jeunes délinquants" (Statuts Révisés, chapitres 175, 176 et 177).

LE TABLEAU II est un résumé du précédent, par classes et par provinces.

LE TABLEAU III donne le nombre de jugements sommaires prononcés en vertu de l'Acte concernant les "Convictions Sommaires." (Chapitre 178, Statuts Révisés).

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 résumé, par districts et par provinces, donnant le nombre de jugements sommaires; le nombre de cas qui ont été expédiés par des magistrats compétents, sous l'autorité des trois Actes plus haut mentionnés, avec le consentement de l'accusé; et le nombre de cas qui ont été jugés par un juré.

LE TABLEAU VI est un état proportionnel du nombre de cas expédiés dans les villes, par les magistrats de police, les recorders ou autres juges de paix.

LE TABLEAU VII donne le nombre de cas dans lesquels la prérogative de pardon a été exercée durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1887.

FIRST PART.
INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

PREMIÈRE PARTIE.
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.	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 rédi- vives.		Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.

MURDER.

Inverness, N.S.....	1			1	1				
Carleton, N.B.....	1	1							
Quebec, Que.....	2	2							
Essex, Ont.....	1	1							
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.....	2	2							
Prescott and Russell, Ont.....	1	1							
Renfrew, Ont.....	1			1	1				
Totals of Ontario.....	5	4		1	1				
Manitoba, Eastern.....	1	1							
Clinton, B.C.....	1	1							
Victoria, B.C.....	2			2	2				
Totals of British Columbia.....	3	1		2	2				
Totals of Canada.....	13	9		4	4				

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

Queen's, P.E.I.....	1			1	1				
Antigonish, N.S.....	1			1	1				
Montreal, Que.....	2			2		1	1		
Clinton, B.C.....	1			1		1			
Victoria, B.C.....	1			1	1				
Totals of British Columbia.....	2			2	1	1			
The Territories.....	2			2	2				
Totals of Canada.....	8			8	5	2	1		

MANSLAUGHTER.

Queen's, P.E.I.....	1			1	1				
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TABLEAU I.

OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

CLASSE I.

SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			De'th — De mort	Com-mitted to Refor-matories. — Envo-yées à la prison de Réfor-me.	Cities and T'wns. — Villes	Rural Dis-tricts — Districts ru-raux.	Agricultural. — Agri-culteurs.	Com-mercial. — Com-mer-cants.	Domestic. — Servi-teurs.	Indus-trial. — Indus-triels.	Pro-fes-sional — Pro-fes-sions libé-rales.	La-borers — Jour-naliers.	Mar-ried. — Ma-riés.	Wi-dowed — En-veu-vage	Single. — 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													

MEURTRE.

			1			1								1	
			1			1	1						1		
			1			1	1						1		
			2			1		1							1
			2			1		1							1
			4			3	1	1					1		1

TENTATIVE DE MEURTRE.

	1					1		1							1
		1				1					1				1
	2					2					2	1			1
	1					1						1			
	1					1					1	1			
	2														
	1					2						1	2		
1	1					2									
1	6	1				3	5	1			1	3	3		3

HOMICIDE NON PRÉMÉDITÉ.

1						1		1					1		
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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 & write. — Inca- pables de lire et d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Elé- men- taires.	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.	Im- mo- de- ra- te.		
				M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F			M F	
					et moins de 21.	et moins de 40.	et au- dessus.	Non donnés.		M F	M F		

MURDER.

Inverness, N.-E.....	1					1						1	
Carlton, N.-B.....													
Québec, Qué.....													
Essex, Ont.....													
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.....													
Prescott et Russell, Ont.....													
Renfrew, Ont.....	1						1					1	
Totaux d'Ontario.....	1						1					1	
Manitoba, Est.....													
Clinton, Col.-B.....													
Victoria, Col.-B.....							1		1			1	
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.							1		1			1	
Totaux du Canada.....	2					1	2		1			2	1

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

Queen's, I. du P.-E.....	1					1						1	
Antigonish, N.-E.....			1			1						1	
Montréal, Qué.....		2				1		1				2	
Clinton, Col.-B.....	1					1						1	
Victoria, Col.-B.....		1				1						1	
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	1	1				2						1	1
Les Territoires.....									2				
Totaux du Canada.....	2	3	1		1	4		1	2			3	3

MANSLAUGHTER.

Queen's, I. du P.-E.....	1								1			1	
--------------------------	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	---	--

TABLE I.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

CLASS I.

PROVINCES.	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.	No OPTION.
—	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	Under one year.	One year and over.
								Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.
MANSLAUGHTER—Concluded.									
Victoria, N.B.....	1	1							
Montreal, Que.....	1			1	1				1
Ottawa, Que.....	1			1	1				
Quebec.....	2	1		1	1				
Totals of Quebec.....	4	1		3	3				1
Bruce, Ont.....	4			4	4			1	
Carleton, Ont.....	2	2							
Elgin, Ont.....	1			1	1				
Grey, Ont.....	1	1							
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.....	1			1	1				
Wentworth, Ont.....	2	1		1	1				
York, Ont.....	3	3							
Totals of Ontario.....	14	7		7	7			1	
Manitoba, Eastern.....	1			1	1				
Manitoba, Western.....	1			1	1				
Totals of Manitoba.....	2			2	2				
Victoria, B.C.....	2	1		1	1				
Totals of Canada.....	24	10		14	14			1	1

SHOOTING, STABBING, WOUNDING.

Prince, P.E.I.....	1			1	1			1	
Queen's, P.E.I.....	1	1							
Totals of Pr. Edw. Island..	2	1		1	1			1	
Halifax, N.S.....	4			4	4			1	1
Inverness, N.S.....	1	1							
Pictou, N.S.....	2	1		1	1			1	
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	7	2		5	5			2	1
Charlotte, N.B.....	1			1	1				1
Macawaska, N.B.....	1	1							
St. John, N.B.....	1			1		1			
Westmoreland, N.B.....	1			1	1				
Totals of New Brunswick..	4	1		3	2	1			1

TABLEAU I.

OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

CLASSE I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		De'th — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries	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.													

HOMICIDE NON PRÉMÉDITÉ—Fin.

.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	1	6	.....	.....	3	1	.....	3	5	1
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
.....	5	5	.....	.....	2	2	12	4	1	3	1	.....	5	9	2

USAGE D'ARMES AVEC INTENTION.

.....
.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....

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- QUORS.	
	Un- able to read & write. — Inca- pables de lire et d'é- crire	Ele- men- tary. — Élé- men- taire.	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- 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	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F		

MANS LAUGHTER—Concluded.

Victoria, N.-B.....													
Montréal, Qué.....		1				1							1
Ottawa, Qué.....	1							1					1
Québec, Qué.....		1						1					1
Totaux de Québec.....	1	2				1		2					2
Bruce, Ont.....		4				2	1	1					3
Carleton, Ont.....													1
Elgin, Ont.....	1						1						
Grey, Ont.....													
Leeds et Grenville, Ont..		1				1							1
Wentworth, Ont.....		1				1							1
York, Ont.....													
Totaux d'Ontario.....	1	6				4	2	1					4
Manitoba, Est.....	1					1							
Manitoba, Ouest.....		1				1							1
Totaux de Manitoba.....	1	1				2							1
Victoria, C.-B.....	1					1							1
Totaux du Canada.....	4	10				8	2	4					6

SHOOTING, STABBING, WOUNDING.

Prince, I. du P.-E.....										1			
Queen's, I. du P.-E.....													
Totaux de l'Île du P.-Ed.....										1			
Halifax, N.-E.....		1				1				3			
Inverness, N.-E.....						1							1
Pictou, N.-E.....		1											1
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.....		2				1	1			3			1
Charlotte, N.-B.....		1						1					1
Madawaska, N.-B.....													
St. John, N.-B.....		1						1					1
Westmoreland, N.-B.....		1						1					1
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.....		3						3					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 — États Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr' possessions Britann'cs.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Église d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.		Protestants. — Autres confessions.
England and Wales — Angl' terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Écosse.											

HOMICIDE NON PRÉMÉDITÉ—Fin.

.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	3	2	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	10	.....	2	.....	1	8	2	2	.....	1

USAGE D'ARMES AVEC INTENTION.

.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	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 — Personnes 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.	

SHOOTING, STABBING, WOUNDING—Concluded.

Iberville, Que.....	2	2								
Montreal, Que.....	3			3	2		1		2	
Ottawa, Que.....	2	1		1	1				1	
Quebec, Que.....	*6	4		1	1				1	
St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	1	1								
Totals of Quebec.....	14	8		5	4		1		4	
Brant, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Bruce, Ont.....	2	1		1	1			1		
Carleton, Ont.....	7	3		4	2	2			1	2
Elgin, Ont.....	2	2								
Essex Ont.....	1			1	1			1		
Frontenac, Ont.....	2			2	2			†1		
Grey, Ont.....	4			4	2		2	1	3	
Kent, Ont.....	3	1		2	2					1
Lanark, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Lennox and Addington, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Middlesex, Ont.....	2	2								
Norfolk, Ont.....	6	5		1	1				1	
Peterborough, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Renfrew, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Victoria, Ont.....	1	1								
Welland, Ont.....	1			1	1					1
Wentworth, Ont.....	5			5	2	3			1	
York, Ont.....	49	29		20	18	2		6	10	1
Totals of Ontario.....	90	44		46	37	7	2	10	18	5
Clinton, B.C.....	1			1	1					1
Victoria, B.C.....	3	1	1	1	1				1	
Totals of British Columbia.....	4	1	1	2	2				1	1
Totals of Canada.....	121	57	1	62	51	8	3	10	26	8

ENDANGERING SAFETY OF PASSENGERS ON RAILWAYS

Halton, Ont.....	2	1		1	1					
Kent, O.....	3			3	3					
Lambton, Ont.....	1			1	1					2
Northumberland and Durham, O.....	2			2	1	1				2
Ontario, O.....	1			1	1					
Renfrew, Ont.....	1			1	1					1
Simcoe, Ont.....	2	1		1	1					
Totals of Ontario.....	12	2		10	9	1			5	1
Totals of Canada.....	12	2		10	9	1			5	1

* One case jury disagreed.
† Both gaol and fined.

Un cas le jury ne s'est pas accordé.
La prison et l'amende.

TABLEAU I.										OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.					CLASSE.		
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-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 Réforme.	Villes.	Districts ru-raux.	Agri-cul-teurs.	Com-merçants.	Servi-teurs.	Indus-triels.	Pro-fes-sions libé-rales.	Jour-na-liers.	Ma-riés.	En-veu-vage.	Céliba-taires.
1					3							3	3				
					1	1	1				1			1	1		
1					4	1	1				1	3	3	1	1		
					1	1	1					1	1				
1					4					1		3	1		3		
					1						1				1		
2					2	2	1			1		3		1	2		
					2	2						2	2		3		
					1					1		1	1				
					1	1						1			1		
					1	1						1			1		
					1							1			1		
2	1				1	4	1				1	4	3		1		
1	1				19	1	1	4	2	7	1	5	7		13		
5	3				36	10	4	4	2	10	3	22	17	1	28		
						1			1						1		
					1			1							1		
					1	1		1	1						2		
9	4				44	14	7	6	4	11	4	25	22	2	34		

USAGE D'ARMES AVEC INTENTION—Fin.

1					3							3	3		
					1	1	1				1			1	1
1					4	1	1				1	3	3	1	1
					1	1	1					1	1		
1					4					1		3	1		3
					1						1				1
2					2	2	1			1		3		1	2
					2	2						2	2		3
					1					1		1	1		
					1	1						1			1
					1	1						1			1
2	1				1	4	1				1	4	3		1
1	1				19	1	1	4	2	7	1	5	7		13
5	3				36	10	4	4	2	10	3	22	17	1	28
						1			1						1
					1			1							1
					1	1		1	1						2
9	4				44	14	7	6	4	11	4	25	22	2	34

EXPOSANT AU PÉRIL LES PASSAGERS SUR LES CHEMINS DE FER.

1					1							1			3
					2	1						1			1
					2							2			2
					1							1			1
					1	1	1								1
					1	1	1								1
1					1	5	4	2				6			9
1					1	5	4	2				6			9

TABLE . 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 & write. — Inca- pables de lire et d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Elé- 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		Not given. — Non donnés.	Mo- de- ra- te.	Im- mo- de- ra- te.			
							M	F				M	F	M	F	M	F
					H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	Mo- dé- ré	Im- mo- dé- ré.

SHOOTING, STABBING, WOUNDING—Concluded.

Iberville, Qué													
Montréal, Qué		3					2		1			2	1
Ottawa, Qué		1							1			1	
Québec, Qué			1				1						
St. Hyacinthe, Qué													
Totaux de Québec		4	1				3		2			3	1
Brant, Ont	1						1						1
Bruce, Ont		1					1					1	
Carleton, Ont		4			1		2		1			2	2
Elgin, Ont													
Essex, Ont		1					1						1
Frontenac, Ont		2					2					1	1
Grey, Ont	1	3			2		2					1	1
Kent, Ont		2					2						
Lennox, Ont		1					1						1
Lennox et Addington, Ont		1					1						1
Middlesex, Ont													
Norfolk, Ont		1					1					1	
Peterborough, Ont	1						1						
Renfrew, Ont	1						1						1
Victoria, Ont													
Welland, Ont		1								1			1
Wentworth, Ont	1	4			1		4					1	4
York, Ont	3	17			3		14		3			14	5
Totaux d'Ontario	8	38			8		33		4		1	21	19
Clinton, Col.-B							1					1	
Victoria, Col.-B	1						1						
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	1						2					1	
Totaux du Canada	9	47	1		9	1	38		9		5	27	22

ENDANGERING SAFETY OF PASSENGERS ON RAILWAYS.

Halton, Ont		1					1						1
Kent, Ont	1	2		1	2								1
Lambton, Ont	1						1						1
Northumberland et Durham, O.		2			2								2
Ontario, Ont		1			1								1
Renfrew, Ont	1						1						1
Simcoe, Ont	1			1									1
Totaux d'Ontario	4	6		2	5		3						6
Totaux du Canada	4	6		2	5		3						6

TABLEAU I.

OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

CLASSE I.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.					RELIGIONS.							REMARKS. — REMARQUES.		
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States — Stats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britann's	Baptist. — 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.												

USAGE D'ARMES AVEC INTENTION—*Fin.*

.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1a.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1a.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1a.
4	2	.....	8	4	1	1	.....	4	12	4	.....	.....	.....	1a.
5	5	.....	26	6	3	1	1	15	15	11	2	1	1	5
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
6	5	.....	34	6	6	1	5	20	15	12	2	1	3	5

EXPOSANT AU PÉRIL LES PASSAGERS SUR LES CHEMINS DE FER.

.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1a.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1a.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	4	1	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	4	1	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....

a { Sentence deferred.
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.	— SANS 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.

CONCEALING THE BIRTH OF INFANTS.

Cape Breton, N.S.....	1			1	1				1	
Montreal, Que.....	1			1	1				1	
Bruce, Ont.....	1	1								
Carleton, Ont.....	1	1								
Essex, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Huron, Ont.....	2	2								
Middlesex, Ont.....	1	1								
York, Ont.....	1	1								
Totals of Ontario.....	7	6		1	1				1	
Totals of Canada.....	9	6		3	3				3	

REFUSING TO PROVIDE FOR FAMILY.

Iberville, Que.....	1	1								
Kamouraska, Que.....	1	1								
Montreal, Que.....	2			2	2				2	
Ottawa, Que.....	1	1								
Richelieu, Que.....	1			1	1				1	
St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	1	1								
Totals of Quebec.....	7	4		3	3				3	
Grey, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Middlesex, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Northumberland and Durham, O.	1	1								
Stormont, Dundas and Gleng'y, O.	1			1	1				1	
Waterloo, Ont.....	1	1								
Wentworth, Ont.....	7	7								
York, Ont.....	23	20		3	3				1	
Totals of Ontario.....	35	29		6	6				2	
Totals of Canada.....	42	33		9	9				5	

DESERTING CHILD.

Elgin, Ont.....	2			2	2					
Ontario, Ont.....	2			2	2					
Totals of Ontario.....	4			4	4					
Totals of Canada.....	4			4	4					

TABLEAU I.

OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

CLASSE I.

SENTENCE.					RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.							CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		De'th — De mort.	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries.	Com- mited to Refor- ma- to- ries.		Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wid- owed	Single.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.				Life	—	—	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.

SUPPRESSION D'ENFANTS.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3

REFUS DE POURVOIR AUX BESOINS DE LA FAMILLE.

.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5	6	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	.....	3	.....	6	9	.....	.....	.....

DÉSERTION D'ENFANTS.

.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3

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 & write. Inca- pables de lire et d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. Élé- 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.	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		

CONCEALING THE BIRTH OF INFANTS.

Cap-Breton, N.-E.				1								1	
Montréal, Qué.		1						1					1
Bruce, Ont.													
Carleton, Ont.													
Essex, Ont.		1									1		
Huron, Ont.													
Middlesex, Ont.													
York, Ont.													
Totaux d'Ontario		1									1		
Totaux du Canada		2		1				1			1	1	1

REFUSING TO PROVIDE FOR FAMILY.

Iberville, Qué.													
Kamouraska, Qué.													
Montréal, Qué.		2				2							2
Ottawa, Qué.						1							1
Richelieu, Qué.		1											
St. Hyacinthe, Qué.													
Totaux de Québec		3				3							3
Grey, Ont.		1				1						1	
Middlesex, Ont.		1				1						1	
Northumberland et Durham, O.													
Stormont, D'ndas et Gleng'ry, O.		1						1				1	
Waterloo, Ont.													
Wentworth, Ont.													
York, Ont.		3				3						1	2
Totaux d'Ontario		6				5		1				3	3
Totaux du Canada		9				8		1				3	6

DESERTING CHILD.

Elgin, Ont.	1	1				1		1					
Ontario, Ont.		2						1	1				2
Totaux d'Ontario	1	3				1		2	1				2
Totaux du Canada	1	3				1		2	1				2

TABLEAU I.

OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

CLASSE I.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						REMARKS. — REMAR- QUES.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada. — États Unis.	Other Foreign Coun- tries. — Autres pays étran- gers	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions. — Autr's pos- ses- sions Brit- tann's	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Catho- liques.	Ch'ch of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Meth- odists. — Métho- distes.	Pres- by- ter- ians. — Pres- byté- riens	Pro- tes- tants — Autres con- fes- sions.		Other Deno- mina- tions. — Autres con- fes- sions.
Eng- land and Wales — Angl' terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.											

SUPPRESSION D'ENFANTS.

			1								1	
			1							1		
									1			
									1			
									1			
			2						2		1	

REFUS DE POURVOIR AUX BESOINS DE LA FAMILLE.

			2				2					
			1				1					
			3				3					
1			1						1		1	1a.
			1				1					1a.
1	1				1		2	1				2a.
2	1		2		1		3	1	1		1	4
2	1		5		1		6	1	1		1	4

DÉSERTION D'ENFANTS.

	1		1				1		1			1a.
			2						1	1		2a.
	1		3				1		2	1		3
	1		3				1		2	1		3

a { Sentence deferrad.
Sentence remise.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS L.

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- gande	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION. Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.

ATTEMPT AND CARNALLY KNOWING A GIRL OF TENDER YEARS.

Montreal, Que.....	1			1		1				1
Hastings, Ont.....	1	1								
Ontario, Ont.....	1			1	1					
York, Ont.....	2			2	2					1
Totals of Ontario.....	4	1		3	3					1
Manitoba, Eastern.....	1			1	1					
Totals of Canada.....	6	1		5	4	1				1

RAPE.

Antigonish, N.S.....	1			1	1					
Cumberland, N.S.....	1			1	1					
Queen's, N.S.....	1	1								
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	3	1		2	2					
St. John, N.B.....	1			1			1			
Bruce, Ont.....	4	4								
Essex, Ont.....	1	1								
Huron, Ont.....	1	1								
Lambton, Ont.....	1	1								
Middlesex, Ont.....	3	3								
Norfolk, Ont.....	1	1								
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.	1	1								
Thunder Bay, Ont.....	1	1								
Wentworth, Ont.....	1	1								
York, Ont.....	4	4								
Totals of Ontario.....	18	18								
Totals of Canada.....	22	19		3	2		1			

ATTEMPT AT RAPE.

Inverness, N.S.....	1			1	1					
Arthabaska, Que.....	1	1								
Montreal, Que.....	1			1	1					
Totals of Quebec.....	2	1		1	1					

TABLEAU I.

OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

CLASSE I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.								CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life.	De'th — De mort		Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma-tories — Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.	Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agricultural.	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.															
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.	

TENTATIVE ET COMMERCE CHARNEL AVEC UNE FILLE EN BAS AGE.

					1								1			1
	1					1							1			1
	1				2						1		1	1		1
	2				2	1					1		2	1		2
1					1								1			1
1	2				4	1					1		4	1		4

VIOL.

	1					1							1			1
	1					1							1			1
	2					2							2			2
		1				1					1			1		
	2	1			1	2					1		2	1		2

TENTATIVE DE VIOL.

	1					1	1									1
1						1	1									1
1						1	1									1

TAB. LEAU I.

OUVRAGES 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. — Écosse.

TENTATIVE ET COMMERCE CHARNEL AVEC UNE FILLE EN BAS AGE.

.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....

VIOL.

.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....

TENTATIVE DE VIOL.

.....	.....	.....	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.	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. — 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'am- nâgé	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.

ATTEMPT AT RAPE—*Concluded.*

Hastings, Ont.....	1	1							
Lennox & Addington, Ont.....	1			1	1			1	
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.....	1			1	1				
Renfrew, Ont.....	1			1	1				
York, Ont.....	6	5		1	1			1	
Totals of Ontario.....	10	6		4	4			2	
Victoria, B.C.....	1			1	1				
Totals of Canada.....	14	7		7	7			2	

BIGAMY.

Hastings, Ont.....	1			1	1				1
Middlesex, Ont.....	1			1		1		1	
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.....	1	1							
Oxford, Ont.....	1	1							
Peterborough, Ont.....	1			1	1			1	
Totals of Ontario.....	5	2		3	2	1		2	1
Totals of Canada.....	5	2		3	2	1		2	1

ABDUCTION.

Grey, Ont.....	2	2							
Norfolk, Ont.....	1			1	1			1	
Wentworth, Ont.....	2	2							
Totals of Ontario.....	5	4		1	1			1	
Totals of Canada.....	5	4		1	1			1	

SODOMY AND BESTIALITY.

Ottawa, Que.....	2	2							
St. Francis, Que.....	1			1	1				
Terrebonne, Que.....	1			1	1				
Totals of Quebec.....	4	2		2	2				
Algoma, Ont.....	1			1		1			
Grey, Ont.....	1	1							

TABLÉAU I.

OUVRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

CLASSE I.

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 Eng-land. — Eglise d'Angle-terre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Pres-byterians — Pres-bytériens	Pro-tes-tants	Other Deno-minations — Autres con-fes-sions.	
Eng-land and Wales — Angl'-terre et Galles	Ire-land. — Ir-lande.	Scot-land — Ecos-se.											

TENTATIVE DE VIOL—Fin.

.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

BIGAMIE.

1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

ENLÈVEMENT.

.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SODOMIE ET BESTIALITÉ.

.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	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.	
				—			COMMITTED TO GAOL	
				CONDAMNATIONS.			—	
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.
—	—	—	—		SANS OPTION.			
			Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- m'nde	Under one year.	One year and over.
			—	—	—	—	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.

SODOMY AND BESTIALITY—*Concluded.*

Waterloo, Ont.....	1			1	1				
Welland, Ont.....	1	1							
Wentworth, Ont.....	1			1	1				1
Totals of Ontario.....	5	2		3	1	2			1
Manitoba, Eastern.....	1	1							
Totals of Canada.....	10	5		5	3	2			1

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLICTING BODILY HARM.

King's, N.S.....	7			7	7			1	1
Pictou, N.S.....	4			4	1	2	1	3	
Victoria, N.S.....	1			1	1				1
Yarmouth, N.S.....	1			1	1			1	
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	13			13	10	2	1	3	2
Charlotte, N.B.....	1			1	1				
St. John, N.B.....	2	1		1			1	1	
York, N.B.....	2			2	2				
Totals of New Brunswick... ..	5	1		4	3		1	1	
Beauharnois, Que.....	1			1	1				1
Bedford, Que.....	1			1	1			1	
Bonaventure, Que.....	1			1	1			1	
Gaspé, Que.....	1			1	1			1	
Iberville, Que.....	3	2		1	1				
Montmagny, Que.....	1			1	1			1	
Montreal, Que.....	68	3		65	62	3	59	2	
Quebec, Que.....	6	2		4	4		1	3	
St. Francis, Que.....	1			1	1			1	
Three Rivers, Que.....	5	3		2	2		1	1	
Totals of Quebec.....	88	10		78	75	3	61	11	1
Algoma, Ont.....	1			1	1				1
Brant, Ont.....	2	1		1	1			1	
Carleton, Ont.....	3	2		1	1		1		
Essex, Ont.....	1			1	1			1	
Hastings, Ont.....	4	1		3	3		1	1	
Kent, Ont.....	1			1	1				
Lambton, Ont.....	1			1	1				

* Gaol and fine.— La prison et l'amende.

TABLEAU I.

OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

CLASSE I.

SENTENCE.					RESIDENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			Com- mitted to Refor- matories.	De'th — De mort	Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts	Agricultural.	Commer- cial.	Domestic	Industrial.	Profes- sional	La- borers	Married.	Widowed	Single.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.	Life.													
Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie													

SODOMIE ET BESTIALITÉ—*Fin.*

		1			1					1					1	
					1					1						1
1		1			2	1	1	1		1					1	2
1		1			2	3	1	1		1		1			1	4

VOIES DE FAIT GRAVES ET LÉSIONS CORPORELLES.

5					1	7	2			2		5	1			6
					1	3	1			1		1	4			1
					1	1										1
5					2	11	3			3		6	5			8
1					1							1				1
2					1							1				1
					2							2				
3					4							2	2			2
						1						1	1			
						1						1				1
						1	1					1	1			1
						1						1				1
1						1						1				1
					64	1		11	5	14	3	29	24	1		40
					4			2	1			1	2			2
					1	1						2	1			1
1					69	9	2	14	5	15	3	36	29	1		47
						1						1				
						1				1			1			
						1				1						1
						1						1				1
					2	1	1			1		1	3			
					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.	Persons charged Personnes accusées.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- qui- 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.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLECTING BODILY HARM—*Concluded.*

Lincoln, Ont.....	5	1	.....	4	4	.....	.....	2	.....
Middlesex Ont.....	6	5	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Northumberland & Durham, Ont	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Ontario, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Peterborough, Ont.....	8	.....	.....	8	5	.....	3	8	.....
Prince Edward, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Renfrew, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Simcoe, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stormont,Dundas & Glengarry, O	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thunder Bay, Ont.....	6	5	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Victoria, Ont.....	3	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	2
Welland, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Wentworth, Ont.....	10	6	.....	4	4	.....	.....	3	.....
York, Ont.....	49	22	.....	27	27	.....	.....	14	10
Totals of Ontario.....	107	45	.....	62	57	.....	5	31	20
Manitoba, Central.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba, Eastern.....	6	1	.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	4
Manitoba, Western.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Totals of Manitoba.....	8	2	.....	6	5	1	.....	.....	5
Victoria, B.C.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	.....
Totals of Canada.....	223	58	.....	165	151	7	7	97	40

ASSAULT ON FEMALES.

Pictou, N.S.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....
Yarmouth, N.S.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....
Bedford, Que.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Montreal, Que.....	12	1	.....	11	10	.....	1	5	*5
Three Rivers, Que.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Totals of Quebec.....	15	1	.....	14	13	.....	1	5	8
Waterloo, Ont.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth, Ont.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Ontario.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Canada.....	25	7	.....	18	17	.....	1	5	12

* 2 fined and committed to jail.—2 mis à l'amende et emprisonnés.

TABLEAU I.

OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

CLASSE I.

SENTENCE.				RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE.—ETAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY.—PÉNITENCIER.		De'th — De mort	Com-mit-ted to Refor-ma-tories — Envoyées à la prison de Réforme.	Cities and Towns — Villes	Rural Dis-tricts — Districts ru-raux.	Agricultural. — Agri-cul-teurs.	Com-mercial. — 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. — Céliba-taire.
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over — Cinq ans et plus.														Life. — A vie

VOIES DE FAIT GRAVES ET LÉSIONS CORPORELLES—Fin.

2				4	1		1		2		2		1		4
				1	1		1						1		1
				7	1	1	4	3				4	1		3
				1							1				1
				1							1				1
1				1	2	1					1	1	2		1
				4							4	3			1
				27			2	1	12		11	9			18
3	1		1	55	7	4	7	5	17		27	26	2		32
				4	1						5				5
				1											
				5	1						5				5
				2					1		1	1			1
12	1		1	137	28	9	21	10	36	5	77	61	3		95

VOIES DE FAIT SUR FEMMES.

				3											3
				1							1		1		
				4							1		1		3
					1						1	1			
				1	11		3	3			4	5			6
				2			1	1			2				
				1	13	1		4		4	5	8			6
				1	17	1		4		4	6	8	1		9

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — D STRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENCE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUEURS.	
	Un- able to read & write. — Inca- pables de lire et d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Élé- men- taire.	Supe- rior. — Supé- rieur	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- de- ré	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	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F		

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLICTING BODILY HARM—Concluded.

Lincoln, Ont	3			1		3						1	3
Middlesex, Ont	1							1				1	
Northumberland et Durham, O. Ontario, Ont	1							1				1	
Peterborough, Ont.....	8			2		4		2				8	
Prince Edward, Ont.....	1					1						1	
Renfrew, Ont	1					1						1	
Simcoe, Ont.....													
Stormont, D'ndas et Gleng'ry, O. Thunder Bay, Ont.....	1					1						1	
Victoria, Ont	2	1				1		2				1	2
Welland, Ont	1					1						1	
Wentworth, Ont	3	1				2		2				4	
York, Ont.....	2	25		3	1	18		5				17	10
Totaux d'Ontario	6	54	1	7	1	36		17	1			35	27
Manitoba, Centre													
Manitoba, Est	4					4		1				1	3
Manitoba, Ouest.....	1							1				1	1
Totaux de Manitoba.....	5					4	1	1				1	4
Victoria, Col.-B.....	2					1		1				1	1
Totaux du Canada.....	27	130	3	1	26	1	97	4	34	1	1	72	87

ASSAULT ON FEMALES.

Pictou, N.-E.....	3		2	1								3	
Yarmouth, N.-E.....	1							1				1	
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse ...	4		2	1				1				4	
Bedford, Qué.....	1					1						1	
Montréal, Qué.....	4	7				7		3				11	
Trois-Rivières, Qué.....	1	1						2				2	
Totaux de Québec.....	5	9		1		8		5				14	
Waterloo, Ont.....													
Wentworth, Ont													
Totaux d'Ontario													
Totaux du Canada.....	5	13		3	1	8		6				4	14

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.	Oh'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.												
1			2	2				1		2				
			1						1	1				
	1		7					3		2			3	
			1					1		1				
			1											
			1	1				1		1		1		
			1					1			1			
	2	1	1					2	2					
	9		15	1				15	8	2	2		16. 3a.	
4	16	1	36	5			2	27	13	8	5	2	3	5
1		1		2	1			2	1	1	1			
1		1		1								1		
1		1		3	1			2	1	1	1	1		
1			1					1	1					
7	25	5	111	10	2	1	3	93	17	17	8	19	3	9

VOIES DE FAIT GRAVES ET LÉSIONS CORPORELLES—Fin.

			2	2				1		2				
1			1						1	1				
	1		7					3		2				3
			1					1		1				
			1											
			1	1				1		1		1		
			1					1			1			
	2	1	1					2	2					
	9		15	1				15	8	2	2			16. 3a.
4	16	1	36	5			2	27	13	8	5	2	3	5
1		1		2	1			2	1	1	1			
1		1		1								1		
1		1		3	1			2	1	1	1	1		
1			1					1	1					
7	25	5	111	10	2	1	3	93	17	17	8	19	3	9

VOIES DE FAIT SUR FEMMES.

			3		1			1			3			
			3		1			1			3			
	2		1		1			7			3	1		1
			8											
			2					2						
	2		11		1			9			3	1	1	
	2		14		2			10			6	1	1	

a. { Sentence deferred.
 { Sentence remise.

b. { Bound to keep the peace.
 { 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 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.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- te- ated. Plus de 2 réci- dives.	With the option of a fine. Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a m'nde	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
Queen's, P.E.I.....	1	1							
Hants, N.S.....	1	1							
St. John, N.B.....	1			1	1				
Arthabaska, Que.	3	3							
Bedford, Que.....	1			1	1			1	
Bonaventure, Que.....	1				1			1	
Iberville, Que.....	1			1	1		1		
Montreal, Que.....	2			2	1	1			*1
Quebec, Que.....	1	1							
Richelieu, Que.....	1			1	1			1	
Terrebonne, Que.....	2	1		1	1				
Totals of Quebec.....	12	5		7	5	2	1	3	1
Brant, Ont.....	2	2							
Bruce, Ont.....	1			1	1			1	
Elgin, Ont.....	1			1	1		1		
Essex, Ont.....	2			2	2			1	
Frontenac, Ont.....	3	1		2	2				†2
Grey, Ont.....	2	1		1	1			1	
Halton, Ont.....	1	1							
Huron, Ont.....	1	1							
Kent, Ont.....	3	1		2	2				1
Lambton, Ont.....	1	1							
Lincoln, Ont.....	1	1							
Norfolk, Ont.....	1			1	1			1	
Northumberland and Durham, O.	1			1	1			1	
Ontario, Ont.....	1			1	1			1	
Oxford, Ont.....	1	1							
Simcoe, Ont.....	1			1	1				1
Victoria, Ont.....	1	1							
Welland, Ont.....	1	1							
Wentworth, Ont.....	3	1		2	2				2
York, Ont.....	9	7		2	2			1	
Totals of Ontario.....	37	20		17	17		1	7	6
Manitoba, Central.....	1			1	1			1	
Manitoba, Eastern.....	1	1							
Manitoba, Western.....	1			1	1			1	
Total of Manitoba.....	3	1		2	2			2	
The Territories.....	3	3							
Totals of Canada.....	58	31		27	25	2	2	12	7

* And to be whipped 20 strokes.—Et condamné à 20 coups de fouet.

† 1 to be whipped 24 strokes.—Condamné à 24 coups de fouet.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.

SENTENCE.				Com- mitted to Refor- matories.	RESI- DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			De'th		Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agric- 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.	De mort		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.	Villes	Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agric- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- cants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Ma- riés.	En ven- vage.	Céliba- taires.	
	1				1						1			1	
						1								1	
					1	1					1			1	
1					2						2	1		2	
					1	1					1	1		1	
1				1	3	4					6	2		5	
						1	1					1		1	
	1				1	1					2			2	
					2			1			2			2	
						1						1			
						1					1	1		1	
						1	1	1			1	1		1	
						1					1	1		1	
						2				1	1	1		1	
	1					2	1				1	1		2	
1	1				8	8	3	1	1	1	10	6	1	9	
						1	1							1	
						1	1							1	
						2	2							2	
2	2			1	12	14	5	1	1	1	17	8	1	17	

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- QUEURS.	
	Un- ableto read & write. — Inca- pables de lire et d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Elé- men- taire.	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.	M	F	M	F			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	

INDECENT ASSAULT.

Queen's, I. du P.-E.....													
Hants, N.-E.....													
St.-John, N.-B.....		1			1								1
Arthabaska, Qué.....													
Bedford, Qué.....		1							1				1
Bonaventure, Qué.....		1				1							1
Iberville, Qué.....	1												1
Montréal, Qué.....		2				2							2
Québec, Qué.....													
Richelieu, Qué.....	1								1				1
Terrebonne, Qué.....		1		1									1
Totaux de Québec.....	2	5		1		3		3					5 2
Brant, Ont.....													
Bruce, Ont.....		1				1							1
Elgin, Ont.....		1				1							1
Essex, Ont.....		2				2							1 1
Frontenac, Ont.....		2				2							1 1
Grey, Ont.....		1				1							1
Halton, Ont.....													
Huron, Ont.....													
Kent, Ont.....		1				1				1			1
Lambton, Ont.....													
Lincoln, Ont.....													
Norfolk, Ont.....		1						1					1
Northumberland et Durham, O.		1				1							1
Ontario, Ont.....		1								1			1
Oxford, Ont.....													
Simcoe, Ont.....		1				1							1
Victoria, Ont.....													
Welland, Ont.....													
Wentworth, Ont.....	2				1			1					2
York, Ont.....		2			1			1					2
Totaux d'Ontario.....	2	14			2	11		2		2			10 6
Manitoba, Centre.....		1				1							1
Manitoba, Est.....													
Manitoba, Ouest.....	1					1							1
Totaux de Manitoba.....	1	1				2							2
Les Territoires.....													
Totaux du Canada.....	5	21		1	3	16		5		2			17 9

TABLEAU I.

OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

CLASSE I.

BIRTH PLACES.						RELIGIONS.						REMARKS.		
LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.														
BRITISH ISLES.			Canada.	Unit'd States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptist.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.		Protestants.	Other Denominations.
Eng-land and Wales.	Ire-land.	Scot-land.												

ATTENTAT À LA PUDEUR.

			1					1					
			1					1			1		
			1					1					
			2					2					
			1					1					
			1					1					
			7					6			1		
			1						1				
			1						1				
			1	1					1				2
	1		1					1				1	
	1												
			2							1			
										1			
			1						1				
			1						1				
			1							1			
			2							2			
			2							2			
	2		14	1				3	2	7		1	2
			1								1		
			1									1	
			1								1	1	
	2	1	23	1				10	2	7	2	2	2

1 a.

a Sentence deferred. — 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- 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.
ASSAULT ON AND OBSTRUCTING PEACE OFFICER.									
Annapolis, N.S.....	1			1	1				1
Digby, N.S.....	10			10	9	1		10	
Halifax, N.S.....	1			1	1			1	
Hants, N.S.....	2			2	2			2	
Pictou, N.S.....	1			1	1			1	
Queen's, N.S.....	1	1							
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	16	1		15	13	2		13	1
Carleton, N.B.....	1			1	1				
Montreal, Que.....	93	3		90	83	7		84	2
Brant, Ont.....	5			5	5			5	
Bruce, Ont.....	8	6		2	2			2	
Carleton, Ont.....	4	3		1	1			1	
Dufferin, Ont.....	1			1	1			1	
Frontenac, Ont.....	1			1	1			1	1
Grey, Ont.....	4			4	3		1	3	1
Kent, Ont.....	1			1	1			1	
Lincoln, Ont.....	4	2		2	2			1	1
Middlesex, Ont.....	*5			4	3	1		1	
Norfolk, Ont.....	3	1		2	2			1	
Northumberland and Durham, O.	3	1		2	2			2	
Ontario, Ont.....	2	1		1	1			1	
Peel, Ont.....	3	3							
Prince Edward, Ont.....	4			4	4			1	3
Renfrew, Ont.....	1			1	1			1	
Stormont, Dundas and Gleng'y, O.	2			2	3			1	1
Victoria, Ont.....	6	5		1	1			1	
Waterloo, Ont.....	1			1		1			
Wellington, Ont.....	4			4	4				4
Wentworth, Ont.....	18	4		14	12		2	9	4
York, Ont.....	51	14		37	36		1	26	8
Totals of Ontario.....	131	40		90	84	2	4	50	24
Victoria, B.C.....	3			3	3			1	2
The Territories.....	1			1	1				1
Totals of Canada.....	245	44		200	185	11	4	148	28

* 1 Jury disagreed.—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.		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. — Dist- ricts ru- raux.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- mer- çants.	Do- mestic — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — En veu- vage.	Single. — Céliba- taires.	
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over — Cinq ans et plus.														Life. — A vie

VOIES DE FAIT ET FAISANT OBSTACLE À UN OFFICIER DE LA PAIX.

.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	1	4	.....	1	.....	3	2	.....	1	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	1	4	.....	1	.....	7	3	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	86	4	1	24	6	25	1	29	46	1	.....	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	9	3	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	5	3	11	2	16	10	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	78	12	8	12	5	27	3	35	27	.....	.....	62
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	174	25	11	40	11	53	4	74	78	1	.....	118

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 & write. — Inca- pables de lire et d'é- crire	Ele- men- tary. — Élé- men- taire.	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- 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	
H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F		

ASSAULT ON AND OBSTRUCTING PEACE OFFICER.

Jannapolis, N.-E.	1					1						1	
Digby, N.-E.	10				3	5		2				8	2
Halifax, N.-E.	2								1				
Hants, N.-E.	2			1		1							2
Pictou, N.-E.	1					1							1
Queen's, N.-E.													
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse	14			4		8		2	1			9	5
Carleton, N.-B.	1								1			1	
Montréal, Qué.	8	81	1		15	55	6	14				29	61
Brant, Ont.	1	4				5							4
Bruce, Ont.		2				2						2	
Carleton, Ont.		1				1							1
Dufferin, Ont.		1						1				1	
Frontenac, Ont.		1				1							1
Grey, Ont.		4				2		2				1	3
Kent, Ont.		1				1						1	
Lincoln, Ont.		2				2						2	
Middlesex, Ont.		4				4						2	2
Norfolk, Ont.		2				2							2
Northumberland et Durham, O.		2			1	1							
Ontario, Ont.		1				1							1
Peel, Ont.		4				3		1					3
Prince-Edouard, Ont.													
Renfrew, Ont.	1					1						1	
Stormont, D'ndas et Gleng'ry, O.		2				1		1				1	1
Victoria, Ont.		1				1						1	
Waterloo, Ont.		1			1								1
Wellington, Ont.		4				3		1				3	1
Wentworth, Ont.	1	12	1		2	11		1				2	12
York, Ont.		37			8	22	1	5	1			22	12
Totaux d'Ontario.	3	86	1		12	64	1	12	1			39	44
Victoria, C.-B.	2					1		1		1			2
Les Territoires.						1							1
Totaux du Canada.	13	182	2		31	129	7	29	1	3		79	112

TABLEAU I.

OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

CLASSE F.

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.	Protestants.	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.	
England and Wales — Angl-terre et Galles.	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Écosse.												
			1				1							
			10				1	2	5	1			1	
			2				1	1						
			1							1				
			14				3	3	5	1	1		1	
			1					1					1a.	
4	5	1	78		2			79		2		9	4a.	
			5					2	2	1				
			2					1	2					
			1						1					
			1						1					
			1						2	1	1			
			2					2						
			2	2				3		1			3a.	
			1	1						1	1		1a.	
			2							1				
			1							1				
			4							4				
			1					1						
			2					1						
			1									1		
			1											
			1					1					1b.	
			1											
2			3					1	2		2			
5	1		11					10	3		1			
5	5		23	2	1	1		15	11	7	3		1	
7	7	2	67	5	1	1		37	23	17	9	1	3	
			2		1				1	1			1	
	1							1						
11	13	3	162	5	4	1	3	121	29	21	10	10	5	
													10	

a. Sentence deferred.—Sentence remise. b. Bound to keep the peace.—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 — 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- mende	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 rédi- vives.	Under one year. Moins d'un an.		One year and over. Un an et plus.					
Queen's, P.E.I.....	4			4	4				4	
Guysborough, N.S.....	1		1							1
Halifax, N.S.....	1			1	1					1
Inverness, N.S.....	1			1	1			1		
Pictou, N.S.....	2			2	1	1		1		1
Victoria, N.S.....	2			2	2				*	2
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	7		1	6	5	1		2		4
Charlotte, N.B.....	3	1		2	2			2		
Madawaska, N.B.....	1			1	1			1		
Northumberland, N.B.....	1	1								1
Victoria, N.B.....	1			1	1					1
Totals of New Brunswick.....	6	2		4	4			3		1
Arthabaska, Que.....	3			3	3			3		
Beauharnois, Que.....	2			2	2			2		
Bedford, Que.....	2			2	2			1	1	
Iberville, Que.....	6			6	6			6		
Joliette, Que.....	2			2	1	1		1	1	
Kamouraska, Que.....	1			1	1			1		
Montreal, Que.....	27			27	25	2		17	†	2
Ottawa, Que.....	3	1		2	2				†	3
Quebec, Que.....	3			3	3					3
St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	4			4	2	1	1			1
Terrebonne, Que.....	3			3	2	1				2
Three Rivers, Que.....	1	1								2
Totals of Quebec.....	57	2		55	49	5	1	31		16
Brant, Ont.....	1			1	1			1		
Bruce, Ont.....	5			5	5			2		2
Carleton, Ont.....	3	2		1			1			1
Elgin, Ont.....	5	2		3	3					
Essex, Ont.....	1			1	1			1		
Frontenac, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Grey, Ont.....	3	1		2	2			2		
Haldimand, Ont.....	2			2	2			2		
Halton, Ont.....	3			3	2		1	1		2
Huron, Ont.....	2	2								
Kent, Ont.....	2	1		1	1			1		
Lambton, Ont.....	5	5								
Lincoln, Ont.....	1			1			1			1

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Queen's, P.E.I.....	4			4	4				4	
Guysborough, N.S.....	1		1							1
Halifax, N.S.....	1			1	1					1
Inverness, N.S.....	1			1	1			1		
Pictou, N.S.....	2			2	1	1		1		1
Victoria, N.S.....	2			2	2				*	2
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	7		1	6	5	1		2		4
Charlotte, N.B.....	3	1		2	2			2		
Madawaska, N.B.....	1			1	1			1		
Northumberland, N.B.....	1	1								1
Victoria, N.B.....	1			1	1					1
Totals of New Brunswick.....	6	2		4	4			3		1
Arthabaska, Que.....	3			3	3			3		
Beauharnois, Que.....	2			2	2			2		
Bedford, Que.....	2			2	2			1	1	
Iberville, Que.....	6			6	6			6		
Joliette, Que.....	2			2	1	1		1	1	
Kamouraska, Que.....	1			1	1			1		
Montreal, Que.....	27			27	25	2		17	†	2
Ottawa, Que.....	3	1		2	2				†	3
Quebec, Que.....	3			3	3					3
St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	4			4	2	1	1			1
Terrebonne, Que.....	3			3	2	1				2
Three Rivers, Que.....	1	1								2
Totals of Quebec.....	57	2		55	49	5	1	31		16
Brant, Ont.....	1			1	1			1		
Bruce, Ont.....	5			5	5			2		2
Carleton, Ont.....	3	2		1			1			1
Elgin, Ont.....	5	2		3	3					
Essex, Ont.....	1			1	1			1		
Frontenac, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Grey, Ont.....	3	1		2	2			2		
Haldimand, Ont.....	2			2	2			2		
Halton, Ont.....	3			3	2		1	1		2
Huron, Ont.....	2	2								
Kent, Ont.....	2	1		1	1			1		
Lambton, Ont.....	5	5								
Lincoln, Ont.....	1			1			1			1

* Both committed to gaol and fined.—Tous deux condamnés à la prison et à l'amende.

† 1 committed to gaol and fined.—1 condamné à la prison et à l'amende.

TABLEAU I.

OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

CLASSE I.

SENTENCE.					RESIDENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.					CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life — A vie	De'th — De mort	Com-mitted to Reformatories. — Envo-yées à la prison de Réfor-me.	Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis-tricts	Agri-cultural.	Com-mer-cial.	Do-mestic	Indus-trial.	Pro-fes-sional	La-borers	Mar-ried.	Wi-dowed	Single.
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.				Villes	Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agri-cultural-teurs.	Com-mer-cants.	Servi-teurs	Indus-triels.	Pro-fes-sions libé-rales.	Jour-naliers.	Ma-riés.	En-veu-vage.	Célibai-taires.

AGRESSION AVEC VOIES DE FAIT.

					4							3			4
					1										1
					1						1				1
					2				1			1	2		2
					4	2			1			1	2		4
					2							2			2
					1								1		
						1	1						1		
					3	1	1					2	2		2
					3							3			3
					2				1			1	1		1
					2		1					1	1		1
					6		6					1	1		5
					2		1								1
					1		1								1
					4	22	5					9	15	13	14
						2	2		2				1	1	1
					2	1	1	1				1	1		2
					1	4						3	2		2
					1	1	2					2	1		2
					6	31	24	12	2			9	25	21	33
					1						1				1
						6	3	1				1	2		3
					1							1	1		
					1	2	1		1	1			3		
						1		1					1		
					1	1	1					1	1		1
					1	1			2				1		1
					2	1					1	2	2		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.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUOIRS.	
	Un- able to read & write. Inca- pables de lire et d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. Élé- men- taires.	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.					
				M F	M F	M F	M F	M F					
				H F	H F	H F	H F	H F	H F				

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Queen's, I. du P.-E.....	3	1			1	2	1					4
Guysborough, N.-E.....												
Halifax, N.-E.....	1				1							1
Inverness, N.-E.....			1			1						1
Pictou, N.-E.....		2				1			1			1
Victoria, N.-E.....						2						1
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.....	1	2	1		1	4			1			4
Charlotte, N.-B.....		1	1			2						1
Madawaska, N.-B.....		1				1						1
Northumberland, N.-B.....												
Victoria, N.-B.....	1							1				1
Totaux du N.-Brunswick...	1	2	1			3		1				3
Arthabaska, Qué.....		3			2	1						3
Beauharnois, Qué.....		1	1			2						2
Bedford, Qué.....		2			1	1						1
Iberville, Qué.....	2	4		1	3	2						3
Joliette, Qué.....		2				1		1				1
Kamouraska, Qué.....	1					1						1
Montréal, Qué.....	2	25		3	1	16		7				15
Ottawa, Qué.....	2					1		1				2
Québec, Qué.....	1	2				2		1				3
St. Hyacinthe, Qué.....	3	1		1		3		1				3
Terrebonne, Qué.....	1	2		1		1	1					3
Trois-Rivières, Qué.....												
Totaux de Québec.....	12	42	1	6	7	31	1	10				36
Brant, Ont.....		1				1						1
Bruce, Ont.....		5				4		1				4
Carleton, Ont.....		1				1						1
Elgin, Ont.....		3				1		2				2
Essex, Ont.....			1					1				1
Frontenac, Ont.....			1			1						1
Grey, Ont.....		2			1			1				1
Haldimand, Ont.....		2				2						1
Halton, Ont.....		3			1	1		1				2
Huron, Ont.....												1
Kent, Ont.....		1						1				1
Lambton, Ont.....												1
Lincoln, Ont.....		1				1						1

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. — Autres possessions Britann's	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians — Presbytériens		Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.
England and Wales — Angl-terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.												

AGRESSION AVEC VOIES DE FAIT.

.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	26	.....	1	.....	25	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	53	.....	1	.....	53	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1a.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2a, 1b.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1b.
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

a. Sentence deferred.—Sentence remise.

b. Bound to keep the peace.—Tenus de garder la paix.

TABLE I.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

CLASS I.

PROVINCES.	Persons charged	Acquit- 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. — SANS OPTION.
	Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	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—*Concluded.*

Middlesex, Ont.....	*6	4		1	1			1	1
Northumberland and Durham, O.	1			1	1			1	
Ontario, Ont.....	1			1	1				
Oxford, Ont.....	5	4		1	1			1	
Peterborough, Ont.....	11			11	7		4	9	2
Simcoe, Ont.....	5	1		4	4			1	
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, O	5	1		4	4				2
Thunder Bay, Ont.....	4			4	3	1		4	
Victoria, Ont.....	2			2	2			1	1
Waterloo, Ont.....	5	1		4	3	1		3	1
Welland, Ont.....	1			1	1			1	
Wellington, Ont.....	7			7	7			6	
Wentworth, Ont.....	2			2	2			2	
York, Ont.....	23			23	23			17	4
Totals of Ontario.....	112	21		87	78	2	7	56	17
New Westminster, B.C.....	2			2	2			2	
Victoria, B.C.....	4			4	3	1		1	3
Totals of British Columbia.....	6			6	5	1		3	3
Totals of Canada.....	192	28	1	162	145	9	8	95	41

LIBEL.

Quebec, Que.....	2			2	2			1	†1
St. Francis, Que.....	2			2	2				†2
Totals of Quebec.....	4			4	4			1	3
Frontenac, Ont.....	1			1	1			1	
Grey, Ont.....	1			1	1				
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, O.	1			1	1				
Wentworth, Ont.....	1	1							
Totals of Ontario.....	4	1		3	3			1	
Victoria, B.C.....	1			1	1			1	
Totals of Canada.....	9	1		8	8			3	3

* 1 jury disagreed.—Le juré ne s'est pas accordé.

† 1 fine and committed to gaol.—1 condamné à l'amende et à la prison.

TABLEAU I.

OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

CLASSE I.

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- ul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single.
Two years and un- der five	Five years and over.			Life.	—	Villes	Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agric- ul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Ma- riés.	En veu- vage.	Céliba- taires.

AGRESSION AVEC VOIES DE FAIT—Fin.

.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	21	2	2	6	2	6	.....	.....	7	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	52	35	20	15	6	20	.....	.....	21	41	45
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	97	65	33	21	6	31	3	52	67	92

LIBELLE.

.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	4	.....	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 & write. — Inca- pables de lire et d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Elé- men- taire.	Super- ior. — Supé- rieure	Under 18 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- ré.		
				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	H F	H F				

ASSAULT AND BATTERY—Concluded.

Middlesex, Ont.....	1					1						1	
Northumberland et Durham, O	1					1						1	
Ontario, Ont.....	1					1						1	
Oxford, Ont.....	1					1						1	
Peterborough, Ont.....	1	9	1			6	1	4				7	4
Simcoe, Ont.....	4		2			1		1				3	1
Stormont, D'ndas et Gleng'ry, O	1	3				2		2				3	1
Thunder Bay, Ont.....	3	1				4						2	2
Victoria, Ont.....	1	1						2				1	1
Waterloo, Ont.....	4					2		2				1	3
Welland, Ont.....	1					1						1	1
Wellington, Ont.....	7				2	2		1		2		5	2
Wentworth, Ont.....	2					2						1	1
York, Ont.....	1	22		2	2	14		4	1			20	3
Totaux d'Ontario.....	6	77	4	4	6	50	1	23	1	2		59	26
New Westminster, Col.-B.....		1				2						1	
Victoria, Col.-B.....	1	1	1		1	1		1		1		2	1
Totaux de la Col.-Britann	1	2	1		1	3		1		1		3	1
Totaux du Canada.....	24	126	8	10	16	93	2	36	1	4		105	51

LIBEL.

Québec, Qué.....	1	1				1		1				2	
St. François, Qué.....		2								2			
Totaux de Québec.....	1	3				1		1		2		2	
Frontenac, Ont.....	1					1						1	
Grey, Ont.....	1							1				1	
Stormont, D'ndas et Gleng'ry, O		1				1						1	
Wentworth, Ont.....													
Totaux d'Ontario.....	2	1				2		1				3	
Victoria, Col.-B.....			1			1						1	
Totaux du Canada.....	3	5				4		2		2		6	

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. — Autres possessions Britann's	Bap-tists. — Bap-tistes.	R. Ca-tholics. — Ca-tholiques.	Ch'ch of Eng-land. — Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Me-thod-ists. — Mé-thodis-tes.	Pres-by-ter-ians. — Pres-byté-riens	Pro-tes-tants		Other Deno-mina-tions — Autres con-fes-sions
Eng-land and Wales — Angl' terre et Galles	Ire-land. — Ir-lande.	Scot-land. — Écos-se.											

AGRESSION AVEC VOIES DE FAIT—*Fin.*

.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	3	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	6	.....	1	1	.....	3	1a.
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3a.
2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	2b.
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1b.
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	7	.....	13	.....	2	.....	.....	4	13	4	3	.....	.....	2a.
6	11	4	55	5	6	.....	3	19	21	16	15	4	9	14
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....
3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....
9	13	4	122	5	9	.....	3	80	23	18	17	10	10	16

LIBELLE.

.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1a.
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1a.
.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	2	.....	2

a. { Sentence deferred.
Sentence remise.

b. { Bound to keep the peace.
Tenus de garder la paix.

TABLE I.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON—*Concluded.*

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.			SENTENCE.		
				CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.
					Con- dam- 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. Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.

VARIOUS OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Lunenburg, N.S.....	1			1	1			3	1
Pictou, N.S.....	3			3	3			3	
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	4			4	4			3	1
Gloucester, N.B.....	1		1						
Montreal, Que.....	7			7	5	2		4	2
Quebec, Que.....	1	1							
Totals of Quebec.....	8	1		7	5	2		4	2
Algoma, Ont.....	1			1	1				1
Brant, Ont.....	2	1		1		1			1
Bruce, Ont.....	3	3							
Halton, Ont.....	1			1	1			1	
Hastings, Ont.....	1			1	1				1
Kent, Ont.....	5	3		2	2			2	
Lambton, Ont.....	1	1							
Lennox and Addington, Ont.....	2	2							
Lincoln, Ont.....	2	2							
Middlesex, Ont.....	1	1							
Norfolk, Ont.....	2	1		1	1			1	
Ontario, Ont.....	1	1							
Oxford, Ont.....	1	1							
Welland, Ont.....	1	1							
Wentworth, Ont.....	6	3		3	3			1	
York, Ont.....	3			3	2	1			1
Totals of Ontario.....	33	20		13	11	1	1	5	3
Totals of Canada.....	46	21	1	24	20	3	1	12	6

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.

CLASS II.

BURGLARY AND HAVING BURGLARS' TOOLS.

Annapolis, N.S.....	3	3							
Halifax, N.S.....	4			4	4				
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	7	3		4	4				
King's, N.B.....	3			3		3			
York, N.B.....	1			1	1				
Totals of New Brunswick.....	4			4	1	3			

TABLEAU I.

OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE—Fin.

CLASSE I.

SENTENCE.					RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.							CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life. — A vie	De'th — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — 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.	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. — Céliba- taires.
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.															

DIVERS AUTRES OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

						1	1						1		
					1	2		1		2					3
					1	3	1	1		2			1		3
					7			1		1	3	1	2		5
					7			1		1	3	1	2		5
						1				1		1	1		1
					1							1			1
					1					1	1		1	1	1
					1					1				1	
					1	2					1		1		1
					2	3				1			2		1
					3	11	1			5	2	2	5	2	5
					3	19	4	1	2	8	5	3	8	2	13

DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.

CLASSE II.

EFFRACTION ET AYANT EN POSSESSION DES OUTILS D'EFFRACTION.

4															
4															
3	1				3	1					1	3	1		2
3	1				4						1	3	1		2

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON—*Concluded.*

CLASS I

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRE OU L'OFFENCE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUEURS.	
	Un- able to read & write. — Inca- pables de lire et d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Elé- 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.	Im- mo- de- ra- te.		
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	M	F	

VARIOUS OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Lunenburg, N.-E.....	1						1					1	
Pictou, N.-E.....	3					2	1					3	
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.....	4					2	2					4	
Gloucester, N.-B.....													
Montréal, Qué.....	7			2	3		2					4	3
Québec, Qué.....													
Totaux de Québec.....	7			2	3		2					4	3
Algoma, Ont.....	1					1							1
Brant, Ont.....	1			1									1
Bruce, Ont.....													
Halton, Ont.....	1			1									1
Hastings, Ont.....	1					1							1
Kent, Ont.....	1		1			2	1						1
Lambton, Ont.....													
Lennox et Addington, Ont.....													
Lincoln, Ont.....													
Middlesex, Ont.....													
Norfolk, Ont.....	1						1						1
Ontario, Ont.....													
Oxford, Ont.....													
Welland, Ont.....	2					1							
Wentworth, Ont.....	2			1		1				1			2
York, Ont.....	3						2			1			2
Totaux d'Ontario.....	1	10	1	1	2	4	2	2		2			9
Totaux du Canada.....	1	21	1	1	4	9	2	6		2			17

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.

CLASS II.

BURGLARY AND HAVING BURGLARS' TOOLS.

Annapolis, N.-E.....													
Halifax, N.-E.....										4			
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.....										4			
King's, N.-B.....		2	1		1		2						3
York, N.-B.....								1					
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.....		2	1		1		2		1				3

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 — Personnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted. — Ac- quit- tées.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. — Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
					Con- dam- 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.*

Arthabaska, Que	1			1	1				1	
Kamouraska, Que.....	1			1	1					
Montreal, Que	1			1		1				
Ottawa, Que.....	1			1	1					
Quebec, Que.....	3			3	2	1			1	
Rimouski, Que.....	1			1	1					1
Totals of Quebec.....	8			8	6	1	1		2	1
Brant, Que.....	2			2		1	1		1	
Elgin, Ont.....	2			2	2				2	
Haldimand, Ont.....	1			1			1			
Hastings, Ont.....	1			1			1			
Lee's and Grenville, Ont.....	1			1		1				1
Lincoln, Ont.....	3	3								
Perth, Ont.....	3	2		1	1				1	
Peterborough, Ont.....	1	1								
Simcoe, Ont.....	2			2	1	1			1	
Wentworth, Ont.....	2	1		1	1					
York, Ont.....	16	6		10	6	2	2		4	2
Totals of Ontario	34	13		21	11	5	5		9	3
Manitoba, Eastern.....	2			2	2				2	
Clinton, B.C.....	1			1	1					1
Totals of Canada.....	56	16		40	25	9	6		13	5

HOUSE AND SHOPBREAKING.

Annapolis, N.S.....	1			1		1				
Halifax, N.S.....	4			4	4					2
King's, N.S.....	1			1		1				
Pictou, N.S.....	4			4	4				2	
Yarmouth, N.S.....	4			4	4				2	2
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	14			14	12	2			4	4
St. John, N.B.....	5			5	4		1			
Bedford, Que.....	3			3	3				1	
Iberville, Que.....	1			1	1					
Montreal, Que.....	15			15	2	1	12		3	1

* And pay damage.—Et à payer les dommages.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. 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 — — Villes	Rural Dis- tricts. — — Dist- ricts ru- raux.	Agri- cul- tural. — — Agri- cul- teurs	Com- mer- cial. — — Com- mer- çants.	Do- mes- tic — — 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. — — Céliba- taires.
Two years and un- der five. — — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over. — — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — — A vie													

EFFRACTION ET AYANT EN POSSESSION DES OUTILS D'EFFRACTION—*Fin.*

1					1				1			1		
1					1							1		1
1						1						1		1
		2			3			1				2	1	2
						1						1		
3	2				4	4		1		1		5	3	5
1					1	1						2		2
1					1	2		1				1		2
				1		1				1			1	1
					1							1		1
1					1	1						1		2
					1	1				1				1
2	2				9	1				5		5		10
5	2			1	15	6		1		7		11	1	20
						2						2		2
						1						1	1	
15	5			1	23	13		2		8	1	22	6	29

BRIS DE MAISONS ET DE MAGASINS.

1				2	4	1						1	1	4
1					4	1	1							1
	2				4	2			1		1	2		4
					2	2						4	1	3
2	2			2	10	4	1		1		1	7	2	12
2	3				5				1		1			5
				2		3						3	1	2
1					1							1	1	1
4	6			1	15					4		11	5	10

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE. CLASS II.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S.						USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUEURS.	
	Un- able to read & write. — Inca- pables de lire et d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Elé- men- taire.	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- 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	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F		

BURGLARY AND HAVING BURGLARS' TOOLS—Concluded.

Arthabaska, Qué.....	1	1				1						1	
Kamouraska, Qué.....	1				1							1	
Montréal, Qué.....		1			1							1	
Ottawa, Qué.....	1							1					1
Québec, Qué.....		3			1		2					3	
Rimouski, Qué.....	1						1					1	
Totaux de Québec.....	3	5			3		3	1		1		7	1
Brant, Ont.....	1	1			1		1					1	1
Elgin, Ont.....		2			1		1						1
Haldimand, Ont.....		1					1						1
Hastings, Ont.....		1		1									1
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.....		1			1								1
Lincoln, Ont.....													
Perth, Ont.....		1			1							1	
Peterborough, Ont.....													
Simcoe, Ont.....		2		1			1					1	1
Wentworth, Ont.....		1		1								1	1
York, Ont.....	1	9			3		6		1			5	4
Totaux d'Ontario.....	2	19		3	7		10	1				9	8
Manitoba, Est.....	2				1		1					2	
Clinton, Col.-B.....		1					1						
Totaux du Canada.....	7	27	1	3	12		17	1	2	1	4	18	12

HOUSE AND SHOPBREAKING.

Annapolis, N.-E.....		1							1			1	
Halifax, N.-E.....	1	3		3	1							1	
King's, N.-E.....		1					1						
Pictou, N.-E.....		3	1		1		3					3	1
Yarmouth, N.-E.....	2	2			3		1					3	1
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.....	3	10	1	3	5		5	1				8	2
St. John, N.-B.....				1	4							3	
Bedford, Qué.....		3		1	1			1					3
Iberville, Qué.....		1					1						1
Montréal, Qué.....		15		1			11		3			4	11

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.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of Eng-land.	Methodists.	Pres-byter-ians.	Pro-tes-tants		Other Deno-minations.
Eng-land and Wales.	Ire-land.	Scot-land.												
— Angl'-terre et Galles.	— Ir-lande.	— Ecos-se.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—

EFFRACTION ET AYANT EN POSSESSION DES OUTILS D'EFFRACION—*Fin.*

.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1a.
2	1	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	3	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	2	.....	14	2	.....	.....	.....	7	6	3	1	1	2	1
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....
6	2	.....	24	2	1	.....	.....	15	8	6	1	1	3	1

BRIS DE MAINSONS ET DE MAGASINS.

.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	2	1	4	2	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	6	4	.....	.....

a Sentence deferred.—Sentence remise.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE. CLASS II.

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- m'nde	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.

HOUSE AND SHOPBREAKING—Concluded.

Ottawa, Que	1			1	1					1
Quebec, Que.....	2			2	2					
Rimouski, Que	1			1	1					
St. Francis, Que.....	4	1		3	3					2
Totals of Quebec.....	27	1		26	13	1	12			6
Carleton, Ont.	1			1	1					
Elgin, Ont.....	1			1	1					1
Frontenac, Ont.....	1			1	1					1
Grey, Ont.....	1			1	1					1
Halton, Ont.....	2	1		1			1			
Huron, Ont.....	1	1								
Kent, Ont.....	2	2								
Lennox and Addington, Ont.....	*1									
Lincoln, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Middlesex Ont.....	5	3		2	1	1				1
Ontario, Ont.....	4			4	4					3
Oxford, Ont.....	1			1		1				1
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, O	2			2	2					
Waterloo, Ont.....	8			8	6		2			4
Welland, Ont.....	2			2	2					2
Wentworth, Ont.....	16	10		6	6			2		
York, Ont.....	49	17		32	28	2	2	1	12	5
Totals of Ontario.....	98	34		63	54	4	5	3	26	6
Manitoba, Eastern.....	2	1		1	1					
Clinton, B.C.....	2			2	1	1				
New Westminster, B.C.....	1	1								
Victoria, B.C.....	1			1	1					1
Totals of British Columbia.....	4	1		3	2	1				1
Totals of Canada.....	150	37		112	86	8	18	3	36	13

WAREHOUSE AND FREIGHT CAR BREAKING.

Halifax, N.S.....	3			3	3					1
Wellington Ont.....	3			3	3					3
Wentworth, Ont.....	2			2	2			2		
Totals of Ontario.....	5			5	5			2		3
Totals of Canada.....	8			8	8			2		4

* Jury disagreed.—Le juré ne s'est pas accordé.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE I.

SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ETAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			De'th — De mort	Com-mit-ted to Refor-ma-tories. — Envo-yées à la prison de Réfor-me.	Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis-tricts — Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agricultural. — Agri-cul-teurs.	Commer-cial. — Commerçants.	Domestic. — 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. — Céliba-taire.
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie													

BRIS DE MAISONS ET DE MAGASINS—Fin.

2				1	1	1						2		2
1				1	1	1								1
1					3							3	1	1
9	6			3	17	9	2			4		20	9	15
1				1	1					1				1
				1	1			1						1
				1	1				1				1	1
1				1	1							1		1
1				1	1							1		1
1				1	2			1						2
1				1	1	3				2			1	4
1				1	1							1		2
1	1			1	8				1	2		4		8
				1	1							2		2
				6	6							2	2	4
	1			6	28	4	3	3	2	3	1	7	6	26
6	2			9	55	8	3	5	4	9	1	19	9	54
1						1						1		1
2						2			1	1				2
					1									1
2					1	2			1	1				3
22	13			14	88	24	6	6	6	15	2	47	20	90

BRIS D'ENTREPOTS ET DE WAGONS DE FRET.

				2	3									3
					3					3				3
					2					1		1		2
					5					4		1		5
				2	8					4		1		8

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE. CLASS II.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENCE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUEURS.	
	Un- able to read & write. — Inca- pables de lire et d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Elé- men- taire.	Su- perior — Supé- rieure	Under 16 Yrs. — 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- raté — Im- mo- dé- ré			
				M	F	M	F	M			F	M	F
	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F			

HOUSE AND SHOPBREAKING—Concluded.

Ottawa, Qué	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Québec, Qué	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Rimouski, Qué .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
St. François, Qué .....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Totaux de Québec	1	24	.....	2	5	14	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	5	18
Carleton, Ont.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgin, Ont.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Frontenac, Ont .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grey, Ont.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Halton, Ont.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Huron, Ont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kent, Ont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lénox et Addington, Ont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln, Ont.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Middlesex, Ont.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Ontario, Ont.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Oxford, Ont.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Stormont, D'ndas et Gleng'ry, O.	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Waterloo, Ont.....	2	6	.....	1	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Welland, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Wentworth, Ont.....	.....	6	.....	4	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2
York, Ont.....	11	21	.....	13	10	6	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	3
Totaux d'Ontario	16	47	.....	21	20	16	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	16
Manitoba, Est.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Clinton, Col.-B.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
New Westminster, Col.-B.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria, Col.-B.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Totaux du Canada.....	20	85	1	27	35	38	3	8	.....	1	.....	.....	56	37

WAREHOUSE AND FREIGHT CAR BREAKING.

Halifax, N.-E.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Wellington, Ont.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Wentworth, Ont.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Totaux d'Ontario .....	.....	3	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2
Totaux du Canada.....	3	3	2	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2

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. — 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. — Écosse.											
—	—	—											

BRIS DE MAINSONS ET DE MAGASINS—Fin.

.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
2	1	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	6	4	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	1	.....	.....
6	5	.....	20	1	.....	.....	1	11	13	4	1	1	4a. 7a.
11	5	.....	36	10	1	.....	2	22	19	11	5	2	11
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
13	6	.....	79	11	2	.....	4	38	22	23	14	7	2

BRIS D'ENTREPOTS ET DE WAGONS DE FRET.

.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	4	3	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Sentence deferred.—Sentence remise.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE—*Concluded.* CLASS II.

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.	OPTION.
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Personnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				Plus de 2 récé- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Un an et plus.	Un an et plus.			

ROBBERY AND DEMANDING WITH MENACES.

Halifax, N.S.....	4	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal, Que.....	5	.....	.....	5	1	.....	4	.....	1	.....
Quebec, Que.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Francis, Que.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Quebec.....	7	1	.....	6	2	.....	4	.....	1	.....
Elgin, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grey, Ont.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Hastings, Ont.....	8	3	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Kent, Ont.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lennox & Addington, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex, Ont.....	4	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Ontario, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Renfrew, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth, Ont.....	11	6	.....	5	5	.....	.....	1	2	2
York, Ont.....	*54	32	.....	21	18	2	1	.....	9	4
Totals of Ontario.....	89	50	.....	38	34	3	1	1	16	7
Manitoba, Eastern.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
New Westminster, B.C.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria, B.C.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of British Columbia.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Canada.....	104	55	.....	48	39	4	5	1	18	7

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

BRINGING STOLEN PROPERTY INTO CANADA.

St. Francis, Que.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Algoma, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Essex, Ont.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Welland, Ont.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Ontario.....	6	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	2	2

* 1 jury disagreed.—Le juré ne s'est pas accordé.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ—Fin. CLASSE II.

SENTENCE.					RESIDENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE.—ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY.—PÉNITENCIER.			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.	Life.													De'mort

VOL ET DEMANDES AVEC MENACES.

2														
2	2				5					2		3	1	4
1					1						1			
3	2				5	1				2		4	1	4
4					5	2		1			1			2
								1	1				1	4
	1				1					1				2
					2					1				1
					1	1					1	1		
					5		1		1		2	1	1	3
	6				20	1	1	4	1	7	8	5		16
4	7				34	4	1	7	2	10		14	8	28
1					2		2						1	1
10	9				41	5	3	7	2	12		18	10	33

DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

EFFETS VOLÉS APPORTÉS EN CANADA.

					2						2	1		
						1	1							1
					3			1		2				3
2					2			1		1				2
2					5	1	1	2		2	1			6

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 & write. — Inca- pable de lire et d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Elé- men- taire.	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- 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	
H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F		

ROBBERY AND DEMANDING WITH MENACES.

Halifax, N.-E.....									2			
Montréal, Qué.....	5					5					3	2
Québec, Qué.....									1			
St. François, Qué.....												
Totaux de Québec.....	5					5			1		3	2
Elgin, Ont.....												
Grey, Ont.....	1	1				1	1				1	1
Hastings, Ont.....	5					5					5	
Kent, Ont.....												
Lennox et Addington, Ont.....	1			1								1
Middlesex, Ont.....	2			1		1					1	1
Northumberland et Durham, O.	1					1					1	
Ontario, Ont.....	1	1				1						1
Renfrew, Ont.....	5				2	2	1					5
Wentworth, Ont.....												
York, Ont.....	20		1	6	13	1					14	6
Totaux d'Ontario.....	1	36		1	10	24	3				22	15
Manitoba, Est.....		2				2					1	1
New Westminster, Col.-B.....												
Victoria, Col.-B.....												
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.....												
Totaux du Canada.....	1	43		1	10	31	3		3		26	18

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.

CLASS III.

BRINGING STOLEN PROPERTY INTO CANADA.

St. François, Qué.....	1					1	1				1	
Algoma, Ont.....	1					1					1	
Essex, Ont.....	3					2	1					3
Welland, Ont.....	1	1					2					2
Totaux d'Ontario.....	5	1				3	3				1	5

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 — 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.												
.....
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1a.
3	2	1	13	2	.....	.....	.....	12	7	1	.....	.....	.....	2a.
9	2	1	20	6	.....	.....	.....	17	13	6	.....	1	.....	3
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....
9	2	2	27	6	.....	.....	.....	22	13	6	2	2	.....	3

DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE II.

EFFETS VOLÉS APPORTÉS EN CANADA.

.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	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.	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.	
Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 récé- 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- m'nde	Under one year.	One year and over.

BRINGING STOLEN PROPERTY INTO CANADA—Concluded.

Manitoba, Eastern	1			1	1					
Victoria, B.C.	2			2	2					
Totals of Canada.....	11			11	11				4	2

HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP STEALING.

Annapolis, N.S.	1			1	1					
King's, N.S.	1			1	1					
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	2			2	1	1				
Kamouraska, Que.....	1			1	1					
Montreal, Que	8			8	2		6		2	
Quebec, Que	1			1	1				1	
St. Francis, Que.....	4			4	4				3	
Totals of Quebec.....	14			14	8		6		6	
Brant, Ont	6	4		2	1		1		1	
Carleton, Ont.....	2	1		1	1					
Essex, Ont.....	3	2		1	1					
Frontenac, Ont.....	1	1								
Haldimand, Ont	2	1		1	1					1
Hastings, Ont.....	1	1								
Huron, Ont.....	2		1	1	1				1	
Kent, Ont.....	1			1	1					1
Lincoln, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Middlesex, Ont.....	9	2		7	6		1		1	4
Norfolk, Ont.....	1			1	1		1			1
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.	2	1		1	1					
Oxford, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Simcoe, Ont.....	2			2	2					2
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, O.	1			1			1			
Victoria, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Waterloo, Ont.....	2			2	1	1				
Wentworth, Ont.....	1	1								
York, Ont.....	10	7		3	2		1		1	1
Totals of Ontario.....	49	21	1	27	21	3	3		6	10
Totals of Canada.....	65	21	1	43	30	4	9		12	10

TABEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

SENTENCE.				Com- mitted to Refor- matories.	RESI- DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life.	De'th — De mort		Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agricultural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Prof- es- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.			Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.											

EFFETS VOLÉS APPORTÉS EN CANADA—Fin.

1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	1	3	.....	2	1	3	1	9

VOL DE CHEVAUX, BÉTAIL ET MOUTONS.

1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
4	2	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	3	.....	5
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
6	2	.....	.....	.....	11	3	.....	1	.....	.....	13	3	.....	11
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	2	.....	.....	2	1	2	5	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
6	4	.....	.....	1	18	9	5	2	.....	4	1	15	9	18
14	6	.....	.....	1	29	14	6	3	.....	4	1	29	12	31

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.			A G E S .						USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUEURS.	
	Un- able to read & write. — Inca- pables de lire et 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.	Im- mo- de- rate	
				M — F	M — F	M — F	M — F	M — F	M — F	M — F	Mo- de- ré.	Im- mo- déré
	H — F	H — F	H — F	H — F	H — F	H — F	H — F	H — F	H — F	H — F	

BRINGING STOLEN PROPERTY INTO CANADA—Concluded.

Montréal, Qué	1					1						1
Victoria, C.-B.....	2						1		1			2
Totaux du Canada	9	1				5	5		1			4 6

HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP STEALING.

Annapolis, N.-E.....	1					1						1
King's, N.-E.....	1					1						1
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.....	2					2						1
Kamouraska, Qué.....	1			1								1
Montréal, Qué.....	8					6		2				3 5
Québec, Qué.....	1			1								1
St. François, Qué.....	1			1		3						1
Totaux de Québec.....	1	10		3		9		2				5 5
Brant, Ont.....	2		1			1						2
Carleton, Ont.....	1					1						1
Essex, Ont.....	1					1						1
Frontenac, Ont.....												
Haldimand, Ont.....	1			1								1
Hastings, Ont.....												
Huron, Ont.....	1			1								1
Kent, Ont.....	1							1				1
Lincoln, Ont.....	1					1						1
Middlesex, Ont.....	5	2				7						4 3
Norfolk, Ont.....	1					1						1
Northumberland et Durham, O.	1					1						1
Oxford, Ont.....	1					1						1
Simcoe, Ont.....	2			1				1				2
Stormont, D'ndas et Gleng'ry, O	1		1									1
Victoria, Ont.....	1			1								1
Waterloo, Ont.....	2					1		1				2
Wentworth, Ont.....												
York, Ont.....	1	2		1		2						1 1
Totaux d'Ontario.....	5	20	2 2	5		17		3				15 11
Totaux du Canada.....	6	32	2 2	8		28		5				21 16

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

PROVINCES.	Persons charged	Acquitted.	Detained for Lunacy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.		
				CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- terated.	EMPRISONNÉS.	
								With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.
Persons accusées.	Acquit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	Plus de 2 réci- dives	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a m'nde	SANS OPTION.	One year and over.			

LARCENY FROM DWELLING HOUSES AND FROM SHOPS.

Pictou, N.S.....	1	1							
Kamouraska, Que.....	2	1		1	1			1	
Montreal, Que.....	2			2	1		1	2	
Quebec, Que.....	5	1		4	3	1		2	
Totals of Quebec.....	9	2		7	5	1	1	5	
Carleton, Ont.....	4	3		1	1				
Halton, Ont.....	1			1			1		
Ontario, Ont.....	2			2	2			2	
Simcoe, Ont.....	2	1		1	1			1	
Wentworth, Ont.....	1			1	1				1
Totals of Ontario.....	10	4		6	5		1	3	1
Manitoba, Eastern.....	2	1		1	1			1	
Victoria, B.C.....	3	1		2	2			1	
Totals of Canada.....	25	9		16	13	1	2	10	1

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

Northumberland, N.B.....	1			1			1	1	
Montreal, Que.....	12			12	4	4	4	5	1
Quebec, Que.....	5	1		4	4			2	
Three Rivers, Que.....	1	1							
Totals of Quebec.....	18	2		16	8	4	4	7	1
Grey, Ont.....	2	1		1		1		1	
Thunder Bay, Ont.....	4	2		2	2			1	1
Welland, Ont.....	2			2	2			2	
Totals of Ontario.....	8	3		5	4	1		4	1
Manitoba, Eastern.....	2	1		1	1			1	
Victoria, B.C.....	3	2		1	1				
Totals of Canada.....	32	8		24	14	5	5	13	2

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.															
SENTENCE.				RESIDENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			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.	Life														De'mort	Envo'yées à la prison de Réforme.	Villes	Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agri-cultural	Com-mer-cants.	Servi-teurs.	Indus-triels.	Pro-fes-sions libé-rales.	Jour-na-liers.	Ma-riés.	En-veu-vage.	Célibe-taires.
VOL DANS DES MAISONS HABITÉES ET DANS DES MAGASINS.															
1	1				2	2				1	1	2	1	1	1
1	1				4	3				1	1	4	1	1	4
1						1			1				1		
						1						1		1	1
						2						2	1		1
						1				1		1			1
1					1	5			1	1		4	2	1	3
					1					1					1
1					1							1			1
3	1				7	8			1	3	1	9	3	2	9
VOL SUR LA PERSONNE.															
					1										1
6					12					1		10	4		8
2					4			1				1	1		3
8					16			1		1		11	5		11
					1							1	1		
					2					1		1	1		1
					2				1			1	1		1
					5				1	1		3	3		2
					1					1					1
1															
9					23			1	1	3		14	8		15

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 & write. — Inca- pable de lire et 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	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F		

LARCENY FROM DWELLING HOUSES AND FROM SHOPS.

Pictou, N.-E.....														
Kamouraska, Qué.....	1					1							1	
Montréal, Qué.....		2					1			1			2	
Québec, Qué.....	2	1	1		1	2			1				2	2
Totaux de Québec.....	3	3	1		1	1	3		2				5	2
Carleton, Ont.....	1					1							1	
Halton, Ont.....	1						1						1	
Ontario, Ont.....		2			2								1	1
Simcoe, Ont.....		1			1								1	
Wentworth, Ont.....		1			1								1	
Totaux d'Ontario.....	2	4			4	1	1						6	1
Manitoba, Est.....		1					1							1
Victoria, Col.-B.....		1					1			1			1	
Totaux du Canada.....	5	9	1		5	2	6		2	1			11	4

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

Northumberland, N.-B.....			1						1					1
Montréal, Qué.....		12					7	1	4				4	2
Québec, Qué.....		1					2	2					1	3
Trois-Rivières, Qué.....														
Totaux de Québec.....		13					9	3	4				5	11
Grey, Ont.....	1						1							1
Thunder Bay, Ont.....		2					1		1				1	1
Welland, Ont.....		2					2							2
Totaux d'Ontario.....	1	4					4		1				1	4
Manitoba, Est.....		1					1							1
Victoria, Col.-B.....										1				
Totaux du Canada.....	1	19					14	3	6	1			6	17

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	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of Eng-land.	Methodists.	Pres-by-terians	Protes-tants		Other Deno-minations.
Eng-land and Wales	Ire-land.	Scot-land.												
Angl' terre et Galles	Ir-lande.	Ecos-se.	États Unis.	Autres pays étrangers.	Autr's possessions Bri-tann's	Bap-tistes.	Ca-tholiques.	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Mé-tho-distes.	Pres-byté-riens	—	—		Autres con-fes-sions.

VOL DANS DES MAISONS HABITÉES ET DANS DES MAGASINS.

			1					1						
			2					2						
			3		1			3				1		
			6		1			6				1		
			1							1				1a.
			1							1				
			2				1			1				
			1						1					
			1							1				
			6				1		1	4				1
	1									1				
				1				1						
	1		12	1	1		1	7	2	4		1		1

VOL SUR LA PERSONNE.

			1					1						
			13					9		1	2			
			4					4						
			16					13		1	2			
			1								1			
1			2					1			1			2
1			4					1			2			2
				1				1						
1			21	1				16		1	4			2

a. Sentence deferred.—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.	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 — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
Prince, P.E.I.....	2			2	1	1		1		
Queen's, P.E.I.....	9	1		8	7	1		7		
Totals of Pr. Edw. Island.	11	1		10	7	2	1	8		
Annapolis, N.S.....	3	1		2	2			2		
Cape Breton, N.S.....	4			4	4			3		
Colchester, N.S.....	3	2		1	1			1		
Cumberland, N.S.....	4	1		3	3		1	2		
Guysborough, N.S.....	1			1	1				1	
Halifax, N.S.....	31	3		28	28			20	4	
Hants, N.S.....	1			1	1			1		
King's, N.S.....	3			3	1	2				
Lunenburg, N.S.....	1			1	1			1		
Pictou, N.S.....	12	4		8	4	1	3	7		
Queen's, N.S.....	2			2	2			2		
Victoria, N.S.....	1			1	1			1		
Yarmouth, N.S.....	8			8	8			8		
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	74	11		63	56	4	3	1	48	5
Carleton, N.B.....	2			2	1	1		1		
King's, N.B.....	2			2		1	1			
Northumberland, N.B.....	1			1	1			1		
St. John, N.B.....	28	*15		13	8	1	4	9	1	
Westmoreland, N.B.....	3	2		1	1			1		
York, N.B.....	3	1		2	2			2		
Totals of New Brunswick.....	39	18		21	13	3	5	14	1	
Arthabaska, Que.....	3	2		1	1			1		
Beauharnois, Que.....	3	1		2	1	1		2		
Bedford, Que.....	17	4		13	12	1		6		
Iberville, Que.....	11	6		5	3	2		2		
Joliette, Que.....	5	5		5	4		1	3		
Kamouraska, Que.....	1	1								
Montmagny, Que.....	2			2	2			1		
Montreal, Que.....	420			420	264	112	44	18	341	10
Ottawa, Que.....	6	3		3	3			1		
Quebec, Que.....	61	5		56	48	3	5	19	2	
Richelieu, Que.....	10	1		9	5	2	2	9		
Rimouski, Que.....	1	1								
St. Francis, Que.....	28	8		20	18	2		18		
St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	12	4		8	5	2	1	5		
Terrebonne, Que.....	6	2		4	4			4		
Three Rivers, Que.....	11	4		7	6	1		7		
Totals of Quebec.....	597	42		555	376	126	53	18	419	12

LARCENY.

* 4 acquitted, too young to punish.—4 acquittés, trop jeunes pour être punis.

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- matories — Envo- yées à la prison de Réforme.		Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis- tricts — Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- merçants.	Do- mestic — Servi- teurs	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Ma- riés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single. — Célibi- taires.
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.															Life — A vie

LARCIN.

1				2							2			2
1				6	2			1			2		1	7
2				8	2			1			4		1	9
					2						2			2
1				1	2		1				2			3
				1							1			1
				1	3						2			3
2			2	22	2		3	3			7	3		21
				1				1						1
3					3	1								3
					1	1								1
1				5	3		2	1	1		4	1		7
				2										2
				4	4			1				2		1
														6
7			2	37	21	2	6	6	1	1	18	6		52
1				2			1				1	1		1
2				2								1		1
					1				1					1
3				13			2		2		6	4		9
				1					1					1
				1	1						2			2
6				19	2		3		4		9	6		15
				1							1	1		
				1	1						2	2		
				5	4	9					5	1		12
				3	5						2	1		4
1				1	4	1					5			5
				1		2					1			2
19	3		29	413	7	3	6		42		330	182	19	219
2					3						3	1		2
2			9	52	4		4	12	4	1	18	17	2	37
				9			2	2	3		2	4		5
				2	13	7		2			11	3		17
3				4	4	4	1		3		4	3	2	3
					4						4	2		2
					4	3		2	1		3	2		5
27	3		50	510	45	4	13	18	53	1	391	219	23	313

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 & write. — Inca- pables de lire et d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Elé- men- taire.	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	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	M	F		

LARCENY.

Prince, I. du P.-E.....	1	1				2						1	1
Queen's, I. du P.-E.....	4	4		3	2	2	1					6	2
Totaux de l'Île du P.-E.	5	5		3	2	4	1					7	3
Annapolis, N.-E.		2							2			2	
Cap-Breton, N.-E.....		1			1	2		1				1	2
Colchester, N.-E.....		1				1							1
Cumberland, N.-E.....		3		1	1	1						3	
Guysborough, N.-E.....		1				1						1	
Halifax, N.-E.....	11	13		3	11	2	6	1	1		3	1	18
Hants, N.-E.....	1				1	1							1
King's N.-E.....	1	2			1		2						1
Lunenburg, N.-E.....		1				1							1
Pictou, N.-E.....		8			2	1	4		1				5
Queen's, N.-E.....	2			2									2
Victoria, N.-E.....	1				1								1
Yarmouth, N.-E.....	4	4		4	3		1						7
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse	20	36		10	19	5	17	3	3		5	1	43
Carleton, N.-B.		2					1				1		2
King's, N.-B.....		2					2						1
Northumberland, N.-B.....		1							1				1
St.-John, N.-B.....	4	9			4	1	5	2	1				5
Westmoreland, N.-B.....		1					1						1
York, N.-B.....		2			1		1						1
Totaux du N.-Brunswick	4	17			5	1	10	2	2		1		11
Arthabaska, Qué.....	1						1						1
Beauharnois, Qué.....	1	1							2				1
Bedford, Qué.....	2	11		7	4		1		1				6
Iberville, Qué.....	4	1		4					1				3
Joliette, Qué.....	2	3		2	1		2						5
Kamouraska, Qué.....													
Montmagny, Qué.....	2			1			1						2
Montréal, Qué.....	8	411	1	24	18	7	11	15	137	5	2		34
Ottawa, Qué.....	3						3						3
Québec, Qué.....	28	27	1	11	13	3	18	1	8	1			44
Richelieu, Qué.....	3	6			1		7		1				4
Rimouski, Qué.....													
St. François, Qué.....	2	14		6	4	1	7		2				4
St. Hyacinthe, Qué.....	2	5	1		1		5		2				6
Terrebonne, Qué.....	2	2			2		2						4
Trois-Rivières, Qué.....	6	1			1	2	2	1					5
Totaux de Québec	66	482	3	54	44	12	160	18	155	6	2		313

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 — Stats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britann's	Baptist. — 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.												Canada.

LARCIN.

.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	21	.....	.....	2	8	10	5	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
2	1	1	50	.....	1	2	17	20	6	5	3	5	1
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	1	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	5	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1	.....	17	1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	6	2	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	7	2a.
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	7	402	1	5	2	366	11	35	4	2	2
.....	3	3
2	4	48	2	53	3	2a.
.....	9	9
.....
1	2	1	16	15	5
.....	7	1	7	1
.....	4	4
.....	7	7
11	15	1	518	2	8	485	11	36	4	17	2	26

a Sentence deferred.—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 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.	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.	One year and over.	Un an et plus
LARCENY—Continued.												
Algoma, Ont.	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
Brant, Ont.	42	12	.....	30	18	5	7	1	25	.....	
Bruce, Ont.	14	7	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	5	1
Carleton, Ont.	102	40	.....	62	60	1	1	.....	45	7
Dufferin, Ont.	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Elgin, Ont.	37	11	.....	26	22	3	1	.....	20	1
Essex, Ont.	33	3	.....	30	27	3	.....	.....	26	3
Frontenac, Ont.	58	19	.....	39	32	3	4	.....	13	1
Grey, Ont.	28	14	.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	
Haldimand, Ont.	12	8	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	
Halton, Ont.	6	3	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Hastings, Ont.	31	5	.....	26	21	4	1	2	18	1	
Huron, Ont.	11	5	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	
Kent, Ont.	42	22	.....	20	19	1	.....	4	6	8
Lambton, Ont.	21	9	.....	12	10	1	1	.....	5	2
Lanark, Ont.	10	7	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	23	7	.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	9	3
Lennox and Addington, Ont.	3	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	1	1
Lincoln, Ont.	20	4	.....	16	12	3	1	.....	14	.....	
Middlesex, Ont.	101	31	.....	70	63	1	6	.....	35	1
Norfolk, Ont.	10	5	.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	2	2
Northumberland and Durham, O.	7	3	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Ontario, Ont.	5	.....	.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	2	.....	
Oxford, Ont.	32	9	.....	23	21	2	.....	2	14	2
Peel, Ont.	6	2	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	
Perth, Ont.	3	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Peterborough, Ont.	7	.....	.....	7	5	.....	2	.....	4	1
Prescott and Russell, Ont.	5	1	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
Prince Edward, Ont.	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
Renfrew, Ont.	22	7	.....	15	14	.....	1	3	9	3
Simcoe, Ont.	31	9	.....	22	20	2	.....	.....	18	.....	
Stormont, Dundas and Gleng'y, O.	17	2	.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	11	3
Thunder Bay, Ont.	14	4	.....	10	9	1	.....	.....	6	3
Victoria, Ont.	13	4	.....	9	6	1	2	.....	2	2
Waterloo, Ont.	22	6	.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	
Welland, Ont.	*34	9	.....	24	24	.....	.....	.....	14	4
Wellington, Ont.	8	3	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	
Wentworth, Ont.	143	66	.....	77	69	4	4	5	47	6	
York, Ont.	674	301	.....	373	308	36	29	2	281	19	
Totals of Ontario	1,655	640	.....	1,014	878	73	63	19	689	75	
Manitoba, Central	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
Manitoba, Eastern	49	16	.....	33	28	4	1	.....	28	.....	
Manitoba, Western	10	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	6	2
Totals of Manitoba	61	16	.....	45	40	4	1	.....	36	2

* 1 Jury disagreed.—Le juré ne s'est pas accordé.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

SENTENCE.				Com- mitted to Refor- matories.	RESI- DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		De'th — De mort.	Life.		Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agricultural.	Com- mercial.	Do- mestic.	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.														

LARCIN—Suite.

.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	24	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	16	13	.....	17	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	7	
5	5	.....	.....	.....	60	2	.....	1	6	6	11	4	26	17	5	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	2	.....	.....	1	9	17	.....	4	4	3	3	.....	11	5	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	25	.....	6	1	3	5	.....	20	3	1	26
1	1	.....	.....	8	34	5	.....	3	2	4	4	.....	13	9	.....	28
1	2	.....	.....	.....	6	8	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	10	5	2	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	3
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	1
1	.....	.....	.....	1	20	6	.....	1	.....	2	3	.....	9	3	3	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	1	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	4	.....	3	1	1	5	.....	8	7	1	12
2	.....	.....	.....	1	8	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	10	3	.....	9
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	9	3	.....	13
1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	2	.....	1	.....	6	1	.....	7	.....	2	13
1	1	.....	.....	.....	54	14	.....	9	12	10	1	.....	15	12	4	54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	3	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	5
1	.....	.....	.....	2	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	13	2	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	3	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	8	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	6	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	17	.....	5	1	4	1	2	.....	10	6	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11	.....	4	.....	2	5	.....	7	4	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	7	3	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	6	1	.....	8
1	.....	.....	.....	1	7	9	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	8	3	1	12
3	.....	.....	.....	2	16	8	.....	.....	5	5	1	13	4	2	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	1	1	3
2	.....	.....	.....	7	66	11	.....	.....	1	5	28	.....	26	28	1	47
16	3	.....	.....	17	368	5	.....	2	24	40	64	4	106	52	15	303
43	18	.....	.....	60	834	176	.....	27	60	104	178	14	389	204	39	757
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	1	17	3	.....	29
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	8
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	10	.....	7	1	6	5	1	20	5	.....	39

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENCE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUEURS.	
	Un- able to read & write. — Inca- pables de lire et d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Élé- men- taire.	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- 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		

LARCENY—Continued.

Algoma, Ont.....	2				1	1						1	1	
Brant, Ont.....	12	17	1	4	3	14	4	5				13	16	
Bruce, Ont.....	2	5		2	1	3	1					6	1	
Carleton, Ont.....	13	49		10	1	23	1	13	6			17	27	
Dufferin, Ont.....						1								
Egin, Ont.....	8	18		3	6	12	1	2	1			14	9	
Essex, Ont.....	4	26		1	6	15	3	4				13	17	
Frontenac, Ont.....	4	34		7	1	2	2	17	1	3	1	5	7	
Grey, Ont.....	5	9			6	7		1				8	5	
Haldimand, Ont.....		3			2	2						4		
Halton Ont.....	2	1				3						1	2	
Hastings, Ont.....		21		8	4	1	6		6	1		9	10	
Huron, Ont.....		6			1	2		2		1		6		
Kent, Ont.....	3	17		1	5	10		4				11	5	
Lambton, Ont.....	3	8		1	1	3		7				12		
Lanark, Ont.....	2	1				2		1				3	5	
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.....	2	14		2	2	8	1	1		2		4	5	
Lennox et Addington, Ont.....		3				8						1	2	
Lincoln, Ont.....	2	13	1		4	9	1	2				6	10	
Middlesex, Ont.....	2	60	1	24	2	7	2	22	4	9		18	21	
Norfolk, Ont.....	2	3			1	3		1				2	3	
Northumberland et Durham, O.	3	1		3				1				4		
Ontario, Ont.....		5		1	4							3	1	
Oxford, Ont.....		23		12	4	1	4	2				18	5	
Peel, Ont.....	1	3			1	2		1				2	2	
Perth, Ont.....		2			1	1						2		
Peterborough, Ont.....	1	6		1	1	3	1	1				2	4	
Prescott et Russell, Ont.....	3	1		1		2	1					2	1	
Prince-Edouard, Ont.....	1	3		1		2		1				3		
Renfrew, Ont.....	2	13			2	13						7	8	
Simcoe, Ont.....	3	18	1	7	4	8	1	2				10	12	
Stormont, D'ndas et Gleng'ry, O.	4	10		1	5	7		2				10	3	
Thunder Bay, Ont.....	3	7			3	4		3				1	9	
Victoria, Ont.....	1	8		1	1	3		1				8	1	
Waterloo, Ont.....		16		4	5	1	4	2				12	4	
Welland, Ont.....	4	20			3	1	13	1	5			12	12	
Wellington, Ont.....	2	3		1	2	1		1				2	2	
Wentworth, Ont.....	9	68		19	10	30	5	11	2			27	50	
York, Ont.....	85	263		126	4	77	6	87	16	39	15	3	166	
Totaux d'Ontario	188	780	4	140	11	187	19	153	42	123	28	10	144	336
Manitoba, Centre	2				1	1							2	
Manitoba, Est	1	31	1	5	6	18		4				15	18	
Manitoba, Ouest	1	9			1	9						2	8	
Totaux de Manitoba.....	2	42	1	5	8	28		4				19	26	

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.	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.											—	
Angl'-terre et Galles.	Ir-lande.	Écos-se.	—	États Unis.	Aut-res pays étran-gers.	Autr's pos-ses-sions Bri-tann's	Bap-tistes.	Ca-tho-liques.	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Mé-tho-distes.	Pres-bytériens	Pro-tes-tants	Aut-res con-fes-sions	
LARCIN—Suite.														
1	6		2	19	4			1	1					
1			6					10	9	8	2		1	2a.
7	7		45	2	1			41	1	1		19		
	2	1	19	3	1		2	6		11	1		3	
1	1		20	8			2	7	2	6	1		12	
1	7		30		1			17	1			16	15a.	
1	1		11	1			1	1	4	3	3	1	1	
			2	2			2		1	1				
			2	1					1	2				
5	2		19					6	5	8		7	3a.	
1	1		4							3	2		1	
1	1		12	5				5	1	3	3		4	
	2		10					3		5			4	1a.
1			2					1	2					
	2		12	2			1	5	4	3		1	2	2a.
		1	2								1	2		
1	2	2	8	3				5	4	2	3	1	1	
13	10		25	1			6	15	6	17			21	32a.
			5							3	1	1		
			3		1				1		1		1	
4			5					1		3	1			2a.
4	1	1	12	5	1		1	6	3	7	4		2	2a.
	1		2	1				2	2					
			2								2			
3	1		3					1	2	2	2			
			4					4						
			3	1			1			2	1			
			13	1	1			7		5	1		2	
4	2		16					3	11	7	1			2a.
	1	1	7	5	1			12	1		2			
3	1	2	4				4		2		2		2	
1			7	1										
5	1	1	6		3			2	1	7	1	4	5	2a, 1b,
1		1	15	5	2			1	6	11	3	2	1	1a
1		1	3						1	1	2	1		
11	8	3	46	8	1		1	28	21	14	10		2	10a.
66	50	9	221	22	2	3	7	136	161	19	39	1	8	29a, 6b.
133	109	23	627	81	15	3	28	333	267	145	93	56	70	110
1				1					1		1			
4	5	6	13	2	2	1		9	8	3	9		4	1a.
2	2	3	3									10		
7	7	9	16	3	2	1		9	9	3	10	10	4	4

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. — 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.

LARCENY—Concluded.

Clinton, B.C.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1
New Westminster, B.C.....	13	.....	.....	13	11	2	.....	.....	13	.....
Victoria, B.C.....	21	.....	.....	21	21	.....	.....	.....	17	1
Totals of British Columbia	36	.....	.....	36	34	2	.....	.....	31	2
The Territories.....	15	3	1	11	10	1	.....	1	5	1
Totals of Canada.....	2,488	731	1	1,755	1,414	215	126	39	1,260	98

FELONIOUS RECEIVING.

Queen's, P.E.I.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Annapolis, N.S.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Halifax, N.S.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pictou, N.S.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	4	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Iberville, Que.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal, Que.....	5	.....	.....	5	1	.....	4	.....	1	.....
Quebec, Que.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals of Quebec.....	8	2	.....	6	1	1	4	.....	2	.....
Brant, Ont.....	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Carleton, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgin, Ont.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Frontenac, Ont.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex, Ont.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northumberland & Durham, Ont	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Ontario, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Perth, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Prescott and Russell, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, O.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thunder Bay, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo, Ont.....	4	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welland, Ont.....	5	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
York, Ont.....	19	10	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Totals of Ontario.....	48	24	.....	24	22	2	.....	.....	11	1

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.								CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life. — De mort — A vie	Com- mitted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.		Cityes and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.			Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	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.

LARCIN—Fin.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	2	3	.....	15
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	2	.....	4	1	.....	.....	15	5	.....	28
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2
93	21	.....	.....	112	1,474	266	44	87	136	241	17	848	446	63	1,215

RECUL.

.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	2	1	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	2	1	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	2	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	1	3	6
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	17	7	2	3	3	6	.....	6	8	1	15

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRE OU L'OFFENCE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.						USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUEURS.	
	Un- able to read & write. — Inca- pables de lire et d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Elé- men- taire.	Su- perior — 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- 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	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F		

LARCENY—Concluded.

Clinton, Col.-B.	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Westminster, Col.-B.	1	.....	.....	1	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Victoria, Col.-B.	8	7	1	.....	2	13	1	2	.....	3	.....	13	.....
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	8	10	1	.....	3	26	1	2	.....	4	.....	13	2
Les Territoires.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....
Totaux du Canada.....	293	1,372	9	14	15	268	37	699	67	289	34	30	2,851	610

FELONIOUS RECEIVING.

Queen's, I. du P.-E. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Annapolis, N.-E. ....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Halifax, N.-E. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pictou, N.-E. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Iberville, Qué. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montréal, Qué. ....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	1
Québec, Qué.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Totaux de Québec.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	2
Brant, Ont.	2	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Carleton, Ont. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgin, Ont. ....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Essex, Ont. ....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Frontenac, Ont. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings, Ont. ....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leeds and Grenville, Ont. ....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex, Ont. ....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Northumberland et Durham, O.	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ontario, Ont. ....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Perth, Ont. ....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Prescott et Russell.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Stormont, D'ndas et Gleng'ry, O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thunder Bay, Ont. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo, Ont. ....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Welland, Ont. ....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
York, Ont. ....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Totaux d'Ontario.....	2	22	.....	6	1	12	1	1	2	1	.....	13	8

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. — Écosse.											

LARCIN—*Fin.*

.....	1	1	1	1		
.....	.....	.....	1	1	11	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
2	.....	.....	5	1	10	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	
2	.....	.....	6	3	22	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	4	12
.....	5	3		2a.
157	133	34	1,246	91	48	6	45	867	296	196	112	98	89		142

RECCEL.

.....	
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1a.
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1a.
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1a.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1a.
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	2	.....	1	3a, 1b.
2	2	.....	17	3	.....	.....	.....	1	8	6	3	3	1	2

a Sentence deferred.—Sentence remise. b Escaped before sentence.—Evadé avant sa sentence.

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	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R Catholics.	Ch'ch of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians	Other Denominations.	
England and Wales	Ireland.	Scotland.												Autres pays étrangers.	Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptistes.	Catholiques.	Eglise d'Angleterre	Méthodistes.	Presbytériens	Protestants	Autres confessions
Angl' terre et Galles	Irlande.	Ecosse.	États-Unis.	Autres pays étrangers.	Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptistes.	Catholiques.	Eglise d'Angleterre	Méthodistes.	Presbytériens	Protestants	Autres confessions	

RECÈL—Fin.

3					3							3	
		1			11							4	11
3		1			14							4	14
6	2	1	21	3	14		2	12	6	4	4	5	16
													8

DÉTOURNEMENT.

			1					1					
			3					2		1			
	1							1					
	1		3					3		1			
			2					1				1	
			1							1			
			1					1					
1			2	1				2	1		1		1
2			1						2		1		
3			7	1				4	3	1	2	1	1
3	1		11	1				8	3	2	2	1	1

FRAUDE.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

a Sentence deferred.—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 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.

FRAUD—Concluded.

Montreal, Que.....	5			5	4	1		4	
Ottawa, Que.....	1			1	1			*1	
St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	1			1	1			1	
Totals of Quebec.....	7			7	6	1		6	
Bruce, Ont.....	1	1							
Elgin, Ont.....	2	2							
Grey, Ont.....	3	2		1	1			1	
Hastings, Ont.....	1	1							
Kent, Ont.....	6	5		1	1			1	
Lincoln, Ont.....	1			1			1	1	
Middlesex, Ont.....	5	5							
Norfolk, Ont.....	1	1							
Simcoe, Ont.....	2			2	2				2
Thunder Bay, Ont.....	1	1							
Waterloo, Ont.....	2	2							
Wentworth, Ont.....	3	3							
York, Ont.....	32	29		3	3				2
Totals of Ontario	60	52		8	7	1	2	5	
Manitoba, Eastern	1	1							
Totals of Canada.....	69	54		15	13	1	2	11	

FALSE PRETENCES.

Cumberland, N.S.....	1			1	1				1
Halifax, N.S.....	3			3	3				1
Pictou, N.S.....	†1								
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	5			4	4				2
Westmoreland, N.B.....	1	1							
Bedford, Que.....	1	1							
Montreal, Que.....	7			7	7			1	5
Quebec, Que.....	2			2	2				2
St. Francis, Que.....	7	2		5	5				5
Totals of Quebec.....	17	3		14	14			1	12
Algoma, Ont.....	1			1	1				1
Brant, Ont.....	6	5		1	1				1
Carleton, Ont.....	6	4		2	2				2
Elgin, Ont.....	4	2		2	2	1	1		2
Essex, Ont.....	4			4	4				4
Frontenac, Ont.....	2			2	2			1	
Haldimand, Ont.....	1	1							

* { Committed to gaol and fined.
 { La prison et l'amende.

† { Escaped before trial.
 { S'est évadé avant son procès.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

SENTENCE.					RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			Com- mitted to Refor- matories.	Cities and T'wns		Rural Dis- tricts.	Agricultural.	Com- mercial.	Domestic	Indus- trial.	Profes- 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	De mort	En- vo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.	Villes	Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agric- cul- teurs	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Profes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Ma- riés.	En veu- vage.	Célibi- taires.
FRAUDE—Fin.															
	1				5						1	4	4		1
					1	1	1					1	1		1
	1				6	1	1				1	5	5		2
					1								1		
						1	1	1							1
						1					1				1
					2										2
					3						1	1			3
					6	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1		7
	1				12	2	2	2	2	1	2	6	6		9
FAUX PRÉTEXTES.															
						1						1			1
1				1	2							1			2
1				1	2	1						2			3
1					7			1			2	4	1		6
					1	1	1	1				1	1		1
					1	4		1				4	1		1
1					9	5	1	3			2	8	3		8
					1			1							1
					1			1							1
					2							2			2
					1	1				2					2
					2	2	1	1		1		1	1		3
					2		1					1	2		

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.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.		Other Denominations.
England and Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.												Autres confessions.
Angl-terre et Galles.	Irlande.	Ecosse.	États Unis.	Autres pays étrangers.	Autr's possessions Britann's.	Baptistes.	Catholiques.	Eglise d'Angleterre.	Méthodistes.	Presbytériens.	Protestants.		Autres confessions.
FRAUDE— <i>Fin.</i>													
			5					4		1			
			1					1					
			7					6		1			
			1							1			
			1								1		
	1							1					
			2					1	1				
			2			1		1	2				1a.
	1		6			1		3	4		1		1
	1		13			1		9	4	1	1		1
FAUX PRÉTEXTES.													
			1								1		
			2					1					
			3					1		1			
			7					6		1			
1			1					1				1	
2			2									5	
3			10					7		1		6	
			1					1					
			1					1	1				
1			1					1					1
										3			1
	1				2							2	1a.

a Sentence deferred.—Sentence remise.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE—*Concluded.* 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 — 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.

FALSE PRETENCES—*Concluded.*

Hastings, Ont	3	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Huron, Ont.....	3	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Kent, Ont.....	6	4	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Lambton, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lanark, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lennox and Addington, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lincoln, Ont.....	3	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Middlesex, Ont.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northumberland & Durham, Ont	4	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Ontario, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oxford, Ont.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Renfrew, Ont.....	5	2	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Welland, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth, Ont.....	6	3	.....	3	2	1	.....	1	1	.....
York, Ont.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Ontario.....	75	48	.....	27	24	2	1	2	17	2
Manitoba, Central.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba, Eastern.....	3	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total of Manitoba.....	4	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Victoria, B.C.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Canada.....	103	54	.....	48	45	2	1	3	32	2

VARIOUS OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.

Northumberland, N.B.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Westmoreland, N.B.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals of New Brunswick...	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Montreal, Que.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Ottawa, Que.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Quebec.....	3	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Bruce, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Essex, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth, Ont.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Ontario.....	11	10	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Victoria, B.C.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals of Canada.....	17	11	.....	6	5	1	.....	.....	2	4

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ—Fin. CLASSE III.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ETAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		De'th — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- matories. — Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.		Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis- tricts — Districts ru- raux.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commer- cial. — Commer- çants.	Do- mestic — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional — Profes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Ma- riés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single. — Céliba- taire.
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over — Cinq ans et plus.			Life. — A vie										

FAUX PRÉTEXTES—Fin.

				1							1			1
				1	1	1					1	2		1
				1	1		1							
				1					1			1		1
				2	1			1				2		
				1				2	1			1		
					3		1				2	1		2
				3			2	1				2		1
				18	9	3	6	5	5		8	12		15
				1	1	1					1			2
				1	1	1					1			2
1				1										1
3			1	31	16	5	9	5	5	2	19	15		29

DIVERS AUTRES DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.

					1						1			1
					1	1								1
					2	1					1			2
					2		1				1			2
					2		1				1			2
					1	1						1		
					1	1						1		
					1									1
				3	3	2	1				2	1		5

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE—*Concluded.* 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 & write. — Inca- pables de lire et d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Elé- men- taire.	Super- 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.	Im- mo- de- rate
					M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F
	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	M	Im- mo- déré

FALSE PRETENCES—*Concluded.*

Hastings, Ont.....		1					1					1	
Huron, Ont.....		1			1							1	
Kent, Ont.....		2					1		1			2	
Lambton, Ont.....													
Lanark, Ont.....													
Lennox and Addington, Ont.....		1							1				1
Lincoln, Ont.....		1							1	1		1	
Middlesex, Ont.....	1	1							1	1			2
Northumberland et Durham, O Ontario, Ont.....		1							1			1	
Oxford, Ont.....													
Renfrew, Ont.....		3					3					3	
Welland, Ont.....													
Wentworth, Ont.....		3					2			1		1	2
York, Ont.....													
Totaux d'Ontario.....	3	24			2		15		5	3	2	14	10
Manitoba, Centre.....													
Manitoba, Est.....		2					2					1	1
Totaux de Manitoba.....		2					2					1	1
Victoria, Col.-B.....		1							1			1	
Totaux du Canada.....	3	40			1	2	28		11	3	3	21	19

VARIOUS OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.

Northumberland, N.-B.....		1		1								1	
Westmoreland, N.-B.....		1					1					1	
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.....		2		1			1					2	
Montréal, Qué.....		2			1		1					2	
Ottawa, Qué.....													
Totaux de Québec.....		2			1		1					2	
Bruce, Ont.....		1							1			1	
Essex, Ont.....													
Hastings, Ont.....													
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.....													
Wentworth, Ont.....													
Totaux d'Ontario.....		1							1			1	
Victoria, Col.-B.....		1							1				
Totaux du Canada.....	1	5		1	1		3		1			5	

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.—*Fin.* 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. — Autr's possessions Britann's	Bap-tists. — Bap-tistes	R. Ca-tholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of Eng-land. — Eglise d'Angle-terre.	Me-thod-ists — Méthodistes.	Pres-by-ter-ians. — Pres-bytériens	Pro-tes-tants — Autres confes-sions	
Eng-land and Wales — Angl' terre et Galles	Ire-land. — Ir-lande	Scot-land. — Ecos-se.											

FAUX PRETEXTES—*Fin.*

.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2a.
.....	
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2b.
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1a.
.....	
3	3	15	4	1	8	4	7	2	3	2	6
.....	1	1	1	1	1a.
.....	1	1	1	1	1
.....	1
.....
6	4	1	28	4	1	2	16	6	8	4	9	2	7

DIVERS AUTRES DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.

.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
2	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	.....

5c—7

a. { Sentence deferred.
Sentence remise.

b. { To return goods and pay costs.
A remettre les effets et a payer les frais.

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 — 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.	One year and over.
					Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.				

MALICIOUS INJURY TO HORSES, CATTLE AND OTHER PROPERTY.

Queen's, P.E.I.....	1			1	1			1	
Colchester, N.S.....	1			1	1				1
King's, N.S.....	*1								
Pictou, N.S.....	6			6	4	2		6	
Shelburne, N.S.....	1			1	1				1
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	9			8	6	2		6	2
Bedford, Que.....	2			2	2				1
Bonaventure, Que.....	6			6	6				2
Montreal, Que.....	2			2	1		1		
St. Francis, Que.....	1			1	1			1	
St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	2			2		1	1		
Totals of Quebec.....	13			13	10	1	2	1	3
Bruce, Ont.....	1	1							
Carleton, Ont.....	2			2	2				2
Halton, Ont.....	3	3							
Hastings, Ont.....	2	1		1	1				1
Kent, Ont.....	6	1		5	5			5	
Lanark, Ont.....	1	1							
Norfolk, Ont.....	1			1			1		
Northumberland & Durham, Ont	11	5		6	6			4	2
Ontario, Ont.....	1						1		
Peterborough, Ont.....	4			4	3		1	2	2
Wentworth, Ont.....	1	1							
Totals of Ontario.....	33	13		20	17		3	11	7
Victoria, B.C.....	1	1							
The Territories.....	2	1		1	1				1
Totals of Canada.....	59	15		43	35	3	5	19	13

ARSON.

Annapolis, N.S.....	1	1							
Halifax, N.S.....	1	1							
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	2	2							

* Jury disagreed.—Le juré ne s'est pas accordé.

TABLEAU I. OFFENSES MALICIEUSES CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE IV.

SENTENCE.				RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.							CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. PÉNITENCIER.		De'th De mort	Committed to Reformatories. Euvoyées à la prison de Réforme.		Cities and T'wns	Rural Districts	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic.	Industrial.	Professional.	Laborers.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.			Life.		Villes	Districts ruraux.	Agriculteurs.	Commerçants.	Serviteurs.	Industriels.	Professions libérales.	Journaliers.	Marriés.	En veuvage.	Célibataires.

DOMMAGES MALICIEUX AUX CHEVAUX, BESTIAUX ET AUTRES PROPRIÉTÉS.

					1							1			1
					1				1						1
					5	1	1		1			5	2		4
						1	1							1	
					6	2	3					5	2	1	5
					1	2	6					1	1		1
4					1	2			6			1	6		2
1					2	1	1					2	2		1
2					2							2	2		
					2	4	9	1	6			4	9		4
					2							2			2
					5	1						1	1		5
1						1	1					1	1		5
1					6	1						1	1		1
					3	1						1		1	3
					17	3	1					7	3	1	16
							1								
					2	28	15	5	6			17	14	2	26

INCENDIE PAR MALVEILLANCE.

TABLE I. MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*Concluded.* CLASS IV.

PROVINCES.	Persons charged	Acquitted.	De-tained for Lunacy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.		
				CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL		
				Total.	Con-victed 1st.	Con-victed 2nd.	Rei-terated.	EMPRISONNÉS.	
								With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.
Em-pris-on-nées pour cause de folie.	Con-dam-nées une fois.	Con-dam-nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci-dives	Sur option entre la prison ou l'a m'nde	SANS OPTION.	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.		

ARSON—*Concluded.*

King's, N.B.....	1			1	1			1	
York, N.B.....	1			1	1				
Totals of New Brunswick..	2			2	2			1	
Montreal, Que.....	1			1		1			1
Ottawa, Que.....	1	1							
Totals of Quebec.....	2	1		1		1			1
Haldimand, Ont.....	1	1							
Hastings, Ont.....	2	1		1	1				
Huron, Ont.....	2	1		1	1				
Kent, Ont.....	2	1	1						
Oxford, Ont.....	2	1		1		1			
Simcoe, Ont.....	1			1	1				1
York, Ont.....	3			3	3			2	
Totals of Ontario.....	13	5	1	7	6	1		2	1
Victoria, B.C.....	1	1							
Totals of Canada.....	20	9	1	10	8	2		3	2

FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

CLASS V.

Colchester, N.S.....	1			1	1				
Halifax, N.S.....	*1								
Inverness, N.S.....	1			1	1				
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	3			2	2				
Montreal, Que.....	6			6	5	1		1	3
Ottawa, Que.....	2	1		1		1		1	
Quebec, Que.....	1			1	1			1	
Totals of Quebec.....	9	1		8	6	2		3	3
Brant, Ont.....	1	1							
Bruce, Ont.....	1	1							
Carleton, Ont.....	1			1	1			1	
Elgin, Ont.....	2			2	2				
Essex, Ont.....	2	2							
Grey, Ont.....	2	2							

* Jury disagreed.—Le juré ne s'est pas accordé.

TABLAU I. OFFENSES MALICIEUSES CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ—Fin. CLASSE IV.

SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			Com-mitted to Re-forma-tories	De'th	Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis-tricts	Agricultural.	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.	Life.													
Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	À vie	À vie	Villes	Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agri-cul-teurs.	Com-mer-cants.	Servi-teurs.	Indus-triels.	Pro-fes-sions libé-rales.	Jour-nal-liers.	Ma-riés.	En-veu-vage.	Célibe-taires.	

INCENDIE PAR MALVEILLANCE—Fin.

.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6
.....
1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	4	6	3	.....	.....	1	5	1	.....	7

FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT À LA MONNAIE. CLASSE V.

1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	8
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2

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 Britann's	Baptist. — 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.											

INCENDIE PAR MALVEILLANCE—*Fin.*

.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	4	.....	.....	1
.....
.....
2	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....	1	1	2	5	.....	.....	1

FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT A LA MONNAIE.

CLASSE V.

.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	1	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	1	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

a Sentence deferred.—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 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.					
				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.		One year and over.	
					Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.		SANS OPTION.	Under one year — Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.	
Hastings, Ont.....	2	2										
Kent, Ont.....	1			1	1							
Lambton, Ont.....	1	1										
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.....	1			1	1							
Northumberland and Durham, O	3			3	3							
Oxford, Ont.....	3	1		2	2			2				
Perth, Ont.....	1			1	1							
Peterborough, Ont.....	1	1										
Simcoe, Ont.....	1	1										
Waterloo, Ont.....	1			1	1			1				
Wellington, Ont.....	1			1	1							
Wentworth, Ont.....	1			1	1							
York, Ont.....	13	1		12	11	1		2	2			
Totals of Ontario.....	39	13		26	25	1		6	2			
Manitoba, Eastern.....	2			2	2							
Clinton, B.C.....	1			1	1							
Victoria, B.C.....	4			4	4			1	1			
Totals of British Columbia.....	5			5	5			1	1			
Totals of Canada.....	58	14		43	40	3		10	6			

OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

WANT OF SURETIES TO KEEP THE PEACE.

York, Ont.....	9			9	9				
Totals of Canada.....	9			9	9				

CARRYING UNLAWFUL WEAPONS.

Montreal, Que.....	11	2		9	8	1		2	
Elgin, Ont.....	1			1	1			1	
Hastings, Ont.....	3			3	2	1		2	1
Kent, Ont.....	2			2	2			2	
Middlesex, Ont.....	3	1		2	1	1			
Northumberland and Durham, O.	1			1		1		1	
Ontario, Ont.....	1			1	1				
Renfrew, Ont.....	1			1	1				1
Wentworth, Ont.....	3	1		2		2			1
York, Ont.....	19			19	19			18	
Totals of Ontario.....	34	2		32	27	5		24	3
Totals of Canada.....	45	4		41	35	6		26	3

TABLEAU I. FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT À LA MONNAIE—Fin.														CLASSE V.		
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE.—ÉTAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY — PÉNITENCIER.		De'th — De mort.	Com-mit-ted to Refor-ma-tories.	Envo-yées à la prison de Réfor-me.	Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis-tricts.	Agri-cultural.	Com-mer-cial.	Do-mestic	Indus-trial.	Pro-fes-sional	La-borers	Mar-ried.	Wi-dowed	Single.	
Two years and under five.	Five years and over				Life.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie			Villes	Dist-ri-ct-rux.	Agri-cul-teurs.	Com-mer-cants.	Servi-teurs.	Indus-triels.	Pro-fes-sions libé-ales.	Jour-nal-liers.	Ma-riés.	En-veu-vage.	Céliba-taires.	
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
3	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	2	1	.....	2
1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....
1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
5	3	.....	.....	.....	11	1	1	6	.....	1	2	2	4	1	.....	7
12	3	.....	.....	.....	19	7	1	12	.....	3	3	7	7	2	.....	17
1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
2	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
3	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2
18	6	.....	.....	.....	30	12	4	14	1	3	4	15	10	2	.....	20
AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.																
DÉFAUT DE CAUTIONS POUR GARDER LA PAIX.																
.....	9	.....	.....	2	1	3	1	2	7	.....	.....	2
.....	9	.....	.....	2	1	3	1	2	7	.....	.....	2
PORT D'ARMES ILLÉGAL.																
.....	8	1	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	5	1	.....	3
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	19	.....	.....	2	1	3	1	11	2	.....	.....	17
.....
.....	29	3	2	3	1	7	2	14	6	.....	.....	26
.....
.....	37	4	2	5	2	10	2	14	11	1	.....	29

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- QUORS.	
	Un- able to read & write. — Inca- pables de lire et 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- rate. — Mo- dé- ré.	Im- mo- de- rate — Im- mo- déré		
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	
Hastings, Ont.....			1			1					1		
Kent, Ont.....													
Lambton, Ont.....						1					1		
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.....		1				3						3	
Northumberland et Durham, O.		2	1								2		
Oxford, Ont.....		1			2						1		
Perth, Ont.....		1						1			1		
Peterborough, Ont.....													
Simcoe, Ont.....													
Waterloo, Ont.....		1			1						1		
Wellington, Ont.....		1				1					1		
Wentworth, Ont.....		1				1					1		
York, Ont.....		11	1		3	6		3			12		
Totaux d'Ontario.....		23	3		6	16		4			20	4	
Manitoba, Est.....		2				2					1		
Clinton, Col.-B.....		1				1						1	
Victoria, Col.-B.....		2				1		2		1		3	
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.....		3				2		2		1		4	
Totaux du Canada.....		37	4		6	28		8		1	27	11	

OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

WANT OF SURETIES TO KEEP THE PEACE.

York, Ont.....	2	7				2		7			9	
Totaux du Canada.....	2	7				2		7			9	

CARRYING UNLAWFUL WEAPONS.

Montréal, Qué.....	4	5			1	5		3			9	
Elgin, Ont.....		1				1					1	
Hastings, Ont.....		3			1	2					2	1
Kent, Ont.....		2				2					2	
Middlesex, Ont.....		2			1			1			1	1
Northumberland et Durham, O.		1			1						1	
Ontario, Ont.....		1		1							1	
Renfrew, Ont.....	1					1						1
Wentworth, Ont.....		2				2						2
York, Ont.....	1	18		1	4	12		2			12	6
Totaux d'Ontario.....	2	30		2	7	20		3			20	11
Totaux du Canada.....	6	35		2	8	25		6			20	20

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. 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.												
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1a.
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1a.
.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
5	1	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	9	1	2	.....	1	1a.
6	1	2	12	2	2	.....	1	2	11	3	4	.....	4 3
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
7	2	3	22	4	3	.....	2	11	12	5	6	1	4 3
AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE V.														
DÉFAUT DE CAUTIONS POUR GARDER LA PAIX.														
5	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	.....	1	.....	9b.
5	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	.....	1	.....	9
PORT D'ARMES ILLÉGAL.														
2	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	3	6a, 1b.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2a.
1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1a.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1a.
2	2	1	10	3	1	.....	.....	6	11	2	.....	.....	1a.
3	2	1	18	7	1	.....	.....	8	12	7	.....	1	2 5
5	2	1	25	7	1	.....	.....	14	12	7	.....	4	2 12

a Sentence deferred.—Sentence remise. b. Bound to keep the peace.—Tenus de garder la paix.

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES.		CLASS VI.									
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charged	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nac- y.	CONVICTIONS.					SENTENCE.		
				CONDAMNATIONS.					COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	Plus de 2 récidives.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS 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.	—	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- mende	Un an et plus		
OFFENCES AGAINST GAMBLING ACTS.											
Montreal, Que.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Wentworth, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Totals of Canada.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
HIGHWAY OBSTRUCTING.											
Victoria, Ont.....	6	1	.....	5	4	1	.....	5	.....	.....
Totals of Canada.....	6	1	.....	5	4	1	.....	5	.....	.....
KEEPING AND FREQUENTING DISORDERLY HOUSES.											
Pictou, N.S.....	7	.....	.....	7	.....	1	6	6	1	.....
Yarmouth, N.S.....	7	2	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	*5	.....
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	14	2	.....	12	5	1	6	6	6	.....
St. John, N.B.....	5	.....	.....	5	1	.....	4	4	1	.....
Montreal, Que.....	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Francis, Que.....	6	1	.....	5	1	.....	4	2	.....	.....
St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Three Rivers, Que.....	6	2	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Quebec.....	17	3	.....	14	10	.....	4	2	1	.....
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Middlesex, Ont.....	47	8	.....	39	19	12	8	25	2	.....
Thunder Bay, Ont.....	13	.....	.....	13	7	5	1	13	.....	.....
Totals of Ontario.....	62	8	.....	54	28	17	9	38	4	.....
Totals of Canada.....	98	13	.....	85	44	18	23	50	12	.....
OFFENCES AGAINST REVENUE LAWS.											
Essex, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	*1	.....
Wellington, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Ontario.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals of Canada.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
RIOT AND ASSAULT.											
Essex, Ont.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Canada.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* 1 Gaol and fined.—La prison et l'amende.

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.					RELIGIONS.							RE — 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 — Autres confessions.	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.
England and Wales — Angl'terre et Galles	Ireland — Irlande.	Scotland — Ecosse.											
INFRACTIONS AUX LOIS DÉFENDANT LE JEU.													
1			1					2					
			1					1					
1			2					3					
OBSTRUANT LE GRAND CHEMIN.													
			5					1	3	1			
			5					1	3	1			
TÉNAINT ET FRÉQUENTANT DES MAISONS DE DÉSORDRE.													
			7					4			3		
			5					3				2	
			12					7			3	2	
			4	1			1	2		2			
	2		1	1				2				2	
			5					5					3a.
			1					1					4a.
			4					4					
	2		11	1				12				2	7
			2					2					
7	12	1	17	2			4	11		5	3		10
				1									
7	12	1	19	3			4	13		5	3		10
7	14	1	46	5			5	34		7	6	4	10
DÉLITS CONTRE LE REVENU DE L'ÉTAT.													
			1					1		1			
			1										1a.
			2					1		1			1
			2					1		1			1
ÉMEUTE ET VOIES DE FAIT.													

5c-8 a { Sentence deffered.
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.	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.
					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	One year and over. — Un an et plus.

ESCAPE AND ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM PRISON

Joliette, Que.....	1			1		1			
Kamouraska, Que.....	1			1		1			
Montreal, Que.....	4			4		1	3	2	1
St. Francis, Que.....	1			1		1		1	
Totals of Quebec.....	7			7		4	3	4	1
Brant, Ont.....	2			2		1	1	2	
Haldimand, Ont.....	3			3		2	1	3	
Thunder Bay, Ont.....	1			1		1		1	
York, Ont.....	4			4		3	1	4	
Totals of Ontario.....	10			10		7	3	10	
Victoria, B.C.....	2			2		2		1	1
Totals of Canada.....	19			19		13	6	15	2

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

Montreal, Que.....	1			1	1				1
Carleton, Ont.....	1	1							
Huron, Ont.....	1			1	1				1
Lambton, Ont.....	1			1	1				1
Wentworth, Ont.....	1	1							
York, Ont.....	2	1		1	1				
Totals of Ontario.....	6	3		3	3				2
The Territories.....	1	1							
Totals of Canada.....	8	4		4	4				3

STEALING REGISTERED LETTERS AND OTHER MAIL MATTER.

Digby, N.S.....	1			1	1				
Arthabaska, Que.....	4	4							
Bedford, Que.....	1			1	1				
Iberville, Que.....	1			1	1				1
Terrebonne, Que.....	1			1	1				
Totals of Quebec.....	7	4		3	3				1
Manitoba, Eastern.....	1			1	1				1
Totals of Canada.....	9	4		5	5				2

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

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	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.	Agri- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Ma- riés.	En- veu- vage.	Célibi- taires.

ÉVASION ET TENTATIVE D'ÉVASION.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	17

TENTATIVE DE SUICIDE.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3

VOL DE LETTRES CHARGÉES ET AUTRES MATIÈRES POSTALES.

.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	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 & write. — Inca- pables de lire et d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Elé- men- taire.	Supe- rior. — 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	
				H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F		

ESCAPE AND ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM PRISON.

Joliette, Qué.....	1	1				1						1	
Kamouraska, Qué.....	1				1							1	
Montréal, Qué.....		4				3		1				4	
St. François, Qué.....		1				1						1	
Totaux de Québec.....	1	6			1	5		1				7	
Brant, Ont.....		2		1	1							2	
Haldimand, Ont.....		3			3							3	
Thunder Bay, Ont.....		1				1						1	
York, Ont.....	2	2			1	3						2	
Totaux d'Ontario.....	2	8		1	5	4						7	1
Victoria, Col.-B.....						1				1		1	
Totaux du Canada.....	3	14		1	6	10		1		1		15	1

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

Montréal, Qué.....		1				1							1
Carleton, Ont.....													
Huron, Ont.....		1				1							1
Lambton, Ont.....		1				1							1
Wentworth, Ont.....													
York, Ont.....		1						1					1
Totaux d'Ontario.....		3				2		1					2
Les Territoires.....													
Totaux du Canada.....		4				3		1					3

STEALING REGISTERED LETTERS AND OTHER MAIL MATTER.

Digby, N.-E.....		1			1								
Arthabaska, Qué.....													
Bedford, Qué.....			1			1							
Iberville, Qué.....		1			1								1
Terrebonne, Qué.....			1	1									1
Totaux de Québec.....		1	2	1	1	1							2
Manitoba, Est.....		1		1									1
Totaux du Canada.....		3	2	2	2	1							3

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 — États Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britann's.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Église d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians — Presbytériens	Protestants — Autres confessions.	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.	
England and Wales — Angl-terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande	Scotland. — Écosse.												
ÉVASION ET TENTATIVE D'ÉVASION.														
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1a.	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	
.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	
.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	1	
.....	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	
.....	1	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	3	3	.....	.....	1 1
TENTATIVE DE SUICIDE.														
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	
1	1	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	
.....	
.....	
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	
VOL DE LETTRES CHARGÉES ET AUTRES MATIÈRES POSTALES.														
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	

a. Sentence deferred.—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 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. — SANS OPTION.	One year and over.
				Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 récé- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Un an et plus.	

PERJURY AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.

Quebec, Que.....	2	2						
Bruce, Ont.....	1	1						
Elgin, Ont.....	2	2						
Essex, Ont.....	1	1						
Grey, Ont.....	5	5						
Hastings, Ont.....	1	1						
Northumberland & Durham, Ont	1	1						
Simcoe, Ont.....	1	1						
York, Ont.....	1	1						
Totals of Ontario.....	13	13						
Victoria, B.C.....	1			1	1			*1
Totals of Canada.....	16	15		1	1			1

INDECENT EXPOSURE OF THE PERSON.

Montreal, Que.....	2			2	1	1		1	1
Brant, Ont.....	1			1	1				1
Halton, Ont.....	1	1							
Hastings, Ont.....	1			1		1			1
Totals of Ontario.....	3	1		2	1	1			2
Totals of Canada.....	5	1		4	2	1	1		3

FELONIES AND MISDEMEANORS NOT OTHERWISE DENOMINATED.

Montreal, Que.....	13			13	13			4	7	2
St. Francis, Que.....	3			3	3				1	
Totals of Quebec.....	16			16	16			4	8	2
Frontenac, Ont.....	†1									
Lambton, Ont.....	1	1								
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.	1	1								
Simcoe, Ont.....	1	1								
Wentworth, Ont.....	4	2		2	2			1		
Totals of Ontario.....	8	5		2	2			1		
Victoria, B.C.....	1			1	1				1	
Totals of Canada.....	25	5		19	19			5	9	2

* Gaol and fined.—La prison et l'amende. † 1 Jury disagreed.—Le juré ne s'est pas accordé.

TABLRAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

Table with 14 columns: SENTENCE (Penitentiary, Life, De'th, etc.), RESIDENCE (Cities, Rural), OCCUPATIONS (Agricultural, Commercial, Domestic, etc.), and CONJUGAL STATE (Married, Widowed, Single).

PARJURE ET SUBORNATION DE PARJURE.

Table with 14 columns for Parjure et Subornation de Parjure, showing counts in various categories.

EXPOSITION INDÉCENTE DE LA PERSONNE.

Table with 14 columns for Exposition Indécente de la Personne, showing counts in various categories.

FÉLONIES ET DÉLITS NON AUTREMENT DÉSIGNÉS.

Table with 14 columns for Félonies et Délits non autrement désignés, showing counts in various categories.

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 & write. — In- capable de lire et d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Élé- men- taire.	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- rate	
				Mo- de 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		
PERJURY AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.											
Québec, Qué											
Bruce, Ont.....											
Elgin, Ont.....											
Essex, Ont.....											
Grey, Ont.....											
Hastings, Ont.....											
Northumberland et Durham, O											
Simcoe, Ont.....											
York, Ont.....											
Totaux d'Ontario.....											
Victoria, Col.-B.....		1				1				1	
Totaux du Canada.....		1				1				1	
INDECENT EXPOSURE OF THE PERSON.											
Montréal, Qué.		2				2				1 1	
Brant, Ont.....	1						1			1	
Halton, Ont.....											
Hastings, Ont.....		1				1					
Totaux d'Ontario.....	1	1				1	1			1	
Totaux du Canada.....	1	3				3	1			1 2	
FELONIES AND MISDEMEANORS NOT OTHERWISE DENOMINATED.											
Montréal, Qué		13				9	4			5 8	
St. François, Qué	2	1			1	2					
Totaux de Québec	2	14			1	11	4			5 8	
Frontenac, Ont.....											
Lambton, Ont.....											
Northumberland et Durham, O											
Simcoe, Ont											
Wentworth, Ont.....		2				2				1 1	
Totaux d'Ontario		2				2				1 1	
Victoria, Col.-B.....		1				1				1	
Totaux du Canada.....	2	17			1	14	4			7 9	

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.	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- m'nde	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
												Under one year — Moins d'un an	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
NUISANCE.													
Elgin, Ont	3	2	3	3									
Haldimand, Ont	2	2											
Simcoe, Ont	1		1	1			1						
Totals of Ontario	6	2	4	4			1						
Totals of Canada	6	2	4	4			1						
FORCIBLE ENTRY.													
Middlesex, Ont	2	2											
York, Ont	1		1	1			1						
Totals of Ontario	3	2	1	1			1						
Manitoba, Eastern	1		1	1					1				
Victoria, B.C.	1		1			1			1				
Totals of Canada	5	2	3	2		1	1		2				
CONSPIRACY.													
Elgin, Ont	2			2	2								
Essex, Ont	2			2	2				2				
Hastings, Ont	3			3	2		1	3					
Huron, Ont	1	1											
Perth, Ont	1	1											
York, Ont	7	7											
Totals of Ontario	16	9		7	6		1	3	2				
Victoria, B.C.	2	2											
Totals of Canada	18	11		7	6		1	3	2				
VARIOUS OTHER MISDEMEANORS.													
Montreal, Que	7			7	7			3	4				
Haldimand, Ont	5	5											
Hastings, Ont	1	1											
Renfrew, Ont	5			5	4		1						
Totals of Ontario	11	6		5	4		1						
New Westminster, B.C.	1	1											
Totals of Canada	19	7		12	11		1	3	4				

TABEAU 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- 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.				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.
CONTRAVENTION DE POLICE.																
.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1
.....	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1
ENTRÉE FORCÉE.																
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	2
CONSPIRATION.																
2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....
.....
2	2	5	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	5	1
.....
2	2	5	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	5	1
DIVERS AUTRES DÉLITS.																
.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5
.....
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
.....
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....	12	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	6	7	.....	5

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRE OU L'OFFENCE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUEURS.	
	Un- able to read & write. — Inca- pables de lire et d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Elé- men- taire.	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	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	
NUISANCE.													
Elgin, Ont.....	1	2			2			1			1	2	
Haldimand, Ont.....		1					1				1		
Simcoe, Ont.....													
Totaux d'Ontario.....	1	3			2		1	1			2	2	
Totaux du Canada.....	1	3			2		1	1			2	2	
FORCIBLE ENTRY.													
Middlesex, Ont.....													
York, Ont.....		1				1					1		
Totaux d'Ontario.....		1				1					1		
Manitoba, Est.....		1		1								1	
Victoria, Col.-B.....	1					1						1	
Totaux du Canada.....	1	2		1		2					1		
CONSPIRACY.													
Elgin, Ont.....	1	1				1		1					
Essex, Ont.....		2								2			
Hastings, Ont.....		3				3						3	
Huron, Ont.....													
Perth, Ont.....													
York, Ont.....													
Totaux d'Ontario.....	1	6				4		1		2		3	
Victoria, Col.-B.....													
Totaux du Canada.....	1	6				4		1		2		3	
VARIOUS OTHER MISDEMEANORS.													
Montréal, Qué.....		7			1		5		1			7	
Haldimand, Ont.....													
Hastings, Ont.....													
Renfrew, Ont.....		5								5		5	
Totaux d'Ontario.....		5								5		5	
New Westminster, Col.-B.....													
Totaux du Canada.....		12			1		5		1		5	12	

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 possessions étrangères.	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. — Écos-se.									
CONTRAVENTION DE POLICE.											
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
ENTRÉE FORCÉE.											
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
CONSPIRATION.											
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
1	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1
.....
1	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1
DIVERS AUTRES DÉLITS.											
4	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....
.....
.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	5a.
.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	5
.....
4	3	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	2	2	5

a Sentence deferred.—Sentence remise.

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.	Convicted 1st.	Convicted 2nd.	Re-iterated.	EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	
Persons accusées.	Acquittées.	Emprisonnées pour cause de folie.	Plus de 2 récidives.	Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	Under one year.	One year and over.				
CLASS I—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.										
Prince Edward Island.....	9	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Nova Scotia.....	59	5	1	53	47	5	1	21	16	
New Brunswick.....	21	6	1	14	11	1	2	3	1	
Quebec.....	314	40	.....	273	248	21	4	187	53
Ontario.....	644	281	.....	361	326	16	19	154	104
Manitoba.....	16	5	.....	11	10	1	.....	.....	7
British Columbia.....	24	3	1	20	17	3	.....	7	1
The Territories.....	6	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1
Totals of Canada.....	1,093	345	3	743	669	47	26	372	189	44
CLASS II—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.										
Prince Edward Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	28	5	.....	23	21	2	.....	.....	5
New Brunswick.....	9	.....	.....	9	5	3	1	.....	.....
Quebec.....	42	2	.....	40	21	2	17	.....	9
Ontario.....	246	97	.....	127	104	12	11	6	54
Manitoba.....	6	1	.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	3
British Columbia.....	7	3	.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....
The Territories.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Canada.....	318	108	208	158	21	29	6	71	25
CLASS III—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.										
Prince Edward Island.....	12	2	.....	10	7	2	1	.....	8
Nova Scotia.....	88	16	.....	71	62	6	3	3	59
New Brunswick.....	43	19	.....	24	15	3	6	1	16
Quebec.....	679	52	.....	627	425	134	68	20	464
Ontario.....	1,948	817	1	1,129	979	81	69	23	746	
Manitoba.....	75	25	.....	50	45	4	1	.....	39
British Columbia.....	65	3	.....	62	60	2	.....	.....	47
The Territories.....	16	4	1	11	10	1	.....	1	5
Totals of Canada.....	2,926	938	2	1,984	1,603	223	148	48	1,375	120
CLASS IV—MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.										
Prince Edward Island.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Nova Scotia.....	11	2	.....	8	6	2	.....	6	2
New Brunswick.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Quebec.....	15	1	.....	14	10	1	3	1	3
Ontario.....	46	18	1	27	23	.....	4	11	9
Manitoba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Territories.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Totals of Canada.....	79	24	1	53	43	3	7	19	16	2

TABLEAU II. RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			De'th De mort.	Com-mitted to Reformatories. — Envo-yées à la prison de Réforme.	Cities and Towns.	Rural Dis-tricts.	Agricultural.	Com-mercial.	Domestic.	Indus-trial.	Pro-fes-sional.	La-borers.	Mar-ried.	Wi-dowed.	Single.
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	Life.														Villes.	Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agri-culteurs.	Com-merçants.	Servi-teurs.	Indus-triels.	Pro-fes-sions libé-rales.	Jour-naliers.	Ma-riés.	En-ven-vage.	Célibi-taires.
CLASSE I—OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.															
1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	5
7	2	1	1	.....	22	27	6	7	1	8	2	17	11	2	36
4	3	1	.....	.....	10	4	4	.....	.....	2	4	3	6	.....	6
4	4	.....	.....	10	225	48	19	45	11	57	9	111	117	4	149
14	9	1	1	9	263	95	47	41	26	85	10	136	141	8	205
2	1	.....	.....	.....	6	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	9
1	3	.....	2	.....	9	10	.....	5	1	1	1	7	7	.....	9
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
34	24	3	4	19	539	194	80	100	39	153	26	284	284	14	419
CLASSE II—DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.															
8	2	.....	.....	4	13	4	1	.....	1	.....	1	7	2	.....	15
5	4	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	3	1	.....	7
15	10	.....	.....	3	26	14	2	1	.....	7	.....	29	13	.....	24
15	11	.....	.....	10	109	18	4	13	6	30	1	45	18	1	107
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	3
47	27	.....	.....	17	160	42	9	15	8	39	3	88	36	1	160
CLASSE III—DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.															
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	1	9
10	.....	.....	.....	3	40	25	3	6	6	1	1	23	7	.....	68
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	4	1	3	.....	4	.....	10	6	.....	18
47	7	.....	.....	50	570	57	6	19	18	58	5	442	241	25	355
55	22	.....	.....	64	914	210	40	80	116	198	17	431	243	41	831
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	12	8	1	6	7	1	22	5	.....	44
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	5	.....	8	1	2	.....	16	8	.....	47
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2
135	29	.....	.....	117	1,641	323	62	117	148	270	24	950	511	67	1,364
CLASSE IV—ATTAQUES MALICIEUSES CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.															
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	1	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
7	.....	.....	.....	2	5	9	1	6	.....	.....	.....	5	10	.....	4
3	1	.....	.....	1	19	8	3	.....	1	.....	.....	11	3	1	22
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	2	.....	.....	3	32	21	8	6	1	.....	1	22	15	2	33

TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENCE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LI- QUEURS.			
	Un- able to read & write. — Inca- pables de lire et d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Elé- men- taire.	Su- perior — 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 F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F						
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.															
Ile du Prince-Edouard	4	2			2	2	2		1		2	4			
Nouvelle-Ecosse	4	40	2	3	10	1	26	7	5		35	12			
Nouveau-Brunswick	1	10	1	1	1		7	5	1		5	6			
Québec	48	216	8	10	41	154	11	54	3		109	157			
Ontario	36	313	9	7	45	2	119	8	68	3	7	198			
Manitoba	2	8				9	1	1			4	5			
Colombie-Britannique	6	5	2		1	11		4		4	8	6			
Les Territoires						1			2		1				
Totaux du Canada	101	594	22	20	2	100	3	129	20	141	3	23	1	362	330
CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.															
Ile du Prince-Edouard															
Nouvelle-Ecosse	6	10	1	5	6	5	1		6		11	2			
Nouveau-Brunswick		2	1	1	5	2	1				3	3			
Québec	4	34		2	8	22	1	4	1	2	15	21			
Ontario	19	105	2	25	42	50	3	7			71	41			
Manitoba	2	3			2	3					4	1			
Colombie-Britannique	2	4				4					2	1			
Les Territoires															
Totaux du Canada	33	158	4	33	63	86	4	13	1	8	06	69			
CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.															
Ile du Prince-Edouard	5	5		3	2	4	1				7	3			
Nouvelle-Ecosse	20	43		11	20	5	21	3	4	6	1	48			
Nouveau-Brunswick	4	20		1	5	1	11	2	3	1	1	13			
Québec	73	534	5	54	4	51	13	298	21	178	6	2			
Ontario	202	877	8	249	11	204	21	413	46	138	33	13			
Manitoba	2	47	1	5		8		33		4		20			
Colombie-Britannique	12	26	1		5	40	1	7	1	8		27			
Les Territoires				2		1				8		1			
Totaux du Canada	318	1,552	15	325	15	395	40	821	74	334	40	38	2	969	689
CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.															
Ile du Prince-Edouard		1				1						1			
Nouvelle-Ecosse		8			4	2		2				7			
Nouveau-Brunswick		1				1		1				1			
Québec	4	4		1	1	4		4		7		10			
Ontario	8	18		10	1	8		4		4		18			
Manitoba															
Colombie-Britannique															
Les Territoires										1					
Totaux du Canada	12	32		10	2	13		12		8		8	35	12	

TABLEAU II. RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

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		Other Deno-minations.	
Eng-land and Wales.	Ire-land.	Scot-land.												Autr's Unis.	Autr's pays étrangers.	Autr's possessions Brit-tann's	Bap-tistes.	Ca-tho-liques.	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Mé-tho-dis-tes.	Pres-té-riens	Autr's con-fes-sions.
CLASSE I.—OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.														
.....	1	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	1 11 42
.....	47	2	6	12	6	3	9	10		3
.....	11	3	6	2	
6	17	4	234	3	5	1	227	1	13	7	24		1
28	47	13	230	25	13	2	8	119	89	68	40	9		20
1	2	2	3	3	3	2	1	2	3	
4	8	7	3	6	3		5
.....	1	2	1
39	66	19	538	31	31	3	17	376	104	88	59	49		29
CLASSE II.—DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.														
.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	2	6	2	1	4	2	.....
3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
2	1	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	1	6	4	4	.....
23	9	2	71	21	1	.....	2	50	39	20	6	4	4
.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
28	10	3	134	22	3	.....	4	82	44	35	17	10	5
CLASSE III.—DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.														
2	1	2	56	1	1	2	19	21	7	5	5	6	1	
2	1	.....	20	1	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	6	2	3	.....
16	16	1	578	4	10	.....	.....	535	12	41	8	29	2
148	117	23	701	94	18	3	31	363	298	169	105	62	79	
7	9	10	16	5	2	1	.....	11	11	3	11	10	4
6	.....	1	6	4	39	.....	.....	4	3	1	.....	8	26
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
181	144	37	1,399	109	70	6	50	955	331	224	131	122	112	
CLASSE IV.—ATTAQUES MALICIEUSES CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.														
.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
4	1	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	.....	3	1
.....	2	.....	18	3	.....	.....	2	6	6	7	3	1	1
.....	
4	3	1	40	3	.....	.....	2	18	6	9	9	4	2

TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Persons charged	Acquitted.	Detained for Lunacy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.				
				CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL.				
				Total.	Convicted 1st.	Convicted 2nd.	Re-iterated.	—		EMPRISONNÉS.	
					Condamnées une fois.	Condamnées deux fois.	Plus de 2 récidives.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	SANS OPTION.	
—	—	—	—	Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	Under one year.	One year and over.					
—	Personnes accusées.	Acquit-tées.	Emprisonnées pour cause de folie.	—	—	—	—	Un an et plus.			

CLASS V—FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

Prince Edward Island.....									
Nova Scotia.....	3			2	2				
New Brunswick.....									
Quebec.....	9	1		8	6	2		3	3
Ontario.....	39	13		26	25	1		6	2
Manitoba.....	2			2	2				
British Columbia.....	5			5	5			1	1
The Territories.....									
Totals of Canada.....	58	14		43	40	3		10	6

CLASS VI—OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES.

Prince Edward Island.....									
Nova Scotia.....	15	2		13	6	1	6	6	6
New Brunswick.....	5			5	1		4	4	1
Quebec.....	72	11		61	48	6	7	14	20
Ontario.....	193	55		137	92	30	15	74	24
Manitoba.....	2			2	2			2	2
British Columbia.....	8	3		5	2	2	1	4	1
The Territories.....	1	1							
Totals of Canada.....	296	72		223	151	39	33	98	57
Grand Totals of Canada.....	4,770	1,501	6	3,253	2,664	346	243	543	1,717

GRAND TOTALS BY PROVINCES.

Prince Edward Island.....	22	4		18	15	2	1	1	13
Nova Scotia.....	204	30	1	170	144	16	10	36	79
New Brunswick.....	80	25	1	54	34	7	13	8	19
Quebec.....	1,131	107		1,023	758	166	99	222	552
Ontario.....	3,096	1,281	2	1,807	1,549	140	118	263	943
Manitoba.....	101	31		70	63	6	1		51
British Columbia.....	111	14	1	96	87	8	1	7	53
The Territories.....	25	9	1	15	14	1		1	7
Grand Totals of Canada.....	4,770	1,501	6	3,253	2,664	346	243	543	1,717

TABLEAU II. RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.					CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			Com-mitted to Reform-atories.	Cities and T'wns.	Rural Dis-tricts.	Agricultural	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.	Life.												
Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	De mort	Villes	Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agri-cul-teurs.	Com-merçants.	Servi-teurs.	Indus-triels.	Pro-fes-sions libé-rales.	Jour-na-liers.	Ma-riés.	En-veu-vage.	Célibi-taires.

CLASSE V—FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT À LA MONNAIE.

1	1				2	1					1			2	
1	1				8	1				1	6			8	
12	3				19	7	1	12		3	3	7	2	17	
1	1				1	1	2					1		1	
3					2	2		1	1			1	2	2	
18	6				30	12	4	14	1	3	4	15	10	2	30

CLASSE VI—AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES.

	1				12	1		6				6	9	1	3
					5							1	1		4
3	2			4	53	8	1	6	1	10		30	21	1	39
2				7	104	32	8	16	29	23	9	32	56	3	72
					2					1					2
					3	2	1					4			4
5	3			11	179	43	10	28	30	34	9	73	87	5	124
249	91	3	4	167	2,581	635	173	280	227	499	67	1,432	943	91	2,130

GRANDS TOTAUX PAR PROVINCES.

3	1				13	4		2	1			8	1	1	15	
26	7	1	1	7	93	61	14	19	8	9	4	59	31	4	119	
15	7	1			45	9	6	4		7	6	17	14		36	
77	24				69	887	136	29	78	30	132	15	623	402	30	578
101	46	1	1	91	1,428	370	103	162	178	339	40	662	468	56	1,254	
9	2				49	21	16	1	6	8	1	31	8		60	
15	3		2		66	22	1	14	4	4	1	29	18		65	
3	1					12	4					3	1		3	
249	91	3	4	167	2,581	635	173	280	227	499	67	1,432	943	91	2,130	

TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
	Un-able to read & write. — Incapables de lire et d'écrire.	Ele-men-tary. — Élémentaire.	Su-perior. — Supérieure.	Un-der 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	Mo-déré.	Im-mo-déré.			
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F				

CLASS V.—FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

Ile du Prince-Edouard.....														
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....		1	1				1		1				2	
Nouveau-Brunswick.....														
Québec.....		8					7		1				4	3
Ontario.....		23	3		6		16		4				20	4
Manitoba.....		2					2						1	
Colombie-Britannique.....		3					2		2			1		4
Les Territoires.....														
Totaux du Canada.....		37	4		6		28		8		1		27	11

CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES.

Ile du Prince-Edouard.....														
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	8	5			1	1	2	3	1	5			6	6
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	1	4					1	4					1	4
Québec.....	12	43	2	4	6	1	3	4	11	1			33	24
Ontario.....	10	112		2	13	3	5	16	19	9	7	13	72	40
Manitoba.....		2		1	1								1	1
Colombie-Britannique.....	1	3					4				1		3	1
Les Territoires.....														
Totaux du Canada.....	32	168	2	8	21	5	92	27	31	15	8	13	116	76
Grands totaux du Canada..	496	2,540	47	396	498	48	1467	125	535	59	86	16	1614	1187

GRAND TOTALS BY PROVINCES.

Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	9	8		3	4		7	1	2		1		9	8
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	58	107	4	19	41	7	57	6	16	5	17	1	109	35
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	6	37	2	2	11	1	22	6	10		2		2	25
Québec.....	141	839	15	50	107	14	516	37	249	8	14		516	459
Ontario.....	275	1,447	23	29	318	26	751	73	210	45	27	1	891	608
Manitoba.....	6	62	1	6	11		47	1	5				30	37
Colombie-Britannique.....	21	40	3		6		61	1	13	1	14		40	15
Les Territoires.....				2			2				11		2	
Grands totaux du Canada..	496	2,540	47	396	498	48	1467	125	535	59	86	16	1614	1187

TABLEAU II. RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

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	Other Denominations — Autres confessions		
England and Wales. — Angl'terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Écosse.												

CLASSE V.—FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT À LA MONNAIE.

.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
6	1	2	12	2	2	.....	1	2	11	3	4	.....	4	3
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	2	3	22	4	3	.....	2	11	12	5	6	1	4	3

CLASSE VI.—AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES.

.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
10	3	.....	46	2	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	11	.....	9	.....	15
18	18	4	72	10	1	.....	6	37	24	21	7	3	17	30
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
28	21	5	138	13	3	.....	7	88	25	36	11	15	18	46
287	246	68	2,261	181	110	9	82	1,529	522	397	232	201	170	278

GRANDS TOTAUX PAR PROVINCES.

.....	1	.....	12	1	1	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
2	1	3	142	.....	3	2	27	48	15	9	28	21	5	.....
5	1	.....	41	2	.....	.....	4	21	.....	16	2	5	.....	1
35	39	5	912	10	15	1	.....	843	15	72	19	70	3	52
227	194	44	1,104	154	35	5	50	576	467	287	165	79	125	217
8	9	14	25	8	5	1	.....	15	16	6	16	13	4	5
10	.....	2	18	6	51	.....	1	10	9	7	2	8	33	1
.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
287	246	68	2,261	181	110	9	82	1,529	522	397	232	201	170	278

PART II.

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

PARTIE II.

JUGEMENTS SOMMAIRES.

TABLE III—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.							
	KING'S.				PRINCE.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food.....								
Assaults, aggravated.....								
" on females.....								
" on and obstructing peace officer.....								
" common.....	3	3			9	9		
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, offences against.....								
Game Laws, breaches of.....								
Larceny.....								
" of dogs, birds, &c.....								
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....	6	6						
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....								
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....					34	34		
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.....	1	1						
Militia Act., offences against.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....								
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of.....								
Exercising various callings without 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, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....								
Trespass.....	2	2			2	2		
Vagrancy.....					1		1	
Drunkenness.....					39	39		
Indecent exposure.....								
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....								
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....								
Loose, idle and disorderly.....					1	1		
Weights and Measures Acts, breaches of.....								
Insanity.....								
Totals	12	12			86	85	1	

TABLEAU III—JUGEMENTS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DE L'ÎLE DU PRINCE-ÉDOUARD.								
QUEEN'S.				Totals of P. E. Island.				
Sentence.				Sentence.				
Con- vic- tions	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.	Con- vic- tions	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.	
Total	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Total	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option	Re- mise, etc.	
Con- dam- na- tions				Con- dam- na- tions				
								Falsification de substances alimentaires.
								Voies de fait graves.
								“ sur femmes.
9	9			21	21			“ et faisant obst. à un offic. de p.
								“ ordinaires.
								Rupture de la paix, défaut de cautions.
								Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de Cour.
8	8			8	8			Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								fraude et faux prétextes.
								Recel
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								“ défendant le jeu.
								“ de chasse.
								Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
				6	6			“ de bois, arbrer, fruits, etc.
46	38	8		80	72	8		Infractions aux lois des licences.
								Contravent. aux lois de temper. du Canada.
								Vente de boissons dur. les heures défendues.
								“ aux Sauvages.
								“ sans licence.
								Domages malicieux à la propriété.
								Autres dommages volontaires.
								Infractions aux lois ayant rapport aux maî- tres et serviteurs.
				1	1			Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.
								“ sur la marine.
								“ sur la milice.
75	75			75	75			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.
								Négligence de pourv. aux bes. de la famille.
								Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Délits ayant rapp. aux trav. ord. par le statut.
								Menaces et langage injurieux.
				4	4			Empiètements.
9	5	4		10	5	5		Vagabondage.
235	235			274	274			Ivresse.
								Exposition indécente.
								Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc.
2	1	1		2	1	1		Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
10	10			11	11			Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
394	381	13		492	478	14		Totaux.

TABLE III—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.							
	ANNAPOLIS.				CAPE BRETON.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Emp- ris- onnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Emp- ris- onnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food								
Assault, aggravated								
" on females								
" on and obstructing peace officer...								
" common	4	4			12	11	1	
Breach of peace, want of sureties								
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons								
Contempt of Court								
Cruelty to animals	2	2						
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								
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 Act, 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 without 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, offences relating to								
Threats and abusive language								
Trespass								
Vagrancy								
Drunkenness	1	1			23	23		
Indecent exposure								
Insulting, obscene and profane language	2	2			1	1		
Keeping, frequenting, bawdy houses and inmates thereof								
Loose, idle and disorderly								
Weights and Measures Acts, breaches of								
Insanity								
Totals	9	9			36	35	1	

TABLEAU III—JUGEMENTS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE.							
COLCHESTER.				CUMBERLAND.			
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.
Con- dam- na- tions	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.
1	1			5	5		
							Falsification de substances alimentaires.
							Voies de fait graves.
							“ sur femmes.
							“ et faisant obst. à un offic. de p.
							“ ordinaires.
							Rupture de la paix, défaut de cautions.
							Port d'armes illégal.
							Mépris de Cour.
							Cruauté envers les animaux.
							Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
							Fraude et faux prétextes.
							Recel.
							Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
							“ défendant le jeu.
							“ de chasse.
							Larcin.
							Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
							“ de bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
							Infractions aux lois des licences.
2	2						Contravent. aux lois de tempér. du Canada.
							Vente de boissons dur. les heures défendues.
							“ aux Sauvages.
							“ sans licence.
4	4			1	1		Domages malicieux à la propriété.
							Autres dommages volontaires.
							Infractions aux lois ayant rapport aux maî- tres et serviteurs.
							Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.
							“ sur la marine.
							“ sur la milice.
				1	1		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.
							Négligence de pourv. aux bes. de la famille.
							Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.
							Profanation du dimanche.
				1	1		Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
							Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
1	1						Délits ayant rapp. aux trav. ord. par le statut.
							Menaces et langage injurieux.
							Empiètement.
3	3			12	12		Vagabondage.
1	1						Ivresse.
1	1						Exposition indécente.
							Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc.
							Tenant habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
				3	3		Conduite déréglée
							Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
							Aliénation mentale.
13	13			23	23		Totaux

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—Continued.							
	DIGBY.				GUYSBOROUGH.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.
Con- dam- na- tions	Sur- option	Em- pri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions	Sur- option	Em- pri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food.....					1	1		
Assaults, aggravated.....								
" on females.....								
" on and obstructing peace officer.....								
" common.....	9	8	1		6	6		
Breach of peace, want of sureties.....								
Carrying fire arms and unlawful weapons.....								
Contempt of court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....								
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....	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.....								
" 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.....								
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 without 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, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....								
Trespass.....								
Vagrancy.....								
Drunkenness.....	2	2						
Indecent exposure.....								
Insulting, abusive and profane language.....								
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....								
Loose, idle and disorderly.....								
Weights and Measures Acts, breaches of.....								
Insanity.....								
Totals.....	13	12	1		7	7		

TABLEAU III.—JUGEMENTS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE.— <i>Suite.</i>								
HALIFAX.				HANTS.				OFFENSES.
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions	Sans option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
5	5							Falsification de substances alimentaires.
103	82	5	19	7	7			Voies de fait graves.
58	54		4					“ sur femmes.
1	1							“ et faisant obst. à un offic. de p. ordinaires.
								Rupture de la paix, défaut de cautions.
								Port d'armes illégal.
1	1							Mépris de Cour.
				3	3			Brutauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Fraude et faux prétextes.
								Recel.
1			1					Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								“ défendant le jeu.
								“ de chasse.
								Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
37	37							“ de bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
								Infractions aux lois des licences.
								Contravention aux lois de tempér. du Canada.
2	2							Vente de boissons dur. les heures défendues.
2	2			1	1			“ aux Sauvages.
14	10		4					“ sans licence.
								Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
								Autres dommages volontaires.
								Infractions aux lois ayant rapport aux mai- tres et serviteurs.
21		19	2					Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.
7		3	4					“ sur la marine.
17	11		5					“ sur la milice.
3	3							Divers petits délits.
10	6		4	5	5			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
								Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
14	14							Infractions aux lois du bureau de santé.
4	4							Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
*1	1							Délits de pourv. aux bes. de la famille.
20	12		8					Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
34	13	17	4	5	2	3		Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
300	269	18	13	11	11			Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
5	2	2	1					Délits ayant rapp. aux trav. ord. par le statut.
11	2	9						Menaces et langage injurieux.
11	4		7	2	2			Empiètement.
								Vagabondage.
								Ivresse.
								Exposition indécente.
								Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc.
								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
								Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
685	536	73	76	34	31	3		Totaux.

* 1; both fined and goal—1, la prison et l'amende.

TABLE III—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.							
	INVERNESS.				KING'S.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food								
Assaults, aggravated								
" on females								
" on and obstructing peace officer								
" common					2	2		
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, offences against								
Game Laws, breaches of								
Larceny								
" 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								
Other wilful damage to property								
Master's and Servant's Act, 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 without license								
Health By-Laws, breaches of								
Highways, offences relating to	1	1						
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, offences relating to								
Threats and abusive language								
Trespass								
Vagrancy								
Drunkenness	1	1			3	3		
Indecent exposure								
Insulting, obscene and profane language					1	1		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof								
Loose, idle and disorderly								
Weights and Measures Acts, breaches of								
Insanity								
Totals	2	2			7	7		

TABLEAU III—JUGEMENTS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ECOSSE— <i>Suite.</i>								OFFENSES.
LUNENBURG.				PICTOU.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc	
.....	Falsification de substances alimentaires.
.....	Voies de fait graves.
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	“ sur femmes.
5	5	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	“ et faisant obst. à un offic. de p.
.....	5	5	.....	.....	“ ordinaires.
.....	Rupture de la paix, défaut de cautions.
.....	Port d'armes illégal
.....	Mépris de Cour.
.....	Cruauté envers les animaux.
8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
.....	Fraude et faux prétextes.
.....	Recel
.....	Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
.....	“ défendant le jeu.
.....	2	2	.....	.....	“ de chasse.
.....	Larcin.
.....	Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
27	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	“ 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.
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	“ aux Sauvages.
.....	“ sans licence.
1	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	Dommmages malicieux à la propriété.
.....	Autres dommages volontaires.
.....	Infractions aux lois ayant rapport aux mai- tres et serviteurs.
.....	8	8	.....	.....	Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.
.....	“ sur la marine.
2	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	“ sur la milice.
.....	4	4	.....	.....	Divers petits délits.
.....	Contraventions aux lois municipales.
.....	Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
.....	Infractions aux lois du bureau de santé.
.....	2	2	.....	.....	Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
.....	Négligence de pourv. aux bes. de la famille.
.....	Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.
.....	10	10	.....	.....	Profanation du dimanche.
.....	Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
.....	Délits contre le revenu de l'État.
.....	3	1	.....	2	Délits ayant rapp. aux trav. ord. par le statut.
.....	Menaces et langage injurieux.
.....	Impiément.
.....	2	2	.....	.....	Vagabondage.
.....	76	67	8	1	Presses.
.....	Exposition indécente.
.....	3	2	1	.....	Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc.
.....	l'enant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
.....	33	16	11	6	Conduite déréglée.
.....	Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
.....	Aliénation mentale.
46	46	.....	.....	160	131	20	9	Totaux.

TABLE III—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA— <i>Concluded.</i>							
	PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE— <i>Fin.</i>							
	SHELburnE.				YARMOUTH.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentences.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
Op- tion of a fine.		Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.	Op- tion of a fine.		Com- mitted without option	De- ferred, &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions	Sur- option	Emp- ri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Emp- ri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food								
Assaults, aggravated.....								
" on females.....								
" on and obstructing peace officer.....								
" common	5	5		8	7	1		
Breach of peace, want of sureties	1	1		6	4	2		
Carrying fire arms and unlawful weapons.....								
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals								
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....				4	4			
Fraud and false pretences.....								
Receiving stolen goods								
Fishery Acts, breaches of	1	1						
Gambling Acts, offences against.....								
Game Laws, breaches of								
Larceny								
" of dogs, birds, &c								
" 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				1	1			
Other wilful damage to property				2	1	1		
Master's and Servant's Act, breaches of.....								
Medical Acts, breaches of								
Mercantile Marine Acts, offences against.....				3		2	1	
Militia Acts, offences against.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences								
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of....								
Exercising various callings without 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, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....								
Trespass								
Vagrancy								
Drunkenness	2	2		23	27	1		
Indecent exposure								
Insulting, obscene and profane language..								
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and								
inmates thereof								
Loose, idle and disorderly								
Weights and Measures Acts, breaches of....								
Insanity								
Totals	9	9		52	44	7	1	

TABLEAU III.—JUGEMENTS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS. DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK. — PROVINCE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.								
CARLETON.				CHARLOTTE.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			OFFENSES.
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
								Falsification de substances alimentaires.
								Voies de fait graves.
								“ sur femmes.
								“ et faisant obst. à un offic. de p.
								“ ordinaires.
3	3			5	5			Rupture de la paix, défaut de cautions.
				2	2			Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de Cour
								Cruauté envers les animaux.
2	2			1	1			Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Fraude et faux prétextes.
								Recel.
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								“ défendant le jeu.
								“ de chasse.
								Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								“ de bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
				39	39			Infractions aux lois des licences.
37	36	1						Contravent. aux lois de tempér. du Canada.
								Vente de boissons dur. les heures défendues.
								“ aux Sauvages.
								“ sans licence.
								Dommmages malicieux à la propriété.
								Autres dommages volontaires.
								Infractions aux lois ayant rapport aux maî- tres et serviteurs.
								Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.
								“ sur la marine.
								“ 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.
								Négligence de pourv. aux bes. de la famille.
								Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
								Inf. actions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Délits ayant rapp. aux trav. ord. par le statut.
								Menaces et langage injurieux.
								Empêtements.
								Vagabondage.
								Ivresse.
								Exposition indécente.
								Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc.
								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
								Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
68	64	4		135	135			Totaux.

TABLE III—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—Continued.							
	GLOUCESTER.				KENT.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.
Con- dam- na- tions	Sur- option	Em- pri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions	Sur- option	Em- pri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food.....								
Assaults, aggravated.....								
" on females.....								
" on and obstructing peace officer.....								
" common.....	16	16		17	17			
Breach of peace, want of sureties.....								
Carrying fire arms and unlawful weapons.....								
Contempt of Court.....				1	1			
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.....	2	2						
" of dogs, birds, &c.....								
" timber, trees, fruits, &c.....				4	4			
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....								
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....								
" to Indians.....								
" without license.....	1	1						
Malicious injury to property.....	4	4						
Other wilful damage to property.....								
Master's and Servant's Act, 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 without 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, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....				2	2			
Trespass.....								
Vagrancy.....								
Drunkenness.....	5	5						
Indecent exposure.....								
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....	4	4						
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....								
Loose, idle and disorderly.....								
Weights and Measures Acts, breaches of.....								
Insanity.....								
Totals.....	32	32		24	24			

TABLEAU III.—JUGEMENTS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK—Suite.

KING'S.				NORTHUMBERLAND.			
Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions	Sentence.		
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Total	—	—	—	Total	—	—	—
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.

OFFENSES.

								Falsification de substances alimentaires.
								Voies de fait graves.
				1	1			" sur femmes.
7	7			13	11	2		" et faisant obst. à un offic. de p.
				11	11			" ordinaires.
								Rupture de la paix, défaut de cautions.
								Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de Cour.
				3	3			Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Fraude et faux prétextes.
								Recel.
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								" défendant le jeu.
								" de chasse.
								Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								" de bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
2	2							Infractions aux lois des licences.
								Contravent. aux lois de tempér. du Canada.
								Vente de boissons dur. les heures défendues.
								" aux Sauvages.
								" sans licence.
				4	4			Domages malicieux à la propriété.
								Autres dommages volontaires.
								Infractions aux lois ayant rapport aux maîtres et serviteurs.
				10		10		Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.
								" sur la marine.
								" sur la milice.
				1	1			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.
								Négligence de pourv. aux bes. de la famille.
								Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
				11	11			Délits ayant rapp. aux trav. ord. par le statut.
								Menaces et langage injurieux.
								Empiètement.
				49	44	5		Vagabondage.
								Ivresse.
				1	1			Exposition indécente.
								Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc.
								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
								Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
9	9			105	88	17		Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—Continued.							
	ST. JOHN.				WESTMORELAND.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option	De- ferred, &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.
Con- dam- na- tions	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food.....								
Assaults, aggravated.....	1	1						
" on females.....				2	1	1		
" on and obstructing peace officer.....	16	16		2	2			
" common.....	109	108	1	23	23			
Breach of peace, want of sureties.....	30	28						
Carrying fire arms and unlawful weapons..	2	2						
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....	5	5						
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....	3	3						
Fraud and false pretences.....								
Receiving stolen goods.....								
Fishery Acts, breaches of.....	8	8						
Gambling Acts, offences against.....				1	1			
Game Laws, breaches of.....								
Larceny.....	3		3					
" of dogs, birds, &c.....								
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	30	30						
breach of Canada Temperance Act.....				56	56			
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....	15	15						
" to Indians.....								
" without license.....	6	6						
Malicious injury to property.....	1	1						
Other wilful damage to property.....	9	9		1	1			
Master's and Servant's Acts, breaches of.....								
Medical Acts, breaches of.....								
Mercantile Marine Acts, offences against.....	27		17	10				
Militia Acts, offences against.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....				1	1			
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of...	26	26		1	1			
Exercising various callings without license	3	3						
Health By-Laws, breaches of.....								
Highways, offences relating to.....	1	1		6	6			
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, breaches of.....								
Profanation of the Lord's day.....	1	1						
Railway Acts, breaches of.....	2	2						
Revenue Laws, offences against.....								
Statute Labor, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....	39	39		2	2			
Trespass.....								
Vagrancy.....	20	2	17	1	2		1	1
Drunkenness.....	615	609	5	1	127	127		
Indecent exposure.....								
Insulting, abusive and profane language..	2	2						
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....							2	
Loose, idle and disorderly.....	21	18		3	2	2		
Weights and Measures Acts, breaches of....								
Insanity.....								
Totals.....	995	935	42	18	228	223	4	1

TABLEAU III—JUGEMENTS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.— <i>Suite.</i>								
YORK.				TOTALS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.				OFFENSES.
				TOTAUX DU N.-BRUNSWICK.				
Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.	
Total	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise etc.	Total	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Con- dam- na- tions				Con- dam- na- tions				
				1	1			Falsification de substances alimentaires.
				2	1			Voies de fait graves.
1	1			20	20			“ sur femmes.
24	24			217	214	2	1	“ et faisant obst. à un offic. de p. ordinaires.
				43	41		2	Rupture de la paix, défaut de cautions.
				2	2			Port d'armes illégal.
4	2	2		10	8	2		Mépris de Cour.
b	5			14	14			Crneau é envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Fraude et faux prétextes.
								Recel.
				8	8			Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
				1	1			“ défendant le jeu.
								“ de chasse.
				5	2	3		Larcin.
				4	4			Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
				69	69			“ de bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
40	38	2		135	132	3		Infractions aux lois des licences.
				15	15			Contravent. aux lois de tempér. du Canada.
2	2			2	2			Vente de boissons dur. les heures défendues.
				7	7			“ aux Sauvages.
5	5			10	10			“ sans licence.
				14	14			Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
								Autres dommages volontaires.
								Infractions aux lois ayant rapport aux maîtres et serviteurs.
								Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.
				37		27	10	“ sur la marine.
								“ sur la milice.
17	17			2	2			Divers petits délits.
2	2			45	45			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
				5	5			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
1	1			8	8			Infractions aux lois du bureau de santé
								Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourv. aux bes. de la famille.
								Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.
				1	1			Profanation du dimanche.
				2	2			Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
3	3			57	57			Délits ayant rapp. aux trav. ord. par le statut.
								Menaces et langage injurieux.
2		2		26	2	22	2	Empiètement.
104	104			1,011	999	11	1	Vagabondage.
								Ivresse.
				7	7			Exposition indécente.
								Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc.
				2		2		l'ens. habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
				24	21		3	Conduite déréglée
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
210	204	6		1,806	1,714	73	19	Totaux.

TABLE III—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.							
	ARTHABASKA.				BEAUCHE.			
	Con- victions Total	Sentence.			Con- victions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food								
Assault, aggravated								
" on females								
" on and obstructing peace officer								
" common					1	1		
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, offences against								
Game Laws, breaches of								
Larceny								
" of dogs, birds, &c								
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c								
Liquor License Acts, offences against	12	12			1	1		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours								
" to Indians								
" without license					7	6	1	
Malicious injury to property								
Other wilful damage to property	2	2						
Master's and Servant's Act, 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 without 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, offences relating to								
Threats and abusive language								
Trespass								
Vagrancy					2	1	1	
Drunkenness								
Indecent exposure								
Insulting, obscene and profane language								
Keeping, frequenting, bawdy houses and inmates thereof								
Loose, idle and disorderly								
Weights and Measures Acts, breaches of								
Insanity								
Totals	14	14			11	9	2	

TABLÉAU III—JUGEMENTS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC.								OFFENSES.
BEAUHARNOIS.				BEDFORD.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option	Re- mise, etc.	
				1	1			Falsification de substances alimentaires.
				2	2			Voies de fait graves.
								“ sur f. mmes.
								“ et faisant obst. à un offic. de p.
4	4			23	23			“ ordinaires.
								Rupture de la paix, défaut de cautions.
								Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de Cour.
								Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Fraude et faux prétextes.
								Recel
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								“ défendant le jeu.
								“ de chasse.
								Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								“ de bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
				3	3			Infractions aux lois des licences.
								Contravent. aux lois de tempér. du Canada.
								Vente de boissons dur. les heures défendues.
								“ aux Sauvages.
1	1			1	1			“ sans licence.
								Domages malicieux à la propriété.
								Autres dommages volontaires.
				2	2			Infractions aux lois ayant rapport aux mai- tres et serviteurs.
								Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.
								“ sur la marine.
								“ 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.
								Négligence de pourv. aux bes. de la famille.
								Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Délits ayant rapp. aux trav. ord. par le statut.
								Menaces et langage injurieux.
1	1			2	2			Empiètements.
1		1		1	1			Vagabondage.
								Ivresse.
								Exposition indécente.
								Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc.
								l'enant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
								Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
7	6	1		35	35			Totaux.

TABLE III—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—Continued.							
	BONAVENTURE.				IBERVILLE.			
	Con- victions Total	Sentence.			Con- victions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food								
Assaults, aggravated								
" on females								
" on and obstructing peace officer..								
" common	2	2			6	6		
Breach of peace, want of sureties								
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons..								
Contempt of Court								
Cruelty to animals								
Disturbing religious and like meetings..					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								
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c								
Liquor License Acts, offences against								
Breach of Canada Temperance Act								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours ..					5	5		
" to Indians								
" without license					2	2		
Malicious injury to property								
Other wilful damage to property					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								
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of ..								
Exercising various callings without 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, offences relating to								
Threats and abusive language					1			1
Trespass								
Vagrancy					5	4		1
Drunkenness					7	7		
Indecent exposure								
Insulting, obscene and profane language ..								
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and								
inmates thereof								
Loose, idle and disorderly								
Weights and Measures Acts, breaches of ..								
Insanity								
Totals	2	2			29	27	1	1

TABLEAU III—JUGEMENTS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC—Suite.								OFFENSES.
JOLIETTE.				KAMOURASKA.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
.....	Falsification de substances alimentaires.
.....	Voies de fait graves.
.....	" sur femmes.
.....	" et faisant obst. à un offic. de p.
.....	" ordinaires.
.....	Rupture de la paix, défaut de cautions.
.....	Port d'armes illégal
.....	Mépris de Cour.
.....	Cruauté envers les animaux.
.....	Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
.....	Fraude et faux prétextes.
.....	Recel.
.....	Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
.....	" défendant le jeu.
.....	" de chasse.
.....	Garcin.
.....	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
.....	Dommmages malicieux à la propriété.
.....	Autres dommages volontaires.
.....	Infractions aux lois ayant rapport aux mai- tres et serviteurs
.....	Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.
.....	" sur la marine.
.....	" 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.
.....	Négligence de pourv. aux bes. de la famille.
.....	Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.
.....	Profanation du dimanche.
.....	Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
.....	Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
.....	Délits ayant rapp aux trav ord. par le statut.
.....	Menaces et langage injurieux.
.....	Empiètements.
.....	Vagabondage.
.....	Ivresse.
.....	Exposition indécente.
.....	Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc
.....	Tenant. habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
.....	Conduite déréglée.
.....	Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
.....	Aliénation mentale.
.....	Totaux.
10	10	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....

TABLE III—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Continued.							
	MONTMAGNY.				MONTREAL.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.
Con- dam- na- tions	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food					2	2		
Assaults, aggravated.....					1	1		
“ on females.....								
“ on and obstructing peace officer..								
“ common	2	2			710	645	37	28
Breach of peace, want of sureties					333	306	3	24
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons...					18	11		7
Contempt of Court								
Cruelty to animals.....								
Disturbing religious and like meetings					7	7		
Fraud and false pretences								
Receiving stolen goods								
Fishery Acts, breaches of					2	2		
Gambling Acts, offences against.....					1	1		
Game Laws, breaches of								
Larceny					19	17	2	
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....					1	1		
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....					173	171		2
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours					113	113		
“ to Indians.....					3	3		
“ without license.....					109	109		
Malicious injury to property								
Other wilful damage to property.....					44	42		2
Master's and Servant's Acts, breaches of....					3	1	2	
Medical Acts, breaches of								
Mercantile Marine Acts, offences against.....					13		13	
Militia Acts, offences against.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....					1			1
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of....					34	32	2	
Exercising various callings without license								
Health By-Laws, breaches of								
Highways, offences relating to.....					1	1		
Neglecting to support family								
Pharmacy Acts, breaches of.....								
Profanation of the Lord's day								
Railway Acts, breaches of								
Revenue Laws, offences against					8	8		
Statute Labor, offences relating to								
Threats and abusive language.....					56	1	1	54
Trespass.....								
Vagrancy	1	1			390	327	23	40
Drunkenness					2,472	2,391	39	42
Indecent exposure.....					34	31		1
Insulting, obscene and profane language					3	3		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof					116	94	7	15
Loose, idle and disorderly.....					485	414	28	43
Weights and Measures Acts, breaches of....								
Insanity					108			108
Totals	3	3			5,258	4,734	157	367

TABLEAU III.—JUGEMENTS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC.— <i>Suite.</i>								
OTTAWA.				QUÉBEC.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
								OFFENSES.
								Falsification de substances alimentaires.
1	1							Voies de fait graves.
2	1	1		81	81			" sur femmes.
11	11			68	66	2		" et faisant obst. à un offic. de p.
1	1			49	49			" ordinaires.
1	1			4	4			Rupture de la paix, défaut de cautions.
				4	4			Port d'armes illégal.
				3	3			Mépris de Cour.
				6	6			Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Fraude et faux prétextes.
								Recel.
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								" défendant le jeu.
				2	2			" de chasse.
								Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
4	4			55	55			" de bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
								Infractions aux lois des licences.
				25	25			Contravent. aux lois de tempér. du Canada.
								Vente de boissons dur. les heures défendues.
3	3							" aux Sauvages.
								" sans licence.
2	2			13	13			Domages malicieux à la propriété.
				10	10			Autres dommages volontaires.
								Infractions aux lois ayant rapport aux maî- tres et serviteurs.
								Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.
				24	24			" sur la marine.
								" sur la milice.
								Divers petits délits.
17	17			35	35			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
				200	200			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
				43	43			Infractions aux lois du bureau de santé.
				20	20			Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourv. aux bes. de la famille.
								Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.
				1	1			Profanation du dimanche.
				1	1			Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
4	4			1		1		Délits ayant rapp aux trav. ord. par le statut.
								Venances et langage injurieux.
19	18	1		108	104	2	2	Empiètement.
26	25	1		423	423			Vagabondage.
6	6			2	2			Ivresse.
				74	72			Exposition indécente.
								Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc.
				24	24			Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
				130	130			Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
97	94	3		1,758	1,727	29	2	Totaux.

TABLE III—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—Continued.							
	RICHELIEU.				RIMOUSKI.			
	Con- victions Total	Sentence.			Con- victions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food.....								
Assaults, aggravated.....								
" on females.....								
" on and obstructing peace officer..	1	1						
" common.....	5	5		1			1	
Breach of peace, want of sureties.....	22	22						
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, offences against.....								
Game Laws, breaches of.....								
Larceny.....	1		1					
" of dogs, birds, &c.....								
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....								
Breach of Canada Temperance Act..								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours....	2	2						
" to Indians.....								
" without license.....	6	6		3	3			
Malicious injury to property.....								
Other wilful damage to property.....	1	1						
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.....	1	1						
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of...	4	4						
Exercising various callings without 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, offences against.....								
Threats and abusive language.....				1		1		
Trespass.....								
Vagrancy.....	9	8	1					
Drunkenness.....				6	5	1		
Indecent exposure.....								
Insulting, obscene and profane language..								
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and								
inmates ther-of.....								
Loose, idle and disorderly.....				1	1			
Weights and Measures Acts, breaches of....								
Insanity.....								
Totals.....	54	52	1	1	12	9	2	1

TABLEAU III—JUGEMENTS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC— <i>Suite.</i>							
ST. FRANÇOIS.				ST. HYACINTHE.			
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.
35	35			9	8	1	
4			4				
1	1						
1	1						
1	1						
1	1						
57	57			1	1		
2	2			7	7		
1	1						
2	2						
1	1						
9	9			1	1		
4	4						
1	1						
1	1						
5	5			3	2		1
2	2			1	1		
1	1						
128	134		4	22	20	1	1

OFFENSES.

Falsification de substances alimentaires.
 Voies de fait graves.
 " sur femmes.
 " et faisant obst. à un offic. de p. ordinaire.
 Rupture de la paix, défaut de cautions.
 Port d'armes illégal.
 Mépris de Cour.
 Cruauté envers les animaux.
 Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
 Fraude et faux prétextes.
 Recel.
 Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
 " défendant le jeu.
 " de chasse.
 Larcin.
 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 maîtres et serviteurs.
 Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.
 " sur la marine.
 " 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.
 Négligence de pourv. aux bes. de la famille.
 Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.
 Profanation du dimanche.
 Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
 Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
 Délits ayant rapp. aux trav. ord. par le statut.
 Menaces et langage injurieux.
 Empiètements.
 Vagabondage.
 Ivresse.
 Exposition indécente.
 Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc.
 Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
 Conduite déréglée.
 Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
 Aliénation mentale.

Totaux.

TABLE III—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC— <i>Concluded.</i>							
	PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC — <i>fin.</i>							
	TERREBONNE.				THREE RIVERS.			
	Con- victions, Total	Sentence.			Con- victions Total	Sentence.		
Op- tion of a fine.		Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.	Op- tion of a fine.		Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Emp- risonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Emp- risonnés sans option	Re- mise- etc.	
Adulteration of food.....								
Assaults								
" on females								
" on and obstructing peace officer.....								
" common	5	4		1	5	3	2	
Breach of peace, want of sureties					12			12
Carrying fire arms and unlawful weapons.....								
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals								
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....	1	1						
Fraud and false pretences.....								
Receiving stolen goods								
Fishery Acts, breaches of								
Gambling Acts, offences against					2	2		
Game Laws, breaches of.....								
Larceny								
" of dogs, birds, &c.....								
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....					1	1		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....								
" to Indians.....					4	4		
" without license								
Malicious injury to property.....								
Other wilful damage to property.....	2	2						
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.....					5			5
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of.....					4	4		
Exercising various callings without license					1	1		
Health By-Laws, breaches of								
Highways, offences relating to.....								
Neglecting to support family								
Pharmacy Acts, breaches of								
Profanation of the Lord's day								
Railways, breaches of.....								
Revenue Laws, offences against								
Statute Labor, offences relating to								
Threats and abusive language								
Trespass								
Vagrancy					2		2	
Drunkenness					8		8	
Indecent exposure					1		1	
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....								
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....								
Loose, idle and disorderly					3	3		
Weights and Measures Acts, breaches of.....								
Insanity	1			1				
Totals	9	7		2	49	19	13	17

TABLEAU III—JUGEMENTS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.								OFFENSES.
PROVINCE D'ONTARIO								
ALGOMA.				BRANT.				
Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.	
Total	Sur- option	Emprisonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Total	Sur- option	Emprisonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
20	20							Falsification de substances alimentaires.
								Voies de fait graves.
2	2			6	6			“ sur femmes.
				57	57			“ et faisant obst. à un off. de p.
2	2			3	3			“ ordinaires.
1	1			4	4			Rupture de la paix, défaut de cautions.
1	1							Port d'armes illégal.
1	1			3	3			Mépris de Cour.
				8	8			Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Fraude et faux prétextes.
								Recel.
				2	2			Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
				1	1			“ défendant le jeu.
				1	1			“ de chasse.
								Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								“ de bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
3	3			17	17			Infractions aux lois des licences.
				29	29			Contravent. aux lois de tempér. du Canada.
				4	4			Vente de boissons dur. les heures défendues.
5	3	2		4	4			“ aux Sauvages.
6	6			3	3			“ sans licence.
6	6			6	6			Domages malicieux à la propriété.
8	8			2	2			Autres dommages volontaires.
2	2			7	7			Infractions aux lois ayant rapport aux maîtres et serviteurs.
								Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.
								“ sur la marine.
								“ sur la milice.
				3	3			Divers petits délits.
				181	180			1 Contraventions aux lois municipales.
								Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
1	1			8	8			Infractions aux lois du bureau de santé.
								Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourv. aux bes. de la famille.
1	1			11	11			Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
1	1			1	1			Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
2	2			7	7			Délits ayant rapp. aux trav. ord. par le statut.
4	4			15	15			Mensces et langage injurieux.
5	1	1	3	40	26	11	3	Emp. étéments.
44	40	4		166	166			Vagabondage.
				1	1			Ivresse.
				19	19			Exposition indécente.
								Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc.
				5	5			Penant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de débauche.
				33	33			Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
				3			3	Aliénation mentale.
115	105	7	3	651	633	11	7	Totaux.

TABLE III—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.							
	BRUCE.				CARLETON.			
	Con- victions Total	Sentence.			Con- victions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted with out option.	De- ferred, &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option	De- ferred, &c.
Con- dam- na- tions	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc	
Adulteration of food.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assaults, aggravated.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" on females.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" on and obstructing peace officer...	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" common.....	67	66	1	212	204	8	.....	.....
Breach of peace, want of sureties.....	24	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carrying fire arms and unlawful weapons...	1	1	.....	2	41	41	.....	.....
Contempt of Court.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Cruelty to animals.....	5	5	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fraud and false pretences.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Receiving stolen goods.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fishery Acts, breaches of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gambling Acts, offences against.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Game Laws, breaches of.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Larceny.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of dogs, birds, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" timber, trees, fruits, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	3	3	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....	118	118	.....	.....	38	36	.....	.....
Selling liquor during prohibited hours...	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	16	.....	.....
" to Indians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" without license.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	17	.....	.....
Malicious injury to property.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other wilful damage to property.....	8	8	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....
Master's and Servant's Act, breaches of.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Acts, breaches of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercantile Marine Acts, offences against.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Militia Acts, offences against.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous minor offences.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of...	34	34	.....	.....	103	109	.....	.....
Exercising various callings without license	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....
Health By-Laws, breaches of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Highways, offences relating to.....	12	12	.....	.....	43	43	.....	.....
Neglecting to support family.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pharmacy Acts, breaches of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Profanation of the Lord's day.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....
Railway Acts, breaches of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Revenue Laws, offences against.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Statute Labor, offences relating to.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Threats and abusive language.....	3	3	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....
Trespass.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vagrancy.....	5	.....	5	.....	28	2	25	1
Drunkenness.....	93	93	.....	.....	279	279	.....	.....
Indecent exposures.....	2	2	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....
Insulting, obscene and profane language.	24	24	.....	.....	28	28	.....	.....
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13	.....
Loose, idle and disorderly.....	42	42	.....	.....	126	126	.....	.....
Weights and Measures Acts, breaches of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insanity.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	461	453	6	2	985	938	46	1

TABLEAU III.—JUGEMENTS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO.— <i>Suite.</i>								OFFENSES.
DUFFERIN.				ELGIN.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Falsification de substances alimentaires.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Voies de fait graves.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" sur femmes.
2	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	" et faisant obst. à un offic. de p.
21	21	.....	.....	31	26	4	1	" ordinaires.
11	11	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	Rupture de la paix, défaut de cautions.
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	Port d'armes illégal.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mépris de Cour.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	Cruauté envers les animaux.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fraude et faux prétextes.
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Recel.
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	" défendant le jeu.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" de chasse.
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Larcin.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" de bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Infractions aux lois des licences.
14	14	.....	.....	54	54	.....	.....	Contravent. aux lois de tempér. du Canada.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Vente de boissons dur. les heures défendues.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	" aux Sauvages.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" sans licence.
2	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	Domages malicieux à la propriété.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Autres dommages volontaires.
1	1	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	Infractions aux lois ayant rapport aux maî- tres et serviteurs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" sur la marine.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" sur la milice.
1	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	Divers petits délits.
.....	.....	.....	.....	62	61	.....	1	Contraventions aux lois municipales.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Infractions aux lois du bureau de santé.
2	2	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Négligence de pourv. aux bes. de la famille.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.
.....	.....	.....	.....	22	12	10	.....	Profanation du dimanche.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Délits ayant rapp. aux trav. ord. par le statut.
1	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	Menaces et langage injurieux.
3	3	.....	.....	12	4	8	.....	Empiètement.
3	3	3	.....	85	84	1	.....	Vagabondage.
9	9	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	Ivresse.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Exposition indécente.
1	1	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
4	4	.....	.....	10	7	3	.....	Conduite déréglée.
.....	.....	.....	.....	25	21	1	3	Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Aliénation mentale.
81	78	3	.....	332	298	29	5	Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Continued.							
	ESSEX.				FRONTENAC.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.
Con- dam- na- tions	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food.....					4	4		
Assaults, aggravated.....	3	2	1					
" on females.....					1	1		
" on and obstructing peace officer.....								
" common.....	89	88	1		28	25	1	
Breach of peace, want of sureties.....					31	29		2
Carrying fire arms and unlawful weapons.....	8	8			5	5		
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....					3	3		
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....	19	18	1					
Fraud and false pretences.....								
Receiving stolen goods.....								
Fishery Acts, breaches of.....								
Gambling Acts, offences against.....	3	3						
Game Laws, breaches of.....								
Larceny.....	2	2						
" of dogs, birds, &c.....	1	1						
" of timber, trees fruits, &c.....	4	4						
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	2	2			31	31		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....	15	15			4	4		
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....	6	6						
" to Indians.....								
" without license.....	9	9						
Malicious injury to property.....	6	6			5	5		
Other wilful damage to property.....	2	2			1	1		
Master's and Servant's Acts, breaches of.....	13	13			1	1		
Medical Acts, breaches of.....								
Mercantile Marine Acts, offences against.....								
Militia Acts, offences against.....	1	1						
Miscellaneous minor offences.....					1	1		
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of.....	13	13			45	45		
Exercising various callings without license.....	1	1						
Health By-Laws, breaches of.....								
Highways, offences relating to.....	5	5			5	5		
Neglecting to support family.....					1		1	
Pharmacy Acts, breaches of.....	2	2						
Profanation of the Lord's day.....	15	15			5	5		
Railway Acts, breaches of.....	10	10						
Revenue Laws, offences against.....								
Statute Labor, offences relating to.....	1	1						
Threats and abusive language.....	5	5			1	1		
Trespass.....	12	12			2	2		
Vagrancy.....	20	5	15		26	15	6	5
Drunkenness.....	152	149	3		247	245		2
Indecent exposure.....	20	20						
Insulting, abusive and profane language.....	9	9			5	5		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....	2	1	1		1		1	
Loose, idle and disorderly.....	27	27			9	9		
Weights and Measures Acts, breaches of.....								
Insanity.....					1			1
Totals.....	477	455	22		461	442	9	10

TABLEAU III—JUGEMENTS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO.— <i>Suite.</i>								OFFENSES.
GREY.				HALDIMAND.				
Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.	
Total	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Total	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Con- dam- na- tions	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
								Falsification de substances alimentaires.
				1	1			Voies de fait graves
								" sur femmes
								" et faisant obst. à un offic. de p.
63	61	2						" ordinaires.
3	3			23	20	3		Rupture de la paix, défaut de cautions.
1			1					Port d'armes illégal.
3	3							Mépris de Cour.
2	2							Cruauté envers les animaux.
5	5							Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Fraude et faux prétextes.
								Recel.
1	1							Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
1	1							" défendant le jeu.
								" de chasse.
								Larcin.
1	1							Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
5	5			3	2	1		" 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.
4	4			5	5			" sans licence.
1	1			6	6			Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
3	3							Autres dommages volontaires.
13	13			2	2			Infractions aux lois ayant rapport aux maî- tres et serviteurs
								Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.
								" sur la marine.
								" sur la milice.
1	1			3	3			Divers petits délits.
								Contraventions aux lois municipales.
10	10							Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
				2	2			Infractions aux lois du bureau de santé.
								Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourv. aux bes. de la famille.
								Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
1	1			1			1	Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
12	8		4					Délits ayant rapp. aux trav. ord. par le statut.
1	1			2	2			Menaces et langage injurieux.
49		49		4		3	1	Empiètement.
45	45			21	20	1		Vagabondage.
2	2							Ivresse.
12	12			7	7			Exposition indécente.
								Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc.
								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
8	8							Conduite dérogée
3			3	1			1	Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
250	191	51	8	81	70	8	3	Totaux.

TABLEAU III—JUGEMENTS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO— <i>Suite.</i>								OFFENSES.
HURON.				KENT.				
Sentence.				Sentence.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.	Con- vic- tions Total	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
								Falsification de substances alimentaires.
								Voies de fait graves.
				1	1			“ sur femmes.
40	40			28	28			“ et faisant obst. à un offic. de p. ordinaires.
								Rupture de la paix, défaut de cautions.
								Port d'armes illégal.
7	6	1						Mépris de Cour.
6	6			4	4			Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Fraude et faux prétextes.
								Recel.
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								“ défendant le jeu.
3	3							“ de chasse.
								Garcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
127	127			85	85			“ de bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
								Infractions aux lois des licences.
								Contravent. aux lois de tempér. du Canada.
								Vente de boissons dur les heures défendues.
4	4							“ aux Sauvages.
2	2			1	1			“ sans licence
								Domages malicieux à la propriété.
5	5							Autres dommages volontaires.
								Infractions aux lois ayant rapport aux mai- tres et serviteurs.
								Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.
								“ sur la marine.
								“ sur la milice.
1	1							Divers petits délits.
6	6			2	2			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
1	1							Pratiquant divers états sans licence
								Infractions aux lois du bureau de santé.
								Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourv. aux bes. de la famille.
1	1							Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
				1	1			Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
2	2							Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Délits ayant rapp. aux trav. ord. par le statut.
5	5							Mercées et langage injurieux.
2	2							Empiètements.
22	11	10	1	4	4			Vagabondage.
14	14			9	9			Ivresse.
								Exposition indécente.
17	17			5	5			Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc.
								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
				4	3	1		Conduite déréglée.
3	3			1	1			Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
				6	6			Aliénation mentale.
2			2					
270	256	11	3	151	150	1		Totaux.

TABLE III—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.							
	LAMBTON.				LANARK.			
	Con- victions Total	Sentence.			Con- victions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food.....								
Assaults, aggravated.....	1		1		1	1		
" on females.....	1	1						
" on and obstructing peace officer...	4	4						
" common.....	53	49	4		26	26		
Breach of peace, want of sureties.....	3	3						
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons...	1	1			1	1		
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....					1	1		
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....	2	2			10	10		
Fraud and false pretences receiving stolen goods.....	1	1						
Fishery Acts, breaches of.....								
Gambling Acts, offences against.....								
Game Laws, breaches of.....								
Larceny.....	5	5						
" of dogs, birds, &c.....								
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....	6	6						
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....								
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....	73	73			32	32		
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....								
" to Indians.....								
" without license.....	1	1			2	2		
Malicious injury to property.....	1	1			2	2		
Other wilful damage to property.....	3	3			3	3		
Master's and Servant's Act, breaches of.....	2	2			2	2		
Medical Acts, breaches of.....								
Mercantile Marine Acts, offences against.....								
Militia Acts, offences against.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....								
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of.....	9	9			16	15	1	
Exercising various callings without license.....	2	2			2	2		
Health By-Laws breaches of.....	2	2						
Highways, offences relating to.....					3	2		
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, breaches of.....								
Profanation of the Lord's day.....	2	2						
Railway Acts, breaches of.....	1	1						
Revenue Laws, offences against.....								
Statute Labor, offences relating to.....					6	6		
Threats and abusive language.....	2	2			3	3		
Trespass.....	5	1	4		2	2		
Vagrancy.....	28	2	25	1	35		35	
Drunk-ness.....	127	110	17		31	31		
Indecent exposure.....								
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....	19	19						
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....								
Loose, idle and disorderly.....	13	12	1		6	6		
Weights and Measures Acts, breaches of.....								
Insanity.....					1		1	
Totals.....	266	313	52	1	182	145	35	2

TABLEAU III—JUGEMENTS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO—Suite.								OFFENSES.
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.				LENOX AND ADDINGTON.				
Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.	
Total	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Total	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Con- dam- na- tions.				Con- dam- na- tions.				
				1	1			Falsification de substances alimentaires.
								Voies de fait graves.
								" sur femmes.
51	51			29	29			" et faisant obst. à un offic. de p.
								" ordinaires.
								Rupture de la paix, défaut de cautions.
								Port d'armes illégal
								Mépris de Cour.
4	4			5	5			Cruauté envers les animaux.
2	2							Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								" Fraude et faux prétextes.
2	2							" Recel
								" infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								" défendant le jeu.
								" de chasse.
								Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								" de bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
				2	2			Infractions aux lois des licences.
151	151			12	12			Jontravent. aux lois de tempér. du Canada.
								Vente de boissons dur. les heures défendues.
1	1							" aux Sauvages.
4	4			1	1			" sans licence.
12	12							" Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
11	11			1	1			" Autres dommages volontaires.
								" Infractions aux lois ayant rapport aux maî- " tres et serveurs.
								" Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.
								" sur la marine.
								" sur la milice.
19	19			6	6			Divers petits délits.
1	1							Contraventions aux lois municipales.
								Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
2	2			1	1			Infractions aux lois du bureau de santé.
								Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourv. aux bes. de la famille.
6	6			1	1			Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
				1	1			Délits contre le revenu de l'État.
								Délits ayant rapp aux trav. ord. par le statut.
16	16			3	3			Menaces et langage injurieux.
5	1	4		2	2			" impieusement.
132	131	1		13	13			Vagabondage.
1	1			27	27			" Vresse.
19	19			3	3			Exposition indécente.
				15	15			Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc.
1	1							" l'enant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons
29	24	5		2	2			" de désordre.
				1	1			Conduite déréglée.
1			1					Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
470	450	10	1	126	126			Totaux.

TABLE III—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.							
	LINCOLN.				MIDDLESEX.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine. Sur- option	Com- mitted without option. Empri- sonnés sans option.	De- ferred, &c. Re- mise, etc.		Op- tion of a fine. Sur- option	Com- mitted without option. Empri- sonnés sans option	De- ferred, &c. Re- mise, etc.
Adulteration of food.....								
Assaults, aggravated.....								
" on females.....	2	2						
" on and obstructing peace officer.....				3	3			
" common.....	22	21	1	76	74	2		
Breach of peace, want of sureties.....	15	13	1	1				
Carrying fire arms and unlawful weapons.....				1	1			
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....	3	3		1	1			
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....	2	2		5	5			
Fraud and false pretences.....								
Receiving stolen goods.....								
Fishery Acts, breaches of.....				1	1			
Gambling Acts, offences against.....								
Game Laws, breaches of.....				1	1			
Larceny.....								
" of dogs, birds, &c.....				3	3			
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....	7	7						
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	29	29		73	72		1	
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....				172	170		2	
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....								
" to Indians.....								
" without license.....								
Malicious injury to property.....	1	1		5	5			
Other willful damage to property.....	1	1						
Master's and Servant's Act, breaches of.....	5	5		2	2			
Medical Acts, breaches of.....								
Mercantile Marine Acts, offences against.....								
Militia Acts, offences against.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....								
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of.....	34	34		24	24			
Exercising various callings without license.....								
Health By-Laws, breaches of.....	1	1		1	1			
Highways, offences relating to.....				9	9			
Neglecting to support family.....				2		1	1	
Pharmacy Acts, breaches of.....								
Profanation of the Lord's day.....	7	7		1	1			
Railway Acts, breaches of.....				1	1			
Revenue Laws, offences against.....								
Statute Labor, offences against.....	2	2						
Threats and abusive language.....	11	9	1	1	8	8		
Trespass.....	11	11			10	10		
Vagrancy.....	7	6	1		104	74	23	
Drunkenness.....	143	141	2		513	507	5	
Indecent exposure.....	2	2			2	2		
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....					2	2		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....					3	3		
Loose, idle and disorderly.....	11	11			55	53	2	
Weights and Measures Acts, breaches of.....								
Insanity.....	1			1				
Totals.....	317	309	6	3	1,079	1,031	33	

TABLEAU III.—JUGEMENTS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO—Suite.								OFFENSES.
NORFOLK.				NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.				
Sentence.				Sentence.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.	Con- vic- tions Total	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Emprisonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Emprisonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
2	2			73	70	3		Falsification de substances alimentaires.
25	24	1		16	16			Voies de fait graves.
				3	3			“ sur femmes.
				4	4			“ et faisant obst. à un offic. de p.
4	4			2	2			“ ordinaires.
9	9			26	26			Rupture de la paix, défaut de cautions.
								Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de Cour.
								Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Fraude et faux prétextes.
				4	4			Recel.
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								“ défendant le jeu.
								“ de chasse.
				1	1			Larcin.
				1	1			Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
3	3							“ de bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
24	24			225	225			Infractions aux lois des licences.
								Contravent. aux lois de tempér. du Canada.
				2	1	1		Vente de boissons dur. les heures défendues.
								“ aux Sauvages.
1	1							“ sans licence.
				2	2			Dommmages malicieux à la propriété.
2	2			2	2			Autres dommages volontaires.
5	5			6	6			Infractions aux lois ayant rapport aux mai- tres et serviteurs.
								Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.
								“ sur la marine.
								“ sur la milice.
				44	44			Divers petits délits.
				1	1			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
								Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
				1	1			Infractions aux lois du bureau de santé.
								Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pouv. aux bes. de la famille.
				6	6			Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.
				1	1			Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
				2	2			Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Délits ayant rapp. aux trav. ord. par le statut.
1	1			20	18	2		Menaces et langage injurieux.
		1		13	13			Empiètement.
4		4		16	1	14	1	Vagabondage.
10	10			103	100	3		Ivresse.
				3	3			Exposition indécente.
2	2			24	24			Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc.
								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
4	4			20	20			Conduite déréglée.
				2	2			Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
				2			2	Aliénation mentale.
97	91	6		625	599	23	3	Totaux.

TABLEAU III—JUGEMENTS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO— <i>Suite.</i>								OFFENSES.
PERL.				PERTH.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
1	1			3	3			Falsification de substances alimentaires.
26	25	1		31	31			Voies de fait graves. " sur femmes. " et faisant obst. à un offic. de p. " ordinaires.
				1	1			Rupture de la paix, défaut de cautions.
								Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de Cour.
				3	3			Crusauté envers les animaux.
				1	1			Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Fraude et faux pretextes.
2	2							Recel.
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								" défendant le jeu. " de chasse.
				1	1			Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
4	4			4	4			" de bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
								Infractions aux lois des licences.
								Contravent. aux lois de tempér. du Canada.
								Vente de boissons dur. les heures défendues.
5	5							" aux Sauvages. " sans licence.
				1	1			Domages malicieux à la propriété.
2	2			1	1			Autres dommages volontaires.
								Infractions aux lois ayant rapport aux mai- tres et serviteurs.
								Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.
								" sur la marine. " sur la milice.
1	1							Divers petits délits
4	4			15	15			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
1	1							Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
								Infractions aux lois du bureau de santé.
								Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourv. aux bes. de la famille.
								Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.
				1	1			Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
3	3			4	4			Délits ayant rapp. aux trav. ord. par le statut.
3	3			2	2			Menaces et langage injurieux.
1	1			10	10			Empiètements.
				18	17	1		Vagabondage.
								Ivresse.
3	3			6	6			Exposition indécente.
								Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc.
								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
				2	2			Conduite déréglée.
				8	8			Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
56	55	1		112	111	1		Totaux.

TABLE III—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO— <i>Continued.</i>							
	PETERBOROUGH.			PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.				
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option	De- ferred, &c.
Con- dam- na- tions	Sur- option	Em- pri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions	Sur- option	Em- pri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food								
Assaults, aggravated.....	1	1						
" on females.....								
" on and obstructing peace officer...	2	2						
" common	12	12			25	25		
Breach of peace, want of sureties								
Carrying fire arms and unlawful weapons...	1	1						
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals	1	1						
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	1	1			1	1		
" of dogs, birds, &c								
" timber, trees, fruits, &c.....	3	3						
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	99	99			3	3		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....	63	60	2					
Selling liquor during prohibited hours					2	2		
" to Indians					4	4		
" without license.....					1	1		
Malicious injury to property					6	6		
Other wilful damage to property					4	4		
Master's and Servant's Act, breaches of.....	4	4						
Medical Acts, breaches of								
Mercantile Marine Acts, offences against								
Militia Acts, offences against					1	1		
Miscellaneous minor offences					3	3		
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of....	27	27						
Exercising various callings without 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, offences relating to.....	3	3						
Threats and abusive language.....	5	3	2		19	19		
Trespass					2	2		
Vagrancy	26	25		1				
Drunkenness	30	25	5		2	2		
Indecent exposure	3	3						
Insulting, obscene and profane language..	2	2						
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof								
Loose, idle and disorderly	19	16	3		3	3		
Weights and Measures Acts, breaches of....								
Insanity.....	3				3			
Totals	304	288	12	4	76	76		

TABLEAU III—JUGEMENTS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO—Suite.								OFFENSES.
THUNDER BAY.				VICTORIA.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
				5	5			Falsification de substances alimentaires.
				1	1			Voies de fait graves.
24	24			44	44			" sur femmes.
1	1			35	34		1	" et faisant obst. à un offic. de p.
								" ordinaires.
								Rupture de la paix, défaut de cautions.
								Port d'armes illégal
1	1			2	2			Wépris de Cour.
				1	1			Cruauté envers les animaux.
				4	4			Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Fraude et faux prétextes.
				2	2			Recel
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								" défendant le jeu.
				10	2	7	1	" de chasse.
								Larcin.
				4	4			Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
4	4							" de bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
				119	119			Infractions aux lois des licences.
4	4							Contravent. aux lois de tempér. du Canada.
4	4							Vente de boissons dur. les heures défendues.
12	12							" aux Sauvages.
				1	1			" sans licence.
3	3			6	6			Domages malicieux à la propriété.
				5	5			Autres dommages volontaires.
								Infractions aux lois ayant rapport aux mai- tres et évertueurs.
								Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.
								" sur la marine.
								" sur la milice.
4	4			30	30			Divers petits délits.
				2	2			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
				3	3			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
								Infractions aux lois du bureau de santé.
								Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourv. aux bes. de la famille.
1	1			3	3			Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.
				1	1			Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
5	5			8	8			Délits ayant rapp. aux trav. ord. par le statut.
2	2			1	1			Menaces et langage injurieux.
23	2	21		45	1	43	1	Empiètement.
180	153	27		19	19			Vagabondage.
				1	1			Ivresse.
2	2			10	10			Exposition indécente.
								Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc.
25	25							Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
13	13			22	22			Conduite déréglée.
1			1	3			3	Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
309	260	48	1	387	331	50	6	Totaux.

TABLEAU III.—JUGEMENTS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO.— <i>Suite.</i>								OFFENSES.
WELLINGTON.				WENTWORTH.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
				1		1		Falsification de substances alimentaires.
				1	1			Voies de fait graves.
								" sur femmes.
								" et faisant obst. à un offic. de p.
42	42			180	180			" ordinaires.
6	6			31	31			Rupture de la paix, défaut de cautions.
6	6							Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de Cour.
2	1	1		25	25			Cruauté envers les animaux.
14	14			17	17			Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Fraude et faux prétextes.
								Recel.
1	1			4	4			Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
5	5							" défendant le jeu.
								" de chasse.
3	3							Larcin.
				1		1		Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								" de bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
20	20			59	59			Infractions aux lois des licences.
89	89							Contravent. aux lois de tempér. du Canada.
				11	11			Vente de boissons dur. les heures défendues.
								" aux Sauvages.
				2	2			" sans licence.
3	3							Domages malicieux à la propriété.
5	5			47	47			Autres dommages volontaires.
2	2			3	3			Infractions aux lois ayant rapport aux mai- tres et serviteurs.
								Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.
								" sur la marine.
								" sur la milice.
27	27			345	345			Divers petits délits.
								Contraventions aux lois municipales.
								Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
				10	10			Infractions aux lois du bureau de santé.
				198	198			Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
				1		1		Négligence de pourv. aux bes. de la famille.
								Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.
11	11			4	4			Profanation du dimanche.
				3	3			Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
1	1			3	3			Délits ayant rapp. aux trav. ord. par le statut.
								" Menaces et langage injurieux.
4	4			72	72			Empêchement.
12		12		99	91		8	Vagabondage.
64	64			829	827		2	Ivresse.
				3	3			Exposition indécente.
5	5			97	97			Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc.
								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
33	33						12	Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
355	342	13		2,080	2,054	25	1	Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO— <i>Con.</i>				PROVINCE OF ONTARIO— <i>Fin.</i>			
	YORK.				CENTRAL—CENTRE.			
	Total	Sentence.			Total	Sentence.		
		Op-tion of a fine.	Com-mitted without option.	De-ferred, &c.		Op-tion of a fine.	Com-mitted without option.	De-ferred, &c.
Con-dam-nations	Sur-option	Empri-sonnés sans option.	Re-mise, etc.	Con-dam-nations	Sur-option	Empri-sonnés sans option.	Re-mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food.....	2	2						
Assaults, aggravated.....								
" on females.....								
" on and obstructing peace officer.....	4	4						
" common.....	237	231	3	3				
Breach of peace, want of sureties.....								
Carrying fire arms and unlawful weapons.....	7	3	3	1				
Contempt of Court.....	5	3		2				
Cruelty to animals.....	96	96						
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....	6	5	1					
Fraud and false pretences.....								
Receiving stolen goods.....								
Fishery Acts, breaches of.....	1	1						
Gambling Acts, offences against.....								
Game Laws, breaches of.....	1	1						
Larceny.....	11	2	9					
" of dogs, birds, &c.....	1	1						
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....	3	3						
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	129	129			2	2		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....					8	8		
" to Indians.....					2	2		
" without license.....	8	8						
Malicious injury to property.....	6	6						
Other wilful damage to property.....	4	1	3					
Master's and Servant's Acts, breaches of.....	27	26		1				
Medical Acts, breaches of.....								
Mercantile Marine Acts, offences against.....								
Militia Acts, offences against.....	1	1						
Miscellaneous minor offences.....	7	7						
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of.....	749	742	5	2				
Exercising various callings without license.....	5	5						
Health By-Laws, breaches of.....	1	1						
Highways, offences relating to.....	8	8						
Neglecting to support family.....	4	4						
Pharmacy Acts, breaches of.....	3	2						
Profanation of the Lord's day.....	11	11						
Railway Acts, breaches of.....	1	1						
Revenue Laws, offences against.....								
Statute Labor, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....	29	1		28				
Trespass.....	129	83	45	1				
Vagrancy.....	162	144	18					
Drunkenness.....	2,190	2,175	10	5	6	5	1	
Indecent exposure.....	12	11	1					
Insulting, abusive and profane language.....	56	55		1				
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....	80	78	2					
Loose, idle and disorderly.....	343	335		8				
Weights and Measures Acts, breaches of.....								
Insanity.....	3			3				
Totals.....	4,341	4,186	100	55	18	17	1	

TABLEAU III—JUGEMENTS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

MANITOBA.				MANITOBA.				OFFENSES.
EASTERN—EST.				WESTERN—OUEST.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
1	1							Falsification de substances alimentaires.
39	37	1	1	5	5			Voies de fait graves.
2			2					“ sur femmes.
7	7							“ et faisant obst. à un offic. de p. ordinaires.
4	3		1					Rupture de la paix, défaut de cautions.
2	1		1					Port d'armes illégal
								Mépris de Cour.
								Ornaüté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Fraude et faux prétextes.
								Recel.
5	5							Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								“ défendant le jen. de chasse.
				2		2		“
								Garcin.
								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.
2	2			1	1			“ sans licence.
								Domnages malicieux à la propriété.
2	2							Autres domnages volontaires.
								Infractions aux lois ayant rapport aux mai- tres et serviteurs.
								Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.
2	1		1					“ sur la marine.
1		1						“ sur la milice.
22	18		4					Divers petits délits.
30	29		1					Contraventions aux lois municipales.
9	9							Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
4	4							Infractions aux lois du bureau de santé.
								Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourv. aux bes. de la famille.
								Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
5	1		4					Délits ayant rapp aux trav ord. par le statut.
								Menaces et langage injurieux.
16		14	2					Empiètements.
514	501		13	9	9			Vagabondage.
3	3							Ivresse.
6	6							Exposition indécente.
								Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc.
80	80							Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
28	28			2	2			Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
784	738	16	30	19	17	2		Totaux.

TABLE III—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF BRITISH PROVINCE DE LA COLOMBIE—							
	CARIBOO.				NEW WESTMINSTER.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food								
Assaults, aggravated								
" on females.....								
" on and obstructing peace officer.....					3	2	1	
" common	1	1			10	10		
Breach of peace, want of sureties					8	8		
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.....	1		1					
" of dogs, birds, &c.....								
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....					7	7		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours								
" to Indians.....					18	16	2	
" without license.....								
Malicious injury to property.....					5	5		
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.....					7	7		
Exercising various callings without license								
Health By-Laws, breaches of								
Highways, offences relating to					1	1		
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, breaches of.....								
Profanation of the Lord's day								
Railway Acts, breaches of.....								
Revenue Laws, offences against					3	3		
Statute Labor, offences relating to								
Threats and abusive language.....								
Trespass.....					1	1		
Vagrancy.....					11	2	9	
Drunkenness	1	1			83	83		
Indecent exposure.....								
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....					2	2		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof					13	13		
Loose, idle and disorderly.....					1	1		
Weights and Measures Acts, breaches of.....								
Insanity								
Totals	3	2	1		174	162	12	

TABLEAU III—JUGEMENTS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

COLUMBIA. — BRITANNIQUE.				GRAND TOTALS. — GRANDS TOTAUX.				OFFENSES.
VICTORIA.				PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. — ILE DU PRINCE-EDOUARD.				
Sentence.				Sentence.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.	Con- vic- tions Total	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions	Sur- option	Em- pri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions	Sur- option	Em- pri- sonnés sans option	Re- mise, etc.	
								Falsification de substances alimentaires.
								Voies de fait graves.
								“ sur femmes
33	22	10	1	21	21			“ et faisant obst. à un offic. de p. ordinaires.
								“
2		1	1					Rupture de la paix, défaut de cautions.
								Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de Cour.
				8	8			Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Grande et faux prétextes.
								Recel
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
8	7	1						“ défendant le jeu de chasse.
								“
								Larcin.
1	1			6	6			Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
18	15	3						“ de bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
				80	72	8		Infractions aux lois des licences.
								Contraient aux lois de tempér. du Canada.
35	26	9						Vente de boissons dur. les heures défendues.
								“ aux Sauvages.
2	2							“ sans licence.
								Domages malicieux à la propriété.
4	4							Autres dommages volontaires.
								Infractions aux lois ayant rapport aux maîtres et serviteurs.
								Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.
15	1	4	10	1	1			“ sur la marine.
								“ sur la milice.
								Divers petits délits.
24	23	1		75	75			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
								Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
9	9							Infractions aux lois du bureau de santé.
21	21							Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourv. aux bes. de la famille.
								Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
2	2							Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
			2					Délits ayant rapp. aux trav. ord. par le statut.
2								Menaces et langage injurieux.
				4	4			Empiètements.
99	70	29		10	5	5		Vagabondage.
177	158	19		274	274			Ivresse.
								Exposition indécente.
								Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc.
7	7			2	1	1		Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
				11	11			Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
458	368	77	14	492	478	14		Totaux.

TABLE III—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	GRAND TOTALS—Continued.							
	NOVA SCOTIA. — NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE.				NEW BRUNSWICK. — NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.			
	Con- vic- tions. Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonné sans option	Re- mise- etc.	
Adulteration of food.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assaults.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
“ on females.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....
“ on and obstructing peace officer.....	6	6	.....	.....	20	20	.....	.....
“ common.....	178	151	8	19	217	214	2	1
Breach of peace, want of sureties.....	70	64	2	4	43	41	.....	2
Carrying fire arms and unlawful weapons.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Contempt of Court.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cruelty to animals.....	3	3	.....	.....	10	8	2	.....
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....	17	17	.....	.....	14	14	.....	.....
Fraud and false pretences.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Receiving stolen goods.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fishery Acts, breaches of.....	1	1	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....
Gambling Acts, offences against.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Game Laws, breaches of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Larceny.....	3	2	.....	1	5	2	3	.....
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	64	64	.....	.....	69	69	.....	.....
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	132	3	.....
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....	2	2	.....	.....	15	15	.....	.....
“ to Indians.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
“ without license.....	4	4	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....
Malicious injury to property.....	4	4	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....
Other willful damage to property.....	24	19	1	4	14	14	.....	.....
Master's and Servant's Act, breaches of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Acts, breaches of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercantile Marine Acts, offences against.....	32	8	21	3	37	.....	27	10
Militia Acts, offences against.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous minor offences.....	10	3	3	4	2	2	.....	.....
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of.....	22	17	.....	5	45	45	.....	.....
Exercising various callings without license.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....
Health By-Laws, breaches of.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Highways, offences relating to.....	18	14	.....	4	8	8	.....	.....
Neglecting to support family.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pharmacy Acts, breaches of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Profanation of the Lord's day.....	25	25	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Railways, breaches of.....	4	4	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Revenue Laws, offences against.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Statute Labor, offences relating to.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Threats and abusive language.....	24	14	.....	10	57	57	.....	.....
Trespass.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vagrancy.....	41	17	20	4	26	2	22	2
Drunkenness.....	462	421	27	14	1,011	999	11	1
Indecent exposure.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insulting, obscene and profane language..	13	9	3	1	7	7	.....	.....
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....	11	2	9	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Loose, idle and disorderly.....	49	25	11	13	24	21	.....	3
Weights and Measures Acts, breaches of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insanity.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	1,096	905	105	86	1,806	1,714	73	19

TABLEAU III.—JUGEMENTS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

GRANDS TOTAUX— <i>Suite.</i>								OFFENSES.
QUÉBEC.				ONTARIO.				
Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.	
Total	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Total	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
2	2			7	7			Falsification de substances alimentaires.
1	1			35	32		3	Voies de fait graves.
4	4			11	11			“ sur femmes.
84	83	1		46	46			“ et faisant obst. à un offic. de p.
888	816	42	30	2,101	2,053		40	“ ordinaires.
422	379	3	40	296	285		4	7 Rupture de la paix, défaut de cautions.
23	16		7	57	51		4	2 Port d'armes illégal.
4	4			16	14			2 Mépris de Cour.
4	4			174	172		2	Ornauté envers les animaux.
17	17			219	215		4	Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
				9	8			1 Fraude et faux prétextes.
				3	3			Recel.
2	2			40	40			Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
4	4			13	13			“ défendant le jeu.
2	2			102	101			“ de chasse.
20	17	3		48	29		17	2 Larcin.
				7	7			Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
	2			31	30		1	“ de bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
306	304		2	768	766		1	1 Infractions aux lois des licences.
				1,688	1,677		6	2 Contrevenant aux lois de tempér. du Canada.
154	154			88	88			Vente de boissons dur. les heures défendues.
3	3			22	18		4	“ aux Sauvages.
137	136	1		101	101			“ sans licence.
2	2			97	92		5	1 Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
66	64		2	148	145		3	Autres dommages volontaires.
17	15		2	190	187		1	2 Infractions aux lois ayant rapport aux mai- tres et serviteurs.
								Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.
37		37						“ sur la marine.
								“ sur la milice.
				2	2			Divers petits délits.
43	37		6	20	19		1	6 Contraventions aux lois municipales.
431	429		2	2,156	2,145		5	Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
205	205			41	41			Infractions aux lois du bureau de santé.
43	42			39	39			Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
21	21			318	318			1 Négligence de porrv. aux bes. de la famille.
				9	5		3	Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.
				11	11			Profanation du dimanche.
2	2			104	104			Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
				46	36		10	Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
14	14			8	8			1 Délits ayant rapp. aux trav. ord. par le statut.
				30	29			46 Menaces et langage injurieux.
63	5	3	55	287	233		8	1 Empiètement.
4	4			397	346		50	28 Vagabondage.
541	466	31	44	1,046	543		475	8 Ivresse.
2,947	2,855	49	42	6,200	6,100		92	Exposition indécente.
41	39	1	1	72	74		1	Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc.
78	78			477	476			Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
141	119	7	15	188	155		33	11 Conduite déréglée.
620	549	28	43	1,010	987		12	Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
				8	8			37 Aliénation mentale.
109			109	37				
7,504	6,898	210	396	18,822	17,870	785	168	Totaux.

TABLE III—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCERS.	GRAND TOTALS—Continued.							
	MANITOBA.				BRITISH COLUMBIA. — COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE.			
	Con- victions Total	Sentence.			Con- victions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.
Con- dam- na- tions	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food.....								
Assaults, aggravated.....								
" on females.....								
" on and obstructing peace officer....	1	1			3	2	1	
" common.....	44	42	1	1	44	33	10	1
Breach of peace, want of sureties.....	2			2	8	8		
Carrying fire arms and unlawful weapons....	7	7			3	1	1	1
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....	4	3		1				
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....	2	1		1				
Fraud and false pretences.....								
Receiving stolen goods.....								
Fishery Acts, breaches of.....								
Gambling Acts, offences against.....	5	5						
Game Laws, breaches of.....					8	7	1	
Larceny.....	2		2		1		1	
" of dogs, birds, &c.....								
" timber, trees, fruits, &c.....					1	1		
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	2	2			25	22	3	
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours....								
" to Indians.....	8	8			53	42	11	
" without license.....	2	2						
Malicious injury to property.....	3	3			7	7		
Other wilful damage to property.....								
Master's and Servant's Act, breaches of.....	2	2			4	4		
Medical Acts, breaches of.....								
Mercantile Marine Acts, offences against.....					15	1	4	10
Militia Acts, offences against.....	2	1		1				
Miscellaneous minor offences.....	1		1					
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of....	22	18		4	31	30	1	
Exercising various callings without license	30	29		1				
Health By-Laws, breaches of.....	9	9			9	9		
Highways, offences relating to.....	4	4			22	22		
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, breaches of.....								
Profanation of the Lord's day.....								
Railway Acts, breaches of.....								
Revenue Laws, offences against.....					5	5		
Statute Labor, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....	5	1		4	2			2
Trespass.....					1	1		
Vagrancy.....	16		14		2	110	72	36
Drunkenness.....	529	515	1	13	261	242	19	
Indecent exposure.....	3	3						
Insulting, obscene and profane language..	6	6			2	2		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....	80	80			20	20		
Loose, idle and disorderly.....	30	30			1	1		
Weights and Measures Acts, breaches of....								
Insanity.....								
Totals.....	821	772	19	30	636	532	96	14

TABLEAU III—JUGEMENTS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE OU AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.

GRANDS TOTAUX—Fin.								OFFENSES.
THE TERRITORIES. — LES TERRITOIRES.				CANADA.				
Sentence.				Sentence.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	Con- vic- tions Total	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred, &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
.....	9	9	.....	.....	Falsification de substances alimentaires.
.....	38	35	3	.....	Voies de fait graves.
1	1	.....	.....	18	17	1	.....	“ sur femmes.
.....	160	155	2	.....	“ et faisant obst. à un offic. de p.
4	3	1	.....	3,497	3,333	104	60	“ ordinaires.
.....	841	777	9	56	Rupture de la paix, défaut de cautions.
.....	93	78	5	10	Port d'armes illégal.
.....	20	18	.....	2	Mépris de Cour.
.....	195	190	4	1	Cruauté envers les animaux.
.....	277	272	4	1	Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
.....	9	8	.....	1	Fraude et faux prétextes.
.....	3	3	.....	.....	Recel.
.....	51	51	.....	.....	Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
.....	23	23	.....	.....	“ défendant le jeu.
.....	117	110	1	1	“ de chasse.
.....	79	50	26	3	Larcin.
.....	7	7	.....	.....	Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
.....	44	43	1	.....	“ de bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
2	2	.....	.....	1,236	1,229	4	3	Infractions aux lois des licences.
.....	1,900	1,881	17	2	Contravent. aux lois de tempér. du Canada.
.....	259	259	.....	.....	Vente de boissons dur. les heures défendues.
.....	89	74	15	.....	“ aux Sauvages.
.....	251	250	1	.....	“ sans licence.
.....	123	118	5	.....	Domages malicieux à la propriété.
.....	257	242	4	6	Autres dommages volontaires.
.....	213	208	3	2	Infractions aux lois ayant rapport aux mai- tres et serviteurs.
.....	Infractions aux lois pour les médecins.
.....	122	10	89	23	“ sur la marine.
1	1	.....	.....	4	3	.....	1	“ sur la milice.
.....	7	62	5	10	Divers petits délits.
.....	2,782	2,759	8	17	Contraventions aux lois municipales.
1	1	.....	.....	282	281	.....	1	Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
.....	103	103	.....	.....	Infractions aux lois du bureau de santé.
.....	391	387	.....	4	Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
.....	9	5	3	1	Négligence de pourv. aux bes. de la famille.
.....	11	11	.....	.....	Infractions aux lois pour les pharmaciens.
.....	132	132	.....	.....	Profanation du dimanche.
.....	52	42	10	.....	Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
.....	29	29	.....	.....	Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
.....	30	29	.....	1	Délits ayant rapp. aux trav. ord. par le statut.
.....	438	310	11	117	Menaces et langage injurieux.
.....	406	355	50	1	Empiètement.
10	10	.....	.....	1,790	1,105	605	80	Vagabondage.
.....	11,694	11,417	199	78	Ivresse.
.....	120	117	2	1	Exposition indécente.
.....	583	578	3	2	Langage insultant, obscène, profane, etc.
.....	444	377	52	15	Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
3	3	.....	.....	1,748	1,627	51	70	Conduite déréglée.
.....	8	8	.....	.....	Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
.....	146	.....	.....	146	Aliénation mentale.
22	21	1	.....	31,200	29,190	1,297	713	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.		Québec.		Nova Scotia. Nouvelle-Ecosse.		New Brunswick. Nouveau-Brunswick.	
	Population.		Population.		Population.		Population.	
	1886—2,087,750 1887—2,121,003		1886—1,445,245 1887—1,462,043		1886—470,666 1887—476,900		1886—338,833 1887—342,047	
	Number of offences charged	1 Offence to the number of persons indicated.	Nombre d'offenses imputées.	1 Offense pour le nombre indiqué de personnes.	Number of offences charged	1 Offence to the number of persons indicated.	Nombre d'offenses imputées.	1 Offense pour le nombre indiqué de personnes.
Murder, attempts at and manslaughter.....	{ 1886 27 1887 19	{ 77,324 111,632	{ 12 8	{ 120,437 132,755	{ 2	{ 238,450	{ 1 2	{ 338,833 171,023
Rape and other offences against females.....	{ 1886 103 1887 86	{ 20,269 24,663	{ 44 34	{ 32,846 43,001	{ 11 9	{ 42,788 52,989	{ 13 4	{ 26,064 85,612
Other offences against the person.....	{ 1886 3,327 1887 3,028	{ 627 700	{ 1,165 1,312	{ 1,244 1,114	{ 263 257	{ 1,789 1,855	{ 356 312	{ 952 1,096
Robbery with violence, burglary, house and shop-breaking.....	{ 1886 279 1887 226	{ 7,483 9,385	{ 73 42	{ 19,798 34,810	{ 15 28	{ 31,377 17,032	{ 14 9	{ 24,202 38,005
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing..	{ 1886 42 1887 49	{ 49,708 43,286	{ 9 14	{ 160,583 104,421	{ 1 2	{ 470,666 238,450	{	{
Other offences against property.....	{ 1886 2,684 1887 2,288	{ 778 927	{ 894 777	{ 1,616 1,624	{ 145 129	{ 3,246 3,681	{ 83 78	{ 4,082 4,385
Other felonies and misdemeanors..	{ 1886 87 1887 102	{ 23,997 20,794	{ 29 49	{ 49,836 29,838	{ 1 5	{ 470,666 95,380	{ 2	{ 169,416
Breaches of municipal by-laws and other minor offences.....	{ 1886 8,785 1887 9,911	{ 238 214	{ 3,491 3,452	{ 414 423	{ 463 406	{ 1,016 1,174	{ 444 470	{ 763 728
Drunkenness.....	{ 1886 5,453 1887 6,200	{ 383 342	{ 2,367 2,947	{ 610 496	{ 667 462	{ 705 1,032	{ 1,290 1,011	{ 263 338
Grand Totals...	{ 1886 20,787 1887 21,919	{ 100 97	{ 8,084 8,635	{ 179 169	{ 1,566 1,300	{ 300 367	{ 2,203 1,886	{ 153 181

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.		
1886—116,893 1887—118,523		1886—108,640 1887—125,036		1886—99,427 1887—114,286		1886—68,243 1887—96,388		1886—4,735,697 1887—4,856,226		
Number of offences charged.	Number of offences charged.	Number of offences charged.	Number of offences charged.	Number of offences charged.	Number of offences charged.	Number of offences charged.	Number of offences charged.	Number of offences charged.	Number of offences charged.	
I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Offence to the number of persons indicated.	Offence to the number of persons indicated.	Offence to the number of persons indicated.	Offence to the number of persons indicated.	Offence to the number of persons indicated.	Offence to the number of persons indicated.	Offence to the number of persons indicated.	Offence to the number of persons indicated.	Offence to the number of persons indicated.	Offence to the number of persons indicated.	
2	58,446	.....	.....	13	7,648	7	9,749	62	76,382	} Meurtre et homicide non prémédité.
2	59,261	3	41,679	7	16,326	2	48,191	45	107,916	
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	24,857	1	68,243	176	26,907	} Viol et autres outrages contre la femme.
1	118,523	4	31,259	1	114,286	4	24,097	143	33,960	
55	2,125	97	1,120	94	1,057	8	8,530	5,365	883	} Outrages divers contre la personne.
27	4,390	59	2,119	65	1,758	5	19,277	5,065	959	
.....	.....	9	12,071	15	6,628	.....	.....	405	11,693	} Vol avec violence et effraction, bris de maison et de magasin.
.....	.....	6	20,839	7	16,326	.....	.....	318	15,271	
.....	.....	4	27,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	84,566	} Vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	73,711	
14	8,349	112	970	125	815	43	1,587	4,100	1,155	} Offenses diverses contre la propriété.
19	6,338	81	1,543	76	1,504	18	5,355	3,466	1,401	
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	14,204	6	11,374	132	35,876	} Autres crimes et délits.
.....	.....	2	62,518	16	7,143	1	96,388	175	27,750	
234	499	611	177	369	267	13	5,249	14,410	329	} Contraventions aux lois municipales et divers autres p. délits.
191	621	238	525	314	364	7	13,769	14,999	324	
359	325	631	172	389	255	.....	.....	11,156	429	} Ivresse.
274	432	529	236	261	438	10	9,638	11,694	415	
664	176	1,464	74	1,016	98	78	875	35,862	132	} Grands Totaux.
514	250	922	135	747	153	47	2,051	35,970	135	

TABLE V.

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS AND CASES SUBJECT TO TRIAL BY JURY.

TABLEAU V.

JUGEMENTS SOMMAIRES ET CAUSES DE LA COMPETENCE
D'UN JURÉ.

TABLE V.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS AND CASES SUBJECT TO TRIAL BY JURY.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES.	Summary Con- victions. — Juge- ments 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	Ac- quittals.	Total.	Con- victions	Ac- quittals.	Total.
		Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments.		Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments	
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.							
Algoma.....	115			5		5	
Brant.....	651	42	14	56	12	24	
Bruce.....	461				9	14	
Carleton.....	985	62	48	110	5	6	
Dufferin.....	81	1		1	1	2	
Elgin.....	332	17	10	27	13	13	
Essex.....	477	28		28	15	21	
Frontenac.....	461	33	22	55	8	8	
Grey.....	250	19	17	36	9	9	
Haldimand.....	81				11	21	
Halton.....	94				10	20	
Hastings.....	621	35	12	47	12	12	
Huron.....	270				8	17	
Kent.....	151	33	44	77	8	9	
Lambton.....	366				15	21	
Lanark.....	182				3	10	
Leeds and Grenville.....	470	8	5	13	9	11	
Lennox and Addington.....	126				6	6	
Lincoln.....	317	17	8	25	7	11	
Middlesex.....	1,078	108	37	145	23	35	
Norfolk.....	97				11	18	
Northumberland and Durham.....	625	14	8	22	5	7	
Ontario.....	258			5	16	16	
Oxford.....	648	16		16	7	13	
Peel.....	56				4	5	
Perth.....	*112				3	4	
Peterborough.....	304	27		27	3	3	
Prescott and Russell.....	76	4		4	1	2	
Prince Edward.....	62	1		1	5	5	
Renfrew.....	311	17	9	26	5	5	
Simcoe.....	504				35	46	
St. Ramont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	105	11	1	12	10	11	
Thunder Bay.....	309	29	12	41			
Victoria.....	387	8		8	6	10	
Waterloo.....	262				33	49	
Welland.....	264	17	10	27	13	16	
Wellington.....	355		2	2	15	15	
Wentworth.....	2,080	93	117	215	13	15	
York.....	4,341	463	455	918	83	107	
Totals of Ontario.....	18,823	1,113	831	1,944	457	622	
Totaux d'Ontario.....							

* { No returns from Police Magistrate of Stratford.
 { Aucun rapport reçu du magistrat de police de Stratford.

TABLEAU V.—JUGEMENTS SOMMAIRES ET CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURÉ.

TRIED SUMMARILY BY CONSENT. — MAIS JUGÉES SOMMAIREMENT. TLEMENT.			CASES TRIED BY JURY. — CAUSES JUGÉES PAR JURÉ.			GRAND TOTALS — 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.
PROVINCE D'ONTARIO.								
5		5	2		2	7		7
54	26	80	1	2	3	55	28	83
9	5	14	12	22	34	21	27	48
67	49	116	10	14	24	77	63	140
2	1	3				2	1	3
30	10	40	17	13	30	47	23	70
43	6	49	5	9	14	48	15	63
41	22	63	10	1	11	51	23	74
28	17	45	4	13	17	32	30	62
11	10	21		8	8	11	18	29
10	10	20				10	10	20
47	12	59	1	11	12	48	23	71
8	9	17	2	7	9	10	16	26
41	45	86	4	3	7	45	48	93
15	6	21		14	14	15	20	35
3	7	10	1	2	3	4	9	13
17	7	24	5	6	11	22	13	35
6		6	1	2	3	7	2	9
24	12	36	3	3	6	27	15	42
131	49	180	2	23	25	133	72	205
11	7	18	2	7	9	13	14	27
19	10	29	7	8	15	26	18	44
21		21	2	3	5	23	3	26
23	6	29	6	16	22	29	22	51
4	1	5		4	4	4	5	9
3	1	4	2	3	5	5	4	9
30		30	2	2	4	32	2	34
5	1	6		1	1	5	2	7
6		6	3		3	9		9
22	9	31	8	1	9	30	10	40
35	11	46	2	5	7	37	16	53
21	2	23	5	3	8	26	6	31
29	12	41	2	2	4	31	14	45
14	4	18	7	9	16	21	13	34
33	16	49	1		1	34	16	50
30	13	43	5	4	9	35	17	52
15	2	17	6	1	7	21	3	24
111	119	230	26	12	38	137	131	268
546	479	1,025	71	51	122	617	530	1,147
1,570	996	2,566	237	285	522	1,807	1,281	3,088

TABLE V—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS AND CASES SUBJECT TO TRIAL BY JURY.

JUDICIAL DISTRICT. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES.	Summary Con- victions. — Juge- ments 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	Ac- quittals.	Total.	Con- victions	Ac- quittals	Total.
		Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments.		Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments.	
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.							
Arthabaska	14	3	3	6	1		1
Beauce	11						
Beauharnois.....	7	4		4			
Bedford	35				23	3	26
Bonaventure.....	2				2		2
Chicoutimi.....							
Gaspé.....					1		1
Iberville.....	29	7	7	14	8	5	13
Joliette.....	10	1		1	4		4
Kamouraska.....	6				1		1
Montmagny.....	3				3		3
Montreal.....	5,258	555	9	564	129	*	129
Ottawa	97				4	3	7
Quebec.....	1,758	59	3	62	12	1	13
Richelieu.....	54	4	1	5	7		7
Rimouski.....	12	2	1	3			
Saguenay.....							
St. Francis.....	128	24	6	30	23	6	29
St. Hyacinthe.....	22	3		3	13	3	16
Terrebonne.....	9				7		7
Three Rivers.....	49	12	11	23	3		3
Totals of Quebec..... } Totaux de Québec..... }	7,504	674	41	715	241	21	262
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.							
Albert.....							
Carleton.....	68				1		1
Charlotte.....	135				4		4
Gloucester.....	32						
Kent.....	24						
Kings.....	9						
Madawaska.....					6		6
Northumberland.....					1		1
Queen's.....	105	3		3		1	1
Restigouche.....							
St. John.....	995	14	16	30			
Sunbury.....							
Victoria.....					1	1	2
Westmoreland.....	228	1	3	4			
York.....	210	2	1	3	4		4
Totals of New Brunswick... } Totaux du N.-Brunswick... }	1,806	20	20	40	17	2	19

* Acquittals omitted in returns.

TABLEAU V.—JUGEMENTS SOMMAIRES ET CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURÉ.

TRIED SUMMARILY BY CONSENT. — MAIS JUGÉES SOMMAIREMENT TÉMENT.			CASES TRIED BY JURY. — CAUSES JUGÉES PAR JURÉ			GRAND TOTALS. — 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.
PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC.								
4	3	7	1	7	8	5	10	15
4		4	1	1	2	5	1	6
23	3	26	1	2	3	24	5	29
2		2	6		6	8		8
1		1				1		1
15	12	27				15	12	27
5		5	3		3	8		8
1		1	4	3	7	5	3	8
3		3				3		3
684	9	693	65		65	749	9	758
4	3	7	7	8	15	11	11	22
71	4	75	14	17	31	85	21	106
11	1	12				11	1	12
2	1	3				2	1	3
47	12	59	3	1	4	50	13	63
16	3	19		3	3	16	6	22
7		7	3	3	6	10	3	13
15	11	26				15	11	26
915	62	977	108	45	153	1,023	107	1,130
PROVINCE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.								
1		1	2	1	3	3	1	4
4		4		1	1	4	1	5
6		6				6		6
1		1		1	1	1	1	2
3	1	4				3	1	4
14	16	30	13		13	27	16	43
1	1	2				1	1	2
1	3	4	2		2	3	3	6
6	1	7				6	1	7
37	22	59	17	3	20	54	25	79

* Acquittements omis dans les retours.

TABLE V.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS AND CASES SUBJECT TO TRIAL BY JURY.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES.	Summary Con- victions. — Juge- ments 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.
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.							
Annapolis.....	9	1	6	7			
Antigonish.....							
Cape Breton.....	36	1		1			
Colchester.....	13						
Cumberland.....	23	3		3			
Digby.....	13	10		10			
Guy'sborough.....	7						
Halifax.....	685	35		35			
Hants.....	34	3		3			
Inverness.....	2						
King's.....	7						
Lunenburg.....	46						
Pictou.....	160	35	6	41			
Queen's.....							
Richmond.....							
Shelburne.....	9						
Victoria.....							
Yarmouth.....	52	14	2	16			
Totals of Nova Scotia..... } Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse }	1,096	102	14	116			
King's, P.E.I.—I. du P.-E.....	12						
Prince, P.E.I.—I. du P.-E.....	86	1		1			
Queen's, P.E.I.—I. du P.-E.....	394	9	1	10			
Totals of P.E. Island..... } Totaux de l'Île du P.-E..... }	492	10	1	11			
Central Manitoba—Centre.....	18				1	2	
Eastern Manitoba—Est.....	784	35	15	50	8	13	
Western Manitoba—Ouest.....	19				8	8	
Totals of Manitoba..... } Totaux de Manitoba..... }	821	35	15	50	17	23	
Cariboo, B.C.—Col.-B.....	3						
Clinton, B.C.—Col.-B.....							
New Westminster, B.C.—Col.-B.....	174	15		15			
Victoria, B.C.—Col.-B.....	469	36		36			
Totals of British Columbia..... } Totaux de la Col.-Britannique }	636	51		51			
The Territories..... } Les Territoires..... }	22	4	3	7			
Totals of Canada..... } Totaux du Canada..... }	31,200	2,009	925	2,934	732	926	

TABLEAU V.—JUGEMENTS SOMMAIRES ET CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURÉ.

TRIED SUMMARILY BY CONSENT. MAIS JUGÉES SOMMAIREMENT, TEMENT.			CASES TRIED BY JURY. — CAUSES JUGÉES PAR JURÉ.			GRAND TOTALS. — 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.
PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE.								
1	6	7	5		5	6	6	12
			2		2	2		2
1		1	4		4	5		5
			3	2	5	3	2	5
3		3	2	1	3	5	1	6
10		10	1		1	11		11
			1		1	1		1
35		35	15	8	23	50	8	58
3		3		1	1	3	1	4
			4	1	5	4	1	5
			12		12	12		12
			2		2	2		2
35	6	41	5	1	6	40	7	47
			2	2	4	2	2	4
			1		1	1		1
			4		4	4		4
14	2	16	5		5	19	2	21
102	14	116	68	16	84	170	30	200
1		1	2		2	3		3
9	1	10	6	3	9	15	4	19
10	1	11	8	3	11	18	4	22
1	1	2	2	4	6	3	5	8
43	20	63	11	6	17	54	26	80
8		8	5		5	13		13
52	21	73	18	10	28	70	31	101
			11	1	12	11	1	12
15		15		3	3	15	3	18
36		36	34	10	44	70	10	80
51		51	45	14	59	96	14	110
4	3	7	11	6	17	5	9	24
2,741	1,119	3,860	522	382	894	3,253	1,501	4,754

* No returns from Assize Court.—P 99 de rapport de la cour d'assises.

TABLE VI.

**NUMBER OF SUMMARY CONVICTIONS WITH RATIOS FOR CITIES
AND TOWNS.**

TABLEAU VI.

**NOMBRE DE JUGEMENTS SOMMAIRES AVEC PROPORTIONS POUR
LES VILLES.**

TABLE VI—NUMBER OF SUMMARY CONVICTIONS WITH RATIOS FOR CITIES AND TOWNS.

TABLEAU VI—NOMBRE DE JUGEMENTS SOMMAIRES AVEC PROPORTIONS POUR LES VILLES.

CITIES AND TOWNS. — VILLES.	Municipal Population Municipale.	Summary Con- victions. — Jugements som- maires.	Cases tried under the "Summary Trial and Juvenile Offenders' Acts." — Causes jugées en vertu des Actes des procès sommaires et des jeunes délinquants.	Offenses, Total Délits.	Ratio to 1,000 of the population. — Proportion par 1,000 de la population.
Montreal, Que.....	198,760	5,033	586	5,619	28.27
Toronto, Ont.....	126,169	4,018	925	4,943	39.17
Quebec.....	64,092	1,648	63	1,711	26.69
Hamilton, Ont.....	43,082	2,162	215	2,377	55.17
Halifax, N.S.—N.-E.....	40,000	652	31	683	17.07
Ottawa, Ont.....	37,020	923	110	1,033	27.90
St. John, N.B.....	28,110	775	30	805	28.63
London, Ont.....	26,315	793	113	906	34.42
Winnipeg, Man.....	21,257	784	50	834	39.23
Kingston, Ont.....	15,827	417	57	474	29.94
Charlottetown, P.E.I.—I. du P.-E.	13,600	394	10	404	29.70
Brantford, Ont.....	12,570	427	60	487	38.74
Hull, Que.....	12,500	90	.....	90	7.20
Victoria, B.C.—Col.-B.....	12,000	458	36	494	41.16
St. Thomas, Ont.....	10,271	254	25	279	27.16
Guelph, Ont.....	10,195	177	2	179	17.55
Belleville, Ont.....	10,139	259	40	299	29.49
Three Rivers, Que.....	9,757	46	23	69	7.07
Sherbrooke, Que.....	8,824	109	30	139	15.75
Peterborough, Ont.....	8,663	279	28	307	35.43
Chatham, Ont.....	8,342	101	74	175	20.97
Windsor, Ont.....	7,608	261	28	289	37.98
Woodstock, Ont.....	7,533	334	2	336	44.60
Fredericton, N.B.....	7,000	210	3	213	30.42
Sorel, Que.....	6,770	54	5	59	8.71
St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	6,677	17	4	21	3.14

TABLE VII.

PARDONS AND COMMUTATIONS.

TABLEAU VII.

PARDONS ET COMMUTATIONS.

TABLE VII—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the year ended the 30th of September, 1887, in favor of Prisoners committed to the following Prisons.

<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i> PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY—KINGSTON.							
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	
Murder	a Life	Jan. 15, '85	Jan. 13, '87	When he shall have served 14 years with remission.....	47	...	Assizes, Brockville.
Manslaughter	10 yrs.	Apl. 15, '79	Mar. 30, '87	*	60	...	Ottawa.
“	10 “	“ 23, '79	Apl. 5, '87	One month remitted.	62	...	Cornwall.
Rape.....	Life.	Nov. 11, '85	Aug. 13, '87	*	22	...	Ottawa.
“	10 yrs.	Jan. 12, '82	Apl. 14, '87	*	32	...	Oyer and Terminer, Ham- ilton.
“	10 “	Oct. 1, '84	Mar. 16, '87	When he shall have served 5 years with remission	36	...	Assizes, Sarnia.
“	7 “	“ 4, '82	Sep. 20, '87	*	23	...	Sandwich.
“	7 “	“ 16, '83	Dec. 7, '86	*	24	...	Peterborough.
Stabbing.....	4 “	Nov. 11, '83	“ 22, '86	Remission of 3 months { To be released on } 2nd May provid- ed conduct is good. }	63	...	County, Goderich.
House-breaking	5 “	May, 2, '85	Mar. 30, '87	*	21	...	Assizes, Ottawa.
“	5 “	“ 2, '85	“ 30, '87	*	40	...	“ “
Larceny	5 “	Nov. 16, '85	Jan. 11, '87	*	21	...	“ “
“	3 “	Oct. 14, '85	Dec. 2, '86	Died at the Peniten- tiary.....	41	...	County “
“	3 “	Sep. 14, '86	July 6, '87	{ When they shall } have served 1½ } year of their } sentence. }	30	...	Assizes, Whitby.
“	3 “	“ 14, '86	“ 6, '87	*	26	...	“ “
Embezzlement.....	2 “	Apl. 4, '85	Dec. 7, '86	*	22	...	Police, Belleville.
Obtaining goods under false pretences.....	2½ “	Nov. 30, '85	Mar. 30, '87	Sentence reduced to 2 years.....	20	...	“ Toronto.
Arson	10 “	Jan. 5, '80	June 16, '87	*	61	...	Sessions, Pembroke.
Forgery.....	2 “	Jan. 4, '86	Apl. 25, '87	*	6	...	Assizes, Hamilton.
“	2 “	Mar. 23, '86	Sep. 20, '87	*	26	...	“ Kingston.
Post Office robbery (3 charges).....	5 “	Jan. 21, '84	Apl. 25, '87	*	23	...	County, Barrie.
Mail robbery.....	5 “	Oct. 15, '84	Mar. 6, '87	When he shall have served 3 years with remission.	24	...	Oyer and Terminer, Pem- broke.

<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i> PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY—PENETANGUISHENE.							
House-breaking	4 yrs.	Oct. 27, '83	Dec. 7, '86	*	30	...	County, Hamilton.
Burglary	4 “	July 31, '85	July 7, '87	*	17	...	“ Barrie.
Larceny	5 “	“ 29, '84	Sep. 20, '87	*	41	...	“ London.
“	5 “	Feb. 18, '84	Mar. 6, '87	*	18	...	Police, St. Thomas.
“	4 “	Oct. 1, '83	Dec. 7, '86	*	15	...	County, Hamilton.
“	3 “	July 7, '86	Mar. 15, '87	*	19	...	Police, “
“	3 “	Feb. 26, '85	June 28, '87	*	16	...	County, Walkerton.
“	3 “	Apl. 11, '85	Sep. 20, '87	*	22	...	“ Port Arthur.
“	3 “	Dec. 10, '85	Nov. 5, '86	*	16	...	Police, Toronto.
“	3 “	Aug. 29, '86	Oct. 28, '86	*	15	...	County, Owen Sound.
“	63 “	Apl. 27, '86	Nov. 12, '86	*	14	...	“ Walkerton.
“	62 “	Feb. 4, '84	June 28, '87	*	17	...	“ Whitby.
“	62 “	Nov. 25, '82	Dec. 7, '86	*	15	...	“ London.
Breaking open bonded car.....	61 “	Oct. 27, '83	Nov. 17, '86	*	16	...	Police, Whitby.

* No reason given for Pardon or Commutation.

(a) Death sentence previously commuted.

(b) And an indefinite period not to exceed 5 years.

TABLEAU VII.—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1887, 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	Sentence ou commuta- tion.		H	F	
Meurtre	aA vie	15 janv.'85	13 janv.'87	A être libéré après avoir servi 14 ans, avec rémission...	47		Assises, Brockville.
Homicide non prém...	10 ans	15 avril '79	30 mars '87	*	30		" Ottawa.
"	10 "	23 " '79	5 avril '87	1 mois remis	32		" Cornwall.
Viol	A vie.	11 nov. '85	13 août '87	*	24		" Ottawa.
"	10 ans	12 janv.'82	14 avril '87	*	32		Oyer et Terminer, Ha-
"	10 "	1 oct. '84	16 mars '87	A être libéré après avoir servi 5 ans avec rémission	36		milton.
"	7 "	4 " '82	20 sept '87	*	23		Assises, Sarnia.
"	7 "	16 " '84	7 déc. '86	*	13		" Sandwich.
Blessures	4 "	17 nov. '83	22 " '86	Rémission de 3 mois. (A être libéré le)	33		Comté, Peterborough.
Bris de maison.....	5 "	2 mai '85	30 mars '87	{ 2 mai moyen-	21		Assises, Ottawa.
"	5 "	2 " '85	30 " '87	{ nant bonne con-	20		" "
Larcin	5 "	16 nov. '85	11 janv. '87	*	21		" "
"	3 "	14 oct. '85	2 déc. '86	Mort au pénitencier.	41		Comté, "
"	3 "	14 sept.'86	6 juill.'87	{ A être libérés }	30		Assises, Whitby.
"	3 "	14 " '86	6 " '87	{ après avoir ser-	16		" "
Détournement.....	2 "	4 avril '85	7 déc. '86	*	22		Police, Belleville.
Obtention d'effets sous faux prétextes.....	2½ "	30 nov. '85	30 mars '87	Sentence réduite à 2 ans	20		" Toronto.
Incendie	10 "	5 juin '80	16 juin '87	*	51		Sessions, Pembroke.
Faux	2 "	4 janv.'86	25 avril '87	*	61		Assises, Hamilton.
"	2 "	23 mars '86	20 sept. '87	*	26		" Kingston.
Vol de la poste (3 in- dictements).....	5 "	21 janv. '84	25 avril '87	*	23		Comté, Barrie.
Vol de la malle	5 "	15 oct. '84	6 mars '87	A être libéré après avoir servi 3 ans, avec rémission.....	34		Oyer et Terminer, Pem- broke.

(Province d'Ontario.)

ÉCOLE DE RÉFORME—PÉNÉTANGUISHENE.

Bris de maison.....	4 ans	27 oct. '83	7 déc. '86	*	20		Comté, Hamilton.
Vol de nuit avec eff. ..	4 "	31 juill. '85	7 juill. '87	*	17		" Barrie.
Larcin	5 "	29 " '84	20 sept '87	*	21		" London.
"	5 "	18 fév. '84	6 mars '87	*	18		Police, St. Thomas.
"	4 "	1 oct. '83	7 déc. '86	*	15		Comté, Hamilton.
"	3 "	7 juill. '86	15 mars '87	*	19		Police, do
"	3 "	26 fév. '85	28 juin '87	*	16		Comté, Walkerton.
"	3 "	11 avril '85	20 sept. '87	*	21		" Port Arthur.
"	3 "	10 déc. '86	5 nov. '86	*	6		Police, Toronto.
"	3 "	29 août '86	28 oct. '86	*	15		Comté, Owen Sound.
"	63 "	27 juill. '86	12 nov '86	*	14		" Walkerton.
"	2 "	4 fév. '84	28 juin '87	*	17		" Whitby.
"	62 "	15 nov. '82	7 déc '85	*	15		" London.
Bris de chars servant d'entrepôts	61 "	27 oct. '83	17 nov. '87	*	16		Police, Whitby.

* Aucune raison donnée pour le pardon ou la commutation.
 (a) La sentence de mort ayant été antérieurement commuée.
 (b) Et une période indéfinie ne devant pas excéder 5 ans.

TABLE VII.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the year ended 30th of September, 1887, in favor of Prisoners committed to the following Prisons.

<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i> MERCER REFORMATORY—TORONTO.							
CRIME.	Sentence.	DATE OF		Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex.		By which Court tried.
		Sentence or Commit-tal.	Pardon or Commuta-tion.		M	F	
Larceny	11 yr	July 10,'83	Dec. 7,'86	*	19		Police, Whitby.
Vagrancy	"	Sep. 3,'83	" 7,'86	*	8		County, London.
Vagrancy and prosti-tution.....	4 yrs	June 29,'86	" 21,'86	*	13		Police, Peterborough.
Uncontrollable by guardian.....	"	Jan. 3,'84	Mar. 17,'87	*	15		" "
<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i> CENTRAL PRISON—TORONTO.							
Assault.....	6 mos	Apr 23,'87	Aug. 9,'87	*	31		County, Guelph.
"	6 "	" 23,'87	" 9,'87	*	23		" "
Larceny	1 yrs.	June 5,'87	Feb. 11,'87	*	13		Police, Kingston.
"	6 mos	" 27,'87	Sept 20,'87	*	24		Sessions, St. Thomas.
"	10 "	" 19,'86	Oct. 26,'86	*	0		Police, Hamilton.
Drunkenness and Vagrancy.....	6 "	Feb. 21,'87	May 27,'87	*	16		" Sarnia.
"	(a) ...	June 4,'87	Aug 13,'87	*	35		" Toronto.
<i>(Province of Ontario)</i> COMMON JAILS.							
Illegally distilling Whiskey.....	(b)...	Mar. 29,'87	June 30,'87	*	55		Police, Barrie.
Larceny	3 mos	Sept. 3,'86	Oct. 22,'86	*	18		County, Napanee.
Violation of Scott Act	2 "	Jan. 15,'87	Jan. 21,'87	*	61		Police, Peterborough.
Breach of Scott Act..	(c).....	July 25,'87	Aug. 1,'87	*	52		" London.
<i>(Province of Quebec)</i> PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY—ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.							
Manslaughter..	Life.	May 2,'79	Mar. 22,'87	Sentence commuted to 15 years. with remission, further reduced to 10 years with remission on July 2nd 1887.	30		Queen's B., Quebec.
"	20 yrs.	Mar. 8,'82	" 23,'87	Sentence reduced by 2 years, May 10th. Sentence commuted from 20 years to 10 years.....	27		" Montreal.
"	14 "	Dec. 24,'79	" 21,'87	Sentence reduced to 12 years.....	44		" Kamouraska.
Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm	3 "	Jan. 3,'85	" 23,'87	When he shall have served 2 years and 6 months.....	24		Sessions, Montreal.
"	3 "	Nov. 21,'85	" 23,'87	"	25		Queen's B. "
Forgery	5 "	June 22,'86	June 23,'87	Sentence reduced to 2 years.....	40		" "

(a) \$25 fine or 90 days gaol hard labor. (b) 30 days in gaol and \$100 fine.
(c) \$50 fine or 3 months gaol. * No reason given for pardon or commutation.
(d) Further to be kept in Ind. Ref. for Girls for an indefinite term after the expiration of such fixed term.
(e) Term indefinite not to exceed five years.

TABLEAU VII.—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1887, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

(Province d'Ontario.) MAISON DE RÉFORME MERCER—TORONTO.

CRIME.	Sentence.	DATE DE		Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe		Par quelle cour mis en jugement.
		Sentence ou emprisonnement.	Pardon ou commutation.		H	F	
Larcin.....	1 an.	10 juill. '83	7 déc. '86	*	19		Police, Whitby.
Vagabondage.....	1	3 sept. '83	7 " '86	*	18		Comté, London.
Vagabondage et prostitution.....	4 ans	29 juin '86	23 " '86	*	13		Police, Peterborough.
Incontrôlable par son tuteur.....	1	3 janv. '84	17 mars '87	*	15		" "

(Province d'Ontario.) PRISON CENTRALE—TORONTO.

Voies de fait.....	6 m's	22 avr. '87	9 août '87	*	21		Comté, Guelph.
"	6 "	22 " '87	9 " '87	*	23		" "
Larcin.....	1 an.	5 juin '86	11 fév. '87	*	23		Police, Kingston.
"	6 m's	27 " '87	26 sept '87	*	24		Sessions, St. Thomas.
"	10 "	19 " '86	26 oct '86	*	2		Police, Hamilton.
Ivresse et vagabondage.....	6 "	21 fév. '87	27 mai. '87	*	36		" Sarnia.
"	(a)....	4 juin '87	13 août '87	*	5		" Toronto.

(Province d'Ontario.) PRISONS COMMUNES.

Distillation illégale...	(b)....	29 mars '87	30 juin '87	*	15		Police, Barrie.
Larcin	3 m's	3 sept. '86	22 oct. '86	*	18		Comté, Napanee.
Contravent. à l'Acte Scott	2 "	15 jan. '87	21 janv '87	*	61		Police, Peterborough.
"	(c)....	25 juill. '87	1 août '87	*	5		" London.

(Province de Québec.) PÉNITENCIER PROVINCIAL—ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Homicide non prémédité.....	A vie.	2 mai '79	22 mars '87	Sentence commuée à 15 ans et réduite à 10 ans avec remise le 2 juillet 1887.....	30		Banc Reine, Québec.
"	20 ans	8 mars '82	23 " '87	Sentence réduite de 2 ans, 10 mai. Sentence commuée de 20 à 10 ans.....	27		" Montréal.
"	14 "	24 déc. '79	22 " '87	Sentence réduite à 12 ans.....	44		" Kamouraska.
Blessures avec intention d'infliger des lésions corp. graves.	3 "	3 janv '85	23 " '87	A être libéré après avoir servi 2½ ans.	24		Sessions, Montréal.
"	3 "	21 nov '85	23 " '87	"	25		Banc Reine "
Faux.....	5 "	22 juin '86	23 juin '87	Sentence réduite à 2 ans.....	40		" "

(a) \$25 d'amende ou 90 jours de prison, travaux forcés. (b) 30 jours de prison et \$100 d'amende. (c) \$50 d'amende ou 3 mois de prison. * Aucune raison donnée pour les pardons ou commutation. (d) De plus à être détenu dans la maison de réforme des filles pour une période indéfinie. (e) Période indéfinie ne devant pas excéder 5 ans.

TABLE VII.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the year ended the 30th of September, 1887, in favor of Prisoners committed to the following Prisons.

(Province of Quebec.) PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY—ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE OF		Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex		By what Court tried.
		Sentence or Committ- tal.	Pardon or Commuta- tion.		M	F	
Forgery.....	4 yrs.	June 13, '84	Dec. 22, '86	When he shall, with remission have served 3 years.....	24		Queen's B., Montreal.
Robbery.....	3 "	Oct. 20, '85	July 9, '87	To be discharged when with remission he has served 2 years.....	31		Quebec.
".....	3 "	" 20, '85	Mar. 28, '87	".....	24		" "
Arson.....	4 "	Dec. 24, '84	" 23, '87	When with remission he shall have served 3 years.....	36		" Kamouraska.
".....	3 "	Jan. 9, '85	" 23, '87	Sentence reduced to 2½ years.....	31		" St. Scholastique
Stealing from the person.....	7 "	May 31, '84	" 23, '87	".....	33		Sessions, Montreal.
Stealing a post letter containing money...	5 "	Dec. 9, '84	June 6, '87	".....	30		" "
Stealing a parcel and a money letter.....	8 "	Sept. 29, '83	Sept. 22, '87	To be released on the 27th Sept., 1887....	17		Queen's B. "
Larceny.....	5 "	Mar. 27, '83	Mar. 23, '87	".....	31		Sessions "
".....	3 "	Jan. 9, '86	" 5, '87	".....	22		" "
".....	2 "	Feb. 17, '85	Oct. 15, '86	Restoration of 1 mos. remission.....	28		" "
".....	2 "	Nov. 16, '85	Mar. 23, '87	When he shall have served 1 year and 6 months.....	34		" Quebec.
Riot and damaging storehouses.....	2 "	Oct. 26, '86	July 9, '87	".....	25		Queen's B., Gaspé.
" ".....	2 "	" 26, '86	" 9, '87	".....	27		" " "
" ".....	2 "	" 26, '86	" 9, '87	".....	36		" " "
" ".....	2 "	" 26, '86	" 9, '87	".....	37		" " "

(Province of Quebec.) COMMON JAILS.

Allowing a prisoner to escape.....	1 yr.	Jan. 22, '87	Aug. 13, '87	.....	25		Martial Court, St. John, Q.
Unlawfully wounding	9 mos	June 20, '87	July 2, '87	To be discharged upon his entering into the usual recognizance to keep the peace and lead good behavior for one year.....	67		Queen's B., Quebec.....
Libel.....	6 mos & \$200	May 4, '87	June 17, '87	".....	33		" "
Refusing to proceed to sea on vessels on which they were engaged.	28 dys	Oct. 18, '86	Nov. 2, '86	*.....	43	}	Police, Quebec.
					35		
					40		
					15		
					25		
60							
					8		

* No reason given for Pardon or Commutation.

TABLEAU VII—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1887, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

(Province de Québec.) PÉNITENCIER PROVINCIAL—ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE DE		Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Ag- et texte		Par quelle cour mis en jugement.
		Sentence ou emprison- nement.	Pardon ou commuta- tion.		H	F	
Faux.....	4 ans	13 juin '84	22 déc. '86	A être libéré après avoir servi 3 ans..	34	...	Banc Reine, Montréal.
Vol.....	3 "	10 oct. '85	9 juill. '87	A être libéré après avoir servi 2 ans	31	...	" Québec.
"	3 "	20 " '85	28 mars '87	*	2	...	" "
Incendie.....	4 "	24 déc. '85	23 " '87	A être libéré après avoir servi 3 ans..	6	...	" Kamouraska.
"	3 "	9 janv. '85	23 " '87	Sentence réduite de 2 ans	2	...	" St.Scholastique.
Vol sur la personne....	7 "	31 mai '84	23 " '87	"	3	...	Sessions, Montréal.
Vol d'une lettre con- tenant de l'argent..	5 "	9 déc '85	6 juin '87	*	30	...	" "
Vol d'un paquet en d'une lett. d'argent	8 "	29 sept.'85	22 sept.'87	A être libéré le 27 septembre 1887 ...	17	...	Banc Reine "
Larcin.....	5 "	27 mars '85	23 mars '87	*	31	...	Sessions "
"	3 "	9 janv.'86	5 " '87	*	42	...	" "
"	2 "	17 fév. '85	15 oct. '86	Restitution de 1 mois	28	...	" "
"	2 "	16 nov.'85	23 mars '87	A être libéré après avoir servi 1 an et 6 mois.....	34	...	" Québec.
Emeute et bris d'en- trepôts.....	2 "	26 oct. '86	9 juill. '87	*	5	...	Banc Reine, Gaspé.
"	2 "	26 " '86	9 " '87	*	37	...	" "
"	2 "	26 " '86	9 " '87	*	39	...	" "
"	2 "	26 " '86	9 " '87	*	57	...	" "

(Province de Québec.) PRISONS COMMUNES.

Permettre à un pri- sonnier de s'évader	1 an.	22 janv.'87	13 août '87	.....	5	...	Jour martiale, St.-Jean, Que.
Blessures	9 m's	20 juin '87	2 juill. '87	A être libéré sur pro- messe de garder la paix et à tenir une bonne conduite pour un an	67	...	Banc Reine, Québec
Libelle	6 m's et \$200	4 mai '87	17 juin '87	*	33	...	" "
Refus de reprendre la mer sur un vais- seau sur lequel ils étaient engagés.	28 jrs	18 oct. '86	2 nov. '86	*	4	}	Police, Québec.
					35		
					40		
					45		
					5		
					60		
					38		

* Aucune raison donnée pour le pardon ou la commutation.

TABLE VII.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the year ended the 30th of September, 1887, in favor of Prisoners committed to the following Prisons.

(Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.) PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY—DORCHESTER.

CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE OF		Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex		By which Court tried.
		Sentence or Commital.	Pardon or Commuta-tion.		Y	F	
Felony	5 yrs	June 30, '86	Nov. 2, '86	*	3	...	Supreme, Yarmouth, N.S.
Assaulting a police- man	3 "	Mar. 3, '86	Aug 16, '87	*	3	...	Circuit, St. John, N.B.
Doing grievous bodily harm	2 "	Oct. 9, '86	Sep. 20, '87	*	2	...	County, Fredericton, N.B.
Malicious injury to property	2½ "	May 31, '86	Aug. 1, '87	{ When they shall have served one year and six months.	2	...	Supreme, Lunenburg, N.S.
Malicious injury to property	2½ "	" 31, '86	" 1, '87		1	...	" "
Larceny	10 "	Oct. 14, '86	Sep. 20, '87	Sentence reduced by 3 years	8	...	" Kentville, N.S.
"	4 "	" 14, '86	July 23, '87	*	3	...	" "
"	3 "	Apr. 9, '86	" 2, '87	To be discharged when with remis- sion he shall hav- served a term of 2 years	43	...	" Halifax, N.S....
"	2 "	" 9, '86	Dec. 7, '86	*	26	...	" "
" from the per- son	2 "	Sept. 7, '85	" 22, '86	*	21	...	Circuit, St. John, N.B.

(Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.) COMMON JAILS.

Assault with intent... maim	1 yr.	June 9, '86	Nov 17, '86	Sentence reduced to 6 months.	37	...	Supreme, Digby, N.S.
Assault with intent to maim	1 "	Oct 20, '86	July 7, '87	Bad health	26	...	" Baddeck, N.S.
Unlawfully wounding a man	2 "	Aug 17, '86	Dec 23, '86	*	50	...	" St John, N.B.
Assault	1½ yr	May 28, '87	Aug. 2, '87	*	26	...	" Lunenburg, N.S.
"	4 mo	Sep. 23, '86	D. c. 16, '86	*	5	...	" Windsor, N.S.
Larceny	2 yrs	Oct. 6, '86	June 28, '87	When he shall hav- served one year o his sentence.	27	...	" C. Breton, N.S.
" (2 charges)..	1 yr.	Mar. 22, '86	Nov. 12, '86	*	27	...	Stipendiary Magistrate, Yarmouth, N.S.

(Province of Manitoba.) PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

Arson.....	4 yrs.	Jan. 22, '85	Jan. 27, '87	*	19	...	Stipendiary Magistrate, Battleford, N.W.T.
Horse stealing.....	6 "	July 26, '85	Dec. 22, '86	*	2	...	Stipendiary Magistrate, Battleford, N.W.T.
Assault and inflicting grievous bodily harm.	3 "	Nov 27, '86	Mar. 5, '87	*	8	...	Queen's B., Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Larceny	3 "	Sept 3, '85	Oct 29, '86	*	38	...	Stipendiary Magistrate, Regina, N.W.T.
Treason Felony.....	3 "	" 11, '86	Jan. 27, '87	*	51	...	Stipendiary Magistrate, Regina, N.W.T.
Embezzlement.....	2 "	Apr. 8, '86	June 29, '87	*	41	...	Stipendiary Magistrate, Medicine Hat, N.W.T.

(a) Six months, then to enter into his own recognizance to furnish sureties to keep peace.
* No reason given for Pardon or Commutation.

TAB. LEAU VII.—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1887, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

(Nouvelle-Ecosse et Nouv.-Brunswick) PÉNITENCIER PROVINCIAL.—DORCHESTER

CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE DE		Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Ag et sexe		Pa- quelle cour mis en jugement.
		Sentence ou emprisonnement	Pardon ou commutation.		—	—	
Félonie	5 ans	30 juin '83	2 nov. '86	*	3	...	Suprême, Yarmouth, N. E.
Voies de fait sur un officier de paix	3 "	3 mars '85	16 août '87	*	12	...	Circuit, St.-Jean, N. B.
Infligeant des lésions corporelles graves	2 "	9 oct. '86	20 sept '87	*	24	...	Comté Frédéricton, N. B.
Dompage malicieux à la propriété	2½ "	31 mai '8	1 août '87	{ A être libérés après avoir servi 1 an et 6 mois }	20	...	Suprême, Lunenburg, N. E.
Dompage malicieux à la propriété	2½ "	31 " '86	1 " '87		8	...	" "
Larcin	10 "	14 oct '84	20 sept. '87	Sentence réduite de 3 ans	25	...	" Kentville, N. E.
"	4 "	14 " '84	23 jaill. '87	*	41	...	" "
"	3 "	9 avril '86	2 " '87	A être libéré quand avec rémission il aura servi un terme de 2 ans.	43	...	" Halifax, N. E.
"	2 "	9 " '85	7 déc. '86	*	36	...	" "
Vol sur la personne...	2 "	7 sept '85	22 " '86	*	11	...	Circuit, St.-Jean, N. B.

(Nouvelle-Ecosse et Nouv.-Brunswick) PRISONS COMMUNES.

Voies de fait avec intention	1 an.	9 juin '86	17 nov. 86	Sentence réduite à 6 mois	37	...	Suprême, Digby, N E
Voies de fait avec intention de blesser	1 "	30 oct. '86	7 juill. '87	Mauvais état de santé	26	...	" Baddeck, N. E.
Blessures	a	17 août '86	23 déc '86	*	0	...	" St.-Jean, N. B.
Voies de fait	1½ an	28 mai '86	2 août '87	*	0	...	" Lunenburg N. E.
"	4 m's	23 sept. '86	16 déc '86	*	14	...	" Windsor, N. E.
Larcin	2 ans	6 oct. '85	28 juin '87	A être libéré 1 an après la sentence.	8	...	" C-Breton, N. E.
" (3 indictem)	1 an.	12 mars '86	12 nov. 86	*	15	...	Magistrat stipendiaire, Yarmouth, N. E.

(Province de Manitoba.) PÉNITENCIER PROVINCIAL.

Incendie	14 ans	22 janv '85	27 janv. '87	*	19	...	Magistrat stipendiaire, Battleford, T. N.-O.
Vol de chevaux	6 "	6 juill. '85	2 déc. '86	*	33	...	Magistrat stipendiaire, Battleford, T. N.-O.
Voies de fait et blessures graves	3 "	17 nov. '86	5 mars '87	*	38	...	anc de la Reine, Winnipeg, Man.
Larcin	3 "	3 sept '85	29 oct '86	*	9	...	Magistrat stipendiaire, Regina, T. N.-O.
Trahison félonie.	3 "	1 " '8	7 janv '87	*	51	...	Magistrat stipendiaire, Regina, T. N.-O.
Détournement	2 "	8 avril '85	9 juin '87	*	41	...	Magistrat stipendiaire, Medicine-Hat, T. N.-O.

(a) Six mois avec promesse de fournir des cautions de garder la paix.
* Aucune raison donnée pour les pardons ou commutations

TABLE VII.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the year ended the 30th of September, 1887, in favor of Prisoners committed to the following Prisons.

(Province of Manitoba)		COMMON JAILS.					
CRIME.	Sentence.	DATE OF		Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex.		By which Court tried.
		Sentence or Committal.	Pardon or Commutation.		M	F	
Larceny of \$200.....	1 yr.	Nov. 6,'86	July 2,'87	Remission of 1 month	26	...	County, Brandon, Man.
Desertion from, N. W. Mounted Police.....	4 mos.	Oct. 8,'86	Nov. 17,'86	14 days remission.....	22	...	Police, Winnipeg, Man.
(Province of British Columbia)		PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY—NEW WESTMINSTER.					
Shooting with intent.	12 yrs.	Dec. 1,'81	July 7,'87	Sentence reduced to 6 years	34	...	Supreme, Victoria, B.C.
Unlawfully wounding	3 "	Nov. 23,'85	" 7,'87	To be discharged on the 1st of September, 1887	28	...	" "
Obtaining money under false pretences	2 "	" 10,'86	" 7,'87		43	...	" New Westminster, B.C.
Accessory before the fact of robbery.....	0 "	June 4,'84	" 7,'87		47	...	" Nanaimo, B.C.
(Province of British Columbia)		COMMON JAILS					
Threatening life and Contempt of Court.	(a)....	Nov. 27,'84	Dec. 7,'86	*	36	...	Supreme, B.C.
Threatening life and Contempt of Court.	(b)....	" 27,'84	" 7,'86	*	36	...	" B.C.
Threatening life and Contempt of Court	(b)....	" 27,'84	" 7,'86	*	37	...	" B.C.
(The Territories.)		STONEY MOUNTAIN PENITENTIARY.					
Manslaughter	14 yrs.	Nov. 21,'82	Jan. 28,'87	*	32	...	Assizes, Winnipeg, Man.
DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER. 1887.							
Murder.....	Death	Oct. 13,'86	Nov. 16,'87	Life, Provincial Penitentiary, British Columbia .....	...	...	Assizes, Lytton, B.C.
"	"	" 13,'86	Dec. 16,'86	Life, Provincial Penitentiary, British Columbia .....	...	...	" "
"	"	" 13,'86	" 16,'86	Life, Provincial Penitentiary, British Columbia .....	...	...	" "
"	"	May 13,'87	June 16,'87	Life, Provincial Penitentiary, British Columbia .....	...	...	" "
"	"	Oct. 27,'86	" 30,'87	Life, Dorchester Penitentiary.....	25	...	" New Westminster, B.C. " Port Hood, N.S.

(a) 6 months and a fine of \$1,000.
 (b) 6 months and a fine of \$500.
 * No reason given for Pardon or Commutation.

TABLEAU VII.—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1887, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

<i>(Province de Manitoba.)</i>							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- nement.	Pardon ou commuta- tion.		H	F			
Vol de \$200	1 an.	6 nov. '86	2 juill. '87	Un mois remis	26	...	Comté, Brandon, Man.		
Désertion du service de la police montée	4 m's	8 oct. '86	7 nov. '86	14 jours remis.	22	...	Police, Winnipeg, Man.		
<i>(Province de la Col.-Britannique)</i>							PÉNITENCIER PROVINCIAL—NEW WESTMINSTER.		
Usage d'armes à feu avec intention.	12 ans	1 déc. '81	7 juill. '87	Sentence réduite à 6 ans	31	...	Suprême, Victoria, C.-B.		
Blessures	3 "	13 nov. '85	7 " '87	A être libérés le 1er septembre 1887.	28	...	" " "		
Obtention d'argent sous faux prétextes	2 "	10 " '86	7 " '87		43	...	" " New-Westmin- ster, C.-B.		
Complicité de vol avant le fait.....	10 "	4 juin '84	7 " '87		47	...	" " Nanaimo, C.-B.		
<i>(Province de la Col.-Britannique.)</i>							PRISONS COMMUNES.		
Menace de mort et mépris de cour	(a)....	27 nov. '84	7 déc. '86	*	6	...	Suprême, C.-B.		
Menace de mort et mépris de cour	(b)....	27 " '84	7 " '86	*	6	...	" " C.-B.		
Menaces de mort et mépris de cour	(b) ...	27 " '84	7 " '86	*	7	...	" " C.-B.		
<i>(Les Territoires.)</i>							PÉNITENCIER—STONEY MOUNTAIN.		
Homicide non prémé- dité	14 ans	21 nov '82	18 janv '87	*	32	...	Assises, Winnipeg, Man.		
SENTENCES DE MORT COMMUÉES DURANT L'ANNÉE FINISSANT LE 30 SEPT. 1887.									
Meurtre	Mort..	13 oct. '86	16 nov. '86	Emp. à vie, péniten- cier provincial, Co- lombie-Britannique.	...	...	Assises, Lytton, C.-B.
"	"	13 " '86	16 déc '87	Emp. à vie, péniten- cier provincial, Co- lombie-Britannique.	...	...	" "
"	"	13 " '86	16 " '88	Emp. à vie, péniten- cier provincial, Co- lombie-Britannique.	...	...	" "
"	"	13 mai '87	16 juin '87	Emp. à vie, péniten- cier provincial, Co- lombie-Britannique.	...	...	" "
"	"	27 oct. '86	10 " '87	Emp. à vie, pénitenc. de Dorchester.	25	...	" " New Westmin- ter, C.-B. Suprême, Port-Hood, N. E.		
<p>(a) 6 mois et une amende de \$1,000. (b) 6 mois et une amende de \$500. * Aucune raison donnée pour les pardons ou commutations.</p>									

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APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF
AGRICULTURE, 1888.

REPORT
OF THE
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA;
WITH
REPORTS FROM AGENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM,
FOR THE YEAR 1888.



OTTAWA:
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1889.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
FOR THE YEAR 1888.

REPORTS ON EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM
AND EUROPE.

REPORT OF SIR CHARLES TUPPER, BART., K.C.M.G.,
High Commissioner for Canada.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER,

9 VICTORIA CHAMBERS,

LONDON, S.W., February, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the reports for the year 1888, of the Agents of your Department, viz. : Mr. Dyke, of Liverpool ; Mr. Grahame, of Glasgow ; Mr. Connolly, of Dublin ; Mr. Merrick, of Belfast, and Mr. Down, of Bristol.

The reports of these gentlemen are replete with information of a most valuable nature, and I have much pleasure in placing on record my appreciation of the value of their services. They give a synopsis of all the important occurrences in connection with emigration from Great Britain and the Continent, and deal at some length with the trade and commerce of Canada with the Mother Country. Besides, they contain important suggestions as to the manner in which the volume of this trade can be extended, and new markets opened up, to the advantage of the agriculturists and manufacturers of the Dominion. I trust they will be widely noticed by the press. Too much publicity cannot be given in Canada to the existence of this office, and of the offices of your agents, in Great Britain and Ireland. Any persons desiring to obtain information on commercial matters, that can be supplied, may write at any time, with the assurance that their communications will receive every attention. The number of Canadians travelling to Europe every year on business, and on pleasure, is steadily increasing. Such persons would also find these offices useful, as centres to which their letters can be addressed, and as places where they can see the latest newspapers from Canada, and obtain any advice they may stand in need of. Of course, the offices are already availed of to a considerable extent for these purposes.

I also forward the report of Captain Clarke, who was in charge of the Canadian Court at the recent Glasgow Exhibition. I took an opportunity of personally visiting the exhibition, and found that Captain Clarke was performing the duties entrusted to him in a creditable manner. The Court was excellently arranged, and very satisfactorily supervised. Enquiries were continually being addressed to Captain Clarke by visitors on all manner of subjects connected with Canada, and he was able to distribute a large quantity of literature dealing with the resources and capabilities of the Dominion.

The following is an extract from the Emigration returns issued by the Board of Trade, so far as they relate to Canada :—

Nationalities.	1888	1887
English.....	26,789	24,611
Scotch.....	5,354	3,612
Irish.....	2,791	3,802
	<u>34,934</u>	<u>32,025</u>
Foreigners.....	14,234	12,381
	<u>49,168</u>	<u>44 406</u>

It is interesting to note that the returns show an increase, both of British emigrants and foreigners, although there is a decrease in the number of departures for the United States. The figures for the latter country were 293,099 as against 296,901 in 1887. There was also a falling off in the emigrants to Australasia, the numbers being 31,811 and 35,198 respectively.

As I have pointed out in previous years, these figures will be lower than those published in your blue-book, as representing the total emigration to Canada for 1888. They are, however, prepared on the same basis year by year, and, in this way, are valuable for purposes of comparison; but they are not an accurate record of the movement that has taken place towards the Dominion. The competition for passengers is now very great, and the new and rapid steamers on the New York route are no doubt attractive to many persons. All the people travelling by these vessels are, however, entered on the British returns as proceeding to the United States, and the Canadian column in the Board of Trade statistics is therefore deprived of a good many entries. I trust the time is not very far distant when there will be a new and fast Atlantic service in operation to Canada.

The most important feature in the work of the year just ended was the cessation of the assisted passages in April last. The lower rate terminated at a very awkward time, about the third week of the season, and this caused a tremendous rush of people by every steamer up to the 27th April when the privilege came to an end. Only those who were entitled to the assisted passages were given the benefit of them, but as it meant a saving of £1 sterling on each adult fare, every person able to start before the end of April, who was entitled to claim the reduction, sent in an application. Since the day named, however, no assisted passages have been granted and every person has been required to pay the full ordinary fares charged by the steamship companies.

I am able to say, and in this I am supported by your agents, that the class of emigrants sent out was of a very high order, and will compare favourably with any previous year. Some complaints were made as to the numerous arrivals in Toronto in the early part of the season; it was also stated that many of them were of an inferior class. I think, however, the difficulty arose from the number of emigrants who went out in April, for the reasons already referred to, rather than from the unsuitability of any considerable portion of the people. At any rate, the congestion was soon relieved, and little or nothing was afterwards said

upon the subject. On several occasions before the navigation opened, and afterwards, I was careful to impress upon the steamship companies the absolute and urgent necessity of the exercise of great care in regard to the emigrants advised to go to Canada, pointing out the classes which were required and should be encouraged, and those not in any great demand, and which should be discouraged. I was also careful to give the widest publicity to the withdrawal of the assisted passages and of all assistance towards emigration. So far as I am able to judge from the reports that have reached me, as well as from the correspondence of this office, I believe that a much larger number of capitalists and tenant farmers went to Canada last year than usual. British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces were frequent subjects of enquiry, and applications relating to the other provinces were equally numerous. I am under the impression, therefore, that a large amount of capital must have been invested in the various industries of the Dominion by new settlers.

It is right for me to say a few words regarding the future. The expenditure in connection with the encouragement of emigration, and the spread of information about the Dominion, is being curtailed as far as possible in accordance with your instructions. I do not think, however, in view of the work that has been done in the past and the excellent organization of your Department on this side, that any disadvantage will accrue from this fact. The expenses, however, have always been so moderate, and so carefully scrutinized, that I am afraid it will not be practicable to reduce them to any very great extent, although any expenditure that can in any way be dispensed with will be suspended. I have been giving my personal attention to this matter and I shall continue to watch it very closely. Your officers will, I am sure, as in the past, avail themselves of every opportunity of keeping the resources of the country before the public and of giving publicity from time to time to the openings that exist for capitalists, and for certain kinds of skilled labor. In this connection it is interesting to note that Canada now receives considerable attention from the press. Special articles on the subject are numerous, while the publication of the impressions of visitors and of lectures given by such persons, both in volumes and in the papers, are more frequent year by year. I may mention particularly the visit of three of the leading agricultural writers of Great Britain to the Dominion in 1888: Prof. Fream, of the College of Downton, and correspondent of the *Morning Post*; Mr. Macdonald, one of the editors of the *Mark Lane Express*; and Mr. H. F. Moore, editor of *Bell's Weekly Messenger* and the agricultural correspondent of the *Times*. It is difficult to over-rate the importance of these visits, and of the personal knowledge of the agricultural condition of the country obtained by these gentlemen. Indeed the benefit was at once apparent, as soon after their return, the Cobden Club pamphlet appeared, in which there was an attack on the present and future position of Canada as a grain growing country. The matter was at once taken up in the agricultural press, with which the gentlemen before alluded to are connected, and they were able to place before the public, the results of their own personal experience against the theoretical knowledge of the subject which the writer of the pamphlet possessed. I may also say that Prof. Fream has written an interesting account of the progress made in Canadian agriculture, since his last visit, and in accordance

with your instructions I have had a large edition of the pamphlet prepared for general circulation. Numerous applications have been received for copies, from every part of the United Kingdom, and I am sure that it will attract considerable attention in agricultural circles.

By the courtesy of the Postmaster General, a bill giving general information to intending emigrants and explaining where further particulars may be obtained, has been exhibited in all the post offices in the United Kingdom, to the number of about twenty-four thousand. The Glasgow Exhibition before mentioned and the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Nottingham in which there was a Canadian exhibit, also attracted the attention of persons who were seeking new homes, and both these occasions were widely noticed in the press. In consequence of all these things the demand for pamphlets respecting Canada continues to be large, and although the variety of our literature is not so great as it was previously, I think I may say that the pamphlets now being distributed are the best we have hitherto had for the purposes in view. The pamphlets have been prepared by your authority and under my direction, and contain the particulars generally sought after by those who read them. They are based upon the experience which has been acquired of the nature of the questions usually asked by intending settlers. Besides, they contain descriptions of the various Provinces taken from official sources. These pamphlets are issued with the imprimatur of the Imperial Government (which adds to their weight in the eyes of the public) and of the Dominion Government. I anticipate that the increased knowledge that now prevails about the country, and from the very satisfactory letters from settlers in Canada which are continually appearing in the Provincial press, that our emigration will continue to be satisfactory both in numbers and in the class of settlers. You will understand, however, that while the present arrangements continue in force, your agents on this side can have but little control over the classes of people who go out. I have impressed upon the steamship companies and upon the societies which are engaged in promoting emigration that the Dominion is not the country for loafers and idlers, or for paupers, and that it is absolutely necessary that only persons of the classes who are in demand should be sent out. It is possible for a man to purchase a ticket, however, and to leave this country, without your agents knowing anything about it, and this is especially the case when so many passengers travel to Canada *via* the United States ports. It is not likely that anyone in receipt of workhouse relief will be sent to the Dominion. I am in constant communication with the Local Government Board upon this subject, and have declined to sanction the emigration of any such persons unless they are proceeding to join friends already settled in Canada who have promised to look after and maintain them until they procure regular employment. The Local Government Board to whom all applications from intending emigrants, who are in receipt of relief, and whose passages it is proposed to defray out of the rates, are submitted, bring them to my notice before the applications are authorized or refused. I have, I may say, never encouraged such emigration in the past unless under very special circumstances, or unless I was certain that they would not become a charge upon the community. You will understand, therefore, that where the expenses of emigration are paid out of the public funds the matter can be controlled and you may depend upon our

using in the future as in the past, the utmost vigilance in this respect. Every endeavour will also be made to prevent other undesirable emigrants going to Canada, but we have not the same control over this as formerly.

In previous reports the question of the competition for emigration has been alluded to and it has become keener than ever. Australia and the Cape are anxious to secure the same classes of emigrants as are wanted in Canada, and in some cases they offer far more favourable terms than we are in a position to do. The Argentine Republic is also in the field and is advancing the passage money to emigrants, to be returned by instalments after arrival at Buenos Ayres. A special steamer left Southampton and Queenstown a few days ago with about two thousand emigrants under this system. Brazil is also engaged in promoting the emigration of farmers and labourers. These facts are mentioned to show that other countries are doing their best to attract farmers, farm labourers and domestic servants, and that they are spending large sums of money in order to promote a movement of the kind. I have no doubt however that Canada will continue to receive a fair share of the emigration that is taking place, but the matter will demand unceasing activity on the part of your agents, who I am sure are alive to its importance and urgency.

The movement in favour of state aided emigration has made much progress during the last year. There are many societies and associations dealing with the question, and pressing it upon the notice of the Imperial Government. Among the most influential of these has been the unofficial committee of the members of both Houses of Parliament to which I referred in my last report. This committee has, after full enquiry, placed its views before the Government, and its recommendations have been forwarded by the Colonial Office to the various Colonial Governors for consideration. The leader of the Government in the House of Commons in the last session promised to appoint a select committee to enquire into the colonization question, but for some reason or other it has not yet been named. I quite believe however, that the subject will be again discussed in Parliament during the present year. The question is bound to increase in importance, as the causes which have given rise to it are becoming more and more prominent, the distress in the agricultural districts still exists, and the number of the unemployed in the large towns shows no signs of falling off. What is even more important however is that the population is steadily increasing at the rate of about 400,000 per annum, while the means of employment are not increasing in anything like the same ratio. Emigration is bound therefore to take place, in fact, it could not stop without causing difficulties, the significance of which it is impossible altogether to foresee.

The movement, indeed, is far more likely to increase than to decrease, and in the interest of the colonies, it is necessary that it should be regulated and controlled, and it is for this reason that state aided and directed emigration finds so much favour. I have lost no opportunity of stating that in the event of any scheme being organized, it will be necessary to give Canada the option of rejecting any persons who are not considered suitable. I have also pointed out that it would be difficult for Canada to absorb a much larger number of labourers than now annually take up their homes in the Dominion, and pay their own passages. To encourage any con-

siderable movement of that class of persons, who require employment directly they land, in order to provide their own maintenance, would be to produce in the Dominion the unemployed and social troubles which are such a cause of anxiety in the mother country. Therefore if any large scheme is contemplated, it must take the form of colonization, and include an advance of a sum of money to each selected family with which to start farming on its own account. A scheme of this kind is rapidly growing into favour, and it is the Dominion which is most generally discussed in connection with it, for no other country under the British flag has such an area of land available for the purpose, with a soil so fertile and a climate so suitable for general agricultural work. There is no reason whatever, in my opinion, why such a scheme should not be successful; it would benefit the colonies, and at the same time the mother country, increasing the markets of the latter, the volume of trade in the former, and, what is equally important, provide more work for those who were left behind. The Government have lately taken a step which is full of importance and encouragement to those who have been watching this question. They agreed to advance a sum of money to augment a public subscription, for the emigration of cottars and crofters to Manitoba and the North-West Territories. About thirty families were selected and sent to the Pelican Lake District last spring, and about thirty or more families are to follow in April next. £120 is advanced to each family, to be secured upon the land under the terms of the Dominion Lands Act; and the money is to be returned by instalments in a manner agreed upon. A Colonial Board has been appointed under the sign manual of Her Majesty to administer the funds and manage the scheme, and with the approval of the Dominion Government, I have been appointed to represent Canada. If the experiment, for it is regarded in this light, turns out successfully, as I quite anticipate, it will give a great impetus to the movement, and will probably lead to the extension of the scheme in large proportions. I took an opportunity of personally visiting the crofters district during the last summer, and believe that the people, if properly selected, are likely to make excellent settlers in the Dominion. They seem to be thrifty, frugal and hard working. They are very poorly off at present, owing to the bad seasons and to the rapid increase of population in already congested centres. I am inclined to think that emigration is one of the principal remedies for the evils to which public attention has been attracted, and which have caused so much discussion.

The emigration of children was not so much talked of last year as usual, and I do not think that the numbers will be found to be quite so large as in preceding years. As, however, no assisted passages have been granted since April, I am not in a position to form an accurate opinion upon this point. The Local Government Board and all the societies and individuals and steamship companies who are interested in the work have been informed of your request that a medical certificate should accompany each child, and I have also made it understood that if any unsuitable children are sent out, the persons responsible will be held liable for their return to this country. The reports received through the Local Government Board of children who have emigrated under the supervision of that department are regarded as satisfactory. They show that children of good character are rapidly absorbed, and the impression prevails that, if they are healthy, and free from hereditary dis-

case, they are calculated to make good Canadians. They grow up imbued with the sentiments of the country and its people and are less likely to be unsettled than persons who emigrate at a more advanced age.

It is gratifying to notice, as the result of the work of the last few years, that the emigration from the continent to Canada is showing a substantial annual increase. The success of the colonies of various nationalities in Manitoba and the North-West and along the Ottawa Valley has been most satisfactory, and the letters of these people to their friends are no doubt largely responsible for the greater movement now taking place.

I am glad to say that the library attached to this office is becoming more valuable and more sought after than ever. All the important newspapers of the Dominion are kept on file, and the Statutes and Parliamentary papers are available for reference purposes. There is also a library of books of a general character relating to the Dominion which are much consulted by persons who are thinking of emigrating, and by others who take an interest in the welfare, and the trade and commerce of the Dominion.

With regard to the archives, I am able to say that the work of copying and comparing is making satisfactory progress. A good many volumes have been completed during the year, and have been forwarded to your Department. I am giving my personal supervision to the work, and am in a position to say that the staff of copyists employed is a very good one, and that the work is being well and economically done.

I embody in this report, as usual, some extracts from the Board of Trade returns likely to be of interest to your Department, and to the agricultural community of the Dominion. The following relates to the imports of wheat and wheat meal and flour into Great Britain during the past year:—

WHEAT.

From	QUANTITIES.			VALU.		
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Russia.....	3,710,099	5,527,773	21,368,793	1,392,383	1,990,689	8,097,723
Germany.....	1,318,053	1,551,738	3,264,815	520,184	599,292	1,298,675
France.....	2,560	70,980	20,255	948	26,628	7,209
Turkey.....	248,626	1,989	182,441	82,301	677	65,892
Roumania.....	280,248	585,353	1,419,079	99,855	195,715	550,119
Egypt.....	40,632	197,787	729,781	15,211	67,266	234,349
United States:						
On the Atlantic.....	13,531,346	20,537,419	6,224,040	5,245,777	7,971,450	2,405,560
On the Pacific.....	11,089,882	9,967,107	8,423,155	4,261,569	4,014,768	3,278,482
Chili.....	1,701,695	2,206,272	1,485,710	627,510	836,529	670,566
British East Indies.....	11,028,665	8,609,095	8,188,698	3,946,775	3,102,159	3,066,803
Australasia.....	738,699	1,347,151	2,315,700	289,503	531,203	1,013,186
British North America	3,080,964	3,964,784	1,089,080	1,182,728	1,510,305	434,385
Other Countries.....	622,875	1,322,237	2,513,407	221,411	489,223	948,382
Total.....	47,404,344	55,784,685	57,224,934	17,888,155	21,335,902	21,971,331

WHEAT MEAL AND FLOUR.

Germany.....	816,737	588,876	1,108,179	475,859	330,001	667,728
France.....	114,594	97,620	101,864	65,372	56,271	60,519
Austrian Territories ..	1,362,285	1,390,605	1,946,038	984,293	971,393	1,333,622
United States.....	11,473,192	14,873,443	12,557,096	6,197,399	8,055,164	6,835,276
British North America	770,530	958,873	785,163	421,741	535,541	452,460
Other Countries.....	201,814	147,128	413,433	109,743	72,073	181,265
Total.....	14,739,232	18,056,545	16,912,773	8,254,407	10,020,433	9,530,800

It will be observed that the imports both of wheat and flour from Canada show a considerable decrease compared with that of the previous year, and the same remark applies to the United States. The feature of the year was the increase in the imports from Russia and Germany. It will be noticed that the total imports show a tendency to increase, but it is an important fact for consideration, and its significance is not overlooked here, that out of the total quantity of wheat which was imported, about 57,000,000 of cwts. less than 12,000,000 cwts. came from British possessions. And again in the case of wheat meal and flour, out of nearly 17,000,000 of cwts. imported only 785,163 cwts. came from British territory. It will be seen, therefore, how great a margin there is for a development in the imports from British possessions and particularly from Canada. Great Britain would certainly be in a very serious position, in the event of her being embroiled in any war, considering the extent to which she has to rely upon foreign countries at the present time for the means of feeding her rapidly increasing population.

The following table relates to other cereal importations:—

Articles.	Quantities.			Value.		
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Barley.....	13,722,609	14,277,180	21,277,477	3,968,437	3,769,272	6,069,190
Oats.....	13,495,190	14,468,733	18,737,436	3,974,434	3,489,818	4,588,712
Peas.....	2,047,153	2,990,296	2,420,847	640,004	875,016	705,747
Beans.....	2,804,332	2,477,293	3,010,144	872,981	787,976	920,088
Indian corn or maize...	30,998,278	31,123,401	25,338,551	7,614,113	7,535,946	6,881,307
Indian corn meal.....	10,204	5,522	14,846	12,899	4,934	8,046

I would particularly refer to the large import of barley and oats, of which Canada ought to have a greater share than at present. I am aware that the matter has been receiving your attention and that it has also been discussed in the Canadian press.

The position of affairs in connection with agriculture in Great Britain in 1888 is admirably summed up in the following extract from the *Mark Lane Express* of 31st December, 1-88. I give it in full, as I have no doubt it will be interesting to the farmers of the Dominion;—

“It (the year) opened mildly, and continued so for several weeks. Severe weather set in about the end of January, and prevailed at brief intervals throughout the whole year. Although hopes were entertained of an early seed-time,

towards the end of February, spring sowings were seriously delayed on account of the protracted winter. The land was in readiness, so far as tillage was concerned, in good time, but it remained too wet for seeding until well-nigh the advent of summer. Then in many cases the plants came through the ground very tardily, though generally pretty uniformly and well-coloured. Their progress was further retarded by a severe frost which occurred about 14th May—so severe as to blacken ash-tree leaves—and which also interfered in no small measure with graziers' prospects.

“Root crops were sown in fairly good season. Rains occurred frequently, but they did not hinder field work very much while they proved of decided advantage to young plants. The temperature, however, was often abnormally low, and vegetation had rather a hard struggle in maintaining progress. The most remarkable meteorological feature of the year, perhaps, was the occurrence of snow in the second week of July. Summer snow is, fortunately, so rare as to be almost phenomenal, yet the weather was repeatedly at snow-storm temperature during the past summer. In such untoward circumstances it was hardly to be expected that the yield of grain would be up to the average standard of ordinary years.

“The hay crop was unusually heavy all over the country. But the heavy rains of the latter end of June and the first half of July damaged it to such an extent that much of it could not be used as fodder. Many farmers left the crop on root in preference to exposing it in stooks, swathes, or cocks until the reapers were being trimmed for the grain harvest. Then similar misfortune attended the harvesting of grain crops over the greater part of the United Kingdom. The farmers in the later districts were more fortunate than those in earlier as regards weather, but many of them had but poor and imperfectly-ripened crops to reap, with the result that seed grain will have to be purchased for the crop of 1889. This, however, is no exceptional experience with northern farmers. We could name several important agricultural districts in which it has been necessary to buy seed from earlier climates eight or nine times in the course of eleven or twelve years.

“Notwithstanding the rapid and unseasonable alternating of frost and rain during the year, there have been unmistakable signs of reviving prosperity. The enhanced prices given for pedigree stock elsewhere alluded to, together with an increasing demand for vacant farms has encouraged the belief that we have “turned the corner.” There has been an active inquiry after good farms, and a large number which have lain tenantless for several years are being taken in hand at fair rents. Heavy reductions have taken place in the re-letting of land to present occupiers; but the “old figure” has not infrequently been given by new tenants. Landlords have endeavoured, as far as practicable, to meet their tenants in existing contracts, and it would seem as if rents were being more cheerfully paid by farmers than in some recent years.”

The following figures relate to the import of living animals:—

Animals.	From	Quantities.			Value.		
		1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.
		No.	No.	No.	£	£	£
Oxen and bulls....	Denmark.....	31,945	25,079	27,385	410,947	295,295	334,451
	Germany.....	6,235	7,873	10,304	97,216	123,672	176,347
	Spain.....	8,461	6,653	11,484	146,799	108,428	188,614
	Canada.....	63,407	62,537	58,761	1,140,800	1,089,352	1,036,269
	United States...	113,756	94,642	142,865	2,270,831	1,849,307	2,840,911
	Other countries.	17,556	22,438	36,467	292,295	336,601	554,246
	Total.....	241,360	219,222	287,266	4,358,887	3,802,655	5,130,837
Cows.....	Denmark.....	32,311	28,711	35,439	399,807	329,253	410,867
	Sweden.....	2,637	1,872	3,061	32,056	22,993	34,648
	Germany.....	2,097	2,263	4,239	31,035	32,908	66,415
	Canada.....	3,756	2,588	2,216	67,878	45,470	40,354
	United States...	175	215	630	3,352	3,567	12,415
	Other countries.	1,937	3,117	4,139	36,924	54,882	70,283
	Total.....	42,953	38,766	49,724	571,052	489,063	634,982
Calves.....	Denmark.....	4,629	4,944	4,235	15,633	16,163	15,959
	Holland.....	30,181	32,734	35,494	121,072	129,424	128,863
	Canada.....	45	29	167	70	58	454
	United States...	2	1	.....	3	5	.....
	Other countries.	451	265	202	2,155	1,437	879
	Total.....	35,308	37,973	40,098	138,933	147,087	146,155
	Sheep and lambs...	Denmark.....	120,584	97,845	94,454	192,724	134,843	134,949
Germany.....		339,719	321,085	299,589	632,365	554,590	536,851
Holland.....		468,373	501,701	498,458	971,776	867,673	954,268
Canada.....		94,343	35,473	45,339	184,050	65,738	89,272
United States...		5,553	1,027	1,203	10,706	2,040	1,956
Other countries		10,395	14,272	17,167	19,577	20,947	23,253
Total.....		1,038,967	971,403	956,210	2,011,198	1,645,837	1,740,549
Swine.....	Denmark.....	1,802	885	16,325	5,027	2,485	56,521
	Holland.....	18,862	20,947	8,173	56,221	61,549	18,230
	Canada.....	70	3	.....	210	6	.....
	United States...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Other countries.	618	130	11	1,902	384	33
Total.....	21,352	21,965	24,509	63,360	64,424	74,784	
Total of ani- mals, living..	.....	.....	.....	7,143,430	6,149,066	7,727,307	

It will be seen that in the case of oxen and bulls, there was a slight diminution in the number of animals imported from Canada, while there was an increase in those from all the other countries. I would refer especially to the remarks of Mr. Dyke and of Mr. Grahame upon the question of increasing this trade, and particularly to what the former gentleman says as to the possibility of developing the export of cows to Great Britain. You will observe that the number of cows

imported was 49,724, as against 38,766 in the previous year, the larger proportion of which came from Denmark. The number of sheep and lambs imported from Canada was larger in 1888 than in 1887, but less than one-half of the number imported in 1886. The figures which are given in the statement show conclusively the possibilities which exist for the extension of this trade, and the remarks I made as to the imports of wheat apply equally in the case of animal products. Great Britain does not raise nearly enough to supply her population with food, and it is a matter of national importance that every endeavour should be made to increase the importations from the colonies. It will be seen that the total value of living animals imported in the year under notice was nearly £8,000,000 stg., of which only a little over £1,000,000 came from British territory.

It is gratifying to be able to state that not a single case of disease came under my notice in connection with the imports of cattle and sheep. The immunity of Canada from cattle diseases is, in my opinion, owing to the policy of your Department and to the quarantine regulations which prevail. I hope that these restrictions will not be in any way relaxed. The free admission of cattle from the United States might be viewed with alarm by the authorities here, and would doubtless be made use of by those persons in this country who seem desirous of preventing the free importation of cattle from the Dominion.

The following details relate to the imports of dead meat. Canada is not specifically mentioned in connection with any of the items, but there is no doubt that if the matter were properly taken up, the Dominion could compete on favourable terms in the supply of many of the articles of food that are enumerated.

ARTICLES.	FROM.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE.		
		1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.
		Cwt.	Uwt.	Cwt.	£	£	£
Bacon	Germany	336,246	359,172	253,016	1,031,883	1,028,795	666,599
	United States.....	2,578,167	2,203,103	1,865,130	4,320,613	4,228,559	3,852,961
	Other countries.	341,555	438,536	736,390	789,974	1,072,536	1,873,399
	Total	3,255,968	3,000,811	2,854,536	6,142,470	6,329,890	6,392,959
Beef—							
	Salted						
	United States.....	183,276	203,112	213,376	303,841	309,576	325,134
Other countries.	11,874	15,325	13,160	21,649	24,474	24,125	
Total	195,150	218,437	226,536	325,490	334,050	349,259	
“ Fresh.....							
	United States. ...	762,147	644,700	785,214	1,767,632	1,456,446	1,814,923
	Other countries.	44,634	12,874	52,230	94,454	24,737	105,924
Total	806,781	657,574	837,444	1,862,086	1,481,183	1,920,847	
Hams							
	United States.....	840,841	814,304	646,672	1,970,994	2,097,394	1,696,871
	Other countries.	102,538	106,313	81,633	265,878	292,657	227,065
Total	943,379	920,617	728,305	2,236,872	2,390,051	1,923,936	

ARTICLES.	FROM.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE.		
		1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	£	£	£
Meat, unenumerated— Salted or fresh	United States....	1,655	5,828	3,254	2,947	2,630	6,269
	Other countries..	40,657	41,207	53,527	109,833	103,020	114,282
Total		42,312	47,035	56,781	112,780	115,650	120,551
“ Preserved, other wise than by salt- ing.....	Belgium	13,113	11,754	15,561	177,591	176,204	194,201
	Australasia	57,376	167,177	128,291	136,398	386,920	267,076
	United States....	292,714	227,435	263,458	662,658	530,966	630,071
	Other countries..	67,143	112,814	135,289	190,363	255,895	285,675
Total.....		430,346	519,180	542,599	1,167,010	1,349,985	1,377,023
Mutton, fresh.....	Holland	52,063	62,887	87,779	130,701	151,826	190,227
	Australasia	383,317	441,289	543,117	842,409	924,833	1,104,173
	Argentine Re- public.....	190,409	251,272	346,806	370,363	442,597	627,869
	Other countries..	26,500	29,392	11,383	61,415	57,345	18,691
Total		652,289	784,841	989,085	1,404,888	1,576,601	1,940,979
Pork— Salted (not hams).....	United States....	212,720	191,512	149,525	295,086	274,550	237,633
	Other countries..	77,779	82,320	95,366	135,743	118,671	122,298
Total		290,499	273,832	244,891	430,829	393,221	359,931
“ Fresh.....	Holland	53,498	117,924	191,218	132,256	293,051	433,056
	Belgium.....	25,103	29,773	34,939	62,083	71,248	82,131
	United States....	9	152	8	17	310	18
	Other countries..	2,043	5,886	16,613	5,007	14,994	41,749
Total.....		80,653	153,735	242,778	199,363	379,603	556,954
Rabbits	Belgium.....	102,541	110,476	61,675	283,872	293,338	250,237
	Other countries..	1,685	6,582	9,197	3,704	18,528	26,325
Total		104,226	117,058	100,872	287,576	311,866	276,562
Total of dead meat					14,169,364	14,662,100	15,218,991

The remaining statement refers to the dairy products :—

Butter.....	Denmark	400,556	487,603	604,512	2,194,905	2,669,125	3,335,064
	Germany	119,154	156,430	160,915	611,548	793,579	813,198
	Holland	359,013	164,474	155,020	1,775,454	851,467	784,522
	France	402,620	416,067	439,993	2,264,001	2,264,669	2,378,835
	Canada.....	31,348	32,623	9,173	119,970	139,566	40,797
	United States....	42,336	52,329	23,207	160,391	213,712	93,243
	Other Countries	188,377	205,379	276,494	1,013,919	1,084,651	1,456,533
Total.....		1,543,404	1,514,905	1,669,314	8,140,188	8,016,769	8,902,193

ARTICLES.	FROM.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE.		
		1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	£	£	£
*Margarine.....	Norway	20,875	16,650	7,784	82,582	61,982	25,045
	Holland	833,957	1,172,074	1,043,401	2,767,599	3,516,591	2,951,522
	Belgium.....	20,002	22,895	6,676	69,240	70,301	18,130
	Other Countries.	11,739	61,476	80,313	38,879	191,094	269,129
Total.....		886,573	1,273,095	1,138,174	2,958,300	3,869,948	3,263,826
Cheese	Holland	318,596	362,014	328,801	764,522	883,934	822,498
	France.....	32,103	30,260	29,304	103,185	99,667	92,428
	Canada.....	507,875	631,837	667,461	1,118,178	1,552,764	1,523,833
	United States ...	854,770	759,463	812,430	1,834,370	1,847,412	1,905,776
	Other Countries.	19,843	50,893	79,545	49,641	125,160	197,743
Total		1,733,187	1,834,467	1,917,541	3,867,896	4,508,937	4,542,278
		Great Hundreds.					
Eggs	Germany	2,581,215	3,209,799	3,707,091	743,618	943,914	1,146,739
	Belgium	1,955,741	1,678,420	1,582,929	653,784	552,598	490,011
	France.....	3,208,115	3,070,525	2,692,057	1,215,360	1,251,688	1,053,309
	Other Countries	868,091	1,111,093	1,338,540	266,238	332,361	387,050
Total.....		8,613,162	9,069,837	9,320,617	2,879,000	3,080,561	3,077,109
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.			
Lard	United States ...	797,665	831,790	832,126	1,332,210	1,459,055	1,705,339
	Other Countries.	98,659	74,400	51,343	213,980	142,580	110,081
Total		896,324	906,190	883,469	1,546,190	1,601,635	1,815,420
Poultry— Alive or dead..	Belgium.....				60,653	84,387	74,347
	France.....				203,428	202,066	198,707
	Other Countries.				87,118	122,730	130,143
Total					351,199	409,183	403,197
		Bush.	Bush.	Bush.			
Fruit :— Apples, raw.....					870,281	565,392	1,037,084

*In the years 1886 and 1887 this article was described as "Butterine."

I am sorry to notice that Canada seems to be falling rapidly out of the list in connection with the export of butter. Of over 15,000,000 cwts. imported during the year only 9,173 cwts. came from the Dominion. There is no reason whatever that I can see why Canada should not make butter as good as that produced by the other countries which send the bulk of Great Britain's supplies. I trust some means can be found by which Canada may assume the position in this trade which she has a right to occupy, considering the advantages she possesses. Of course

the great increase in the exports in cheese from the Dominion, may have something to do with the decrease in the exports of butter, but as Canada is able to produce cheese which is regarded as among the best that is imported, it is the subject of remark that she does not occupy a similar position in regard to butter. The question is one which will repay investigation considering the prices paid in this country. I should think that if butter were properly made, and if care were taken in its packing and in its export, it would realize a handsome profit to all those who interested themselves in the trade. Greater attention might also with advantage, be paid to the raising of poultry for consumption here. There is a large market for this kind of produce, and the prices are high. The demand would certainly be greatly increased if the prices were a little lower. The cost of transport from Canada is comparatively light at the present time, and I believe that fowls, ducks, geese and turkeys could be sold here to realize large returns to any persons in the Dominion enterprising enough to engage in the trade. Fowls, ducks and hares are already on the market in London from Russia. The import trade is not very large yet, but it will be seen from the figures that it is rapidly growing.

The question of the horse supply of this country is again being much discussed. The cost of horses is very high and good prices can always be obtained for well bred useful animals. I am rather surprised that the matter has not attracted more attention in Canada than it has done. The supply of horses for military purposes is notoriously deficient, and it is stated on unexceptionable good authority that of the slender cavalry force of this country, which numbers about 18,300 men, only two-thirds are horsed; the other third being utterly useless for want of horses. Many European countries are in the habit of sending to Great Britain to buy animals for cavalry and artillery purposes, and they pay as a rule higher prices than the British War Office is prepared to give. It will be seen, therefore, that if suitable animals were raised by Canadian farmers and breeders and sent to this country, there would be not only the chance of the home market, but of their being bought up for the continent. It is unnecessary to go into any further details, because in previous reports the requirements of the War Office have been stated and the prices offered for such animals given. I think it would be an excellent thing if your Department could arrange to publish widely the position of the market here with regard to horses, and also with regard to some of the other items of agricultural produce in which the trade between Canada and this country could be extended.

Owing to the immense success of the nitrate trade, the phosphate question is assuming considerable importance. The two minerals are not likely to ever come into competition for both are indispensable in the practice of progressive farming, the action of one being complementary to the other. The matter has been much discussed in the press recently in consequence of a paper read by Mr. Herman Voss, before the Chemical Manure Manufacturers' Association on the 10th December, 1888, of which I have sent you copies. The following is an extract from the *Financial Times* of January 18th, 1889, upon the subject:—

“The enormous fortunes made in the nitrate business during the last few years render it not at all impossible that the success with which the nitrate de-

posits of South America have been exploited may lead to similar efforts in the phosphate deposits of Canada. It may easily be that a phosphate king may arise to dispute the supremacy with his Nitrate Majesty, and that the advertising columns of the newspapers may be crowded with the prospectuses of new phosphate companies, as they are now with those of new nitrate companies. We are led to this conclusion by the probability that our imported supply of phosphate, which, during the last ten years, has been largely derived from South Carolina, may be required for home consumption in the United States. The day of retribution is fast approaching for the farmer in the Western States, as it has long arrived for the farmer in the Eastern. For many years he has cultivated the rich virgin prairies with a prodigal recklessness, as though their fertility were inexhaustible. He has allowed the manure heap to accumulate on his holding till it became a mountain as formidable as those of the Golden Dustman. Not a single cartload was returned to the land; and when it was no longer possible to exist under the baleful shadow of the mighty dung-heap, the house and farm buildings were removed to some other spot at a distance on the farm—a process repeated every few years. But all this is changing fast, if it has not already changed, and the American agriculturist has discovered to his cost that nature permits no violence to be done to her with impunity. It is quite possible that the export of phosphates from the United States will soon be restrained by heavy duties, if it is not actually forbidden, and then we must go elsewhere for our supplies.

“We commend to those who are interested in this subject, the study of an extremely able paper on “Our Supply of Phosphates for the Manufacture of Superphosphates,” read by Mr. Hermann Voss, before the Chemical Manure Manufacturers’ Association on the 10th December, 1888. This paper, with the discussion which followed, has now been published in pamphlet form, and is accompanied by a map showing the known guano and phosphate deposits of the world. It is well known that the guano deposits are becoming rapidly exhausted; and, however great the value of nitrates to the agriculture of old countries, it is certain that phosphates, as an element in mineral manures, can never be dispensed with. The export of these is already prohibited in Russia. France is already agitating for a similar prohibition, and if America follows suit, there will remain for us little beyond the supplies of phosphates from Spain—unless, indeed, we turn to our own leading colony of Canada. In the last nine years we have obtained from Spain 2½ million tons of phosphates, from South Carolina 10 millions, and from Canada only one million tons. The Canadian deposits have only been worked for ten years, but Mr. Voss’ map shows that they largely exceed in area any other known deposits in the world.

“In the Canadian deposits there is a new and profitable industry, which we commend to the attention of gentlemen seeking a fresh outlet for capital and enterprise. The smaller South Carolina deposits have been worked for twenty years, and show at present no signs of exhaustion. Those of Canada are almost in a virgin state, and we feel little doubt that an enormous and lucrative trade might be established with little difficulty in the import of Canadian phosphates to this country. If there be any remedies for agricultural depression here, they are to be found, not in an import duty on foreign corn, not in the chimera of bi-

metallism, but in high-farming, by the liberal use of artificial manures. It seems to us that unless agriculturists turn to Canada for their supplies of artificial manure, they will soon find the price of one of the most indispensable—phosphates—enormously enhanced.”

I also give a précis of Mr. Voss' paper which the readers of your Department may consider interesting :

“ Mr. Voss' paper read before the Chemical Manure Manufacturers' Association reviews the present sources of the phosphate supply of the world, and estimates the quantities of the raw material annually required in the United Kingdom for the manufacture of superphosphates and other manures. Mr. Voss mentions first the prospectively less important phosphates used in England in connection with chemical manures. Bones contribute 120,000 tons, 40,000 of which are imported. Very little real guano now comes to England, the shipments being mainly to the Continent. Coprolites, found locally in the eastern and southern counties, furnish some 20,000 tons, and crust guano or soft phosphatic rock from the West Indies some 45,000 tons. He then turns to the mineral phosphates, apatite, phosphorite, and other mineral phosphates of lime, whose utilisation is a comparatively recent feature in the manufacture of fertilisers. They have created little short of a revolution in the industry. Thirty years ago barely 200,000 tons of superphosphates were manufactured in England, at the present time it is four times that amount. The enormous development of the manufacture of manures is mainly due to the discovery of cheap phosphates in Germany (Lahn), France (Lot, Ardennes, Boulogne and Somme), Spain (Estremadura, Jumitta), Norway (apatite), Algeria (Toumai), South Carolina, Canada, (apatite), Ruesia, (coprolites), and Belgium.

“ The German deposits though extensively worked, have no longer the same importance for the English market, owing to the presence of oxide of iron and alumina in objectionable quantities; the same applies to the French phosphates, with the exception of those of the Somme, which are of a high grade and excellent in every way. Of the 150,000 tons raised in 1887, over 11,000 were imported into England. The Belgian phosphates are equally useful, but of a lower grade; 45,000 tons out of the 145,000 raised were sent to England during 1887. The deposits in the Somme and in Belgium are said to be practically inexhaustible. The Spanish supply available is somewhat small, the imports in 1887, from that part reaching only some 15,000 tons; difficulties of transport, and the fact, that it does not pay to ship the low grade phosphate which overlies that of a higher quality must account for this. Shipments of Norwegian and Russian phosphates have ceased.

“ The Canadian mines were commenced to be worked ten years ago and the average output is 25,000 tons, of which 20,000 tons reach England. The most important deposits of phosphate are those of South Carolina discovered twenty years ago, which have yielded to date over 4,000,000 tons. The shipments to England in 1887 reached 165,275 tons, and but for the high freight prevailing would have been much greater. The demand, however, in the United States for these phosphates is growing, and in view of the possible consumption it is quite

likely that the supplies from that quarter may be seriously curtailed in the near future. Mr. Voss closes his remarks with a reference to basic slag as a fertilising agent now very largely used in Germany on peaty soils. Very small quantities have been used in England, however, where the soil appears to be little adapted for it, so that the larger part of the production is available for export. At the same time quite half the basic slag in Great Britain is of such low quality that it is almost useless as a manure. Good slag should contain from 17 to 20 per cent. of phosphoric acid. Much of that made in England has only 8 to 9 per cent. In Germany some phosphate is made from Thomas slag containing 25 to 26 per cent. of phosphoric acid."

I may remark that this report merely relates to the work of this office as far as it concerns your own Department. I am preparing a separate report relating to the other Departments and am sending it to the President of the Council.

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

CHARLES TUPPER,
High Commissioner.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LIVERPOOL (ENG.) AGENT.

(MR. JOHN DYKE,)

15 WATER STREET,

LIVERPOOL, 31st December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my thirteenth annual report from this agency. The numbers and nationalities of the emigrants who have sailed from Liverpool during the last two years are as follows:—

	1887.	1888.	Increase	Decrease.
English.....	129,260	127,977		1,283
Scotch.....	2,150	3,391	1,241	
Irish.....	13,723	12,025		1,698
Foreigners.....	86,814	92,377	5,563	
Not described.....	6,471	5,436	.....	1035
Totals.....	238,418	241,206	6,804	4,016
Deduct decrease			4,016	
Nett increase			2,788	

38,579 emigrants sailed direct to Canada, and of these 23,098 were carried by the Allan Line, 9,798 by the Dominion line and 5,683 by the Beaver Line. The cabin passengers numbered 4,268 and the steerage 34,311, as against 4,128 cabin and 29,930 steerage in 1887, the total increase in the emigration from Liverpool direct to Canadian ports for the year being about 13 per cent.

I have to record a most important feature in the season's emigration, namely, the cessation of assisted passages.

It has been my duty to prevent as far as possible the deportation of paupers and others of an undesirable class, at the same time helping as much as I could the most important machinery which exists in the various religious and charitable societies. I would like to refer here to the complaints which have been made by labour organizations and others in the Dominion, as to the large influx of emigrants which took place in the spring. I can bear testimony to the willingness with which the Canadian steamship companies acquiesced in the representations I made to them with regard to emigrants of an undesirable class, and I know of cases in which they have forfeited passage money in carrying out the wishes of your department; but I must point out that as the regulations now stand there is nothing to prevent any man who can pay his fare, from proceeding to the Dominion either by way of the St. Lawrence or *via* New York. Having said so much however, I must add that on the whole the emigration of the year has been of a very superior class indeed. Large numbers of those who have gone to Manitoba have been relatives and friends of settlers of a few years' standing, men who passed through this agency in years past and who by thus inducing their friends to follow them have given the best evidence of their own success. British Columbia has received a great amount of attention and I am glad to state that numbers of colonists with means have proceeded to the Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The mineral resources of the Province of Quebec have also attracted notice and in one instance, through the influence of this agency, a German firm has purchased an asbestos mine in the Eastern Townships and I am now negotiating for the emigration to the lands in the vicinity, of a number of French-speaking families. Other inquiries have been received relating to the mining and timber interests of the Ottawa valley and other parts of the Dominion.

The competition for emigrants is still keen, the Argentine Republic especially continuing to make strenuous efforts to secure settlers, and with much success seeing that according to a telegram just received, the arrivals for the year numbered 177,267 as against 136,842 in 1887. The bulk of these people, however, are not of a class suitable to the Dominion having been gathered from Spain, Portugal and Southern Italy, but a bold bid is being made for English, Irish, Scotch, German and Scandinavian emigrants.

The following extract from the Buenos Ayrean *Standard* will show the steps taken by the Government of the Argentine Republic to attain the object in view:—

“Decree issued by the Government on the appointment of a General Immigration Agent for Europe:—

“Whereas we have received official information to the effect that in Europe there are very many people desirous of settling in the country, and considering. (1.) That, although the immigration returns last year are much higher than those of the preceding years, the Immigration Department is unable to meet the demands from the Provinces; (2) that the development of agriculture and industry entails the want of labourers; (3) that although the Government aims only at spontaneous immigration it is, nevertheless, desirous of assisting such immigration as much as possible; (4) that with this view Congress passed a law on Nov. 3, 1887, empowering the executive to spend \$1,000,000 per annum in the assistance of immigration; (5) that on Nov. 19, of the same year, the law was regulated and a bureau established in the Capitol; (6) that it is necessary to supplement the services of this bureau by advancing passage money to intending emigrants which can be done by means of the information offices abroad; (7) that it is desirable to choose and assist a particular class of emigrants; (8) that it is necessary to assist emigration from the northern countries of Europe, as from the south the current of emigration is already well established and needs no assistance; (9) that moreover it is advisable the Government should obtain the most precise information in regard to the movement of European emigration

The “President” of the Republic decrees:—

“Art. 1. Mr. Samuel Navarro, head of the Immigration Department, is hereby commissioned to go as soon as possible to Europe and organize the necessary service for the advancement of passage money to intending emigrants in accordance with the law.

“Art. 2. Fifty thousand passages to be entrusted to him and to be distributed by him through the immigration offices and consulates.

“Art. 3. On the fulfilment of his mission he shall give an account of the work accomplished.

“Art. 4. He is entitled to \$30,000 for expenses of his mission.

“Art. 5. The foreign office shall assist him in every possible way.

“Art. 6. Let this be published, &c.

“JUAREZ CELABAN,	W. PACHECO,
“N. QUIRNO COSTA,	F. POSSE,
“E. WILDE,	E. RACEDO.”

However, a judicious and not necessarily expensive propaganda, made by your experienced agents, will enable Canada to hold her own even against the advantages offered in such glowing terms by this enterprising South American Republic.

As regards the efforts I have made under the immediate direction of Sir Charles Tupper to secure continental emigrants, I think there is every reason to be satisfied with the results.

There has been a large increase each year in the numbers of foreigners who have gone to Manitoba and the North-West. In 1886 there was an increase in the numbers of 27 per cent. over 1885; in 1887 of 43 per cent. over 1886; and this year there has been an increase of 78 per cent. over 1887. The great majority of these have been Germans and Scandinavians.

The amount of work which has been necessary to bring this about is well known to the High Commissioner and to your Department, and as I have previously pointed out it would not be in the interest of the public service to give the details in a report of this nature.

The importance and I might almost say the absolute necessity of this foreign emigration has been demonstrated over and over again, and it must be obvious to everyone that the enormous North Western Territories cannot be peopled by the surplus population of the British Isles alone. Great care is taken to secure only the most desirable classes and if the efforts now being made are not relaxed, in a few years' time there will be a large and steadily increasing stream of foreign emigrants to the Dominion. The colonies of the different nationalities which have already been formed are becoming firmly established and the members of them are sending for their friends and are taking a lively interest in the settlement of the adjacent lands. Experience shows that under ordinary conditions, emigration is at first slow in its workings but that it gradually increases in volume, provided the proper steps are taken to encourage it. I have referred only to the North-West, but the propaganda which has been made embraces the whole of the Dominion and the advantages held out by each of the Provinces have been prominently placed before intending emigrants and I have reason to know that every Province has benefited, more or less, by an accession of settlers from various continental countries.

The necessity of an office at this port has been shown during the past year in a still greater degree than before. The applications for information by merchants, insurance companies, bankers and capitalists have been on a scale which could not have been anticipated when this agency was established, and the utility of an office in Liverpool must become more and more apparent with the expansion of the trade between England and the Dominion. The duties of the agency here are *practically those of a consulate*, and are by no means confined to emigration business. The innumerable letters I receive from all parts of England and the continent, and from the foreign settlements in the United States on almost every conceivable subject are evidence of the successful manner in which the propaganda of your Department has been made during the last few years under the High Commissioner's directions. In the year just closed nearly 200,000 pamphlets and leaflets have been distributed from this office alone in the English, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, German, Dutch, Flemish, Bohemian, Polish, French and Welsh languages.

I think it will be admitted on all hands that no effort ever made to promote emigration to the Dominion, and to spread a better knowledge of its resources, has been attended by greater results than those which followed the visits of the Tenant Farmer's Delegates, on the invitation of your Department, in the years 1879 and 1881. These gentlemen continue to take a lively interest in the country, and to make known on every opportunity the advantages it offers to settlers and capitalists. Of no less importance however have been the visits from time to time, of members of the agricultural press.

This year Mr. Macdonald, one of the leading authorities in Great Britain on live stock, and one of the editors of the *Mark Lane Express*, visited the Dominion, and Dr. Fream, professor of agriculture at the College at Downton, and agricultural correspondent to the London *Morning Post* and other journals, re-visited Canada in company with Mr. Moore, one of the most prominent of English agricultural writers, editor of Bell's *Weekly Messenger*, and agricultural correspondent to the *Times*. Such visits tend to dispel misapprehension and the writings of those members of the press who have been to Canada are in marked contrast, when dealing with Canadian affairs, to those of the gentlemen who have not had an opportunity of examining for themselves the agricultural and other resources of the Dominion. The report of Dr. Fream, made since his return this year, is a most important one, and will rank as a standard work on the agricultural interests of the Dominion in 1888.

As usual I arranged an exhibit at the Royal Agricultural Society's show, which was this year held at Nottingham, and I must here acknowledge the courtesy of Mr. Jacob Wilson, and of Mr. Wilson Bennison, the engineer of the show yard, who, as

hitherto, allotted to us one of the most prominent positions on the ground. The Canadian exhibit is now looked upon as one of the attractions of the show. The visitors were exactly of the class required in Canada, consisting chiefly of small farmers and agricultural labourers. The attendance during the week numbered 167,000, and these figures have only been exceeded on two occasions in the history of the society. On the last day the demand for Canadian printed matter was very large, and the pressure for admittance to the stand was so great that it was necessary to close it up shortly after mid-day to save it from destruction.

The following is an extract from the *Nottingham Daily Express* :—

“With reference to the exhibits, these cannot fail to prove of great interest to agriculturists and to many others who have friends settled in Manitoba and the Canadian North-West. There is a most remarkable collection of over 300 varieties of cereals in the ear and named. This is probably one of the finest collections in existence, of its kind, demonstrating, as it does fully, the capacity, or rather adaptability, of the soil of Canada and its superior climate. The mineral wealth of these vast territories is being rapidly utilized, coal mines especially, in British Columbia, and on the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains. A very fine specimen of anthracite is shown, and exhibits also from the Galt mines, in which the Baroness Burdett Coutts and other English capitalists are interested. These mines have an output of several hundreds of tons a day, and a large number of miners have just sailed from Europe. Upon their arrival, it is estimated that the output will be nearly doubled, with the result that a splendid supply will be furnished for the Canadian North-West and adjacent Territories. Specimens of soil are exhibited in glass tubes, and these have been taken from pits twenty miles apart, from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains. As intended, they suggest the country's extraordinary capacity for the raising of wheat and other cereals. Wheat from Manitoba indeed commands the highest prices in the market, and in the immediate future the vast Territories comprised in the Dominion will be a yet more important factor in the food supply of the mother land. Specimens of timber, finished, illustrate the sections and grains of diverse woods, and are well worthy of inspection. Tables are on view recording exports of cattle to England. * * * We find that the Government of Canada is resolved to increase the utilisation of the Dominion's resources in the way of trading, and its agents in England are ever busily engaged in obtaining information in order to increase the supply of finished cheese and specially prepared butter for the various European markets. The actual agent in charge is Mr. John Dyke, of Liverpool, to whose courtesy we were indebted during our visit of inspection. The whole display, as claimed, speaks well for the energy of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, acting through the High Commissioner in this country.”

A large number of Canadian buyers of pedigree stock and others made use of the stand, and indeed it is most necessary for them to have a rendezvous of the kind.

The depression in agriculture still continues, although it is not of such a crushing character as it was a year or so ago. No great advances in prices have taken place, but rents and tithe charges have fallen 20 per cent., and it is confidently hoped by agriculturists here that the corner has been turned and better times may be expected. I may here incidentally remark that, contrary to the general belief, good times mean a larger emigration, for the farmers and labourers can realize their property and more easily rid themselves of the liabilities which, in most instances, keep them tied to their present positions. The knowledge which is now so generally diffused through the British Isles respecting the advantages and resources of the Dominion, assisted by the favourable reports from those who have already gone forward, will, I am sure, upon the removal of the depression, result in a very greatly increased emigration to the Dominion.

The numbers of horned stock in Great Britain show a very important decrease in each class, the total number being 6,129,375, or 311,893, (equal to 4·8 per cent.) less than in 1887. Cows and heifers in milk or in calf, have decreased 3·33 per cent.; other cattle of two years old and upwards 8·0 per cent., and young cattle 4·32 per cent.

There is again a decrease to record in the area of arable land this year of 5,700 acres, about 16,938,200 being returned, against 16,943,900 acres in 1887. The diminution, however, is not so great as in the two previous years; in 1887 as compared with 1886, there was a falling off of 112,000 acres and in 1886 as compared with the preceding year a deficiency of 146,000 acres. Permanent pasture on the other hand shows a still further extension, the increase being 74,800 acres, whilst clover and rotation grasses show a decrease of 56,728 acres as compared with 1887.

Great attention continues to be paid to the subject of horse raising, and in no previous year have the exports of draught horses been so large. Through the courtesy of Mr. Sloughgrove of the Shire Horse Society, I am able to state that 1,400 certificates have been made out for shire horses for export and this number would probably not cover the whole of the shire horses shipped. The secretary of the Clydesdale Horse Society, Mr. Macneilage, informs me that 1,149 certificates were taken out for Clydesdales for export, 371 being shipped direct to Canada. The total number of horses shipped from the United Kingdom to Canada during the year was 2,684, of the declared value of £213,649, showing an average of over \$400 each. In 1887 the number was 2,389, valued at £172,559, or an average of little more than \$350.00 each. Of the 3,411 stallions shipped from Great Britain to all countries, no less than 1,826 went to the Dominion. A very large number of horses of all breeds have been shipped to the Argentine Republic.

The trade in this country for hunters and carriage horses of really first-class type has been very brisk and the demand has far exceeded the supply, and prices have advanced 25 per cent. At the annual sale of an Irish horse dealer at Leicester last month, the following extraordinary prices were made: 250 guineas, 235 guineas, 210 guineas, and 235 guineas. At another sale at Tattersall's, London, prices ranged from 120 to 440 guineas, and at other places equally high figures have been paid.

Horse-raising interests in Canada will experience a great loss through the death of Mr. Simon Beattie, who was so well known throughout the Dominion. It is stated in a public journal that Mr. Beattie, during his life time, shipped upwards of 3,000 stallions to the Dominion, and it was in no small degree owing to his efforts that the trade which has for years existed between Canada and the United States was brought into existence.

The question of supplying army remounts still occupies public attention. A return made by the War Office shows that the number of remounts has not been augmented during the past twelve months. It is stated that there are about 19,100 officers and men in the thirty-one cavalry regiments of the British regular service; and when the officers,—who provide their own horses—are deducted, there are 18,300 non-commissioned officers and men, for whom 11,800 horses are available, leaving 6,500 unmounted men—equal to thirteen regiments of 500 each.

The three regiments of Household Cavalry, which have to provide a regiment between them for the 1st Army Corps, have only 800 horses for more than 1,200 men, and the eight other regiments at home, not belonging to the 1st or 2nd Army Corps, and the depôts of regiments abroad, have amongst them 2,700 horses for 4,700 men.

The efforts made to purchase suitable horses in the United Kingdom have not met with the success which was anticipated, and I feel confident that Canada will yet be called upon to supply the deficiency.

I have on all occasions assisted, as far as I possibly could, Canadians coming to this country to purchase horses and other live stock, and on every opportunity I have put the advantages which Canada possesses as a horse producing country before purchasers of equine stock in England and on the Continent.

The Board of Trade returns give the number of cattle imported direct from the Dominion during 1888 as 61,144, as compared with 65,154 in 1887, but it is estimated that in addition some 6,000 head of Canadian cattle have been brought to this country *via* United States ports. The quality has on the whole been good, although in some instances the animals were not as ripe as in previous years. This is attributed

to the short hay crop in Ontario. The total number of live cattle imported into Great Britain during the past twelve months was 377,088 as compared with 295,961 in 1887; and in addition there have been received 837,444 cwt. of dressed beef as compared with 657,574 cwt. in the previous year. I fear that the depression in prices, especially marked during the latter part of December, has been severely felt by Canadian exporters. During the season there has been an unusually large number of unfinished stock sent to local markets owing to the shortness of cash on the part of graziers and others, and at times the markets were so glutted that prices were utterly demoralized. However, the decrease in the number of live stock in Great Britain which I have already noted, and the greater consumption consequent upon the general improvement in trade, may be expected to influence rates favourably next season. I visited the Birmingham and Smithfield Fat Stock Shows, and there, as indeed in all the markets, the feature which presents itself most forcibly to the visitor is early maturity, and I would impress its importance upon Canadian farmers and stock-raisers. The day for heavy old fat beasts and sheep has passed and the farmer who can turn out a beast of the best quality, the same weight in twenty months as he did formerly in four or five years, effects a great saving and benefits not only himself but the country in which he lives. The introduction to the Canadian North-West of a number of valuable pedigree animals, notably a large shipment of Polled Aberdeen bulls and several hundred Shropshire and Cheviot rams, will prove of inestimable value.

Although the exact figures for the year are not yet to hand I am glad to be able to state the mortality of the cattle while in transit from the Dominion to this country has been lower than ever, which speaks volumes for the rigid supervision exercised by your veterinary inspectors in Canada, and for their care in seeing that the cattle had sufficient space and were otherwise well provided for.

About 3,000 head of ranche cattle from Alberta have been received at this port and I have made repeated visits of inspection to them with the Government inspectors and Messrs. Roddick, Cruitt and other salesmen. Owing to their wildness and viciousness it is unsafe to move them from the spot at which they are landed, and they have had to be put into the lairages set apart for United States cattle, and as a consequence, slaughtered within ten days. A large proportion of them were old and they were in a very inferior condition when landed and were unable to compete successfully with the lower grades of American and English cattle, or indeed with the dressed beef from the United States and other countries. When in consultation with a number of dealers and importers, the question arose whether, taking into consideration the distance these cattle have to come, it would not be to the advantage of shippers to slaughter them in Montreal or at some other convenient point and send them to this country as dressed beef; or perhaps, the plan adopted in the United States could be tried, that of shipping them to an intermediate point, say Ontario, and quietly stall-feeding them, and then when afterwards shipped to England they would be so domesticated that they might be exhibited in the public markets throughout the country.

I am indeed glad to again report that there has not been a single case of cattle disease or scab discovered in the Canadian stock landed here. I am much indebted to the courtesy of Mr. May, the Privy Council Veterinary Inspector at this port and great credit is due to Professor McEachran and his able staff for the care they have exercised in thus preventing any cause of complaint on the part of the authorities here.

Pleuro-pneumonia still exists in this country, but of foot and mouth disease there has not been an authenticated case during the year.

Acting under the High Commissioner's instructions, I have taken every precaution to prevent pedigree stock from infected areas being shipped to the Dominion; and this has considerably augmented the work and correspondence of this agency.

Sheep have this year been of very good quality, the improvement being very marked. The complaint, however, is still made that there is too great a proportion of ewes, and very few wethers. Owing to the close proximity of the United States

market probably this difficulty so far as the Eastern Provinces are concerned will not be overcome, as it is no doubt more profitable to ship lambs in the fall of the year to the United States than to hold them over for another year and sell them as wethers, but with the growth of the sheep-raising industry in the Canadian North-West, wether sheep will be raised, and when these are placed upon this market, the raisers will have no cause to regret their enterprise, for sheep of good quality brought to this country alive will always command a much higher price than frozen mutton.

It may be of interest here to note the enormous expansion of the frozen mutton trade, with which our poorer qualities of sheep come into competition.

In 1886, 652,289 cwts. valued at \$7,024,440 were imported.		
1887, 784,841	do	7,883,005 do
1888, 989,085	do	9,704,895 do

Of the quantity imported in 1888, 543,117 cwts. were from Australasian and 346,806 cwts. from the Argentine Republic. The prices of Australasian mutton continued unsatisfactory, ranging from 3d. to 3½d. per lb., for sheep in good condition.

In previous reports I have referred to the valuable trade which might be done in dairy cows with this country by Canadians, and I am glad to report that an expansion, though small, has taken place in the business this year. Messrs. Lucas & Co., of the Liverpool Horse Repository, have disposed of upwards of 160 head, and numbers of others have been sold in the open market. As showing the opportunities which exist, I need only mention that one Canadian cow sold by Messrs. Lucas, brought the high price of \$117, whilst the average price, although there were a great many old and indifferent lots, was about \$90. To make the trade a profitable one, the principal points to be observed, are that the cows should be fairly well bred; if possible they should be with their second calf; and their udders should be perfect. Of the cows shipped this year many were old, in some the udders were imperfect, and a number had not recently calved. The great advantage Canadian cows have over all others is immunity from disease. At the present time the Liverpool milk dealers obtain most of their milch cows from Yorkshire and other northern districts, and although they get animals of very superior quality they run a great risk, as the introduction into a dairy of perhaps twenty or thirty cows, of one animal affected with pleuro-pneumonia would in most cases mean absolute ruin to the dairyman. A Canadian cow therefore, sent from the ship to the milkman's stables, would be worth at least \$25 more than a Yorkshire cow, if of the same quality. The dairymen here have complained that the Canadian cows have been offered for sale immediately upon landing, before sufficient notice has been given of their arrival. I would advise shippers to cable instructions to their agents here to announce that so many cows were expected, and if they are of good quality, I feel sure that the venture will prove satisfactory. At the one repository I have mentioned there would be no difficulty in disposing of forty to fifty milch cows at each fortnightly sale, and there are equal facilities throughout the country. I may add that the calves which have been shipped with the cows during the past season, have, when three weeks old, readily realized \$10 to \$12 each, and I would recommend that when possible, the calves should be sent with their dams.

For many years past I have alluded in my reports to your Department to the importance of increased attention being paid by farmers and others in the Dominion to the dairy interests of the country, and I am happy to note that a movement is now taking place which I hope will result in an improvement in the quality of the butter exported, and the establishing of a trade in condensed milk. Mr. Lynch, an expert dairyman from the Dominion, called upon me furnished with a letter of introduction from Mr. Lowe, the Deputy Minister, and I had great pleasure in introducing him to the leading merchants in the trade in Liverpool and also to the leading dairymen at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, and showing him as far as possible the different styles and manner in which butter is prepared for and shipped to this market. Mr. Lynch, I believe, is making a special report to you upon the

subject and it is consequently unnecessary for me to refer at greater length to his visit. I have referred in former reports to the nature and volume of the tinned butter trade and the business of the past year fully bears out the statements I have made from time to time. I am now endeavouring to obtain specimen tins of butter put up for export by the different European countries as well as by New Zealand and Australia, and subject to your instructions these shall be sent to your Department. It is to be regretted that whilst the total shipments of butter to this country from all countries have increased from 1,514,905 cwts. in 1887 to 1,669,314 cwts. in 1888, the quantity received from the Dominion has decreased from 32,623 cwts. in 1887 to 9,173 cwts. in 1888. The exports from the little Kingdom of Denmark to England have increased from 487,603 cwts. in 1887 to 604,512 cwts. in 1888. Surely nothing further than these suggestive figures is needed to press home the necessity of better knowledge of the butter industry in Canada.

The operation of the Margarine Act is shown by a decrease in the imports from 1,273,095 cwts. in 1887 to 1,138,174 cwts. in 1888, and the stringent regulations with regard to the labelling and sale of this commodity will in future, no doubt tend to further decrease, or at any rate to retard the rapid increase in this trade during the past two or three years, more especially if good sound Canadian butter could be placed upon the British markets at a reasonable figure.

The imports of cheese from all countries show an increase from 1,834,467 cwts. in 1887 to 1,917,541 cwts. in 1888; the quantity received from Canada direct being 631,837 cwts. in 1887 and 667,461 cwts. in 1888. With reference to my remarks in former years on the subject of fancy cheeses, the following figures relating to the exports from Switzerland will show what an enormous business is done, and may induce Canadians to inquire if they cannot successfully compete for it :

In 1887 the exports from Switzerland amounted to 557,720 cwts., of the value of \$8,135,543, and for the first three quarters of 1888 the quantity was 335,216 cwts., valued at \$5,156,245.

An effort has been made to extend the trade from New Zealand to England in butter and Cheddar cheese. The cheese, though no doubt of good quality when shipped, arrives in only fair condition, and it is thought that the long sea passage with its fluctuations of temperature, will act as a severe check to this industry. The butter also does not arrive in good condition and the low prices which have been received for it will render impossible any great increase in the trade.

I must again impress upon farmers in the Dominion the desirability of entering into the condensed milk trade. In 1887 Switzerland exported 222,624 cwts., of the value of \$2,161,380. For the first three quarters of 1888 the returns are 177,462 cwts., valued at \$1,683,835 as compared with 168,864 cwts., valued at \$1,638,318 for the corresponding period in 1887. There are two or three large condensed milk factories in England which, originally independent, have been absorbed by the Swiss establishments, and they are annually increasing their output and are showing remarkably profitable returns. Messrs. Cleeve, of Limerick, Ireland (natives of Toronto), have been most successful in this business; the bulk of their produce finds its way to London, though large quantities are sent to Liverpool and other ports for shipping purposes.

The value of the poultry and game imported from all countries during the year amounted to \$2,015,985. An increased number of very superior turkeys have been received from the Dominion at the London, Birmingham and Liverpool markets and they arrived in perfect condition. To such perfection has the packing and shipment of poultry been brought that there is practically no limit to the growth of the trade. Turkeys undressed and in the feather, packed in barrels just as they are killed, have readily brought from 16 cents to 22 cents per pound and the very superior quality and flavour of Canadian turkeys is now thoroughly established in Great Britain.

I have frequently alluded to the egg trade, which continues to increase. The number of eggs imported from foreign countries were one thousand one hundred and eight millions four hundred and seventy-four thousand, valued at \$15,385,545. I cannot help thinking that a trade in eggs might be conducted from the Dominion to

the British markets. The figures relating to the imports of poultry and eggs from foreign countries have, of course, always been available, but hitherto no reliable data has been given with regard to the exports of these commodities from Ireland to England and Scotland, but a careful estimate has been made of this trade in 1887, and it was found that eggs and poultry were shipped to the approximate value of \$8,065,000.

The trade in dimension hard wood timber still continues to grow and British manufacturers of agricultural and other machinery and of furniture, &c., are forming connections with exporters in Canada from which I have no doubt, in the course of a few years, a most important trade will develop, though at present, prices are not so good as could be desired. In a number of cases I have been able to assist in the negotiations between importers here and exporters in Canada, to the advantage I hope, of both parties.

With regard to Canadian phosphates I am much indebted for information to Mr. George Blackwell, the well known mineral broker of Liverpool. Briefly, I may state that the demand for Canadian phosphates, which are annually becoming better appreciated, not only in Great Britain, but in Europe generally, shows a marked improvement. It is difficult to give the exact figures of the business done during the past year, but roughly speaking, some 20,000 tons have been imported into Great Britain. Up to about three months ago, the prices were low, quotations being 7½d., but a sudden rise in the Charleston freights brought the price up 2d. per unit, and it has practically remained at the higher figure although the cotton question has somewhat reduced the freights. The prospect for the future is rather unsettled; at the same time it is expected that higher prices will be reached. It is said that the British farmers are paying their accounts well and the manufactures of manure are well sold at advanced prices. The present values for spring shipments are quoted about as follows:—10d. for 70, 11½d. for 75, and 13d. for 80—the sellers being about ½d. higher.

The enormous development of the manufacture of artificial manures is mainly due to the more recent discovery of cheap phosphates in Canada, Germany, France, Spain, Norway, Algeria, South Carolina, Russia and Belgium. The figures for 1888 are not available, but the quantities of phosphates imported into the United Kingdom during the previous three years are given as follows:—

From	1885. Tons.	1886. Tons.	1888. Tons.
United States (South Carolina).....	138,844	144,623	165,275
Canada	21,434	18,069	19,194
Dutch West Indies (Curaçao, Amber)	11,588	12,581	9,505
British West Indies (Sombrero, etc.)	7,728	3,351	6,451
Spain and Portugal	19,282	5,825	15,612
Belgium	35,405	31,551	45,322
Holland	865	2,194	4,778
France	2,276	1,503	11,140
Australia .....	.....	200	350
Germany	704	.....	.....
Hayti (San Domingo).....	.....	2,175	3,044
Brazil.....	.....	.....	1,200
Other countries.....	397	1,039	1,544
Total.....	238,972	223,111	283,415

Basic slag, or "cinder" is very extensively used now, chiefly on the continent; according to the highest authorities it does not seem to possess the same value to users in this country.

I have again to tender my thanks to the High Commissioner for his courtesy and for the great interest he has taken in my efforts and for the advice from time to time given me. I am also happy to state that my relations with the representatives of the steamship companies and the carrying trade have continued most cordial, and I must acknowledge the great assistance I have received from the members of the British and continental press and from my colleagues in the United Kingdom and in Canada.

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

JOHN DYKE,
Canadian Government Agent, Liverpool.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN of Emigration from the Port of Liverpool, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1887 and 1888.

Destination.	1887.	1888.	Increase.	Decrease.
United States.....	199,138	196,619	.....	2,519
Quebec.....	26,335	29,415	3,080	.....
Halifax.....	7,723	9,164	1,441	.....
South America.....	1,466	2,599	1,133	.....
East Indies.....	1,993	2,067	74	.....
British West Indies.....	123	70	.....	53
China.....	301	202	.....	99
West Coast of Africa.....	1,140	1,049	.....	91
Australia.....	199	15	.....	184
New Zealand.....	.....	3	3	.....
Cape of Good Hope.....	.....	3	3	.....
Total.....	238,418	241,206	5,734	2,946
LESS—Decrease.....	.....	.....	2,946	.....
Net Increase.....	.....	.....	2,788	.....

APPENDIX B.

RETURN of Emigrants and Steamers from Liverpool for Canada, for the Year ending 31st December, 1888.

Date.	Steamers.	Quebec.		Halifax.		Total.		Total.
		Cabin.	Steer- age.	Cabin.	Steer- age.	Cabin.	Steer- age.	
1888.	<i>Allan Line.</i>							
Jan. 3...	Assyrian.....			7		7		7
do 5...	Sarmatian.....			20	83	20	83	103
do 19...	Polynesian.....			19	122	19	122	141
Feb. 2...	Circassian.....			8	134	8	134	142
do 16...	Sarmatian.....			30	210	30	210	240
Mar. 1...	Sardinian.....			28	309	28	309	337
do 15...	Parisian.....			87	706	87	706	793
do 27...	Pomeranian.....			3	528	3	528	531
do 29...	Polynesian.....			46	950	46	950	996
Apr. 11...	Sardinian.....			43	907	43	907	950
do 12...	Siberian.....				592		592	592
do 17...	Nova Scotian.....			27	318	27	318	345
do 20...	Circassian.....	24	815			24	815	839
do 20...	Norwegian.....		382				382	382
do 28...	Sarmatian.....	37	659			37	659	696
do 27...	Assyrian.....		372				372	372
May 1...	Peruvian.....			26	292	26	292	318
do 3...	Parisian.....	99	699			99	699	798
do 11...	Polynesian.....	25	887			25	887	912
do 15...	Caspian.....			37	63	37	63	100
do 17...	Sardinian.....	65	860			65	860	925
do 21...	Sarmatian.....	64	766			64	766	830
do 25...	Siberian.....	14	532			14	532	546
do 28...	Nova Scotian.....			35	60	35	60	95
June 7...	Parisian.....	83	865			83	865	948
do 12...	Peruvian.....			37	50	37	50	87
do 21...	Polynesian.....	65	924			65	924	989
do 23...	Corean.....		303				303	303
do 26...	Caspian.....			26	55	26	55	81
do 29...	Cartbaginian.....	11	417			11	417	428
July 5...	Sarmatian.....	48	389			48	389	437
do 10...	Nova Scotian.....			38	43	38	43	81
do 12...	Parisian.....	102	568			102	568	670
do 20...	Circassian.....	34	501			34	501	535
do 24...	Peruvian.....			54	49	54	49	103
do 26...	Polynesian.....	67	342			67	342	409
Aug. 3...	Sarmatian.....	69	229			69	229	298
do 7...	Caspian.....			34	66	34	66	100
do 8...	Sardinian.....	83	245			83	245	328
do 16...	Parisian.....	165	478			165	478	643
do 21...	Nova Scotian.....			73	58	73	58	131
do 24...	Circassian.....	58	266			58	266	324
do 30...	Polynesian.....	95	351			95	351	446
Sept. 4...	Peruvian.....			50	68	50	68	118
do 7...	Sarmatian.....	45	279			45	279	324
do 13...	Sardinian.....	48	187			48	187	235
do 18...	Caspian.....			36	45	36	45	81
do 20...	Parisian.....	103	511			103	511	614
do 28...	Circassian.....	36	197			36	197	233
Oct. 2...	Nova Scotian.....			30	38	30	38	68
do 4...	Polynesian.....	37	299			37	299	336
do 12...	Sarmatian.....	37	180			37	180	217
do 16...	Peruvian.....			20	74	20	74	94
do 18...	Sardinian.....	19	170			19	170	189
do 25...	Parisian.....	105	329			105	329	434
do 30...	Caspian.....			21	27	21	27	48

APPENDIX B—Return of Emigrants and Steamers from Liverpool for Canada, for the Year ending 31st December, 1888—Continued.

Date.	Steamers.	Quebec.		Halifax.		Total.		Total.
		Cabin.	Steer- age.	Cabin.	Steer- age.	Cabin.	Steer- age.	
1888.		<i>Allan Line.</i>						
Nov. 3...	Circassian	10	166			10	166	176
do 8 ..	Polynesian			9	97	9	97	106
do 13...	Nova Scotian			15	101	15	101	116
do 22...	Sarmatian			17	90	17	90	107
do 27...	Peruvian			10	51	10	51	61
Dec. 6...	Parisian			35	72	35	72	107
Dec. 11...	Caspian			5	32	5	32	37
do 20...	Polynesian			17	25	17	25	42
do 25...	Nova Scotian			3	21	3	21	24
	Total Allan Line.....	1,648	14,168	946	6,336	2,594	20,504	23,098
		<i>Dominion Line.</i>						
Jan. 12...	Oregon			9	83	9	83	92
do 26...	Vancouver			17	133	17	133	150
Feb. 9...	Sarnia			7	96	7	96	103
do 23...	Oregon			10	147	10	147	157
Mar. 8...	Vancouver			47	285	47	285	332
do 22...	Sarnia			24	487	24	487	511
April 5...	Oregon			31	455	31	455	486
do 19...	Vancouver	32	772			32	772	804
do 20...	Ontario		690				690	690
do 27...	Toronto	8	545			8	545	553
May 4...	Sarnia	28	313			28	313	341
do 10...	Oregon	16	480			16	480	496
do 18...	Montreal	4	259			4	259	263
do 24...	Vancouver	79	477			79	477	566
June 1...	Toronto	5	202			5	202	207
do 8...	Sarnia	16	195			16	195	211
do 14...	Oregon	12	249			12	249	261
do 22...	Montreal	3	171			3	171	174
do 28...	Vancouver	58	422			58	422	480
July 6...	Toronto	9	25			9	25	34
do 13...	Sarnia	9	255			9	255	264
do 19...	Oregon	35	164			35	164	199
do 24...	Montreal	13	45			13	45	58
Aug. 2...	Vancouver	107	282			107	282	389
do 10...	Toronto	13	168			13	168	181
do 17...	Sarnia	63	168			63	168	231
do 23...	Oregon	54	124			54	124	178
do 31...	Montreal	20	182			20	182	202
Sept. 6...	Vancouver	142	299			142	299	441
do 14...	Toronto	17	43			17	43	60
do 21...	Sarnia	15	50			15	50	65
do 27...	Oregon	18	128			18	128	146
Oct. 5...	Montreal	4	38			4	38	42
do 11...	Vancouver	56	124			56	124	180
do 19...	Toronto	5	41			5	41	46
do 26...	Sarnia	6	39			6	39	45
Nov. 1...	Oregon	36	83			36	83	119
do 29...	Sarnia			12		12		12
Dec. 13...	Oregon			10	8	10	8	18
do 27...	Vancouver			15	6	15	6	21
	Total Dominion Line...	883	7,033	182	1,700	1,065	8,733	9,798

APPENDIX B—Return of Emigrants and Steamers from Liverpool for Canada, for the Year ending 31st December, 1888—*Concluded.*

Date.	Steamers.	Quebec.		Halifax.		Total.		Total.
		Cabin.	Steer- age.	Cabin.	Steer- age.	Cabin.	Steer- age.	
1888.	<i>Beaver Line.</i>							
April 20...	Lake Huron	9	972			9	972	981
do 27...	do Ontario	21	917			21	917	938
May 4...	do Winnipeg	8	337			8	337	345
do 11...	do Superior	28	339			28	339	367
do 18...	do Nepigon		209				209	209
do 26...	do Huron	3	311			3	311	314
June 1...	do Ontario	23	297			23	297	320
do 8...	do Winnipeg	13	44			13	44	57
do 15...	do Superior	20	381			20	381	401
do 22...	do Nepigon		140				140	140
do 29...	do Huron	27	46			27	46	73
July 6...	do Ontario	25	264			25	264	289
do 13...	do Winnipeg	1	94			1	94	95
do 20...	do Superior	51	44			51	44	95
do 27...	do Nepigon		46				46	46
Aug. 3...	do Huron	25	117			25	117	142
do 10...	do Ontario	67	45			67	45	112
do 17...	do Winnipeg	34	46			34	46	80
do 24...	do Superior	71	45			71	45	116
do 31...	do Nepigon		47				47	47
Sept. 7...	do Huron	29	48			29	48	77
do 14...	do Ontario	56	36			56	36	92
do 21...	do Winnipeg	5	24			5	24	29
do 28...	do Superior	46	47			46	47	93
Oct. 5...	do Nepigon		42				42	42
do 12...	do Huron	6	48			6	48	54
do 19...	do Ontario	39	40			39	40	79
do 26...	do Winnipeg	2	48			2	48	50
	Total Beaver Line	609	5,074			609	5,074	5,683

SUMMARY.

Allan Line.....	1,648	14,168	946	6,336	2,594	20,504	23,098
Dominion Line.....	883	7,033	182	1,700	1,066	8,733	9,798
Beaver Line	609	5,074			609	5,074	5,683
Total	3,140	26,275	1,128	8,036	4,268	34,311	38,579

REPORT OF BRISTOL AGENT.

(MR. J. W. DOWN.)

BATH BRIDGE,

BRISTOL, 31st December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honour to present you with my Annual Report for the year 1888.

I am in the gratifying position to state that the business of this Agency during the year now ending has been of a most satisfactory character. There has been a large emigration to all parts of the Dominion from this district. More than one hundred farmers have passed directly through my hands, taking with them capital from £50 to £1,500 each. My labours during the winter months brought me in contact with many large farmers contemplating emigration, most of whom will leave for Canada next spring, if they can dispose of their farms and stock at fair prices. There are hundreds of small farmers in Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, Wilts and Devon, just making a living, who will soon be compelled by circumstances to emigrate. They possess on an average sufficient capital to make a good start in the North-West, and large numbers will undoubtedly sell out and settle in Canada next year. The superior advantages Canada offers to capitalists, farmers, &c., have been constantly kept before the public, and every opportunity has been seized to maintain for Canada the high position she now holds. My experience in emigration matters leads me to infer that next year will witness an unusually large emigration from this district, and everything will be done at this Agency to secure for the Dominion a good proportion of those tenant farmers hitherto undecided whether to continue labouring in England with so meagre a return for their industry and outlay, or to make a fresh start in the colonies. The strictest economy has been exerted in all branches of my work, large quantities of pamphlets, &c., having been distributed at very little cost. All the chief markets and agricultural gatherings have, whenever practicable, been supplied with emigration literature, producing good results, bringing Canada before the right class of men wanted to cultivate her lands.

I have rigidly adhered to the instructions from your Department to discourage all unsuitable emigration to Canada. As usual, there have been a large number of mechanics, general labourers and others calling upon me expressing their desire of emigrating to Canada. Occasionally I have sent out a few good mechanics, but only in response to demands made direct to me for such workmen. From the persistent manner in which I have discouraged unsuitable persons going to Canada, I am assured the time hitherto occupied in dealing with them will be available henceforth for better purposes, though such time cannot be said to have been wasted, as one discontented person will often undo the useful work of many good settlers who write favourably of the country. On the whole the people who have gone to Canada from this district have been of a very good class, possessing considerable capital in the aggregate and who were as a rule trained agriculturists.

I have sent out to different parts of the Dominion several young men of means, desirous of learning farming. They all speak well of the country, and I expect next year the number of this class will increase. Those who after obtaining a practical knowledge of farming, are still satisfied with the country, intend taking up farms on their own account. Coming, as they do, from populous agricultural centres in Somerset, Devon and Cornwall, their letters will draw the attention of large numbers to Canada, and will considerably aid in attracting farmers to her lands. Already I have indications that, next spring, I shall be called upon to send out to

these gentlemen a good number of farm labourers, and such I shall be able to secure with but little difficulty.

Early in the present year I was in correspondence with several clergymen desirous of finding openings in the colonies for their sons. I succeeded in inducing these gentlemen to give their sons a start at farming in Canada. Should they succeed, as I confidently anticipate they will, several influential clergymen will become earnest workers for the Dominion. To prevent these gentlemen, however, from inducing any but the right sort of men to go to Canada, I have firmly impressed upon them that while they hear good reports from strong, industrious, and persevering men, the physically weak, idle and dissolute will no more succeed in Canada than at home.

That portion of my labours devoted to the dissemination of knowledge of Canadian affairs among tenant farmers and farm labourers has been thoroughly attended to, large numbers of pamphlets and letters having been sent out from this office to the Midlands, Southern Counties, and South Wales.

In my report last year I touched upon the subject of female servant emigration, stating that the demand in Canada for strong, healthy girls of good character is always great, yet the emigration of this class is comparatively small. This year, however, I am glad to be able to state that many servant girls of excellent character have gone to the Dominion, chiefly to Ontario. Many people in Canada have written me on the subject asking me to obtain good servants for them. There is no difficulty in finding servants, but they invariably ask their passage money to be advanced. Several girls I sent out to families in Quebec last spring have since written home very favourable letters. Good, reliable servants command high wages all over England. Still, notwithstanding this fact, there are thousands in the country willing to emigrate, and who assuredly will now, as a knowledge of colonial affairs is so easily obtainable.

I have every reason to believe that my efforts through the present winter will be successful in sending out to Canada next season a large number of really good English servant girls. Last year public attention was much occupied with the condition of the poor, and meetings were held throughout this district to consider the best means to remove or lessen the distress. Many societies were formed to assist persons to settle in the colonies. I was in communication with most of them and found as a rule that the persons they were desirous to assist to emigrate were unfit for the work required of them in Canada. I was, now and then, enabled to select some good men and they have done satisfactorily, but most of the others whom I distinctly advised not to go to Canada have since returned dissatisfied with the country. The societies have had ample proof of the soundness of my judgment and experience in emigration affairs, and those that still exist have intimated that in the future they will submit all applications to me and will only consider those I recommend.

Many lectures have been delivered in the south of England and in Wales, on the Australian and New Zealand colonies, great attempts having been made to direct emigration from this neighbourhood especially to New Zealand. Low rates and occasionally free passages have been the forms of inducement, together with tempting offers of high wages and certain employment. Many mechanics and general labourers have gone from these parts to Australia, but very few farmers. Agriculturists are now giving more attention than ever to Canada and in a few years I am confident that the Dominion will be far ahead of all other colonies in drawing farmers to her lands.

In several of the neighbouring counties trade has been fairly good. The people as a body are thrifty and industrious, and when possessed of a few pounds look around for opportunities to still further better their position. Many tradesmen have called upon me seeking knowledge of the retail trade in Canada. Some men I have recommended to try Canada, as energetic men with small capital are often just the class wanted in rising towns.

Always with improved trade in England we find an increase in the emigration returns. The present year has been a decided improvement upon the previous one, and there are signs that things will continue to improve. Next year will witness, I predict, a large emigration through this Agency. I have distributed a large quantity of pamphlets relating to the Maritime Provinces. Several Devonshire families will make their homes in New Brunswick next year. I have had many enquiries for particulars respecting Nova Scotia and hope to send some very desirable settlers there next season.

The lists of farms for sale, etc., etc., I have received from the various Dominion Agents in Canada, have been copied, and sent out to people interested in the subject.

The reports of the Experimental Farms have been of great service. I have had several enquiries for reports of the Manitoba Farm.

The utility of this Agency has greatly increased since I received instructions to report on the trade relations between Canada and this district. I find the Sessional Papers and other works supplied me by the Department of great service in giving information to merchants, the press, and the general public. The Canadian directories in this office have been extensively referred to. I am often called upon to assist in tracing friends in the Dominion, and many firms and private individuals have written me for information, respecting trade, etc., in my neighbourhood. The Canadian papers sent me are largely used by merchants and shippers in the city.

My best thanks are due to the Department at Ottawa, for its regular supply of Sessional Papers, and other valuable matter, and I desire to express my warmest appreciation of the able assistance rendered me from time to time by your agents in the Dominion. I have to express my indebtedness to the High Commissioner for Canada, and to J. G. Colmer, Esq., secretary, for the many services they have rendered me.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN W. DOWN,
Canadian Government Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

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BRISTOL TRADE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1888.

(J. W. DOWN.)

BRISTOL, 31st December, 1888.

Farming in this centre has not been very satisfactory. Heavy losses have been incurred in many instances, chiefly where much land had been put down for wheat and hay crops, the wet and cold summer making a profitable harvest impossible. Compared with the previous year the area under wheat and barley has increased, whilst that under oats shows a considerable decrease. The increase in wheat is believed to be due, to a large extent, to the nearly complete failure of root crops last year, which thus allowed a considerable quantity of land, whereon roots had failed, to be ready for sowing, and there was a very favourable seeding time. The relatively high value of wheat straw last year influenced the acreage then under wheat, and it seems that this has been again a potent factor in contributing to the result shown for the present year; the shortness of straw in respect to all the corn crops having in 1887 been general throughout the kingdom. Farmers, on the whole, found wheat in 1887 their most paying crop and have devoted all available land to it, the price obtainable by them for the straw offering a considerable incentive to wheat production. There is no doubt that the unseasonable character of the weather during last summer materially retarded the development of wheat and interfered with its maturity. These circumstances have had a disastrous effect upon the crops. The yield is small and the quality of the grain, in most cases, very inferior. This must be very discouraging to farmers whatever may be the result in bulk of straw. However, whilst there exists a good demand for wheat straw, the decline in wheat growing around this district will be arrested. The causes assigned for the decline in the acreage sown with barley, are the low prices for grain of this description lately obtainable, owing partly to the substitutes for malt employed in brewing, together with large importations of foreign barley, and, further, the discouragement due to the unsatisfactory yield of last year when bright malting barley was scarce in English counties. The oat crop has largely diminished and the chief causes are to be found in the recent importations of foreign oats and the decrease in the number of cattle and horses recorded this year. As regards green crops potatoes have been largely planted, but though the yield has been generally good they are to a great extent affected with disease. Turnips and swedes show a decrease, last year's drought affecting the area sown this year, but the decrease is likewise attributed to the diminished numbers of sheep and cattle for which, under other circumstances, provision would have to be made. Bare fallow has decreased. The fine dry seasons in autumn and spring are noticed as having enabled farmers to clear the land for cultivation or bring it under grass.

This diminution in bare fallow affords evidence of the effects of the existing agricultural depression and to be proof of the inclination among farmers to make the most of every available acre. Of the total quantity of land under permanent pasture this year, that for hay exhibits an increase, whilst for grass not reserved for this purpose there is a decrease, due in the latter instance to the lesser requirements for live stock, in which there is an important decline in numbers both of cattle and of sheep, and for which provision in respect to grazing, would otherwise have to be kept in view. As regards the large increase under the head of grass appropriated for hay, which the returns of 1888 show when compared with those of the previous year, it is again noticed as being the result of efforts on the part of farmers to provide adequately for requirements in respect of hay during the forthcoming winter and spring.

The produce of hay both from permanent pasture and likewise from clover and other grasses in 1887 was, consequent upon the drought of that year, a poor one. The enhanced value of hay was, therefore, maintained while farmers, owing to the failure of the root crops and the exhaustion of their smaller stocks of dry fodder,

were obliged to purchase largely. Although this led to considerable realisation upon live stock in many counties, yet the subsequent severe and prolonged winter caused a larger consumption of hay than usual for such store stock as farmers felt compelled to keep. These reasons have, as last year, been the inducements to reserve for mowing as much of the permanent grass as was thought practicable.

Next spring hay and straw in this neighbourhood will be obtainable only at high prices, and there are several gentlemen who are seeing what can be done in importing compressed hay from the Maritime Provinces. If the freight rates are not too high a considerable trade will be done. Material for thatching, such as grows wild in Manitoba, would command a good figure in this locality.

Several large consignments of Canadian cattle have arrived in this port during the past season, and those destined for the local market have secured remunerative prices. Their condition has been good, and in most cases they have been eagerly bought up. No disease of any kind has been reported. This branch of trade keeps steady. An increased trade, I am confident, could be done by the exporters having men in this country to look out markets for the beasts and to rail them off immediately on arrival at this port. By railing them off in batches to small markets a greater quantity could be disposed of and better prices be obtained than by selling them in bulk in the Bristol market or at the docks, Avonmouth.

A considerable quantity of prize sheep have been taken out to Canada from this district by a gentleman residing in Ontario. Next season a number of choice ponies will be sent out to Canada from Cornwall. I am often called upon to furnish information as to the best markets, etc., to purchase stock by visiting Canadians. The following particulars of local cattle markets will afford some idea of the prices of stock in this neighbourhood. At the Thornbury market upwards of 400 beasts were on offer. This market is considered to be the best in Gloucestershire at which to obtain prime quality beef, owing to the richness of the grazing lands. Price for prime quality ruled from 63s. to 65s. per cwt., whilst in several instances, where butchers seemed determined to secure show beef 70s. and more was obtained. Some very good beef was sold at from 58s. to 60s., and secondary from 54s. to 56s. per cwt. One choice steer and heifer were purchased for £37 and £30 respectively. Twenty-one grand steers realized £603. Amongst these were two prize-winners at the late West Gloucestershire show, one being purchased at £40, the other realizing £36 5s. A prime fat steer which obtained the first prize in the class for animals under four years old at the West Gloucester show, realized £40 10s. At the Chip-ping Sudbury market there was a large attendance of butchers and dealers from the west of England, and trade was considered to show evident signs of improvement on that of local sales and markets recently held, buyers appearing more anxious to secure their Christmas supply. For prime quality beasts of which there was a fair supply, from 63s. to 65s. per cwt. was the general price, while a few superior quality animals realized from 68s. to 70s. Middling sorts fetched from 56s. to 60s. Mutton commanded a good trade, at 8½d. per lb for best wethers, and from 7d. to 7½d. for ewes and heavy weights. Upwards of 90 choice beasts and several pens of sheep were sold by auction, amongst which were six West Highland oxen realizing £160, or an average of £26 13s. 4d. each. Five steers sold from £26 15s. to £30. Six heifers averaged £25 each. Amongst the prices realized for sheep in this sale were—twenty Hampshire Down wethers, which realized from 64s. to 69s. per head.

Canadian wheat and flour have arrived in large quantities, and have been of superior excellence. This trade increases steadily from year to year, and a brisk demand for Manitoba wheat has recently sprung up. An immense granary has recently been constructed in this city. Next year with a bountiful harvest in Canada large cargoes of grain may be safely sent to Bristol, which is the centre of an immense corn and flour trade.

Within the last ten years local millers have gone to immense expense in converting their mills into the roller system, and in most cases arranging at the same time for an increased output, this being rendered the more necessary by the keen

competition that had to be met in this way. Large milling firms in Bristol have had their mills fitted up with the most complete roller plant, and have placed themselves in a position second to none for manufacturing the best grades of flour to the best advantage.

The fact that the shipping trade of the port enables grain to be brought here from all parts, and that a very large corn trade is carried on, places them in an exceptionally good position for securing the best wheat the world produces. Trade during the early part of the year was of a moderately quiet character with prices at the lowest level of the exceptionally low range of value which has been experienced in the past few years. The crop reports from abroad showed that a general deficiency was expected, while the only source likely to afford a large supply was Russia. The wet summer in this country and the poor prospects of the wheat harvest here, combined with the confirmation of the foreign deficiency, led to a smart advance in July and August and trade received a considerable impulse, there being a brisk demand, large consumption, and decreased imports of flour. Since that time trade has been steady at the advanced values with a good consumptive demand. Prices have declined somewhat lately, but this is natural, as the few months following harvest time always witness an accumulation of stocks of grain, the depletion of which in the coming months may be expected to cause an advance in value when the brisk demand which may be expected early in the year comes in.

The grain trade of this port has exhibited signs of gradual growth, as for some years past. There was no special feature in the grain trade during the first six months of the year, but then followed the wet season of July, August and September, and prices began to harden, and from July to August wheat advanced from 6s. to 8s. per quarter. This rise was to a great extent accelerated by the rise of freights. On the whole this is considered to have been one of the most remarkable years that grain importers have had, and it is stated it did not come before it was needed, inasmuch as for several years previously the trade has had to do a great deal of work for little profit, or at perhaps a loss. Owing to so many country millers in the district surrounding Bristol adopting rolling mills instead of stones, the tendency has been to import finer grades of wheat into the Bristol Channel ports than used to be the case. The imports of foreign malting barley are decidedly increasing, which is partly owing to the fact that so much of the English barley is unfit for malting purposes owing to the disastrous weather during the last harvest. One noticeable feature in connection with the grain trade of Bristol during the past year has been the heavy import of oats from Russia. To a great extent this has almost been a new trade, and has only developed in the last year or two. Here is a channel in which Canada may with advantage do a large trade, if careful to put the grain in Bristol at the right time.

The outlook of the trade is not regarded as bright for a few months in feeding stuffs, because of the quantity of hay, roots, and inferior wheat and barley which farmers have on their hands and which must be used for feeding cattle, and so prices are dropping for all feeding stuffs to arrive in January and February. The demand for good wheat it is thought will continue, as there must be large quantities used all through the year by millers to mix with inferior English wheat.

There has been a fair trade done in English cheese, but the whole demand was for the finest qualities. There can be no doubt that in consequence of the wet season which has been experienced this year the condition of local makes has suffered, and the general opinion is that there will be a scarcity later on of really good cheese. The trade during the summer months fluctuated considerably. In June a sharp advance of about 5 s per cent. took place, this being occasioned by the action of pool speculators in America. Ultimately prices were brought back to a safe basis and a considerable trade was done in Canadian produce of this description. Stocks in factors' hands in this district are not large, and some particulars recently issued pointing to the stock of cheese in America being more than 30 per cent. below the usual quantity, have caused considerable cross buying between factors, the result being a sharp rise in American and Canadian cheese generally.

The Canadian product still holds the first position among buyers, and its quality has been uniformly excellent. Other makes are improving, notably that classed as "American," but so long as Canadians pay the attention they are now doing to produce the very best article, they have little to fear from any competition in this market.

The butter trade during the past season has been steady, but the demand has been for the choicest qualities. Stocks of American and Canadian butters in this market have been considerably less than in former seasons. With English butter as with English cheese, the quality has, no doubt, suffered from the character of the season, and here a premium will probably be asked later on, for butters which may be described as tip-top quality. Continental butters have been sold in large quantities in Bristol this season, a much larger proportion of trade being given them than in former seasons. Canadian butters have been imported in considerable quantities, but the quality has been in many cases very inferior much to the detriment of the trade, complaints having frequently reached me of irregular quality and of indifferent packing. Great efforts are being made in this neighbourhood to improve English butter, and next year a very high class butter will be in the market, but in limited quantities. There appears to be no reason why Canada should not send more butter into this port, as there is a sure market for good stuff. This trade will I am assured revive and take a more satisfactory position, as I have had several gentlemen from Canada call upon me for information on this branch of trade, and they all have returned to Canada firmly impressed with the value of the English market to the Dominion, and if only the people can be made alive to the fact, a declining industry will in a few years be in a flourishing condition.

The returns show a decided falling off in the imports of American and Canadian bacon, a larger trade having been done in English and Irish. This shortage on imports is attributed to the high prices ruling for hog products in the home markets of the United States and Canada. The trade generally has bought October, November and the usual December shipments of bacon from Canada fairly well, but just at the present moment there is not a large speculative feeling for parcels for shipment ahead.

Lard has been imported in about the same quantities as in previous years. A considerable amount of difficulty arose in June last in consequence of shipments of lard from the United States having been declared by analysts here as impure, and the trade for this particular article has been almost revolutionised. A number of prosecutions took place and the result has been that the pure article has been placed upon its proper basis at its real value above the adulterated product.

There have been good shipments of apples direct to this port, and many consignments to this district have arrived *via* Liverpool. Next year if the crop is a good one in Canada, in addition to the usual orders from Bristol and the Midlands, there will be sent large orders from Cornwall, where several hundred barrels were disposed of immediately on arrival early in December, and the importers contemplate a greatly increased demand next season.

The trade in canned meats does not show much improvement. In Bristol there is a great demand for this article, and very large quantities are sent from Chicago and other cities in the United States. 4,372 cases of canned meats arrived from Canada, but I am sure treble that amount could have been disposed of at remunerative prices. In canned fish the trade has been lighter owing to the high prices for both salmon and lobster. Canned fruits appear to be less appreciated in the west of England than in other parts, but the quantities consumed in this neighbourhood yearly increase and come chiefly from the United States. Canned peaches and tomatoes have met with a good sale.

Much attention has recently been paid to Bristol as a mail station. This port has great advantage as such. It is claimed to be a more convenient centre for mails to and from Canada, the United States and the West Indies, than any other great port. It has splendid docks at Portishead and Avonmouth, and important operations are being carried on by the city government to improve the navigation of the river Avon. The advertisement of the Canadian Government for tenders for a

new express mail service between some port in this country and Canada has received several comments in the local press. Bristol is specially adapted for what may be called the auxiliary traffic, having excellent warehouses, cattle lairs, cold stores, and it has also the nucleus of a very valuable Canadian trade, both as regards imports and exports. The offer of Canada to give a subsidy to any owners who will establish a line of steamers for the conveyance of mails, passengers, cattle and light goods, such as cheese, butter and fruit from Montreal and Quebec in the summer, and Portland in the winter, has been a great inducement to capitalists to ask themselves whether the circumstances of the time are not such as to warrant the application of their means to the development of a traffic for which Bristol has such special facilities. The port is capable of accommodating the largest class of steamers without any detention in entering or leaving. The docks are in direct and unbroken communication with the Midland & Great Western Railway systems, and the appliances for unloading and dispatching vessels are most complete, besides which the port of Bristol possesses every facility for the speedy landing and dispatch of mails, and is in direct and rapid communication with all parts of the kingdom. The great objects to be aimed at in an efficient steam packet service are economy and speed, and these objects are, on the whole, better attained in the port of Bristol than any other in the country.

JOHN W. DOWN,
Canadian Government Agent, Bristol.

Table showing Imports from Canada during 1888.

Cheese, boxes	278,093
Butter, packages	8,677
Flour, bags	47,210
Maize, cwts	92,312
Wheat, cwts	122,745
Oatmeal, sacks	400
Bacon, boxes	2,958
Lard, pails	22,755
Canned meats, cases	4,372
Pease, cwts	43,373
Apples, barrels	6,600
do evaporated, boxes	250
Cattle, head	5,875
Sheep do	3,761
Pork, barrels	32
Timber, pieces	685,415
Trees, cases	3
Match splints, cases	200
Woodenware, barrels	9
Potash, barrels	150
Spelter, tons	5
do hard, pieces	411
Zinc, ashes, barrels	120
do dross do	5
do cakes do	1,278
Phosphate, tons	707
Wire mattresses, cases	23
Leather, cases	60
do bales	40
Codfish, salted, cwts	8,850

Salmon, tierces.....	120
do casks.....	4
Felt, rolls.....	450
Tin goods, boxes.....	33
Fish oil, casks.....	574
Seal skins.....	189
Lard oil, barrels.....	62
Hay, bales.....	652

JOHN W. DOWN,

Canadian Government Agent, Bristol.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GLASGOW AGENCY.

(MR. THOMAS GRAHAM.)

40 ST. ENOCH SQUARE,

GLASGOW, 31st December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit this, my seventeenth Annual Report, for the year ending 31st December, 1888.

As usual during the winter months, I met a large number of people by appointment for the purpose of giving information regarding all of our various Provinces, more particularly the Western ones, and I also attended a large number of shows, fairs, &c., where I met with many who were interested in, and in some instances connected with Canada, in all of which cases I took every opportunity of diffusing information which would be useful, to best advantage through our various pamphlets, &c. There has again been a great desire to get full information as to British Columbia and the Rocky Mountain District as well as the "Great Mackenzie Basin," the proceedings of the Committee of the Senate which has reported upon the resources of that district being looked upon with a great deal of interest. A very able leading article on this subject is to be found in the *Glasgow Herald* of 7th December. The older Provinces also were much inquired about by certain classes of people who had no desire to go to a new district, and who wished to have comfortable homes without encountering any of the difficulties of first settlers, and in this connection I may say that the knowledge of the fact of our country being such a fine fruit-growing one has rendered it much more attractive in the eyes of many people than in the past.

I have, as in the past, frequently come in contact with the farmers' delegates who went out in former years, all of whom take a warm interest in Canada. Many of them were at the International Exhibition held here, and a number of them continue to keep up their connection with Canada in the exporting of pure bred stock as formerly. I have always done my best in keeping them posted in what is going on in our country in any manner that I thought would be useful.

I also continue to have letters from a great variety of districts out of Scotland, seeking information, principally in connection with Manitoba and the North-West. I have likewise a vastly increased number of people calling at this office for information regarding the various Provinces.

Under the directions of the High Commissioner, I did my utmost in the interests of Canada at the International Exhibition held here, in conjunction with Captain Clark, superintendent of the court. We worked heartily together in every respect and in the most harmonious manner throughout. He proved an excellent person for the position especially from his experience, and his connection with Scotland in the past. A great deal of time was consumed in the preparation of the Court which was very elaborately got up and much admired, the exhibits of Messrs. Notman & Renfrew rendering it all the more attractive. I am very happy indeed to say that the exhibition proved a great success as prognosticated in my last year's report, much greater than was anticipated by its best friends, the numbers entering it being nearly five and three quarter millions of people. It cannot fail to produce very beneficial results to Canada in the future, and in no instance to my knowledge have such advantages accrued from the small sum expended in connection with the Court, everything being conducted on the most economical principles. On a number of occasions Royalty was represented at the Exhibition. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales at the opening ceremony; Her Majesty the Queen in

the month of August, and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise; a private visit from the Marquis of Lorne in October. On all these occasions our Court was visited and they were received by Captain Clark and myself.

I had the honour of conducting Her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses over the Court at their several visits, and all expressed much pleasure at the variety of articles exhibited and the beauty of very many of them. Her Majesty, among other articles, very much admired the specimens of Birch among the woods, and was also graciously pleased to accept a fine photograph of the Canadian National Park, with which I presented her.

During the month of August the High Commissioner when in Glasgow took up the greater part of a day in inspecting our Court and the Exhibition generally, and was very much pleased with all pertaining to it, the situation of the grounds being particularly fine.

One of the novelties in our Court was a model of Romaine's Steam Farmer, a machine which, though intricate in the machinery necessary for carrying out the results anticipated from its construction, attracted the attention of many connected with the manufacture of such implements as well as that of scientific people. In the Machinery Department Mr. Wright's, of Ontario, newly patented barrel making process was exhibited with great success, inducing, from its completeness, many both from this country and from abroad to enter into arrangements with him for supplying them with what they wanted.

Captain Clark will doubtless give a full report of all connected with the Exhibition.

At the Highland Society's Show which was held in Glasgow this year, I attended on all the days as usual, and saw to the distribution of a very large quantity of our literature, which was much sought after. The show was a very fine one, more particularly in pure bred animals, the Clydesdale horses being of excellent quality, and both black-faced and Cheviot sheep attracting a great deal of attention. I met as usual at the show with a large number of Canadians over for stock of all kinds and gave them all the information in my power. I also met with many farmers and others more or less connected with Canada and had long conversations with them regarding the grain and stock capabilities of the various Provinces of our country.

In regard to Crofter emigration, having always taken a great interest in this class of settlers, I have been very much pleased to see that a scheme has been initiated by the Imperial Government on somewhat similar lines to what I indicated in my last year's report, in furtherance of this object. I regret, however, that in the case of those selected last spring, so little time was given for preparation for their going out, as in most instances, a good deal of difficulty arose in connection with the disposal of their stock, and arrangements for their departure, although there were many applicants beyond those selected. This is a matter, however, which I anticipate in any future operations, will be entirely obviated. Under the instructions of the High Commissioner, on 10th May last, I joined Mr. Malcolm McNeill, the Commissioner for the Imperial Government, for the purpose of inspecting the various families selected to go out from the Island of Lewis. I found them suitable in every way, as to requirements for settlement in our country. They are a fine set of people physically, and numbered forty-three males, twenty-five females, and thirty children on embarkation, in all eighteen families, three having disappointed us, and there having been several withdrawals from not being able to dispose of their stock in time, or from influence of the Land League. I found they were healthy, of good character, mostly total abstainers, and care was taken to have a sufficiency of workers in each family. I think Mr. McNeill deserves great credit for the pains and trouble he has taken in the matter. We came down to Glasgow with them by steamer "Claymore," from Stornoway, and all through I have taken every opportunity of giving them full information as to the chief points of interest connected with their settlement, description of lands, crops, climate, &c. The fishing season was also just commencing, and very many were engaged in putting in their crops. Of course, the success of this advance party will have a material effect on the emigration of such

people next season. Both Mr. McNeill and I think that if all goes on well, we may safely anticipate that a thousand families, at least, would be prepared to go from Lewis next spring.

I then left here on the 17th May for Tarbert in the Island of Harris, arriving there on the 19th May, for the purpose of inspecting twelve families selected by Mr. Malcolm McNeill, to go out to settle in Canada in a similar manner to those who went from the Island of Lewis on the 17th inst. The inspection took a long time in carrying out as the people live far apart and the only means of getting to their houses is in most instances by sea. H.M.S. "Seahorse" was kindly placed at our disposal by the Admiralty for that purpose, and by means of that ship and her steam cutter we were enabled satisfactorily to visit the various families. Captain Tomline of the "Seahorse," I may say, was untiring in his efforts to have all the arrangements carried out in the most comfortable manner, and in every way was most courteous to us. In most instances long inland bays had to be traversed before reaching the people. I found the families which I inspected and approved of, of very good class for the purpose intended, all strong, healthy and of good character, and a good proportion of workers in each. I may mention one exceptionally strong family where there will be five grown up daughters available for domestic service, most of them having experience, and then leaving a sufficient number at their new home for all practical purposes. There were in all ninety-three, consisting of thirty-five adult males, twenty-six females and thirty-two children. Besides there were several others accompanying the party on their own account going to other parts of Canada. Mrs. Thomas, a benevolent lady who has until lately resided in Edinburgh was of considerable assistance in the selection of the families, she knowing that particular district pretty well. It was rather late in the season for their going out, but it was impossible to accomplish the object in view sooner. The difficulty in many cases has been for them to realize on their stock, crop, &c., at such short notice. As it was we could have got three times the number required, and if these families do well, of which I have no doubt, several hundred families could be got, if thought desirable at a future time, with sufficient notice given them. I am happy to say that all classes of people with whom we came in contact are of the opinion that emigration is the only true solution of the difficulty in the congested districts of the Highlands. I met with several of the proprietors and they, of course, from getting no rent at present, are most anxious to have a portion of the surplus population relieved from their present distressing position.

Again, in accordance with the instructions of the High Commissioner on the 14th September, I accompanied Mr. McNeill to Lewis, Harris, North Uist and Benbecula in connection with the scheme of the Imperial Government for Crofter Emigration to Canada. The first place we visited was Stornoway, where I distributed a quantity of our literature, which I also did in other places to which we went. There were in all about one hundred and thirty written applications in the Island of Lewis, besides numbers of verbal ones, out of which I saw to the selection and inspection of twenty-six families, all suitable in every way. I ascertained that the Free Church Clergy as a rule are acting in a manner adverse to emigration, though there are some notable examples where approval has been given, such as Mr. McDougall, of Lochs, and Mr. McRae, of Carloway. The Land League agents, although to a large extent adverse, are also coming round to a considerable extent in approval of emigration. Several of the secretaries of local branches are inquiring for themselves. In all cases I have been careful in the selection and inspection that families well adapted for our country are chosen from those who are applicants. I am, however, rather doubtful from what I have heard of late, whether all those selected will be prepared to go in the spring, as I learn many false stories have been circulated by those who are adverse to emigration for the purpose of preventing them from going out, influences of this nature being brought to bear especially upon the women. From the ample number of applications in reserve there will, however, be no difficulty in filling up the places of any families which may fail to carry out their engagements. We met one evening in Stornoway with Sir George Campbell and Dr.

Farquharson, Members of Parliament, with whom we had a long conversation on emigration matters, and particularly in reference to Manitoba and the North-West.

After going to the numerous districts of Lewis for the purpose of inspection, we went in the "Seahorse," which was kindly placed at our disposal by the Admiralty, to Tarbert, Harris, where there were twenty-eight applications, out of which I saw to the selection and inspection of ten families all suitable in every way. The inspection occupied a long time as the families were far apart. I there met Mrs. Thomas, who takes great interest in emigration, and had conversation with her as well as with Lady Scott, who called upon us with the view of giving us information, she having assisted a number of Crofters from her property to emigrate to the North-West a few years ago, in the district near Regina. We then went to Lochmaddy, North Uist, where there were eight applications, out of which I saw to the selection and inspection of four families, the limit for this district. We were told by several people whom we met in the district, among others Sheriff Webster, that the people were not inclined to emigrate; however, there were more suitable applicants than there were places for. We drove a long distance in the Island in the course of my inspection of the families. From Lochmaddy we went to Benbecula, where, however, there were no applications, although we met with a good number of the people. We learned that some ridiculous story had been circulated by the agitators, to the effect that those who went out last spring had everything taken away from them by the Government. I have no doubt some of them could have been got to go, but Mr. McNeil thought it was best to let them understand that it was a favour they were getting in being sent out, and that they were not solicited to go. We knew we could easily get the requisite number in Harris or Lewis, and this was speedily accomplished on our return to Stornoway. In all, therefore, forty families, numbering two hundred and forty-five souls, have been selected and inspected in the Western Hebrides in a similar manner to the course I pursued last spring, and I think they will prove very satisfactory settlers and suitable in every way, being of good character as far as could be learnt, healthy, strong, and in many instances having some little means of their own. I was very particular in seeing that there was an appropriate number of workers in proportion to children in each family. In some instances the families consist entirely of adults. In all there were over one hundred and sixty written applications, besides a large number made verbally, and many more could have been obtained, had there been time to go more thoroughly over the western districts of the Islands; at the same time it may be stated that many of the heads of families who had been at the East coast fishings, had returned and were in the Western Lochs, where large catches of herrings were being made, and many of those would have been applicants had they been at home.

In the course of my inspection in the latter part of the time, the weather was very bad and consequently there was more difficulty than usual, even in visiting many of the families, and in numerous instances I had to reject those unsuitable from various causes. To give some idea of the work that was done, I may say that I drove over one hundred and fifty miles, walked over forty upon very rough roads, and steamed, in all, in the "Seahorse," her steam cutter, &c., about nine hundred miles in the course of my inspection.

A great number of letters have been received by their friends from those who went out last spring, and all as far as we saw are very favourable. I also saw the Rev. Mr. Greenfield, a Free Church clergyman in Stornoway, who had been in the Pelican Lake district in August, and saw a large number of the settlers who were quite contented and happy at their lot. He has the idea that those who go next spring, from what he learnt, should leave here so as to reach their locations some time about the middle of April. He also suggested that if it was known in time this autumn where they were to be located, arrangements might be made to have a few acres ploughed on each quarter-section this autumn, so as to be ready to put crop in immediately they arrive in spring, the cost of which would, of course, come out of the advance made by the Home Government to them. Mr. McNeill was to report on this subject to the Secretary for Scotland, as well as other matters per-

taining to the comfort of the people on their arrival. I have to say in regard to that gentleman that, as in the past, I have found him extremely courteous and desirous of having the business we had to perform carried out as thoroughly and effectively as could be accomplished. We worked most harmoniously throughout. I have also to thank Captain Tomline and the officers of the "Seahorse" for the uniform kindness which they exhibited on all occasions during the time we were on that ship.

It had been expected that a Parliamentary Committee would have been appointed at the autumn Session of Parliament to examine into Crofter Emigration with a view to having it carried out on an extended scale next year. This, however, has not yet been accomplished, and the matter would appear to be left over till the spring session.

I think it would be of great importance under any circumstances that timely notice should be given in the locality where the people are to be settled, and that all preparations should be made for them in every way suitable. I think if those who went out last spring succeed, as I fully anticipate they will, there will be a desire on the part of a very large number to go out next year, and with a well prepared scheme for their being settled in appropriate districts, I have no doubt of their succeeding in their new homes, as from the experience I have had of the Highlanders settled in other parts of our country, I feel sure they are possessed of all the necessary qualifications for making their way in a new country once they get a fair start. From all the information I have got those who went out last spring are getting on quite as well as they anticipated, and the following letters, which I insert, make this very apparent.

The first is from Angus McDonald, one of the Lewis crofters, to Mr. McNeill, in the *Scotsman* of 14th September:—

" KILLARNEY, MANITOBA, 26th August, 1888.

" DEAR SIR,—I write this note for to thank the Government of England for the great kindness they did for us as to send us to this place. There is not a place in the world better than here. Now, Sir, they are all sending their kind regards and best wishes to Mr. McNeill, as we got everything that was promised to us all right and more with it; we are all settled in very good land. Dear, Sir, I hope you will be so kind as to do this for me: if you ever go to Stornoway on the same duty for emigrant men for Manitoba, as to give my father's family a chance of coming, as I took a land for them. Mr. Scarth, the head man we had, gave me a land for my father's family, and I would be very much obliged to Mr. McNeill for giving them a chance if there is any chance to be given. My father's address is Alexander McDonald, back by Stornoway, Lewis.

" I am sending my best regards to Mr. McNeill.

" I am, yours truly,

" ANGUS McDONALD,

" Killarney, Manitoba.

" Section, 9, 5, 17, Canada, North-West, America."

" The next is from A. Graham, a Lewis crofter, to his father, in *Scotsman* of 21st September:—

" KILLARNEY, MANITOBA, July 29, 1888.

" I suppose you would like to know what kind of place Manitoba is. I think it unequalled for the beauty of its landscape and the richness of the soil; also its inhabitants, for such friendly and kind-hearted people we never met with. It seems you have been told bad news about Manitoba, but it is all lies. This country is the best country in the world. When we arrived in Quebec Highlanders flocked to meet us, and told us we were going to the best place in America. It was all true. They gave us provisions and tobacco which managed us all the railway passage.

"Every place and station we passed friends came to us and encouraged us. When we reached Killarney, every head of family got a team of oxen, plough, wagon, a house, a stove, provisions for three months, consisting of oatmeal and flour, pork, tea, sugar, syrup, pepper, tobacco, matches and pots, frying-pans, dishes, cake-pans, and many other articles required for American cookery and domestic work. Sir Wm. Collins, Glasgow, supplied each family with two Bibles (Gaelic). This country is a little hotter than Lewis, but there is always a cool breeze throughout the day. I could work every day as well as I could in Lewis. We have the best water I ever tasted. The wells are from eight to thirty feet deep; ice on every one from year to year. The water is sweet, hard and cold.

"Pelican Lake, sixteen miles long by three broad, is only two miles from us. Murdo Graham and John Campbell are beside it. It abounds with a fish called the pike, the size of a big haddock, and as sweet as the salmon.

"Any of our friends can bring home in half a day firewood what would do for a month. There are two churches near us in the midst of friends (United Presbyterian). There are no Roman Catholics here, except one Irishman. We expect to have a Gaelic Minister here next Monday. I am engaged with the same I engaged with before. He is called Robert Smith, a God-fearing man. He preaches during the minister's absence. I had \$15 the first month, \$20 this month and \$30 the next month with board and washing. William Macleod's house is only a few hundred yards from my home. The winter is not so very cold as they say in Lewis. Of course it is a little colder than in the old country. Mrs. John Campbell Back had a boy last week, the first Scots-Canadian born among us. Everyone of the young men got 160 acres. We planted 15 acres of potatoes for the married and single men for winter. They are planted on my master's farm.

"Although all the lads from Lewis would be here, they would get work and good pay. Most of the work is ploughing and farming work.

"I engaged for three months, but I can stay for years if I like to do so. He is the best master I ever had in my days.

"I would advise you to come here; you would get on far better than in the old country; but yet I would not like you to come if it would break my mother's heart. This is one of the most healthy countries in the world.

"Hoping you will write at once, I am your affectionate son,

"A. GRAHAM.

"KILLARNEY P. O., MANITOBA."

And the next is from Murdo Graham, also a Lewis crofter, to a friend in Stornoway, in the *Scotsman* of 12th October:—

"NINETTE, 5th September, 1888.

DEAR —,—I take this opportunity of writing you these few lines to let you know that we are well in health, and I hope it will find you the same. In the first place, I hope that you will take my excuse for my long delay in writing to you. I have been very busy for a long time ploughing and building house and stable, and getting grass for the cattle for the winter. I have got a cow and a calf and two oxen, and I have about twelve tons of grass to feed them. We have got all that they promised to us, and a great deal more, some of them. We have dry weather. The frost did some damage to the crop here in the low places. Our potatoes are very good, they keep well. I have some wood on my own land, and I carry on my shoulder what I need for firewood yet. The water is near at hand and good water, but we are now digging a well beside the house for the winter. Greenfield, the Stornoway minister, was among us. He asked for my wife, but he was in a hurry, and the night was getting dark, and the driver could not make out the road to our house. The country is looking fine, and it is a rich country for cattle and grain. We are getting fish and they are very good—the pike. We get our choice of everything, and they were trying to please us as far as they could. We are 160 miles

west from Winnipeg, and 13 miles from the railroad, but that is nothing. Besides others, I ploughed about 10 acres. Let me know all about the fishing. Did my old boat make anything at the fishing? If they will you know very well that I would not refuse money any time. If there is anything left, I know it will be sent to me. I'll be needing some overalls for the winter, and other things like that. Angus Graham would not do much here, because he is too short in the temper for the oxen. He will be saying its a cod. Let me know how the cow is pleasing you. The cow I have got would fill the zinc pail I took from home. I conclude, with best respects to you and to the wife and family, and to the sail makers. Excuse bad writing and hurry. I hope that you will write me soon with all your news.

"Yours truly, friend,

"MURDO GRAHAME,

"NINETTE POST OFFICE, MANITOBA."

I also insert here two letters from Mrs. Jessie M. E. Saxby, which I think are extremely interesting and instructive to those taking an interest in our country, both addressed to the *Scotsman* and published in that paper on the 8th and 11th July:—

"A WOMAN'S PARADISE.—In Britain one of the most urgent social difficulties is what to do with our surplus women—how to provide for them, how to find remunerative employment for them. In Canada one of the most urgent social difficulties is how to persuade women to come there, how to get along without them. In Quebec, in Winnipeg, in Regina, everywhere I am told the same thing. 'Oh, if respectable women from the old country would come out west!' 'To persuade girls accustomed to domestic service to emigrate.' 'We can take them by ship loads and find good homes for everyone at once.' At Quebec, Mrs. Corneil, of the 'Women's Protective Immigration Society,' and the agent for the 'Women's Christian Association,' told me the same thing. 'Girls needn't go west; we can employ numbers here. I have at this moment application for over seventy servants (British).' Wages in Quebec, Montreal, &c., range from \$7 to \$10 a month. Trained cooks may command over \$12 (that is about £2 10s.) Many girls who cannot pay their way further take service in Quebec and the neighbouring cities for six months or a year until they have saved enough to carry them westward ho! When they reach the prairie lands of promise they are in a woman's paradise. They may ask any wages they please, and will get them if they are efficient workers and of respectable character. Girls I conversed with in some of the western towns told me that they got from \$20 to \$30. 'But that's not so much. A good cook gets over \$10 a month.' The women's duties are light compared with those of servants in Britain. The men do all the heavy and dirty work, scrub the floors, fill the water cans, carry wood for the stoves, wash the dishes, and so on. Men churn, knead the dough, milk the cows. Servants on farms are admitted as equals into the family life. It is by her own choice that a 'nice little woman' remains single out here—not for want of good 'offers.' She may choose her mate from a race of able, prosperous, handsome men. It is refreshing to eyes accustomed to the tired, anxious faces, and listless or stilted gait of the average Briton to look on those manly Titans of the West. They are Britons; yes, but Britons of larger body and larger heart than those at home. There is a freedom of gait, a heartiness of manner, a hopefulness of expression, a frank courtesy, a liberal-mindedness which impress me very profoundly. You feel that here is a race of men who must be winners in life's battle, and who can keep what they win 'by the might of a good strong hand.' The few women one meets look happy as can be. Little wonder! They are cared for with a chivalry and tenderness which cannot fail to bind the feeble sex in willing chains.

"The want of home life is keenly felt as a very great calamity by those western settlers. They envy such of their number as have been fortunate enough to induce sister, wife or mother to come and 'keep house.' All would gladly do likewise. There seems about one woman to every fifty men, and I believe the old country could confer no greater boon upon this fine young nation than by sending it

thousands of our 'rose-bud girls' to soften and sweeten life in the Wild West. The want of feminine influence tends to make the men (so they acknowledged to me) restless, dissatisfied, reckless and godless. A Canadian gentleman of influence and education said, 'Better even than money—and goodness knows we need capital badly—should be a cargo of homeloving girls.' Mr. Fowler, agent for the C.P.R. at Regina, tells me that if some women—'any number'—will come out West, he can promise they shall be looked after well, and shall find employment at once. Mr. Davin, M.P., said much the same thing. I may mention here that I had a very pleasant and interesting interview with Mr. Davin. He had just returned from a meeting of Parliament at Ottawa, and had his hands full of business, but was none the less ready to give me full information and a 'patient hearing.' He was at much pains to explain the reasons why Regina must become one of the great centres of western commerce ere long. It is growing with that wonderful speed which is so characteristic of all forms of life—vegetable, animal, national and social—in the glorious West. Mr. Davin is cultured and far-seeing, and I do not doubt he 'speaks as wise men speak, knowing that which shall be.' He told me of girls who had come out as servants, who are now married to wealthy leading men, and who are taking their places at Ottawa among the 'fashion and beauty' assembled to do honour to our Queen's representative! I asked him if another class than servant girls could find employment in Canada—educated girls who at home go out as lady-helps, nursery governess, telegraph clerks, shop girls? 'If they can perform domestic duties, yes,' was the answer, these would probably find permanent employment very soon.

"All officials along the Canadian Pacific Railway are most civil and obliging, ready to help, willing to offer every assistance in their power. I cannot enough praise their patience with their courtesy to ignorant or lorn passengers. When I mentioned to some of them matters connected with travelling by their railway which, in my insular and feminine judgment, seemed to want amending, they replied 'Well, just tell that in your reports; the company are very willing to act upon useful suggestions.' At home one is so accustomed to a surly answer, a rebuff, an evasion from official sources, that I confess I am more than surprised. I am grateful to find so much cheerful service politely given. In no case have I found it otherwise and I am taxing the official courtesy rather considerably, for my time is limited, and I am eager to gather as much authentic information *en route* as possible. Thus does the Canadian Pacific Railway make as pleasant as it can to the wanderer in strange lands, to the emigrant, far from home, the discomforts of a long and weary journey. Thus am I sanguine that the path across Canada will be smoothed for women, and in days to come, when this iron road shall pass through teeming cities where now are lone solitudes, people shall tell with gratitude of the marvellous enterprise which cut a way across this mighty land, and gave to Britain the vast resources of a greater Britain."

Second Letter.

"PRAIRIE HOMES.—Regina stands upon the level prairie, and derives its picturesque appearance from no natural surroundings, but from the irregularity of its buildings, their bright colouring and clean trimness, the manner in which they are squatted here and there and anyhow. Hotels, complete and comfortable as any in the old country, stand side by side with wooden shanties. Shops, where you may buy lace and ribbons and photographic albums, flaunt themselves close to police stations. Mexican saddles rub shoulders with 'dress improvers' in one store. Tinned meats jostle bananas and oranges in another. There are always interesting groups of men, horses, cowboys and Indians beside the wells, where the pump handles are seldom at rest. One of the big men said to me, 'When the town grows larger we shall have to meet and solve the great problem of our prairie cities—the water supply.' He said it with a confidence which meant, 'Of course we shall find a way to overcome the difficulty.' Long Lake must be within one hundred miles of Regina, and I shall not be surprised if western enterprise brings its waters to this and other towns.

The way distances are bridged over in Canada startles one accustomed to hear Londoners speak of Scotland as some remote place which it requires much consideration to visit once a year. When a fire, however trivial it may seem, breaks out in Regina every man closes his house or shop door and runs to assist in extinguishing the flames. This town is the headquarters of the Mounted Police, which is really a military force and as fine a body of men as any one could desire to see. I cannot sufficiently admire both horses and men of the police force. Their duties are arduous and not unattended by danger, but they look quite equal to any duty, however desperate.

"The paths across the prairie are called 'trails' and a trail is made by skinning the turf from a strip of ground wide enough to allow two vehicles to pass each other. No attempt is made to harden the road; the hummocks are merely smoothed a little, but it is very pleasant driving along a trail if the day be fine. If the wind blows you are enveloped in clouds of dust; if it rains you pass along a track of mud, portions of which adhere to the wheels of your 'rig,' making weary work for the horses. The favorite vehicle is a 'buckboard,' which is made after a plan authorized by Government. I was told Government won't allow vehicles of the same class to be constructed on any other plan. These buckboards are capable of going over ground where any of our conveyances would assuredly come to grief. I have crossed ravines (on a buckboard) as steep as many parts of Hawthornden, and my alarm amused the rough riders very much. Not till after many scares have I learned to place confidence in a buckboard behind a 'broncho.' As you follow the trail over great tracks of fertile land you pass the homes of settlers, which look lonely enough standing divided from each other by miles of prairie, and without wood or hill to shelter them. I see very few attempts at planting trees, or doing more than turning over the rich soil for mere farming purposes. It will only be when family life takes the place of "batching" (bachelor life) that gardens, poultry yards, orchards and hedge rows will be added to the log-house or shanty. About twenty miles from Regina I descended through break-neck ravines and creeks into the beautiful Qu'Appelle Valley, which winds through the level prairie for hundreds of miles. It is well wooded, well watered, abounding in all forms of life, save human life, and that is painfully sparse. No need to plant gardens in this exquisite vale. The whole valley seems to be a succession of gardens, planted and tended by nature, blooming as Eden, inviting mankind to come and people its lovely solitudes, and reap from them the harvest of health and plenty which so surely follows on "going forth" in "certain hope." One dwelling house is log-built. The logs are cemented together by mortar, and lined with smooth planks. The house stands by the side of a hillock, and the outer wall of the kitchen is the hillside. On the day I arrived this kitchen was being roofed, and I stepped from the mound upon the roof to inspect the tar-paper which was being stretched over the wood. In winter time the house is banked round with earth, which adds greatly to the warmth. Besides the log-house there is a shanty, which makes a delightfully cool sleeping room in summer. In winter it is drawn up to the house and banked also. A shanty is so constructed that it can be moved anywhere. One of our colonists bought a second-hand shanty, an excellent house of two storeys, stair, cupboards, windows, doors complete. Twenty oxen were hitched to the house (which was set upon two long logs split in half) and they dragged it many miles up hill and down dale. It now stands on the side of a pretty ravine, and not even a pane of glass was cracked during the transference. Under the houses are cellars dug out of the earth, and these are the store-rooms of the establishments. Stables and byres are dug in the sides of the hillocks—where hillocks are. On the prairie where the ground is level structures are made (for the accommodation of animals) which seem mere wooden frames banked about with turf or straw. In some cases I saw stables such as we have at home, but I was told these were not so useful in the Wild West, where the cold is most intense in winter. Horses (bronchos) don't mind the cold, but cattle require careful keep and warm lodgings.

One house which I visited was a picture of neatness, comfort and beauty. It belongs to Mr. Carss (the little settlement is named Carssdale), one of the first of

those Qu'Appelle settlers who, with his brave and bonnie wife, took up his abode here "amid Red Indians and wild deer, and saw no white men for many a long day." One little child is left to them, a veritable prairie flower, and I cannot express the strange thrill it gave me to see a pretty wee lassie flitting among those grave and bearded men in that lonely valley. I hope Winnogene ("ray of sunshine" the name means) is the first of many such rays coming to gladden the lives of a bachelor colony! Mr. Jamieson, from Shetland, came here with Mr. Cars, and in one respect he is envied, for he owns four "women-bodies," a mother, two aunts, and a sister! Shetlanders make excellent pioneers to a new settlement, as the life in their islands is akin in many respects to that of colonists. They are accustomed to turning their hands to anything. My two boys live with this family; also a young Englishman and Mr. Jamieson's brother, Arthur, a young giant of the true Scandinavian type. Not far from Mr. Jamieson's farm is located in a log-house of their own building, Willie Smith, our minister's son and another young man from Unst. I called upon them on Sunday morning and found the young fellows in the picturesque garb of the prairies, having just finished milking their cows. They looked brown and healthy and seemed to be enjoying their life thoroughly. "Next door" to these is the movable residence of Mr. Hamilton, son of the late Dr. Hamilton, of Bressay, and with him dwells "Lowrie" who can plough a field, sew a coat, cook a dinner, sail a ship—a jack of all trades. Their neighbours across the valley are two grandsons of the late Dr. Ingram, long known as the Father of the Free Kirk. When all these men can transport mothers, wives, and sisters to their farms in the beautiful Qu'Appelle Valley, our Shetland colony should be on the high road to a happy and prosperous future.—JESSIE M. E. SAXBY."

A series of very interesting letters have also been written by Mr. Charles Innes to the *Scotsman* regarding his trip through Canada.

The supply of literature which I have received for distribution has been in every way appropriate. I would, however, venture to suggest that it would be advisable to have a pamphlet prepared purely in regard to the fisheries of all the various provinces as there is a great demand for full information of this character by both East Coast as well as West Coast fishermen, they being particularly desirous as to this from the comparative failure of the fisheries in this country for the last few years.

I continue as in the past to act in thorough co-operation with the various steamship companies with which I come in contact, sending a good supply of our literature through the various steamers taking passengers to Canada, and mutually affording information which proves beneficial both to them and to our country.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is attracting a great deal of attention from a variety of reasons besides those relating to the development of our North-West. One is in reference to the construction of fast steamers to act in conjunction with their line from Vancouver to various countries in the Pacific Ocean. It is understood that these are shortly to be built on the Clyde. With the accelerated speed which is anticipated on the line of railway across the continent, this should be the speediest and most convenient route both for passengers and traffic from Europe to all parts to which ships ply on the Pacific Ocean. All that is requisite to make the whole line of route complete is the putting on the mail line from this country to Canada a fleet of steamers capable of going at a similar rate of speed to those at present going to New York.

Through the courtesy of Capt. McElhinney I was invited to the launch of the "SS. Stanley," from the Fairfield Yard on the Clyde for the traffic between Prince Edward Island and the mainland, especially during the winter season. She is a very strong vessel, finely constructed, and would seem to be admirably adapted for the object kept in view. I understood at her trial trip, at which I was unable to be present, she attained a speed of fourteen and three-quarter knots, her dimensions being length 200 feet, breadth thirty-two feet, depth twenty feet three inches, and tonnage 1,000. Doubtless after the experience of the "Stanley" orders for more vessels of a similar description will be given for the Clyde.

A considerable amount of attention has of late been attracted to the Hudson Bay line of route, not only for reasons which I have given in former reports, but also from the fact that if anything in the way of trade retaliation is to be attempted by the United States against Canada, this route would obviate the necessity in any case of using any modes of communication from inland to the seaboard except entirely through our own territory.

I have as usual had large numbers of Canadians coming to see me here on all sorts of subjects, this having got to be a regular place of call for them where to obtain information as to travelling in this country, to see Canadian newspapers, to get informed as to stock, trade and other matters, or for the purpose of learning of other Canadians with whom they may hope to meet.

I have met during the year with a number of people with capital who have consulted me in reference to investing in various parts of Canada, in some instances it being in lands, and in others stocks of various descriptions, and there is no doubt the better our country is known the more capital will be invested in it.

So far as I can judge the prospects for next year are very satisfactory. Not only will very good results flow from the holding of the Exhibition here, as I have indicated before, but so many Scotch people have of late settled in our various provinces, more particularly in Manitoba and the North West who have got on fully up to their expectations, especially from the crops being so good for the last two seasons, and the prices being so satisfactory this year that I feel certain the inducements for the friends and relatives of these will be so great that many of them will follow those who preceded them next year. As a rule, too, the class of people who intend going are of a better class than in the past, very few having any other ideas than going upon the land, and in many instances they will have capital varying from small sums to considerable amounts. I have done my utmost as in the past to prevent unsuitable people from going out or contemplating doing so, invariably advising those accustomed to work in towns, particularly clerks, not to go, and in fact only advising those adapted to country pursuits, except in the cases of people with considerable capital.

The state of trade is apparently in some instances better than last year. I however, do not anticipate any permanent change for the better on any large scale, until the trade regulations with other countries are altered to a considerable extent; and in the same way with agriculture, although there has been a temporary improvement in the prices of fat stock of all descriptions, I do not think this will last. For these reasons, as well as from the natural increase of population, I think our chances for a fair proportion of the classes best adapted to our country are quite as good as in the past.

The question of Imperial Federation has attracted a good deal of attention in this country of late, and though nothing of a matured nature has yet been suggested in connection with it, the feeling is growing in favour of some practical scheme by which the bond of union could be, if possible, more closely cemented as between the Mother Country, and all her Colonies and dependencies, than has been the case in the past.

A matter which I think is of great importance, is that agents of the Government here, should go out to Canada occasionally, so as to keep abreast of the times, and get thoroughly informed as to the progress going on in the various provinces in the Dominion. It is only by seeing for one's-self that thoroughly full and accurate information can be transmitted to those inquiring as to the capabilities and resources of our country. I think in this connection also, that it would be wise to have a few agricultural delegates sent out, as in former years, particularly to the newer districts of the North-West and British Columbia.

The doing away with assisted passages seems to me a very judicious movement. I do not think it will have any appreciable effect on the extent of emigration, at least judging from the year's experience, and I am quite convinced a better class of people will go out under the new system.

On the whole I think we will have a very large emigration of classes well adapted for settlement in our country next season, from the inquiries I have had made of me, and from the reasons which I have heretofore indicated, and especially in view of the very satisfactory state of affairs in Canada for the present year. The tendency undoubtedly will be as in the past to go to the newer districts, but at the same time, many go out to join friends or relatives in the older provinces, and large numbers of the labouring classes seeking employment also go there.

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 1888 and the previous year:—

1887	5,823
1888.....	6,621

As will be seen from the above, as I fully anticipated in my last year's report, there has been a considerable increase over last year, and I expect the ensuing season will produce similar results. As in the past large numbers of the better class of passengers continue to go from Liverpool for a variety of reasons, one of the chief being the competition being so much greater there. I am happy to say that the Allan Company are still continuing their line of service to Halifax during the winter months, it being the only available Canadian port while the St. Lawrence is closed, which is very convenient for those who require to travel at that season of the year, and these vessels also have a large traffic in freight of many descriptions as between these two ports.

As in the past, I continue to have the hearty co-operation of all my colleagues in this country, as well as in Canada, in my communications with them, and more particularly am I under obligation to the High Commissioner, Sir Charles Tupper, for his invariable courtesy in affording me information and assistance in matters pertaining to our country. By the press also I have been treated with the greatest of courtesy, and through its instrumentality I have done what I can towards the advancement of Canadian interests.

Appended is a report on trade during 1888.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS GRAHAME,

Canadian Government Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

TRADE REPORT FROM THOMAS GRAHAME, FOR THE YEAR 1888.

Compared with former years the trade has been of a very similar character, the steamships of the various lines performing their usual services, the Allan Line having made nineteen calls at Halifax during the year, the volume of the trade on the whole for the past season being fully up to that of past years. Provisions, bacon, hams, &c., have been coming forward in large quantities, as well as canned meat, tallow, lard, &c. In regard to exports, the quantities of the goods have been slightly on the increase compared with last year. More pig iron and steel and scrap iron have been shipped, and less of the manufactured article. Fire-clay pipes, bricks, iron tubes, and other classes of goods have been much the same as those of last year. The shipments of coal have been more than double those of last season. In the case of live stock there have been larger numbers shipped during the winter and spring months than in former years, and consequently a slightly larger percentage of losses upon them.

I have been very pleased to see the consolidation of the various tariff regulations as brought down to this year by special pamphlet on the subject, from my having so

many inquiries from all classes of people, the work that has been prepared simplifying matters, to such a very great extent.

As in the past a large quantity of animals of pure breed have been shipped from the Clyde to Canada, chiefly, however, horses, as from the fact of pleuro-pneumonia still existing so extensively in Scotland, many of the best stock districts are precluded from sending out cattle from them. There were, however, a couple of consignments of very fine stock, one by Messrs. Thomas Biggar & Sons, consisting of thirty Galloways for Mr. Thomas McCrae, Janefield, Guelph, Ontario, and the other by Messrs. J. & B. Stevenson, consisting of twelve Ayrshires for Mr. Morton, of Hamilton, Ontario. I may say that the various steamship companies always consult me before sending out such stock, in regard to the pleuro-pneumonia regulations in existence.

As usual the horses chiefly sent were Clydesdales, some very fine specimens of the breed being exported. There is, however, such a great demand for animals of this breed in many parts of the world, such as Australia, South America and the United States as well as Canada, that the better descriptions are very difficult to be got, the consequence being that first-class animals are beyond the reach of the ordinary Canadian importer, the prices for them having so much increased of late. I observed a short time ago, for instance, that a colt foaled was sold for £900, and of course older horses for much higher prices. I again attended the spring stallion show here, and met with numbers connected with Canada at it. The quality of the animals exhibited was quite up to the mark of former years, and as may be gathered from what I have before stated, prices ranged high. At the Highland Society's Show held in Glasgow this year, there was also a very fine display of animals of this breed, of all ages and sexes, many intending purchasers being on the lookout for them from many parts of the world.

In many respects at the present time, I can only reiterate what I stated in my last report, that there are exceedingly good opportunities for purchasing pure bred sheep at reasonable prices, and then there is this great advantage in connection with them that they are not subject to pluro-pneumonia, and are in a particularly healthy state all over this country at the present time. Where the districts in our country are at all suitable for them, I think both the black faced and Cheviots would make vast improvement on the present stock of the country and more especially for hardiness, being so prolific, and their excellent mutton qualities. The show of these breeds was a treat worth seeing at the Highland Show here. Male animals were sold at rather advanced prices over last year at the autumn sales, still the difference was comparatively trifling.

There were sent out from the Clyde to Canada last season :

Horses.....	1,437
Cattle	42
Sheep	75

From the above it will be seen that including ponies there has been a considerable increase in the number of horses, a small increase in sheep, and very few cattle, the reason for that being the continued prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia.

I herewith as usual give the statistics of the arrivals of live stock from Canada to the Clyde and Aberdeen during 1888, and the previous year :

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
1887.....	94	22,455	2,491
1888.....	49	26,696	3,491

As will be seen by the above horses are less in number, whilst there is a considerable increase in cattle and sheep. The percentage of losses was again very similar to former years.

In respect to the trade generally the quality was exceedingly good in cattle in the early portion of the season, but as usual in the autumn months, a number of very inferior quality were sent, very many of these being stores, and requiring a consider-

able time to be made fit for the fat market. As in the past the great bulk of these went north to farmers there to be stall fed. They are well spoken of as taking on flesh rapidly, and paying those who invest in them a handsome profit. At the same time it is very apparent that there is still a great want among our stock breeders in not using pure bred male animals in many districts for crossing purposes. The prices have been more satisfactory than for a number of years. There was a sudden jump up in the early summer from the scarcity of beef cattle in the United States, and since that time the advance has been pretty fairly maintained and especially for anything of good quality. Sheep also were sent over in very considerable numbers, and of much improved quality over former years.

A number of ranche animals were shipped from the North-West. They, however, from a variety of causes, have not turned out as satisfactorily as could be desired, the great difficulty being the very long distance they have to come by rail before being transferred to steamers. This is one of the most apparent reasons why it would be of the very highest importance in the shipping of stock from the North-West if the line of route were opened up direct to the west of Hudson's Bay. Regarding the success of those engaged in the trade, so far as I can learn they have had a very fair season, as in many instances they got full advantage of the rise in the price of stock before referred to. They, however, are still inclined to compete too strongly for the animals they purchase in Canada.

I herewith as formerly insert a letter from Messrs. John Swan & Sons, of Lauriston Place, Edinburgh, who have been for so long connected with the cattle trade, and which gives their opinion regarding its present position:—

“47 LAURISTON PLACE,
“EDINBURGH, 23th December, 1888.

“DEAR SIR,—As usual at this season of the year, and by your request, we beg to send you a short resumé of the live stock trade between this country and the Dominion.

“During the year just closed shipments have not been quite so large in cattle and materially fewer in sheep than in the preceding year. Though the numbers of sheep sent to this side have been considerably more in the aggregate, the bulk, however, went to the English markets. As at the season of the year when Canadian sheep are best, they have to come into competition in our markets with great quantities of sheep from the Highlands of Scotland, which are generally preferred by buyers to Canadians. The bulk of the Canadians generally being ewes and rams, wethers come in very small proportion. This we understand arises from the fact that a large number of tup lambs are sent to the States from Canada when lambs, only the breeding stock being kept, and the surplus of this when ready for the fat market forms the chief exports from Canada. The sheep trade generally has been fairly good and we believe sales on the whole have satisfied consigners.

“At the opening of the navigation and during the time stall fed cattle were being shipped to this country, trade varied considerably, and with winter fed cattle generally all shippers were not satisfied with the prices either from England or Scotland. The markets all through, however, have kept firm, the later shipments of each season, summer, autumn and into winter, have generally made the best prices.

“We are glad to be able to report that there is a marked improvement in the general breeds of cattle from all districts in Canada, except indeed, from some districts in the Eastern Townships were cattle grow more into bone than beef, and many of which are roughish, plainly bred animals.

“Throughout the year a very large proportion of grass fed cattle have been taken by farmers to fatten. This class of stock is gaining favour very materially, especially with feeders in Scotland, and except with the rougher classes of shipments, senders generally have expressed themselves satisfied with the prices. We consider for all young bullocks—well-bred—that Scotland is a better place to ship to than England, as in the latter country they have not taken to Canadian cattle very favourably, and the few times our firm have been in the English markets cattle could have been

bought in Liverpool and London to get profit here, with the expense added, had not the restrictions, preventing cattle being brought from those markets here, been in force.

"As you are aware a company was formed in Aberdeen for the purpose of forming a foreign animals wharf there. This company was formed by a number of stock-owners and others—who employed commission men to buy in Canada. They had various shipments sent direct by the Pentland Firth to Aberdeen. The result of this venture has not, we believe, been profitable. The extra time at sea and in one or two cases very severe losses have contributed to this. We are of opinion that there is no port better adapted for the receipt of Canadian cattle than the Clyde.

"Farmers in this country are beginning to find out that Canadian cattle have more constitution than home bred, and that they have, what neither English nor Irish cattle generally have, condition on them and begin to improve immediately. Very many of our best farmers have nearly exclusively stocked themselves with Canadian cattle, one farmer alone bought 400 this year, and he expressed himself so favourably that we don't think he will have anything else next year, and we are confident his experience will be that of many others.

"With regard to future prospects, we have in Scotland and many parts of England a very indifferent turnip crop. We should say, throughout the country generally, not more than a good half crop. You are aware that the great Christmas market in London was a thorough collapse as to prices, this arose from the mild weather, the lateness of the time of year of holding the great market—the 17th of December—and the fact that many north country farmers sent their whole year's cattle to London, and never in our experience has such a collapse taken place. Many farmers were forced to take £5 a head less than their expectations, and £3 less than they would have got a fortnight previously or a fortnight later. We have advocated the absurdity, to our Scotch friends, of risking all their year's cattle at such a market, and this year they have felt it in a manner they are not likely to forget.

"Homebred store cattle have sold at considerably more money this year; though turnips are deficient, the straw crop is about double. Fortunately, the weather presently is excessively mild, and this is saving turnips to a great extent. There is a certainty, however, that while first class beef is bound to be scarce, there is an equal certainty that during March and April, when the turnip crop has begun to give farmers an idea of how it is going to last, we shall have our markets glutted with unfinished home fed cattle, these, of course, will be got rid of by the time the navigation opens again from Canada.

"You are aware that various leading shipping companies are underwriting their shipments, a movement which has occasioned considerable commotion amongst cattle shippers. There is this to be said about it, however, that, with the knowledge that they will have to pay any loss, the insuring steamship companies will cause cattle to be better looked after and give instructions to captains to pay greater care in fetching cattle to this side, which also means less risk of bruises. We have no hesitation in saying that never since the Canadian cattle trade began to be developed have fewer bruised cattle come to Glasgow than this year.

"It is our firm opinion that in those districts where they are not yet introduced, they would gain an enormous advantage by the introduction of well bred bulls, to be placed at the service of farmers in outlandish districts. We are perfectly sure that the demand for stockers will yearly increase, and now that the losses at sea are reduced to a minimum and the trade better understood, we think prospects pretty favourable for Canadian farmers.

"We may tell you there is a general improvement in the farming industry in this country, farms which six or seven months ago were in proprietors hands are being more frequently sought after, and though rents are greatly reduced the general tendency is that better times are in store for the landed interest. This, of course, is assisted by the improvement in all classes of commerce, as with the improvement in the iron trade, the increased tonnage in the shipbuilding yards, coal considerably enhanced in value, and as a natural consequence wages increased, everything looks brighter than for two or three years past.

"Shipments from the States have likewise been lighter than usual and senders from that country complain that there is no margin for profit as against cost price in the States, and values, in the aggregate, were little more than last year.

"We are glad to say, as you well know fully as well as we can tell you, that there is a steady demand for all classes of grade stock, horses, bulls and heifers of each respective breed, as well as sheep, which virtually means that at some very short time the results will be seen in a general improvement of the qualities of cattle produced on the other side.

"If at any time you or any of your friends wish our opinion on any subject related to the trade we shall be very pleased to give it.

"Yours truly,
 "JOHN SWAN & SONS,
 "Per R. Hamilton."

Pleuro-pneumonia, I am sorry to say, still exists to a very considerable extent in Scotland, though it is not spread so widely as at the time of my last report. It has proved very annoying in the case of people who were desirous of shipping pure bred cattle to Canada, especially in the county of Aberdeen, where there are large herds of both Shorthorns and Polled Angus. In fact some of the best of both of these breeds are held in that county, and several of the breeders to my knowledge were most desirous of sending stock over, but were prohibited from the necessary regulations in force. It seems to me that the only way to finally eradicate the disease is to persevere in slaughtering wherever it makes its appearance as in the past, and not to receive any animals where infection exists, and if this rule is strictly adhered to, I hope by another year to be enabled to report a clean bill of health in this respect in the great majority, if not in all the counties of Scotland. Inoculation would appear not to have the desired effect, and seems to be discontinued almost entirely as a remedy. I am extremely pleased to see that with the necessarily strict regulations in force in Canada, no disease whatever has appeared there this season, particularly as there is an agitation being again started by some agricultural papers against the introduction of Canadian cattle into this country under the present system.

The company formed in Aberdeen for the introduction of Canadian cattle for that district, continued their operations with great success until the last cargo was shipped, in which instance a very large number of the animals were lost from the heavy storms prevailing at the time. I think it is a great mistake shipping stock of any kind late in the season, and especially during the winter months, as heavy losses invariably ensue from a continuance of experiments of that description. In fact in my opinion it is an extremely risky business to send stock across the Atlantic from November till April. The animals sent to Aberdeen brought as a rule fair prices, and seemed to be of a description suitable to the wants of purchasers. In all 3,186 animals arrived safely at that port direct from Canada.

As usual I have received from the Clyde Trust, the Custom House, and otherwise, the following statistics, respecting the general articles of import from British North America, and the tonnage of vessels for the past year:—

For the year ending 30th June, 1888 :

The tonnage of sailing vessels was.....	11,319
do steam do	122,692
Total.....	<u>134,011</u>

As against the year ending 30th June, 1887 :

Sailing vessels	18,671
Steam do	113,682
Total.....	<u>132,353</u>

For the last half year, the estimate is :

Sailing vessels.....	8,279
Steam do	91,773
Total.....	<u>100,052</u>

From the above it will be seen that the tonnage has been slightly greater for the full year, and less for the estimate for the last half year. There is besides, to be taken into consideration the tonnage of the vessels which went to Aberdeen direct, which would amount to several thousand.

The following are the articles imported to the Clyde during the year 1888, which I have prepared in a similar manner to former years:—

Flour, cwt.....	249,800
Wheat, cwt.....	250,715
Indian Corn, cwt.....	388,537
Peas, cwt.....	53,677
Oatmeal, cwt.....	204
Hams and Bacon, boxes.....	4,607
Cheese, boxes.....	143,004
Butter, packages.....	12,553
Canned Meat, boxes.....	37,169
Spools, bags.....	74,724
Potash, barrels.....	71
Apples, barrels.....	100,917
Skins, cured.....	24,911
Lobster, cases.....	143
Phosphate, tons.....	1,659
Tallow and Lard, hogsheads.....	5,273
Oil, casks.....	3,906
Timber, pieces.....	1,369,800
Furniture, packages.....	70
Agricultural Implements, packages.....	776
Hay, bundles.....	8,793
Ashes, barrels.....	134
Splints, cases.....	1,230
Barrel staves, cases.....	1,000
Clover seed, bags.....	1,620
Steel springs, cases.....	24
Mattresses, cases.....	108
Rice Flour, bags.....	630
Organs, cases.....	39
Iron Pipes, tons.....	655
Machinery, cases.....	420
Paper, bales.....	18
Tomatoes, cases.....	100
Horse-shoe nails, boxes.....	979
Bark, casks.....	250
Stoves.....	80
Coal, tons.....	1,000

There were many other articles besides too numerous to mention, there being comparatively small quantities of each.

There is about the same variety of articles as in former years; it will be noted the supply of grains of various descriptions, however, being less, and larger quantities of apples, cheese, and machinery.

The quantity of apples imported this year has been very largely in excess of former years, in fact about three times as great as last year, and the quality admirable. The prices in consequence of the large quantities have been 30 per cent. less than last year. In the opinion of many in the trade here whom I have consulted, this port will continue to be much more largely patronised by Canadian consigners than in the past, as it is so conveniently situated for the supply of large districts of this country. The butter which has come over has been of excellent quality, and sells very readily in the various shops where it is held. At the same

time it does not take so well as the Danish and some other continental varieties. In respect to this subject I may say I had a call from Mr. William H. Lynch, and introduced him to a number of extensive dealers in articles of this description, from whom he got a large amount of useful information. His work on "Scientific Dairy Practice" should prove a very useful one to the Canadian farmer.

The quality of the cheese sent over has been very good, as a rule, and it continues to be in great demand in all the chief markets of the country. Hams and bacon have also been highly thought of, and sell very readily at fair prices.

Agricultural implements have been brought over in considerable quantities, and from their lighter description as a rule compared to those manufactured here, are highly esteemed.

Timber in large volume has been imported, and from what I can learn the quality is excellent and gives great satisfaction.

The wheat from Manitoba and the North-West continues to attract a great deal of attention, its quality being such that the best grades of it are much sought after by those engaged in the flour milling business in this country.

Grain has not come in as extensively as usual this year, which is to be accounted for by the much higher prices in Canada compared with last year.

Tomatoes are being brought in to a limited extent I am pleased to see, and I hope that in future means will be devised by which they, and other similar articles, will be sent over in large quantities.

Considerable numbers of turkeys have also been sent over, and have been of excellent quality and very highly thought of here. I think the trade in these, as well as other descriptions of poultry, might be largely increased with benefit both to the producer and consumer.

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

THOMAS GRAHAME,
Canadian Government Agent.

The Hon. Sir CHARLES TUPPER, Bart., G.C.M.G.,
High Commissioner,
Dominion of Canada Offices,
9 Victoria Chambers, London, S.W.

REPORT ON CANADIAN COURT, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

(MR. WILLIAM CLARKE.)

GLASGOW, 31st December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, that in accordance with instructions, space was secured in the International Exhibition, Glasgow, for the display of an exhibit of the natural resources of the Dominion of Canada.

The Canadian Court occupied a space of 50 feet by 50, and contained, for the most part, the exhibits originally sent over for the Colonial Exhibition and which were shown at the Exhibitions in Liverpool and Saltaire last year. I commenced the work of laying out the court about the beginning of April and had everything in readiness by the day of opening, the 8th of May.

The exhibition was opened amid much enthusiasm by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, who were pleased to pay a special visit to the Canadian Court. After the opening ceremony their Royal Highnesses made a minute inspection of the various exhibits and were graciously pleased to express their pleasure with the manner in which the court had been arranged, as well as with the various exhibits which made up the collection.

The exhibits were classified as follows:—

The Cereal Exhibit

Illustrative of the capabilities of soil and climate in the Dominion, and embracing samples of the different varieties of wheat, barley, oats, peas, beans, buckwheat, maize, rye, tares, clover, timothy and other grass seeds grown in the various provinces from the Atlantic to the Pacific. These were displayed in bags and glass jars on the terraces of two octagonal trophies, which were festooned with natural grasses of Manitoba and the North-West, while samples of different kinds of grain in straw, as well as specimens of the fodder plants common to Canada, were shown in cases on the walls of the court.

The Timber Exhibit

Representative of the forest wealth of Canada was admirably displayed in the trophy of the woods of New Brunswick, which also served to illustrate the growth of the Eastern Provinces generally. This trophy, which is about 30 feet in length and 10 feet in height, has for its base fifteen blocks of timber, in the bark, comprising the kinds of greatest commercial value. The coniferous varieties were represented by hemlock, red and white pine, spruce and cedar. The deciduous varieties embraced black and white birch, rock and scarlet maples, beech, black and white ash, red and grey oak, butternut, elm, basswood and poplar. The upper reaches of the trophy showed polished samples of the boards and cross sections of these varieties, and an inclined frame running along the middle of the trophy exhibited thirty samples of the smaller varieties of wood such as are used for decorative work and for other purposes. Samples were also shown of the fir, maple, oak, yellow cypress, yew and arbutus grown in British Columbia. The dimensions of the Douglas pine of that province were illustrated by means of a 45-inch cube of that variety which was cut from one of the trees which, until recently, occupied the town site of Vancouver, the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Exhibit of Minerals.

In this class a sample of bituminous coal was shown from Lethbridge mines, in the District of Alberta. It was taken from a seam 5 feet 2 inches in thickness in a field of great extent which is computed to contain 5,500,000 tons to the square mile. A sample of anthracite coal from the mines of the Canadian Anthracite Company in the National Park District of the Rocky Mountains was also exhibited. The metals embraced samples of iron, gold, silver, copper, lead and other ores, principally from mines in British Columbia and the eastern portion of the Dominion. A large obelisk represented the output of gold in British Columbia during the last twenty-five years and a smaller one represented the production in Nova Scotia during the same period.

Exhibit of Natural History

Illustrative of the "fur, fin and feather" of the Dominion. Besides specimens of various birds and fishes, a number of stuffed specimens of the wild animals of Canada were exhibited, as well as skins and manufactured furs from the different species, embracing moose, wapiti, cariboo, antelope and other deer, buffalo, musk ox, Rocky Mountain sheep and goat, black, brown and grizzly bear, lynx, wolf, beaver, otter, fox, mink and other fur-bearing animals. This exhibit was supplied by Messrs. Renfrew & Co., furriers to the Queen, Quebec, who with commendable enterprise offered to provide this very attractive feature of the Canadian collection.

Exhibit of Paintings.

These represented the nine principal cities in Canada and were arrayed in sequence from east to west around the upper reaches of the court. They were of uniform size, 9 by 10 feet, and gave accurate views of Charlottetown, St. John, Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg and Victoria.

Exhibits of Photographs.

These comprised a variety of views in the various Provinces of the Dominion and included a large and valuable frame containing views of the interior of the colonist, first-class, dining room, drawing room and sleeping cars in use by the Canadian Pacific on its route from ocean to ocean. There was also exhibited in this Department a special series of views of special interest—these were of large size and showed the leading features of the magnificent scenery of the Rocky Mountains, including various views in the Canadian National Park at Banff. The whole series fully illustrated a tour by the Canadian Pacific Railway from Quebec, *vid* the North Shore of Lake Superior, over the prairies and mountains to the terminus of the railway at Vancouver. This valuable collection was supplied by Messrs. Notman & Son, photographers to the Queen, Montreal.

The court was decorated throughout with flags and banners bearing the Dominion Arms, and with shields bearing the coats of arms of the different provinces of the Dominion. The Royal Arms were placed over the entrance archway, and these, with a portrait of Her Majesty the Queen, serve to bear evidence of the loyalty of Canadians to the Crown and Empire.

The Exhibition was one of the most successful ever held in Great Britain, and was largely patronised by the public of every class from start to finish. Over five million visitors passed the turnstiles, the total being nearly equal to that of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition held in 1886 in London. It will, therefore, be readily seen that the Minister of Agriculture was amply justified in his decision to exhibit in Glasgow, so that the Scottish public might have an opportunity of obtaining accurate knowledge as to the Dominion of Canada and its great natural resources.

Like other portions of the British Isles, Scotland has been passing through a period of great agricultural and commercial depression, and the number of her inhabi-

tants contemplating removal to one or other of the British colonies is, in consequence, very considerable. The opportunity afforded by the Canadian Court has been very largely taken advantage of, with the result that much useful information has been disseminated and a marked impetus given to emigration to Canada from that portion of the United Kingdom.

No portion of the exhibition was better patronised than the Canadian Court, the amount of enquiries made daily was largely in excess of any previous exhibition I have attended, while the nature of the information sought was of the most exhaustive kind, and came from people whose purpose was to find out everything possible as to the conditions of life and chances of success in one or other of the Provinces of the Dominion. This is the first occasion in which Canada has taken part in any exhibition in Scotland, and Scotchmen have not been slow to recognize the value of the Canadian display, the public generally and newspapers of every class having given constant proof of their interest in Canada, commending especially the enterprise of Canada as compared with the other colonies, in bringing before the public so admirable an illustration of her resources.

A large quantity of literature in pamphlets issued by the Department of Agriculture was distributed daily and eagerly sought after, and while enquiries were directed to every Province in the Dominion, the bulk of the enquiries were directed to the Canadian North-West and British Columbia especially. The number of enquiries from men of considerable means who are desirous of settling in the latter Province was a remarkable feature in my daily work and leads me to the belief that British Columbia will shortly obtain an accession of very desirable settlers.

Towards the close of the exhibition the Mayor of Vancouver sent me for analysis several samples of sugar beet, to test the value of this crop, with the view of having beet sugar factories established in British Columbia. Dr. Aitken, the chemist to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, carried out the analysis and reports as follows:—

“Analysis of sample of sugar beet sent by the Mayor of Vancouver to Captain Clark, Canadian Court Exhibition, Glasgow, received 6th November.

Moisture.....	77.14
Sugar.....	13.80

This sample consisted of three well grown sugar beets. They contain nearly 14 per cent of sugar, which is considerably above the average of those grown on the continent of Europe. The choice of seed has much to do with the amount of sugar contained in the roots, and with careful selection beets have been grown containing as much as 17 per cent of sugar. But the average product is from 10 per cent to 12 per cent.

These sugar beets may have dried to some extent and probably the original percentage of water would be about 80, if so there would thus be about 13.3 per cent of sugar in the fresh beets.”

(Signed) A. P. AITKEN,
Chemist of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY,
8 Clyde Street, Edinburgh,
9th Nov. 1888.

This very encouraging report should stimulate the farmers and commercial men of the Pacific province to further efforts in the direction of establishing the beet root sugar industry in their midst. From personal knowledge of the Fraser River delta, I am of opinion that no more favoured locality for this enterprise can be found anywhere in Canada.

Mr. Robert Romaine, of Ottawa, arrived at the exhibition during the summer, and, by permission of the Minister of Agriculture, exhibited a model of his invention known as “the Steam Farmer” in the Canadian Court. This machine is intended to perform on the farm most of the work at present done by horses, and is arranged

so that the processes of ploughing, harrowing, seeding, &c., can be performed at one operation, and the subsequent operations of harvesting done with the same machine. The model received marked attention from many eminent agriculturists to whom it was explained, and also received a very encouraging editorial notice in the "*North British Agriculturist*." There are good grounds for the hope that an experimental machine will be built and tried in this country shortly, and should the trial in any degree bear out the theoretical advantages claimed, this invention will prove of immense value to a country like Canada, especially in the prairie stretches of the North West.

In response to a circular issued by the Department of Agriculture, most of the leading newspapers of the Dominion were sent to the Canadian Court during the period the Exhibition lasted; these were sent from towns in every province and were placed on file in the Court. They were eagerly read by visitors who, repeatedly recognized the value of such an exhibit, and every credit is due to the proprietors who supplied free for six months this interesting addition to the Canadian collection.

During August Her Majesty the Queen paid a special visit to the Glasgow exhibition and honoured the Canadian Court with Her presence. After a careful examination of the various exhibits, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to express her approval of the Canadian section and before leaving accepted as a souvenir of Her visit to the Canadian Court, a large framed photograph of the Canadian Rocky Mountain Park at Banff, which was, at Her Majesty's express desire, forwarded to Balmoral Castle.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne attended the Exhibition shortly before the close, and showed their continued interest in the welfare of Canada, by spending a considerable time in and examining the exhibits in the Canadian Court.

The exhibition was formally closed on Monday the 10th November, having been closed to the public on Saturday the 8th, when the number of visitors reached the unprecedented total of 117,901. The exhibits in the Canadian court were thereafter packed and returned to London to the Imperial Institute Stores at South Kensington.

I have to thank Messrs. Renfrew & Co., of Quebec, for the interesting Natural history exhibit furnished by that firm; also Messrs. Notman & Son, Quebec, for their very excellent and important collection of views. The exhibits supplied by these firms did much to render the Canadian Court attractive, and were the means of affording much pleasure and useful information to visitors.

My thanks are especially due also to Mr. Archer Baker, representative of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Liverpool, for the hearty co-operation extended throughout the exhibition by him. The various exhibits placed at our disposal by him, consisting of cereals, grasses, minerals, models, pictures and maps, contributed largely to the success of the Canadian section—while the literature regularly supplied by him, was of very great value in directing attention to the country in general, and the importance of the Canadian Pacific Railway as a factor in its development. The importance of this railway in itself, and especially its bearing on the ultimate development of enterprise on the Pacific Ocean, was a frequent topic of conversation with many intelligent visitors, and I venture to predict that this company will largely benefit from the opportunity of publicity afforded by the Glasgow Exhibition.

To the help rendered by the officials of the Government resident in this country, much of the success attending the Canadian section is due, and I desire to record in closing, the great pleasure I have had in being associated throughout with Mr. Thomas Grahame, the able and courteous representative of the Canadian Government in Scotland.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. CLARK.

To Sir CHARLES TUPPER, Bart., G.C.M.G., &c., &c.,
High Commissioner for Canada.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DUBLIN EMIGRATION AGENCY.

(MR. THOMAS CONNOLLY.)

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, DUBLIN, 31st December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honour to report through the High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.B., that there has been a good emigration of very suitable parties from Ireland to Canada this season. A considerable number of people with capital went out through this agency to settle on land in the North-West and British Columbia, and several went out with the object of purchasing improved farms in the older provinces. However, I sent out more workpeople and servants last year than I have done this season, in consequence I think of assisted passages being discontinued about the end of April, but those I have sent out were of a superior class who could have no difficulty in finding suitable employment.

The great bulk of emigrants from Ireland still go to the United States, because there is scarcely a family in Ireland who have not relatives and friends in some or other of the States, who are constantly sending home prepaid tickets. Besides, the first-class steamers to New York make very fast passages, and the intending emigrant can take passage nearly every day in the week from a convenient port, and saloon passengers especially avail themselves of the New York route, even when some part of Canada is their ultimate destination. Then it is evident that with a fast line of steamers running to some convenient port in the Dominion there would be an increase in the volume of emigration and in the number of visitors and tourists.

A large number of passengers and emigrants go from Ireland to Australia every year, although the cost of saloon passages range from forty to sixty guineas, and steerage from fourteen to seventeen guineas, but residents in some of the colonies can nominate their friends for free passages on making payments in the colony of from £1 to £8 according to sex and age. And free passages to Queensland are now granted to selected, unmarried, agricultural labourers and single female domestic servants.

From time to time a considerable number of Irish people settled in the Argentine Republic, and at present it appears that Irish emigrants are wanted there, for the Government of that Republic grant advanced passages to the families of farming and labouring classes, and to those of trades connected with agriculture, provided they are approved of as suitable by the official agent of the Argentine Government in Dublin. The rates of passages advanced are as follows:—For adults of 12 years and upwards, £8; from 6 years to 12, £4; from 1 year to 6, £2; children in arms free. The assistance given must be refunded in half-yearly instalments extending over a period of two and a-half years. A steamer will leave Ireland in the middle of January, and arrangements are being made for reduced fares to the port of departure, which for the present is Queenstown. A large number of the emigrants are going from the south of Ireland. It is stated that 2,000 applications from Limerick alone have been received by the emigration agents for State assisted passages to the Argentine Republic.

The Roman Catholic clergy do all they can to prevent this wholesale emigration to South America. And the most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Lord Bishop of Limerick, has addressed the following letter to the Very Rev. Dr. Moloney, P.P., V.G., Limerick, on the subject:—

“THE PALACE, LIMERICK, 10th November, 1883.

MY DEAR DR. MOLONEY,—“It seems to me to be the clear duty of the clergy to discourage by every means in their power the emigration which is being organized
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from this city and neighbourhood, to Buenos Ayres. It is bad enough for our poor people, under any circumstances, to be driven from their country, but in the present case we have not only the common evils of emigration generally, but those that are peculiar to the special conditions of this South American country. As far as I can gather these poor people have not the least idea of what they are facing, and I am confident that if they realized in the most remote degree the helpless condition in which they will find them selves in this place—in a society different from everything to which they were at home; without priests of their own age and language to guide them, surrounded by a Spanish race, with whom they cannot interchange a word, not to speak of the chances of their succumbing to disease in a climate very unlike their own. I am confident if they understood all this they could not be tempted to rush into such a scheme by the mere attraction of a free passage. Kindly, then, ask the clergy to give them this information and save the poor people from a foolish step which must lead to disaster.

I am, dear Dr. Moloney,
Sincerely yours,

† EDWARD THOMAS,
Bishop of Limerick.

The *Freeman's Journal* of the 28th December, re-publishes a leading article from the *Southern Cross*, a paper published at Buenos Ayres, that fully bears out the statements in Bishop O'Dwyer's letter, to which Mr. O'Meara, the agent of the Argentine Republic in Dublin, replies in a very feeble manner, and this gentleman finds himself in very hot water.

The Roman Catholic bishops and clergy of Ireland have at all times been hostile to every scheme calculated to promote a large and undue emigration of the people; for they believe that the population at the present time, is not excessive and that with remedial legislation the people can be sustained in moderate comfort at home. However they never discourage the ordinary emigration of people who go out to join their friends, or with the object of improving their position in life, especially people going to Canada, where there are plenty of churches and schools, with civil and religious liberty, and where there are so many of their countrymen settled already, that it is almost like moving from one part of Ireland to another.

During the Christmas time, a good many young men from the North-West have come to spend the festive season with their friends in Ireland, and I am pleased to learn from them that the bulk of people I sent out there are doing very well. As I write the son of Mr. Eason, the eminent publisher of Sackville street, who went out to Manitoba nine years ago, has called on me. He was then a delicate young fellow, unaccustomed to labour, but he is now quite a healthy, sturdy man, and he states that Manitoba is the healthiest climate in the world,

He settled in Southern Manitoba, within a few miles of Holland Station. He has a good farm of 400 acres, and an excellent house. The land is good, and well watered, and grows plenty of wood for fuel; he has about 50 acres under crop, and about 50 or 60 head of cattle, with horses, hogs, &c. He states the farmers in his district are very comfortable, and that no one can fail who goes in for mixed farming. During the fall he could count from his doorstep a half-dozen steam threshers at work with teams waiting to carry the grain to the station for Winnipeg, where wheat sold for \$1.10 per bushel.

This day I have sent a large parcel of pamphlets to Mr. Thomas Bredin, near Maguire's Bridge, county of Fermanagh, who went out to the North-West two years ago, very much against the wishes of his friends. He had about £50 when he settled down near Regina. Since then he has been progressing whilst his brother has been losing money in Ireland, and he has now returned to take his brother and other relatives out with him in the spring.

During the last few years I have sent a large number of people to British Columbia and Vancouver Island. The chief part of them had sufficient capital to settle on land or engage in commercial pursuits. As far as I can learn they are all

doing well; and the publication of the following letter received by a gentleman in Dublin, from one of the number who settled at French Creek, Nanaimo, will, I think, be useful to intending emigrants, as the writer, Mr. William Henry Lee is a very sensible man, who has had considerable experience of agriculture in this country, and his statements can be relied on.

"SHAMROCK LODGE, FRENCH CREEK,
"NANAMIO, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, B.C., 22nd October, 1888.

"DEAR SIR,—I have no excuse to make for not writing long since, to thank you for your present of Cork pipes, which were valued I can tell you, and also for your kind and welcome letter, and papers, which all came safely to hand. However, I hope you will accept my sincere thanks, and forgive my long silence. We have been particularly busy lately, and the arrival of Gerald Hemsworth and Charles Croker, have added to the excitement, whilst talking over old times and the old country, passed the time we might have devoted to correspondence. We all like Gerald so much, he is quite at home long since. He has not settled down to anything yet; but young Haslam, who called here a short time ago, has gone to Alberino, and I learn that his father has sent him out £200 to buy a ranch there. However, you have to work hard here, and put up with many a disappointment before you have even your home made.

"We are here now two years, and have never left our ranch for a week together, always doing something, and are now able to raise enough for our own wants. We are catching some salmon now, but the big run has not come on as yet. We have had our parson here on Sunday-week from Nanamio; we have only two services a year, except our own little service, every Sunday evening, so we look on it as quite an event. I hear very little Irish news, therefore your papers are a great treat. I wish I could send you in exchange some of the venison we get here. Despard shot two bears this summer; a bear's hind-leg roasted is a capital dish. The black bear out here lives entirely on berries, until the fall, when they gorge themselves with salmon before they go to their winter quarters.

"This country is improving very much. I hope in a few years to be very comfortable. I am in a very central position here, land is steadily rising in value, and new roads and mines are opening up a country, hitherto a wild and unexplored region. Joined by father, mother and Harry, in best remembrance to each, and all our friends in the old land.

"I am, dear Sir,

"Yours very sincerely,
"W. H. LEE."

British Columbia continues to be in great favor with intending emigrants on account of its salubrious climate and the favourable reports of the settlers there. Mr. H. L. Mahon, whom I sent out five years ago, returned to spend the Christmas with his friends in Dublin, has called to thank me for sending him out. He has a good farm on Salt Spring Island, and is delighted with the country. Vancouver, he states, is a fine city, although he shot deer on its site when he first went out. He will return to British Columbia in April, and take out several of his friends with him.

A good many intending emigrants are enquiring about ranching in Alberta, and farming in Manitoba, and I am led to believe that there will be a substantial emigration to British Columbia and the North-West this season, at any rate I shall do all in my power to promote it. When I get an opportunity to make a speech I do not fail to do full justice to Canada. The newspapers occasionally publish favourable reports from settlers for me. Through the Post Office, and otherwise, I distribute effectively the various publications for emigration purposes by the Department, and I maintain a large correspondence with people in every part of the country.

For the instruction of intending emigrants the High Commissioner has furnished my office with good samples of Canadian products, and twice a year I have exhibited those products, with other samples kindly lent by the Agent at Liverpool, in the Shows of the Royal Dublin Society at Balls Bridge. Those exhibitions cost

very little, but they assist the work of this Agency very much, for I meet agriculturists from all parts of Ireland there, and I can conveniently distribute a large number of emigration pamphlets. The show-grounds of the society are very extensive, and provided with suitable buildings on the grandest scale. The exhibition of cattle, sheep, and so forth in the spring is the best we have in this country, but the horse show in the autumn I think surpasses everything of the kind in the world.

The Fishery question interested the people of this country very much whilst the Joint High Commissioners were meeting at Washington, and as this question was scarcely understood by the general public, I read a paper on the subject entitled "The Story of the North American Fisheries" at a meeting of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland. The members of the society thanked me for the paper, the newspapers had favourable comments and published very full extracts from it. I sent two copies to Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., the Canadian representative on the Joint High Commission, and a few copies to Cabinet Ministers, in Canada, and England, and in reference to them I received with others the following letters from the Premier, The Most Hon. The Marquis of Salisbury, K. G., and from the Colonial Secretary The Right Hon. Sir Henry Thurstan Holland, Bart., G.C.M.G., M. P., now The Right Hon. Lord Knutsford.

"FOREIGN OFFICE, 9th February, 1883.

"SIR,—I am desired by the Marquis of Salisbury to convey to you, His Lordship's best thanks for having sent him your interesting paper on the North American Fisheries.

"I am, your obedient servant,

"T. CONNOLLY, Esq."

HENRY MANNERS.

"COLONIAL OFFICE, 4th February, 1883.

"SIR,—I have received, and read with interest your able paper on the fishery questions. If I may venture to say so, I think it is a very creditable performance, for you have managed to give in a very short paper the leading features of the case from the earliest date.

"I am much obliged to you for sending me the copy of your paper.

"I remain, faithfully yours,

"H. T. HOLLAND."

The following table shows, by provinces, the total extent under crops, grass, fallow, woods, and plantations, and bog and marsh, barren mountain land, water, roads, fences, &c., in 1887 and 1888 :—

Provinces.		Total Extent under Crops.	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Bogs and Marsh, Barren Mountain land, Water, Roads, Fences, &c.	Total.
	Year.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	*Acres.	Acres.
Leinster.....	1887...	1,363,629	2,619,966	2,998	101,498	745,431	4,838,510
	1888...	1,415,969	2,562,492	3,533	101,426	765,090	
Munster	1887...	1,250,802	3,231,769	3,200	109,884	1,339,027	5,934,682
	1888...	1,277,616	3,154,765	5,813	110,258	1,389,220	
Ulster	1887...	1,766,562	2,189,382	4,240	63,220	1,298,917	5,322,321
	1888...	1,700,012	2,197,036	4,590	63,893	1,298,785	
Connaught	1887...	679,664	2,008,390	2,313	54,763	1,488,105	4,233,240
	1888...	687,558	1,994,115	1,743	56,194	1,493,630	
Totals.....	1887...	5,065,657	10,049,507	12,746	329,363	4,871,480	†20,328,753
	1888...	5,141,155	9,905,108	15,689	331,776	4,934,725	

*Including 133,035 acres under water.

†Exclusive of 494,726 acres under the larger rivers, lake and tideways.

TABLE showing the area under the several crops in each year from 1884 to 1888, inclusive.

Crops.]	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	87,890	71,017	69,546	67,181	99,426
Oats	1,348,444	1,328,869	1,321,983	1,315,055	1,280,503
Barley	167,061	179,133	181,568	162,169	170,813
Bere and rye.....	7,495	8,743	10,874	11,032	14,315
Beans and pease.....	8,729	7,141	6,703	7,026	5,821
Potatoes	798,952	797,292	799,817	796,939	804,508
Turnips	304,031	296,984	299,223	300,123	294,293
Mangel, wurtzel and beet root.....	34,541	37,179	37,413	41,733	45,729
Cabbage	39,473	42,127	40,112	43,673	42,482
Carrots, parsnips and other green crops	31,021	31,309	30,835	33,006	32,060
Vetches and rape.....	13,395	14,418	13,782	13,608	14,997
Flax	89,225	108,147	127,890	130,284	113,586
Meadow and clover. { Clover, sanifoin and grasses under rotation and permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation.	1,962,487	2,034,768	2,094,209	{ 638,435 1,507,393	{ 627,879 1,594,743
Total extent under crops.	4,872,744	4,957,127	5,034,115	5,065,657	5,141,155

TABLE showing the Number of Live Stock in each year from 1879 to 1888, inclusive.

Year.	Horses and Mules.	Asses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Poultry.
1879.....	596,890	183,839	4,087,778	4,017,903	1,072,185	278,843	13,782,835
1880.....	582,130	185,327	3,921,517	3,562,463	850,269	265,789	13,430,182
1881.....	574,746	{ 187,143 187,782 }	3,956,595	3,256,185	1,095,830	266,078	13,972,426
1882.....	565,925	187,782	3,987,211	3,071,755	1,430,128	263,272	13,999,096
1883.....	561,427	139,760	3,696,953	3,219,311	1,318,364	263,146	13,382,430
1884.....	66,439	191,339	3,112,789	3,245,212	1,306,550	254,411	12,747,460
1885.....	578,430	197,170	3,228,851	3,478,056	1,263,092	264,437	13,850,532
1886.....	578,299	191,245	3,183,924	3,366,043	1,263,142	266,176	13,909,822
1887.....	587,234	199,512	3,157,404	3,377,826	1,408,456	276,729	14,460,643
1888.....	595,345	203,257	3,099,241	3,626,781	1,397,800	293,920	14,437,257
Increase.....	8,111	3,745	.....	248,954	.....	22,191	.....
Decrease.....	.....	.....	58,163	.....	10,656	.....	23,336

In Ireland, the past year has been a great improvement on 1887, trade has been better on the whole, the general prospect is brighter and the spirit of the people more hopeful; there has been a fairly good harvest, and higher prices in the cattle trade; in 1887 owing to the long drought, and consequent scarcity of fodder, farmers were obliged to part with their live stock at a sacrifice. This year's hay crop has been abundant, and there is plenty of green feeding, while the revival of trade in England has caused an increased demand, which enhanced the value of cattle of all kinds and increased the exports of live stock from the several Irish ports amounting to 32,000 more in the shipments of cattle, 37,000 in those of sheep, pigs 73,000, and

horses 2,000. At the same time the imports of American and Canadian provisions in Liverpool show a large excess over those of 1887, in both oxen and sheep as well as fresh beef and mutton, but a falling off in bacon. In the country the rise in price is said to have been 50 per cent. in store cattle, and 25 per cent. in fat cattle, but about the middle of December the prices had fallen about 20 per cent. The prices of beef in the Dublin market are reported as from 12 to 15 per cent. higher than last year, mutton 1½d. per pound dearer.

The following are the returns for the Ballinasloe Great October Fair.

	Sold.	Unsold.
Sheep.....	25,521	2,579
Oxen.....	8,693	985
Oxen, 2 years old.....	755	95
Yearlings.....	94	.....
Calves.....	43	21
Horses.....	390	607

This fair has been the largest held at Ballinasloe for many years, and it has been stated, that on the higher classes of cattle the prices were £3 per head over those of last year, and on cattle of second class the increase was about £2. The cattle which brought the highest price were those of The O'Connor Don, which were sold at twenty guineas per head. Mr. Wm. Wallace, of Dublin, bought several hundred sheep at from 50s. to 64s. and 6d. each, and Mr. Daly, of Island Bridge, bought a horse for £225, one for £180, and others at lesser prices.

The following are the shipments of live stock from the several Irish ports in the past year, showing a material increase, 31st December, 1888.

Irish Ports.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Horses.
Ballina	88	112	4	.....
Belfast	90,030	24,117	47,680	6,464
Coleraine.....	4,453	3,484	365	27
Cork	90,603	88,844	30,243	2,555
Drogheda	54,230	78,521	31,722	495
Dublin	245,719	266,082	206,414	10,766
Dundalk.....	27,681	26,082	47,273	1,308
Dundrum	4,407	423	457	9
Greenore	11,549	12,787	32,996	1,862
Larne	25,068	1,105	2,529	2,146
Limerick	7,677	247	239	.....
Londonderry	75,229	38,598	46,251	1,040
Newry	7,757	4,763	6,020	217
Portrush	14	175	17	.....
Sligo	4,164	14,163	12,765	40
Warrenpoint.....	.....	35	.....	.....
Waterford	61,374	46,221	58,096	2,262
Westport	110	149	3	.....
Wexford.....	6,942	15,287	11,360	40
Total.....	717,095	621,252	534,433	29,241
Total for Year 1887.....	685,331	584,081	461,920	27,192
Increase of shipments over 1887.....	31,762	37,171	72,513	2,049

The bacon trade has been unprofitable this year. The Irish farmer owing to the difficulty a few years ago of selling cattle, turned his attention in other directions, and pigs at the same time met a ready sale; but there was a large increase in the number produced, and the supply was in excess of the demand, while at the same time Denmark which had been prohibited from sending hogs or their products into Germany, shipped them to the English markets in the shape of bacon or fresh pork.

at most unprofitable rates. Such low prices were unknown in the trade during the past quarter of a century. However, there has been some improvement in prices during the last half of the year, and Irish hogs ruled at about 44s to 52s per cwt., and have been only in moderate supply. And the Irish ham trade, also, has been in a very unsatisfactory state throughout the year, with the exception of about a month ago when a slight improvement for the better took place.

The Cork butter market does not show any material improvement on the last year, which is accounted for to some extent, by the decrease in the number of milch cows, arising from the difficulty of feeding them on the harvest of 1887, but towards the close of the year there was an increase in the supplies, and there is a continued improvement in the quality of the butter, owing no doubt to the more general use of improved dairying utensils, and the spread of education on the subject. Experts say that more than £1,000,000 sterling might be added to the value of the butter produced in Ireland by improving its quality.

During the distribution of prizes lately, at the Glasnevin Dairy School, Mr. Boyd, the judge, referred to the subject as follows: "Having again been invited by the Royal Dublin Society to act as judge of butter made by the class now before you, I have much pleasure in submitting the result of my most careful examination.

"There are 25 specimens of the handiwork of the pupils, any one of which specimens might well have adorned the breakfast table of the highest in the land for artistic effect. So much for this part of the education, which to my utilitarian mind is only a secondary object, the quality of the butter being first. Its make, its texture, and colour being primary, all these I found well brought out, and it was particularly so in those to whom I have awarded prizes and commendations.

"The visitors will, I am certain, say with me, when they see the exhibits, that much credit is due to the pains taken by teachers as well as those taught.

"It is a grand work the Royal Dublin Society have in hand, and utilised as it is by the Board of National Education. I certainly like to call attention to this time after time, and to bid them god speed, and wish them every encouragement in enabling so many of the daughters of our thrifty dairy farmers to qualify themselves for earning an honourable and highly useful livelihood."

What is mostly desired now-a-day is uniformity of quality, and how is this to be got at? Why, by education, and that alone, in dairy work; and I repeat what I have often said before, that no country in the world, can make better butter than we can in Ireland, and it is only by such classes, and I wish earnestly there were hundreds of them all over the country, we shall be enable to compete successfully against the continental makers.

There is a growing tendency amongst reformers, towards the adoption of trades principles, and the factory system in agriculture, which I think will be detrimental to the social life of the country in withdrawing healthy, useful occupations from the homesteads. On educational farms and in dairy schools the rising generation can acquire theoretical and practical training, but it is only on the homestead farm by industry that experience is gained which makes farming profitable, and pleasant.

In conclusion I desire to state again that I have done all in my power to promote emigration to Canada, and I desire to thank the High Commissioner for his advice, and assistance in the discharge of my duties, and also, to thank the agents at home, and in Canada for their courtesy, and kindness to me.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS CONNOLLY.

The Honourable

JOHN CARLING,

Minister of Agriculture.

REPORT OF THE BELFAST AGENT.

(H. MERRICK).

35 VICTORIA PLACE, GREAT VICTORIA STREET,
BELFAST, 31st December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year 1888.

I am pleased to say that during the past year the emigrants who have gone from the north of Ireland, so far as I could judge from interviewing many of them and from correspondence with them, have been of a very superior class, and I have no doubt they will prove to be industrious and energetic citizens.

I have no special means of knowing or learning the actual number of emigrants who have gone to Canada from the north of Ireland during the past year, but judging from the correspondence and the many personal interviews I have had at my office and the many fairs I have attended, I have no doubt that the number will compare most favourably with that of previous years, if it is not in excess, and the class of emigrants, I am satisfied, will be deserving of the approbation of the most critical.

I am personally aware of quite a number of persons who have gone to the North-West and British Columbia taking with them considerable means, some of whom have since written letters to their friends in Ireland giving most encouraging and satisfactory reports of their success and future prospects, which will beyond question do much in the way of promoting emigration from the neighbourhoods from which they have gone.

There is no doubt that last season owing to the announcement of the discontinuance of assisted passages after 28th April many persons were induced to emigrate before that date in order to avail themselves of the saving it offered, but who would have gone to Canada in any case, and it did but hasten their departure.

PRE-EMPTIONS.

It is pretty well understood here among tenant farmers that the advantages offered to those settling in the North-West of the right pre-emption (in addition to the free grant) is likely to be withdrawn in the near future, and I am of opinion that the year 1889 will be one of considerable emigration of the tenant farmer class.

The extension of the privileges of the "Land Purchase Act" will no doubt induce quite a number to dispose of their interests in holdings and seek a freehold if possible in some of the colonies, and I believe Canada will have largely the preference.

TENANT FARMERS.

During the past two months a number of tenant farmers have called upon me for information and pamphlets regarding the North-West, and one party of some forty persons after a number of interviews and considerable correspondence have decided to go out in March next. I am greatly indebted to Sir Charles Tupper for much valuable information which I was able to furnish them with reference to procuring farms, which they were most anxious to do, in the same neighbourhood, and I am glad to know that there is a reasonable prospect of their being joined by several other families from the same locality. I intend during the next three months visiting a number of fairs for the purpose of distributing pamphlets and interviewing the farmers, principally the latter, and endeavour to add considerably to the little colony which I have strong hopes of being able to establish in the North-West. I find there is a strong desire on the part of Irish farmers, if they can so arrange, to

locate where others are of their nationality and if possible from the same neighbourhood, I will, therefore, take considerable trouble to make definite arrangements with the families I have referred to, and who intend settling together, to write me letters for publication giving their opinions of the country, climate, &c. I know of no means more conducive and effectual to promote a large and satisfactory emigration than letters written over the well known signatures of reliable and trustworthy persons containing a true statement of their actual experience.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

The rapid progress towards settlement in the North-West, the very encouraging reports as to the crops and average yield per acre and the establishment of the experimental farms have made a most favourable impression, and will I am convinced result in a very large emigration of tenant farmers during the next five years. Great importance is attached to the fact of the Government assuming such great responsibility and considerable expense in the establishment of Experimental Farms, in that new and comparatively undeveloped country, in order to furnish the settler with the best and most reliable information as to the kind of seed most profitable, and the fullest information on stock raising, tree planting, &c., &c. and to acquire the knowledge of which (if left to individual effort) might, and, perhaps, would, result in serious loss if not absolute failure, and the effect of this if generally known would be most discouraging to intending emigrants.

I find that the correspondence in connection with emigration is not confined to Ireland, but extends to many other parts of the Kingdom and to the continent also. Wales has been a pretty large contributor, and I have received very encouraging letters from that district. This increased correspondence demonstrates to my mind very clearly that Canada, as a field for emigration, is rapidly growing in popular favour.

DISTRIBUTION OF PAMPHLETS.

I have during the past year distributed a large number of pamphlets, I think possibly the largest ever sent out from this office in one year, leaving no important locality unsupplied and have in a marked degree seen the benefit of this in the largely increased correspondence, and very many applications for detailed information, which I have received, and if one can judge from these circumstances and their own statements, I have no doubt many of them will emigrate to Canada this coming spring; I have as a rule advised farmers and farm labourers to go out in the spring, particularly the labourers, and tried to impress upon them how much greater the demand was for labourers in the summer months.

Now that "assisted passages" are discontinued, I am convinced that very great exertions will be necessary to obtain for Canada that proportion of farm labourers and female domestics which she has heretofore received, in view of the great inducements held out by Queensland, Western Australia, the Argentine Republic, &c. Free passages in some instances are freely offered and literature is largely circulated through steamship companies and otherwise of a most attractive character. It is therefore of the greatest importance that intending emigrants should be well supplied with Canadian literature, and every reasonable means taken to circulate the fullest information possible of the advantages which Canada has to offer to the intending emigrant.

FLAX.

From the reports which have been published regarding the subject of flax growing in the North-West, a number of persons who have had their attention called to them, and who are interested in the manufacture of linens, twines, &c., have called upon me to procure detailed information as to the quantity of flax now grown there,

the locality, price per ton, and the quality of the fibre. I am indebted to Sir Charles Tupper for statistics and other important information, which I was able to furnish them, and am happy to say that one of the gentlemen interested to-day informed me that arrangements were now made to send one of their number, a practical man, to Manitoba, in March, for the purpose of making full enquiry into the subject of the purchase and cultivation of flax, and to examine the quality of the fibre, and if the soil and climate are, as they believe them to be, suitable for the profitable establishment of large scutching works, they propose to invest a considerable sum of money in the business, with a view of shipping the fibre to Belfast and other places.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

British Columbia is now attracting considerable attention in the North of Ireland, and quite a number of families with considerable means have gone out there in the past year, and I find a great many are making enquiries regarding that province, and asking for pamphlets specially descriptive of it. These persons are, as a rule, gentlemen of considerable private means for whom the climate has special attractions and who hope for profitable investment of their means in the growing towns and cities. The press here have during the summer published a number of articles complimentary and quite interesting as well of that province and its rapid progress and healthy climate which has, no doubt, added largely to the active interest now taken in it.

EXHIBITION.

There is considerable discussion just now in the press of Ireland and by the people of Belfast as to the advisability of holding an International Exhibition here, and the indications are that the necessary guarantee fund will be secured and that the exhibition will be held in the summer of 1890. I need not point out how important it would be in the interest of the Canadian immigration movement to have Canada well represented in the way of exhibits of Canadian products and manufactures and would possibly lead to the development of a large trade between Ireland and Canada and more than compensate her for any expenditure which might be incurred. Canada has now a large number of active and successful citizens of Irish parentage or birth and holds a foremost place in the affections of many of those who contemplate emigrating, and I am convinced, all other things being equal, she usually has the preference.

The United States with her large population and its consequent advantages does of necessity attract a good many, but I am of opinion that the farming class in the North of Ireland, much prefer Canada and I am not sure that this preference does not extend to all classes. As there are now in the United States nearly as many Irish as in Ireland itself, it is not surprising that those living there should use their means and influence to try and induce their relatives and friends to join them and were it not for the many advantages which Canada has now to offer and the great desire which many Irishmen have to remain under the British flag, the influences in favour of the United States would be much more potent. I have no fears but that in the near future Canada will receive by far the larger number of emigrants to America and is becoming much more appreciated.

FEMALE DOMESTICS.

I referred in my report of last year to some of the difficulties in the way of a large emigration of female domestics, the most important of which was the want of money, although quite a large number annually would be very glad and most willing to go, they cannot save sufficient money out of their small wages to purchase a ticket say to Toronto—\$30. I notice by the papers that Toronto is complaining of the want of female domestics, and I may say this applies also to most of the large

centres of population in Canada; but when one reflects upon the situation and realizes that to save thirty dollars out of an annual wage of from \$40 to \$60 and keep oneself in clothing in the meantime is no easy task, and one requiring a good deal of self-denial.

I might again be permitted to suggest one of the methods recommended last year to be adopted in localities where the need of female servants was pressing, viz., that of organizing associations for the purpose of advancing the passage money, to be repaid by the servant, with proper safeguards, and I venture the opinion that in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred the result would prove satisfactory, and relief would be afforded to the pressing demands now made.

PAUPER EMIGRATION.

As there has been a good deal of discussion in Canada with reference to pauper emigrants, and some blame attached to your agents in Britain and holding them to be in some degree responsible, I desire to say so far as this agency is concerned I do not know of nor have I seen one pauper emigrant in my office since my arrival, and I am quite sure that none have gone to Canada with an "assisted passage" ticket. Of course your agents have no power in any way to prevent any person from embarking for Canada, and ought not to be held responsible or chargeable for their presence in the country. The press have pretty generally condemned the policy of sending out paupers, preferring, as they say, to maintain their own pauper class than be subject to the charge of being unphilanthropic and contemptably uncharitable.

I beg to express my thanks to the High Commissioner, Sir Charles Tupper, for his courtesy and prompt attention to my many enquiries; and also to thank my colleagues in this country and Canada for their valuable assistance and co-operation.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. MERRICK.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

ANNEX No. VII.

TO THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE YEAR 1888.

ABSTRACTS

OF THE

RETURNS OF MORTUARY STATISTICS
FOR THE YEAR 1888.

Printed by Order of Parliament.

ANNEXE No. VII.

DU RAPPORT DU MINISTRE DE L'AGRICULTURE POUR L'ANNÉE 1888.

RÉSUMÉ

DES

RELEVÉS DE LA STATISTIQUE MORTUAIRE
POUR L'ANNÉE 1888.

Imprimé par Ordre du Parlement.



OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY BROWN CHAMBERLIN, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1889.

ANNEX No. VII.

TO THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE YEAR 1888.

ABSTRACTS OF THE RETURNS

OF

MORTUARY STATISTICS

FOR

THE YEAR 1888.

ANNEXE No. VII.

DU RAPPORT DU MINISTRE DE L'AGRICULTURE POUR L'ANNÉE 1888.

RÉSUMÉ DES RELEVÉS

DE LA

STATISTIQUE MORTUAIRE

POUR

L'ANNÉE 1888.

ABSTRACTS OF THE RETURNS
OF
MORTUARY STATISTICS
FOR THE
YEAR 1888.

Accompanying is the Sixth Annual Report of Mortuary Statistics for the principal cities and towns of Canada.

These statistics are collected and compiled under authority of the "Statistics Act," and in accordance with the regulations prescribed in the Order in Council, assented to by His Excellency, on the 26th December, 1882.

Since the publication of the last report the town of St. Johns, P.Q., has been added to the list of cities and towns coming under the Regulations and Forms mentioned in the above cited Order in Council.

The populations given in the tables of ratios, have been taken from the municipal census returns, as received from the several cities and towns.

It is contemplated to alter the tabulation in the next report of these statistics, so as to reduce its volume considerably.

RÉSUMÉ DES RAPPORTS

DE LA

STATISTIQUE MORTUAIRE

POUR

L'ANNÉE 1888.

Le volume ci-joint contient le Sixième Rapport Annuel de la Statistique Mortuaire, pour les principales villes du Canada.

Cette statistique est recueillie et compilée sous l'autorité de l' " Acte des Statistiques," et en vertu de l'arrêté du Conseil sanctionné par Son Excellence, le 26 décembre 1882.

Depuis la publication du dernier rapport, la ville de Saint-Jean, P.Q., a été ajoutée à la liste des villes qui se trouvent sous l'effet des Règlements dont il est question dans l'arrêté du Conseil plus haut mentionné.

La population donnée dans les tableaux des proportions a été prise sur les rapports des recensements municipaux, tels que fournis par les différentes villes.

On se propose de faire des changements dans les tableaux du prochain rapport de cette statistique, de manière à en réduire considérablement le volume.

TABLE I.

**MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF MONTREAL,
YEARLY RETURN FOR 1888.**

TABLEAU I.

**RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE MONTRÉAL,
POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.**

TABLE I.

CITY OF MONTREAL.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.		SEXES.		
	MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES. ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Hom- mes.	Fem- mes	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....			
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....	16	21	37
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	3	7	10
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	189	202	*392
	Glanders.....	Morve.....			
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis).....	Angine.....	2	15	17
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	63	50	113
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....	6	12	18
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....		9	9
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....		1	1
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....	2	1	3
	Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	374	384	758
	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	4	3	7
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....	5	9	14
Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....		3	3	
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatique.....	1		1	
Other Zymotic Diseases....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq..	2		2	
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nel.es.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....	5	7	12
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....	8	1	9
	Purpura.....	Purpura.....	2	2	4
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....	3		3
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....	2		2
	Worms.....	Vers.....		1	1
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout.....	Goutte.....	1		1
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....	9	13	22
Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	17	29	46	
Cancer.....	Cancer.....	36	57	93	
Abscess.....	Abcès.....	4	9	13	
Others.....	Autres.....				
2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—				
Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....	5	6	11	
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique..	3	1	4	
Phthisis.....	Phthisis.....	233	311	544	
Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	28	28	56	
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....	12	9	21	
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—				
Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	239	194	433	
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	21	28	49	
Paralysis.....	Paralytic.....	35	43	78	
Insanity.....	Folie.....	1		1	
Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions...	70	75	145	
2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION				
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	126	143	269	

TABLEAU I. CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not given.	Married.	Widowed.		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	Not given.	Married.	Widowed.	Children and not Married.	Still-Born.
à 1.	à 2.	à 3.	à 4.	à 5.	à 6.	à 11.	à 21.	à 31.	à 41.	à 51.	à 61.	à 71.	à 81.	et plus.	Non donnés.	Ma- donnés.	Veuvage.	Enfants et non Mariés.	Morts-nés.
7	15	6	2	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....
3	2	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
20	52	56	61	48	45	88	15	2	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	387	.....
4	2	2	1	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
1	2	1	5	2	6	11	34	28	10	7	5	.....	1	.....	.....	30	3	80	.....
5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	1	1	4	1	.....	.....	7	3	8	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
616	95	11	3	.....	.....	3	1	3	3	4	3	7	2	.....	.....	20	1	730	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....
6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	9	.....
.....
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	9	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....
.....
8	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	14	.....
2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	4	3	4	8	10	8	3	.....	21	12	13	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	7	23	23	20	11	3	.....	52	27	14	.....
5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	3	1	9	.....
.....
6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
31	19	8	3	3	1	9	84	173	118	50	33	11	1	.....	.....	223	45	276	.....
11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	3	8	11	5	9	2	.....	25	15	16	.....
16	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....
.....
183	72	26	23	15	17	23	12	13	9	9	15	5	7	4	.....	34	14	385	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	4	5	11	15	6	4	.....	32	12	5	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	13	25	17	13	.....	32	32	14	.....
93	20	5	4	3	1	5	2	6	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	136	.....
.....
12	8	.....	2	1	.....	10	16	13	27	33	40	56	36	15	.....	119	69	81	.....

TABLE I.

CITY OF MONTREAL.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires.... Affections de la Gorge.....	310 126	273 113	583 239
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	14 127 20 28	11 107 28 22	25 234 48 50
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	44	44	88
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'utérus.....		6	6
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la peau..... Autres Affections Locales.....	 2 2	 3 4	 5 6
				1	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Préaturées... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	93 2 8 41 14	73 3 3 41 7	*167 5 11 82 21
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse.....		16 35	16 62
	3. Atrophy and Debility.....	3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	657	611	1,268
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths... Suicide..... Homicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures et armes à Feu... Brûlures..... Empoisonnements... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Homicide..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	15 2 11 11 15 64 3 7 10 1 20	3 8 1 1 28 2 3 7	18 2 19 1 16 92 3 9 13 1 27
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	3,190	3,128	6,320

* 1 Sex not given.

TABLEAU I.

CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL.

Suite.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not given.	Married.	Widowed.	Children and not Married.			Still-Born.
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus.	Non donés.	Mariés.	Veuves.	Enfants et non Mariés.	Morts-nés.	
163	82	48	26	8	8	18	13	13	30	36	39	49	39	11	.....	127	58	398	
44	43	45	41	21	15	24	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	237	
4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	1	3	2	5	1	.....	.....	9	4	12	
140	22	5	4	2	3	4	8	4	6	6	9	10	9	2	.....	25	10	199	
5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	10	11	5	1	4	3	3	.....	.....	17	4	27	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	10	12	8	9	.....	.....	.....	28	13	9	
2	2	.....	1	1	3	1	6	12	13	16	12	5	9	5	.....	41	10	37	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167	
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	
48	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	
21	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	
.....		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	41	5	
1079	27	4	4	1	1	1	3	1	3	7	8	18	54	7	.....	43	83	1,142	
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	2	2	5	1	.....	.....	8	2	8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
1	5	2	3	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	16	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	3	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	12	
89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	91	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	3	2	2	1	.....	.....	8	2	17	
.....		
2832	513	237	187	110	109	226	241	356	293	246	277	274	252	167	.....	1012	484	4,824	288

TABLE II.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU II.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE II.

CITY OF MONTREAL.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES.		
		Males. — Hommes.	Fe- males. Fem- mes.	Totals. — Totaux
Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et Débilité.....	657	611	1,268
Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	374	384	758
Lung Diseases.....	Affections Pulmonaires.....	310	273	583
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	233	311	544
Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	Affections Cérébro-Spinales.....	239	194	433
Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	189	202	*392
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	126	143	269
Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge.....	126	113	239
Enteritis and other Affect's of the Bowels.....	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins.....	127	107	234
Premature Birth.....	Naissances Prématuurées.....	93	73	*167
Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Epilepsie et Convulsions.....	70	75	145
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.....	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.....	63	50	113
Cancer.....	Cancer.....	36	57	93
Suffocation.....	Suffocations.....	64	28	92
Disease Urinary Organs.....	Maladie des Voies Urinaires.....	44	44	88
Teething.....	Dentition.....	41	41	82
Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....	35	43	78
Old Age.....	Vieillesse.....	27	35	62
Hemorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	28	28	56
Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....	28	22	50
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	21	28	49
Peritonitis.....	Péritonite.....	20	28	48
Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	17	29	46
Measles.....	Rougeole.....	16	21	37
Unascertained.....	Causes Inconnues.....	20	7	27
Stomach Disease.....	Maladie de l'estomac.....	14	11	25
Anæmia.....	Anémie.....	9	13	22
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....	12	9	21
At Birth.....	A la Naissance.....	14	7	21
Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures.....	11	8	19
Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....	6	12	18
Fractures and Contusions.....	Fractures et Contusions.....	15	3	18
Quinsy (Tonsillitis).....	Angine.....	2	15	17
Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....		16	16
Drowning.....	Noyades.....	15	1	16
Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....	5	9	14

TABLEAU II.

CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																	CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.		Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not given.	Married.	Widowed.			
1079	27	4	4	1	1	1	3	1	3	7	8	18	54	57	.....	43	83	1,142	
616	95	11	3	.....	.....	3	1	3	3	4	3	7	6	3	.....	20	8	730
163	82	48	26	8	8	18	13	13	30	36	39	49	39	11	.....	127	58	398	
31	19	8	3	3	1	9	84	173	118	50	33	11	1	.....	223	45	276		
183	72	26	23	15	17	23	12	13	9	9	15	5	7	4	.....	34	14	385	
20	52	66	61	48	45	88	15	2	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	387
12	8	.....	2	1	.....	10	16	13	27	33	40	56	36	15	.....	119	69	81
44	43	45	41	21	15	24	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	237
140	22	5	4	2	3	4	8	4	6	6	9	10	9	2	.....	25	10	199	
167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167
93	20	5	4	3	1	5	2	6	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	136
1	2	1	5	2	6	11	34	28	10	7	5	.....	1	.....	.....	30	3	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	7	23	23	20	11	3	.....	52	27	14
89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91
2	2	.....	1	1	3	1	6	12	13	16	12	5	9	5	.....	41	10	37
48	30	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	4	13	25	17	13	.....	32	32	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	45	.....	16	41	5
11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	3	8	11	5	9	2	.....	25	15	16
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	10	12	8	9	.....	.....	.....	28	13	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	4	5	11	15	6	4	.....	32	12	5
5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	10	11	5	1	4	3	3	.....	.....	17	4	27
2	7	15	6	.....	2	.....	1	4	3	4	8	10	8	3	.....	21	12	13
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	7	1	3	2	2	1	.....	.....	8	2	17
4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	1	3	2	5	1	.....	.....	9	4	12
8	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	14
16	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
21	1	5	2	3	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	16
5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	7	3	8
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	2	2	5	1	.....	.....	8	2	8
4	2	2	1	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1	2
1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	3	4	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	3

TABLE II.

CITY OF MONTREAL.

Continued.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES.		
		Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
		—	—	—
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
Abscess	Abcès.....	4	9	13
Suicide.....	Suicides.....	10	3	13
Syphilis	Syphilis.....	5	7	12
Scrofula.....	Scrotules.....	5	6	11
Malformations.....	Difformités.....	8	3	11
Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	3	7	10
Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....		9	9
Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation.....	8	1	9
Other Accidental Deaths.....	Autres Accidents.....	7	2	9
Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	4	3	7
Uterus Disease.....	Maladie de l'utérus.....		6	6
Skin Disease.....	Maladie de la Peau.....	2	4	6
Joint Disease.....	Maladie des Articulations.....	2	3	5
Cyanosis.....	Cyanosis.....	2	3	5
Purpura.....	Purpura.....	2	2	4
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....	3	1	4
Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....	2	1	3
Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....		3	3
Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....	3		3
Railway Accidents.....	Accidents par les Chemins de Fer.....	3		3
Other Zymotic Diseases.....	Autres Maladies Zymotiques.....	2		2
Thrush.....	Aphthes.....	2		2
Gunshot and Wounds.....	Blessures et Armes à Feu.....	2		2
Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....		1	1
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatique.....	1		1
Worms.....	Vers.....		1	1
Gout.....	Goutte.....	1		1
Insanity.....	Folie.....	1		1
Various other Local Disease.....	Autres Affections Locales.....		1	1
Poison.....	Empoisonnements.....		1	1
Homicide.....	Homicide.....	1		1
Totals.....	Totaux.....	3,190	3,128	6,320

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF TORONTO,
YEARLY RETURN FOR 1888.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE TORONTO,
POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.

TABLE I. CITY OF TORONTO.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. Miasmatic—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....	1		1
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....	3	2	5
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	3	3	6
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	52	69	121
	Glanders.....	Morve.....			
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis).....	Angine.....	1	1	2
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	30	21	51
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....	2	3	5
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....		2	2
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....			
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....	4		4
	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	110	104	214
	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	3	8	11
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....	8	14	22
Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....	1	4	5	
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatiche.....		2	2	
Other Zymotic Diseases....	Autres Maladies Zymoti- ques.....				
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....	29	25	54
	Purpura.....	Purpura.....		1	1
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....	4	1	5
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....	4	2	6
	Worms.....	Vers.....			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout.....	Goutte.....			
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....	3	6	9
	Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	5	11	16
	Cancer.....	Cancer.....	20	37	57
	Abscess.....	Abscès.....	1	5	6
Others.....	Autres.....	1	1	2	
2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—				
Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....	2	3	5	
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....	3	5	8	
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	124	110	234	
Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	13	5	18	
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....	10	10	20	
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—				
Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	68	58	126	
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	26	20	46	
Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....	25	25	50	
Insanity.....	Folie.....	6		6	
Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions...	61	60	121	
2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION				
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	71	75	146	

TABLEAU I.

CITÉ DE TORONTO.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																	CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not gi-ven.	Mar-ried.	Wi-dowed.				
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	119	1	
8	11	10	10	20	11	36	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	6				
1	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	1	4	2	4	3	7	
2	29	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	4	3	1	4	2	3			
1	3	1	1	1	1	1	5	8	3	1	2	3	3	1	1	14	1	7	4	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	4			
51	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	54	3	6	
6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3			
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	7	1	1	8	4	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	6	9	14	16	8	1	1	10	2	8			
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	6	
3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4			
12	1	2	2	2	4	33	72	41	40	15	10	2	1	4	1	111	4	119	5	20	
14	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	2	1	4	1	1	1	10	3	5				
54	26	8	3	2	6	3	1	5	5	5	4	4	4	1	18	4	104	8	14		
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	7	11	14	5	1	1	28	10	8				
89	17	5	2	1	2	1	2	5	8	11	6	7	7	1	22	14	14	2	117		
12	1	2	2	1	3	9	14	15	19	22	28	14	6	1	83	17	46				

TABLE I.

CITY OF TORONTO.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.		SEXES.		
	MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires...	196	143	339
	Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge.....	28	38	66
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac.....	7	9	16
	Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels.....	Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins.....	49	33	82
	Peritonitis.....	Péritonite.....	4	11	15
	Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....	21	10	31
	Spleen Disease.....	Maladie de la Rate.....			
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	23	28	51
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'uterus.....		2	2
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis.....			
	Joint Disease.....	Maladie des Articulations.	1	1	2
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la peau.....		2	2
	Various other Local Disea- ses.....	Autres Affections Locales.			
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématuurées...	33	25	58
Cyanosis.....	Cyanosis.....	1	1	2	
Malformations.....	Difformités.....	7	5	12	
Teething.....	Dentition.....	3	4	7	
At Birth.....	A la Naissance.....		2	2	
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	2. ADULTS— Child Birth.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement.....		15	15
	Old Age.....	Vieillesse.....	15	20	35
	3. Atrophy and Debility.	3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	129	150	279
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions..	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions..	7		7
	Gunshot and Wounds.....	Blessures et armes à Feu..	3		3
	Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures.....	3	2	5
	Poison	Empoisonnements.....	4	2	6
	Drowning	Noyades.....	15	1	*17
	Suffocation	Suffocations	6	3	9
	Railway Accidents.....	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	4		4
	Other Accidental Deaths..	Autres Accidents.....	7	2	9
	Suicide.....	Suicides.....	3	2	5
	Homicide	Homicide.....		1	1
	Unascertained.....	Causes Inconnues.....	19	10	29
	Hanged (Judicial).....	Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice.....			
	Infanticide.....	Infanticide.....			
Totals.....	Totaux.....	1,282	1,215	2,498	

* 1 sex not given.

TABLEAU I.

CITÉ DE TORONTO.

S. ite.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not given.	Married.	Widowed.		
28	33	18	6	4	2	7	11	15	30	26	25	28	26	10	.....	98	35	206	
17	12	10	9	5	4	3	1	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	62	
7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	12	
23	7	3	.....	.....	.....	1	5	7	5	7	6	5	3	.....	.....	20	5	57	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	4	
6	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	5	3	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	2	13	
2	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	7	10	9	9	6	2	2	.....	.....	34	6	11	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	
5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	24	.....	6	28	1	
182	9	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	4	19	41	18	.....	28	48	203	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	4	.....	1	3	.....	.....	2	4	2	11	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	7	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	
1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	5	1	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	
4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	5	5	1	5	3	1	1	1	1	11	3	15	
.....	
874	166	69	38	41	27	79	120	202	171	165	150	183	138	71	4	660	208	1,630	196

TABLE II.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU II.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE II. CITY OF TORONTO.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES.		
		Males. — Hommes.	Fe- males. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux.
Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires.....	196	143	339
Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et Débilité.....	129	150	279
Phthisis	Phthisie	124	110	234
Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées	110	104	214
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	71	75	146
Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affections Cérébro-Spinales	68	58	126
Diphtheria	Diphthérie	52	69	121
Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Epilepsie et Convulsions.....	61	60	121
Enteritis and other Affect's of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins.	49	33	82
Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge.....	28	38	66
Premature Birth.....	Naissances Prématurées.....	33	25	58
Cancer	Cancer.....	20	37	57
Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....	29	25	54
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.....	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.....	30	21	51
Disease Urinary Organs.....	Maladie des Voies Urinaires.....	23	28	51
Paralysis	Paralysie	25	25	50
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie	26	20	46
Old Age.....	Vieillesse.....	15	20	35
Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....	21	10	31
Unascertained	Causes Inconnues.....	19	10	29
Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	8	14	22
Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	10	10	20
Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie.....	13	5	18
Drowning.....	Noyades.....	15	1	*17.
Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	5	11	16
Stomach Disease.....	Maladie de l'estomac.....	7	9	16
Peritonitis	Péritonite.....	4	11	15
Child Birth	Accouchement.....		15	15
Malformations.....	Difformités	7	5	12
Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	3	8	11
Anæmia	Anémie.....	3	6	9
Suffocation.....	Suffocations	6	3	9
Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents.....	7	2	9

*1 Sex not given.

TABLEAU II. CITÉ DE TORONTO.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not given.	Married.	Widowed.	Children and not Married.			Still-Born.
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus.	Non donnés.	Mariés.	Veuvage.	Enfants et non Mariés.	Morts-nés.	
98	33	18	6	4	2	7	11	15	30	26	25	28	26	10	.....	98	35	206	
182	9	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	4	19	41	18	.....	28	48	203	
12	1	2	2	.....	.....	4	33	72	41	40	15	10	2	.....	.....	111	4	119	
169	29	2	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	4	.....	1	4	2	208	
12	.....	1	.....	2	1	3	9	14	15	19	22	28	14	6	.....	83	17	46	
54	26	8	3	.....	2	6	3	1	5	5	5	4	4	.....	.....	18	4	104	
8	11	10	10	20	11	36	13	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	119	
89	17	5	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	1	117	
33	7	3	.....	.....	.....	1	5	7	5	7	6	5	3	.....	.....	20	5	57	
17	12	10	9	5	4	3	1	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	62	
58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	6	9	14	16	8	1	.....	37	12	58	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	
51	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	
1	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	9	20	8	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	32	
2	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	7	10	9	9	6	2	2	.....	34	6	11	
3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	5	.....	5	8	11	6	7	.....	22	14	14	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	4	7	11	14	5	1	.....	28	10	8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	24	.....	6	28	1	
6	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	5	3	5	8	.....	.....	.....	16	2	13	
4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	5	5	1	5	3	1	1	1	1	11	3	15	
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	8	3	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	14	1	7	
14	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	
2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	4	2	1	4	1	.....	.....	10	3	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	4	.....	1	3	.....	.....	2	4	2	11	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	2	5	2	.....	.....	10	2	4	
7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	4	.....	12	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	10	1	4	
.....		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2	3	3	.....	.....	5	3	12	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	7	1	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	7	
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	5	1	3	

TABLE II.

CITY OF TORONTO.

Continued.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES.		
		Males. — Hommes.	Fe- males. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux.
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....	3	5	8
Teething.....	Dentition.....	3	4	7
Fractures and Contusions.....	Fractures et Contusions.....	7	.....	7
Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	3	3	6
Thrush.....	Aphthes.....	4	2	6
Abscess.....	Abcès.....	1	5	6
Insanity.....	Folie.....	6	.....	6
Poison.....	Empoisonnements.....	4	2	6
Measles.....	Rougeole.....	3	2	5
Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....	2	3	5
Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....	1	4	5
Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....	4	1	5
Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....	2	3	5
Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures.....	3	2	5
Suicide.....	Suicides.....	3	2	5
Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....	4	.....	4
Railway Accidents.....	Accidents par les Chemins de Fer.....	4	.....	4
Gunshot and Wounds.....	Blessures et Armes à Feu.....	3	.....	3
Quinsy (Tonsillitis).....	Angine.....	1	1	2
Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....	.....	2	2
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatique.....	.....	2	2
Others.....	Autres.....	1	1	2
Uterus Disease.....	Maladie de l'utérus.....	.....	2	2
Joint Disease.....	Maladie des Articulations.....	1	1	2
Skin Disease.....	Maladie de la Peau.....	.....	2	2
Cyanosis.....	Cyanosis.....	1	1	2
At Birth.....	A la Naissance.....	.....	2	2
Small Pox.....	Variole.....	1	.....	1
Purpura.....	Purpura.....	.....	1	1
Homicide.....	Homicide.....	.....	1	1
Totals.....	Totaux.....	1,282	1,215	2,498

TABLEAU II.

CITÉ DE TORONTO.

Suite.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over	Not given	Married	Widowed		
3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	6	7
5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	
.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	5
3	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	4
2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4
1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	
874	166	69	38	41	27	79	120	202	171	165	150	183	138	71	4	660	208	1,630	196

TABLE I.

**MORTUARY STATISTICS. CITY OF QUEBEC,
YEARLY RETURN FOR 1888.**

TABLEAU I.

**RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE QUÉBEC,
POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.**

TABLE . CITY OF QUEBEC.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. Miasmatic—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....			
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....	6	2	8
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	1	2	3
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	15	19	34
	Glanders.....	Morve.....			
	(Quinsy (Tonsilitis).....	Angine.....	3	5	8
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	8	13	21
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....		2	2
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....		6	6
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....			
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....	4	6	10
	Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	101	114	215
	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	3		3
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....			
Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....		1	1	
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatique.....				
Other Zymotic Diseases....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq..				
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....	1	2	3
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....	1	1	2
	Purpura.....	Purpura.....			
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....			
	Worms.....	Vers.....			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout.....	Goutte.....			
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....	2	3	5
	Dropsy.....	Hydropsie.....	9	11	20
	Cancer.....	Cancer.....	6	22	28
	Abscess.....	Abcès.....		1	1
Others.....	Autres.....	1		1	
2. TUBERCULAR.....	2. TUBERCULAIRE—				
Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....	1	5	6	
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.	2		2	
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	72	124	196	
Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	1	1	2	
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....				
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—				
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	117	120	237
	Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	9	2	11
	Paralysis.....	Paralyse.....	25	34	59
	Insanity.....	Folie.....	2	1	3
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions...	14	19	33
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	38	27	65

TABLE I.

CITY OF QUEBEC.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases.....	Affections Pulmonaires....	85	82	167
	Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge.....	11	6	17
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease.....	Maladie de l'estomac.....	9	11	20
	Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels.....	Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins.....	24	17	41
	Peritonitis.....	Péritonite.....	1	1	2
Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....	14	8	22	
Spleen Disease.....	Maladie de la Rate.....				
5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—				
Disease Urinary Organs...	Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	9	2	11	
6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION				
Uterus Disease.....	Maladie de l'uterus.....		3	3	
7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION				
Synovitis.....	Synovitis.....				
Joint Disease.....	Maladie des Articulations.....				
Skin Disease.....	Maladie de la Peau.....	3	2	5	
Various other Local Disea- ses.....	Autres Affections Locales.....				
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
Premature Birth.....	Naissances Prématuurées....	5	4	9	
Cyanosis.....	Cyanosis.....				
Malformations.....	Difformités.....				
Teething.....	Dentition.....	28	35	63	
At Birth.....	A la Naissance.....	71	36	107	
2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—				
Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....		9	9	
Old Age.....	Vieillesse.....	35	59	94	
3. Atrophy and Debility.....	3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	126	113	239	
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
Fractures and Contusions.....	Fractures et Contusions.....	2	2	4	
Gunshot and Wounds.....	Blessures et Armes à Feu.....				
Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures.....	1	1	2	
Poison.....	Empoisonnements.....	1	1	2	
Drowning.....	Noyades.....	7		7	
Suffocation.....	Suffocations.....	1	1	2	
Railway Accidents.....	Accidents par les Ch. de F.....				
Other Accidental Deaths..	Autres Accidents.....	3	1	4	
Suicide.....	Suicides.....	1		1	
Homicide.....	Homicide.....	1		1	
Unascertained.....	Causes Inconnues.....	7	3	10	
Hanged (Judicial).....	Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice.....				
Infanticide.....	Infanticide.....				
Totals.....	Totaux.....	887	939	1,826	

TABLE II.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU II.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE II.

CITY OF QUEBEC.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.		SEXES.		
		Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et Débilité.....	126	113	239
Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	Affections Cérébro-Spinales.....	117	120	237
Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	101	114	215
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	72	124	196
Lung Diseases.....	Affections Pulmonaires.....	85	82	167
At Birth.....	A la Naissance.....	71	36	107
Old Age.....	Vieillesse.....	35	59	94
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	38	27	65
Teething.....	Dentition.....	28	35	63
Paralysis.....	Paralyse.....	25	34	59
Enteritis and other Affect's of the Bowels.....	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins.....	24	17	41
Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	15	19	34
Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Epilepsie et Convulsions.....	14	19	33
Cancer.....	Cancer.....	6	22	28
Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....	14	8	22
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.....	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.....	8	13	21
Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	9	11	20
Stomach Disease.....	Maladie de l'estomac.....	9	11	20
Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge.....	11	6	17
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	9	2	11
Disease Urinary Organs.....	Maladie des Voies Urinaires.....	9	2	11
Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....	4	6	10
Unascertained.....	Causes Inconnues.....	7	3	10
Premature Birth.....	Naissances Prématuurées.....	5	4	9
Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....	9	9	9
Measles.....	Rougeole.....	6	2	8
Quinsy (Tonsillitis).....	Angine.....	3	5	8
Drowning.....	Noyades.....	7	.....	7
Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....	.....	6	6
Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....	1	5	6
Anæmia.....	Anémie.....	2	3	5
Skin Disease.....	Maladie de la Peau.....	3	2	5
Fractures and Contusions.....	Fractures et Contusions.....	2	2	4
Other Accidental Deaths.....	Autres Accidents.....	3	1	4
Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	1	2	3
Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	3	.....	3
Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....	1	2	3
Insanity.....	Folie.....	2	1	3
Uterus Diseases.....	Maladie de l'utérus.....	.....	3	3
Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....	.....	2	2
Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....	1	1	2
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....	2	.....	2
Hemorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	1	1	2
Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures.....	1	1	2
Poison.....	Empoisonnements.....	1	1	2
Suffocation.....	Suffocations.....	1	1	2
Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....	.....	1	1
Abcess.....	Abcès.....	.....	1	1
Others.....	Autres.....	1	.....	1
Peritonitis.....	Péritonite.....	1	.....	1
Suicide.....	Suicides.....	1	.....	1
Homicide.....	Homicide.....	1	.....	1
Totals.....	Totaux.....	887	939	1,826

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF HAMILTON,
YEARLY RETURN FOR 1888.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'HAMILTON,
POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.

TABLE I.

CITY OF HAMILTON.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.			
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.	
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux	
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. Miasmatic— Small-Pox.....	1. MIASMATIQUE— Variole.....				
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....				
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	2	2	4	
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	20	21	41	
	Glanders.....	Morve.....				
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis).....	Angine.....		1	1	
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	8	7	15	
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....	2		2	
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....				
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....				
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....		1	1	
	Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	28	21	49	
	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	1	4	5	
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....	3	4	7	
	Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....				
	Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatique.....	2		2	
Other Zymotic Diseases...	Autres Maladies Zymotiq..					
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC— Syphilis.....	2. ENTHÉTIQUE— Syphilis.....	1		1	
	3. DIETIC— Privation of Food..... Purpura..... Alcoholism.....	3. DIÉTIQUE— Défaut d'alimentation..... Purpura..... Ivrognerie.....	3	1	4	
				3	3	
				1		1
	4. PARASITIC— Thrush..... Worms.....	4. PARASITIQUE— Aphthes..... Vers.....	1		1	
	1. DIATHETIC— Gout..... Anæmia..... Dropsy..... Cancer..... Abscess..... Others.....	1. DIATHÉSIQUE— Goutte..... Anémie..... Hydropisie..... Cancer..... Abscès..... Autres.....				
				3	3	6
				5	3	8
				6	24	30
				1	1	2
					2	2
2. TUBERCULAR..... Scrofula..... Tubes Mesenterica..... Phthisis..... Hemorrhage..... Hydrocephalus.....		2. TUBERCULAIRE— Scrofules..... Tuberculose Mésentérique..... Phthisie..... Hémorrhagie..... Hydrocéphalie.....				
				2	4	6
				44	28	72
				3	2	5
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM— Cerebro Spinal Affections. Apoplexy..... Paralysis..... Insanity..... Epilepsy and Convulsions.	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX— Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales Apoplexie..... Paralyisie..... Folie..... Epilepsie et Convulsions...	27	16	43		
		7	9	16		
		11	12	23		
		18	16	34		
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION— Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	26	33	59	

TABLEAU I.

CITE D'HAMILTON.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.

CONJUGAL STATE.
—
ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.

0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not given.	Married.	Widowed.	Children and not Married.	Still-Born.
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus.	Non donnés.	Marriés.	Veuvage.	Enfants et non Mariés.	Morts-nés.	
.....
.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
2	3	2	9	4	5	12	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....
1	1	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	8	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
36	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	3	1	45	.....
.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....
2	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	.....
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....
1	1	.....
.....
4	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....
.....	1	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....
.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	.....	3	3	2	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	6	5	6	4	6	1	.....	17	6	7	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....
.....	1	11	20	11	13	5	7	.....	.....	.....	28	9	35	.....
1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....
.....
15	4	4	1	1	.....	5	1	1	2	2	3	.....	4	.....	.....	7	4	32	.....
.....	2	3	2	5	3	1	.....	7	4	5	.....
.....	1	.....	7	4	6	5	.....	6	11	6	.....
27	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	31	.....
.....
6	1	4	6	2	6	8	11	9	4	2	.....	27	8	24

TABLE I.

CITY OF HAMILTON.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases.....	Affections Pulmonaires....	59	59	118
	Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge.....	21	15	36
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease.....	Maladie de l'estomac.....	7	2	9
	Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels.....	Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins.....	11	14	25
	Peritonitis.....	Péritonite.....	5	2	7
Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....	3	4	7	
Spleen Disease.....	Maladie de la Rate.....				
5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—				
Disease Urinary Organs...	Maladie des Voies Urinal- res.....	10	7	17	
6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION				
Uterus Disease.....	Maladie de l'uterus.....				
7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION				
Synovitis.....	Synovite.....				
Joint Disease.....	Maladie des Articulations.				
Skin Disease.....	Maladie de la Peau.....	1		1	
Various other Local Disca- ses.....	Autres Affections Locales.				
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth.....	Naissances Prématurées....	16	9	25
	Cyanosis.....	Cyanosis.....	1		1
	Malformations.....	Difformités.....		2	2
	Teething.....	Dentition.....		2	2
	At Birth.....	A la Naissance.....			
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....		2	2
	Old Age.....	Vieillesse.....	7	7	14
	3. Atrophy and Debility.....	3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	42	38	80
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions.	Fractures et Contusions....	4	2	6
	Gunshot and Wounds.....	Blessures et Armes à Feu.			
	Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures.....			
	Poison.....	Empoisonnements.....	1		1
	Drowning.....	Noyades.....	7		7
	Suffocation.....	Suffocations.....			
	Railway Accidents.....	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	2		2
	Other Accidental Deaths..	Autres Accidents.....	1	1	2
	Suicide.....	Suicides.....	1	2	3
	Homicide.....	Homicide.....			
	Unascertained.....	Causes Inconnues.....	10	3	13
	Hanged (Judicial).....	Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice.....			
Infanticide.....	Infanticide.....				
Totals.....	Totaux.....	434	389	823	

TABLE II.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU II.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE II.

CITY OF HAMILTON.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

		SEXES.		
		Males.	Females.	Totals.
		—	—	—
		Hommes.	Femmes.	Totaux.
Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires.....	59	59	118
Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et Débilité.....	42	38	80
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	44	28	72
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	26	33	59
Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	28	21	49
Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	Affections Cérébro-Spinales.....	27	16	43
Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	20	21	41
Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge.....	21	15	36
Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Epilepsie et Convulsions.....	18	16	34
Cancer.....	Cancer.....	6	24	30
Enteritis and other Affect's of the Bowels.....	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins.....	11	14	25
Premature Birth.....	Naissances Prématuurées.....	16	9	25
Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....	11	12	23
Disease Urinary Organs.....	Maladie des Voies Urinaires.....	10	7	17
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	7	9	16
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.....	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.....	8	7	15
Old Age.....	Vielliesse.....	7	7	14
Unascertained.....	Causes Inconnues.....	10	3	13
Stomach Disease.....	Maladie de l'estomac.....	7	2	9
Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	5	3	8
Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....	3	4	7
Peritonitis.....	Péritonite.....	5	2	7
Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....	3	4	7
Drowning.....	Noyades.....	7	.....	7
Anæmia.....	Anémie.....	3	3	6
Tubes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....	2	4	6
Fractures and Contusions.....	Fractures et Contusions.....	4	2	6
Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	1	4	5
Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	3	2	5
Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	2	2	4
Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....	3	1	4
Purpura.....	Purpura.....	.....	3	3
Suicide.....	Suicides.....	1	2	3
Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....	2	.....	2
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatique.....	2	.....	2
Abscess.....	Abcès.....	1	1	2
Others.....	Autres.....	.....	2	2
Malformations.....	Difformités.....	.....	2	2
Teething.....	Dentition.....	.....	2	2
Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....	.....	2	2
Railway Accidents.....	Accidents par les Chemins de Fer.....	2	.....	2
Other Accidental Deaths.....	Autres Accidents.....	1	1	2
Quinsy (Tonsillitis).....	Angine.....	.....	1	1
Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharriales.....	.....	1	1
Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....	1	.....	1
Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....	1	.....	1
Thrush.....	Aphthes.....	1	.....	1
Skin Disease.....	Maladie de la Peau.....	1	.....	1
Cyanosis.....	Cyanosis.....	1	.....	1
Poison.....	Empoisonnements.....	1	.....	1
Totals.....	Totaux.....	434	389	823

TABLEAU II.

CITÉ D'HAMILTON.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																	CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not given.	Married.	Widowed.	Children and not Married.		
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus.	Non donnés.	Marriés.	Veuvage.	Enfants et non Marriés.		
27	13	6	.....	2	.....	3	1	10	10	5	20	10	9	2	.....	34	21	63
51	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	7	11	8	.....	7	15	58
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11	20	11	13	5	7	.....	.....	.....	28	9	35
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	2	6	8	11	9	4	2	.....	27	8	24
36	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	3	1	45
15	4	4	1	1	.....	5	1	1	2	2	3	.....	4	.....	.....	7	4	32
2	3	2	9	4	5	12	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
10	7	4	10	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	35
27	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	6	5	6	4	6	1	.....	17	6	7
2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	2	6	2	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	8	5	12
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	4	6	5	.....	6	11	6
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	4	2	4	2	.....	8	3	6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	2	5	3	1	.....	7	4	5
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	7	1	1	.....	.....	2	12	.....	7	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	11	1
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	5	2	6
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	6	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	.....	3	3	2
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	4	2	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4
1	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
225	43	21	21	8	14	35	48	66	59	56	69	66	57	35	.....	212	112	499	



TABLE I.

**MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF OTTAWA,
YEARLY RETURN FOR 1888.**

TABLEAU I.

**RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'OTTAWA,
POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.**

TABLE I.

CITY OF OTTAWA.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.		SEXES.		
	MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		Males. — Hommes.	Females. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux.
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. Miasmatic—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....			
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....	3	3	6
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	1	2	3
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	41	34	75
	Glanders.....	Morre.....			
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis).....	Angine.....			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	6	11	17
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....	1		1
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....			
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....	1		1
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....	5	2	7
	Diarrheal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	91	76	167
	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	3	5	8
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....		4	4
	Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....			
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatique.....				
Other Zymotic Diseases....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.....				
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....			
	Purpura.....	Purpura.....	2		2
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....	3		3
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....	1		1
	Worms.....	Vers.....			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout.....	Goutte.....			
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....	15	11	26
	Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	6	6	12
	Cancer.....	Cancer.....	10	13	23
	Abscess.....	Abcès.....	4	6	10
	Others.....	Autres.....			
2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—				
Scrofula.....	Scrofulose.....	10	8	18	
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....	1		1	
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	36	33	69	
Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....		2	2	
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....	4	4	8	
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—				
Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	20	18	38	
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	2	1	3	
Paralysis.....	Paralyse.....	14	10	24	
Insanity.....	Folie.....				
Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions....	6	11	17	
2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION				
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	21	24	45	

TABLE I.

CITY OF OTTAWA.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.		SEXES.			
	MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.	
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux	
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires.... Affections de la Gorge.....	26 11	24 10	50 21	
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	2 9 1 9	1 5 1 5	3 14 2 14	
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs....	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	14	3	17	
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'utérus.....				
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la peau..... Autres Affections Locales.				
	4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématuurées.... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	21 4 21 6	18 28 1	39 4 49 7
		2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse.....	8	6 13	6 21
3. Atrophy and Debility.		3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	26	30	56	
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.		1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions.. Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Homicide..... Uncertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures et armes à Feu... Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Homicide..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	6 1 1 1 2 3 1	1 2 2 1	7 1 1 1 4 5 1 1 2 6
		Hanged (Judicial)..... Infanticide.....				
		Totals.....	Totaux.....	485	438	923

TABLE II.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU II.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE II.

CITY OF OTTAWA.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES.		
		Males. — Hom- mes.	Fe- males. — Fem- mes.	Totals. — Totaux
Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées	91	76	167
Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie	41	34	75
Phthisis.....	Phthisie	36	33	69
Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et Débilité.....	26	30	56
Lung Diseases.....	Affections Pulmonaires.....	26	24	50
Teething.....	Dentition.....	21	28	49
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	21	24	45
Premature Birth.....	Naissances Prématurées.....	21	18	39
Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	Affections Cérébro-Spinales.....	20	18	38
Anæmia.....	Anémie.....	15	11	26
Paralysis.....	Paralyse.....	14	10	24
Cancer.....	Cancer.....	10	13	23
Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge.....	11	10	21
Old Age.....	Vieillesse.....	8	13	21
Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....	10	8	18
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.....	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.....	6	11	17
Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Epilepsie et Convulsions.....	6	11	17
Disease Urinary Organs.....	Maladie des Voies Urinaires.....	14	3	17
Enteritis and other Affect's of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins.	9	5	14
Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....	9	5	14
Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	6	6	12
Abscess.....	Abcès.....	4	6	10
Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	3	5	8
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....	4	4	8
Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....	5	2	7
At Birth.....	A la Naissance.....	6	1	7
Fractures and Contusions.....	Fractures et Contusions.....	6	1	7
Measles.....	Rougeole.....	3	3	6
Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....	.....	6	6
Unascertained.....	Causes Inconnues.....	4	2	6
Suffocation.....	Suffocations.....	3	2	5
Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....	.....	4	4
Cyanosis.....	Cyanosis.....	4	.....	4
Drowning.....	Noyades.....	2	2	4
Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	1	2	3
Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....	3	.....	3
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	2	1	3
Stomach Disease.....	Maladie de l'estomac.....	2	1	3
Purpura.....	Purpura.....	2	.....	2
Hemorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	.....	2	2
Peritonitis.....	Péritonite.....	1	1	2
Suicide.....	Suicides.....	1	1	2
Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....	1	.....	1
Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....	1	.....	1
Thrush.....	Aphthes.....	1	.....	1
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....	1	.....	1
Gunshot and Wounds.....	Blessures et Armes à Feu.....	1	.....	1
Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures.....	1	.....	1
Poison.....	Empoisonnements.....	1	.....	1
Railway Accidents.....	Accidents par les Chemins de Fer.....	1	.....	1
Other Accidental Deaths.....	Autres Accidents.....	.....	1	1
Totals.....	Totaux.....	485	438	923

TABLEAU II.

CITÉ D'OTTAWA.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born.	
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over	Not given	Married	Widowed	Children and not Married.	—
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus	Non donnés	Mariés.	Veuvage.	Enfants et non Mariés.	Morts-nés.	
156	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	165	
3	8	9	16	11	9	16	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	74	
5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9	22	18	7	3	3	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	37	
30	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	4	12	1	.....	12	5	39	
13	6	3	4	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	3	7	5	.....	.....	12	4	34	
31	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	7	10	5	8	8	.....	31	5	49	
39	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	
14	2	1	2	2	1	5	2	3	.....	1	1	1	3	.....	.....	8	.....	39	
22	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	30	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	2	4	5	7	1	.....	17	2	24	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	6	6	2	4	2	.....	.....	.....	18	1	5	
1	4	1	7	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	
17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	14	.....	14	7	20	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	
13	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	4	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	8	
1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	16	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	3	.....	4	3	1	.....	11	.....	6	
6	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	3	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	8	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	7	.....	7	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	.....	1	.....	7	1	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	
7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4	.....	4	
1	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	3	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	
.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
387	58	22	37	21	13	35	35	57	53	50	34	50	52	19	.....	225	29	669	42

TABLE I.

**MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF HALIFAX,
YEARLY RETURN FOR 1888.**

TABLEAU I.

**RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'HALIFAX,
POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.**

TABLE I.

CITY OF HALIFAX.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.		SEXES.		
	MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		Males.	Females.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hommes.	Femmes.	Totaux.
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. Miasmatic—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....			
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....	17	8	25
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	6	3	9
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....			
	Glanders.....	Morve.....			
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis).....	Angine.....			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	4	10	14
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....	2		2
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....		4	4
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....			
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....			
	Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	26	20	46
	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	1	3	4
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....	3	4	7
	Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....	1		1
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatiche.....	1			
Other Zymotic Diseases....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.				
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....	1		1
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....	1	2	3
	Purpura.....	Purpura.....	1		1
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....	1	1	2
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....			
	Worms.....	Vers.....			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout.....	Goutte.....			
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....			
Hydropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	7	9	16	
Cancer.....	Cancer.....	8	17	25	
Abscess.....	Abscès.....	2	1	3	
Others.....	Autres.....	1	1	2	
2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—				
Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....	2	3	5	
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....				
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	41	58	99	
Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	5	1	6	
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....	4	4	8	
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—				
Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	36	13	49	
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	9	4	13	
Paralysis.....	Paralyse.....	10	11	21	
Insanity.....	Folie.....	1		1	
Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions...	38	25	63	
2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION				
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	25	26	51	

TABLEAU I.

CITÉ D'HALIFAX.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Morts-nés.	
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over	Not gi-ven.	Mar-ried	Wi-dowed			
7	7	1	4	3	2	1													25	
	2	1	4	1	1														9	
	1			1		1	2	5	1		3					4	3		7	
							1	2	1		2					4	1		1	
36	8									1		1				2			44	
				1			1	2	2	1		1	3			3	1		5	
1																2			1	
		1																		1
3																				3
		1							1	1						1			1	1
							2		3	3	4	2	2			8	5		3	
								2	3	4	4	9	3			19	4		2	
	1						1			1	1						1		2	
							1												1	1
1		1	1			1	1													5
	1					1	19	31	24	13	5	5				36	7		56	
									2	1	1	2				5	1			
4	4																			8
12	4	3	2	2	1	7	1	3	1	1	5	4	3			8	1		40	
									2	4	1	2	4			4	5		4	4
								3	1	1	3	7	5	1		11	7		3	1
								1											1	1
52	4	1		1		3	1	1												63
1							1	2	8	7	6	16	9	1		30	15			6

TABLE I.

CITY OF HALIFAX.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.			
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.	
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux	
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires.... Affections de la Gorge.....	73 9	53 10	126 19	
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	1 14 1 4	1 8 1 4	2 22 2 8	
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinal- res.....	14	8	22	
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'utérus.....		3	3	
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la peau..... Autres Affections Locales.....	2 2	1	2 1	
	4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématurées... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	9 4 3 1	4	13 4 5 2
		2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse.....	10	6 25	6 35
3. Atrophy and Debility.....		3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	23	38	61	
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.		1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Homicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures et armes à Feu... Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Novades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Homicide..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	4 2 1 7 2 2 2 2	1 1 2 1	4 2 1 7 2 2 2 3
	Hanged (Judicial)..... Infanticide.....	..... .....		1	1
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	441	396	837	

TABLE II.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU II.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE II.

CITY OF HALIFAX.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES.		
		Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
		—	—	—
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
Lung Diseases.....	Affections Pulmonaires.....	73	53	126
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	41	58	99
Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Epilepsie et Convulsions.....	38	25	63
Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et Débilité.....	23	38	61
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	25	26	51
Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	Affections Cérébro-Spinales.....	36	13	49
Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	26	20	46
Old Age.....	Vieillesse.....	10	25	35
Measles.....	Rougeole.....	17	8	25
Cancer.....	Cancer.....	8	17	25
Enteritis and other Affect's of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins.	14	8	22
Disease Urinary Organs.....	Maladie des Voies Urinaires.....	14	8	22
Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....	10	11	21
Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge.....	9	10	19
Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	7	9	16
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.....	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.....	4	10	14
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	9	4	13
Premature Birth.....	Naissances Prématûrées.....	9	4	13
Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	6	3	9
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....	4	4	8
Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....	4	4	8
Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....	3	4	7
Drowning.....	Noyades.....	7	.....	7
Hemorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	5	1	6
Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....	.....	6	6
Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....	2	3	5
Teething.....	Dentition.....	3	2	5
Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....	.....	4	4
Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	1	3	4
Malformations.....	Diffomités.....	4	.....	4
Fractures and Contusions.....	Fractures et Contusions.....	4	.....	4
Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....	1	2	3
Abscess.....	Abscès.....	2	1	3
Uterus Diseases.....	Maladie de l'uterus.....	.....	3	3
Suicide.....	Suicides.....	2	1	3
Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....	2	.....	2
Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....	1	1	2
Others.....	Autres.....	1	1	2
Stomach Disease.....	Maladie de l'estomac.....	1	1	2
Peritonitis.....	Péritonite.....	1	1	2
Joint Disease.....	Maladie des Articulations.....	2	.....	2
At Birth.....	A la Naissance.....	1	1	2
Gunshot and Wounds.....	Blessures et Armes à Feu.....	2	.....	2
Railway Accidents.....	Accidents par les Chemins de Fer.....	2	.....	2
Other Accidental Deaths.....	Autres Accidents.....	2	.....	2
Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....	1	.....	1
Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....	1	.....	1
Purpura.....	Purpura.....	1	.....	1
Insanity.....	Folie.....	1	.....	1
Skin Disease.....	Maladie de la Peau.....	.....	1	1
Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures.....	1	.....	1
Suffocation.....	Suffocations.....	.....	1	1
Infanticide.....	Infanticide.....	.....	1	1
Totals.....	Totaux.....	441	396	837

TABLE I.

**MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.,
YEARLY RETURN FOR 1888.**

TABLEAU I.

**RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE ST. JOHN, N.B.,
POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.**

TABLE I.

CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....			
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....		2	2
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	30	30	60
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	15	8	23
	Glanders.....	Morve.....			
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis).....	Angine.....			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.....		3	3
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....	1		1
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....		2	2
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....			
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....			
	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	21	12	33
	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	1	1	2
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....			
Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....				
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatique.....				
Other Zymotic Diseases....	Autres Maladies Zymotiç..				
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....			
	Purpura.....	Purpura.....			
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....		2	2
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....			
	Worms.....	Vers.....			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout.....	Goutte.....			
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....			
	Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	4	5	9
	Cancer.....	Cancer.....	4	9	13
	Abscess.....	Abscès.....		1	1
Others.....	Autres.....				
2. TUBERCULAR.....	2. TUBERCULAIRE—				
Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....				
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique..	1		1	
Phthisis.....	Phthisis.....	37	32	69	
Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	1		1	
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....	1	3	4	
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—				
Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	11	10	21	
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	4		4	
Paralysis.....	Paralytie.....	8	6	14	
Insanity.....	Folie.....	2	1	3	
Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions...	11	5	16	
2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE la CIRCULATION				
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	11	9	20	

TABLE I.

CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.		SEXES.		
	MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases.....	Affections Pulmonaires....	40	43	83
	Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge ...	17	15	32
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease.....	Maladie de l'estomac.....	2	5	7
	Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels.....	Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins.....	5		5
	Peritonitis.....	Péritonite.....			
Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....	1	2	3	
Spleen Disease.....	Maladie de la Rate.....				
5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—				
Disease Urinary Organs...	Maladie des Veies Urinai- res.....	10	3	13	
6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION				
Uterus Disease.....	Maladie de l'utérus.....				
7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION				
Synovitis.....	Synovite.....				
Joint Disease.....	Maladie des Articulations.....				
Skin Disease.....	Maladie de la Peau.....				
Various other Local Disea- ses.....	Autres Affections Locales.....				
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth.....	Naissances Prématuurées....	2		2
	Cyanosis.....	Cyanosis.....			
	Malformations.....	Diffonmités.....			
Teething.....	Dentition.....	1		1	
At Birth.....	A la Naissance.....				
2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—				
Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....				
Old Age.....	Vieillesse.....	6	16	22	
3. Atrophy and Debility.....	3. Atrophie et Décilité.....	15	24	39	
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions.....	Fractures et Contusions....	3		3
	Gunshot and Wounds.....	Blessures et Armes à Feu.....			
	Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures.....			
	Poison.....	Empoisonnements.....			
	Drowning.....	Noyades.....	4		4
	Suffocation.....	Suffocations.....	1	1	2
	Railway Accidents.....	Accidents par les Ch. de F.....	1		1
	Other Accidental Deaths.....	Autres Accidents.....			
	Suicide.....	Suicides.....	1		1
	Homicide.....	Homicide.....			
Unascertained.....	Causes Inconnues.....	2	1	3	
Hanged (Judicial).....	Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice.....				
Infanticide.....	Infanticide.....				
Totals.....	Totaux.....	274	251	525	

TABLE II.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU II.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE II.

CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES.		
		Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
		—	—	—
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	40	43	83
Phthisis.....	Phthisie	37	32	69
Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine	30	30	60
Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et Débilité.....	15	24	39
Diarrhoeal Affections	Diarrhées	21	12	33
Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge.....	17	15	32
Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	15	8	23
Old Age	Vieillesse.....	6	16	22
Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	Affections Cérébro-Spinales.....	11	10	21
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	11	9	20
Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Epilepsie et Convulsions	11	5	16
Paralysis.....	Paralyisie	8	6	14
Cancer.....	Cancer.....	4	9	13
Disease Urinary Organs.....	Maladie des Voies Urinaires.....	10	3	13
Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	4	5	9
Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac.....	2	5	7
Enteritis and other Affect's of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins.	5	.....	5
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie	1	3	4
Apoplexy	Apoplexie.....	4	.....	4
Drowning.....	Noyades.....	4	.....	4
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.....	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.....	.....	3	3
Insanity.....	Folie	2	1	3
Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....	1	2	3
Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions.....	3	.....	3
Unascertained.....	Causes Inconnues.....	2	1	3
Measles	Rougeole.....	.....	2	2
Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....	.....	2	2
Rheumatism	Rhumatisme.....	1	1	2
Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....	.....	2	2
Premature Birth.....	Naissances Prématuurées.....	2	.....	2
Suffocation	Suffocations.....	1	1	2
Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle	1	.....	1
Abscess.....	Abcès.....	.....	1	1
Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....	1	.....	1
Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie.....	1	.....	1
Teething.....	Dentition.....	1	.....	1
Railway Accidents.....	Accidents par les Chemins de Fer.....	1	.....	1
Suicide.....	Suicides.....	1	.....	1
Totals.....	Totaux	274	251	525

TABLE I.

**MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF LONDON,
YEARLY RETURN FOR 1888.**

TABLEAU I.

**RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE LONDON,
POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.**

TABLE I. CITY OF LONDON.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.			
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	
			Hommes.	Femmes.	Totaux.	
			—	—	—	
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—				
	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....				
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....				
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....		1	1	
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	5	4	9	
	Glanders.....	Morve.....				
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis).....	Angine.....		1	1	
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	3	4	7	
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....				
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....				
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....	1		1	
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....				
	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	19	15	34	
Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	1	1	2		
Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....	1	1	2		
Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....					
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatiche.....	1		1		
Other Zymotic Diseases....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq..					
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—				
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....	1		1	
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—				
	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....	3	1	4	
	Purpura.....	Purpura.....				
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....				
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—				
	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....				
	Worms.....	Vers.....		1	1	
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
		Gout.....	Goutte.....			
		Anæmia.....	Anémie.....	2	2	4
		Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....		1	1
Cancer.....		Cancer.....	5	10	15	
Abscess.....		Abcès.....				
Others.....		Autres.....		1	1	
2. TUBERCULAR—		2. TUBERCULAIRE—				
		Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....			
		Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....		2	2
		Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	25	22	47
		Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	3		3
Hydrocephalus.....		Hydrocéphalie.....	3	1	4	
2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION					
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	14	13	27	
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—				
		Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	5	6	11
		Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	1	4	5
Paralysis.....		Paralysie.....	5	8	13	
Insanity.....		Folie.....				
Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	11	8	19		

TABLEAU I.

CITÉ DE LONDON.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.														CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.		
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not gi-ven.	Mar-ried.		Wi-dowed.	Chil-dren and not Mar-ried.
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus.	Non don-nés.	Ma-riés.	Veu-vage.	En-fants et non Ma-riés.	
			1															1	
1		1	2	1	1	2	1											9	
								1								1			
								4	2		1					5		2	
1																		1	
24	5									1		3	1			4	1	29	
	1										1	1				2			
												1				1		1	
												1				1			
1																		1	
2	1	1																4	
			1															1	
4																		4	
								1								1			
								2	2	6	2	3				10	4	1	
	1																	1	
								1	1							2			
1							7	17	12	4	5	2				23	1	23	
2	2							1	1							2		1	
																		4	
2	1	1				1	1		2		2	1				5		6	
									1			1	2	1		1	3	1	
									1		3	3	6			5	5	3	
11	2	1		1			1	1	1		1					1		18	
2						1	3	2		2	5	8	3	1		14	4	9	

TABLE I.

CITY OF LONDON.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.			
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.	
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux	
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires.... Affections de la Gorge.....	21 6	22 3	43 9	
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	5 9 1	3 3 4	8 12 5	
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	4	4	8	
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'utérus.....				
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations..... Maladie de la peau..... Autres Affections Locales.....				
	4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématurées..... Cyanosis..... Différents..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	2	1	1 2
		2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse.....	15	4 10	4 25
3. Atrophy and Debility.		3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	7	14	21	
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions.. Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Homicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions..... Blessures et armes à Feu... Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F... Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Homicide..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	1 5 1 3 5 1 4		1 5 1 3 5 1 7	
	Hanged (Judicial)..... Infanticide.....	Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....				
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	193	178	371	

TABLE II.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU II.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE II. CITY OF LONDON.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

SEXES.

Males	Fe- males.	Totals.
—	—	—
Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux

Phthisis	Phthisie	25	22	47
Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires.....	21	22	43
Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées	19	15	34
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	14	13	27
Old Age	Vielliesse.....	15	10	25
Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et Débilité.....	7	14	21
Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Epilepsie et Convulsions.....	11	8	19
Cancer	Cancer.....	5	10	15
Paralysis	Paralysie	5	8	13
Enteritis and other Affect's of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins.....	9	3	12
Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affections Cérébro-Spinales	5	6	11
Diphtheria	Diphthérie	5	4	9
Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge.....	6	3	9
Stomach Disease.....	Maladie de l'estomac.....	5	3	8
Disease Urinary Organs.....	Maladie des Voies Urinaires.....	4	4	8
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.....	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.....	3	4	7
Unascertained	Causes Inconnues.....	4	3	7
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie	1	4	5
Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie	1	4	5
Railway Accidents.....	Accidents par les Chemins de Fer.....	5	.....	5
Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....	3	1	4
Anæmia	Anémie	2	2	4
Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	3	1	4
Child Birth	Accouchement.....	.....	4	4
Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie.....	3	.....	3
Suffocation.....	Suffocations	3	.....	3
Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	1	1	2
Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	1	1	2
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....	.....	2	2
Teething	Dentition.....	2	.....	2
Scarlatina	Scarlatine.....	.....	1	1
Quinsy (Tonsillitis).....	Angine.....	.....	1	1
Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....	1	.....	1
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatique	1	.....	1
Syphilis	Syphilis	1	.....	1
Worms	Vers.....	.....	1	1
Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	.....	1	1
Others	Autres .....	.....	1	1
Malformations.....	Difformités .....	.....	1	1
Gunshot and Wounds.....	Blessures et Armes à Feu.....	1	.....	1
Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents.....	1	.....	1
Totals.....	Totaux.....	193	178	371

TABLEAU II.

CITÉ DE LONDON.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.

CONJUGAL STATE.
—
ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.

0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over	Not given	Married	Widowed	Children and not Married.	Still-Born.
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus	Non donnés.	Ma-riés.	Veu-vage.	En-fants et non Ma-riés.	Morts-nés.
13	4	4	1	1	1	7	17	12	4	5	2	3	3	2	23	1	23		
24	5							6	3		3	1			12	2	29		
2						1	3	2	1		5	8	3	1	4	1	29		
									2		8	3	10	12	14	4	9		
12							1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	5	2	14		
11	2	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	18		
								2	2	6	2	3			10	4	1		
2	1					1	1	4	1	3	3	6			5	5	3		
2	1	1				1	1	2	2	2	1	1			4		8		
1		1	2	1	1	2	1										9		
4		2		1	1			1									8		
3												4	1		2	3	3		
					1		1	2	1	1	1	1			5		3		
							4	2		1					5		2		
							1		3	2	1	1	2	1	3	1	3		
								1	1	2	2	2			4	1	1		
								2	1	2					3	1	1		
2	1	1															4		
4																	4		
2	2																4		
							1	2	1						4				
1							1	1							2		1		
2											1				1		2		
	1									1	1				2		1		
							1		1						2		1		
	1	1													2		2		
			1					1							1		1		
1																	1		
1											1				1		1		
			1					1							1		1		
	1																1		
																	1		
											1						1		
																	1		
																	1		
88	19	11	4	4	4	6	18	37	35	19	32	40	37	17	136	39	196	22	

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF WINNIPEG,
YEARLY RETURN FOR 1888.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE WINNIPEG,
POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.

TABLE I.

CITY OF WINNIPEG.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.		SEXES.			
	MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.	
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Hom- mes.	Fem- mes	Totaur	
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. Miasmatic—	1. MIASMATIQUE—				
	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....				
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....		3	3	
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	12	18	30	
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	29	25	54	
	Glanders.....	Morve.....				
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis).....	Angine.....				
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	13	8	21	
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....	1	2	3	
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....		1	1	
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....				
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....				
	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	55	32	87	
	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....		1	1	
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....	2	3	5	
Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....					
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatique.....		1	1		
Other Zymotic Diseases....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.					
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—				
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....	1	1	2	
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—				
	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....	3	2	5	
	Purpura.....	Purpura.....				
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....				
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—				
	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....				
	Worms.....	Vers.....				
	2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
Gout.....		Goutte.....				
Anæmia.....		Anémie.....		1	1	
Dropsy.....		Hydropisie.....		1	1	
Cancer.....		Cancer.....	5	8	13	
Abscess.....		Abcès.....	1	1	2	
Others.....		Autres.....		2	2	
2. TUBERCULAR—		2. TUBERCULAIRE—				
Scrofula.....		Scrofules.....		1	1	
Tabes Mesenterica.....		Tuberculose Mésentérique..	2	2	4	
Phthisis.....		Phthisie.....	17	15	32	
Hæmorrhage.....		Hémorrhagie.....	1	1	2	
Hydrocephalus.....		Hydrocéphalie.....	1	1	2	
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.		1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
		Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	10	5	15
	Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	3		3	
	Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....	3	3	6	
	Insanity.....	Folie.....				
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	17	8	25	
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION				
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	13	5	18	

TABLEAU I.

CITÉ DE WINNIPEG.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not given.	Married.	Widowed.			
1	2																		3	
4	4	7	3	5		5	2												30	
2	5	8	7	7	7	10	6	2											54	
							1	5	11	2	1	1					5		16	
									1		1						1		2	
67	13	4	1		1						1						1		86	
							1	1		2	1	1					3	1	1	
		1																	1	
2																			2	
5																			5	
1																			1	
		1																	1	
								2	4	4	3						8	3	2	
1								1											2	
								2									2			
1																				
3																			1	
5	1						2	11	9	4		1					8	1	3	
								1				1					2		24	
1	1											1					2		2	
7	4					1	1				1	1					2		13	
							1			2	2	1	2				2	1	1	
																	4	1	1	
20	1	2		1			1												25	
1							1	3	4	6	2		1				9	3	6	

TABLE I.

CITY OF WINNIPEG.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.		SEXES.			
	MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.	
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux	
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Aff-ctions Pulmonaires.... Affections de la Gorge.....	29 10	31 3	60 13	
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	5 8 4 2	2 9 3	7 17 7 2	
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs..	5 VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	3	5	8	
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'utérus.....		4	4	
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la peau..... Autres Affections Locales.	1 1 1	1 1	1 1 1	
	4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématurées... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	6 1	3	9 2
		2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse.....	5	2	7
3. Atrophy and Debility.....		3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	18	13	31	
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Homicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures et armes à Feu... Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Homicide..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	1 1 2 2 1 1 3 4	2 1	3 2 1 1 3 4	
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	294	230	524	

TABLE II.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU II.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE II.

CITY OF WINNIPEG.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES.		
		Males. — Hommes.	Fe- males. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux.
Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	55	32	87
Lung Diseases.....	Affections Pulmonaires.....	29	31	60
Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	29	25	54
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	17	15	32
Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et Débilité.....	18	13	31
Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	12	18	30
Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Epilepsie et Convulsions.....	17	8	25
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.....	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoides.....	13	8	21
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	13	5	18
Enteritis and other Affect's of the Bowels.....	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins.....	8	9	17
Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	Affections Cérébro-Spinales.....	10	5	15
Cancer.....	Cancer.....	5	8	13
Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge.....	10	3	13
Premature Birth.....	Naissances Prématurées.....	6	3	9
Disease Urinary Organs.....	Maladie des Voies Urinaires.....	3	5	8
Stomach Disease.....	Maladie de l'estomac.....	5	2	7
Peritonitis.....	Péritonite.....	4	3	7
Old Age.....	Vielliesse.....	5	2	7
Paralysis.....	Paralyisie.....	3	3	6
Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....	2	3	5
Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....	3	2	5
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....	2	2	4
Uterus Disease.....	Maladie de l'utérus.....	.....	4	4
Unascertained.....	Causes Inconnues.....	4	.....	4
Measles.....	Rougeole.....	.....	3	3
Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....	1	2	3
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	3	.....	3
Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures.....	1	2	3
Other Accidental Deaths.....	Autres Accidents.....	3	.....	3
Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....	1	1	2
Abscess.....	Abcès.....	1	1	2
Others.....	Autres.....	.....	2	2
Hemorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	1	1	2
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....	1	1	2
Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....	2	.....	2
Teething.....	Dentition.....	1	1	2
Drowning.....	Noyades.....	2	.....	2
Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....	.....	1	1
Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	.....	1	1
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatique.....	.....	1	1
Anæmia.....	Anémie.....	.....	1	1
Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	.....	1	1
Scrofula.....	Scrotules.....	.....	1	1
Joint Disease.....	Maladie des Articulations.....	1	.....	1
Skin Disease.....	Maladie de la Peau.....	.....	1	1
Various other Local Disease.....	Autres Affections Locales.....	1	.....	1
Suffocation.....	Suffocations.....	1	.....	1
Railway Accidents.....	Accidents par les Chemins de Fer.....	1	.....	1
Totals.....	Totaux.....	294	230	524

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF KINGSTON,
YEARLY RETURN FOR 1888.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE KINGSTON,
POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.

TABLE I. CITY OF KINGSTON.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.		SEXES.		
	MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. Miasmatic—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine			
	Diphtheria	Diphthérie	4	5	9
	Glanders	Morve			
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	5	1	6
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle		1	1
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....			
	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	5	4	9
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	1		1
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	1		1
Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....				
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatique.....				
Other Zymotic Diseases.....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.....				
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation.....			
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie.....			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms.....	Vers.....	1		1
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉTIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie.....	4	2	6
	Cancer.....	Cancer.....	6	11	17
	Abscess	Abcès.....	1		1
Others.....	Autres.....	1		1	
2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—				
Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....				
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique..	2		2	
Phthisis	Phthisie	14	16	30	
Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	1		1	
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....				
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—				
Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	6	3	9	
Apoplexy	Apoplexie.....	3	3	6	
Paralysis	Paralyisie	7	3	10	
Insanity	Folie	2		2	
Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	5	2	7	
2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION				
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	7	10	17	

TABLE I.

CITY OF KINGSTON.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.			
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.	
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux	
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires. ... Affections de la Gorge.....	20 1	9 2	29 3	
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	4 8 1 4	4 8 1	12 1 5	
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	2	1	3	
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'utérus.....				
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la peau..... Autres Affections Locales.....	1		1	
	4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématuurées... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	5	1	6
		2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse.....	4	1 7	1 11
3. Atrophy and Debility.....		3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	25	29	54	
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths... Suicide..... Homicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures et armes à Feu... Brûlures..... Empoisonnements... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Homicide..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	1 1 1 1 1 4 2	1 1 1 1 4 1	1 1 1 1 4 1 2	
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	153	125	278	

TABLE II.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU II.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE II.

CITY OF KINGSTON.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES.		
		Males. — Hom- mes.	Fe- males. — Fem- mes.	Totals. — Totaux
Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et Débilité.....	25	29	54
Phtisis.....	Phtisie.....	14	16	30
Lung Diseases.....	Affections Pulmonaires.....	20	9	29
Cancer.....	Cancer.....	6	11	17
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	7	10	17
Enteritis and other Affect's of the Bowels.....	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins.....	4	8	12
Old Age.....	Vieillesse.....	4	7	11
Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....	7	3	10
Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	4	5	9
Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	5	4	9
Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	Affections Cérébro-Spinales.....	6	3	9
Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Epilepsie et Convulsions.....	5	2	7
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.....	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.....	5	1	6
Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	4	2	6
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	3	3	6
Teething.....	Dentition.....	5	1	6
Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....	4	1	5
Stomach Disease.....	Maladie de l'estomac.....	4	4	4
Railway Accidents.....	Accidents par les Chemins de Fer.....	4	.....	4
Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge.....	1	2	3
Disease Urinary Organs.....	Maladie des Voies Urinaires.....	2	1	3
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....	2	.....	2
Insanity.....	Folie.....	2	.....	2
Unascertained.....	Causes Inconnues.....	2	.....	2
Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....	.....	1	1
Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	1	.....	1
Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....	1	.....	1
Worms.....	Vers.....	1	.....	1
Abscess.....	Abcès.....	1	.....	1
Others.....	Autres.....	1	.....	1
Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	1	.....	1
Peritonitis.....	Péritonite.....	1	.....	1
Skin Disease.....	Maladie de la Peau.....	1	.....	1
Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....	.....	1	1
Fractures and Contusions.....	Fractures et Contusions.....	1	.....	1
Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures.....	1	.....	1
Poison.....	Empoisonnements.....	1	.....	1
Drowning.....	Noyades.....	1	.....	1
Other Accidental Deaths.....	Autres Accidents.....	.....	1	1
Totals.....	Totaux.....	153	125	278

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF VICTORIA, B.C.,
YEARLY RETURN FOR 1888.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE VICTORIA, C.B.,
POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.

TABLE I. CITY OF VICTORIA, B.C.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totau x
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....		2	2
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....	5	1	6
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	1	3	4
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	12	10	22
	Glanders.....	Morve.....			
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis).....	Angine.....	3		3
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoides	3	3	6
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....	1		1
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....			
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....			
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....			
	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	11	15	26
	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	1	1	2
Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....	2		2	
Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....				
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatiche.....	3		3	
Other Zymotic Diseases....	Autres Maladies Zymoti q.....				
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....			
	Purpura.....	Purpura.....			
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....	1		1
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....			
	Worms.....	Vers.....			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout.....	Goutte.....	1		1
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....			
Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	5	1	6	
Cancer.....	Cancer.....	6	4	10	
Abscess.....	Abcès.....	1	1	2	
Others.....	Autres.....	1		1	
2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—				
Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....				
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.				
Phtthisis.....	Phtthisie.....	11	9	20	
Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	2	2	4	
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....				
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—				
Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	7	9	16	
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	2		2	
Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....	3	1	4	
Insanity.....	Folie.....		1	1	
Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	5	6	11	
2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION				
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	23	5	28	

TABLE II.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU II.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE II.

CITY OF VICTORIA, B.C.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES.		
		Males. — Hommes.	Fe- males. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux.
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	23	5	28
Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	11	15	26
Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	12	10	22
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	11	9	20
Lung Diseases.....	Affections Pulmonaires.....	11	7	18
Enteritis and other Affect's of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins.	11	6	17
Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	Affections Cérébro-Spinales.....	7	9	16
Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Epilepsie et Convulsions.....	5	6	11
Cancer.....	Cancer.....	6	4	10
Measles.....	Rougeole.....	5	1	6
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.....	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.....	3	3	6
Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	5	1	6
Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....	4	1	5
Old Age.....	Vieillesse.....	4	1	5
Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	1	3	4
Hemorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	2	2	4
Paralysis.....	Paralytie.....	3	1	4
Premature Birth.....	Naissances Prématuurées.....	2	2	4
Drowning.....	Noyades.....	4	0	4
Quinsy (Tonsillitis).....	Angine.....	3	0	3
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatique.....	3	0	3
Disease Urinary Organs.....	Maladie des Voies Urinaires.....	2	1	3
Fractures and Contusions.....	Fractures et Contusions.....	3	0	3
Small Pox.....	Variole.....	0	2	2
Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	1	1	2
Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....	2	0	2
Abscess.....	Abcès.....	1	1	2
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	2	0	2
Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge.....	2	0	2
Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....	0	2	2
Gunshot and Wounds.....	Blessures et Armes à Feu.....	2	0	2
Suicide.....	Suicides.....	2	0	2
Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....	1	0	1
Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....	1	0	1
Gout.....	Goutte.....	1	0	1
Others.....	Autres.....	1	0	1
Insanity.....	Folie.....	0	1	1
Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et Débilité.....	0	1	1
Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures.....	1	0	1
Poison.....	Empoisonnements.....	0	1	1
Suffocation.....	Suffocations.....	0	1	1
Totals.....	Totaux.....	158	97	255

TABLE I.

**MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN,
YEARLY RETURN FOR 1888.**

TABLEAU I.

**RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE CHARLOTTETOWN,
POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.**

TABLE I. CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
I. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole	6	3	9
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine		2	2
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie			
	Glanders	Morve.....			
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis).....	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoides	1	6	7
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle			
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax	1		1
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....	1		1
	Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	9	4	13
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	1		1
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie			
Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....				
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatique				
Other Zymotic Diseases.....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.....				
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation.....			
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie.....			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms.....	Vers.....			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....		1	1
	Dropsy	Hydropisie.....		2	2
	Cancer.....	Cancer	1	2	3
	Abscess	Abcès		1	1
Others	Autres.....	1		1	
2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—				
Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....				
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique..				
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	16	17	33	
Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....				
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie	1		1	
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—				
Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	5	5	10	
Apoplexy	Apoplexie.....				
Paralysis	Paralysie				
Insanity	Folie				
Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	3	1	4	
2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION				
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	2	1	3	

TABLE I.

CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.			
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.	
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux	
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires.... Affections de la Gorge ...	6 1	7 4	13 5	
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	3 3 1	..... 1 2 1	3 4 2 2
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	3	6	9	
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'uterus.....	.....	.....	.....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.....	..... ..... 1	..... .....	..... ..... 1
	4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématûrées.... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	1	1
		2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse.....	2 14	2 26
		3. Atrophy and Debility.....	3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	2	7	9
	5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Homicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures et Armes à Feu.. Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Homicide..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	1	1
		Totals.....	Totaux.....	83	89	172

TABLEAU I.

CITÉ DE CHARLOTTETOWN.

Suite.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not-given.	Married.	Widowed.		
4	2						1				1	2	2	1		4	2	7	
4								1								1		4	
									1		1		1			2		1	
							1				1					1		3	
											2						1	1	
											1	1				2		1	
	1							1				3	3	1		4	4	1	
											1					1			
1																			1
1																			1
1																			1
										2						2	16	2	
												2	3	1		6		3	
													1				1		
32	10	3	2	2	1	5	8	15	12	12	12	14	26	18		61	26	85	1

TABLE II.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU II.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE II.

CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES.		
		Males. — Hom- mes.	Fe- males. — Fem- mes.	Totals. — Totaux
Phthisis.....	Phthisie	16	17	33
Old Age	Vieillesse	12	14	26
Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	9	4	13
Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires.....	6	7	13
Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	Affections Cérébro-Spinales.....	5	5	10
Measles	Rougeole.....	6	3	9
Disease Urinary Organs.....	Maladie des Voies Urinaires.....	3	6	9
Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et Débilité.....	2	7	9
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.....	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.....	1	6	7
Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge.....	1	4	5
Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Epilepsie et Convulsions	3	1	4
Enteritis and other Affect's of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins.	3	1	4
Cancer.....	Cancer.....	1	2	3
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	2	1	3
Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac.....	3	.....	3
Scarlatina	Scarlatine .....	.....	2	2
Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	.....	2	2
Peritonitis.....	Péritonite.....	.....	2	2
Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....	1	1	2
Child Birth.....	Accouchement .....	.....	2	2
Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....	1	.....	1
Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	1	.....	1
Anæmia.....	Anémie.....	.....	1	1
Abscess.....	Abcès.....	.....	1	1
Others.....	Autres.....	1	.....	1
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie	1	.....	1
Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau.....	1	.....	1
Premature Birth.....	Naissances Prématurées.....	1	.....	1
Teething.....	Dentition	1	.....	1
At Birth.....	A la Naissance.....	1	.....	1
Fractures and Contusions	Fractures et Contusions.....	1	.....	1
Totals.....	Totaux	83	89	172

TABLEAU II.

CITÉ DE CHARLOTTETOWN.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Children and not Married.— Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born.— Morts-nés.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not given.	Married.	Widowed.		
1	1					1	4	9	9	5	2	1				13	1	19	
11	1	1											11	15		8	16	2	
4	2					1	1				1	2	2	1		4	2	13	
			1		1	2				3		2	1			5	1	7	
																		4	
1	3	1	1	1		1	1											9	
3	1							1				3	3	1		4	4	1	
												2	3	1		6		3	
4							1	3	1			1	1			3		4	
								1								1		4	
2	1							1										4	
2							1				1					1		3	
										1	1		1			3			
											2	1	1			3			
									1		1		1			2		1	
1				1														2	
									1	1								2	
											2						1	1	
										2	1	1				2			
																2			
	1																	1	
						1												1	
												1				1			
												1				1			
													1			1			
1																	1	1	
1											1					1		1	
1																		1	
1																	1	1	
32	10	3	2	2	1	5	8	15	12	12	12	14	26	18		61	26	85	

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF BRANTFORD,
YEARLY RETURN FOR 1888.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE BRANTFORD,
POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.

TABLE I. CITY OF BRANTFORD.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.				
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.		
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux		
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—					
	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....					
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....	1		1		
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	1	1	2		
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	1	4	5		
	Glanders.....	Morve.....					
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis).....	Angine.....					
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoides	10	3	13		
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....					
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....					
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....					
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....					
	Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	6	13	19		
	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....					
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....					
	Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....					
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatique.....						
Other Zymotic Diseases....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq..						
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—					
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....	1		1		
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—					
			Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....		2	2
			Purpura.....	Purpura.....			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—					
			Thrush.....	Aphthes.....		3	3
	Worms.....	Vers.....					
	2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—				
		Gout.....	Goutte.....				
		Anæmia.....	Anémie.....		1	1	
		Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	2	1	3	
Cancer.....		Cancer.....	1	4	5		
Abscess.....		Abcès.....	1	1	2		
Others.....		Autres.....					
2. TUBERCULAR—		2. TUBERCULAIRE—					
Scrofula.....		Scrofules.....					
Tabes Mesenterica.....		Tuberculose Mésentérique..	2	1	3		
Phthisis.....		Phthisie.....	4	13	17		
Hæmorrhage.....		Hémorrhagie.....	2	1	3		
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....		1	1			
1. Nervous System. — Système Nerveux.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—					
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	9	1	10		
	Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	2	5	7		
	Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....	4	3	7		
	Insanity.....	Folie.....					
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	3	6	9		
	2. Organs of Circulation. — Organes de la Circulation.	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION				
				Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	9	5	14

TABLE I.

CITY OF BRANTFORD.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux.
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases.....	Affections Pulmonaires.....	20	9	29
	Throat Affections	Affections de la Gorge.....	2	6	8
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease.....	Maladie de l'estomac.....	3	2	5
	Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels.....	Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins	5	2	7
	Peritonitis	Péritonite			
	Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....		1	1
	Spleen Disease.....	Maladie de la Rate			
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
Disease Urinary Organs....	Maladies des Voies Urinal- res.....		2	2	
6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION				
Uterus Disease.....	Maladie de l'uterus				
7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION				
Synovitis	Synovitis.....				
Joint Disease.....	Maladie des Articulations				
Skin Disease.....	Maladie de la Peau.....				
Various other Local Disea- ses	Autres Affections Locales.....				
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN--	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS--			
	Premature Birth.....	Naissances Prématuurées ...	4	6	10
	Cyanosis	Cyanosis		1	1
	Malformations	Diffémités.....			
	Teething	Dentition			
	At Birth.....	A la Naissance.....			
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
Child Birth.....	Accouchement		1	1	
Old Age.....	Vieillesse	5	5	10	
3. Atrophy and Debility.....	3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	2	3	5	
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions.	Fractures et Contusions....			
	Gunshot and Wounds.....	Blessures et Armes à Feu			
	Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures			
	Poison	Empoisonnements			
	Drowning.....	Noyades	3		3
	Suffocation	Suffocations.....			
	Railway Accidents.....	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	1		1
	Other Accidental Deaths..	Autres Accidents			
	Suicide	Suicides	3		3
	Homicide.....	Homicide			
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues.....			
	Hanged (Judicial)	Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice			
Infanticide	Infanticide.....				
Totals.....	Totaux.....	107	107	214	

TABLE II.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU II.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE II.

CITY OF BRANTFORD.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES.		
		Males. — Hom- mes.	Fe- males. — Fem- mes.	Totals. — Totaux
Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires.....	20	9	29
Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées	6	13	19
Phthisis	Phthisie	4	13	17
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	9	5	14
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.....	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.....	10	3	13
Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affections Cérébro-Spinales	9	1	10
Premature Birth.....	Naissances Prématurées.....	4	6	10
Old Age.....	Vieillesse.....	5	5	10
Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Epilepsie et Convulsions.....	3	6	9
Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge.....	2	6	8
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie	2	5	7
Paralysis	Paralysie	4	3	7
Enteritis and other Affect's of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins.	5	2	7
Diphtheria	Diphthérie	1	4	5
Cancer	Cancer.....	1	4	5
Stomach Disease.....	Maladie de l'estomac.....	3	2	5
Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et Débilité.....	2	3	5
Thrush.....	Aphthes.....		3	3
Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	2	1	3
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....	2	1	3
Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie.....	2	1	3
Drowning.....	Noyades.....	3		3
Suicide.....	Suicides.....	3		3
Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	1	1	2
Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....		2	2
Abscess.....	Abscès.....	1	1	2
Disease Urinary Organs.....	Maladie des Voies Urinaires.....		2	2
Measles.....	Rougeole.....	1		1
Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....	1		1
Anæmia	Anémie		1	1
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie		1	1
Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....		1	1
Malformations.....	Difformités		1	1
Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....		1	1
Railway Accidents.....	Accidents par les Chemins de Fer.....	1		1
Totals.....	Totaux.....	107	107	214

TABLE I.

**MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF HULL,
YEARLY RETURN FOR 1888.**

TABLEAU I.

**RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE HULL,
POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.**

TABLE I. CITY OF HULL.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....	8	7	15
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....	15	16	31
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....			
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....			
	Glanders.....	Morve.....			
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis).....	Angine.....			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	7	7	14
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....			
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....			
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....			
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....	2	2	4
	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	13	13	26
Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....		1	1	
Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....				
Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....				
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatique.....		1	1	
Other Zymotic Diseases.....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.				
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....			
	Purpura.....	Purpura.....	1		1
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....	1		1
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....			
	Worms.....	Vers.....			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout.....	Goutte.....			
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....			
	Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	1	3	4
Cancer.....	Cancer.....	4	2	6	
Abscess.....	Abcès.....	2	1	3	
Others.....	Autres.....	2	5	7	
2. TUBERCULAR.....	2. TUBERCULAIRE—				
Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....				
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.	1	1	2	
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	13	22	35	
Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....				
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....				
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—				
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	11	7	18
	Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....			
	Paralysis.....	Paralyse.....	6	6	12
	Insanity.....	Folie.....			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	2		2
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	3	4	7	

TABLEAU I.

CITÉ DE HULL.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																	CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.		Children and not Married.— Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born.— Morts-nés.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over	Not given.	Married	Widowed			
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus	Non donnés.	Mariés.	Veuvage.			
																		15		
4	5	4	2															31		
1	1	10	5	2	3	7	2													
																		10		
		3	1	1		2	3	1	3							4		4		
2	1	1																25		
13	11	1					1						1					1		
								1								1				
	1																	1		
									1							1				
									2							2		2		
									1		3	2				6		1		
1								1					1			2		6		
2	1		1	1			1				1					1				
	1	1																2		
	3	2		2		3	7	6	6	4		2				16		19		
6	2	1	1	1	1		2	1		1	1	1				3		15		
																		2		
2																		2		
1			1							1	2	2				4		3		

TABLE I.

CITY OF HULL.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
			Hommes.	Femmes.	Totaux.
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases.....	Affections Pulmonaires....	13	17	30
	Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge.....	11	6	17
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease.....	Maladie de l'estomac.....	1		1
	Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels.....	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins.....	5	4	9
	Peritonitis.....	Péritonite.....			
	Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....		1	1
	Spleen Disease.....	Maladie de la Rate.....			
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
Disease Urinary Organs..	Maladie des Voies Urinaires.....	2		2	
6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION				
Uterus Disease.....	Maladie de l'utérus.....		1	1	
7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION				
Synovitis.....	Synovitis.....				
Joint Disease.....	Maladie des Articulations.....				
Skin Disease.....	Maladie de la peau.....				
Various other Local Diseases.....	Autres Affections Locales.....				
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth.....	Naissances Prématuurées.....			
	Cyanosis.....	Cyanosis.....			
	Malformations.....	Différences.....			
	Teething.....	Dentition.....	28	30	58
	At Birth.....	A la Naissance.....			
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....		5	5
	Old Age.....	Vieillesse.....	4	6	10
	3. Atrophy and Debility.....	3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	73	63	136
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions.....	Fractures et Contusions.....			
	Gunshot and Wounds.....	Blessures et armes à Feu.....			
	Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures.....			
	Poison.....	Empoisonnements.....			
	Drowning.....	Noyades.....	4		4
	Suffocation.....	Suffocations.....			
	Railway Accidents.....	Accidents par les Ch. de F.....	1		1
	Other Accidental Deaths.....	Autres Accidents.....	1		1
	Suicide.....	Suicides.....			
Homicide.....	Homicide.....				
Unascertained.....	Causes Inconnues.....	7	1	8	
Hanged (Judicial).....	Exécutions de Haute Justice.....				
Infanticide.....	Infanticide.....				
Totals.....	Totaux.....	242	232	474	

TABLEAU I.

CITÉ DE HULL.

Suite.

	AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																		[CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
	0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not given.	Married.	Widowed.					
86	63	53	11	12	21	11	2	1	1	1	1	1					4	26 17					
1	2	1	1			1	1	1		1		1					3	6					
												1					1						
																	1	1	1				
								1									1						
30	32	5															1	58					
									2	3							5 10						
116	12	3	2			1	1		1					1	5	4		155					
								2	1	1								3					
								1										1					
									1										1				
3										2	2		1				4	4					
186	84	38	15	10	7	17	21	21	22	12	10	14	10	6	1	84	390	33					

TABLE II.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU II.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE II.

CITY OF HULL.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES.		
		Males. — Hommes.	Fe- males. Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux.
Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et Débilité.....	73	63	136
Teething.....	Dentition.....	28	30	58
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	13	22	35
Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	15	16	31
Lung Diseases.....	Affections Pulmonaires.....	13	17	30
Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	13	13	26
Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	Affections Cérébro-Spinales.....	11	7	18
Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge.....	11	6	17
Measles.....	Rougeole.....	8	7	15
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.....	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.....	7	7	14
Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....	6	6	12
Old Age.....	Vieillesse.....	4	6	10
Enteritis and other Affect's of the Bowels Unascertained.....	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins. Causes Inconnues.....	5 7	4 1	9 8
Others.....	Autres.....	2	5	7
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	3	4	7
Cancer.....	Cancer.....	4	2	6
Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....		5	5
Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....	2	2	4
Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	1	3	4
Drowning.....	Noyades.....	4	4	4
Abscess.....	Abscès.....	2	1	3
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....	1	1	2
Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Epilepsie et Convulsions.....	2		2
Disease Urinary Organs.....	Maladie des Voies Urinaires.....	2		2
Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....		1	1
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatique.....		1	1
Purpura.....	Purpura.....	1		1
Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....	1		1
Stomach Disease.....	Maladie de l'estomac.....	1		1
Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....		1	1
Uterus Disease.....	Maladie de l'uterus.....		1	1
Railway Accidents.....	Accidents par les Chemins de Fer.....	1		1
Other Accidental Deaths.....	Autres Accidents.....	1		1
Totals.....	Totaux.....	242	232	474

TABLEAU II.

CITÉ DE HULL.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																	CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Children and not Married.— Morts-nés.	Still-Born.— Morts-nés.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not given.	Married.	Widowed.	Children and not Married.— F-nfants et non Mariés.			
116	12	3	2			1	1		1							1		135			
20	32	5														1		58			
	3	2		2		3	7	6	6	4		2				16		19			
1	1	10	5	2	3		2											31			
8	6	5	1	1	2		1	2	1	1	1					4		26			
13	11	1											1			1		25			
6	2	1	1	1	1		2	1		1	1	1				3		15			
6	3	3	1	2	1	1												17			
4	5	4	2															15			
	3	1		1		2	3	1	3							4		10			
							1	1	1	1	2	2	3	1		10		2			
												1	5	4		10					
1	2	1	1			1	1	1		1						3		6			
3									2	2		1				4		4			
2	1		1								1					1		4			
1									1	2	2					4		6			
									1		3	2				6		3			
								2	3							5		4			
2	1	1														2		2			
									2			2				1		3			
1						2		1	1				1			2		1			
	1	1																2			
2																		2			
								1								1		1			
							1									1		1			
								1								1		1			
	1															1		1			
									1							1					
												1				1					
									1							1					
								1								1					
																1		1			
186	84	38	15	10	7	17	21	21	22	12	10	14	10	6	1	84		390			

TABLE I.

**MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF BELLEVILLE,
YEARLY RETURN FOR 1888.**

TABLEAU I.

**RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE BELLEVILLE,
POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.**

TABLE I.

CITY OF BELLEVILLE.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.		SEXES.		
	MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totauz
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. Miasmatic— Small-Pox.....	1. MIASMATIQUE— Variole.....			
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....			
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....			
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....			
	Glanders.....	Morve.....			
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis).....	Angine.....			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	3	3	6
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....		1	1
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....			
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....			
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....	1		1
	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	8	8	16
	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	2		2
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....			
	Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....			
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatique.....		1	1	
Other Zymotic Diseases....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq..				
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC— Syphilis.....	2. ENTHÉTIQUE— Syphilis.....			
	3. DIETIC— Privation of Food.....	3. DIÉTIQUE— Défaut d'alimentation.....			
	Purpura.....	Purpura.....		1	1
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....			
	4. PARASITIC— Thrush.....	4. PARASITIQUE— Aphthes.....			
	Worms.....	Vers.....			
	1. DIATHETIC— Gout.....	1. DIATHÉSIQUE— Goutte.....			
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....			
	Dropsy.....	Hydropsie.....		1	1
	Cancer.....	Cancer.....	2	1	3
	Abscess.....	Abcès.....			
	Others.....	Autres.....			
2. TUBERCULAR— Scrofula.....	2. TUBERCULAIRE— Scrofules.....				
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique..				
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	14	9	23	
Hemorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	1		1	
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....		1	1	
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM— Cerebro Spinal Affections.	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX— Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	5	4	9	
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....				
Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....	2	7	9	
Insanity.....	Folie.....				
Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions...	1	2	3	
2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION— Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	3	4	7	

TABLE I.

CITY OF BELLEVILLE.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.			
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males	Totals.	
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux	
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires..... Affections de la Gorge ...	9 3	5 2	14 5	
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	2 4	4	6	
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	2		2	
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'uterus.....				
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations..... Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.....				
	4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématuées.... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	1 1		1 1
		2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse.....	9	2 7	2 16
3. Atrophy and Debility.....		3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	8	4	12	
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Homicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions..... Blessures et Armes à Feu.. Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Homicide..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	1 1 4 1 1 9		1 1 4 1 1 12	
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	94	70	164	

TABLEAU I.

CITÉ DE BELLEVILLE.

Suite.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE.—ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born.—Morts-nés.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not gi-ven.	Mar-ried.	Wi-dowed.	Chil-dren and not Mar-ried.	
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus.	Non don-nés.	Ma-riés.	Veu-vage.	En-fants et non Ma-riés.	
1	1		1					1	1	2	1	3	3			9		5	
3						2												5	
										2		1				2		4	
										1		1				2			
1																		1	
								1	1							2	7	2	
													8	8					
								1				1	5	4		9		3	
								1										1	
							1	1		1						1		3	
6																6		12	
40	3		2	1	2	3	9	15	8	16	10	13	23	13	6	69	8	87	3

TABLE II.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU II.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE II.

CITY OF BELLEVILLE.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES.		
		Males. — Hommes.	Fe- males. Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux.
Phthisis.....	Phthisie	14	9	23
Diarrhoeal Affections	Diarrhées	8	8	16
Old Age	Vieillesse.....	9	7	16
Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires.....	9	5	14
Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et Débilité.....	8	4	12
Unascertained.....	Causes Inconnues.....	9	3	12
Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	Affections Cérébro-Spinales.....	5	4	9
Paralysis	Paralyse	2	7	9
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	3	4	7
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.....	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.....	3	3	6
Enteritis and other Affect's of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins.	2	4	6
Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge.....	3	2	5
Drowning.....	Noyades.....	4	.....	4
Cancer.....	Cancer.....	2	1	3
Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Epilepsie et Convulsions.....	1	2	3
Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	2	.....	2
Disease Urinary Organs.....	Maladie des Voies Urinaires.....	2	.....	2
Child Birth.....	Accouchement .....	.....	2	2
Erysipelas	Erysipèle.....	.....	1	1
Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....	1	.....	1
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatique.....	.....	1	1
Purpura.....	Purpura.....	.....	1	1
Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	.....	1	1
Hemorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	1	.....	1
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie .....	.....	1	1
Premature Birth.....	Naissances Prématuurées.....	1	.....	1
Teething.....	Dentition.....	1	.....	1
Gunshot and Wounds.....	Blessures et Armes à Feu.....	1	.....	1
Railway Accidents.....	Accidents par les Chemins de Fer.....	1	.....	1
Other Accidental Deaths	Autres Accidents.....	1	.....	1
Suicide	Suicides.....	1	.....	1
Totals.....	Totaux	94	70	164

TABLEAU II.

CITÉ DE BELLEVILLE.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGÉ RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not given.	Married.	Widowed.		Children and not Married.
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus.	Non donés.	Marriés.	Veuvage.	Enfants et non Marriés.
14	1	1	1				4	10	3	3	3					11		12
1	1	1	1					1	1	2	1	3	3			7	7	16
													8	8		9		2
																		5
1								1				1	5	4		9		3
6															6			12
5					1		1		1		1					2		7
										1		4	3	1		8	1	
1										2	1	2	1			5		2
			1				2			1	2					2		4
3										2		1				2		4
3																		5
					1	1	1			1						1		3
2	1									1	1		1			3		3
												1				1		1
										1		1				2		
								1	1							2		
										1			1			1		
								1								1		1
										1						1		1
																		1
																		1
40	3	2	1	2	3	9	15	8	16	10	13	23	13	6	69	8	87	3

TABLE I.

**MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF ST. THOMAS,
YEARLY RETURN FOR 1888.**

TABLEAU I.

**RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE ST. THOMAS,
POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.**

TABLE I.

CITY OF ST. THOMAS.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole	1		1
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	1	1	2
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie	2	4	6
	Glanders	Morve.....			
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis).....	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	3		3
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle		1	1
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....			
	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	9	3	12
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme			
Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie				
Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....				
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatiche.....				
Other Zymotic Diseases.....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.				
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation.....			
	Purpura	Purpura		1	1
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie.....			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms.....	Vers.....			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....	10	4	14
	Dropsy	Hydropsie.....		4	4
	Cancer.....	Cancer.....	2		2
Abscess	Abcès				
Others	Autres.....		1	1	
2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—				
Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....		1	1	
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique..	1		1	
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	2	4	6	
Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....				
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie				
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—				
Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	4		4	
Apoplexy	Apoplexie.....	1	1	2	
Paralysis	Paralysie	2	2	4	
Insanity	Folie				
Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	2	2	4	
2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION				
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	2		2	

TABLEAU I.

CITÉ DE ST. THOMAS.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Children and not Married.— Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born.— Morts-nés.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not given.	Married.	Widowed.		
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus.	Non donnés.	Mariés.	Veuvage.		
1																		1	
1	1				2		1											2	6
			1	1					3								1		2
											1						1		
10	1											1					1		11
								1									1		
13												1					1		13
											1	1	1				2		
												2					1		
																	1		
1		1																	1
								2	3		1						3		3
1	1	1						1											4
										1	1						2		4
												2		1			3	1	
3		1																	4
											1		1						
																	2		

TABLE I.

CITY OF ST. THOMAS.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.			
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.	
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux	
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires.... Affections de la Gorge.....	11 4	7 5	18 9	
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins	5 1 2	1	6 1 2	
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladies des Voies Urinai- res.....				
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'utérus				
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations... Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.....				
	4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématuurées... Cyanosis..... Diffémités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....			
		2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse.....	4	3	7
		3. Atrophy and Debility.....	3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	2	2	4
	5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions... Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Homicide..... Unascertained	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures et Armes à Feu... Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F... Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Homicide..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	1 2 5	1 2 5	1 2 5
		Totals.....	Totaux.....	79	47	126

TABLE II.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU II.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE II.

CITY OF ST. THOMAS.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES.		
		Males. — Hom- mes.	Fe- males. — Fem- mes.	Totals. — Totaux
Lung Diseases.....	Affections Pulmonaires.....	11	7	18
Anæmia.....	Anémie.....	10	4	14
Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	9	3	12
Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge.....	4	5	9
Old Age.....	Vieillesse.....	4	3	7
Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	2	4	6
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	2	4	6
Enteritis and other Affect's of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins.	5	1	6
Railway Accidents.....	Accidents par les Chemins de Fer.....	5	.....	5
Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	.....	4	4
Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	Affections Cérébro-Spinales.....	4	.....	4
Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....	2	2	4
Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Epilepsie et Convulsions.....	2	2	4
Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et Débilité.....	2	2	4
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.....	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.....	3	.....	3
Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	1	1	2
Cancer.....	Cancer.....	2	.....	2
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	1	1	2
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	2	.....	2
Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....	2	.....	2
Drowning.....	Noyades.....	2	.....	2
Measles.....	Rougeole.....	1	.....	1
Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....	.....	1	1
Purpura.....	Purpura.....	.....	1	1
Others.....	Autres.....	.....	1	1
Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....	.....	1	1
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....	1	.....	1
Peritonitis.....	Péritonite.....	1	.....	1
Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures.....	1	.....	1
Totals.....	Totaux.....	79	47	126

TABLEAU II.

CITÉ DE ST. THOMAS.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																	CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.		Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Mort-nés.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not gi-ven.	Mar-ried.	Wi-dowed.			
6	1	1	1				1		1	2	2	1	1	1		8	1	9		
13												1				1		13		
10	1											1				1		11		
5	1	1	2															9		
												1	3	3		3	2	2		
	1		1	1	2		1	3		1						3		6		
							2	3								3		3		
								1	2		1	2				5	1			
							1	2	1	1	1	1				3		2		
	1	1					1		1	1	1	1				2	2	4		
										1		2		1		3	1			
												3				2	2	4		
																1				
			1					3								1		2		
									1			2				1	1	2		
									1		1	1				2				
			1								1	1				1	1	2		
	1																	1		
									1							1				
										1						1				
			1															1		
												1				1		1		
																1		1		
41	4	7	4	1	3	1	6	10	6	7	7	18	5	6		42	11	73		

TABLE I.

**MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF GUELPH,
YEARLY RETURN FOR 1888.**

TABLEAU I.

**RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE GUELPH,
POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.**

TABLE I. CITY OF GUELPH.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zy motiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox.....	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole	1		1
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine			
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	5	3	8
	Glanders.....	Morve			
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis).....	Angine			
	Typhus,Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus,Fièvres Typhoïdes	1	1	2
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle			
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales		1	1
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....			
	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	2	5	7
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme.....	1		1
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....			
	Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....			
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatique.....				
Other Zymotic Diseases....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq..				
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....			
	Purpura	Purpara			
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush.....	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers.....			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout.....	Goutte.....			
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....			
	Dropsy	Hydropsie.....	2	1	3
	Cancer	Cancer	2	4	6
	Abscess	Abcès	1		1
	Others.....	Autres.....			
2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—				
Scrofula.....	Scrofulos.....	1		1	
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Taberculose Mésentérique.....				
Phthisis	Phthisie	9	11	20	
Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....				
Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1		1	
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—				
Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	5	5	10	
Apoplexy	Apoplexie.....	2		2	
Paralysis	Paralysie	5	2	7	
Insanity.....	Folie.....				
Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions...	4	5	9	
2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION				
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	4	6	10	

TABLE I.

CITY OF GUELPH.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.		SEXES.			
	MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.	
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux	
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires.... Affections de la Gorge.....	7 2	5 4	12 6	
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	2 3 1 1 1	1 2 1 1	3 5 1 1	
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs....	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	3	2	5	
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'utérus.....				
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la peau..... Autres Affections Locales.....				
	4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématuurées... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	2	1	3
		2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse.....	3	8	11
		3. Atrophy and Debility.	3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	14	7	21
		1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions.. Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Homicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures et armes à Feu... Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Homicide..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	1 1 1 3	1 1 1	1 1 4
		5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.				
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	86	79	165	

TABLEAU I.

CITÉ DE GUELPH.

Suite.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Still-Born. — Morts-nés.	
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over	Not given	Married	Widowed		Children and no Married.
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus	Non donés.	Mariés.	Veuvage.	Enfants et no Mariés.	
							1	2			1	3	2			4	1	7	
	4			1			1									1		5	
								1				1						3	
								1	1		1					2		3	
											1					1			
												1	1	2	1	3		2	
40	9	2	1	4		7	12	13	6	15	8	16	19	13		54	19	92	11

TABLE II.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU II.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE II.

CITY OF GUELPH.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES.		
		Males. — Hommes.	Fe- males. Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et Débilité.....	14	7	21
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	9	11	20
Lung Diseases.....	Affections Pulmonaires.....	7	5	12
Old Age.....	Veillesse.....	3	8	11
Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	Affections Cérébro-Spinales.....	5	5	10
Bisease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	4	6	10
Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Epilepsie et Convulsions.....	4	5	9
Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	5	3	8
Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	2	5	7
Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....	5	2	7
Cancer.....	Cancer.....	2	4	6
Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge.....	2	4	6
Enteritis and other Affect's of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins.	3	2	5
Disease Urinary Organs.....	Maladie des Voies Urinaires.....	3	2	5
Unascertained.....	Causes Inconnues.....	3	1	4
Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	2	1	3
Stomach Disease.....	Maladie de l'estomac.....	2	1	3
Teething.....	Dentition.....	2	1	3
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.....	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoides.....	1	1	2
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	2		2
Measles.....	Rougeole.....	1		1
Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....		1	1
Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	1		1
Abscess.....	Abcès.....	1		1
Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....	1		1
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....	1		1
Peritonitis.....	Péritonite.....		1	1
Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....		1	1
Fractures and Contusions.....	Fractures et Contusions.....		1	1
Suffocation.....	Suffocations.....		1	1
Other Accidental Deaths.....	Autres Accidents.....		1	1
Totals.....	Totaux.....	86	79	165

TABLEAU II.

CITÉ DE GUELPH.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over	Not gi-ven	Mar-ried	Wid-owed			Children and not Married.	Still-Born.
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus	Non don-nés	Mari-és.	Veu-vage.	Enfants et non Mariés.	Morts-nés.
17	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	1	18	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	4	3	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	9	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	4	1	7	.....
2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	1	3	.....
3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	4	2	.....	.....	6	2	2	.....
5	2	1	1	2	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	7	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	1	.....	2	3	7	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	6	.....	8	.....
2	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	3	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
40	9	2	1	4	.....	7	12	13	6	15	8	16	19	13	.....	54	19	92	.....

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF THREE RIVERS,
YEARLY RETURN FOR 1888.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE TROIS-RIVIÈRES,
POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.

TABLE I.

CITY OF THREE RIVERS.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.		SEXES.					
	MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.			
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—						
	Small-Pox	Variole						
	Measles	Rougeole						
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine						
	Diphtheria	Diphthérie	3	4	7			
	Glanders	Morve						
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis)	Angine	3	1	4			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoides		4	4			
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle						
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales						
	Carbuncle	Anthrax						
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	1	1	2			
	Diarrhoeal Affections	Diarrhées	20	18	38			
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	2		2			
Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	1		1				
Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente							
Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique							
Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.							
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—						
	Syphilis	Syphilis						
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—						
			Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation				
			Purpura	Purpura				
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie						
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—						
			Thrush	Aphthes				
	Worms	Vers						
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—						
			Gout	Goutte				
			Anæmia	Anémie				
Dropsy			Hydropisie	1	2	3		
Cancer			Cancer	5	2	7		
Abscess			Abcès	3	2	5		
Others			Autres	1		1		
2. TUBERCULAR—			2. TUBERCULAIRE—					
				Scrofula	Scrofules			
				Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique			
	Phthisis	Phthisie		6	18	24		
Hæmorrhage	Hémorrhagie							
Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	15	12	27				
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—							
		Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	4	4	8		
		Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1		1		
		Paralysis	Paralyisie	3	7	10		
		Insanity	Folie					
Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	4	5	9				
2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION							
		Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	5	3	8		

TABLE I.

CITY OF THREE RIVERS.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires..... Affections de la Gorge.....	5 4	12 4	17 8
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins	1 3	1 3	2 6
	Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate	1		1
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs....	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladies des Voies Urinai- res.....		1	1
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'utérus			
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.....	1 3		1 3
	4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématuurées... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	10 6	2 2	12 8
2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....		2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse	3	10	13
3. Atrophy and Debility.....		3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	19	18	37
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths..	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions..... Blessures et Armes à Feu... Brûlures	1		1
	Suicide..... Homicide..... Unascertained	Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents		1	1
	Hanged (Judicial)..... Infanticide.....	Suicides..... Homicide..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice	1		1
		Infanticide.....			
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	136	137	273

TABLEAU I.

CITÉ DE TROIS-RIVIÈRES.

Suite.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																[CONJUGAL STATE.— ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.]			Children and not Married.— Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born.— Morts-nés.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not gi-ven.	Mar-ried.	Wi-dowed.			
à 1.	à 2.	à 3.	à 4.	à 5.	à 6.	à 11.	à 21.	à 31.	à 41.	à 51.	à 61.	à 71.	à 81.	et plus.	Non don-nés.	Ma-riés.	Veu-vage.			
3	2	3	2					4	3	1	3	1	1		10	2	5	8		
										1	1				1		1			
						2	2			1	1				1	1	4			
											1				1					
								1							1					
							1											1		
2												1				1		2		
12																		12		
5	3																	8		
												3	10			2	11			
31		1										3	2			2	1	34		
										1						1				
											1					1				
									1							1				
119	23	11	6	2	3	9	6	10	13	9	14	17	19	12	54	26	193	3		

TABLE II.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU II.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE II. CITY OF THREE RIVERS.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES.		
		Males. — Hommes.	Fe- males. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées	20	18	38
Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et Débilité.....	19	18	37
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie	15	12	27
Phthisis	Phthisie	6	18	24
Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires.....	5	12	17
Old Age.....	Vielliesse.....	3	10	13
Premature Birth.....	Naissances Prématurées.....	10	2	12
Paralysis	Paralytie	3	7	10
Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Epilepsie et Convulsions.....	4	5	9
Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affections Cérébro-Spinales	4	4	8
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	5	3	8
Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge.....	4	4	8
Teething.....	Dentition.....	6	2	8
Diphtheria	Diphthérie	3	4	7
Cancer.....	Cancer.....	5	2	7
Enteritis and other Affect's of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins.	3	3	6
Abscess.....	Abcès.....	3	2	5
Quinsy (Tonsillitis).....	Angine	3	1	4
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.....	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.....		4	4
Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	1	2	3
Skin Disease.....	Maladie de la Peau.....	3		3
Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....	1	1	2
Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	2		2
Stomach Disease.....	Maladie de l'estomac.....	1	1	2
Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....	1		1
Others.....	Autres.....	1		1
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie	1		1
Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....	1		1
Disease Urinary Organs.....	Maladie des Voies Urinaires.....		1	1
Synovitis.....	Synovitis.....	1		1
Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures.....	1		1
Drowning.....	Noyades.....		1	1
Unascertained	Causes Inconnues.....	1		1
Totals.....	Totaux.....	136	137	273

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF SHERBROOKE,
YEARLY RETURN FOR 1888.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE SHERBROOKE,
POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.

TABLE I.

CITY OF SHERBROOKE.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....			
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....	1	1	2
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....			
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....		2	2
	Glanders.....	Morve.....			
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis).....	Angine.....			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	1	5	6
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....		1	1
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....		4	4
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....			
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....			
	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	16	13	29
	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....		1	1
Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....				
Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....				
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatique.....				
Other Zymotic Diseases....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq..				
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....			
	Purpura.....	Purpura.....		1	1
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....			
	Worms.....	Vers.....			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout.....	Goutte.....			
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....		1	1
Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	2	2	4	
Cancer.....	Cancer.....		1	1	
Abscess.....	Abcès.....	2	2	4	
Others.....	Autres.....		1	1	
2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—				
Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....	1		1	
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.				
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	9	13	22	
Hemorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	1	1	2	
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....	3	1	4	
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—				
Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	8	7	15	
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....		1	1	
Paralysis.....	Paralyisie.....	3	1	4	
Insanity.....	Folie.....				
Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions...	2	3	5	
2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION				
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	7	8	15	

TABLE I.

CITY OF SHERBROOKE.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.			
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.	
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux	
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires.... Affections de la Gorge.....	19 5	12 2	31 7	
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	..... ..... 1 1	1 2 1	1 2 2
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	.....	.....	.....
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'utérus.....	.....	.....	.....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la peau..... Autres Affections Locales.	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....
	4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématurées... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	3 10	2 5	5 15
		2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse..... 3 3 6
3. Atrophy and Debility.....		3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	14	13	27	
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Homicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures et armes à Feu... Brûlures..... Empoisonnements... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Homicide..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	..... ..... ..... ..... 2 2 2 1 1	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... 1 ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... 2 1 2 1
	Totals.....		116	112	228	

TABLE II.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU II.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE II.

CITY OF SHERBROOKE.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES.		
		Males. — Hommes.	Fe- males. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux.
Lung Diseases.....	Affections Pulmonaires.....	19	12	31
Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	16	13	29
Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et Débilité.....	14	13	27
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	9	13	22
Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	Affections Cérébro-Spinales.....	8	7	15
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	7	8	15
Teething.....	Dentition.....	10	5	15
Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge.....	5	2	7
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.....	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.....	1	5	6
Old Age.....	Vielliesse.....	3	3	6
Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Epilepsie et Convulsions.....	2	3	5
Premature Birth.....	Naissances Prématuurées.....	3	2	5
Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....		4	4
Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	2	2	4
Abscess.....	Abcès.....	2	2	4
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....	3	1	4
Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....	3	1	4
Measles.....	Rougeole.....	1	1	2
Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....		2	2
Hemorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	1	1	2
Enteritis and other Affect's of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins.....		2	2
Peritonitis.....	Péritonite.....	1	1	2
Drowning.....	Noyades.....	2		2
Railway Accidents.....	Accidents par les Chemins de Fer.....	2		2
Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....		1	1
Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....		1	1
Purpura.....	Purpura.....		1	1
Anæmia.....	Anémie.....		1	1
Cancer.....	Cancer.....		1	1
Others.....	Autres.....		1	1
Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....	1		1
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....		1	1
Stomach Disease.....	Maladie de l'estomac.....		1	1
Suffocation.....	Suffocations.....		1	1
Unascertained.....	Causes Inconnues.....	1		1
Totals.....	Totaux.....	116	112	228

TABLE I.

**MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF PETERBOROUGH,
YEARLY RETURN FOR 1888.**

TABLEAU I.

**RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE PETERBOROUGH,
POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.**

TABLE I.		CITY OF PETERBOROUGH.			
CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males. — Hommes.	Fe- males. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux.
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine			
	Diphtheria	Diphthérie	4	7	11
	Glanders	Morve			
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis)	Angine		1	1
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes		1	1
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle		1	1
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	5	8	13
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	1		1
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie			
Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente	1		1	
Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique		1	1	
Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.				
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie			
	Cancer	Cancer	1	2	3
	Abscess	Abcès			
Others	Autres				
2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—				
Scrofula	Scrofules				
Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique				
Phthisis	Phthisie	5	4	9	
Hæmorrhage	Hémorrhagie				
Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie				
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—				
Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	3	4	7	
Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1	1	2	
Paralysis	Paralyse	1	1	2	
Insanity	Folie	1		1	
Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	2		2	
2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION				
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	5	5	10	

TABLE I.

CITY OF PETERBOROUGH.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.		SEXES.		
	MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases.....	Affections Pulmonaires.....	10	8	18
	Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge.....	2		2
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease.....	Maladie de l'estomac.....	1		1
	Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels.....	Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins.....	3	1	4
	Peritonitis.....	Péritonite.....	1	1	2
Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....	1	3	4	
Spleen Disease.....	Maladie de la Rate.....				
5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—				
Disease Urinary Organs....	Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	5	1	6	
6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION				
Uterus Disease.....	Maladie de l'uterus.....				
7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION				
Synovitis.....	Synovite.....				
Joint Disease.....	Maladie des Articulations.....				
Skin Disease.....	Maladie de la peau.....				
Various other Local Disea- ses.....	Autres Affections Locales.....				
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth.....	Naissances Prématurées....	4	1	5
	Cyanosis.....	Cyanosis.....			
	Malformations.....	Difformités.....	1		1
	Teething.....	Dentition.....	1		1
	At Birth.....	A la Naissance.....			
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....		3	3
	Old Age.....	Vieillesse.....	4	3	7
	3. Atrophy and Debility.	3. Atrophie et Débilité	5	7	12
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions..	Fractures et Contusions..			
	Gunshot and Wounds.....	Blessures et armes à Feu.....			
	Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures.....	1		1
	Poison.....	Empoisonnements.....			
	Drowning.....	Noyades.....	1		1
	Suffocation.....	Suffocations.....		1	1
	Railway Accidents.....	Accidents par les Ch. de F.....			
	Other Accidental Deaths..	Autres Accidents.....			
	Suicide.....	Suicides.....	2		2
	Homicide.....	Homicide.....	1		1
	Unascertained.....	Causes Inconnues.....			
	Hanged (Judicial).....	Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice.....			
Infanticide.....	Infanticide.....				
Totals.....	Totaux.....	73	68	141	

TABLE II.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU II.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE II.

CITY OF PETERBOROUGH.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.		SEXES.		
		Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		—	—	—
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
Lung Diseases.....	Affections Pulmonaires.....	10	8	18
Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	5	8	13
Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et Débilité.....	5	7	12
Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	4	7	11
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	5	5	10
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	5	4	9
Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	Affections Cérébro-Spinales.....	3	4	7
Old Age.....	Viellisse.....	4	3	7
Disease Urinary Organs.....	Maladie des Voies Urinaires.....	5	1	6
Premature Birth.....	Naissances Prématuurées.....	4	1	5
Enteritis and other Affect's of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins.	3	1	4
Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....	1	3	4
Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....		3	3
Cancer.....	Cancer.....	1	2	3
Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....		3	3
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	1	1	2
Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....	1	1	2
Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Epilepsie et Convulsions.....	2		2
Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge.....	2		2
Peritonitis.....	Péritonite.....	1	1	2
Suicide.....	Suicides.....	2		2
Quinsy (Tonsillitis).....	Angine.....		1	1
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.....	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.....		1	1
Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....		1	1
Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	1		1
Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....	1		1
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatique.....		1	1
Insanity.....	Folie.....	1		1
Stomach Disease.....	Maladie de l'estomac.....	1		1
Malformations.....	Difformités.....	1		1
Teething.....	Dentition.....	1		1
Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures.....	1		1
Drowning.....	Novades.....	1		1
Suffocation.....	Suffocations.....		1	1
Homicide.....	Homicide.....	1		1
Totals.....	Totaux.....	73	68	141

TABLE I.

**MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF WINDSOR, ONT.,
YEARLY RETURN FOR 1888.**

TABLEAU I.

**RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE WINDSOR, ONT.,
POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.**

TABLE I.

CITY OF WINDSOR, ONT.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.		SEXES.		
	MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
	ORDEE AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. Miasmatic—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....			
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....			
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	1	5	6
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	2	4	6
	Glanders.....	Morve.....			
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis).....	Angine.....			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	1		1
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....			
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....		1	1
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....			
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....			
	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	1	6	7
	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....	2		2
	Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....	1		1
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatique.....	2		2	
Other Zymotic Diseases....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq..				
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....			
	Purpura.....	Purpura.....			
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....		1	1
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....			
	Worms.....	Vers.....			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout.....	Goutte.....			
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....			
	Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....		1	1
	Cancer.....	Cancer.....		2	2
	Abscess.....	Abcès.....	1		1
	Others.....	Autres.....			
2. TUBERCULAR.....	2. TUBERCULAIRE—				
Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....				
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.				
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	5	13	18	
Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....		1	1	
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....				
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—				
Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	2	7	9	
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	1	2	3	
Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....	3	3	6	
Insanity.....	Folie.....				
Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	2	3	5	
2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE la CIRCULATION				
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	8	6	14	

TABLE I.

CITY OF WINDSOR, ONT.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux.
3 Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires... Affections de la Gorge	8	7	15
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins.....	1		1
	Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	2	4	6
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	1		1
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'uterus.....	2	1	3
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.			
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématuurées... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	3		3
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse.....	3	1	4
	3. Atrophy and Debility.....	3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	5	5	10
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Homicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures et Armes à Feu.. Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents			
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	Suicide..... Homicide..... Causes Inconnues..... Executions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	Suicides..... Homicide..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	1		1
	Hanged (Judicial)..... Infanticide.....	Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents		1	*2
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	59	74	134

* 1 Sex not given.

TABLE II.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU II.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE II.

CITY OF WINDSOR, ONT.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES.		
		Males. — Hommes.	Fe- males. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux.
Phthisis	Phthisie	5	13	18
Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires	8	7	15
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	8	6	14
Atrophy and Debility	Atrophie et Débilité	5	5	10
Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affections Cérébro-Spinales	2	7	9
Diarrhoeal Affections	Diarrhées	1	6	7
Scarlatina	Scarlatine	1	5	6
Diphtheria	Diphthérie	2	4	6
Paralysis	Paralysie	3	3	6
Enteritis and other Affect's of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins	2	4	6
Epilepsy and Convulsions	Epilepsie et Convulsions	2	3	5
Old Age	Veillesse	3	1	4
Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1	2	3
Disease Urinary Organs	Maladie des Voies Urinaires	2	1	3
Premature Birth	Naissances Prématurées	3		3
Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	2		2
Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique	2		2
Cancer	Cancer		2	2
Unascertained	Causes Inconnues		1	*2
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	1		1
Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		1	1
Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente	1		1
Alcoholism	Ivrognerie		1	1
Dropsy	Hydropisie		1	1
Abscess	Abcès	1		1
Hæmorrhage	Hémorrhagie		1	1
Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac	1		1
Liver Disease	Maladie du Foie	1		1
Various other Local Diseases	Autres affections locales	1		1
Drowning	Noyades	1		1
Totals	Totaux	59	74	134

* 1 sex not given.

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF CHATHAM, ONT.,
YEARLY RETURN FOR 1888.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE CHATHAM, ONT.,
POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.

TABLE I.

CITY OF CHATHAM, ONT.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole		1	1
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine		3	3
	Diphtheria	Diphthérie	4	2	6
	Glanders	Morve			
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	1	1	2
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle			
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrheal Affections	Diarrhées	5	3	8
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	1	1	2
Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente				
Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique				
Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiç.				
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes	1		1
	Worms	Vers			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
Dropsy	Hydropisie				
Cancer	Cancer		2	2	
Abscess	Abcès				
Others	Autres				
2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—				
Scrofula	Scrofulose				
Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique..	2		2	
Phthisis	Phthisie	15	6	21	
Hæmorrhage	Hémorrhagie		1	1	
Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1		1	
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—				
Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	2	1	3	
Apoplexy	Apoplexie				
Paralysis	Paralysie	1	1	2	
Insanity	Folie		2	2	
Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..		1	1	
2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION				
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	2	1	3	

TABLE I.

CITY OF CHATHAM, ONT.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.		SEXES.			
	MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.	
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux.	
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires.... Affections de la Gorge.....	9 1	5 3	14 4	
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	1 1	5	1 6	
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	4	1	5	
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'utérus.....				
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations..... Maladie de la peau..... Autres Affections Locales.....				
	4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématurées.... Cyanosis..... Différmités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	1		1
		2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse.....	8	2 8	2 16
		3. Atrophy and Debility. ...	3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	6	4	10
	5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions..... Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths..... Suicide..... Homicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures et armes à Feu... Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Homicide..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	1 1 1 2	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 3 1 1 2
		Totals.....	Totaux.....	71	58	129

TABLE II.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU II.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE II.

CITY OF CHATHAM, ONT.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES.		
		Males. — Hom- mes.	Fe- males. — Fem- mes.	Totals. — Totaux
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	15	6	21
Old Age.....	Vielliesse.....	8	8	16
Lung Diseases.....	Affections Pulmonaires.....	9	5	14
Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et Débilité.....	6	4	10
Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	5	3	8
Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	4	2	6
Enteritis and other Affect's of the Bowels.....	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins.....	1	5	6
Disease Urinary Organs.....	Maladie des Voies Urinaires.....	4	1	5
Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge.....	1	3	4
Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....		3	3
Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	Affections Cérébro-Spinales.....	2	1	3
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	2	1	3
Drowning.....	Noyades.....	2	1	3
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.....	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoides.....	1	1	2
Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....	1	1	2
Cancer.....	Cancer.....		2	2
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....	2		2
Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....	1	1	2
Insanity.....	Folie.....		2	2
Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....		2	2
Unascertained.....	Causes Inconnues.....	1	1	2
Measles.....	Rougeole.....		1	1
Thrush.....	Aphthes.....	1		1
Hemorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....		1	1
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....	1		1
Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Epilepsie et Convulsions.....		1	1
Stomach Disease.....	Maladie de l'estomac.....	1		1
Malformations.....	Difformités.....	1		1
Fractures and Contusions.....	Fractures et Contusions.....	1		1
Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures.....	1		1
Poison.....	Empoisonnements.....		1	1
Railway Accidents.....	Accidents par les Chemins de Fer.....		1	1
Totals.....	Totaux.....	71	58	129

TABLE I.

**MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF WOODSTOCK, ONT.,
YEARLY RETURN FOR 1888.**

TABLEAU I.

**RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE WOODSTOCK, ONT.,
POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.**

TABLE I. CITY OF WOODSTOCK, ONT.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
			Hommes.	Femmes.	Totaux.
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....			
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....	1	2	3
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....			
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	2	8	10
	Glanders.....	Morve.....			
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis).....	Angine.....			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	6	4	10
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....	1		1
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....			
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....			
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....			
	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	1	3	4
	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....		1	1
Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....				
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatique.....		1	1	
Other Zymotic Diseases....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq..				
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....			
	Purpura.....	Purpura.....			
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....		1	1
	Worms.....	Vers.....			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout.....	Goutte.....			
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....			
	Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	2	1	3
	Cancer.....	Cancer.....	2	1	3
	Abscess.....	Abcès.....		1	1
Others.....	Autres.....				
2. TUBERCULAR.....	2. TUBERCULAIRE—				
Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....				
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.				
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	6	7	13	
Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	1		1	
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....				
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—				
Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	2	2	4	
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....				
Paralysis.....	Paralyse.....	2		2	
Insanity.....	Folie.....				
Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	2	5	7	
2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION				
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	1	7	8	

TABLEAU I.

CITÉ DE WOODSTOCK, ONT.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.

CONJUGAL STATE.
—
ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.

0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over	Not given.	Married	Widowed	Children and not married.	Still-Born.
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus	Non donés.	Mar-riés.	Veuve.	En-fants et non Ma-riés.	Morts-nés.
			2			1													3
		1	2	2	3	1		1											10
						1	4	2		3							4		6
						1	1												1
3	1																		4
												1					1		
													1				1		
1																			1
							1			1			1	1		1	1		1
									1			2				3			
									1							1			
								3	5	2	1	2				6			7
									1							1			
						1	1	1		1									4
												1			1		2		
5	1								1							1			6
1								2			1	4					5	1	2

TABLE I.

CITY OF WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.		SEXES.			
	MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.	
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux.	
3 Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires... Affections de la Gorge ...	11 4	8 3	19 7	
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	1 8 2	..... ..... 2	1 8 4
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	1	.....	1
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'uterus.....	.....	.....	.....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disca- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....
	4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématurées... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....
		2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse..... 1 1
		3. Atrophy and Debility.....	3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	5	4	9
	5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Homicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures et Armes à Feu. Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Homicide..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	1	1
		Totals.....	Totaux.....	62	62	124

TABLEAU I.

CITÉ DE WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Suite.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																	CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Mort-nés.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not given.	Married.	Widowed.	Children and not Married.			
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus.	Non don- nés.	Mariés.	Veuvage.	Enfants et non Mariés.			
6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	7	2	10				
1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7			
									1						1						
			1							3				1	3			5			
									1	1			2		2	1	1				
									1						1						
24	4	3	7	2	6	6	13	10	11	10	9	7	7	5	45	6	73	2			

TABLE II.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU II.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE II.

CITY OF WOODSTOCK, ONT.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES.		
		Males. — Hom- mes.	Fe- males. — Fem- mes.	Totals. — Totaux
Lung Diseases.....	Affections Pulmonaires.....	11	8	19
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	6	7	13
Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	2	8	10
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.....	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.....	6	4	10
Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et Débilité.....	5	4	9
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	1	7	8
Enteritis and other Affect's of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins.	8	.....	8
Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Épilepsie et Convulsions.....	2	5	7
Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge.....	4	3	7
Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	1	3	4
Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	Affections Cérébro-Spinales.....	2	2	4
Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....	2	2	4
Measles.....	Rougeole.....	1	2	3
Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	2	1	3
Cancer.....	Cancer.....	2	1	3
Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....	2	.....	2
Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....	1	.....	1
Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....	.....	1	1
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatique.....	.....	1	1
Thrush.....	Aphthes.....	.....	1	1
Abscess.....	Abcès.....	.....	1	1
Hemorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	1	.....	1
Stomach Disease.....	Maladie de l'estomac.....	1	.....	1
Disease Urinary Organs.....	Maladie des Voies Urinaires.....	1	.....	1
Old Age.....	Vieillesse.....	.....	1	1
Fractures and Contusions.....	Fractures et Contusions.....	1	.....	1
Totals.....	Totaux.....	62	62	124

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF SOREL,
YEARLY RETURN FOR 1888.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE SOREL,
POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.

TABLE I. CITY OF SOREL.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.				
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.		
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux		
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC— Small-Pox.....	1. MIASMATIQUE— Variole.....					
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....					
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....		1	1		
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	16	17	33		
	Glanders.....	Morve.....					
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis).....	Angine.....					
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	1	2	3		
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....					
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....					
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....					
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....					
	Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	24	22	46		
	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....					
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....					
	Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....					
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatiche.....						
Other Zymotic Diseases....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.....						
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC— Syphilis.....	2. ENTHÉTIQUE— Syphilis.....					
	3. DIETIC— Privation of Food.....	3. DIÉTIQUE— Défaut d'alimentation.....	15	6	21		
	Purpura.....	Purpura.....					
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....					
	4. PARASITIC— Thrush.....	4. PARASITIQUE— Aphthes.....					
	Worms.....	Vers.....					
	1. DIATHETIC—	Gout.....	1. DIATHÉSIQUE— Goutte.....				
		Anæmia.....	Anémie.....				
		Dropsy.....	Hydropsie.....	1		1	
		Cancer.....	Cancer.....		1	1	
		Abscess.....	Abcès.....				
		Others.....	Autres.....				
		2. TUBERCULAR—	Scrofula.....	2. TUBERCULAIRE— Scrofules.....			
			Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....		1	1
			Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	12	14	26
Hæmorrhage.....			Hémorrhagie.....	1		1	
Hydrocephalus.....			Hydrocéphalie.....	4	1	5	
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—		Cerebro Spinal Affections.	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX— Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	5		5	
		Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	2	1	3	
		Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....	7	3	10	
	Insanity.....	Folie.....		1	1		
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions.....		1	1		
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	Disease of Heart and Blood	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION Maladie du Cœur et du				
		Vessels.....	Sang.....	2	6	8	

TABLEAU I.

CITÉ DE SOREL.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																	CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over	Not given	Married	Widowed	Children and not Married.	Still-Born.		
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus	Non donnés.	Mariés.	Veuvage.	Enfants et non Mariés.	Morts-nés.		
1																					
2	3	3	4	8	4	8	1											1	33		
						1	1			1						1		2			
31	9	5	1															46			
21																			21		
													1			1					
	1	1											1					1	1		
1	1				2	1	5	3	8	3			2			13		13			
2	2	1										1				1		5			
	1	1					1	1			1					1		4			
					1					1	1	4	3	1		7	1	2			
	1										1					1		1			
							1					2	3	2		6	1	1			

TABLE I.

CITY OF SOREL.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires..... Affections de la Gorge.....	4 8	1 8	5 16
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins .....	..... .....	..... 2 2	..... ..... 4
	..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate .....	..... 1 .....	..... 1 .....	..... 2
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs....	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladies des Voies Urina- res.....	..... 2	..... .....	..... 2
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'uterus .....	..........	..........	..........
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....
	4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématuurées .. Cyanosis..... Diffomités..... Dentition 11 6	..... ..... ..... ..... 17
2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....		2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement .....	..........	..........	..........
3. Atrophy and Debility.....		3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	5	12	17
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions..... Blessures et Armes à Feu. Brûlures .....	.........................	.........................	.........................
	..... Drowning..... Suffocation .....	..... Noyades..... Suffocations.....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
	..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths..	..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents .....	..........	..........	..........
	..... Suicide .....	..... Suicides .....	..........	..........	..........
	..... Homicide.....	..... Homicide .....	..........	..........	..........
	..... Unascertained .....	..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice .....	..... 3 .....	..... ..... .....	..... 3
	..... Hanged (Judicial)..... Infanticide .....	..... Infanticide.....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
	Totals.....	Totaux	126	107	233

TABLE II.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU II.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE II.

CITY OF SOREL.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES.		
		Males. — Hommes.	Fe- males. Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux
Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	24	22	46
Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	16	17	33
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	12	14	26
Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....	15	6	21
Teething.....	Dentition.....	11	6	17
Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et Débilité.....	5	12	17
Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge.....	8	8	16
Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....	7	3	10
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	2	6	8
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....	4	1	5
Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	Affections Cérébro-Spinales.....	5	.....	5
Lung Diseases.....	Affections Pulmonaires.....	4	1	5
Enteritis and other Affect's of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins.	2	2	4
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.....	1	2	3
cont. fevers.....	Apoplexy.....	2	1	3
Apoplexy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained.....	Causes Inconnues.....	3	.....	3
Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....	1	1	2
Disease Urinary Organs.....	Maladie des Voies Urinaires.....	2	.....	2
Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	.....	1	1
Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	1	.....	1
Cancer.....	Cancer.....	.....	1	1
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....	.....	1	1
Hemorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	1	.....	1
Insanity.....	Folie.....	.....	1	1
Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Epilepsie et Convulsions.....	.....	1	1
Totals.....	Totaux.....	126	107	233

TABLE I.

**MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF ST. HYACINTHE,
YEARLY RETURN FOR 1888.**

TABLEAU I.

**RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE ST. HYACINTHE,
POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.**

TABLE I.

CITY OF ST. HYACINTHE.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
			Hommes.	Femmes.	Totaux.
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. Miasmatic— Small-Pox	1. MIASMATIQUE— Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole	2		2
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	10	14	24
	Diphtheria	Diphthérie	3		3
	Glanders	Morve			
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	4	2	6
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle			
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		1	1
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhoeal Affections	Diarrhées	9	2	11
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie		1	1
Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente				
Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique				
Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.				
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	2. ENTHETIC— Syphilis	2. ENTHÉTIQUE— Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC— Privation of Food	3. DIÉTIQUE— Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC— Thrush	4. PARASITIQUE— Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
	1. DIATHETIC— Gout	1. DIATHÉSIQUE— Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie		1	1
	Cancer	Cancer	1	1	2
	Abscess	Abcès			
	Others	Autres			
	2. TUBERCULAR— Scrofula	2. TUBERCULAIRE— Scrofules	3		3
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique		1	1
Phthisis	Phthisie	15	13	28	
Hæmorrhage	Hémorrhagie				
Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie				
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM— Cerebro Spinal Affections.	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX— Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	17	8	25	
Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1	1	2	
Paralysis	Paralysie	5	4	9	
Insanity	Folie				
Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	3	2	5	
2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION— Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	4	3	7	

TABLE II.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU II.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE II.

CITY OF ST. HYACINTHE.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES.		
		Males. — Hom- mes.	Fe- males. — Fem- mes.	Totals. — Totaux
Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et Débilité	33	40	73
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	15	13	28
Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	Affections Cérébro-Spinales.....	17	8	25
Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	10	14	24
Teething.....	Dentition	14	6	20
Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées.....	9	2	11
Lung Diseases.....	Affections Pulmonaires.....	5	6	11
Paralysis	Paralyse.....	5	4	9
Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge	3	5	8
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	4	3	7
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.....	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.....	4	2	6
Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Epilepsie et Convulsions.....	3	2	5
Enteritis and other Affect's of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins..	3	1	4
Diphtheria	Diphthérie	3	.....	3
Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....	3	.....	3
Measles.....	Rougeole.....	2	.....	2
Cancer	Cancer.....	1	1	2
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie	1	1	2
Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie	2	.....	2
Disease Urinary Organs.....	Maladie des Voies Urinaires.....	.....	2	2
Drowning.....	Noyades.....	2	.....	2
Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....	.....	1	1
Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie .....	.....	1	1
Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	.....	1	1
Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....	.....	1	1
Old Age.....	Vielliesse.....	1	.....	1
Totals.....	Totaux	140	114	254

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF GALT,
YEARLY RETURN FOR 1888.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE GALT,
POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.

TABLE I. CITY OF GALT.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.		SEXES.		
	MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. Miasmatic—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....			
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....			
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....			
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....		1	1
	Glanders.....	Morve.....			
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis).....	Angine.....	1		1
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoides	2	3	5
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....	1	1	2
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....			
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....			
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....			
	Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	8	7	15
	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....		2	2
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....			
Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....				
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatique.....				
Other Zymotic Diseases....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq..				
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....		1	1
	Purpura.....	Purpura.....	1		1
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....			
	Worms.....	Vers.....			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout.....	Goutte.....			
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....			
	Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	1	3	4
	Cancer.....	Cancer.....	3	2	5
	Abscess.....	Abcès.....	2		2
Others.....	Autres.....	1	1	2	
2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—				
Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....				
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique..				
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	5	6	11	
Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	1		1	
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....	2		2	
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—				
Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	3		3	
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....		1	1	
Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....	2	5	7	
Insanity.....	Folie.....				
Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions...	4	2	6	
2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION				
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	7	3	10	

TABLE I.

CITY OF GALT.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires.... Affections de la Gorge.....	8	7	15
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins	1	2	3
	Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	Péritonite	5	2	7
		Maladie du Foie.....	1	1	2
		Maladie de la Rate			
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladies des Voies Urinai- res.....	1		1
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'utérus			
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.			
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématurées... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition	1	2	3
	At Birth.....	A la Naissance.....		1	1
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement		2	2
		Vielliesse	9	5	14
	3. Atrophy and Debility.....	3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	1	3	4
	5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions.... Blessures et Armes à Feu. Brûlures		
Drowning..... Suffocation		Empoisonnements		2	2
Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths..		Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents			
Suicide.....		Suicides			
Homicide.....		Homicide	1		1
Unascertained		Causes Inconnues.....	2	1	3
Hanged (Judicial)		Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice			
Infanticide		Infanticide.....			
Totals.....		Totaux	74	64	138

TABLE II.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU II.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE II.

CITY OF GALT.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES.		
		Males. — Hommes.	Fe- males. Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux.
Diarrhoeal Affections	Diarrhées	8	7	15
Lung Diseases.....	Affections Pulmonaires.....	8	7	15
Old Age	Vieillesse.....	9	5	14
Phthisis.....	Phthisie	5	6	11
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	7	3	10
Paralysis	Paralysie	2	5	7
Enteritis and other Affect's of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins.	5	2	7
Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Epilepsie et Convulsions.....	4	2	6
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.....	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.....	2	3	5
Cancer.....	Cancer.....	3	2	5
Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	1	3	4
Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et Débilité.....	1	3	4
Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	Affections Cérébro-Spinales.....	3	.....	3
Premature Birth.....	Naissances Prématurées.....	1	2	3
Unascertained.....	Causes Inconnues.....	2	1	3
Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....	1	1	2
Rheumatism	Rhumatisme .....	.....	2	2
Abscess.....	Abcès.....	2	.....	2
Others.....	Autres.....	1	1	2
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....	2	.....	2
Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....	1	1	2
Child Birth	Accouchement.....	.....	2	2
Drowning.....	Noyades.....	.....	2	2
Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	.....	1	1
Quinsy (Tonsillitis).....	Angine.....	1	.....	1
Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....	.....	1	1
Purpura.....	Purpura.....	1	.....	1
Hemorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	1	.....	1
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	.....	1	1
Stomach Disease.....	Maladie de l'estomac.....	1	.....	1
Disease Urinary Organs.....	Maladie des Voies Urinaires.....	1	.....	1
At Birth.....	A la Naissance.....	.....	1	1
Homicide	Homicide	1	.....	1
Totals.....	Totaux	74	64	138

TABLE I.

**MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF FREDERICTON,
YEARLY RETURN FOR 1888.**

TABLEAU I.

**RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE FRÉDERICTON,
POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.**

TABLE I.

CITY OF FREDERICTON.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totauz
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. Miasmatic—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....			
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....			
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....			
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	4	2	6
	Glanders.....	Morve.....			
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis).....	Angine.....			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.....		1	1
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....			
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....		1	1
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....			
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....			
	Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	2	2	4
	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....			
Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....				
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatiche.....				
Other Zymotic Diseases....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.....				
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....			
	Purpura.....	Purpura.....			
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....	1		1
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....	1		1
	Worms.....	Vers.....			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout.....	Goutte.....			
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....			
Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	1		1	
Cancer.....	Cancer.....	4	2	6	
Abscess.....	Abcès.....				
Others.....	Autres.....				
2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—				
Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....				
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....				
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	6	6	12	
Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....				
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....	1		1	
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—				
Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	4	3	7	
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	1		1	
Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....	1	1	2	
Insanity.....	Folie.....	1	1	2	
Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions.....		1	1	
2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION				
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	2	5	7	

TABLE I.

CITY OF FREDERICTON.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.			
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.	
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux	
3 Local — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires... Affections de la Gorge ...	1 1	4 2	5 3	
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	1 2 — 1	— — — —	1 2 — 1	
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urina- ires.....	1	2	3	
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'uterus.....	—	—	—	
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disca- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	
	4. Developmental. — D'Âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématurées... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	— — — — —	— — — — —	— — — — —
		2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse.....	2	3	5
3. Atrophy and Debility.....		3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	—	3	3	
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Homicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures et Armes à Feu.. Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Homicide..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	— — — 2 2 — — — — 1 — — —	— — — — — — — — — — — 1 — —	— — — — — — — — — — — 1 — — —	
	Totals.....		41	42	83	

TABLE II.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU II.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE II.

CITY OF FREDERICTON.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. — MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES.		
		Males. — Hommes.	Fe- males. — Femmes.	Totals. — Totaux.
Phtthisis	Phtthisie	6	6	12
Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affections Cérébro-Spinales	4	3	7
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	2	5	7
Diphtheria	Diphthérie	4	2	6
Cancer	Cancer.....	4	2	6
Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires.....	1	4	5
Old Age.....	Vielliesse.....	2	3	5
Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées	2	2	4
Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge.....	1	2	3
Disease Urinary Organs.....	Maladie des Voies Urinaires.....	1	2	3
Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et Débilité.....	1	3	3
Paralysis	Paralytie	1	1	2
Insanity	Folie	1	1	2
Enteritis and other Affect's of the Bowels	Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins.	2	2	2
Fractures and Contusions.....	Fractures et Contusions.....	2	2	2
Drowning	Noyades.....	2	2	2
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.....	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.....	1	1	1
Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....	1	1	1
Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....	1	1	1
Thrush.....	Aphthes.....	1	1	1
Dropsy	Hydropisie.....	1	1	1
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie	1	1	1
Apoplexy	Apoplexie.....	1	1	1
Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Epilepsie et Convulsions.....	1	1	1
Stomach Disease	Maladie de l'estomac.....	1	1	1
Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....	1	1	1
Suicide.....	Suicides.....	1	1	1
Unascertained	Causes Inconnues.....	1	1	1
Totals.....	Totaux.....	41	42	83

TABLEAU II.

CITÉ DE FRÉDERICTON.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still-Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over	Not gi-ven	Mar-ried	Wi-dowed		
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus	Non don-nés.	Mari-és.	Ve-u-vage.		
1							1	5	1	1	2		1			5	1	6	
1			1				2	2	1			2	1			1	1	5	
		2			1	2	1					2	2			3	1	3	
																		6	
										3		1	2			5		1	
1		1					1					1	1			1	1	3	
1	1						1					1	1	4		3	1	1	
																		4	
	1	1			1													3	
1									1			2				2		1	
												2				2		1	
												2				1		1	
									1		1					1		2	
									1									1	
						1										1		1	
																		1	
																		1	
																		1	
																		1	
																		1	
																		1	
																		1	
																		1	
																		1	
																		1	
8	3	4	1		2	3	7	10	7	5	4	14	9	6		28	7	48	

TABLE III.

DEATHS OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN FOR THE YEAR 1888.

TABLEAU III.

DÉCES D'ENFANTS ILLÉGITIMES; POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.

TABLE IV.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO RELIGIONS, NATIONALITIES
AND OCCUPATIONS OF DECEASED, FOR THE YEAR 1888.

TABLEAU IV.

DÉCÈS EN RAPPORT AVEC LES RELIGIONS, LES NATIONALITÉS ET
LES PROFESSIONS DES DÉCÉDÉS, POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.

TABLE IV.

CITY OF MONTREAL.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		RELIGIONS.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Roman Catho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Pres- byte- rians.
			Catho- ques Ro- mains.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byte- riens.
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....			
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....	36	1	
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	10		
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	303	36	32
	Glanders.....	Morve.....			
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis).....	Angine.....	16	1	
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	86	13	6
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....	11	7	
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....	9		
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....	1		
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....	3		
	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	708	27	11
	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	6	1	
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....	9	1	3
	Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....	3		
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatique.....		1		
Other Zymotic Diseases....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq..	1		1	
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....	5	5	2
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....	6	3	
	Purpura.....	Purpura.....	4		
	Alcoholism.....	IVrognerie.....	3		
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....	2		
	Worms.....	Vers.....	1		
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout.....	Goutte.....	1		
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....	21		1
	Dropsy.....	Hydropsie.....	43	2	
	Cancer.....	Cancer.....	75	8	7
	Abscess.....	Abcès.....	10	2	
	Others.....	Autres.....			
2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—				
Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....	11			
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique..	2		1	
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	470	32	30	
Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	45	3	3	
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....	19	1		
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—				
Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	394	19	14	
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	29	9	8	
Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....	68	5	5	
Insanity.....	Folie.....	1			
Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions...	116	15	7	
2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION				
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	212	25	18	

TABLEAU IV.								CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL.							
RELIGIONS.								Occupations during Life, Women and Children same as Head of Family.							
NATIONALITIES.								Occupations suivies durant la vie, celles des chefs de famille étant données aux femmes et aux enfants.							
NATIONALITÉS.															
Methodists.	Baptists.	Others	English.	French.	Irish.	Scotch.	Others	I. Agricultural.	II. Commercial.	III. Domestic.	IV. Industrial.	V. Professional.	VI. Labourers.	VII. Not Classified.	
Méthodistes.	Baptistes.	Autres.	Anglais.	Français.	Irlandais.	Ecosais.	Autres	Agricole.	Commerciale.	Domestique.	Industrielle.	Professions.	Journaliers.	Non classés.	
			2	35					10		14	2	11		
			1	8			1		1	1	3	2	3		
13	2	6	47	216	91	23	15	1	106	11	170	17	79	8	
			1	15			1		3		10	1	3		
6		2	14	69	21	7	2	2	25	4	46	6	27	3	
			4	9	5			1	3	1	6	1	5	1	
				7	2				6	1	1		1		
			1	1							1				
4	4	4	35	632	65	14	12	6	164	18	357	29	170	14	
				5	2				2	1	2		2		
		1	3	8	1	2		1	6		4	2	1		
				3						1	2				
				2	1				1		2				
			4	1	6	1			3	5		2	2		
			1	4	4					2	4		3		
				2	2						3		1		
				1	2						2		1		
				2					1		1				
				1							1				
				1										1	
				17	3		1		7		4	1	5	3	
		1	4	39	3			2	1	2	24	2	10	5	
	1	2	9	54	20	7	3	6	21	5	28	8	21	4	
				7	5	1			4	1	4	1	3		
					2										
1				9	2				4	1	4		2		
			2	2					1	1	3				
7	3	2	36	340	122	34	12	7	137	29	221	42	96	12	
2		3	3	33	12	4	4	2	13	1	19	7	12	2	
		1	1	15	3		2		5		13	1	2		
6			24	337	52	11	9	3	94	26	189	26	87	8	
3			10	19	15	5		1	12	2	16	3	10	5	
			5	58	11	4		6	14	5	26	4	13	10	
				1					1						
5		2	24	75	33	8	5		39	5	69	3	28	1	
9	1	4	23	151	75	17	3	9	53	18	96	14	61	18	

TABLE IV.

CITY OF MONTREAL.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		RELIGIONS.			
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Roman Catho- lics. — Catho- liques Romaines.	Ch. of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byte- rians. — Pres- byté- riens.	
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires. Affections de la Gorge.....	485 212	51 11	27 9	
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	19 202 31 38	3 17 9 4	1 8 5 5	
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinal- res.....	63	12	10	
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'utérus.....	3	2	1	
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la peau..... Autres Affections Locales.	3 4 1	2	2	
	4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématurées... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	149 5 10 80 19	12 1 1 1	2
		2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse.....	11 45	3 7	1 8
		3. Atrophy and Debility.....	3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	1,114	102	23
	5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Homicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures et armes à Feu... Brûlures..... Empoisonnements... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Homicide..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	15 2 17 1 8 87 3 4 8 1 17	1 2 1 1 1 3 3 3 4 4 8	1 1 4 1 2 1
		Hanged (Judicial)..... Infanticide.....
Totals.....		Totaux.....	5,396	478	260	

TABLEAU IV.

CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL.

Suite.

RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.					Occupations during Life, Women and Children same as Head of Family. Occupations suivies durant la vie, celles des chefs de famille étant données aux femmes et aux enfants.						
Methodists.	Baptists.	Others	Eng-lish.	Fren-ch.	Irish.	Scot-ch.	Others	I. Agri-cultural.	II. Com-mercial.	III. Do-mestic.	IV. Indus-trial.	V. Pro-fessional.	VI. La-bour-ers.	VII. Not Clas-sed.
Methodistes.	Bap-tistes.	Au-tres.	An-glais.	Fran-çais.	Irlan-dais.	Ecos-sais.	Au-tres.	Agri-cole.	Com-merciale.	Do-mestique.	Indus-trielle.	Pro-fessions.	Jour-naliers.	Non clas-sé.
14	1	5	54	381	107	25	16	10	111	24	233	27	166	12
6		1	20	186	19	10	4		60	6	113	12	44	4
1		1	2	13	7	3			6	2	11		4	2
2	1	4	22	164	29	10	9	4	45	10	103	10	59	3
2		1	7	21	13	4	3	1	13	3	21	2	7	1
3			4	29	13	4		1	16	4	16	1	7	5
2		1	12	45	22	5	4	3	23	8	30	7	11	6
				2	3	1			1	1	3	1		
			1	1	1	2			1	1			2	1
			2	4					1		3		1	1
				1										1
3	1		18	123	21	4	1	1	48	8	66	8	34	2
			1	4						1	3	1		
			1	7	3				3		5	1	2	
		1	2	77	2	1			23	1	38	4	15	1
		1		18	2	1			5	2	10	1	3	
1			2	9	2	3			4	3	6		3	
2			9	35	13	5		5	9	6	11	5	20	6
21	1	7	113	874	219	31	31	18	125	65	268	45	159	588
	1		1	9	7	1			3	3	7		4	1
				2					1				1	
			1	15	3				3	1	8	3	4	
			1	1							1			
2		1	4	5	4	1	2		5		2	3	6	
1		1	4	72	16				21	3	37	2	28	3
				1	2				1				2	
			4	4	1				3	3	2	1	3	
			1	4	7	1			2	2	5	1	3	
1				1	1						1			
			6	12	8	1			7		11	1	7	1
118	16	52	546	4,300	1,083	251	140	90	1,276	295	2,363	310	1,254	732

TABLE IV.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO RELIGIONS, NATIONALITIES
AND OCCUPATIONS OF DECEASED, FOR THE YEAR 1888.

TABLEAU IV.

DÉCÈS EN RAPPORT AVEC LES RELIGIONS, LES NATIONALITÉS ET
LES PROFESSIONS DES DÉCÉDÉS, POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.

TABLE IV.

CITY OF TORONTO.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.		RELIGIONS.		
	MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		Ro- man Catho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Pres- byte- rians.
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Ca- tholi- ques Ro- mains.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byté- riens.
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole		1	.....
	Measles	Rougeole		3	2
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine		4	.....
	Diphtheria	Diphthérie	15	49	18
	Glanders	Morve .....			.....
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis)	Angine		1	1
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	10	25	2
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	2	3	.....
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		1	.....
	Carbuncle	Anthrax .....			.....
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales		3	.....
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	43	94	24
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	8	2	.....
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	3	7	3
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente		3	1
Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique .....			.....
Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq. ....			.....
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis .....			.....
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIFIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	4	27	1
	Purpura	Purpura	1		.....
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	3	1	.....
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes	1	3	1
	Worms	Vers .....			.....
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte .....			.....
	Anæmia	Anémie		4	1
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	4	4	3
	Cancer	Cancer	11	22	7
	Abscess	Abcès	2	1	1
	Others	Autres		1	.....
2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—				
Scrofula	Scrofules		2	1	
Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	2	2	3	
Phthisis	Phthisie	78	68	25	
Hæmorrhage	Hémorrhagie	3	8	3	
Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	8	5	1	
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—				
Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	21	57	20	
Apoplexy	Apoplexie	8	11	8	
Paralysis	Paralysie	14	16	9	
Insanity	Folie		5	1	
Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	23	54	11	
2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION				
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang		19	65	
				22	

TABLEAU IV. CITÉ DE TORONTO.

RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES.					Occupations during Life, Women and Children same as Head of Family.						
			NATIONALITÉS.					Occupations suivies durant la vie, celles des chefs de famille étant données aux femmes et aux enfants.						
Metho- dists.	Bap- tists.	Others	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Others	I. Agri- cultural.	II. Com- mer- cial.	III. Do- mes- tic.	IV. Indus- trial.	V. Pro- fes- sional.	VI. La- bour- ers.	VII. Not Class- ed.
Mé- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	An- glais.	Fran- çais.	Irlan- dais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agri- cole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Do- mesti- que.	Indus- trielle.	Pro- fes- sions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non clas- sé.
					1						1			
			4		1					2				1
1		1	2		2						4	1	1	1
25	7	7	66		39	11	5	3	37	4	44	10	17	6
			1			1					2			
11		3	27		17	4	3	2	7	3	22	4	8	5
			3		2				1				3	1
1					2						2			
1			3		1				3		1			
33	7	13	117	1	65	21	10	5	38	2	89	8	46	26
1			3		8				1		4		6	
8	1		13		5	4		1	8		5	1	2	5
1			4			1			4		1		2	
1		1	1		1				1			1		
19	2	1	36		13	4	1	1	7	2	24	3	9	8
					1					1	1			
1			2		2	1					2		2	
1			3	1	1	1			1		2		3	
4			5		2	1	1	3			5			1
3	1	1	4		8	3	1	1	4	1	5		3	2
16	1		27		22	7	1	2	8	2	20	4	13	8
2			1	1	2	1	1		1		2	1	1	1
1			2						2					
2			3		1	1			1	1	2			1
1			3		3	2		1	1		3	2	1	
41	6	16	78	8	115	20	13	8	48	6	82	11	52	27
2	1	1	11		6	1		5	1	6	1	1	3	2
4	1	1	9		9	1	1		3	1	9	2	4	1
21	4	3	65	3	35	17	6	2	35	7	46	8	17	11
14	3	2	20		15	8	3	5	9	3	9	8	7	5
6	2	3	21		22	7		1	10	2	14	2	12	9
			4		2			1	3		1	1		
21	6	6	65	2	34	15	5		21	3	52	3	30	12
26	4	10	72	1	47	19	7	4	29	5	50	14	22	22

TABLE IV.

CITY OF TORONTO.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		RELIGIONS.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Roman Catho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Pres- byte- rians.
			Catho- lics Ro- mans.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byte- riens.
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases.....	Affections Pulmonaires....	58	145	45
	Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge ...	12	25	10
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease.....	Maladie de l'estomac.....	2	5	.....
	Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels	Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins.....	13	39	11
	Peritonitis.....	Péritonite.....	2	8	2
Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....	5	14	3	
Spleen Disease.....	Maladie de la Rate.....				
5. Urinary. — Urinaires.	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs...	Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	12	16	9
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION			
	Uterus Disease.....	Maladie de l'utérus.....	1		1
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis.....	Synovitis.....			
	Joint Disease.....	Maladie des Articulations.		1	
Skin Disease.....	Maladie de la Peau.....	2			
Various other Local Disea- ses.....	Autres Affections Locales.				
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth.....	Naissances Prématuurées....	17	15	10
	Cyanosis.....	Cyanosis.....		1	
	Malformations.....	Difformités.....	1	8	1
	Teething.....	Dentition.....		3	
	At Birth.....	A la Naissance.....			2
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....	3	4	2	
Old Age.....	Vieillesse.....	14	6	7	
3. Atrophy and Debility.....	3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	71	112	29	
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions.	Fractures et Contusions.		6	.....
	Gunshot and Wounds.....	Blessures et Armes à Feu..	1	1	.....
	Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures.....	1	2	1
	Poison.....	Empoisonnements.....		3	
	Drowning.....	Noyades.....	2	7	3
	Suffocation.....	Suffocations.....	1	4	3
	Railway Accidents.....	Accidents par les Ch. de F.....		2	1
	Other Accidental Deaths..	Autres Accidents	1	3	1
	Suicide.....	Suicides.....		1	1
	Homicide.....	Homicide.....			
	Unascertained.....	Causes Inconnues.....	8	7	7
	Hanged (Judicial).....	Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice.....			
Infanticide.....	Infanticide.....				
Totals.....	Totaux.....	510	990	318	

TABLEAU IV.

CITÉ DE TORONTO.

Suite.

RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.					Occupations during Life, Women and Children same as Head of Family. Occupations suivies durant la vie, celles des chefs de famille étant données aux femmes et aux enfants.						
Metho- dists.	Bap- tists.	Others	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Others	I. Agricultural	II. Commer- cial.	III. Domest- tic.	IV. Indus- trial.	V. Profes- sional.	VI. La- bourers.	VII. Not Classed.
Mé- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	An- glais.	Fran- çais.	Irland- dais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agri- cole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Dom- estique.	Indus- trielle	Profes- sions.	Jour- na- liers	Non clas- sé.
64	12	15	166	.....	119	41	13	10	62	8	137	18	68	36
8	7	4	31	.....	24	7	4	1	21	2	26	3	10	3
6	2	1	6	.....	7	1	2	2	2	.....	5	2	2	3
14	3	2	37	1	32	9	3	2	17	3	41	5	10	4
2	.....	1	10	.....	4	.....	1	2	3	.....	4	.....	4	2
6	.....	3	16	.....	12	2	1	1	10	.....	10	.....	6	4
.....
8	2	4	19	2	20	6	4	3	10	.....	18	7	8	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
.....
12	3	1	27	1	18	6	6	.....	15	3	15	4	17	4
1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	8	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	3	1
1	2	1	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
3	3	.....	7	.....	7	1	.....	1	3	.....	7	1	1	2
5	.....	3	2	.....	27	4	2	2	3	1	7	1	14	7
47	10	10	133	4	102	26	14	6	49	5	75	16	83	45
1	.....	.....	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	2	.....
1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2
3	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1
2	1	2	8	1	4	2	2	.....	5	.....	5	2	3	2
1	.....	.....	6	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	3	1	3	1
1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
3	.....	1	6	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	3	2
2	.....	1	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	1	5	6	1	12	5	5	.....	10	2	1	2	6	8
.....
.....
462	93	125	1,190	29	890	270	119	70	511	74	895	147	513	288

TABLE IV.

**DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO RELIGIONS, NATIONALITIES
AND OCCUPATIONS OF DECEASED, FOR THE YEAR 1888.**

TABLEAU IV.

**DÉCES EN RAPPORT AVEC LES RELIGIONS, LES NATIONALITÉS ET
LES PROFESSIONS DES DÉCÉDÉS, POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.**

TABLE IV.

CITY OF QUEBEC.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.		RELIGIONS.				
	MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		Ro- man Cath- olics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Pres- byte- riens.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.				Cath- oliques Ro- mains.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byte- riens.
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. Miasmatic— Small-Pox..... Measles..... Scarlatina..... Diphtheria..... Glanders..... Quinsy (Tonsilitis)..... Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.. Erysipelas..... Puerperal Fever..... Carbuncle..... Catarrhal Affections..... Diarrhoeal Affections..... Rheumatism..... Septicæmia (Pyæmia)..... Remittent Fever..... Malaria Fever..... Other Zymotic Diseases....	1. MIASMATIQUE— Variole..... Rougeole..... Scarlatine..... Diphthérie..... Morve..... Angine..... Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes Erysipèle..... Fièvres Puerpérales..... Anthrax..... Affections Catharrales..... Diarrhées..... Rhumatisme..... Septicémie..... Fièvre Remittente..... Fièvre Miasmatique..... Autres Maladies Zymotiq..	..... ..... 8 3 33 8 20 2 6 10 207 3 1 ..... .....	..... ..... ..... 1 ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....
	2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC— Syphilis.....	2. ENTHÉTIQUE— Syphilis.....	..... 3	..... .....	..... .....
		3. DIETIC— Privation of Food..... Purpura..... Alcoholism.....	3. DIÉTIQUE— Défaut d'alimentation.... Purpura..... Ivrognerie.....	..... 1 ..... .....	..... 1..........	....................	....................
		4. PARASITIC— Thrush..... Worms.....	4. PARASITIQUE— Aphthes..... Vers.....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....
		1. DIATHETIC— Gout..... Anæmia..... Dropsy..... Cancer..... Abscess..... Others.....	1. DIATHÉSIQUE— Goutte..... Anémie..... Hydropisie..... Cancer..... Abscès..... Autres.....	..... ..... 19 26 1 1	..... ..... 1 2..........	..............................	..............................
		2. TUBERCULÆ— Scrofula..... Tabes Mesenterica..... Phthisis..... Hæmorrhage..... Hydrocephalus.....	2. TUBERCULAIRE— Scrofules..... Tuberculose Mésentérique. Phthisie..... Hémorrhagie..... Hydrocéphalie.....	..... 6 2 185 2 .....	..... ..... ..... 6 ..... .....	..... ..... ..... 3..........	..............................
		1. NERVOUS SYSTEM— Cerebro Spinal Affections. Apoplexy..... Paralysis..... Insanity..... Epilepsy and Convulsions.	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX— Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales Apoplexie..... Paralysie..... Folie..... Epilepsie et Convulsions...	235 11 53 3 32	2 2 1	..... ..... 1..........	.........................
		2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION— Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	..... 61	..... .....	..... .....	..... 2

TABLEAU IV.

CITÉ DE QUÉBEC.

RELIGIONS.		NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.						Occupations during Life, Women and Children same as Head of Family. Occupations suivies durant la vie, celles des chefs de famille étant données aux femmes et aux enfants.						
Metho- dists.	Bap- tists.	Others	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Others	I. Agri- cultural.	II. Com- mer- cial.	III. Do- mes- tic.	IV. Indus- trial.	V. Pro- fession- al.	VI. La- bour- ers.	VII. Not Class- ed.
Mé- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	An- glais.	Fran- çais.	Irlan- dais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agri- cole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Do- mestique.	Indus- trielle.	Pro- fession- sions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non clas- sé.
				8					1		1	1	5	
				3					1				2	
			1	32	1			1	3		20	3	7	
				5			3				4	1		3
			1	18	1		1		4		9	4	3	1
				2									1	
				5	1				1		4		2	
				8			2	1	2		3		3	1
		2	5	169	5	1	35	1	40	4	87	11	30	42
					3								3	
				1							1			
				1			2	1	1					1
			1	1					1		1			
				5					1		2		1	1
			1	18	1			3	4		7	1	5	
				21	7			1	3		10	2	10	2
				1							1			
				1					1					
				1			5				1			5
1		1	6	151	29	2	8	3	39	6	65	11	65	7
				1	1				1				1	
			4	226	6		1		51		123	14	45	4
				11					3		5		2	1
	1		3	45	6	2	3	5	7		24	3	17	3
				2	1				1		1		1	
			1	14	15		3		3		8	1	20	1
1		1		48	15	1	1	3	6	1	26	6	21	2

TABLE IV.

CITY OF QUEBEC.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		RELIGIONS.			
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Roman Catho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Pres- byte- rians.	
			Catho- lics Ro- mains.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byte- riens.	
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires.... Affections de la Gorge.....	153 17	10	2	
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins	17 40 1	1 1	2	
	Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate	19	3		
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs....	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladies des Voies Urinai- res.....	8	2	1	
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'utérus	3			
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.	7 5			
	4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématuurées... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition	9 60 107	3	
		At Birth.....	A la Naissance.....			
		2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement	8 81	8	4
	3. Atrophy and Debility.....	3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	230	7	2	
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions.... Blessures et Armes à Feu. Brûlures	3 2 2	1		
	Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths..	Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents	2 4 2 4	3		
	Suicide	Suicides	1			
	Homicide.....	Homicide	1			
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice	7	3		
	Hanged (Judicial)	Infanticide.....				
	Infanticide					
	Totals.....	Totaux	1,731	64	18	

TABLEAU IV.

CITÉ DE QUÉBEC.

suite.

RELIGIONS.		NATIONALITIES.						Occupations during Life, Women and Children same as Head of Family.						
		NATIONALITÉS.						Occupations suivies durant la vie, celles des chefs de famille étant données aux femmes et aux enfants.						
Metho-dists.	Bap-tists.	Others	Eng-lish.	Fren-ch.	Irish.	Scot-ch.	Others	I. Agri-cultural.	II. Com-mercial.	III. Do-mestic.	IV. Indus-trial.	V. Pro-fessional.	VI. La-bour-ers.	VII. Not Class-ed.
Mé-tho-distés.	Bap-tistes.	Au-tres.	An-glais.	Fran-çais.	Irlan-dais.	Ecos-sais.	Au-tres.	Agri-cole.	Com-merciale.	Do-mestique.	Indus-trielle.	Pro-fessions.	Jour-naliers.	Non class-és.
2			10	130	20	2	5	6	29	3	58	22	38	11
				13			4		2		9	1	1	4
			1	12	1	1	5	3	3		8		2	4
			1	30	2		8	3	10		15	1	4	8
			1	7	3		11		4		6	1	2	10
			2	7	1	1			6		2		2	1
				3					1		1		1	
				4			1		2		1		1	1
							9							9
			1	56	3	1	2	1	10		35	3	10	3
			1	101	3	1	1	2	27	2	50	4	20	4
1			3	6					5		1	1	2	
	1		5	54	34	1		6	18		12	3	50	5
			9	177	9	3	41	4	60	5	66	12	52	40
				3	1						2	1	1	
				2				1			1			
				2							1			
			3	2	2				4				3	
				2							1		1	
				4							1		3	
							1					1		
				1							1			
			3	5	1		1		1		1	1	3	4
7	2	4	63	1,422	172	16	153	43	356	22	676	110	441	178

TABLE IV.

**DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO RELIGIONS, NATIONALITIES
AND OCCUPATIONS OF DECEASED, FOR THE YEAR 1888.**

TABLEAU IV.

**DÉCÈS EN RAPPORT AVEC LES RELIGIONS, LES NATIONALITÉS ET
LES PROFESSIONS DES DÉCÉDÉS, POUR L'ANNÉE 1888.**

TABLE IV.

CITY OF HAMILTON.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.		RELIGIONS.		
	MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		Ro- man Catho- lics. — Catho- liques Ro- mains.	Ch. of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byte- rians. — Pres- byte- riens.
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....			
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....			
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	1		
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	11	8	7
	Glanders.....	Morve.....			
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis).....	Angine.....		1	
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoides	4	3	5
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....		1	
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....			
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....			
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....	1		
	Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	8	15	11
	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	1	1	2
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....		1	2
Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....				
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatique.....				
Other Zymotic Diseases....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq..				
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....		2	1
	Purpura.....	Purpura.....	1		1
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....		1	
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....			1
	Worms.....	Vers.....			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout.....	Goutte.....			
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....	1	1	2
Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	1	1	3	
Cancer.....	Cancer.....	5	11	3	
Abscess.....	Abcès.....	1	1		
Others.....	Autres.....		1		
2. TUBERCULAR.....	2. TUBERCULAIRE—				
Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....				
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....		3	2	
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	22	14	19	
Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	1	2	1	
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....				
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—				
Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	9	13	8	
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	1	4	4	
Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....	2	6	5	
Insanity.....	Folie.....				
Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions...	2	11	3	
2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE la CIRCULATION				
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	9	15	14	

TABLEAU IV.

CITÉ D'HAMILTON.

RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.					Occupations during Life, Women and Children same as Head of Family. Occupations suivies durant la vie, celles des chefs de famille étant données aux femmes et aux enfants.						
Methodists.	Baptists.	Others	English.	French.	Irish.	Scotch.	Others	I. Agricultural.	II. Commercial.	III. Domestic.	IV. Industrial.	V. Professional.	VI. Labourers.	VII. Not Classified.
Méthodistes.	Baptistes.	Autres.	Anglais.	Français.	Irlandais.	Ecosais.	Autres.	Agricole.	Commerciale.	Domestique.	Industrielle.	Professions.	Journaliers.	Non classé.
1		2	1		2		1	1	1		1	1		
15			16		16	4	5		6	1	19	1	9	5
			1										1	
1	1	1	5	1	2	5	2	1	1	1	8	1	2	1
1			1		1						1	1		
					1					1				
10	2	3	21		11	11	6	4	12	2	18		7	6
1			1		2	2		1		1	3			
3	1		5		1				1		5			1
2			1			1					1			1
		1					1							1
1			2		1	1			1		1		1	1
1			1	1		2			1		2			
							1		1		1			
1	1		1		2	2	1		2	1	3			
3			2		2	3	1	2	2	1	2		1	
8	3		19	2	6	2	1	2	6	1	13	3	3	2
					1		1				1		1	
		1	1				1		1		1			
1			4			2			2		3		1	
12	3	2	18	1	25	21	7	5	15	5	17	6	19	5
1			2		2	1		1			2	1		1
9	3	1	20		12	9	2	2	9	3	22	2	3	2
2		5	8		1	4	3	1	1		7	2	3	2
6		4	6		9	4	4	5	4		9	3	1	1
14		4	22		2	7	3	1	2	3	18	1	5	4
15	3	3	23	2	10	15	9	4	11	4	21	2	13	4

TABLE IV.

CITE OF HAMILTON.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.		RELIGIONS.			
	MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		Roman Catholics.	Ch. of Eng.	Pres-byterians.	
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Catholiques Romains.	Eglise d'Angleterre.	Pres-bytériens.	
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires.... Affections de la Gorge.....	23 9	28 9	16 5	
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	4 5 1 3	2 6 3 2	1 3 — 1	
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs....	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinaires.....	4	5	2	
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'uterus.....				
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Diseases.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la peau..... Autres Affections Locales.				
	4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématurées.... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	4 1	9	3
		2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse.....	7	1 3	
3. Atrophy and Debility.....		3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	9	19	15	
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions.. Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents.. Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Homicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions..... Blessures et armes à Feu.. Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Homicide..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Justice..... Infanticide.....	2	2		
			1	1		
			1	2	1	
			1	6	3	
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	156	215	145	

TABLEAU IV.

CITÉ D'HAMILTON.

Suite.

RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.					Occupations during Life, Women and Children same as Head of Family. Occupations suivies durant la vie, celles des chefs de famille étant données aux femmes et aux enfants.						
Methodists.	Baptists.	Others	English.	French.	Irish.	Scotch.	Others	I. Agricultural.	II. Commercial.	III. Domestic.	IV. Industrial.	V. Professional.	VI. Labourers.	VII. Not Classed.
Méthodistes.	Baptistes.	Autres.	Anglais.	Français.	Irlandais.	Ecosais.	Autres.	Agricole.	Commerciale.	Domestique.	Industrielle.	Professions.	Journaliers.	Non classés.
44	4	3	55	1	33	18	11	8	16	3	48	9	24	10
9	.....	4	16	1	9	4	6	1	10	3	17	2	3	.....
.....	1	1	4	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	3	2
9	.....	2	9	2	7	5	2	1	6	1	13	1	1	2
2	1	.....	4	.....	1	1	1	1	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....
1	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	2
.....
4	.....	2	5	.....	6	3	3	1	4	1	9	1	1	.....
.....
.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....
7	2	.....	15	.....	3	6	1	.....	6	3	11	.....	2	3
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....
1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2	4	.....	10	.....	.....	1	2	1	3	1	1	5
31	2	4	39	.....	16	20	5	8	9	8	32	3	11	9
1	.....	1	1	.....	4	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	2
.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	1	1	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
2	.....	1	9	.....	1	2	1	.....	5	1	4	1	1	1
.....
.....
232	23	47	358	11	208	163	83	52	147	46	337	46	120	75

TABLE IV.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO RELIGIONS, NATIONALITIES
AND OCCUPATIONS OF DECEASED, FOR THE YEAR 1888.

TABLEAU IV.

DÉCES EN RAPPORT AVEC LES RELIGIONS, LES NATIONALITÉS ET
LES PROFESSIONS DES DÉCÉDÉS, POUR L'ANNÉE 1888.

TABLE IV.

CITY OF OTTAWA.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.		RELIGIONS.		
	MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		Roman Catho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Pres- byte- rians.
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Catho- liques Ro- mains.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byté- riens.
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole	5		1
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	3		
	Diphtheria	Diphthérie	65	7	
	Glanders	Morve			
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	3	7	2
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle		1	
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax	1		
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	6	1	
	Diarrhoeal Affections	Diarrhées	141	11	7
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	3	1	1
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	3		1
Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente				
Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique				
Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq..				
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
Syphilis	Syphilis				
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation				
Purpura	Purpura	2			
Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	2	1		
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
Thrush	Aphthes			1	
Worms	Vers				
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
Gout	Goutte				
Anæmia	Anémie	24		1	
Dropsy	Hydropisie	9	3		
Cancer	Cancer	15	4	1	
Abscess	Abcès	8		2	
Others	Autres				
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
Scrofula	Scrofules	18			
Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique			1	
Phthisis	Phthisis	49	10	6	
Hæmorrhage	Hémorrhagie	2			
Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	7		1	
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	28	4	4	
Apoplexy	Apoplexie	2		1	
Paralysis	Paralysie	19	2	2	
Insanity	Folie				
Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	11	3		
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	24	10	7	

TABLE IV.

CITY OF OTTAWA.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		RELIGIONS.			
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Roman Catho- lics. — Catho- liques Romaines.	Ch. of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byte- rians. — Pres- byté- riens.	
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires.... Affections de la Gorge.....	39 17	6 1	..... 1
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	1 8 8 .....	..... ..... ..... 5 .....	..... 1 2 1
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	..... 5	..... 7	..... 1
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'uterus.....	.....	.....	.....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la peau..... Autres Affections Locales.	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....
	4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématuurées... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	34 3 45 3	3 1 2	2 2 2
		2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse.....	3 12	2 4	1 4
3. Atrophy and Debility.....		3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	36	7	6	
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions... Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths... Suicide..... Homicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures et armes à Feu... Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Homicide..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	2 1 1 1 2 4 1 1 1 5	2 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1	
	Hanged (Judicial)..... Infanticide.....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	680	109	65	

TABLEAU IV. CITÉ D'OTTAWA. Suite.														
RELIGIONS.								Occupations during Life, Women and Children same as Head of Family. Occupations suivies durant la vie, celles des chefs de famille étant données aux femmes et aux enfants.						
Metho- dists.	Bap- tists.	Others	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Others	I. Agri- cultural.	II. Com- mercial.	III. Dom- estic.	IV. Indus- trial.	V. Pro- fessional.	VI. La- bourers.	VII. Not Class- ed.
Mé- thodistes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	An- glais.	Fran- çais.	Irlan- dais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agri- cole.	Com- mercial.	Dom- estique.	Indus- trielle.	Pro- fessions.	Jour- naliers.	Non clas- sé.
3	1	1	4	31	13	1	1	1	3	3	16	13	13	1
1	1	2	13	4	2	.....	.....	2	1	9	4	5	.....
1	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
2	2	1	2	5	3	2	2	.....	4	1	2	3	3	1
.....	4	4	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
.....	4	4	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4	2	2	4
.....
3	1	5	4	5	.....	3	.....	4	2	4	2	4	1
.....
.....
.....
.....	29	8	2	.....	.....	10	.....	11	6	9	3
.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
1	1	41	7	.....	1	.....	.....	7	3	20	5	14	.....
.....	2	3	.....	2	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....
1	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	1
.....	2	7	8	3	1	.....	1	2	5	3	6	4
5	2	7	26	16	3	4	2	10	4	10	6	14	10
.....
2	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....
.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2	1
.....
.....
42	6	21	134	466	218	60	45	10	137	44	226	121	197	188

TABLE IV.

**DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO RELIGIONS, NATIONALITIES
AND OCCUPATIONS OF DECEASED, FOR THE YEAR 1888.**

TABLEAU IV.

**DÉCÈS EN RAPPORT AVEC LES RELIGIONS, LES NATIONALITÉS ET
LES PROFESSIONS DES DÉCÉDÉS, POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.**

TABLE IV.

CITY OF HALIFAX.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		RELIGIONS.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Roman Catho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Pres- byte- rians.
			Ca- tholi- ques Ro- mains.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byté- riens.
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole	22	2	1
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine		1	2
	Diphtheria	Diphthérie			
	Glanders	Morve			
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	3	5	3
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle		1	
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales	2	2	
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	25	10	3
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	3	1	
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	2	3	
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente		1	
	Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique			
Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.				
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis		1	
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	1		
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie		1	1
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropsie	10	2	
	Cancer	Cancer	11	7	3
	Abscess	Abscès	1	1	
	Others	Autres		2	
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
Scrofula	Scrofules	1	2	1	
Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique				
Phthisis	Phthisie	56	15	10	
Hæmorrhage	Hémorrhagie	2	1	2	
Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	5	1		
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—				
Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	20	13	4	
Apoplexy	Apoplexie	5	3	1	
Paralysis	Paralysie	12	7	1	
Insanity	Folie		1		
Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	30	17	3	
2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION				
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	21	14	10	

TABLEAU IV.

CITÉ D'HALIFAX.

RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.					Occupations during Life, Women and Children same as Head of Family. Occupations suivies durant la vie, celles des chefs de famille étant données aux femmes et aux enfants.						
Metho- dists.	Bap- tists.	Others	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Others	I. Agricultural.	II. Com- mercial.	III. Do- mestic.	IV. Indus- trial.	V. Pro- fessional.	VI. La- bourers.	VII. Not Class- ed.
Mé- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	An- glais.	Fran- çais.	Irlandais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agri- eole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Do- mestique.	Indus- trielle.	Pro- fession- sions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non clas- sés.
6			9	3	8	2	3		8		6		8	3
			4		1	3	1				3	2	1	3
1	1	1	8	2	2	2			3		4	3	2	2
		1	1		2		1	1	1					
					2		2	1			2			
4	4		19	2	14	8	3	1	9	11	7	8	7	3
	2		1		3		1		1		1	1	1	
			3		3				2	1	1		1	2
			1									1		
2			1							1				
	1		2		1				1			1	1	
			1				1				2			
2	2		3		9		4		8	1	1	1	4	1
2	2		9		8	7	1	2	6	2	8	2	4	1
1			1		2						2			1
			1			1			1		1			
		1	2		1	1	1	1		2	1			1
13	5		31	1	45	10	12	2	17	8	35	3	28	6
1			2		2	1	1		2	1	3			
	2		2		4	2			2		2	1	2	1
9	3		20		16	8	5		10	2	19	4	9	5
3	1		4		5	2	2		3		3	1	5	1
1			8	1	10	1	1	1	4	1	7	1	5	2
			1									1		
7	4	2	28	8	15	8	4	1	15	8	19	2	12	6
5		1	21	1	20	8	1	2	12	6	15	6	7	3

TABLE IV.

CITY OF HALIFAX.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		RELIGIONS.			
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Roman Catholics. — Catholiques Romains.	Ch. of Eng-land. — Eglise d'Angle-terre.	Pres-byter-ians. — Pres-byté-riens.	
3 Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires.... Affections de la Gorge ...	44 7	33 6	21 1	
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	2 10 4	6 1 3	1	
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	5	6	5	
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'utérus.....	2			
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Dis- eases.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.	1 1			
	4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématuées.... Cyanosis..... Diffomités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	8 2 3 1	3 1 1	2
		2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse.....	2 20	3 4	6
3. Atrophy and Debility.....		3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	21	20	6	
5. Violent Deaths, — Morts Violentes,	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Homicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures et Armes à Feu.. Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Homicide..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	2 2 1 5 1 1 1 1 3	2 1 1 2 3	1	
	Totals.....		373	211	88	

TABLEAU IV.

CITÉ D'HALIFAX.

Suite.

RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.					Occupations during Life, Women and Children same as Head of Family. Occupations suivies durant la vie, celles des chefs de famille étant données aux femmes et aux enfants.						
Metho- dists.	Bap- tists.	Others	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Others	I. Agricultural.	II. Com- mercial.	III. Dom- estic.	IV. Indus- trial.	V. Pro- fession- al.	VI. Lab- our- ers.	VII. Not Clas- ed.
Mé- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	An- glais.	Fran- çais.	Irlan- dais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agri- cole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Dom- estique.	Indus- trielle.	Pro- fes- sions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non clas- sé.
14	13	1	49	2	33	25	17	3	31	8	36	10	31	7
.....	5	.....	7	.....	4	3	5	.....	6	1	3	1	5	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
4	1	.....	9	.....	10	.....	3	.....	6	3	5	2	5	1
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	1	1	.....
.....
4	1	1	12	.....	4	5	1	1	9	3	4	1	3	1
1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	5	1	5	1	1	1	3	1	6	.....	1	1
1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	2
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2
5	.....	.....	6	1	19	5	4	1	8	1	5	2	13	5
4	5	5	20	2	19	11	9	1	15	14	15	3	5	8
1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1
.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
96	53	16	323	25	285	117	87	20	197	82	227	66	169	76

TABLE IV.

**DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO RELIGIONS, NATIONALITIES
AND OCCUPATIONS OF DECEASED, FOR THE YEAR 1888.**

TABLEAU IV.

**DÉCÈS EN RAPPORT AVEC LES RELIGIONS, LES NATIONALITÉS ET
LES PROFESSIONS DES DÉCÉDÉS, POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.**

TABLE IV.

CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.		RELIGIONS.		
	MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		Ro- man Ca- tho- lics. — Ca- tholi- ques Ro- maïns.	Ch. of Eng- land. — —	Pres- byte- rians. — —
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.				Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byté- riens.
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....			
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....	2		
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	29	9	8
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	13	6	2
	Glanders.....	Morve.....			
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis).....	Angine.....			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.....	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.....		1	
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....		1	
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....		1	
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....			
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....			
	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	13	9	2
	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....		1	
Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....				
Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....				
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatique.....				
Other Zymotic Diseases.....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.....				
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....			
	Purpura.....	Purpura.....			
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....	2		
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....			
	Worms.....	Vers.....			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout.....	Goutte.....			
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....			
	Dropsey.....	Hydropisie.....		5	1
	Cancer.....	Cancer.....	3	1	1
Abscess.....	Abcès.....				
Others.....	Autres.....				
2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—				
Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....				
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....			1	
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	33	7	8	
Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....				
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....		3		
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—				
Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	5	4	6	
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	2			
Paralysis.....	Paralyse.....	9	1	2	
Insanity.....	Folie.....	2			
Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions...	10			
2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION				
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	1	10	2	

TABLEAU IV.

CITÉ DE ST. JOHN, N.B.

RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.					Occupations during Life, Women and Children same as Head of Family. Occupations suivies durant la vie, celles des chefs de famille étant données aux femmes et aux enfants.						
Methodists.	Baptists.	Others	English.	French.	Irish.	Scotch.	Others	I. Agricultural.	II. Commercial.	III. Domestic.	IV. Industrial.	V. Professional.	VI. Labourers.	VII. Not Classified.
Méthodistes.	Baptistes.	Autres.	Anglais.	Français.	Irlandais.	Ecosais.	Autres	Agri- cole.	Com- merciale	Domestique.	Indus- trielle.	Profes- sions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non clas- sé.
			1		1				1					1
7	6	1	10		41	6	3		11	3	22	2	20	2
2			6		13	2	2		3	1	9	1	9	
2			1		2					1	2			
			1								1			
1			1		1							2		
5	4		14		18	2	1		8	3	14	1	7	
1			1		1				2					
					2						1		1	
3			5		1	1	2		1		4			4
6	3		5		5	2	1	1	1	1	7		1	2
	1				1				1					
7	14		15	1	46	3	4	1	18	2	20	1	24	2
1			1						1			2		
1			3		1						3		1	
5	1		5		14	2			5	1	7	3	3	2
1	1		1		2		1		2		1		1	
1	1				10	3	1		4	1	5		4	
	1		1		2				1			1	1	
3	3		3		11	1	1		3		6	1	6	
2	4	1	10		8		2	2	5	1	5	3	3	1

TABLE IV.

CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.

Continued.

CLASS. — (CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		RELIGIONS.			
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Roman Catho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Pres- byte- rians.	
			Ca- tholi- ques Ro- main.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byte- riens.	
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires..... Affections de la Gorge.....	40 17	19 4	4 3	
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tion of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....		2 2 1	2 2	
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organ....	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladies des Voies Urina- ires.....	1	4	4	
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'uterus.....				
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales..				
	4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématurées... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	1		1
		2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse.....	7	7	2
3. Atrophy and Debility.....		3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	14	6	5	
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths..	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions ... Rlessures et armes à Feu.. Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch de F.	1		1	
	Suicide..... Homicide..... Unascertained.....	Suicides..... Homicide..... Causes Inconnues.....	1 1		2 1	
	Hanged (Judicial)..... Infanticide.....	Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....				
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	210	104	69	

TABLEAU IV.

CITÉ DE ST. JOHN, N.B.

Suite.

RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.					Occupations during Life, Women and Children same as Head of Family. Occupations suivies durant la vie, celles des chefs de famille étant données aux femmes et aux enfants.						
Methodists.	Baptists.	Others	English.	French.	Irish.	Scotch.	Others	I. Agricultural.	II. Commercial.	III. Domestic.	IV. Industrial.	V. Professional.	VI. Labourers.	VII. Not Classified.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Méthodistes.	Baptistes.	Autres.	Anglais.	Français.	Irlandais.	Ecos-sais.	Autres.	Agri-cole.	Com-merciale.	Do-mestique.	Indus-trielle.	Pro-fessions.	Jour-naliers.	Non clas-sé.
6	11	4	23	.....	49	5	6	1	16	2	26	9	28	1
7	1	.....	6	.....	24	2	.....	.....	7	1	13	2	8	1
1	2	.....	1	.....	3	2	1	.....	2	.....	4	1	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1
1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....
1	1	2	7	.....	4	2	.....	1	5	.....	6	1	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....
3	3	.....	8	.....	11	2	1	3	4	2	5	.....	8	.....
6	7	1	11	.....	21	4	3	3	7	1	6	3	14	5
1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....
.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
.....
76	66	9	149	1	301	44	30	12	114	20	175	33	148	23

TABLE IV.

**DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO RELIGIONS, NATIONALITIES
AND OCCUPATIONS OF DECEASED, FOR THE YEAR 1888.**

TABLEAU IV.

**DÉCÈS EN RAPPORT AVEC LES RELIGIONS, LES NATIONALITÉS ET
LES PROFESSIONS DES DÉCÉDÉS, POUR L'ANNÉE 1888.**

TABLE IV. CITY OF LONDON.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		RELIGIONS.				
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Roman Catho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Pres- byte- rians.		
			Ca- tholi- ques Ro- mains.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byte- riens.		
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC— Small-Pox..... Measles..... Scarlatina..... Diphtheria..... Glanders..... Quinsy (Tonsilitis)..... Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.. Erysipelas..... Puerperal Fever..... Carbuncle..... Catarrhal Affections..... Diarrhœal Affections..... Rheumatism..... Septicæmia (Pyæmia)..... Remittent Fever..... Malaria Fever..... Other Zymotic Diseases....	1. MIASMATIQUE— Variole..... Rougeole..... Scarlatine..... Diphthérie..... Morve..... Angine..... Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes..... Erysipèle..... Fièvres Puerpérales..... Anthrax..... Affections Catharrales..... Diarrhées..... Rhumatisme..... Septicémie..... Fièvre Remittente..... Fièvre Miasmatique..... Autres Maladies Zymotiq.					
	2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC— Syphilis.....	2. ENTHÂTIQUE— Syphilis.....				
		3. DIETIC— Privation of Food..... Purpura..... Alcoholism.....	3. DIÉTIQUE— Défaut d'alimentation..... Purpura..... Ivrognerie.....		2	1	
		4. PARASITIC— Thrush..... Worms.....	4. PARASITIQUE— Aphthes..... Vers.....	1			
		1. DIATHETIC— Gout..... Anæmia..... Dropsy..... Cancer..... Abscess..... Others.....	1. DIATHÉSIQUE— Goutte..... Anémie..... Hydropisie..... Cancer..... Abscs..... Autres.....			1	3
		2. TUBERCULAR— Scrofula..... Tabes Mesenterica..... Phthisis..... Hemorrhage..... Hydrocephalus.....	2. TUBERCULAIRE— Scrofules..... Tuberculose Mésentérique..... Phthisie..... Hémorrhagie..... Hydrocéphalie.....		9	16	6
		1. NERVOUS SYSTEM— Cerebro Spinal Affections. Apoplexy..... Paralysis..... Insanity..... Epilepsy and Convulsions.	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX— Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales Apoplexie..... Paralyisie..... Folie..... Epilepsie et Convulsions...	1 1 1 2	4 2 6 7	1 2 6 3	
		2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION— Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	2	12	2	

TABLEAU IV.

CITÉ DE LONDON.

RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.					Occupations during Life, Women and Children same as Head of Family. Occupations suivies durant la vie, celles des chefs de famille étant données aux femmes et aux enfants.						
Metho- distes.	Bap- tists.	Others	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Others	I. Agri- cultural.	II. Com- mer- cial.	III. Do- mes- tic.	IV. Indus- trial.	V. Pro- fession- al.	VI. La- bour- ers.	VII. Not Class- ed.
Mé- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	An- glais.	Fran- çais.	Irland- dais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agri- cole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Do- mesti- que.	Indus- trielle.	Pro- fes- sions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non clas- sé.
.....
7	1	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	4	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	1	.....
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	2	.....	14	.....	12	7	1	.....	8	.....	12	4	9	1
1	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
5	1	.....	8	.....	3	3	1	5	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
10	5	1	18	.....	17	10	2	6	4	3	15	4	14	1
1	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
5	1	.....	7	.....	3	.....	1	1	6	.....	3	.....	1	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	.....
4	.....	.....	3	1	6	3	.....	.....	1	.....	6	4	1	.....
4	.....	3	7	1	6	3	2	.....	1	.....	8	.....	8	2
6	4	1	13	.....	9	3	2	1	5	1	8	4	7	1

TABLE IV.

CITY OF LONDON.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		RELIGIONS.			
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Roman Catho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Pres- byte- rians.	
			Catho- liques Ro- mains.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byté- riens.	
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires..... Affections de la Gorge.....	6 1	11 6	4 1	
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	2 2	4 1	3 1	
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs....	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladies des Voies Urina- ires.....	3		2	
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'uterus.....				
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.....				
	4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématuurées... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	1		1
		2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse.....	1 2	2 13	1 5
3. Atrophy and Debility.....		3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	3	7	5	
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Homicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures et Armes à Feu... Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Homicide..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	2 1	2 1	2 1	
	Hanged (Judicial)..... Infanticide.....		1 3		1	
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	45	131	56	

TABLEAU IV.

CITÉ DE LONDON.

Suite.

RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.					Occupations during Life, Women and Children same as Head of Family. Occupations suivies durant la vie, celles des chefs de famille étant données aux femmes et aux enfants.						
Metho- dists.	Bap- tists.	Others	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Others	I. Agricultural.	II. Com- mercial.	III. Dom- estic.	IV. Indus- trial.	V. Pro- fession- al.	VI. La- bour- ers.	VII. Not Class- ed.
Mé- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	An- glais.	Fran- çais.	Irlan- dais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agri- cole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Do- mesti- que.	Indus- trielle.	Pro- fession- sion.	Jour- na- liers.	Non clas- sés.
16	3	3	23		12	8		6	9	1	14	3	8	2
1			5	1	2	1			3		4		1	1
2			3		3	2				1	2	1	3	1
3			3		4	4	1		5		4	1	1	1
1			2		2	1		1	3				1	
3			4		2	1	1		3		2	1	1	1
1			1			1			1		1		1	
4	1		9	1	3	7	1	4	4		2	1	1	3
4	2		7	1	9	4		1	5		7	1	6	1
1			1								1			
2	1		2		1			1					2	
			2		2		1		3				2	
			2		1								1	
	1	1	2		3	1	1	1			3	2	1	
105	23	11	164	5	124	64	14	29	72	6	126	31	90	17

TABLE IV.

**DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO RELIGIONS, NATIONALITIES
AND OCCUPATIONS OF DECEASED, FOR THE YEAR 1888.**

TABLEAU IV.

**DÉCÈS EN RAPPORT AVEC LES RELIGIONS, LES NATIONALITÉS ET
LES PROFESSIONS DES DÉCÉDES, POUR L'ANNÉE 1888.**

TABLE IV. CITY OF WINNIPEG.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		RELIGIONS.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Roman Catho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Pres- byte- rians.
			Ca- tholi- ques Ro- mans.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byté- riens.
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole	1	1	
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	6	10	5
	Diphtheria	Diphthérie	4	25	13
	Glanders	Morve			
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes		8	6
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	1		2
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		1	
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrheal Affections	Diarrhées	9	24	9
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie		2	
Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente				
Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique		1		
Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq..				
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis	1	1	
	3. DYNAMIC—	3. DÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation		1	1
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie			1
	Cancer	Cancer	2	6	
	Abscess	Abcès		1	1
Others	Autres				
2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—				
Scrofula	Scrofulules		1		
Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique		1	1	
Phthisis	Phthisie	5	7	11	
Hæmorrhage	Hémorrhagie				
Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie		1		
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—				
Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales		6	5	
Apoplexy	Apoplexie		3		
Paralysis	Paralysie	2		1	
Insanity	Folie				
Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions... ..	3	9	5	
2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION				
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	3	7	4	

TABLE IV.

CITY OF WINNIPEG.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.		RELIGIONS.		
	MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		Ro- man Cath- olics. — Catho- liques Ro- mains.	Ch. of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byte- rians. — Pres- byte- riens.
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases.....	Affections Pulmonaires....	2	20	10
	Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge.....	1	4	2
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease.....	Maladie de l'estomac.....	1	3	2
	Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels.....	Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins.....		6	3
	Peritonitis.....	Péritonite.....	1	1	
	Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....		1	
	Spleen Disease.....	Maladie de la Rate.....			
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
Disease Urinary Organs....	Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	1	4	1	
6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION				
Uterus Disease.....	Maladie de l'utérus.....		2	1	
7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION				
Synovitis.....	Synovitis.....				
Joint Disease.....	Maladie des Articulations....		1		
Skin Disease.....	Maladie de la peau.....		1		
Various other Local Disea- ses.....	Autres Affections Locales....				
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth.....	Naissances Prématurées....		4	4
	Cyanosis.....	Cyanosis.....			
	Malformations.....	Difformités.....			
	Teething.....	Dentition.....			2
	At Birth.....	A la Naissance.....			
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....			
	Old Age.....	Vielliesse.....	1	4	
	3. Atrophy and Debility.	3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	7	10	4
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions..	Fractures et Contusions....			
	Gunshot and Wounds.....	Blessures et armes à Feu....			
	Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures.....	1	1	1
	Poison.....	Empoisonnements.....			
	Drowning.....	Noyades.....	1		1
	Suffocation.....	Suffocations.....			
	Railway Accidents.....	Accidents par les Ch. de F....			
	Other Accidental Deaths..	Autres Accidents.....		1	
	Suicide.....	Suicides.....			
Homicide.....	Homicide.....				
Unascertained.....	Causes Inconnues.....			2	
Hanged (Judicial).....	Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice.....				
Infanticide.....	Infanticide.....				
Totals.....	Totaux.....	53	179	98	

TABLEAU IV.

CITÉ DE WINNIPEG.

Suite.

RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.					Occupations during Life, Women and Children same as Head of Family. Occupations suivies durant la vie, celles des chefs de famille étant données aux femmes et aux enfants.						
Metho- dists.	Bap- tists.	Others	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Others	I. Agricultural.	II. Com- mer- cial.	III. Dom- estic.	IV. Indus- trial.	V. Pro- fession- al.	VI. La- bour- ers.	VII. Not Class- ed.
Mé- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	An- glais.	Fran- çais.	Irlan- dais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agri- cole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Do- mesti- que.	Indus- trielle.	Pro- fes- sions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non clas- sé.
13	2	13	24	.....	6	15	15	2	16	2	15	5	15	5
1	5	5	1	.....	2	5	.....	4	2	3	.....	4	.....
1	2	.....	3	2	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	1	1
4	4	9	.....	2	5	1	1	8	1	4	.....	2	1
3	2	2	.....	.....	3	2	2	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....
1	1	3	.....	.....	4	1	.....	2	1	1	2	.....	2
.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	3	.....	2	4	.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
.....
.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
1	1	3	.....	2	2	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
4	1	5	16	3	2	8	2	6	3	2	3	.....	14	3
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
.....
.....	2	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....
68	15	113	212	13	70	133	96	49	128	30	102	31	148	36

TABLE IV.

**DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO RELIGIONS, NATIONALITIES,
AND OCCUPATIONS OF DECEASED, FOR THE YEAR 1888.**

TABLEAU IV.

**DÉCES EN RAPPORT AVEC LES RELIGIONS, LES NATIONALITÉS ET
LES PROFESSIONS DES DÉCÉDÉS, POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.**

TABLE IV. CITY OF KINGSTON.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		RELIGIONS.				
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Roman Catho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Pres- byte- rians.		
			Ca- tholi- ques Ro- mans.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byte- riens.		
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC— Small-Pox..... Measles..... Scarlatina..... Diphtheria..... Glanders..... Quinsy (Tonsillitis)..... Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.. Erysipelas..... Puerperal Fever..... Carbuncle..... Catarrhal Affections..... Diarrhœal Affections..... Rheumatism..... Septicæmia (Pyæmia)..... Remittent Fever..... Malaria Fever..... Other Zymotic Diseases....	1. MIASMATIQUE— Variole..... Rougeole..... Scarlatine..... Diphthérie..... Morve..... Angine..... Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes Erysipèle..... Fièvres Puerpérales..... Anthrax..... Affections Catharrales..... Diarrhées..... Rhumatisme..... Septicémie..... Fièvre Remittente..... Fièvre Miasmatique..... Autres Maladies Zymotiq..					
	2. ENTHETIC— Syphilis.....	2. ENTHÉTIQUE— Syphilis.....					
	3. DIETIC— Privation of Food..... Purpura..... Alcoholism.....	3. DIÉTIQUE— Défaut d'alimentation..... Purpura..... Ivrognerie.....					
	4. PARASITIC— Thrush..... Worms.....	4. PARASITIQUE— Aphthes..... Vers.....					
	2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	1. DIATHETIC— Gout..... Anæmia..... Dropsy..... Cancer..... Abscess..... Others.....	1. DIATHÉSIQUE— Goutte..... Anémie..... Hydropisie..... Cancer..... Abcès..... Autres.....				
		2. TUBERCULAR— Scrofula..... Tubes Mesenterica..... Phthisis..... Hemorrhage..... Hydrocephalus.....	2. TUBERCULAIRE— Scrofulules..... Tuberculose Mésentérique.. Phthisie..... Hémorrhagie..... Hydrocéphalie.....				
		1. NERVOUS SYSTEM— Cerebro Spinal Affections. Apoplexy..... Paralysis..... Insanity..... Epilepsy and Convulsions.	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX— Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales Apoplexie..... Paralyisie..... Folie..... Epilepsie et Convulsions..				
		2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION— Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....				

TABLE IV.

CITY OF KINGSTON.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.		RELIGIONS.			
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Roman Catholics.	Ch. of Eng-land.	Pres-byte-rians.	
			Catho-ques Ro-mains.	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Pres-byté-riens.	
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires. ... Affections de la Gorge.....	9 2	9 2	3 3	
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec-tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala-dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	1 2 3 1 2	1 3 2	1 3 1 2	
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai-res.....	1		1	
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'uterus.....				
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea-ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la peau..... Autres Affections Locales.....	1			
	4. Developmental. — D'Âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématuurées..... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....		5	
		2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse.....	7	2	1
3. Atrophy and Debility.....		3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	14	16	12	
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths... Suicide..... Homicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures et armes à Feu... Brûlures..... Empoisonnements... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Homicide..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus-tice..... Infanticide.....	2 14	2 16	1 1 1 1 2 2	
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	78	84	48	

TABLEAU IV.

CITÉ DE KINGSTON.

Suite.

RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.					Occupations during Life, Women and Children same as Head of Family. Occupations suivies durant la vie, celles des chefs de famille étant données aux femmes et aux enfants.						
Metho- dists.	Bap- tists.	Others	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Others	I. Agricultural.	II. Com- mercial.	III. Dom- estic.	IV. Indus- trial.	V. Pro- fession- al.	VI. La- bour- ers.	VII. Not Class- ed.
Mé- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	An- glais.	Fran- çais.	Irlan- dais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agri- cole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Dom- estique.	Indus- trielle.	Pro- fession- sions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non clas- sé.
7		1	9		15	5			3	2	10	1	10	3
1			3						1			1	1	
2			2		2			1	2		1			
2	1	1	3	2	2	2	3		2		6	1	3	
			1								1			
			2		2	1		1	1		1	1	1	
1					2	1			1		1		1	
					1								1	
1			3		3				1		1		4	
1		1	2		1	8	1		1		1		9	
11		1	11	2	31	8	2	1	7	4	11	1	23	7
					1				1					
			1											1
			1								1			
			1		3				1		1	1	1	
1					1						1			
					2				1				1	
54	1	13	97	8	130	33	10	10	42	15	73	22	98	18

TABLE IV.

**DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO RELIGIONS, NATIONALITIES
AND OCCUPATIONS OF DECEASED, FOR THE YEAR 1888.**

TABLEAU IV.

**DÉCÈS EN RAPPORT AVEC LES RELIGIONS, LES NATIONALITÉS ET
LES PROFESSIONS DES DÉCÉDÉS, POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.**

TABLE IV. CITY OF VICTORIA, B.C.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		RELIGIONS.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Roman Catho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Pres- byte- rians.
			Ca- tho- lics Ro- mains.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byte- riens.
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole	1	2	
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine		2	
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie	2	9	3
	Glanders	Morve			
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis).....	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	2		1
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle			
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....			
	Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	3	9	4
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	1		
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie			
	Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....			
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatique.....				
Other Zymotic Diseases.....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.				
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation.....			
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie.....	1		
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms.....	Vers.....			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout.....	Goutte	1		
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie		1	2
	Cancer.....	Cancer.....		3	3
	Abscess	Abcès			1
	Others	Autres.....	1		
2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—				
Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....				
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique..				
Phthisis.....	Phthisie	4	4	2	
Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	1	1		
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie				
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—				
Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	2	6	3	
Apoplexy	Apoplexie.....			1	
Paralysis	Paralysie		2		
Insanity	Folie	1			
Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	3	1	3	
2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION				
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	4	6	6	

TABLEAU IV.

CITÉ DE VICTORIA, C.B.

RELIGIONS.				NATIONALITIES.				Occupations during Life, Women and Children same as Head of Family.						
RELIGIONS.				NATIONALITÉS.				Occupations suivies durant la vie, celles des chefs de famille étant données aux femmes et aux enfants.						
Metho-dists.	Bap-tists.	Others	Eng-lish.	Fren-ch.	Irish.	Scot-ch.	Others	I. Agri-cultural.	II. Com-mercial.	III. Do-mestic.	IV. Indus-trial.	V. Pro-fessional.	VI. La-bour-ers.	VII. Not Class-ed.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mé-tho-di-stes.	Bap-tistes.	Au-tres.	An-glais.	Fran-çais.	Irlan-dais.	Ecos-sais.	Au-tres.	Agri-cole.	Com-merciale.	Do-mestique.	Indus-trielle.	Pro-fessions.	Jour-naliers.	Non clas-sé.
1		1					2		2					
2		1	4				2		1		2	2		1
2			4						1		2		1	
3		5	11		2	2	7	1	8	5	7		1	
1		2					2		2	1				
2		1	1			2	3		4		1	1		
		1					1			1				
9		1	16	1	1	5	3	3	4	2	7	2	2	5
1					1		1		1					
		2					2		1	1				
		3					3		1		2			
					1				1					
							1				1			
1		2	3			1	2	1	1	1			2	1
2		2	6			2	2	1	1	3	4		1	1
1					1	1		1			1			
					1									
5	2	3	7	1	1	1	16	3	9		7		1	
2			1			1	2		2	1			1	
3		2	8			1	2	2	4	2	4	4		
1			1			1			1				1	
1		1	2				2		2	1	1			
					1					1				
2	2		2	1	1	2	5		4		5	2		
4		8	10		1	5	12	2	5	4	9	2	4	2

TABLE IV.

CITY OF VICTORIA, B.C.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.		RELIGIONS.			
	MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		Ro- man Ca- tho- lics. — Ca- tholi- ques Ro- mains.	Ch. of Eng- land. — Eglise d'Ang- le- terre.	Pres- byte- rians. — Pres- byte- riens.	
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.				
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires.... Affections de la Gorge.....	3 1	5	1	
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tion of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....		6 3	3	
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organ....	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladies des Voies Urinai- res.....	1	1	1	
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'utérus.....				
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.....				
	4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématurées... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	1		
		2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse.....	2	1 1	2
		3. Atrophy and Debility.....	3. Atrophie et Débilité.....			
	5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths. Suicide..... Homicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Rlessures et armes à Feu... Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Homicide..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	1	1 2	1 1
		Totals.....	Totaux.....	36	66	38

TABLEAU IV.

CITÉ DE VICTORIA, C.B.

Suite.

RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.					Occupations during Life, Women and Children same as Head of Family. Occupations suivies durant la vie, celles des chefs de famille étant données aux femmes et aux enfants.						
Me- tho- dists.	Bap- tists.	Others	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Others	I. Agricultural.	II. Com- mercial.	III. Dom- estic.	IV. Indus- trial.	V. Pro- fession- al.	VI. La- bour- ers.	VII. Not Class- ed.
Mé- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	An- glais.	Fran- çais.	Irland- ais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agri- cole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Do- mesti- que.	Indus- trielle.	Pro- fes- sions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non clas- sé.
6		3	7		2	1	8	1	7	2	3	1	4	
1			1				1		1	1				
4		4	9			2	6	4	3	2	4		4	
1		1	4				1		2	1	1	1		
			1		1	1			1	1	1			
2		1	1		1		2	1	1	1		1		
1			2					1			1			
1			1		1	2	1	3		1	1			
		2	1		1		2		2		1			
		1	1				1		1		1			1
2			3			1	1		2		1	1		
		1					1			1				
1		1	1				1				1		1	
62	4	49	108	3	17	36	91	24	76	34	70	17	24	10

TABLE IV.

**DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO RELIGIONS, NATIONALITIES
AND OCCUPATIONS OF DECEASED, FOR THE YEAR 1888.**

TABLEAU IV.

**DÉCÈS EN RAPPORT AVEC LES RELIGIONS, LES NATIONALITÉS ET
LES PROFESSIONS DES DÉCÉDÉS, POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.**

TABLE IV.

CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		RELIGIONS.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Roman Catho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Pres- byte- rians.
			Catho- liques Romaines.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byté- riens.
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....			
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....	4		
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	1		
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....			
	Glanders.....	Morve.....			
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis).....	Angine.....			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoides	1	2	1
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....			
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....			
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....				
3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—				
Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....				
Purpura.....	Purpura.....				
Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....				
4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—				
Thrush.....	Aphthes.....				
Worms.....	Vers.....				
1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—				
Gout.....	Goutte.....				
Anæmia.....	Anémie.....				
Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....		1	1	
Cancer.....	Cancer.....	2	1		
Abscess.....	Abcès.....		1		
Others.....	Autres.....			1	
2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—				
Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....				
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique..				
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	17	7	2	
Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....				
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....				
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—				
Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	1	1	3	
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....				
Paralysis.....	Paralyse.....				
Insanity.....	Folie.....				
Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	1	1	1	
2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION				
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....		1	1	

TABLE IV.

CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.		RELIGIONS.		
	MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		Roman Catholics.	Ch. of Eng-land.	Pres-byte-rians.
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Ca-tho-liques Ro-mains.	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Pres-bytè-riens.
3 Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires.... Affections de la Gorge	2 2	4	3 1
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec-tions of the Bowels	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala-dies d'intestins.....	3	.....	1
	Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	.....	2	2
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urina- res.....	2	1	3
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'utérus.....	.....	.....	.....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Dis-eases.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.	.....	1	.....
	4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématu-rées..... Cyanosis..... Différanités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	1	1
2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....		2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse.....	1 19	2	1
3. Atrophy and Debility.....		3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	2	3	3
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths. Suicide..... Homicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures et Armes à Feu... Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Homicide..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus-tice..... Infanticide.....	1	.....	.....
	Hanged (Judicial)..... Infanticide.....	..... .....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	72	31	24

TABLE IV.

**DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO RELIGIONS, NATIONALITIES
AND OCCUPATIONS OF DECEASED, FOR THE YEAR 1888.**

TABLEAU IV.

**DÉCES EN RAPPORT AVEC LES RELIGIONS, LES NATIONALITÉS ET
LES PROFESSIONS DES DÉCÉDÉS, POUR L'ANNÉE 1888.**

TABLE IV. CITY OF BRANTFORD.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		RELIGIONS.				
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Roman Catho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Pres- byte- rians.		
			Catho- ques Romaines.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- bytériens.		
Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC— Small-Pox Measles..... Scarlatina..... Diphtheria..... Glanders..... Quinsy (Tonsillitis)..... Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.. Erysipelas..... Puerperal Fever..... Carbuncle..... Catarrhal Affections..... Diarrhœal Affections..... Rheumatism..... Septicæmia (Pyæmia)..... Remittent Fever..... Malaria Fever..... Other Zymotic Diseases...	1. MIASMATIQUE— Variole Rougeole Scarlatine..... Diphthérie Morve Angine Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes Erysipèle Fièvres Puerpérales..... Anthrax..... Affections Catharrales Diarrhées Rhumatisme Septicémie Fièvre Remittente..... Fièvre Miasmaticque..... Autres Maladies Zymotiq.					
		2. ENTHETIC— Syphilis		1			
		3. DIETIC— Privation of Food..... Purpura..... Alcoholism.....	3. DIÉTIQUE— Défaut d'alimentation..... Purpura..... Ivrognerie.....				
		4. PARASITIC— Thrush..... Worms	4. PARASITIQUE— Aphthes..... Vers.....	1	1		
	2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	1. DIATHETIC— Gout..... Anæmia..... Dropsy..... Cancer..... Abscess..... Others.....	1. DIATHÉSIQUE— Goutte..... Anémie..... Hydropisie Cancer..... Abscès..... Autres.....		1	1	
			2. TUBERCULAR— Scrofula..... Tabes Mesenterica..... Phthisis..... Hemorrhage..... Hydrocephalus	2. TUBERCULAIRE— Scrofules Tuberculose Mésentérique..... Phthisie..... Hémorrhagie..... Hydrocéphalie.....		1	1
			1. NERVOUS SYSTEM— Cerebro Spinal Affections..... Apoplexy..... Paralysis..... Insanity..... Epilepsy and Convulsions.	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX— Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales Apoplexie Paralyisie Folie..... Epilepsie et Convulsions..	1	4	2
			2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION— Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	1	3	3

TABLEAU IV.

CITÉ DE BRANTFORD.

RELIGIONS.								NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.								Occupations during Life, Women and Children same as Head of Family. Occupations suivies durant la vie, celles des chefs de famille étant données aux femmes et aux enfants.						
Metho- distas.	Bap- tistas.	Others	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Others	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.								
Mé- thodistes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	Ang- lais.	Fran- çais.	Irlan- dais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agri- cole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Do- mesti- que.	Indus- trielle.	Pro- fes- sions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non clas- sé.								
1			2				1							1								
1		1	3				1	1	1		3			2								
2	5	2	6		2	1	4	2		1	7			3								
6	3	1	9	2	5	1	2		2	1	10			5								
			1											1								
2						2								2								
		1	2			1					3											
						1					1			1								
3	1	1	1	4		1	1	1	2		3		1	1								
			1			1					1			1								
2	1		2				1	1			2											
9	3	1	8		3	2	4	1	3	1	9			3								
			2		1		1		1			1		1								
						1								1								
4		1	7		1		2		2		6	1		1								
1		2	3		2	2		2	1		2			2								
1		1	2		4	1		1			3			1								
2			5	1	2		1	1			7			1								
6		1	5		2	4	3		3		6	2	2	1								

TABLE IV.

CITY OF BRANTFORD.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		RELIGIONS.			
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Roman Catho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Pres- byte- rians.	
			Catho- liques Romaines.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byté- riens.	
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires... Affections de la Gorge.....	7	5 1	4	
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	2	2 2 1		
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....				
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'uterus.....				
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la peau..... Autres Affections Locales.....				
	4. Developmental. — D'Âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématurées... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....		2	
		2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse.....	1	3	3
3. Atrophy and Debility.		3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	3	1		
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions.. Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Homicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures et armes à Feu... Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Homicide..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....		3 1 2		
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	34	47	25	

TABLEAU IV.

CITÉ DE BRANTFORD.

Suite.

RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.					Occupations during Life, Women and Children same as Head of Family. Occupations suivies durant la vie, celles des chefs de famille étant données aux femmes et aux enfants.						
Metho- dists.	Bap- tists.	Others	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Others	I. Agricultural.	II. Com- mercial.	III. Dom- estic.	IV. Indus- trial.	V. Pro- fession- nal.	VI. La- bour- ers.	VII. Not Class- ed.
Mé- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	Ang- lais.	Fran- çais.	Irlan- dais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agri- cole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Do- mesti- que.	Indus- trielle.	Pro- fes- sions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non clas- sé.
8	1	4	15		6	2	6	2	1	1	14	3	8	
3	4		6				2	1	4	1	2			
1			2	1	2						1	1	1	2
3	2		3		2	1	1		1		4		2	
			1								1			
2			2								2			
2	4	2	5	1	3		1			2	8			
1						1					1			
1			1								1			
	3		6		2	2		3	3		2		1	1
		1	1		1	3		1			3		1	
			1		1		1				2		1	
			1											1
1			3								2			1
62	27	19	110	5	41	26	32	18	22	7	107	8	39	13

TABLE IV.

**DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO RELIGIONS, NATIONALITIES
AND OCCUPATIONS OF DECEASED, FOR THE YEAR 1888.**

TABLEAU IV.

**DÉCÈS EN RAPPORT AVEC LES RELIGIONS, LES NATIONALITÉS ET
LES PROFESSIONS DES DÉCÉDÉS, POUR L'ANNÉE 1888.**

TABLE IV. CITY OF HULL.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.		RELIGIONS.			
	MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		Roman Catholics.	Ch. of England.	Presbyterians.	
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Catholiques Romains.	Eglise d'Angleterre.	Presbytériens.	
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC— Small-Pox.....	1. MIASMATIQUE— Variole.....	.....	.....	.....
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....	15	.....	.....
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	.....	.....	.....
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	27	2	.....
	Glanders.....	Morve.....	.....	.....	.....
	Quincy (Tonsillitis).....	Angine.....	.....	.....	.....
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	14	.....	.....
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....	.....	.....	.....
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....	.....	.....	.....
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....	.....	.....	.....
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....	3	1	.....
	Diarrheal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	17	4	2	
	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	1	.....	.....
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....	.....	.....	.....
	Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....	.....	.....	.....
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatique.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Zymotic Diseases....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq..	.....	.....	.....
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	2. ENTHETIC— Syphilis.....	2. ENTHÉTIQUE— Syphilis.....	.....	.....	.....
	3. DIETIC— Privation of Food.....	3. DIÉTIQUE— Défaut d'alimentation.....	.....	.....	.....
	Purpura.....	Purpura.....	1	.....	.....
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....	1	.....	.....
	4. PARASITIC— Thrush.....	4. PARASITIQUE— Aphthes.....	.....	.....	.....
	Worms.....	Vers.....	.....	.....	.....
	1. DIATHETIC— Gout.....	1. DIATHÉSIQUE— Goutte.....	.....	.....	.....
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	4	.....	.....
	Cancer.....	Cancer.....	6	.....	.....
	Abscess.....	Abcès.....	3	.....	.....
	Others.....	Autres.....	6	.....	.....
	2. TUBERCULAR— Scrofula.....	2. TUBERCULAIRE— Scrofules.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.	.....	.....	1
	Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	31	3	.....
Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	.....	.....	.....
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Nervous System. — Système Nerveux.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM— Cerebro Spinal Affections.	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX— Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	16	1	1	
	Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	.....	.....	.....
	Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....	12	.....	.....
	Insanity.....	Folie.....	.....	.....	.....
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	.....	1	.....
	4. Organs of Circulation. — Organes de la Circulation.	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION— Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	5	2

TABLEAU IV.

CITÉ DE HULL.

RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.					Occupations during Life, Women and Children same as Head of Family. Occupations suivies durant la vie, celles des chefs de famille étant données aux femmes et aux enfants.						
Me- tho- dists.	Bap- tists.	Others	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Others	I. Agricultural.	II. Com- mercial.	III. Dom- estic.	IV. Indus- trial.	V. Pro- fessional.	VI. Labour- ers.	VII. Not Class- ed.
Me- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	Ang- lais.	Fran- çais.	Irlandais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agri- cole.	Com- merciale.	Do- mestique.	Indus- trielle.	Pro- fessions.	Jour- naliers.	Non clas- sé.
				15						1	3		10	1
2			4	24	1		2	2	3		5	1	14	6
			1	13					3		1		10	
			1	3									4	
1		2	6	16	3		1		6		5	3	10	2
				1									1	
1					1						1			
			1										1	
				1									1	
				4									2	2
			1	5							1		3	2
	1		1	3									2	1
				6						1			5	1
	1						2				1		1	
		1	3	30	2				4		4	3	21	3
				16	1	1			3		4		10	1
				12							2		2	8
1			1			1					1	1		
			1	5	1			2			1		3	1

TABLE IV.

CITY OF HULL.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		RELIGIONS.			
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Roman Catho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Pres- byte- rians.	
			Catho- liques Romaines.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byté- riens.	
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires... Affections de la Gorge.....	24 16		1	
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite.....		1 2		
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	2			
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'utérus.....			1	
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la peau..... Autres Affections Locales.				
	4. Developmental. — D'Âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématurées... Cyanosis..... Différences..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....			2
		2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse.....	5 6		2
		3. Atrophy and Debility.....	3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	135	1	
	5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths... Suicide..... Homicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures et armes à Feu... Brûlures..... Empoisonnements... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Homicide..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	4		
					1	1
			4		2	
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	419	22	10	

TABLE IV.

**DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO RELIGIONS, NATIONALITIES
AND OCCUPATIONS OF DECEASED, FOR THE YEAR 1888.**

TABLEAU IV.

**DÉCÈS EN RAPPORT AVEC LES RELIGIONS, LES NATIONALITÉS ET
LES PROFESSIONS DES DÉCÉDÉS, POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.**

TABLE IV.

CITY OF BELLEVILLE.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		RELIGIONS.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Roman Catho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Pres- byte- rians.
			Catho- liques Romaines.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byté- riens.
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....			
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....			
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....			
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....			
	Glanders.....	Morve.....			
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis).....	Angine.....			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.....		2	1
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....		1	
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....			
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....			
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....			1
Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	4	2	2	
Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	1	1		
Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....				
Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....				
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatique.....			1	
Other Zymotiè Diseases.....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.....				
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....			
	3. DIRTIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....			
	Purpura.....	Purpura.....			
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....			
	Worms.....	Vers.....			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout.....	Goutte.....			
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....			
Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....				
Cancer.....	Cancer.....				
Abscess.....	Abscès.....				
Others.....	Autres.....				
2. TUBERCULAR.....	2. TUBERCULAIRE—				
Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....				
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....				
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	8	2	4	
Hemorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....		1		
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....			1	
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—				
Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	3	1	1	
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....				
Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....	4	4		
Insanity.....	Folie.....				
Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	1	1		
2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION				
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	1	3		

TABLE IV.

CITY OF BELLEVILLE.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		RELIGIONS.			
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Ro- man Ca- tho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Pro- by- terians.	
			Ca- tho- lics. Ro- main.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pro- by- té- riens.	
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires.... Affections de la Gorge.....	3 2	3	1 1	
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins	2	2		
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs ...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladies des Voies Urina- res.....			1	
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'utérus				
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.....				
	4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématuurées ... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition	1		1
		2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement	2 12	1	1
		3. Atrophy and Debility.....	3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	1		6
	5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions..... Blessures et Armes à Feu... Brûlures	4		
		Drowning..... Suffocation	Noyades..... Suffocations.....			
Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths..		Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents	1			
Suicide..... Homicide..... Unascertained		Suicides..... Homicide..... Causes Inconnues.....	5	2	1	
Hanged (Judicial)..... Infanticide		Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....				
Totals.....		Totaux.....	55	26	23	

TABLE IV.

**DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO RELIGIONS, NATIONALITIES
AND OCCUPATIONS OF DECEASED, FOR THE YEAR 1888.**

TABLEAU IV.

**DÉCÈS EN RAPPORT AVEC LES RELIGIONS, LES NATIONALITÉS ET
LES PROFESSIONS DES DÉCÉDÉS, POUR L'ANNÉE 1888.**

TABLE IV. CITY OF ST. THOMAS.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		RELIGIONS.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Roman Catho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Pres- byte- rians.
			Catho- ques Ro- mains.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byté- riens.
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole			1
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine			
	Diphtheria	Diphthérie	1		
	Glanders	Morve			
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis).....	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	1		1
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	1		
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....			
	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées	2	3	1
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme.....			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....			
Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....				
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatique.....				
Other Zymotic Diseases....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq..				
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....	1		
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie		2	4
	Dropsy	Hydropsie.....	1		2
	Cancer	Cancer			1
	Abscess	Abcès.....			
Others.....	Autres.....				
2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—				
Scrofula	Scrofules.....				
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.				
Phthisis	Phthisie	4			
Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie				
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie				
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—				
Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales		2	1	
Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1	1		
Paralysis	Paralytie	1	1	1	
Insanity	Folie				
Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	2			
2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION				
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	1	1		

TABLEAU IV. CITÉ DE ST. THOMAS.

RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.					Occupations during Life, Women and Children same as Head of Family. Occupations suivies durant la vie, celles des chefs de famille étant données aux femmes et aux enfants.						
Metho- dists.	Bap- tists.	Others	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Others	I. Agricultural.	II. Com- mercial.	III. Do- mes- tic.	IV. Indus- trial.	V. Pro- fession- al.	VI. Lau- bour- ers.	VII. Not Class- ed.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mé- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	An- glais.	Fran- çais.	Irlan- dais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agri- cole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Do- mesti- que.	Indus- triele.	Pro- fes- sions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non clas- sé.
1	1		1		1		1		1		1			
1	4		4		1		1		4		1		1	
1			1		1	1			2		1			
					1						1			
4	2		8		3	1			7		4			1
					1				1					
8			9		3	2		1	10		2		1	
1			1		1	1	2	2	2			1	1	
1			1								1			
1			1								1			
1	1		1		4	1		1	1	2	1		2	
1			3		1				2		2			
			1				1				1		1	
	1		2		1	1		1	1		2			
2			1		2		1		3		1			
					2						1		1	

TABLE IV.

CITY OF ST. THOMAS.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		RELIGIONS.			
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Roman Catho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Pres- byte- rians.	
			Ca- tholi- ques Ro- mains.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byte- riens.	
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires.... Affections de la Gorge.....	4 1	4 3	2 2	
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tion of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....		3 1	1	
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organ....	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladies des Voies Urina- ires.....				
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'utérus.....				
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales..				
	4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématurées... Cyanosis..... Différences..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....			
		2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse.....		1	1
		3. Atrophy and Debility.....	3. Atrophie et Débilité.....		2	
	5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocating..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Homicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions ... Blessures et armes à Feu.. Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Homicide..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....		1	1 1
		Hanged (Judicial).....	Infanticide.....			
Totals.....		Totaux.....	24	26	12	

TABLE IV.

**DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO RELIGIONS, NATIONALITIES
AND OCCUPATIONS OF DECEASED, FOR THE YEAR 1888.**

TABLEAU IV.

**DÉCÈS EN RAPPORT AVEC LES RELIGIONS, LES NATIONALITÉS ET
LES PROFESSIONS DES DÉCÉDÉS, POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.**

TABLE IV. CITY OF GUELPH.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		RELIGIONS.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Ro- man Ca- tho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Pres- byte- rians.
			Ca- tholi- ques Ro- mains.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byté- riens.
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC— Small-Pox	1. MIASMATIQUE— Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole	1		
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine			
	Diphtheria	Diphthérie	1	1	3
	Glanders	Morve			
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes		1	
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle			
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales	1		
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	1	2	
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	1		
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie			
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique				
Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.				
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC— Syphilis	2. ENTHÉTIQUE— Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC— Privation of Food	3. DIÉTIQUE— Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC— Thrush	4. PARASITIQUE— Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
	1. DIATHETIC— Gout	1. DIATHÉSIQUE— Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropsis		1	
	Cancer	Cancer	2		1
	Abcess	Abcès	1		
	Others	Autres			
	2. TUBERCULAR— Scrofula	2. TUBERCULAIRE— Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	13	1	4
Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie				
Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie				
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM— Cerebro Spinal Affections.	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX— Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	2	3	2	
Apoplexy	Apoplexie				
Paralysis	Paralysie	2	2	2	
Insanity	Folie				
Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	1	3	2	
2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION— Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	2. ORGAN DE LA CIRCULATION Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	2	2	3	

TABLEAU IV.

CITÉ DE GUELPH.

RELIGIONS.								NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.								Occupations during Life, Women and Children same as Head of Family. Occupations suivies durant la vie, celles des chefs de famille étant données aux femmes et aux enfants.						
Me- tho- dist.	Bap- tists.	Others	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Others	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.								
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Agri- cultural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mes- tic.	Indus- trial.	Pro- fession- al.	La- bour- ers.	Not Class- ed.								
Mé- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	An- glais.	Fran- çais.	Irland- ais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agri- cole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Do- mesti- que.	Indus- trielle.	Pro- fes- sions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non clas- sé								
					1					1												
1	2		3		1	3	1		1		5		1	1								
1			1		1						1		1									
					1						1											
	3	1	5		1	1			1	1	4		1									
							1						1									
1		1	2		1			1			1		1									
3			1		2	2	1	3			2		1									
					1								1									
1			1									1										
	2		2		13	5		1		1	9	3	4	2								
1			1										1									
2		1	5	1	2	2		3	1	1	4			1								
1	1		1			1					2											
1					5	1	1	4	2	1												
2		1	7		1	1			1	1	3	1	3									
3			5		2	3		2	2		4		1	1								

TABLE IV.

CITY OF GUELPH.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.		RELIGIONS.			
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Roman Catholics.	Ch. of Eng-land.	Pres-byte-ri-ans.	
			Catho-lics.	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Pres-byté-ri-ens.	
3 Local — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires..... Affections de la Gorge ...	4 4	4	4 2	
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec-tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala-dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	1		1 2 1 1	
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinal-res.....		1	2	
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'uterus.....				
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Dis-eases.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.				
	4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématu-rées..... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	3		
		2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse.....	5	2	3
3. Atrophy and Debility.....		3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	7	1	1	
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths. Suicide..... Homicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions. Blessures et Armes à Feu. Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Homicide..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus-tice..... Infanticide.....	1 1		1	
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	49	26	35	

TABLE IV.

**DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO RELIGIONS, NATIONALITIES
AND OCCUPATIONS OF DECEASED, FOR THE YEAR 1888.**

TABLEAU IV.

**DECÈS EN RAPPORT AVEC LES RELIGIONS, LES NATIONALITÉS ET
LES PROFESSIONS DES DÉCÉDÉS, POUR L'ANNÉE 1888.**

TABLE IV.

CITY OF THREE RIVERS.

RELIGIONS.

CLASS.

CLASSE.

DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.

MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.

ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.

ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.

Roman Catholics.	Ch. of Eng-land.	Pres-byte-ri-ans.
Catholiques Romains.	Eglise d'An-ge-terre.	Pres-byté-ri-ens.

1.
Zymotic.
—
Zymotiques.

2.
Constitutional.
—
Constitutionnelles.

1. Miasmatic— Small-Pox..... Measles..... Scarlatina..... Diphtheria..... Glanders..... Quinsy (Tonsillitis)..... Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.. Erysipelas..... Puerperal Fever..... Carbuncle..... Catarrhal Affections..... Diarrheal Affections..... Rheumatism..... Septicæmia (Pyæmia)..... Remittent Fever..... Malaria Fever..... Other Zymotic Diseases....	1. MIASMATIQUE— Variole..... Rougeole..... Scarlatine..... Diphthérie..... Morve..... Angine..... Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes Erysipèle..... Fièvres Puerpérales..... Anthrax..... Affections Catharrales..... Diarrhées..... Rhumatisme..... Septicémie..... Fièvre Remittente..... Fièvre Miasmatique..... Autres Maladies Zymotiq..	..... ..... ..... 7..... 4..... 4..... 2..... 37..... 2..... 1..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....
2. ENTHETIC— Syphilis.....	2. ENTHÉTIQUE— Syphilis.....	.....	.....
3. DIETIC— Privation of Food..... Purpura..... Alcoholism.....	3. DIÉTIQUE— Défaut d'alimentation..... Purpura..... Ivrognerie.....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....
4. PARASITIC— Thrush..... Worms.....	4. PARASITIQUE— Aphthes..... Vers.....	..... .....	..... .....
1. DIATHETIC— Gout..... Anæmia..... Dropsy..... Cancer..... Abscess..... Others.....	1. DIATHÉSIQUE— Goutte..... Anémie..... Hydropisie..... Cancer..... Abscs..... Autres.....	..... ..... 3..... 6..... 5..... .....	..... ..... ..... 1..... 1.....
2. TUBERCULAR— Scrofula..... Tabes Mesenterica..... Phthisis..... Hemorrhage..... Hydrocephalus.....	2. TUBERCULAIRE— Scrofules..... Tuberculose Mésentérique.. Phthisis..... Hémorrhagie..... Hydrocéphalie.....	..... ..... 22..... 27.....	..... ..... 1..... 1.....
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM— Cerebro Spinal Affections. Apoplexy..... Paralysis..... Insanity..... Epilepsy and Convulsions.	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX— Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales Apoplexie..... Paralysie..... Folie..... Epilepsie et Convulsions..	8..... 1..... 10..... 9.....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....
2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION— Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	8.....	.....

TABLE IV.

CITY OF THREE RIVERS.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		RELIGIONS.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Roman Catho- lics. — Catho- licques Romi- ains.	Ch. of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byte- rians. — Pres- byté- riens.
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires.... Affections de la Gorge.....	16 7	1	1
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite	2 6 1		
	Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	Maladie du Foie	1		
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs..	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladies des Voies Urina- ires	1		
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'uterus.....			
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis	1		
	Joint Disease..... Skin Disease	Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau.....	3		
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématuées.... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	12 8		
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse	13		
	3. Atrophy and Debility.....	3. Atrophie et Débilité	35	1	1
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions .. Blessures et Armes à Feu... Brûlures..... Empoisonnements.....	1 1		
	Drowning..... Suffocation	Noyades	1		
	Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide	Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents			
	Homicide	Suicides.....			
	Unascertained.....	Homicide.....			
	Hanged (Judicial)..... Infanticide.....	Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	1		
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	263	5	5

TABLEAU IV.

CITÉ DE TROIS RIVIÈRES.

Suite.

RELIGIONS.								NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.								Occupations during Life, Women and Children same as Head of Family. Occupations suivies durant la vie, celles des chefs de famille étant données aux femmes et aux enfants.						
Methodists.	Baptists.	Others	English.	French.	Irish.	Scotch.	Others	I. Agricultural.	II. Commercial.	III. Domestic.	IV. Industrial.	V. Professional.	VI. Labourers.	VII. Not Classed.								
Méthodistes.	Baptistes.	Autres.	Anglais.	Français.	Irlandais.	Ecosais.	Autres.	Agricole.	Commerciale.	Domestique.	Industrielle.	Professions.	Journaliers.	Non classé.								
				16	1			2	5		2	2	6									
				7		1			2		2	1	3									
				2				1					1									
				6				3	1		1		1									
				1					1													
				1					1													
				1					1													
				3									3									
			1	10			1		3		2		5	2								
				8					2		3		3									
				10	1		2	2	1		2		5	3								
			1	29	1	1	5	4	7		4	2	13	7								
				1							1											
					1			1														
									1													
				1					1													
				9	240	8	5	11	23	58	3	63	15	93								

TABLE IV.

**DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO RELIGIONS, NATIONALITIES
AND OCCUPATIONS OF DECEASED, FOR THE YEAR 1888.**

TABLEAU IV.

**DÉCÈS EN RAPPORT AVEC LES RELIGIONS, LES NATIONALITÉS ET
LES PROFESSIONS DES DÉCÉDES, POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.**

TABLEAU IV.

CITÉ DE SHERBROOKE.

RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.					Occupations during Life, Women and Children same as Head of Family. Occupations suivies durant la vie, celles des chefs de famille étant données aux femmes et aux enfants.						
Metho- dists.	Bap- tists.	Others	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Others	I. Agricultural.	II. Com- mercial.	III. Dom- estic.	IV. Indus- trial.	V. Pro- fession- al.	VI. La- bour- ers.	VII. Not Class- ed.
Mé- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	An- glais.	Fran- çais.	Irlan- dais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agri- cole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Do- mestique.	Indus- trielle.	Pro- fes- sions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non clas- sé.
					2						1		1	
			1	1					1		1			
					5		1				2		4	
	1		2	2	1						1		1	1
	1		3	26					4		10	2	12	1
				1									1	
					1			1						
					1			1						
					1			1						
				1	2		1		2		1	1		
					4								4	
													1	
					1				1					
	1		2	16	3	1		4	3		5	1	9	
		1	1	1	1				1		1		2	
				3									2	
1			5	8	2			2	4	1	5		3	
	1		1									1		
				4				1			1		2	
			1	4					1		3		1	
		2	1	7	1	5	1	2	2	1	1	2	6	1

TABLE IV.

CITY OF SHERBROOKE.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		RELIGIONS.			
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Roman Catho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Pres- byte- rians.	
			Ca- tholi- ques Ro- mains.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byte- riens.	
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires. ... Affections de la Gorge.....	22 5	3 1	2	
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	1 1 2	1		
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urina- ires.....				
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'uterus.....				
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la peau..... Autres Affections Locales.				
	4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématurées... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	5 15		
		2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse.....	5		
3. Atrophy and Debility.....		3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	24	1	2	
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths... Suicide..... Homicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures et armes à Feu... Brûlures..... Empoisonnements... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Homicide..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	1 1 1	1 1		
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	178	28	7	

TABLE IV.

**DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO RELIGIONS, NATIONALITIES
AND OCCUPATIONS OF DECEASED, FOR THE YEAR 1888.**

TABLEAU IV.

**DÉCÈS EN RAPPORT AVEC LES RELIGIONS, LES NATIONALITÉS ET
LES PROFESSIONS DES DÉCÉDÉS, POUR L'ANNÉE 1888.**

TABLE IV.

CITY OF PETERBOROUGH.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		RELIGIONS.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Ro- man Ca- tho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Pres- by- terians.
			Ca- tho- liques Ro- mains.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byté- riens.
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....			
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....			
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....			
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	8	2	
	Glanders.....	Morve.....			
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis).....	Angine.....			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes			
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....			
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....			
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....			
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....			
	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	5		1
	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	1		
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....			
Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....			1	
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatique.....			1	
Other Zymotic Diseases.....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.....				
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....			
	Purpura.....	Purpura.....			
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....			
	Worms.....	Vers.....			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout.....	Goutte.....			
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....			
	Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	1	1	1
	Cancer.....	Cancer.....	2	1	
	Abscess.....	Abcès.....			
Others.....	Autres.....				
2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—				
Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....				
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....				
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....		4	1	
Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....				
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....				
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—				
Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales.....		3	2	
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....		1		
Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....		1	1	
Insanity.....	Folie.....				
Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions.....	1			
2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION				
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....		2	2	

TABLE IV.

CITY OF PETERBOROUGH.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.		RELIGIONS.		
	MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		Roman Catho- lics. — Catho- liques Ro- mains.	Ch. of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byte- rians. — Pres- byte- riens.
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires.... Affections de la Gorge.....	3 1	2 1	2
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins	1 1	2 1	1
	Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate	1	1	1
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs....	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladies des Voies Urinai- res.....	1	5	
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'utérus			
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.			
	4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématuurées ... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition	1	1	3
At Birth.....		A la Naissance.....			1
2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....		2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement	1	1	2
	3. Atrophy and Debility.....	3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	8	2	1
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions..... Blessures et Armes à Feu. Brûlures	1		
	Drowning..... Suffocation	Empoisonnements			
	Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths..	Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents		1	
	Suicide..... Homicide..... Unascertained	Suicides..... Homicide..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice		1 1	
	Hanged (Judicial)..... Infanticide	Infanticide.....			
	Totals.....	Totaux	37	31	28

TABLE IV.

**DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO RELIGIONS, NATIONALITIES
AND OCCUPATIONS OF DECEASED, FOR THE YEAR 1888.**

TABLEAU IV.

**DÉCÈS EN RAPPORT AVEC LES RELIGIONS, LES NATIONALITÉS ET
LES PROFESSIONS DES DÉCÉDÉS, POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.**

TABLE IV.

CITY OF WINDSOR, ONT.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.		RELIGIONS.		
	MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		Roman Catholics.	Ch. of England.	Pres-byterians.
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Catholiques Romains.	Eglise d'Angleterre.	Pres-byté-riens.
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....			
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....			
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	2		3
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	3	1	1
	Glanders.....	Morve.....			
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis).....	Angine.....			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.....			1
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....			
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....	1		
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....			
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....			
	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	2		2
	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....	1		
Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....				
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatique.....		1		
Other Zymotic Diseases....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.....				
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....			
	Purpura.....	Purpura.....			
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....			
	Worms.....	Vers.....			
	1. DIATHERIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout.....	Goutte.....			
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....			
	Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....		1	
	Cancer.....	Cancer.....	1	1	
	Abscess.....	Abcès.....		1	
Others.....	Autres.....				
2. TUBERCULAR.....	2. TUBERCULAIRE—				
Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....				
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....				
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	7		1	
Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....		1		
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....				
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—				
Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	3	2	2	
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....		1	1	
Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....	3			
Insanity.....	Folie.....				
Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions...	2	2	1	
2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE la CIRCULATION				
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie 'du Cœur et du Sang.....	3	3	2	

TABLERAU IV.

CITÉ DE WINDSOR, ONT.

RELIGIONS.								NATIONALITIES.								Occupations during Life, Women and Children same as Head of Family.						
RELIGIONS.								NATIONALITÉS.								Occupations suivies durant la vie, celles des chefs de famille étant données aux femmes et aux enfants.						
Metho- dists.	Bap- tists.	Others	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Others	I. Agricultural.	II. Com- mercial.	III. Do- mes- tic.	IV. Indus- trial.	V. Pro- fession- al.	VI. La- bour- ers.	VII. Not Class- ed.								
Mé- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	An- glais.	Fran- çais.	Irlan- dais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agri- cole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Do- mesti- que.	Indus- trielle.	Pro- fes- sions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non clas- sé.								
1					2	3	1				1			5								
1			1	3		1	1	1	2		1	1	1									
			1								1											
			1		1								1									
3			1	1	2	1	2		1		3		3									
1				1			1	1					1									
1	1						1	1					1									
1					1		1		1		1											
		1	1										1									
			1								1											
			1		1						2			1								
			1																			
9	1		1	2	3	1	11	1	3	4	3		6	1								
			1						1													
1		1	3	1	2	2	1		1		4	2	2									
1			1				2	1					2									
3				2			4		2				3	1								
			2		1	2			2				3									
5	1		3	1	5	1	4	1	4	3	3		3									

TABLE IV.

CITY OF WINDSOR, ONT.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSÉ.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.		RELIGIONS.			
	MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		Roman Catholics.	Ch. of Eng-land.	Pres-byte-ri-ans.	
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Catho-lics Ro-mains.	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Pres-byté-ri-ens.	
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires.... Affections de la Gorge.....	3	5	1	
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....		1	1	
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	1		1	
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'utérus.....				
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovite..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la peau..... Autres Affections Locales.	1			
	4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématurées.... Cyanosis..... Différences..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	1		
		2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse.....	2	1	
3. Atrophy and Debility.		3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	4	1		
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions.. Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Homicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions.... Blessures et armes à Feu... Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Homicide..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....			1	
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	40	23	18	

RELIGIONS.		NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.						Occupations during Life, Women and Children same as Head of Family. Occupations suivies durant la vie, celles des chefs de famille étant données aux femmes et aux enfants.						
Metho- dists.	Bap- tists.	Others	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Others	I. Agricultural.	II. Com- mercial.	III. Dom- estic.	IV. Indus- trial.	V. Pro- fession- al.	VI. La- bour- ers.	VII. Not Class- ed.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mé- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	An- glais.	Fran- çais.	Irlan- dais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agri- cole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Do- mesti- que.	Indus- trielle.	Pro- fes- sions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non clas- sés.
6			7	2		1	5		3	1	6	1	3	1
1					1						1			
4			4				2		3		2		1	
			1						1					
1			1		1	1		1	1				1	
				1							1			
2				1	1		1		2				1	
1			1		2		1	1					3	
5			3	2	2		3		2		1	2	5	
	1						1	1						
		1				1	1							2
46	4	3	35	17	25	14	43	8	29	9	30	6	46	6

TABLE IV.

**DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO RELIGIONS, NATIONALITIES
AND OCCUPATIONS OF DECEASED, FOR THE YEAR 1888.**

TABLEAU IV.

**DÉCÈS EN RAPPORT AVEC LES RELIGIONS, LES NATIONALITÉS ET
LES PROFESSIONS DES DÉCÉDÉS, POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.**

TABLE IV.

CITY OF CHATHAM, ONT.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.		RELIGIONS.			
	MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		Roman Catholics.	Ch. of England.	Pres-byterians.	
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Catholiques Romains.	Eglise d'Angle-terre.	Pres-byté-riens.	
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. Miasmatic— Small-Pox	1. MIASMATIQUE— Variole				
	Measles	Rougeole		1		
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine			1	
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie				
	Glanders	Morve				
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis).....	Angine				
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes				
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle				
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales				
	Carbuncle	Anthrax				
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....				
	Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	2		3	
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme				
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie				
	Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....				
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmaticque.....					
Other Zymotic Diseases.....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.....					
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC— Syphilis.....	2. ENTHÉTIQUE— Syphilis.....				
	3. DIETIC— Privation of Food	3. DIÉTIQUE— Défaut d'alimentation.....				
	Purpura	Purpura				
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie.....				
	4. PARASITIC— Thrush	4. PARASITIQUE— Aphthes	1			
	Worms.....	Vers.....				
	1. DIATHETIC— Gout	1. DIATHÉSIQUE— Goutte				
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....				
	Dropsy	Hydropisie.....				
	Cancer.....	Cancer.....		1		
	Abscess	Abcès				
	Others	Autres.....				
	2. TUBERCULAR— Scrofula.....	2. TUBERCULAIRE— Scrofules.....				
	Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique..		1		
	Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	7	2	2	
Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....					
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie		1			
3. NERVOUS SYSTEM. — SYSTÈME NERVEUX.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM— Cerebro Spinal Affections.	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX— Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales		1		
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie				
	Paralysis	Paralyse	1			
	Insanity	Folie			1	
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..		1		
	4. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION. — ORGAN DE LA CIRCULATION.	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION— Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	2. ORGAN DE LA CIRCULATION Maladie du Cœur et du Sang			

TABLE IV.

CITY OF CHATHAM, ONT.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.		RELIGIONS.			
	MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		Roman Catholics.	Ch. of England.	Presbyterians.	
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Catholics Romains.	Eglise d'Angleterre.	Presbytériens.	
3 Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires.... Affections de la Gorge ...	4 1	4 1	1	
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels .. Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac.*..... Entérites et autres maladies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	..... ..... 2 ..... ..... .....	..... ..... 2 ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinaires.....	.....	.....	1
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'utérus.....	.....	.....	.....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Diseases.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....
	4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématuées..... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance..... 1
		2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse..... 6 2
3. Atrophy and Debility.....		3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	1	3	1	
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths. Suicide..... Homicide..... Unascertained..... Hanged (Judicial)..... Infanticide.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures et Armes à Feu... Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... 1 2 ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... 1 ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	29	23	10	

TABLE IV.

**DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO RELIGIONS, NATIONALITIES,
AND OCCUPATIONS OF DECEASED, FOR THE YEAR 1888.**

TABLEAU IV.

**DÉCÈS EN RAPPORT AVEC LES RELIGIONS, LES NATIONALITÉS ET
LES PROFESSIONS DES DÉCÉDÉS, POUR L'ANNÉE 1888.**

TABLE IV. CITY OF WOODSTOCK, ONT.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		RELIGIONS.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Roman Catho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Pres- byte- rians.
			Ca- tholi- ques Ro- mains.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byté- riens.
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole		1	1
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine			
	Diphtheria	Diphthérie	1	3	4
	Glanders	Morve			
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	1	2	1
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle		1	
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhoeal Affections	Diarrhées		1	
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie			
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
Malaria Fever	Fièvre Miasmatique		1		
Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.				
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			1
	Worms	Vers			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie		1	
	Cancer	Cancer	1	1	1
	Abscess	Abcès			
	Others	Autres			
2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—				
Scrofula	Scrofules				
Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique				
Phthisis	Phthisie	2	6		
Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie				
Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie				
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—				
Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales			2	
Apoplexy	Apoplexie				
Paralysis	Paralytie		1	1	
Insanity	Folie				
Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions		3	2	
2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION				
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	2	3	1	

TABLEAU IV.

CITÉ DE WOODSTOCK, ONT.

RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.					Occupations during Life, Women and Children same as Head of Family. Occupations suivies durant la vie, celles des chefs de famille étant données aux femmes et aux enfants.						
Metho- dists.	Bap- tists.	Others	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Others	I. Agricultural.	II. Com- mercial.	III. Do- mestic.	IV. Indus- trial.	V. Pro- fession- al.	VI. La- bour- ers.	VII. Not Class- ed.
Mé- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	An- glais.	Fran- çais.	Irland- ais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agri- cole.	Com- mer- ciale	Do- mesti- que.	Indus- trielle.	Pro- fes- sions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non clas- sé.
1			1		1	1					1	1		1
2			5		1	2	2		1		8	1		
3	2	1	5			4	1	1	1		4	1	2	1
					1								1	
3			4								3		1	
1			1										1	
			1					1						
			1								1			
1	1		2		1			1			1		1	
			1			2					1		1	1
	1		1										1	
5			4		2	6	1		4		8		1	
1			1								1			
2			1		1	2					2	1		1
			1			1					2			
	2		3			2	2			1	5	1		
2			3		4	1		1			5		2	

TABLE IV.

CITY OF WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		RELIGIONS.			
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Roman Catho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Pres- byte- rians.	
			Catho- liques Ro- maines.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byté- riens.	
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires..... Affections de la Gorge.....	1	2 1	9 1	
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tion of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....		1	1 2	
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organ.....	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladies des Voies Urinai- res.....	1			
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'utérus.....				
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovite..... Maladie des Articulations..... Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.....				
	4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématurées..... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....			
		2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse.....		1	
3. Atrophy and Debility.....		3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	2	1	3	
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions..... Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths..... Suicide..... Homicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions..... Blessures et armes à Feu..... Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F..... Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Homicide..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....			1	
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	9	26	38	

TABLE IV.

**DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO RELIGIONS, NATIONALITIES,
AND OCCUPATIONS OF DECEASED, FOR THE YEAR 1888.**

TABLEAU IV.

**DÉCÈS EN RAPPORT AVEC LES RELIGIONS, LES NATIONALITÉS ET
LES PROFESSIONS DES DÉCÉDÉS, POUR L'ANNÉE 1888.**

TABLE IV.

CITY OF SOREL.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		RELIGIONS.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Ro- man Catho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Pres- byte- rians.
			Catho- liques Ro- mains.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byté- riens.
Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC— Small-Pox	1. MIASMATIQUE— Variole			
	Measles.....	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	1		
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	33		
	Glanders.....	Morre.....			
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis).....	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	3		
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle			
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales..			
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....			
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	46		
	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie			
	Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente			
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatique.....				
Other Zymotic Diseases...	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.				
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC— Syphilis	2. ENTHÉTIQUE— Syphilis.....			
	3. DIETIC— Privation of Food.....	3. DIÉTIQUE— Défaut d'alimentation.....	21		
	Purpura	Purpura.....			
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....			
	4. PARASITIC— Thrush	4. PARASITIQUE— Aphthes.....			
	Worms	Vers.....			
	1. DIATHETIC— Gout	1. DIATHÉSIQUE— Goutte.....			
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1		
	Cancer	Cancer	1		
	Abscess.....	Abcès.....			
	Others.....	Autres.....			
	2. TUBERCULAR— Scrofula.....	2. TUBERCULAIRE— Scrofules.....			
	Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.	1		
	Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	25	1	
Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie	1			
Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie.....	5			
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM— Cerebro Spinal Affections..	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX— Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	5			
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie	3			
Paralysis.....	Paralyisie	10			
Insanity.....	Folie	1			
Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	1			
2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION— Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	8			

TABLEAU IV.

CITÉ DE SOREL.

RELIGIONS.								NATIONALITIES.								Occupations during Life, Women and Children same as Head of Family.						
RELIGIONS.								NATIONALITÉS.								Occupations suivies durant la vie, celles des chefs de famille étant données aux femmes et aux enfants.						
Methodists.	Baptists.	Others	English.	French.	Irish.	Scottish.	Others	I. Agricultural.	II. Commercial.	III. Domestic.	IV. Industrial.	V. Professional.	VI. Labourers.	VII. Not Classified.								
Méthodistes.	Baptistes.	Autres.	Anglais.	Français.	Irlandais.	Ecosais.	Autres.	Agricole.	Commerciale.	Domestique.	Industrielle.	Professions.	Journaliers.	Non classé.								
.....								
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	29	2	1	1	2	14	.....	12	2	3	.....							
.....								
.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
.....								
.....	45	.....	.....	1	1	15	.....	22	3	5	.....							
.....								
.....								
.....								
.....	20	.....	1	.....	1	5	.....	11	3	1	.....							
.....								
.....								
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....					
.....								
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....					
.....								
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....					
.....	23	.....	1	1	3	7	.....	10	1	3	2						
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1			
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....							
.....								
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....							
.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3			
.....	9	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	4			
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1			
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....							
.....								
.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	2			

TABLE IV.

CITY OF SOREL.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		RELIGIONS.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Roman Catho- lics. — Catho- liques Romaines.	Ch. of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byte- rians. — Pres- byté- riens.
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires..... Affections de la Gorge.....	5 16		
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite.....	4 2		
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladies des Voies Urinai- res.....	2		
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'uterus.....			
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis			
	Joint Disease..... Skin Disease	Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau.....			
	Various other Local Disea- ses	Autres Affections Locales.....			
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématuées..... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	17		
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse.....			
	3. Atrophy and Debility.....	3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	17		
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions .. Blessures et Armes à Feu..... Brûlures..... Empoisonnements.....			
	Drowning..... Suffocation.....	Noyades..... Suffocations.....			
	Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths..	Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents			
	Suicide	Suicides.....			
	Homicide.....	Homicide.....			
	Unascertained.....	Causes Inconnues.....	3		
	Hanged (Judicial).....	Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice.....			
	Infanticide.....	Infanticide.....			
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	232	1	

TABLEAU IV. CITÉ DE SOREL. *Suite.*

RELIGIONS.			NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.					Occupations during Life, Women and Children same as Head of Family. Occupations suivies durant la vie, celles des chefs de famille étant données aux femmes et aux enfants.						
Metho- dists.	Bap- tists.	Others	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Others	I. Agricultural.	II. Com- mercial.	III. Do- mestic.	IV. Indus- trial.	V. Pro- fessional.	VI. La- bour- ers.	VII. Not Class- ed.
Mé- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	An- glais.	Fran- çais.	Irlan- dais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agri- cole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Do- mesti- que.	Indus- trielle.	Pro- fes- sions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non clas- sé.
				5							2	2		1
				16					3		7	2	4	
			1	2	1				2		1	1		
				2					1					1
				2									1	1
				16			1		6		7		4	
				16	1			2			2	1	6	6
				3				1	1		1			
			2	217	5	4	5	15	61		87	18	30	22

TABLE IV.

**DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO RELIGIONS, NATIONALITIES
AND OCCUPATIONS OF DECEASED, FOR THE YEAR 1888.**

TABLEAU IV.

**DÉCÈS EN RAPPORT AVEC LES RELIGIONS, LES NATIONALITÉS ET
LES PROFESSIONS DES DÉCÉDÉS, POUR L'ANNÉE 1888.**

TABLE IV.

CITY OF ST. HYACINTHE.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.		RELIGIONS.		
	MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		Ro- man Ca- tho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Pres- byte- rians.
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Ca- tholi- ques Ro- mains.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byté- riens.
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. Miasmatic—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....			
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....	2		
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	24		
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	3		
	Glanders.....	Morve.....			
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis).....	Angine.....			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	6		
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....			
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....	1		
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....			
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....			
	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	11		
	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....	1		
Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....				
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatique.....				
Other Zymotic Diseases....	Autres Maladies Zymoti- ques.....				
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTRETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....			
	Purpura.....	Purpura.....			
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....			
	Worms.....	Vers.....			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout.....	Goutte.....			
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....			
Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	1			
Cancer.....	Cancer.....	2			
Abscess.....	Abcès.....				
Others.....	Autres.....				
2. TUBERCULAR.....	2. TUBERCULAIRE—				
Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....	3			
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.	1			
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	27		1	
Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....				
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....				
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—				
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	25		
	Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	2		
	Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....	9		
	Insanity.....	Folie.....			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions...	5		
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood	Maladie du Cœur et du			
	Vessels.....	Sang.....	7		

TABLEAU IV.

CITÉ DE ST. HYACINTHE.

RELIGIONS.				NATIONALITIES. NATIONALITÉS.				Occupations during Life, Women and Children same as Head of Family. Occupations suivies durant la vie, celles des chefs de famille étant données aux femmes et aux enfants.						
Metho- dists.	Bap- tists.	Others	Eng- lish.	Fren- ch.	Irish.	Scot- ch.	Others	I. Agricultural.	II. Com- mercial.	III. Do- mestic.	IV. Indus- trial.	V. Pro- fessional.	VI. La- bour- ers.	VII. Not Class- ed.
Mé- tho- distes.	Bap- tistes.	Au- tres.	An- glais.	Fran- çais.	Irlan- dais.	Ecos- sais.	Au- tres.	Agric- ole.	Com- mer- ciale.	Do- mesti- que.	Indus- trielle.	Pro- fess- ions.	Jour- na- liers.	Non clas- sé.
				2								1	1	
				24				5	3		12	1	2	1
				3				2			1			
				6				1			3		2	
				1							1			
				11				4		1	5		1	
				1										1
				1					1					
				2								1		1
				3							1		2	
				1									1	
				27	1				2	2	9	4	7	4
				25							11	4	5	1
				2					2					
				9				2			2	1	2	2
				5				1			3		1	
				7					3	1	2			1

TABLE IV.

CITY OF ST. HYACINTHE.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.		RELIGIONS.		
	MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		Roman Catholics.	Ch. of Eng-land.	Pres-byte-ri-ans.
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Catho-lics Ro-mains.	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Pres-byté-ri-ens.
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires..... Affections de la Gorge.....	10 8		1
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec-tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala-dies d'intestins	3		1
	Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate	2		
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs....	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladies des Voies Urinai-res.....	2		
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'uterus			
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Dis-eases	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.			
	4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématuurées ... Cyanosis..... Diffémités..... Dentition	20	
At Birth.....		A la Naissance.....			
2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....		2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse	1		
3. Atrophy and Debility.....	3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	73			
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures et Armes à Feu... Brûlures			
	Drowning..... Suffocation	Empoisonnements ... Noyades.....	2		
	Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths..	Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents			
	Suicide	Suicides			
	Homicide.....	Homicide			
	Unascertained	Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus-tice			
	Hanged (Judicial)	Infanticide.....			
	Infanticide				
	Totals.....	Totaux	251		3

TABLE IV.

**DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO RELIGIONS, NATIONALITIES
AND OCCUPATIONS OF DECEASED, FOR THE YEAR 1888.**

TABLEAU IV.

**DÉCÈS EN RAPPORT AVEC LES RELIGIONS, LES NATIONALITÉS ET
LES PROFESSIONS DES DÉCÉDÉS, POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.**

TABLE IV.

CITY OF GALT.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		RELIGIONS.			
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Roman Catho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Pres- byte- rians.	
			Ca- tholi- ques Ro- mains.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byte- riens.	
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC— Small-Pox..... Measles..... Scarlatina..... Diphtheria..... Glanders..... Quinsy (Tonsilitis)..... Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.. Erysipelas..... Puerperal Fever..... Carbuncle..... Catarrhal Affections..... Diarrhœal Affections..... Rheumatism..... Septicæmia (Pyæmia)..... Remittent Fever..... Malaria Fever..... Other Zymotic Diseases....	1. MIASMATIQUE— Variole..... Rougeole..... Scarlatine..... Diphthérie..... Morve..... Angine..... Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes..... Erysipèle..... Fièvres Puerpérales..... Anthrax..... Affections Catharrales..... Diarrhées..... Rhumatisme..... Septicémie..... Fièvre Remittente..... Fièvre Miasmatique..... Autres Maladies Zymotiq..				
		2. ENTHETIC— Syphilis.....	2. ENTHÉTIQUE— Syphilis.....			
		3. DIETIC— Privation of Food..... Purpura..... Alcoholism.....	3. DIÉTIQUE— Défaut d'alimentation..... Purpura..... Ivrognerie.....			1 1
		4. PARASITIC— Thrush..... Worms.....	4. PARASITIQUE— Aphthes..... Vers.....			
	2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	1. DIATHETIC— Gout..... Anæmia..... Dropsy..... Cancer..... Abscess..... Others.....	1. DIATHÉSIQUE— Goutte..... Anémie..... Hydropisie..... Cancer..... Absès..... Autres.....		1 1 2 3	2 3
		2. TUBERCULAR— Scrofula..... Tuberc Mesenterica..... Phthisis..... Hæmorrhage..... Hydrocephalus.....	2. TUBERCULAIRE— Scrofulose..... Tuberculose Mésentérique.. Phthisie..... Hémorrhagie..... Hydrocéphalie.....		2 2	5 1 2
		1. NERVOUS SYSTEM— Cerebro Spinal Affections. Apoplexy..... Paralysis..... Insanity..... Epilepsy and Convulsions.	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX— Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales Apoplexie..... Paralyse..... Folie..... Epilepsie et Convulsions..		1 1	2 6 3
		2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION— Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....			9

TABLE IV.

**DEATHS REGISTERED IN RELATION TO RELIGIONS, NATIONALITIES
AND OCCUPATIONS OF DECEASED, FOR THE YEAR 1888.**

TABLEAU IV.

**DÉCÈS EN RAPPORT AVEC LES RELIGIONS, LES NATIONALITÉS ET
LES PROFESSIONS DES DÉCÉDÉS, POUR L'ANNÉE, 1888.**

TABLE IV.

CITY OF FREDERICTON.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.		RELIGIONS.		
	MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		Ro- man Catho- lics. — Catho- liques Ro- mains.	Ch. of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byte- rians. — Pres- byte- riens.
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine			
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie	4	1	
	Glanders.....	Morve.....			
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis).....	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	1		
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle			
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales		1	
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....			
	Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	1	2	
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie			
Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....				
Malaria Fever.....	Fièvre Miasmatiche.....				
Other Zymotic Diseases.....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.				
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation.....			
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie.....			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes.....			
	Worms.....	Vers.....			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....			
	Dropsy.....	Hydropsie			
	Cancer.....	Cancer.....	2	4	
	Abscess	Abcès			
Others	Autres.....				
2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—				
Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....				
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique..				
Phthisis	Phthisie	5	6		
Hemorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....				
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie	1			
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—				
Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	1	2	3	
Apoplexy	Apoplexie.....		1		
Paralysis	Paralyisie		1		
Insanity	Folie	1			
Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..				
2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION				
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	2	2		

TABLE IV.

CITY OF FREDERICTON.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.		RELIGIONS.			
	MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		Ro- man Ca- tho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Pres- byte- rians.	
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Ca- tholi- ques Ro- mains.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Pres- byté- riens.	
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires.... Affections de la Gorge.....	1	1	3	
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tion of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Entérites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	1		1	
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organ....	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladies des Voies Urinal- res.....		1	1	
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRATION Maladie de l'uterus.....				
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales..				
	4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances Prématuurées... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....			
		2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse.....	2	2	
3. Atrophy and Debility.....		3. Atrophie et Débilité.....	1	1		
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot and Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Homicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NÉGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures et armes à Feu... Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F... Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Homicide..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	1		1	
	Hanged (Judicial)..... Infanticide.....		1			
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	26	25	9	

TABLE V.

RÉCAPITULATION WITH RATIOS OF MORTALITY ACCORDING
TO AGES.

TABLEAU V.

RÉSUMÉ ET PROPORTIONS DE LA MORTALITÉ PAR AGES.

TABLE V.—RECAPITULATION WITH RATIOS OF MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGES.

CITIES.	Assumed Population.	Total Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths of first 5 years of age.	Ratio per 1,000 Deaths.	Deaths from 5 to 20 years.
VILLES.	Population Présumée.	Décès.	Proportion par 1,000 de Population.	Décès des 5 premières années.	Proportion par 1,000 Décès.	Décès de 5 à 20 ans.
Montreal.....	200,000	6,320	31·60	3,988	631·01	467
Toronto.....	166,809	2,498	14·97	1,215	486·38	199
Quebec.....	64,350	1,826	28·37	995	544·90	134
Hamilton.....	44,299	823	18·57	332	403·40	83
Ottawa.....	41,000	923	22·51	538	582·88	70
Halifax.....	40,000	837	20·92	340	406·21	62
St. John, N.B.....	28,110	525	18·67	196	373·33	57
London.....	26,315	371	14·09	130	350·40	24
Winnipeg.....	25,098	524	20·87	306	583·96	49
Kingston.....	17,300	278	16·06	68	244·60	26
Victoria, B.C.....	15,000	255	17·00	77	301·96	31
Charlottetown.....	13,600	172	12·64	50	290·69	13
Brantford.....	13,054	214	16·39	92	429·90	21
Hull.....	12,000	474	39·50	340	717·29	38
Belleville.....	10,769	164	15·22	48	292·68	12
St. Thomas.....	10,476	126	12·02	60	476·19	7
Guelph.....	10,413	165	15·84	56	339·39	19
Three Rivers.....	10,000	273	27·30	164	600·73	15
Sherbrooke.....	9,177	228	24·84	126	552·63	19
Peterborough.....	8,989	141	15·68	57	404·25	16
Windsor, Ont.....	8,602	134	15·57	54	402·98	11
Cbatham, Ont.....	8,329	129	15·48	46	356·58	18
Woodstock, Ont.....	8,314	124	14·91	46	370·96	19
Sorel.....	7,711	233	30·21	149	639·48	23
St. Hyacinthe.....	7,300	254	34·79	143	562·99	29
Galt.....	7,162	138	19·26	51	369·56	9
Fredericton.....	6,747	63	12·30	18	216·86	10

TABLEAU V.—RÉSUMÉ ET PROPORTIONS DE LA MORTALITÉ PAR AGES.

Ratio per 1,000 Deaths.	Deaths from 20 to 40 years.	Ratio per 1,000 Deaths.	Deaths from 40 to 60 years.	Ratio per 1,000 Deaths.	Deaths over 60 years.	Ratio per 1,000 Deaths.	Deaths of ages not given.	Ratio per 1,000 Deaths.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Proportion par 1,000 Décès.	Décès de 20 à 40 ans.	Proportion par 1,000 Décès.	Décès de 40 à 60 ans.	Proportion par 1,000 Décès.	Décès au-dessus de 60 ans.	Proportion par 1,000 Décès.	Décès d'âges non donnés.	Proportion par 1,000 Décès.
73-89	649	102-68	523	82-75	693	109-65	.....	.....
79-66	373	149-31	315	126-10	392	156-92	4	1-60
73-38	191	104-60	160	87-62	346	189-48	.....	.....
100-85	125	151-88	125	151-88	158	191-98	.....	.....
75-83	110	119-17	84	91-00	121	131-09	.....	.....
74-07	141	168-45	115	137-39	179	213-85	.....	.....
108-57	64	121-90	71	135-23	137	260-95	.....	.....
64-69	72	194-07	51	137-46	94	253-36	.....	.....
93-51	93	177-48	48	91-60	27	51-52	1	1-90
93-52	47	169-06	48	172-66	89	320-14	.....	.....
121-56	64	250-98	69	231-37	23	90-19	1	3-92
75-58	27	156-97	24	139-53	58	337-20	.....	.....
98-13	27	126-16	28	130-84	46	214-95	.....	.....
80-16	43	90-71	22	46-41	30	63-29	1	2-10
73-17	23	140-24	26	158-53	49	298-78	6	36-58
55-55	16	126-98	14	111-11	29	230-15	.....	.....
115-15	19	115-15	23	139-39	48	290-90	.....	.....
54-94	23	84-24	23	84-24	48	175-82	.....	.....
83-33	31	135-96	17	74-56	35	153-50	.....	.....
113-47	14	99-29	21	148-93	33	234-04	.....	.....
82-08	20	149-25	23	171-64	25	186-56	1	7-46
139-53	23	178-29	16	124-03	26	201-55	.....	.....
153-22	21	169-35	19	153-22	19	153-22	.....	.....
98-71	14	60-08	17	72-96	30	128-75	.....	.....
114-17	22	86-61	16	62-99	44	173-22	.....	.....
65-21	19	137-68	24	173-91	35	253-62	.....	.....
120-48	17	204-81	9	108-43	29	349-39	.....	.....

TABLE VI.

**RECAPITULATION WITH RATIOS OF MORTALITY ACCORDING TO
RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.**

TABLEAU VI.

**RÉSUMÉ ET DISTRIBUTION DE LA MORTALITÉ SELON LES
CONFESSIONS RELIGIEUSES.**

TABLE VI.—RECAPITULATION WITH RATIOS OF MORTALITY ACCORDING TO RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS

CITIES. — VILLES.	ROMAN CATHOLICS. — CATHOLIQUES ROMAINS.			PRESBYTERIANS. — PRESBYTÉRIENS.		
	Assumed Population. — Population Présumée.	Deaths. — Décès.	Ratio per 1,000. — Proportion par 1,000.	Assumed Population. — Population Présumée.	Deaths. — Décès.	Ratio per 1,000. — Proportion par 1,000.
Montreal.....	150,273	5,396	35.90	13,061	260	19.90
Toronto.....	29,325	510	17.39	28,338	318	11.22
Quebec.....	57,970	1,731	29.86	1,383	18	13.01
Hamilton.....	8,671	156	17.99	9,656	145	15.01
Ottawa.....	23,748	680	28.63	4,635	65	14.02
Halifax.....	16,191	373	23.03	5,588	88	15.74
St. John, N.B.....	9,362	210	22.43	3,823	60	15.69
London.....	4,377	45	10.28	4,340	56	12.90
Winnipeg.....	3,206	53	16.53	7,432	98	13.18
Kingston.....	5,464	78	14.27	3,194	48	15.02
Victoria, B.C.....	2,193	36	16.41	2,311	38	16.43
Charlottetown.....	4,836	72	14.88	2,424	24	9.90
Brantford.....	1,997	34	17.02	1,992	25	12.55
Hull.....	10,858	419	38.58	270	10	37.03
Belleville.....	2,449	55	22.45	1,685	23	13.64
St. Thomas.....	1,193	24	20.11	1,835	19	10.35
Guelph.....	1,995	49	24.56	2,550	35	13.72
Three Rivers.....	9,469	263	27.77	236	5	21.18
Sherbrooke.....	5,727	178	31.03	612	7	11.43
Peterborough.....	2,490	37	14.85	1,889	28	14.83
Windsor, Ont.....	2,462	40	16.24	908	18	19.82
Chatham, Ont.....	1,593	29	18.20	1,250	10	8.00
Woodstock, Ont.....	467	9	19.27	2,599	38	14.62
Sorel.....	7,358	232	31.53	65	.....	.....
St. Hyacinthe.....	7,087	251	35.41	93	3	32.25
Galt.....	730	.....	.....	3,634	81	22.28
Fredericton.....	1,504	26	17.28	763	9	11.79

TABLEAU VI.—RÉSUMÉ ET DISTRIBUTION DE LA MORTALITÉ SELON LES CONFESSIONS RELIGIEUSES.

METHODISTS. — MÉTODISTES.			CHURCH OF ENGLAND. — EGLISE D'ANGLETERRE.			BAPTISTS—BAPTISTES.			OTHERS—AUTRES.		
Assumed Population.	D'ths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Assumed Population.	D'ths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Assumed Population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Assumed Population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.
Population Présumée.	Décès	Proportion par 1,000.	Population Présumée.	Décès	Proportion par 1,000.	Population Présumée.	Décès.	Proportion par 1,000.	Population Présumée.	Décès.	Proportion par 1,000.
7,528	118	15.67	20,485	478	23.33	2,085	16	7.67	6,568	52	7.91
31,959	462	14.45	59,086	990	16.75	7,786	93	11.94	10,315	125	12.11
910	7	7.69	3,430	64	18.65	181	2	11.04	476	4	8.40
10,520	232	22.05	11,738	215	18.31	1,277	28	21.92	2,437	47	19.28
3,338	42	12.58	7,034	109	15.49	752	6	7.97	1,493	21	14.06
4,287	96	22.39	10,206	211	20.67	3,038	53	17.44	690	16	23.18
3,536	76	21.49	6,434	104	16.16	4,021	66	16.41	934	9	9.63
6,599	105	15.91	8,665	131	15.11	1,180	23	19.49	1,154	11	9.53
4,308	66	15.32	7,460	179	23.99	1,096	15	13.68	1,596	113	70.80
2,869	54	18.82	4,684	84	17.93	245	1	4.08	844	13	15.40
1,785	62	34.73	4,354	66	15.15	275	4	14.54	4,081	49	12.00
2,873	36	12.53	2,766	31	11.20	520	7	13.46	181	2	11.04
3,368	62	18.40	2,746	47	17.11	2,131	27	12.67	820	19	23.17
205	14	68.29	459	22	47.93	137	4	29.19	71	5	70.42
3,654	57	15.59	2,651	25	9.60	131	1	7.63	199	2	10.05
3,044	40	13.14	2,498	26	10.40	1,333	17	12.75	573	.....	.....
2,572	35	13.60	2,002	26	12.98	508	11	21.65	786	9	11.45
79	.....	.....	185	5	27.02	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....
610	10	16.39	1,613	28	17.35	80	2	25.00	535	3	5.60
2,434	33	13.55	1,815	31	17.07	338	9	26.62	23	3	130.43
2,290	46	20.08	2,144	23	10.72	477	4	8.38	321	3	9.34
2,641	49	18.55	1,910	23	12.04	771	13	16.86	164	5	30.48
2,148	33	15.36	2,016	26	12.89	1,001	11	10.98	83	7	84.33
23	.....	.....	174	1	5.74	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	38	.....	.....
1,189	34	28.59	1,079	18	16.68	326	4	12.26	204	1	4.90
919	4	4.35	1,462	25	17.09	1,170	15	12.82	929	4	4.30

TABLE VII.

**RECAPITULATION WITH RATIOS OF MORTALITY ACCORDING
TO NATIONALITIES.**

TABLEAU VII.

**RÉSUMÉ ET DISTRIBUTION DE LA MORTALITÉ SELON LES
NATIONALITÉS.**

TABLE VII.—RECAPITULATION WITH RATIOS OF MORTALITY ACCORDING TO NATIONALITIES.

CITIES. — VILLES.	FRENCH—FRANÇAIS.			IRISH—IRLANDAIS.		
	Assumed Population. Population Présumée.	Deaths. Décès.	Ratio per 1,000. Proportion par 1,000.	Assumed Population. Population Présumée.	Deaths. Décès.	Ratio per 1,000. Proportion par 1,000.
Montreal.....	112,914	4,300	38 08	39,958	1,083	27·10
Toronto.....	2,533	29	11·44	60,213	890	14·78
Quebec.....	47,860	1,422	29·71	10,535	172	16·32
Hamilton.....	672	11	16 36	13,007	208	15 99
Ottawa.....	14,089	466	33 07	14,162	218	15·59
Halifax.....	1,142	25	21 89	13,881	285	20 53
St. John, N.B.....	286	1	3·49	13,673	301	22·01
London.....	297	5	16·83	8,079	124	15 34
Winnipeg.....	1,414	13	9 19	5,859	70	11·94
Kingston.....	590	8	13·55	8,679	130	14 97
Victoria, B.C.....	366	3	8·19	2,104	17	8 07
Charlottetown.....	256	1	3·90	4,806	69	14 35
Brantford.....	180	5	27·77	3,603	41	11 36
Hull.....	10,333	400	38·71	644	17	26 39
Belleville.....	617	9	14·58	3,830	61	15·92
St. Thomas.....	160	.....	.....	2,470	38	15·33
Guelph.....	87	1	11·49	2,958	58	19·60
Three Rivers.....	9,132	240	26·28	209	8	38·27
Sherbrooke.....	5,024	164	32 64	1,015	20	19·70
Peterborough.....	824	11	13 34	3,896	57	14·63
Windsor, Ont.....	1,063	17	15·99	1,653	25	15·12
Chatham, Ont.....	616	13	21·10	1,700	30	17·64
Woodstock, Ont.....	80	1	12 50	1,040	16	15·38
Sorel.....	7,227	217	30·02	120	5	41·66
St. Hyacinthe.....	6,981	251	35 95	80	1	12·50
Galt.....	40	.....	.....	1,054	15	14·23
Fredericton.....	88	1	11·36	2,919	33	11·30

TABLEAU VII.—RÉSUMÉ ET DISTRIBUTION DE LA MORTALITÉ SELON LES NATIONALITÉS.

ENGLISH—ANGLAIS.			SCOTCH—ÉCOSSAIS.			OTHERS—AUTRES.		
Assumed Population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Assumed Population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Assumed Population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.
Population Présumée.	Décès.	Proportion par 1,000.	Population Présumée.	Décès.	Proportion par 1,000.	Population Présumée.	Décès.	Proportion par 1,000.
23,172	546	23·56	17,664	251	14·20	6,292	140	22·25
67,418	1,090	17·65	26,934	270	10·02	9,711	119	12·25
3,541	63	17·79	1,735	16	9·22	679	153	225·33
16,777	358	21·33	9,436	163	17·27	4,407	83	18·83
7,365	134	18·19	4,372	60	13·72	1,012	45	44·46
12,912	323	25·01	7,391	117	15·83	4,674	87	18·61
9,128	149	16·32	3,710	44	11·85	1,313	30	22·84
11,484	164	14·28	4,721	64	13·55	1,734	14	8·07
7,330	212	28·92	7,764	133	17·13	2,731	96	35·15
4,959	97	19·56	2,371	33	13·91	701	10	14·26
5,870	108	18·39	2,321	36	15·51	4,339	91	20·97
4,401	53	12·04	3,748	48	12·80	389	1	2·57
5,539	110	19·85	2,268	26	11·46	1,459	32	21·93
448	41	91·51	452	7	15·48	123	9	73·17
3,940	60	15·22	1,286	23	17·88	1,096	11	10·03
4,755	59	12·40	2,157	14	6·49	934	15	16·05
4,070	61	14·98	2,564	36	14·04	734	9	12·26
263	9	34·22	288	5	17·36	108	11	101·85
2,253	31	13·75	777	11	14·15	108	2	18·51
2,570	48	18·67	1,524	18	11·81	175	7	40·00
2,709	35	12·91	1,159	14	12·07	2,018	43	21·30
2,746	42	15·29	1,329	9	6·77	1,938	35	18·05
3,936	58	14·73	2,735	37	13·52	523	12	22·94
217	2	9·21	108	4	37·03	39	5	128·20
88	1	11·36	57	1	17·54	94	.....	.....
1,787	35	19·58	3,636	80	22·00	645	8	12·40
2,098	33	15·72	1,070	9	8·41	572	7	12·23

TABLE VIII.

RECAPITULATION WITH RATIOS OF MORTALITY ACCORDING
TO CLASSES OF OCCUPATION

TABLEAU VIII.

RÉSUMÉ ET DISTRIBUTION DE LA MORTALITÉ SELON LES
CLASSES DES OCCUPATIONS.

TABLE VIII.—RECAPITULATION WITH RATIOS OF MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CLASSES OF OCCUPATION.

CITIES. — VILLES.	Assumed Population. — Population Présumée.	INDUSTRIAL CLASS. — CLASSE INDUSTRIELLE.		LABOURERS. — JOURNALIERS.	
		Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.
		— Décès.	— Proportion par 1,000.	— Décès.	— Proportion par 1,000.
Montreal.....	200,000	2,363	11·81	1,254	6·27
Toronto.....	166,809	895	5·36	513	3·07
Quebec.....	64,350	676	10·50	441	6·85
Hamilton.....	44,299	337	7·60	120	2·70
Ottawa.....	41,000	226	5·51	197	4·80
Halifax.....	40,000	227	5·67	169	4·22
St. John, N.B.....	28,110	175	6·22	148	5·26
London.....	26,315	128	4·78	90	3·42
Winnipeg.....	25,098	102	4·06	148	5·89
Kingston.....	17,300	73	4·21	98	5·66
Victoria, B.C.....	15,000	70	4·66	24	1·60
Charlottetown.....	13,600	49	3·60	58	4·26
Brantford.....	13,054	107	8·19	39	2·98
Hull.....	12,000	67	5·58	290	24·16
Belleville.....	10,769	50	4·64	28	2·60
St. Thomas.....	10,476	33	3·15	19	1·81
Guelph.....	10,413	63	6·05	25	2·40
Three Rivers.....	10,000	63	6·30	93	9·30
Sherbrooke.....	9,177	53	5·77	104	11·33
Peterborough.....	8,989	62	6·89	30	3·33
Windsor, Ont.....	8,602	30	3·48	46	5·34
Chatham, Ont.....	8,329	36	4·32	47	5·64
Woodstock, Ont.....	8,314	63	7·57	23	2·76
Sorel.....	7,711	87	11·28	30	3·89
St. Hyacinthe.....	7,300	92	12·60	57	7·80
Galt.....	7,162	57	7·95	18	2·51
Fredericton.....	6,747	14	2·07	25	3·70

TABLEAU VIII.—RÉSUMÉ ET DISTRIBUTION DE LA MORTALITÉ SELON LES CLASSES DES OCCUPATIONS.

COMMERCIAL. — COMMERCIALE.		DOMESTIC. — DOMESTIQUE.		PROFESSIONAL. — PROFESSIONS.		OTHERS - AUTRES.	
Deaths. — Décès.	Ratio per 1,000. — Proportion par 1,000.	Deaths. — Décès.	Ratio per 1,000. — Proportion par 1,000.	Deaths. — Décès.	Ratio per 1,000. — Proportion par 1,000.	Deaths. — Décès.	Ratio per 1,000. — Proportion par 1,000.
1,276	6.38	295	1.47	310	1.55	822	4.11
511	3.06	74	.44	147	.88	358	2.14
356	5.53	22	.34	110	1.70	221	3.43
147	3.31	46	1.03	46	1.03	127	2.86
137	3.34	44	1.07	121	2.95	198	4.82
197	4.92	82	2.05	66	1.65	96	2.40
114	4.05	20	.71	33	1.17	35	1.24
72	2.73	6	.22	31	1.17	44	1.74
128	5.10	30	1.19	31	1.23	85	3.38
42	2.42	15	.86	22	1.27	28	1.61
76	5.06	34	2.25	17	1.13	34	2.26
28	2.05	4	.29	11	.80	22	1.61
22	1.68	7	.53	8	.61	31	2.37
47	3.91	2	.16	14	1.16	54	4.50
34	3.15	9	.83	11	1.02	32	2.97
50	4.77	3	.28	2	.19	19	1.81
21	2.01	10	.96	11	1.05	35	3.36
68	5.80	3	.30	15	1.50	41	4.10
32	3.48	5	.54	12	1.30	22	2.39
17	1.89	8	.88	3	.33	21	2.33
29	3.37	9	1.04	6	.69	14	1.62
23	2.76	2	.24	4	.48	17	2.04
14	1.68	1	.12	10	1.20	13	1.56
61	7.91	18	2.33	37	4.79
31	4.24	7	.95	19	2.60	48	6.57
14	1.95	9	1.25	40	5.58
12	1.77	6	.88	5	.74	21	3.11

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